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GABELLE.

GABELLE (from *Gabe*, a gift), a term applied to various taxes, but afterwards restricted to the duty upon salt, first imposed by Philip the Fair on the French in 1286. *Duruy*. Our Edward III. termed Philip of Valois, who exacted the tax rigorously, the author of the *Salie* law (from *sal*, salt), 1340. The assessments were unequal, being very heavy in some provinces and light in others; owing to exemptions purchased from the sovereigns. The tax produced 38 millions of francs in the reign of Louis XVI. It was a grievous burden, and tended to hasten the revolution, during which it was abolished (1790).

GAELIC, the northern branch of the Celtic languages, Irish, Erse or Highland Scottish, and Manx. The "Dean of Lismore's book" (written 1511-51) contains Gaelic poetry; specimens were published, with translations, in 1862, by rev. T. M'Lachlan. See *Celts*.

Gaelic Society of London, founded 1777.

Gaelic speaking population of Scotland, 1881, 231,602. The Gaelic Union, organised in Ireland, proposed the publication of a monthly journal, to be devoted to Irish literature, 1 Nov. 1882.

A Gaelic athletic association existing in Ireland; said to be infected with fenianism. Dec. 1887

GAETA (the ancient Cajeta), a fortified Neapolitan seaport, has undergone several remarkable sieges. It was taken by the French, 4 Jan. 1799; by the English, 31 Oct. 1799; by the French, 18 July, 1806; and by the Austrians in 1815 and 1821. Here pope Pius IX. took refuge, 24 Nov. 1848, and resided more than a year. Here also Francis II. of Naples, with his queen and court, fled, when Garibaldi entered Naples, 7 Sept. 1860; and here he remained till the city was taken by the Sardinian general Cialdini, 13 Feb. 1861, after a severe siege, uselessly prolonged by a French fleet remaining in the harbour. Cialdini was created duke of Gaeta.

GAGGING BILLS, properly so called, meant to protect the king and government from the harangues of seditious meetings, was enacted 8 Dec. 1795, when the popular mind was much excited. In Dec. 1819, soon after the Manchester affray, an act was passed for restraining public meetings and cheap periodical publications; it was popularly called "gagging bill." See *Six Acts*. Statutes coercing popular assemblies, particularly in Ireland, have been also so designated. See *Germany*, 1879.

GAILETY THEATRE, Strand, opened 21 Dec. 1868, Mr. John Hollingshead, manager.

GAIKAS and **GALEKAS**, see *Kaffraria*.

GALAPAGOS, islands ceded to the United States by Ecuador, 3 Nov. 1854, the British, French, and other powers protesting against it.

GALATIA, a province of Asia Minor. In the 3rd century B.C. the Gauls under Brennus invaded Greece, crossed the Hellespont, and conquered the Troas, 278; were checked by Attalus I. in a battle about 241; and then settled in what was called afterwards Gallogrecia and Galatia. The country was ravaged by Cneius Manlius, 189 B.C., and was

GALLICAN CHURCH.

finally annexed to the Roman empire, 25 B.C., on the death of the king Amyntas. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians was probably written A.D. 58.

GALATZ (Moravia). The preliminaries of peace between Russia and Turkey signed here, 11 Aug. 1791, led to the treaty of Jassy, 9 Jan. 1792. The site of several conflicts, in which the Russians defeated the Turks, Nov. 1769; 10 May, 1828.

GALICIA, a province, N.W. *Spain*, was conquered by D. Junius Brutus, 136 B.C. and by the Vandals A.D. 419; and was subdued by successive invaders. In 1065, on the death of Ferdinand I. king of Castile and Leon, when his dominions were divided, his son Garcia became king of Galicia. Ruling tyrannically, he was expelled by his brother Sancho; returned at his death in 1072; was again expelled by his brother Alfonso, 1073; and died in prison in 1091. Alfonso, son of Urraca, queen of Castile, was made king of Galicia by her in 1109. He defended his mother, a dissolute woman, against her husband, Alfonso VII., and at her death in 1126, acquired Castile, and once more re-united the kingdoms.

GALICIA, Poland. East Galicia was acquired by the emperor of Germany at the partition in 1772; and West Galicia at that of 1795. The latter was ceded to the grand duchy of Warsaw in 1809; but recovered by Austria in 1815. The appointment of count Goluchowski, a Pole, as governor, in Oct. 1866, gave much satisfaction to the Poles, about 2,000,000 in this province; see *Poland*, note.

Stry, a prosperous town, destroyed by fire; loss of life and great privation, 18 April; above 100 deaths reported, 22 April, 1886.

Lisko (about 7,000 inhabitants) burnt, 27-28 April, 1886.

GALIGNANT'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, English newspaper, published in Paris; began in 1814, at the restoration. William Galignani died Dec. 1882, aged 84.

GALL, ST. (in Switzerland). The abbey, founded in the 7th century, was surrounded by a town in the 10th. St. Gall became a canton of the confederation in 1815.

GALLERIES, see *National, Louvre*, and *Versailles*.

GALLEYS with three rows of rowers, *triremes*, were invented by the Corinthians, 786 B.C. *Blair*. The terms "galley slave," and "condemned to the galleys," arose from these sea vessels having from 25 to 30 benches on each side, manned by four or five slaves to each bench. In France they had a general of galleys, of whom the baron de la Garde was the first, 1544. The punishment of the galleys (*galères*) has been superseded by the "*travaux forcés*," forced labour, regulated by a law of 1834, the men being called "*forçats*."

GALLICAN CHURCH, see *Church of France*.

A building for the Catholic Gallican church, was opened by father Hyacinthe Loyson, 9 Feb. 1879.

GALLIPOLI, the ancient Callipolis, a seaport in Turkey in Europe, 128 miles west of Constantinople. It was taken by the Turks in 1357, and fortified by Bajazet I. The first division of the French and English armies proceeding against the Russians landed here in March and April, 1854.

GALLIUM, new elementary metal, discovered by Lecoq de Boisbaudran, by means of the spectro-scope: reported to French academy of sciences, 20 Sept., and 6 Dec. 1875.

GALOSHES, *French* for overshoes, formerly of leather; but since 1843 made of vulcanised India rubber. The importation of *Galoshes* was prohibited by 3 Edw. IV. c. 4 (1463).

GALVANISM AND GALVANO-PLASTICS, see under *Electricity*.

GALWAY (W. Ireland). The ancient settlers here were divided into thirteen tribes, a distinction not yet forgotten. It was conquered by Richard de Burgo in 1232. In 1690 Galway city declared for king James, but was taken by general Ginckel soon after the decisive battle of Aughrim, 12 July, 1691. Here is one of the new colleges, endowed by government, pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66 (1845), inaugurated, 30 Oct. 1849, see *Colleges and Ireland*, 1872-3.

In 1858 the sailing of mail steam packets from Galway to America began; but the subsidy ceased in May, 1861, through the company's breach of contract, which occasioned much discussion in parliament. In July, 1863, the contract for the conveyance of mails from Galway to America was renewed, and 75,000*l.* voted for the purpose. The scheme was not successful. On 9 Nov. the steamer *Anglia* struck on the Black rock, and the mails were taken to Dublin. The last packet sailed in Feb. 1864.

The Duke of Edinburgh warmly received here, middle of Aug. 1884.

GAMBIA, West Africa. The proposed cession of Gambia to France in exchange for other territories was opposed in Jan. 1876, and eventually given up.

Gambia separated from Sierra Leone and made an independent colony, 22 Dec. 1888.

GAMBOGE, a medicine and pigment, brought from India by the Dutch, about 1600. Hermann in 1677 announced that it was derived from two trees of Ceylon, since ascertained to belong to the order Guttifera.

GAME LAWS are a remnant of the forest laws imposed by William the Conqueror, who, to preserve his game, made it forfeiture of property to disable a wild beast, and loss of eyes, for a stag, buck, or boar. The clergy protested against ameliorations of these laws, under Henry III. The first game act passed in 1496. Game certificates were first granted with a duty in 1784. The Game act (1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32), greatly modifying all previous laws, was passed in 1831. By it the sale of game is legalised at certain seasons. By the Game Poaching Preventive act, passed in 1862, greatly increased powers were given to the county police. Licences to kill game (3*l.* a year) granted for the year 1856-7, 28,950; for 1865-6, 43,231; for 1869, 54,203; received for licences, 1877-8, 196,352*l.*; 1883-4, 177,834*l.*; 1887-8, 179,143*l.* Convictions under the game laws in 1869, 10,345.

Motions for abolition made annually in commons by Mr. P. Taylor, lost (160-87) . . . 2 March, 1880

The Ground Game act, to protect farmers from injury to crops, 43 & 44 Vict. c. 47, passed 7 Sept. . . .

Proposed reduction of licence to shoot game to *it.* for short periods April, 1883

GAMES. Candidates for athletic games in Greece were dieted on new cheese, dried figs, and boiled grain, with warm water, and no meat. The sports were leaping, foot-races, quoits, wrestling, and boxing; see *Capitoline, Isthmian, Olympic, Pythian, Secular Games, American Baseball, &c.*

GAMING was introduced into England by the Saxons; the loser was often made a slave to the winner, and sold in traffic like other merchandise. *Camden*. Act prohibiting gaming to all gentlemen (and interdicting tennis, cards, dice, bowls, &c., to inferior people, except at Christmas time) . . . 1541

Gaming-houses licensed in London . . . 1620

Any person losing, by betting or playing, more than 1*rool.* at any one time, not compellable to pay the same, 16 Chas. II. . . . 1663

Bonds or other securities given for money won at play not recoverable; and any person losing more than 1*rool.* may sue the winner to recover it back, 9 Anne, c. 14 . . . 1710

Act to prevent excessive and fraudulent gaming, when all private lotteries and the games of faro, basset, and hazard were suppressed . . . 1739

The profits of a gaming-house in London for one season have been estimated at 150,000*l.* In one night a million of money is said to have changed hands at this place. *Leigh*. A bankrupt was refused his certificate because he had lost 5*l.* at one time in gaming . . . 17 July, 1788

Three ladies of quality convicted in penalties of 50*l.* each for playing at faro . . . March 11, 1797

Gaming-houses were licensed in Paris until . . . 1838

Amended laws respecting games and wagers, 8 & 9

Vict. c. 100 (1845); by 3 Geo. IV. c. 114 (1822), a gaming-house keeper is to be imprisoned with hard labour; and by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, gaming-houses may be entered by the police, and all persons present taken into custody . . . 1839

Betting-houses suppressed . . . 1853

Public gaming-tables totally suppressed at Wiesbaden, Homburg, &c. See *Monaco* . . . 31 Dec. 1872

Mr. Jenks, proprietor of the Park Club house, and others, heavily fined for gambling, 7 Feb.; sentence confirmed . . . 24 June, 1884

The clock tower club and institute, Newington Butts, a bad gambling house suppressed; John James Hunt, the proprietor, sentenced to six months' penal servitude . . . 23 Sept. 1887

The proprietors of the Field Club (Mr. Seaton) and of the Adelphi Club (Mr. S. C. Cohen) fined each 500*l.* for keeping a gambling house, London, W., the subordinates fined; the players discharged . . . 20 & 23 May, 1889

GAMUT. The scale of musical intervals (commonly termed *do or ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, to which *si* was added afterwards), for which the first seven letters of the alphabet are now employed, is mentioned by Guido Aretino, a Tuscan monk, about 1025.

GANDAMAK (or **GUNDAMUK**), N. India. A treaty with Yakob Khan, ameer of Afghanistan, was signed here by major Cavagnari, 26 May, 1879, principal articles, British to hold Khyber Pass &c. a British Resident to be at Cabul, annual subsidy of 60,000*l.* to the ameer, &c. The treaty was not carried out, see *Afghanistan*, Sept. 1879.

GANGES CANAL, for irrigating the country between the Ganges and the Jumna. The main line (525 miles long) was opened 8 April, 1854. The immense difficulties in its execution were overcome by the skill and perseverance of its engineer, sir Proby Cautley. In Oct. 1864, sir Arthur Cotton asserted that the work was badly done, and the investment only paid 3 per cent.

GANGS, see *Agricultural Gangs*.

GAOL DISTEMPER, see *Old Bailey*.

GAOLS, see *Prisons*.

GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, a weekly paper, long edited by Dr. John Lindley, first appeared, 2 Jan. 1841.

GARDENING. The first garden, Eden, planted by God. *Gen. ii.* The Scriptures abound with allusions to gardens, particularly the Song of Solomon and the prophets; and Christ's agony took place in a garden. Xenophon describes the gardens at Sardis; and Epicurus and Plato taught in gardens. Theophrastus's History of Plants was written about 322 B.C. Horace, Virgil, and Ovid derive many images from the garden (50 B.C. to A.D. 50); and Pliny's Tusculan villa is circumstantially described (about A.D. 100). The Romans introduced gardening into Britain, the religious orders maintained it, and its cultivation increased in the 16th century, when many Flemings came here to escape the persecutions of Philip II. Miller's dictionary was published in 1724; the Horticultural Society (*which see*) was established in 1804; Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening was first published in 1822, and his Encyclopædia of Plants in 1829; an act for the protection of gardens and ornamental grounds in cities was passed in 1863. See *Botany, Flowers, Fruits*. Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Institution, founded 1838.

GARIGLIANO, a river (S. W. Italy). After long waiting and refusing to recede a step, the great captain Gonsalvo de Cordova made a bridge over this river, 27 Dec. 1503, and surprised and totally defeated the French army. Gaëta surrendered a few days after.

GAROTTE, a machine for strangling criminals, used in Spain. After five years' interval, a young woman, her lover, and an accomplice thus executed in Madrid for murder, 11 April, 1838. Many attempts to strangle made by thieves (termed "garotters,") in the winter of 1862-3, led to the passing of an act in July, 1863, termed the "Garrotting Act," to punish these acts by flogging, which proved effectual.

GARTER, ORDER OF THE. Edward III., when at war with France and eager to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest, projected the revival of king Arthur's round table, and proclaimed a solemn tilting. On New Year's day 1343-4, he published letters of protection for the safe coming and returning of such foreign knights as would venture their reputation at the jousts and tournaments about to be held. These took place 23rd April, 1344. A table was erected in Windsor castle of 200 feet diameter, and the knights were entertained at the king's expense. In 1346 Edward gave his garter for the signal of a battle that had been crowned with success (supposed to be Cressy), and being victorious on sea and land, and having David, king of Scotland, a prisoner, he, in memory of these exploits, is said to have instituted this order, 23 April, 1349. *See below.*

Edward III. gave the garter pre-eminence among the ensigns of the order; it is of blue velvet bordered with gold, with the inscription in old French—"Honi soit qui mal y pense" (Evil be to him who evil thinks). The knights are installed at Windsor, and styled *Equites aureæ Periscelidis*, knights of the golden garter. *Beaton.*

The order until king Edward VI.'s time was called the order of St. George, the patron saint of England. His figure on horseback, presented as holding a spear, and killing the dragon, was first worn by the knights of the institution. It is suspended by a blue ribbon across the body from the shoulder.

Instituted, according to Selden, 23 April, 1344; according to Nicolas, 1347; to Ashmole 1349
The office of "Garter king of arms of Englishmen" instituted . . . between May and July, 1417
Additions to the statutes decreed . . . 1421, 1423

Order of the Garter in Ireland instituted by Edward IV., 1466; abolished . . . 1494
Collar and George of the order instituted by Henry VII. . . about 1497
The statutes reformed by order, 23 May, 1519; issued . . . 23 April, 1522
The ceremonies altered in consequence of the reformation . . . 20 April, 1543
Revision of the statutes . . . 1560
The annual feast of St. George discontinued . . . 1567
The escocheon converted into a star . . . 1629
The number of knights increased by seven . . . 1786
The order reconstituted; to consist of the sovereign, the prince of Wales, 25 knights companions, and lineal descendants of George III., when elected, 17 Jan. 1805
Several European sovereigns elected . . . 1813-14
Abdul Aziz, sultan of Turkey, invested with the garter by the queen on board her yacht at the naval review. . . 17 July, 1867
The shah of Persia invested by the queen at Windsor . . . 20 June, 1873
Alphonso XII. of Spain invested with the order at Madrid . . . 11 Oct. 1831

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS.

King Edward III., sovereign.
Edward, prince of Wales (called the Black Prince).
Henry, duke of Lancaster.
Thomas, earl of Warwick.
John, capital de Buch.
Ralph, earl of Stafford.
William, earl of Salisbury.
Roger, earl of Mortimer.
Sir John Lisle.
Bartholomew, lord Burghershe.
John, lord Beauchamp.
John, lord Mohun, of Dunster.
Sir Hugh Courtenay.
Thomas, earl of Kent.
John, lord Grey, of Rotherfield.
Sir Richard Fitz-Simon.
Sir Miles Stapleton.
Sir Thomas Wale.
Sir Hugh Wrotesley.
Sir Nele Loryng.
Sir John Chandos.
Sir James Audley.
Sir Otho Holand.
Sir Henry Eam.
Sir Sanchet d'Abrichecourt.
Sir Walter Paveley.

GAS, in chemistry, a permanently elastic æri-form fluid; see *Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine*, &c.

It is stated that Monge and Clonet condensed sulphurous acid before 1800, and Northmore liquefied chlorine . . . 1805

Faraday determined a gas to be the vapour of a volatile liquid existing at a temperature considerably above the boiling point of the liquid; and that the condensing points of different gases are merely the boiling points of the liquids producing them; he by pressure condensed chlorine gas into a liquid . . . 1823

Other gases liquefied by intense cold and great pressure (as indicated by Faraday); oxygen by Caillaet, at Paris, 2 Dec., and independently by Raoul Pictet at Geneva . . . 22 Dec. 1877

Nitrogen, hydrogen, and atmospheric air, liquefied by Caillaet, soon after . . . 1877-8

The process exhibited at the Royal Institution, London, by prof. James Dewar . . . 14 June, 1878
Ozone liquefied by Hantefeuille and Chappuis, Paris . . . Oct. 1880

Liquefied gases used by Krupp in casting guns, &c. Prof. Thos. Graham's paper on the law of the diffusion of gases appeared, 1834; he showed that platinum and other metals can absorb gases . . . 1866

Furnaces in which gases are used as fuel invented by C. W. Siemens, and employed in glass works, &c. *Gas engines.* Barnett patented a plan for employing heated gas as a motive power . . . 1833

Lenoir's gas-engine, in which the motive power is obtained by the ignition of combined gases by electricity . . . 1861

143 of these engines had been working in Paris; and introduced into England . . . Dec. 1864

Pierre Hugon's gas-engine (said to be superior to Lenoir's, 1871) exhibited . . . 1867
The Otto-Langen gas engine, exhibited in 1876, has been superseded by the Otto Silent Gas Engine.

Gas engines have been greatly improved by Messrs. Crossley Bros., and are now so largely employed that sir F. Bramwell foretold their eventually superseding steam engines . . . 5 Sept. 1888
Natural gas largely employed as fuel at Pittsburgh, U.S. &c., 1884 *et seq.*, long known to the Persians, Chinese, and others.

GASCONY (S. W. France), a duchy, part of Aquitaine (*which see*).

GAS INSTITUTE. The name assumed, 16 June, 1881, by the British Association of Gas Managers, founded in 1863 for the advancing of gas engineering.

GAS-LIGHTS; the inflammable aeriform fluid, carburetted hydrogen, evolved by the combustion of coal, was described by Dr. Clayton in 1739.

Application of coal gas to the purposes of illumination tried by Mr. Murdoch, in Cornwall . . . 1792
Gaslight introduced at Boulton and Watt's foundry in Birmingham . . . 1798
Lyceum Theatre lit with gas as an experiment by Mr. Winsor . . . 1803

Permanently used at the cotton-mills of Phillips and Lee, Manchester (1000 burners lighted) . . . 1805
Introduced in London, at Golden-lane, 16 Aug. 1807; Pall Mall, 1809; generally through London 1814-20
Mr. David Pollock, father of the late chief baron, was governor of the first "chartered" gas company which began in 1810 (called "the gas light and coke company.") . . . 1812

Gas first used in Dublin, 1818; the streets generally lighted . . . Oct. 1825
Gas-lighting introduced in Paris, 1819; ten gas companies in Paris . . . July, 1865
Sydney, in Australia, was lit with gas . . . 25 May, 1841
The sale of gas is regulated by acts passed in . . . 1860

The gas-pipes in and round London extend upwards of 2000 miles, and are daily increasing. It was said in 1860, that of the gas supply of London a leakage of 9 per cent. took place through the faulty joints of the pipes.

Processes to obtain illuminating gas from water have been patented by Cruickshanks (1839), White (1849), and others. *Water-gas* made by Ruck's process mixed with ordinary gas tried and reported successful at Chichester . . . Aug. 1873

A combination of various processes set up by Mr. Samson Fox at the Leeds forge works 29 Sept. 1887, and reported successful . . . Jan. 1889

Gas-meters patented by John Malam (1820), sir W. Congreve (1824), Samuel Clegg (1830), Nathan Doffries (1838), and others

Explosion of a large gasometer at the London Gas-light Company's works at Nine-elms; 10 persons killed, and many injured (first accident of the kind) . . . 31 Oct. 1865

Moscow first lit with gas . . . 27 Dec. 1866

An economical gas produced from bitumen at Woolwich arsenal . . . Jan. 1868

Central Gas Company, London, established . . . 1849

Gas successfully tried as fuel for the generation of steam by Jackson's patent . . . April, 1868

The Central Gas company robbed of about 70,000*l.* by Benjamin Higgs, a clerk; discovered, April, 1869

Gas-light tried at Howth lighthouse, near Dublin, July, 1871

Gasworks clauses act passed . . . 13 July, 1871

By the London gas act, passed 13 July, 1868, ordinary gas charged 3*s.* 9*d.* the 1000 cubic feet, after 1 Jan. 1870. The charges raised on account of dearthness of coal and labour, Jan. 1874

Strike of London gas-stokers, 2400 out, 2 Dec.; the inconvenience met by great exertion, 2-6 Dec.; several tried and imprisoned . . . Dec. 1872

Gas supply of London: receipts 1872, 2,133,000*l.* 1873, 2,544,000*l.*

Capital of metropolitan companies, 12,681,818*l.* ("Chartered Company," 9,096,771*l.*); total annual income, 3,926,769*l.* (average profit, 9*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* per cent.) . . . 1879

Street gas lit by electricity, by Mr. St. G. Lane Fox's method; a trial, partially successful, Pall Mall, &c. . . 13 April, 1878

Depression in gas companies through prospects of electric light, Oct. 1878; recovery . . . 1879-80

Explosions of gas-mains near Bedford-street, Tottenham-court-road, London; 2 killed; others injured; much property destroyed . . . 5 July, 1880

"Koh-i-noor Gas," produced from shale oil by Messrs. Rogers, of Watford, (said to be pure and cheap) . . . 1881-3

Mr. West's and Mr. Cooper's inventions for the economical production of pure coal gas, with reduction of human labour, at Tunbridge wells gas works . . . Jan. *et seq.* 1884

The Bower-lamp, a combination of the Grinstead patents, on the regenerative principle, (the products of combustion being burned), invented by Messrs. G. Bower and son, St. Neots, Hunts . . . 1884

Mr. Lawrence's gas economizer, professing to increase light and diminish expense, exhibited by a company . . . 29 Nov. 1888

GAS MUSIC, see *Pyrophone*.

GASTEIN (Salzburg, Austria). The long discussion between Austria and Prussia respecting the disposal of the duchies conquered from Denmark, was closed by a provisional convention signed here by their ministers (Blum for Austria and Bismarck for Prussia) 14 Aug. 1865. This convention was severely censured by the other powers and abrogated in 1866.

Austria was to have the temporary government of Holstein, and Prussia that of Sleswig; the establishment of a German fleet was proposed, with Kiel as a Federal harbour, held by Prussia; Lauenburg was absolutely ceded to Prussia, and the king was to pay Austria as a compensation 2,500,000 Danish dollars.

Emperors of Austria and Germany met at Gastein Aug. 1866

GATE-MEETINGS, see *Races*.

GATES, see *London Gates*.

GATESHEAD, a borough in Durham, on the Tyne, opposite Newcastle. At Gateshead-fell, William I. defeated Edgar Atheling and his Scotch auxiliaries in 1068. Gateshead was made a parliamentary borough by the reform act in 1832. Returns one member (1885).

Between twelve and one o'clock, 5, 6 Oct. 1854, a fire broke out in a worsted manufactory here, which set fire to a bond warehouse containing a great quantity of nitre, sulphur, &c., causing a terrific explosion, felt at nearly twenty miles' distance, and totally destroying many buildings, and burying many persons in the ruins. At the moment of the explosion, large masses of blazing materials flew over the Tyne and set fire to many warehouses in Newcastle. About fifty lives were lost, and very many persons were seriously wounded. The damage was estimated at about a million pounds.

GATLING GUN OR BATTERY. An American invention exhibited at Paris in 1867. It is intended to discharge at once a number of projectiles smaller than the shells of field guns, and it has as many locks as barrels. It was tried at Shoeburyness and rejected as inferior to a field gun firing shrapnel. A powder to be used in the Gatling, invented by M. Pertuiset, was tried in London, Aug. 1870.

GAUGAMELA, see *Arbela*.

GAUGES (in railways). Much discussion (termed "the battle of the gauges") began among engineers about 1833. Mr. I. M. Brunel approved of the broad gauge, adopted on the Great Western Railway; and Mr. R. Stephenson, Joseph Locke, and others, chose the narrow, now almost universally adopted even by the Great Western. A 2 foot gauge was recommended in Feb. 1870, having

been successful on the Festiniog railway, Wales, with Robt. Fairlie's "bogie" engine was much adopted at home and abroad. About 200 miles of the S.W. lines of the Great Western were altered from the broad to the narrow gauge in a few days, June, 1874.

GAUGING, measuring the contents of any vessel of capacity, with respect to wine and other liquids, was established by a law, 27 Edw. III. 1352.

GAUL AND GAULS. Gallia, the ancient name of France and Belgium. The Gauls termed by the Greeks Galatæ, by the Romans, Galli or Celtæ, came originally from Asia, and invading Eastern Europe, were driven westward, and settled in Spain (in Galicia), North Italy (Gallia Cisalpina), France and Belgium (Gallia Transalpina), and the British isles (the lands of the Cymry or Gaels).

The Phœceans found Massilia, now Marseilles	B.C.	600
The Galli Senones under Brennus defeat the Romans at the river Allia, and sack Rome; are defeated and expelled by Camillus	13 July,	390
Again defeated		367
The Gauls defeated by the Romans at Sentinum		295
The Senones defeat the Romans at Arretium; nearly exterminated by Dolabella		283
The Gauls overrun Northern Greece, 280 B.C.; are beaten at Delphi, 279; and by Antigonus, king of Macedon		273
The Gauls defeated with great slaughter near Pisa		225
The Insures totally overthrown by Marcellus, and their king Viridomarus slain		222
They assist Hannibal	218, &c.	
The Romans conquer Gallia Cisalpina, 220; invade Gallia Transalpina, with varied success	121-58	
They colonise Aix, 123 B.C.; and Narbonne		118
Julius Cæsar subdues Gaul in 8 campaigns	58-50	
Lyons (Lugdunum) founded		41

	A.D.	
Druids' religion proscribed by Claudius		43
Adrian visits and favours Gaul, hence called Restorer of the Gauls		120
Introduction of Christianity		160
Christians persecuted	177, 202, 257, 286,	233
The Franks and others defeated by Aurelian		241
And by Probus, 275, 277; who introduces the culture of the vine		280
Maximian defeats the Franks		281
Constantine proclaimed emperor of Gaul		306
Julian arrives to relieve Gaul, desolated by barbarians; defeats the Alemanni at Strasburg		357
Julian proclaimed emperor at Paris, 360; dies		363
Gaul harassed by the Alemanni		365-377
Invasion and settlement of the Burgundians, Franks, Visigoths, &c.		378-450
Clodion, chief of the Salian Franks, invades Gaul; is defeated by Aëtius		447
The Huns under Attila defeated by Aëtius near Chalons		451
Aëtius, the Roman commander, murdered		454
Chilperic the Frank takes Paris		"
All Gaul, west of the Rhone, ceded to the Visigoths		475
End of the Roman empire of the West, and establishment of the kingdom of the Franks		476

(See France.)

GAUNTLET, an iron glove, first introduced in the 13th century, perhaps about 1225. It was commonly thrown down as a challenge to an adversary.

GAUZE, a fabric much prized among the Roman people. "Brocades and damasks and tabbies and gauzes have been lately brought over" (to Ireland). *Dean Swift*, in 1698. The manufacture of gauze and articles of a light fabric at Paisley, in Scotland, began about 1759.

GAVEL-KIND (derived from the Saxon *gifeal cyn*, "give all suitably;" or from *gafoleynad*, land yielding rent), the custom in Kent of dividing

paternal estates in land, the wives to have half, the rest equally among male children, without any distinction, 550. By the Irish law of gavel-kind, even bastards inherited. *Davies*. Not only the lands of the father were equally divided among all his sons, but the lands of the brother also among all his brethren, if he had no issue of his own. *Law Dict.*

GAZA, a city of the Philistines, of which Samson carried off the gates about 1120 B.C. (*Judges* xvi.) It was taken by Alexander after a long siege, 332; and near to it Ptolemy defeated Demetrius Poliorcetes, 312 B.C. It was taken by Saladin A.D. 1170; by Bonaparte, March, 1799; and by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pacha in 1831.

GAZETTES, see *Newspapers*.

GELHEIM, near Worms, central Germany. Here the emperor Adolphus of Nassau was defeated and slain by his rival Albert I. of Austria, 2 July, 1298.

GEMARA OR **GHEMARA**, see *Talmud*.

GEMS. The Greeks excelled in cutting precious stones, and many ancient specimens remain. The art was revived in Italy in the 15th century. In Feb. 1860, Herz's collection of gems was sold for 10,000*l*. Rev. C. King's "Antique Gems" appeared in 1860, and his "Natural History of Precious Stones and Gems" in 1865. Dr. A. Billings' "Science of Gems," 1868. Artificial gems have been produced by chemists (Ebelmen, Deville, Wöhler, and others), 1858-65.

The duke of Marlborough's collection, valued at 60,000*l*., sold by auction to Mr. Bromilow for 36,750*l*. 28 June, 1875

GENEALOGY, from the Greek *genea*, birth, descent. The earliest pedigrees are contained in the 5th, 10th, and 11th chapters of Genesis. The first book of Chronicles contains many genealogies. The pedigree of Christ is given in *Matt.* i. and *Luke* iii. Many books on the subject have been published in all European countries; one at Magdeburg, *Theatrum Genealogicum*, by Henningsen, in 1598. Anderson, *Royal Genealogies*, London, 1732. Sims' *Manual for the Genealogist*, &c., 1888, will be found a useful guide. The works of Collins (1756 *et seq.*), Edmondson (1764-84), and Nicolas (1825 and 1857), on the British peerage, are highly esteemed. The Genealogical society, London, established in 1853. "The Genealogist," published quarterly, began 1875. "The Genealogist's Guide to Printed Pedigrees," by George W. Marshall, published in 1879.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, see *Church of Scotland*.

GENERAL COUNCILS, WARRANTS, see *Councils, Warrants*.

GENERALS. Matthew de Montmorency was the first general of the French armies, 1203. *Hénault*. Balzac states that cardinal Richelieu coined the word *Generalissimo*, upon his taking the supreme command of the French armies in Italy, in 1629. Ulysses Grant was the first general of the army of the United States of America, so styled in 1866; see *Commanders-in-Chief*.

GENERATION (in Chronology), the interval of time between the birth of a father and the birth of his child: 33 years are allowed for the average length of a generation. Harvey's thesis "*Omne vivum ex ovo*" (Every living being springs from an egg), has been disproved by the researches of Von Sebold and others. See *Spontaneous*.

GENEVA, a town of the Allobroges, a Gallic tribe, 88 B.C.; became part of the empire of Charlemagne, about A.D. 800; and capital of the kingdom of Burgundy, 426.

- The Republic founded in 1512
 Emancipated from Savoy 1526
 Calvin settled here, and obtaining much influence;
 Geneva was termed the "Rome of Calvinism";
 about 1536
 Through him Servetus burnt for heresy, . . . 27 Oct. 1553
 Geneva allied to the Swiss Cantons 1584
 Insurrection, Feb. 1781; about 1000 Genevese, in
 consequence, applied, in 1782, to Earl Temple,
 lord-lieutenant of Ireland, for permission to settle
 in that country: the Irish parliament voted
 50,000*l.* to defray the expenses of their journey,
 and to purchase them lands near Waterford.
 Many of the fugitives came to Ireland in July,
 1783; but they soon after abandoned it; many
 Genevese settled in England. 1784
 A revolution; executions and imprisonments,
 July, 1794
 Geneva incorporated with France 26 April, 1798
 Admitted into the Swiss Confederation, . . . 30 Dec. 1813
 The constitution made more democratic . . . 1846
 Revolution, through an endeavour of the Catholic
 cantons to introduce Jesuits as teachers; a pro-
 visional government set up 7 Oct. 1848
 [The scheme was withdrawn.]
 About 50 persons from Geneva land at Thonon and
 Evian, to set up the Swiss flag; but are brought
 back by Swiss troops 30 Mar. 1860
 Election riots, with loss of life, through the indis-
 cretion of M. Fazy 22 Aug. 1864
 49th annual meeting of the Helvetic Society of
 National Sciences held 21-23 Aug. 1865
 Violent peace congress — Garibaldi present,
 12 Sept. 1867
 The Alabama arbitration commission met; received
 the cases and adjourned to 15 June, 1872, 18 Dec. 1871
 Formal meeting of the commission (see *Alabama*),
 15 June, 1872
 Monsignor Mermillod, nominated bishop of Geneva
 (in the diocese of the bishop of Lausanne), and
 vicar apostolic; his arrest proposed, 2 Feb.;
 ordered to quit, if he will not submit to the civil
 government by 15 Feb. he is expelled 17 Feb. "
 Geneva visited by the shah July, 1873
 The ex-duke of Brunswick dies here and bequeaths
 his vast property (above 764,000*l.*) to the city 8 Aug. "
 The "International" assemble here; small meet-
 ing 2 Sept. "
 Violent hail storm; great destruction of glass and
 crops 7, 8 July, 1875
 Rousseau centenary celebrated 2 July, 1878
 The duke of Brunswick's remains placed in the
 grand mausoleum 7 Sept. 1879
 Riots through Salvation army Jan.-Sept. 1883
 Collision of steam boats on the lake, 20 persons
 drowned 23 Nov. "

GENEVA CONVENTION, for the succour of the wounded in time of active warfare. Having been a witness of the horrors of the battle-field of Solferino, 24 June, 1859, M. Henri Dunant, a Swiss, published his experiences, which induced the *Société Gènevoise d'Utilité Publique* in Feb. 1863 to discuss the question whether relief societies might not be formed in time of peace to help the wounded in time of war by means of qualified volunteers. At an international conference held 26 Oct. 1863, fourteen governments, including Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Italy, and Russia, were represented by delegates. The propositions then drawn up were accepted as an international code by a congress which met at Geneva, 8 Aug. 1864, and on 22 Aug. a convention was signed by twelve of the delegates, and it was eventually adopted by all civilised powers except the United States. International conferences were held at Paris in 1867 and at Berlin in 1869 for further developing in a practical manner the objects of the Geneva conference. The International Society (termed "the Red Cross

Society"), established in consequence of these proceedings was very energetic in relieving the wounded and sick during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, its flag being recognised as neutral. See *Aid to Sick and Wounded*. Above 13,000 volunteers said to be employed in attending the sick and wounded, Sept.—Dec., 1870. At a meeting in London, 6 Aug., 1872, M. Dunant proposed a plan for the uniform treatment of prisoners of war.

GENOA, the ancient Genua (N. Italy). Its inhabitants were the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans, 115 B.C. It partook of the revolutions of the Roman empire.

- Genoa becomes a free commercial state . . . about 1000
 Frequent wars with Pisa 1070-1284
 Frederick II. captures 22 galleys, and vainly be-
 sieges Genoa 1241
 The families of Doria and Spinola obtain ascendancy,
 about 1270
 The Genoese destroy the naval power of Pisa at
 Melora (*which see*) 6 Aug. 1284
 Frequent wars with Venice 1218-32; 1293-99
 Rafeale Doria and Galeotto Spinola, appointed
 captains 1335
 Simon Boccanegra made the first doge, 1339; set
 aside by the nobles, 1344; re-appointed . . . 1356
 Great discord; many doges appointed . . . 1394
 Genoa successively under protection of France,
 1396; of Naples, 1410; of Milan, 1419; losing and
 regaining freedom 1421-1512
 Sacked by the Spaniards and Italians under Prosper
 Colonna 1522
 Andrew Doria deserts the French service, and
 restores the independence of his country . . 1528
 Genoa bombarded by the French May, 1684
 By the British Sept. 1745
 Taken by the imperialists, who are soon after ex-
 pelled Sept. 1746
 Another siege raised 10 June, 1747
 The celebrated bank failed 1750
 Genoa made the Ligurian republic May, 1797
 The city, blockaded by a British fleet and Austrian
 army, until literally starved, was evacuated by
 capitulation, 5 June; but it was surrendered to
 the French soon after their victory at Marengo,
 14 June, 1800
 Genoa annexed to the French empire 4 June, 1805
 Surrenders to the English and Sicilians . . 18 April, 1814
 United to the kingdom of Sardinia Dec. "
 The city seized by insurgents, who, after a murder-
 ous struggle, drove out the garrison and pro-
 claimed the Ligurian republic, 3 April; but sur-
 rendered to general La Marmora 11 April, 1849

GENS-D'ARMES were anciently the king's horse-guards only, but afterwards the king's *gardes-du-corps*; the musketeers and light horse were reckoned among them. There was also a company of gentlemen (whose number was about 250) bearing this name. Scots guards were about the persons of the kings of France from the time of St. Louis, who reigned in 1226. They were organised as a royal corps by Charles VII. about 1441; the younger sons of Scottish nobles being usually the captains. The name gens-d'armes was afterwards given to the police; but becoming obnoxious, was changed to "municipal guard" in 1830.

GENTLEMAN (from *gentilis*, of a gens, a race or clan). The Gauls observing that during the empire of the Romans, the *scutarii* and *gentiles* had the best appointments of all the soldiers, applied to them the terms *écuyers* and *gentilshommes*. This distinction of gentlemen was much in use in England, and was given to the well-descended about 1430. *Sidney*. Gentlemen by blood were those who could show four descents from a gentleman who had been created by the king by letters patent.

GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS (formerly styled the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners) is the oldest

corps in England, with the exception of the Yeomen of the Guard. The band was instituted by Henry VIII. in 1509, and was originally composed entirely of gentlemen of noble blood, whom he named his pensioners or spears. William IV. commanded that it should be called his majesty's honourable corps of gentlemen-at-arms, 7 March, 1834. *Curling.*

GENTLEWOMEN'S SELF-HELP INSTITUTION, London, established by the earl of Shaftesbury, duchess of Sutherland, and others, May, 1870.

GEODESY (from *daïō*, I divide), the art of measuring the surface and determining the figure of the earth, &c. Col. A. Clarke's "Geodesy," published 1880. See *Latitude*.

The 7th International Geodetic congress met at Rome 15-24 Oct. 1883. It recommended the international unification of the hour, and longitude with Greenwich. An International conference of 40 delegates met at Washington, 1 Oct., president Adm. Rogers, agree to recommend Greenwich as prime meridian; France and Brazil abstain 13 Oct. 1884.

The terms of a universal day were also agreed upon 1 Nov. " International geodetic conference met at Berlin 27 Oct. 1886; met at Salzburg. 17 Sept. 1888

GEOGRAPHY. The first geographical records are in the Pentateuch, and in the book of Joshua. Homer describes the shield of Achilles as representing the earth surrounded by the sea, and also the countries of Greece, islands of the Archipelago, and site of Troy. *Iliad*. The priests taught that the temple of Apollo at Delphos was the centre of the world. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical maps, about 568 B.C. Hipparchus attempted to reduce geography to a mathematical basis, about 135 B.C. Strabo, the great Greek geographer, lived 71-14 B.C. Ptolemy flourished about 139 A.D. The science was brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, about 1240. *Lenglet*. Maps and charts were introduced into England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489. Geography is now divided into mathematical, physical, and political, and its study has been greatly promoted during the present century by expeditions at the expense of various governments and societies. The *Royal Geographical Society* of London was established in 1830; that of Paris in 1821. The Geographical Society's exhibition opened by the marquis of Lorne, 9 Dec. 1885. See *Africa*, *North West Passage*, &c.

An international congress of geographers held at Antwerp in 1871; 2. at Paris, 1 Aug. 1875; (a meeting at Brussels, 12 Sept. 1876); 3. at Venice, 15 Sept. 1881; again at Bordeaux 4 Sept. 1882. Dr. August Heinrich Petermann, founder and editor of the celebrated "Mittheilungen über die Neue Erforschungen auf der Gesamtgebiete der Geographie" in 1855, and an eminent cartographer, died. 26 Sept. 1878.

A congress on *commercial geography* met at Brussels, Oct. 1879.

Mr. E. H. Bunbury's "History of Ancient Geography among the Greeks and Romans," published 1879. He refers especially to Hecateus, Herodotus, Hanno, Pytheas (discoverer of Britain); Eratosthenes (born B.C. 276) made a map; and to Ptolemy, about A.D. 139.

E. A. Freeman's "Historical Geography of Europe," published 1881.

65 geographical societies in the world. Jan. " British Commercial Geographical Society; founded at the mansion house, London, 15 July, met 27 Oct. 1884.

Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh, inaugurated 3 Dec. 1834.
Manchester Geographical Society established Jan. 1835.
Sudden death of the great Russian explorer, gen. Prjevalsky at Verneje in Asia, announced 2 Nov. 1888.

GEOK TEPE, a strong Turkoman fortress; see *Russia*, 1879-81.

GEOLOGY, the science of the earth, is said to have been cultivated in China before the Christian era, and occupied the attention of Aristotle, Theophrastus, Pliny, Avicenna, and the Arabian writers.

In 1574 Mercati wrote concerning the fossils in the pope's museum: Cesalpino Majoli, and others (1597), Steno (1669), Scilla (1670), Quirini (1676), Plot and Lister (1678), Leibnitz (1680) recorded observations, and put forth theories on the various changes in the crust of the earth.

Hooke (1668), in his work on Earthquakes, said that fossils, "as monuments of nature, were more certain tokens of antiquity than coins or medals, and though difficult, it would not be impossible to raise a chronology out of them."

Burnet's "Theory of the Earth" appeared in 1690, Whiston's in 1696.

Buffon's geological views (1749) were censured by the Sorbonne in 1751, and recanted in consequence. The principle he renounced was that the present condition of the earth is due to secondary causes, and that these same causes will produce further changes. His more eminent fellow-labourers and successors were Gesner (1758), Michell (1760), Raspe (1762-73), Pallas and Saussure (1793-1800).

Werner (1775) ascribed all rocks to an *aqueous* origin, and even denied the existence of volcanoes in primitive geological times, and had many followers, Kirwan, De Luc, &c.—Hutton (1785) supported by Playfair (1801) warmly opposed Werner's views, and asserted that the principal changes in the earth's crust are due to the energy of *fire*. The rival parties were hence termed *Neptunists* and *Vulcanists*.

Mr. A. Geikie and other eminent modern geologists ascribed the origin of the landscape features of the earth chiefly to denudation by the action of water 1865 *et seq.*

William Smith, the father of British geology (who had walked over a large part of England) drew up a Tabular View of British Strata, in 1799, and published it and his Geological Map of England and Wales, 1812-15; died 28 Aug. 1839. The Rev. Adam Sedgwick, another father, died 27 Jan. 1873, aged 87. Sir Charles Lyell, died 22 Feb. 1875.

In 1803 the Royal Institution possessed the best geological collection in London, collected by H. Davy, C. Hatchett, and others; the proposal of sir John St. Aubyn, sir Abraham Hume, and the right hon. C. F. Greville, to aid the government in establishing a school of mines there in 1804-7, was declined, 13 Nov. 1807.

In 1807 the *Geological Society of London* was established. By collecting a great mass of new facts, it greatly tended to check the disposition to theorise, and led to the introduction of views midway between those of Werner and Hutton.

The Geological Society of Dublin, 1832; of Edinburgh, 1834; of France, 1830; of Germany, 1848.

In 1835 Mr. (afterwards sir Henry) De la Beche suggested the establishment of the present *Museum of Geology*, which began at Craig's-court, and which was removed to its present position in Jermyn-street. To him are also due the valuable geological maps formed on the Ordnance survey. The building was erected by Mr. Pennethorne, and formally opened by the prince consort, 14 May, 1851. Attached to the Museum are the Mining Records office, a lecture theatre, laboratories, &c. Sir H. De la Beche, the first director, died 13 April, 1855; succeeded by sir Roderick Murchison, who died 22 Oct. 1871; succeeded by professor (afterwards sir) A. C. Ramsay, March 1872; by Archibald Geikie, 1881.

A great many maps have been published, with memoirs. The survey of England on the scale of an inch to a mile, was completed in Jan. 1834. Some maps have been made on a scale of six inches to a mile. The

- surveys of Scotland and Ireland are in progress (1889).
- A similar institution was established at Calcutta by the E. I. Company in 1840.
- International geological congress originated at the Buffalo meeting of the American association for the advancement of science in 1876; met at Paris 1878; Bologna, 26 Sept. 1881; Berlin, 29 Sept. 1885; London, 17 Sept. 1888.
- The English standard works on geology at the present time are those of Lyell, Murchison, Phillips, De la Beeche, Mantell, Ansted, and Geikie.
- Cuvier and Brongniart's work on Geology of Paris, 1808, *et seq.*
- L. Agassiz, "Poissons Fossiles," 1833-45.
- The strata composing the earth's crust may be divided into two great classes:
- I. Those generally attributed to the agency of water;
 - II. To the action of fire: which may be subdivided as follows:—
- Aqueous formations, stratified, rarely crystalline:—
- Sedimentary or fossiliferous rocks.
- Metamorphic or unfossiliferous.
- Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline:—
- Volcanic, as basalt, &c.
- Plutonic, as granite, &c.
- Fossiliferous, or Sedimentary, rocks are divided into three great series:—
- The Palæozoic (most ancient forms of life) or Primary.
- The Mesozoic (middle life period), or Secondary.
- The Neozoic or Cainozoic (more recent forms of life), or Tertiary.

TABLE OF STRATA (*chiefly from Lyell*).

NEOZOIC:

I POST-TERTIARY:

- A. *Post-Pliocene*:
1. *Recent*: Marine strata; with *human remains*; Danish peat; kitchen middens; bronze and stone implements; Swiss lake-dwellings; temple of Serapis at Puzzuoli.
 2. *Post-Pliocene*: Brixham cave, with flint knives, and bones of living and extinct quadrupeds; ancient valley gravels; glacial drift; ancient Nile mud; post glacial N. American deposits: remains of *mastodon*; Australian breccias.

II. TERTIARY OR CAINOZOIC SERIES:

- B. *Pliocene*:
3. *Newer Pliocene* (or Pleistocene) Mammalian beds, Norwich Crag. [*Marine Shells*.]
 4. *Older Pliocene*: Red and Coralline Crag (Suffolk, Antwerp).
- C. 5, 6. *Miocene*: Upper and Lower; Bordeaux; Virginia sands and Touraine beds; Plikerne deposits near Athens; volcanic tuff and limestone of the Azores, &c.; brown coal of Germany, &c. [*Mastodon*, *Gigantic Elk*, *Salamander*, &c.]
- D. 7, 8, 9. *Eocene*: Upper, Middle, and Lower Freshwater and Marine beds; Barton Clays; Bracklesham Sands; Paris Gypsum; London Plastic, and Thanet Clays. [*Palms*, *Birds*, &c.]

III. SECONDARY OR MESOZOIC SERIES:

- E. 10. *Cretaceous*: Upper; British Chalk; Maestricht beds. — Chalk with and without Flints, Chalk Marl, Upper Green Sand, Gault, Lower Green Sand. [*Mesosaurus*; *Fish*, *Mollusks*, &c.]
11. Lower (or *Neocomian* or *Wealden*); Kentish rag; Weald Clay; Hastings Sand. [*Iguanodon*, *Hylæosaurus*, &c.]
- F. 12. *Oolite*: Upper; Purbeck beds, Portland Stone and Sand, Kimmeridge Clay; Lithographic Stone of Solenhofen with *Archæopteryx*. [*Fish*.]
13. Middle: Calcareous Grit, Coral Rag, Oxford Clay, Kelloway Rock. [*Belemnites* and *Ammonites*.]
14. Lower: Cornbrash, Forest Marble, Bradford Clay, Great Oolite, Stonesfield Slate, Fuller's Earth, Inferior Oolite. [*Ichthyosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, *Pterodactyl*.]
- G. 15. *Lias*: Lias Clay and Marl Stone. [*Ammono-*

nites, *Equisetum*, *Amphibia*, *Laby-rinthodon*.]

- II. 16. *Trias*: Upper; White Lias, Red Clay, with Salt in Cheshire, Coal Fields in Virginia N.A. [*Fish*, *Dromatherium*.]
17. Middle or Muschelkalk (wanting in England) [*Encrinurus*; *Placodus gigas*.]
18. Lower: New Red Sandstone of Lancashire and Cheshire. [*Labyrinthodon*, *Foot-prints of Birds and Reptiles*.]
- IV. PRIMARY OR PALÆOZOIC SERIES:
- I. 19. *Permian*: Magnesian Limestone, Marl Slate, Red Sandstone and Shale, Dolomite; Kurferschiefer. [*Firs*, *Fishes*, *Amphibia*.]
- K. 20, 21. *Carboniferous*, Upper and Lower: Coal Measures, Millstone Grit, Mountain Limestone. [*Ferns*, *Calamites*, *Coal*.]
- L. 22, 23, 24. *Devonian*, Upper, Middle, and Lower: Tilestones, Cornstones, and Marls, Quartzose, Conglomerates. [*Shells*, *Fish*, *Trilobites*.]
- M. 25, 26, 27. *Silurian*, Upper, Middle, and Lower: Ludlow Shales, Aymestry Limestone, Wenlock Limestone, Wenlock Shale, Caradoc Sandstone, Llandeilo Flags; Niagara Limestone. [*Sponges*, *Corals*, *Trilobites*, *Shells*.]
- N. 28, 29. *Cambrian*, Upper and Lower: Bala Limestone, Festiniog Slates, Bangor Slates and Grits, Wicklow Rock, Ilasleets Grits, Huronian Series of Canada. [*Zoophytes*, *Lingula*, *Ferns*, *Sigillaria*, *Stigmæna*, *Calamites*, and *Cryptogamia*.]
- O. 30. *Laurentian*, Upper Gneiss of the Hebrides (?); Labradorite Series, N. of the St. Lawrence; Adirondaek Mountains, New York.
31. Lower: Gneiss and Quartzites, with Interstratified Limestones, in one of which, 1000 feet thick, occurs a foraminifer, *Eozoön Canadense*, the oldest known fossil.

GEOMETRY, so termed from its original application to measuring the earth, is ascribed to the Egyptians; the annual inundations of the Nile having given rise to it by carrying away the landmarks and boundaries.

Thales introduced geometry into Greece, about 600 B.C. Pythagoras cultivated the science about 580.

The doctrine of curves originally attracted the attention of geometrical men from the conic sections, which were introduced by Plato, about 390 B.C.

Euclid's *Elements* compiled about 300 B.C.

Archimedes, a discoverer in geometry, 287-212 B.C.

The conchoid curve invented by Nicomedes, 220 B.C.

Ptolemy, the astronomer, 2nd century A.D.

Geometry taught in Europe in the 13th century.

Books on geometry and astronomy were destroyed in England as infected with magic, 7 Edw. VI., 1552.

Stow.

Descartes published his *Analytical Geometry*, 1627.

Sir Isaac Newton (*Arithmetica Universalis*, &c.), 1642.

1727.

Simson's edition of Euclid, first appeared, 1756.

La Place's *Mécanique Céleste*, 1799-1805.

GEORGE. A gold coin current at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VIII. *Leake*.

GEORGE, ST., the tutelary saint of England and adopted as patron of the order of the garter by Edward III. His day is 23 April; see *Garter* and *Knighthood*.

St. George was a tribune in the reign of Diocletian, and being a man of great courage, was a favourite; but complaining to the emperor of his severities towards the Christians, and arguing in their defence, he was put in prison, and beheaded, 23 April, 290.—On that day, in 1192, Richard I. defeated Saladin.

St. George's, Hanover-square, returns one M.P., by act passed 1885.

The *Order of the Sons of St. George*, established at Philadelphia as a society to succour emigrants (see under *Emigration*). It gradually acquired political influence, and many branches were formed in order to counteract the dominant aggressive policy of the Irish party. It works in unison with the "British

'American association' which was formed to promote naturalization—its organ being the *British American*, a weekly newspaper, Dec. 1887.

GEORGES' CONSPIRACY, in France. General Moreau, general Picbegré, Georges Cadoudal, who was commonly known by the name of Georges, and others, were arrested at Paris, charged with a conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte, and for the restoration of Louis XVIII., Feb. 1804. Picbegré was found strangled in prison, 6 April. Twelve of the conspirators, including Georges, were executed 25 June, and others imprisoned. Moreau was exiled, and went to America. In 1813 he was killed before Dresden (*which see*).

GEORGIA, the ancient Iberia, now a province of S. Russia, near the Caucasus, submitted to Alexander about 331 B.C., but threw off the yoke of his successors. It was subjugated to Rome by Pompey, 65 B.C., but retained its own sovereigns. Christianity was introduced into it in the 3rd century. In the 8th century, after a severe struggle, Georgia was subdued by the Arab caliphs; by the Turkish sultan Alp-Arslan, 1068; and by the Tartar hordes, 1235. From the 14th to the 18th centuries, Georgia was successively held by the Persian and Turkish monarchs. In 1740 Nadir Shah established part of Georgia as a principality, of which the last ruler Heraclius, surrendered her territories to the czar in 1799; and in 1802 Georgia was declared to be a Russian province.—**GEORGIA, IN NORTH AMERICA**, was settled by gen. Oglethorpe, in 1732. Separating from the congress of America, it surrendered to the British, Dec. 1778; and its possession was of vast importance to the royalists in the war. Count d'Estaing joined the American general Lincoln, and made a desperate attack on Georgia, which failed, and the French fleet returned home; the colony was given up to the Union by the British in 1783. It seceded from the Union, by ordinance, 18 Jan. 1861, and was conquered by Sherman in 1864-5, and readmitted as a state Jan. 1868. A ridiculous negro insurrection suppressed Aug. 1875. Population in 1880, 1,542,180. See *United States*.—**GEORGIA**, in the Pacific, was visited by captain Cook in 1775. Population 1880, 1,542,180; capital, Atlanta.

GEORGIUM SIDUS, the first name of the planet Uranus (*which see*), discovered 13 March, 1781.

GERBEROI (Normandy, N. France). Here William the Conqueror was wounded in battle by his son Robert, who had joined the French king Philip I., 1078.

GERM THEORY OF DISEASE supposes "that many diseases are due to the presence and propagation in the animal system of minute organisms [termed *microbes*] having no part or share in its normal economy." *MacLagan*, 1876.

The doctrine of *contagium animatum* was held in the middle ages and put forth in the 16th century, but contagious organisms were not discovered till the 19th by professors Pasteur, Tyndall, and others, 1875 *et seq.* At the British Association, 14 Sept. 1870, professor Huxley expressed his concurrence with the "germ theory." See under *Dust and Viruliferous*, 1882.

Dr. Koch is said to have identified the microscopical germs of cattle disease, of consumption, of cholera, and other diseases, 1879 *et seq.*, discredited in England, May, June, 1885.

Dr. E. Klein in Feb. 1885 reported his investigations on the relation of bacteria to cholera. At the Royal Institution on May 27, 1887, he demonstrated the propagation of scarlet fever by microbes in cow's milk.

Numerous specimens of these germs were exhibited at the Royal Institution in illustration of professor Tyndall's discourse on "Living contagia," 16 Jan. 1885.

By taking means to exclude these germs from wounds, &c., sir Joseph Lister introduced anti-septic surgery about 1870.

"Louis Pasteur," by M. Radot, his son-in-law, gives an account of Pasteur's success in mitigating the virulence of some diseases by inoculation. A translation by lady Claud Hamilton was published in Feb. 1885.

M. Engelmann demonstrated the action of microbes in the development of vegetable cells from carbonic acid and moisture in the atmosphere.

For Pasteur institute see *Hydrophobia*.

GERMAIN, ST., near Paris. The palace here was begun by Louis the Fat, 1124, and enlarged and embellished by his successors, especially by Francis I., Henry IV., and Louis XIV. Here James II. of England resided in state after his abdication, in 1689, and here he died, 16 Sept. 1701; see *Treaties*.

GERMAN ASSOCIATION, see *German Union*.

GERMAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, constituted at Frankfort, 6 Dec. 1882. A Charter was granted by the emperor to Dr. Carl Peters and others, whereby this society was authorised to acquire Usagara, N'Gury, and other territories west of Zanzibar, 27 Feb. 1885.

GERMANIA, colossal statue, see *Germany*, Sept. 1883.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, superseding the confederation of the Rhine (*which see*), was constituted 8 June, 1815; held its first diet at Frankfort, 16 Nov. 1816, and its last, 24 Aug. 1866. See *next article*. It comprised—

1. Austria; 2. Prussia; 3. Bavaria; 4. Saxony;
5. Hanover; 6. Württemberg;
7. Baden; 8. Hesse (electorate and grand duchy);
10. Denmark (for Holstein and Lauenburg);
11. Netherlands (for Luxemburg);
12. Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Altenburg;
13. Brunswick and Nassau;
14. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz;
15. Oldenburg, three Anhalts, and two Schwarzburgs;
16. Two Hohenzollerns, Liechtenstein, two Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe, and Waldeck;
17. Free cities:—Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg.

The diet declares for a constituent assembly, 30 March, which met 18 May, 184
The diet remits its functions to the archduke John, vicar of the empire (see *Germany*) . . . 12 July,
The diet re-established, meets . . . 30 May, 1851
The emperor of Austria proposes a reform of the confederation, 17 Aug.; accepted by the diet, 1 Sept.; rejected by Prussia 22 Sept. 1863
The diet celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment . . . 8 June 1865
Vote of the majority of the diet supports Austria in the dispute respecting Schleswig and Holstein; Prussia announces her withdrawal from the confederation, and its dissolution; the diet declares itself indissoluble, continues its functions, and protests 14 June, 1866
The diet removes to Angsburg during the war, 14 July, "
The confederation renounced by Austria at Nikolsburg 26 July, "
The diet holds its last sitting . . . 24 Aug. "

GERMAN CONFEDERATION, NORTH, established in room of the Germanic Confederation (*which see*): population 1867, estimated 29,906,092. The confederation ceased on the re-establishment of the German empire, 1 Jan. 1871.

The king of Prussia invites the states of North Germany to form a new confederation 16 July, 1866
Treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Prussia and the following states:—Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe

Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, two Schwarzburgs, Waldeck, the younger Reuss, two Lippes, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, signed . . . 18 Aug. 1866
 And two Mecklenburgs . . . 21 Aug. "
 And Hesse (for country north of the Maine), 3 Sept. "
 And the elder Reuss . . . 26 Sept. "
 And Saxe-Meiningen . . . 8 Oct. "
 And Saxony . . . 21 Oct. "
 Meeting of North German Parliament (295 deputies from the 22 states) at Berlin . . . 24 Feb. 1867

See Germany.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston, founded 1845, for Germans, and English in cases of accident. German Society of Benevolence and Concord, established 1817.

GERMANITES, a name given to a sect, of which members appeared in the British Mediterranean fleet in 1867. They called themselves "non-fighting men," and hold no communion with other religious bodies.

GERMANIUM, a new metal discovered by Winkler early in 1886.

GERMAN LANGUAGE has two great branches: *hoch* and *platt Deutsch*, high and low German. The former became the literary language, principally through its use by Luther in his translation of the Bible and in other works, 1522-34. The latter is that spoken by the lower classes. There are many dialects: the satirical epic in low German, "Reineke Fuchs," appeared in 1498; see *Reynard*.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN AUTHORS.

	Born.	Died.
Ulphilas (Gothic Bible) about A.D. 360		
Martin Luther (German Bible, &c. 1522-34)	1483	1546
Hans Sachs	1494	1578
Godf. Leibnitz	1646	1716
G. F. Gellert	1715	1769
G. E. Lessing	1729	1781
G. A. Bürger	1748	1794
J. G. von Herder	1744	1803
Fred. T. Klopstock	1724	1803
Im. Kant	1724	1804
J. C. Fred. von Schiller	1759	1805
Ch. M. Wieland	1733	1813
C. T. Körner	1791	1813
Jean Paul Richter	1763	1825
J. H. Voss	1751	1826
F. Schlegel	1772	1829
G. W. F. Hegel	1770	1831
B. G. Niebuhr	1776	1831
J. W. von Goethe	1749	1832
Wm. von Humboldt	1767	1835
A. Wm. Schlegel	1767	1845
L. Tieck	1773	1853
H. Heine	1797	1856
Alex. von Humboldt	1769	1859
Ernst M. Arndt	1769	1860
Chr. Carl J. Bunsen	1791	1860
F. C. Schlosser	1776	1861
J. Hillebrand	1788	1862
G. G. Gervinus	1805	1871
E. H. Fichte	1797	1879
Leopold Ranke	1795	1886
Theod. Mommsen	1817	

GERMANS, ST., was made the seat of the bishopric of Cornwall for a short time, about 905.

GERMAN SILVER, an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc, first made at Hildburghausen in Germany. There are many patents; Cutler's, 1838, Parkes', 1844, &c.

GERMAN UNION OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHERS, the forerunner of the British Association, was founded by Oken, at Leipzig, in 1822; partly to promote political unity in Germany. It has met annually, except in troubled years, such as 1848, 1866, and 1870; 50th time, 17 Sept. 1877; meeting at Dantzic, 18 Sept. 1880; Salzburg,

18th Sept. 1881; Eisenach, 18 Sept. 1882; Freiburg, 17 Sept. 1883; Magdeburg, 18 Oct. 1884; Strasburg, 17 Sept. 1885; Berlin, 16 Sept. 1886; Wiesbaden, 18 Sept. 1887; 61st at Cologne, 18 Sept. 1888. The Union is now termed the "German Association of Naturalists."

GERMANY (*Germania, Alemania*), anciently, as now, divided into independent states. The Germans long withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them; and although that people conquered some parts of the country, they were expelled before the close of the 3rd century. In the 5th century the Huns and other tribes prevailed over the greater portion of Germany. In the latter part of the 8th century, Charlemagne subdued the Saxons and other tribes, and was crowned emperor at Rome, 25 Dec. 800. At the extinction of his family, the empire became elective, 911, and was subsequently obtained by members of the house of Hapsburg (from 1437 till 1804). Germany was divided into circles, 1501-12. The confederation of the Rhine was formed 12 July, 1806; the Germanic confederation, 8 June, 1815; and the North German confederation, 18 Aug. 1866; the treaty ratified, 8 Sept. 1866. The present German empire was established in 1871. (See that date below). See *Franco-Prussian War*, 1870-71. Population of the German empire 1880, 45,234,061; in 1885, 46,855,704.

The empire of Germany was established Jan. 1, 1871, founded upon treaties concluded between the North German confederation (*which see*) and, 1. the grand duchies of Baden and Hesse, 15 Nov. 1870; 2. the kingdom of Bavaria, 23 Nov. 1870; 3. the kingdom of Württemberg, 25 Nov. 1870; ratified, 29 Jan. 1871. William I., king of Prussia, was proclaimed emperor at Versailles, 18 Jan. 1871.

Population in 1871 (including Alsace-Lorraine, conquered, 1870), 41,069,846. The parliament is elected by manhood suffrage and ballot.

The first chancellor of the empire, prince Otto von Bismarck, May, 1871.

The Teutones, united with the Cymry, defeat the Romans in Illyria B.C. 119

After varying success are defeated by Marius 102

Drusus invaded Germany 12-3

Battle of Teutoburg; Hermann or Arminius destroys the Romans under Varus A.D. 9

Hermann assassinated 10

The Franks invade Gaul 238

Great irruption of Germanic tribes into Gaul 450 et seq.

Charlemagne after a long contest subdues the Saxons, who become Christians 772-785

He is crowned emperor of the West at Rome by the pope 25 Dec. 800

He adds a second head to the eagle, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany are united in him 802

Louis (*le Débonnaire*) separates Germany from France 839-840

The Germans under Arnold take Rome 896

The German princes assert their independence, and Conrad I. of Franconia reigns 8 Nov. 911

[The elector ate began about this time. See *Electors*.] Reign of Henry I. [king], surnamed the Fowler; he vanquishes the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians 918-934

Otto I. extends his dominions, and is crowned emperor by the pope 962

Otto II. conquers Lorraine 978

Henry III. conquers Bohemia 1042

Contest between Henry IV. and Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) 1075

Henry's humiliation at Canossa (*which see*) 1077

He takes Rome 1084; and Gregory dies in exile at Salerno 1085

Disputes with the pope relating to ecclesiastical investitures 1073-1123

The Guelph and the Ghibeline feuds begin 1140

Conrad III. leads an army to the holy wars; it was destroyed by Greek treachery 1147

- Frederick Barbarossa emperor, 1152; wars in Italy, 1154-77
- He destroys Milan . . . 1162
- Reigns Henry the Lion (see *Bavaria*) . . . 1180
- Is drowned during the crusade in Syria, 10 June, 1190
- Teutonic order of knighthood . . . "
- Hanseatic league established . . . about 1245
- Reign of Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, chosen by the electors . . . 1273
- The elect, called the Golden Bull, by Charles IV. . . 1356
- The Tyrol acquired . . . 1363
- Sigismund, king of Bohemia, elected emperor. He betrays John Huss and Jerome of Prague, who are burned alive (see *Bohemia*) . . . 1414-16
- Sigismund driven from the throne, Albert II., duke of Austria, succeeds . . . 1437
- The Pragmatic Sanction confining the empire to the house of Austria . . . 1439
- Pensants' wars . . . 1502, 1514, 1524
- Era of the Reformation (see *Lutheranism*) . . . 1517
- German Bible and liturgy published by Luther, 1522-46
- Luther excommunicated by the diet at Worms, 17 April, 1521
- War with the pope—the Germans storm Rome . . . 1527
- Diet at Spire; Protestants condemned, 13 March, 1529
- Confession of Augsburg published . . . 23 Jan. 1530
- Protestant League of Smalcald . . . 31 Dec. 1531
- The anabaptists seize Munster, 24 June, 1535; defeated, and John of Leyden slain . . . 1536
- Death of Luther . . . 18 Feb. 1546
- War with the Protestants . . . 26 June, "
- Who are helped by Henry II. of France—Peace of Religion at Passau . . . 31 July, 1552
- Abdication of Charles V. announced . . . 25 Oct. 1555
- Hungary joined to the empire . . . 1570
- The Thirty years' war begins between the Evangelic union under the elector palatine, and the Catholic league under the duke of Bavaria . . . 1618
- Battle of Prague, which ruined the elector palatine, 8 Nov. 1620
- Gustavus-Adolphus of Sweden invades Germany, June, 1630
- Gustavus-Adolphus, victor, killed at Lutzen, 16 Nov. 1632
- Treason of Wallenstein; he is assassinated, 25 Feb. 1634
- End of the Thirty years' war: treaty of Westphalia, establishing religious toleration . . . 24 Oct. 1648
- War with France . . . 1674
- John Sobieski, king of Poland, after defeating the Turks, obliges them to raise the siege of Vienna, 12 Sept. 1683
- Peace of Ryswick (with France) . . . 20 Sept. 1697
- The peace of Carlowitz (with the Turks) . . . 26 Jan. 1699
- War with France, &c., 6 Oct. 1702; Marlborough's victory at Blenheim . . . 13 Aug. 1704
- Peace of Utrecht . . . 11 April, 1713
- The Pragmatic Sanction (*which see*) . . . 1722
- Francis I., duke of Lorraine, marries the heiress of Austria, Maria-Theresa (1736); she succeeds her father, and becomes queen of Hungary, 20 Oct. 1740
- The elector of Bavaria elected emperor as Charles VII. . . 22 Jan. 1742
- He dies Jan. 20; Francis I., duke of Lorraine, elected emperor . . . 15 Sept. 1745
- The Seven years' war between Austria and Prussia and their respective allies begins Aug. 1756; ends with the peace of Hubertsburg . . . 15 Feb. 1763
- Lorraine ceded to France . . . 1766
- Josiah II. extends his dominions by the dismemberment of Poland, 1772; many civil reforms and liberal changes . . . 1782
- War with Turkey . . . 1788
- Victory of the Austrians and Russians at Rimmik, 22 Sept. 1789
- J. G. Basedow, educational reformer, dies 25 July, 1790
- The Rhenish provinces revolt . . . 1793
- Francis I. joins in the second partition of Poland, 1795
- In the ruinous wars between Germany and France, the emperor loses the Netherlands, all his territories west of the Rhine, and his states in Italy, 1793-1803
- Cessions of territory to France by the treaty of Lunéville . . . 9 Feb. 1801
- Francis II. assumes the title of Francis I., emperor of Austria . . . 11 Aug. 1804
- Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Bavaria and Würtemberg, 1805; and of Westphalia, 1807;
- dissolution of the German empire; formation of the confederation of the Rhine . . . 12 July, 1806
- North Germany annexed to France . . . 13 Dec. 1810-11
- Commencement of the war of independence: the order of the iron cross instituted . . . March, 1813
- Final defeat of the French at Leipsic . . . 16-19 Oct. "
- Congress of Vienna . . . 1 Nov. 1814 & 25 May, 1815
- The Germanic confederation (*which see*) formed, 8 June, 1818
- The Zollverein (*which see*) formed . . . "
- "Society for promoting the knowledge of ancient German history," founded by Stein . . . 1819
- A German scientific association formed, "Naturforschender Vereine" (see *German Union*) . . . Sept. 1822
- General depression in trade . . . 1824
- Death of J. H. Voss, poet, &c. . . 29 March, 1826
- Revolution at Brunswick (flight of the duke) 7 Sept. 1830
- In Saxony (abdication of the king) . . . 13 Sept. "
- Death of Goethe, poet, novelist, and philosopher, 22 March, 1832
- Becker's song about the free German Rhine; and Alfred de Musset's song in reply, "Le Rhin Allemand" (see *Rhine*) appear . . . 1841
- Excitement about Ronge, the Catholic reformer, and the holy coat of Treves . . . 1844
- Insurrection at Vienna and throughout Germany (see *Austria, Hungary, &c.*) . . . 1848
- Revolt in Schleswig and Holstein (see *Denmark*) March, "
- The king of Prussia takes the lead as an agitator, to promote the reconsolidation of the German empire, by a proclamation . . . 27 March, "
- German national assembly meet at Frankfort (see *Germanic confederation*) . . . 18 May, "
- Archduke John of Austria elected vicar of the empire . . . 12 July, "
- The national assembly elects the king of Prussia emperor, 28 March; he declines . . . 3 April, 1849
- He recalls the Prussian members of the assembly, 14 May, "
- The Frankfort assembly transfers its sittings to Stuttgart . . . 30 May, "
- Treaty of Vienna between Austria and Prussia for the formation of a new central power for a limited time; appeal to be made to the governments of Germany . . . 30 Sept. "
- Protest of Austria against the alliance of Prussia with the smaller German states . . . 12 Nov. "
- Treaty of Munich between Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemberg, for a revision of the German confederation . . . 27 Feb. 1850
- Parliament meets at Erfurt . . . March, "
- The king of Würtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of the king of Prussia . . . 15 March, "
- German diet meets at Frankfort . . . 10 May, "
- Hesse-Cassel sends no representative to Erfurt, 7 June; Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league . . . 20 June, "
- Austria calls an assembly of the German confederation, 19 July; which meets at Frankfort, 2 Sept. "
- Austrian, Bavarian, and Prussian forces enter Hesse-Cassel (see *Hesse-Cassel*) . . . 12 Nov. "
- Conferences on German affairs at Dresden, 23 Dec. 1850, to 15 May, 1851
- Max Schneckenburger, author of the song "Die Wacht am Rhein," died . . . "
- Re-establishment of the diet of the Germanic confederation at Frankfort . . . 30 May, "
- Conference at Nuremberg relative to a general code of commerce . . . 15 Jan. 1857
- Great excitement in Germany at the French successes in Lombardy: warlike preparations in Bavaria, &c. . . May and June, 1859
- Meetings of new liberal party in Eisenach, Saxony, Weimar, 17 July; seven resolutions put forth recommending that the imperfect federal constitution be changed; that the German diet be replaced by a strong central government; that a national assembly be summoned; and that Prussia be invited to take the initiative . . . 14 Aug. "
- This proposal not accepted by Prussia, and warmly opposed by Hanover . . . Sept. "
- The Austrian minister, Rechberg, severely censuring the duke of Saxony, for a liberal speech, 4 Sept.; and accusing the Prussian government of favouring the liberals, meets with cutting retorts . . . Sept. "

- Death of Ernst Moritz Arndt, patriot and poet, 29 Jan. 1860
- The federal diet maintains the Hesse-Cassel constitution of 1852 against Prussia 24 March, "
- Meeting of the French emperor and the German sovereigns at Baden, 16, 17 June; and of the czar and the emperor of Austria and the regent of Prussia at Coblenz 26 July, &c. "
- Meeting at Cöln in favour of German unity against French aggression 5 Sept. "
- Dispute with Denmark respecting the rights of Holstein and Schleswig Nov. "
- First meeting of a German national shooting match at Gotha 8-11 July, 1861
- Meeting of German national association at Heidelberg; decides to form a fleet 23 Aug. "
- Subscriptions received for fleet Sept. and Oct. "
- The national association meet at Berlin; they recommend the formation of a united federal government with a central executive, under the leadership of Prussia 13 March, 1862
- Meetings of plenipotentiaries from German states on federal reform 8 July-10 Aug. "
- Deputies from German states meet at Weimar, and declare that Germany wants formation into one federal state 28, 29 Sept. "
- Congress of deputies from German states declare in favour of unity 21 Aug. 1863
- The emperor of Austria invites the German sovereigns to a congress at Frankfurt, 31 July; king of Prussia declines, 4 Aug.; nearly all the sovereigns meet, 16, 17 Aug.; they approve the Austrian plan of federal reform, 1 Sept.; which is rejected by Prussia 22 Sept. "
- The diet determines to have recourse to federal execution in Holstein if Denmark does not fulfil her obligations 1 Oct. "
- 50th anniversary of the battle of Leipsic celebrated 18 Oct. "
- Death of Frederick VII. of Denmark 15 Nov. "
- German troops enter Holstein for "federal execution" (see *Denmark* for events) 23 Dec. "
- Death of Maximilian II. of Bavaria 10 March, 1864
- Prussia retains the duchies; discussion between Austria and Prussia; the diet adopt the resolution of Bavaria and Saxony, requesting Austria and Prussia to give up Holstein to the duke of Angustenburg; rejected 6 April, 1865
- 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Germanic confederation 8 June, "
- The Gastein convention (*which see*) 14 Aug. "
- Condemned by the diet at Frankfurt 1 Oct. "
- The diet calls on Austria and Prussia to disarm, 19 May, 1866
- Meeting of deputies from smaller German states condemn the impending war 20 May, "
- Austria declares that Prussia has broken the treaty by invading Holstein, 11 June; the diet adopts this, by 9 votes; the Prussian representative declares the Germanic confederation at an end, and invites the members to form a new one, excluding Austria 14 June, "
- The Prussians enter Saxony, and the war begins, 15 June, "
- The diet determines for war, 16 June; proclaims prince Charles of Bavaria general of the confederation troops 27 June, "
- [For the war and its consequences, see *Prussia*, and *German Confederation*, North.]
- Treaty of alliance between Prussia and the northern states; ratified 8 Sept. "
- Continued disputes between the diet and Austria and Prussia respecting Schleswig-Holstein, Oct. and Nov. "
- Draft of new constitution for North Germany settled 9 Feb. 1867
- Elections commence 12 Feb. "
- North German parliament opened at Berlin by the king of Prussia, 24 Feb.; Dr. Simson elected president 2 March, "
- The federal constitution adopted (printed in *Almanach de Gotha*, 1868); the parliament closed, 17 April, "
- The constitution put in action 1 July, "
- Meeting of 50 deputies from parliaments of Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse Darmstadt, declare necessity of union with North Germany, Aug. "
- Luxemburg evacuated by the Prussian garrison, 9 Sept. 1867
- New North German parliament meets, 10 Sept.; closed 26 Oct. "
- Opened by king of Prussia, 23 March; closed, 20 June, 1868
- Delegates from the Zollverein meet, April; close 23 May, "
- Inauguration of the Luther monument at Worms by the king of Prussia 25 June, "
- German rifle association meeting at Vienna, 26 July; addressed by Von Beust at the close, giving as toast, "Peace and Reconciliation" 6 Aug. "
- After negotiations between Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden, July, a South German military commission appointed Oct. "
- Wilhelmshafen, at Hippiens, bay of Jahde, Oldenburg, the first German military port, inaugurated by the king of Prussia 17 June, 1869
- Centenary of the birth of Alexander von Humboldt celebrated 14 Sept. "
- Count Arnim, German representative at Rome, protests against the doctrine of papal infallibility May, 1870
- German parliament opened by the king, 14 Feb.; closed 26 May, "
- Count Bismarck announces the declaration of war by France, and terms it groundless and presumptuous 19 July, "
- Bavaria, Würtemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, and Baden, support Prussia in the war declared by France (see *Franco-Prussian War*). 15 July, "
- Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities, declare for union with North Germany about 6 Sept. "
- Socialists declare against annexation of Alsace, &c. Sept.-Nov. "
- Baden and Hesse Darmstadt join the North German Confederation by treaty, about 15 Nov.; also Würtemberg, 25 Nov.; and Bavaria, 23 Nov.; retaining certain powers in military and diplomatic affairs Nov. "
- The North German parliament opened at Berlin by Dr. Simson on behalf of the king 24 Nov. "
- The parliament vote 100,000,000 thalers to continue the war 28 Nov. "
- The king of Bavaria, in a letter to the king of Saxony, proposes the king of Prussia to be nominated emperor of Germany about 4 Dec. "
- The parliament in an address request the king to become emperor (votes for, 188; against, 6), 10 Dec. "
- The address solemnly presented to the king in an assembly of princes by Dr. Simson 18 Dec. "
- Re-establishment of the German empire, 1 Jan.; William I. of Prussia proclaimed emperor at Versailles 18 Jan. 1871
- Mr. Odo Russell (aft. ld. Amphill) appointed ambassador at Berlin "
- Several German bankers condemned to imprisonment for subscribing to the French loan 3 Jan. "
- Preliminaries of peace with France signed at Versailles 26 Feb. "
- The emperor reviews part of his army at Longchamps, near Paris 1 Mar. "
- First Reichstag or imperial council opened at Berlin by the emperor, 397 members. 21 Mar. "
- The new constitution of the empire comes into force 4 May, "
- Chancery of the empire: prince Bismarck, chancellor 12 May, "
- The treaty of peace ratified 16 May, "
- Dr. Döllinger, of Munich, excommunicated for opposing the dogma of papal infallibility, 18 April; made D.C.L. of Oxford June, "
- Triumphal entry of the German armies into Berlin; statue of Frederick William IV. inaugurated, 16 June, "
- Dr. Döllinger elected rector of the university of Munich 29 July, "
- The emperors of Austria and Germany meet at Salzburg, Bismarck and Beust present 6-8 Sept. "
- The Bavarian minister of public worship declares against the dogma of papal infallibility in a letter to the archbishop of Munich 27 Sept. "
- The German parliament opened by the emperor; who expresses his conviction "that the new German empire will be a reliable shield of peace," 16 Oct. "

- Reform in the coinage: introduction of a gold coin approved by the federal council about 6 Nov. 1871
- Law forbidding the clergy to meddle with politics in the pulpit about 26 Nov. "
- Triennial war-budget voted . . . 1 Dec. "
- Sharp despatch from count Bismarck to the German ambassador at Paris respecting the acquittal of murderers of Germans at Melun and Paris, 7 Dec. "
- Ultramontane agitation against the government; excitement amongst the Polish Romanists; count Bismarck carries his school inspection bill against the Roman catholic clergy . . . Mar. 1872
- The empress-queen visits England . . . May, "
- Bismarck reports to the parliament the pope's refusal to receive cardinal Hohenlohe as ambassador . . . 14 May, "
- Bill for the expulsion of the Jesuits passed in the German parliament (131-93); end of session, 19 June; the law published . . . 5 July, "
- Inauguration of a memorial to Von Stein, the patriotic statesman at Nassau, by the emperor 9 July, "
- Imperial congress: the czar arrives at Berlin, 5 Sept.; the emperor of Austria, 6 Sept.; both leave; prince Bismarck declares the meeting to be merely an act of friendship; "prince Gortschakoff thankful that nothing was written," about 6 Sept. "
- Great emigration of young men to America to avoid the conscription; forbidden by government, Sept. "
- The German parliament opened . . . 12 Mar. 1873
- Treaty with France settling the total evacuation of the departments held by German troops on payment of the indemnity in Sept. signed . . . 15 Mar. "
- The emperor William warmly received at St. Petersburg . . . 27 April—11 May, "
- The monetary reform law passed, 23 June; the parliament closed . . . 25 June, "
- Last payment of French war indemnity . . . 5 Sept. "
- The emperor's visit to Vienna . . . 17 Oct. "
- Elections for the parliament—(397 members; about two-thirds nationalist liberals; about 100 ultramontanists) . . . 10 Jan. 1874
- Parliament opened . . . 5 Feb. "
- Letter from earl Russell to the emperor, expressing sympathy of himself and others with the struggle against the pope, 28 Jan.; the emperor replies . . . 18 Feb. "
- Bismarck confined by illness . . . March, April, "
- Constitutional struggle in the parliament respecting the army bill . . . March, "
- The government require 401,659 men (instead of 360,000) permanently:—compromise; the army to be settled for seven years . . . about 10 April, "
- The parliament session closed by the emperor with a pacific speech . . . 26 April "
- German Liberal Association, formed against Particularists and Ultramontanists . . . about June, "
- Count Harry Arnim, formerly ambassador at Rome and Paris, suddenly arrested and imprisoned in Berlin: ostensibly for refusing to give up official papers, 4 Oct.; released on bail . . . 28 Oct. "
- Parliament opened by the emperor; declaration of firm legislative and defensive policy . . . 29 Oct. "
- Bismarck resigns the chancellorship after an adverse vote in the parliament, 16 Dec., on a vote of confidence (199-71) retains it . . . 18 Dec. "
- Important registration law for births, deaths, and marriages passed . . . Jan. 1875
- Civil marriage bill passed . . . 25 Jan. "
- International rifle meeting at Stuttgart . . . 1 Aug. "
- Statue of Hermann (or Arminius), by Von Bandel, at Detmold, uncovered by the emperor William . . . 16 Aug. "
- Parliament meets; pacific speech of the emperor read . . . 27 Oct. "
- The imperial bank of Germany opens . . . 1 Jan. 1876
- Proposal for purchase of all the railways by the imperial government (opposed in the south) . . . 20 March, "
- The czar at Berlin . . . 11 May, "
- Parliament opened with a royal pacific speech, 30 Oct. "
- Elections: liberal majority; socialist democrats elected for Berlin . . . 10, 11 Jan. 1877
- Parliament opened by the emperor: he hopes for peace in the east . . . 22 Feb. 1877
- Supreme Court for Germany settled to be at Leipsic by parliament . . . 21 March, "
- New code of laws enacted . . . 21 March, "
- Resignation of Bismarck as chancellor, 3 April; withdrawn . . . 8 April, "
- Exportation of horses forbidden . . . 7 July, "
- Parliament re-opened . . . 6 Feb. 1878
- In consequence of the attempted assassination of the emperor by Hödel, 11 May, a stringent bill to repress socialism is brought into the parliament, and rejected (251—57) . . . 24, 25 May, "
- Grosser Kurfürst, ironclad, sunk by collision with König Wilhelm off Folkestone, about 300 lost 31 May, "
- The emperor fired at and wounded by Dr. Karl Eduard Nobiling, a professor of philology and socialist, at Berlin . . . 2 June, "
- The crown-prince authorised to direct public affairs, 4, 5 June, "
- Parliament dissolved . . . 12 June, "
- Death of king George of Hanover . . . 12 June, "
- Emil Heinrich Max Hödel condemned . . . 10 July, "
- Elections held (severe struggle) . . . 30 July, "
- The Berlin conference (*which see*) 13 June—13 July, "
- Hödel executed at Berlin . . . 16 Aug. "
- New parliament opened: national liberals, 123; 119 imperialists and conservatives; 105 centre (Roman Catholics, &c.) . . . 9 Sept. "
- Dr. Nobiling dies of self-inflicted wounds, 10 Sept. "
- The emperor quite recovered; announced 14 Sept. "
- The repressive Socialist Bill passed (72 majority) 19 Oct. "
- Decree for expulsion of Socialists and others, issued Nov. "
- The emperor returns to Berlin and resumes government . . . 5 Dec. "
- 174 clubs, 44 newspapers, and 157 other papers suppressed by injunctions up to . . . Dec. "
- Parliamentary Discipline Bill (to "muzzle" speakers); a "Gagging Bill" introduced about 9 Jan. 1879
- Bismarck's negotiations with the Roman curia respecting the Falk laws (*Culturkampf*) fruitless Jan. "
- "Gagging" Bill rejected by the parliament 7 March. "
- Prince Bismarck's protectionist tariff bill virtually passed, about . . . 9 May, "
- Resignation of Von. Forckenbeck (liberal), president of the parliament, 20 May; election of an ultramontane, about . . . 22 May, "
- The emperor's golden wedding kept . . . 11 June, "
- Resignation of Falk and other ministers; announced . . . 30 June, "
- Bismarck in the parliament disclaims connection with the liberal party . . . 9 July, "
- The customs bill finally passed (217-117); session closed . . . 12 July, "
- Ministry reconstituted about . . . 14 July, "
- Adm. Batsch tried and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for loss of Grosser Kurfürst (see 31 May, 1878) . . . July, "
- Grand military manoeuvres at Königsberg 5-9 Sept. "
- Meeting of Bismarck and Jacobini, papal nuncio, at Gastein, about . . . 16 Sept. "
- Bismarck visits Vienna; renews friendship with Andrassy, 21-24 Sept.; supreme court for all Germany, opened at Leipsic . . . 1 Oct. "
- New code of laws made in 1877 come into operation, Nov. "
- Bill for enlargement of the army (by 27,000 men), proposed . . . Jan. 1880
- German parliament opened; pacific speech from the emperor . . . 12 Feb. "
- In the Federal Council 22 small states out-vote Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria, respecting new stamp duties . . . 3 April, "
- Bismarck's resignation not accepted by the emperor; the states give in . . . April, "
- The new army bill passed (186-96) . . . 9 April, "
- The parliament prorogued . . . 10 May, "
- "New Liberal" party formed by secession from the reactionary "National Liberals" . . . Aug. "
- Grand army manoeuvres in a plain 10 miles south of Berlin . . . 10 Sept. *at seq.* "
- German parliament opened . . . 16 Feb. 1881
- German army manoeuvres near Hanover 30 Aug. and Sept. "

- General elections; large liberal majority . 28 Oct. 1881
 The parliament opened by Prince Bismarck with
 pacific message from the emperor . 17 Nov. "
 Bismarck says Germany is not to be ruled after
 English fashion . 29 Nov. "
 He is defeated in a financial question 169-83 1 Dec. "
 Imperial rescript against parliamentary government
 published . 7 Jan. 1882
 Violent debates in the parliament . 24 Jan. *et seq.*
 Bismarck's tobacco tax bill rejected by his economic
 council 21 March; rejected by Parliament 27-43
 14 June "
 Important autumn manoeuvres near Breslau
 6 Sept. "
 German Colonization Society constituted at Frank-
 fort . 6 Dec. "
 The budget rejected by the chambers . 11 Dec. "
 Death of Prince Charles, brother of the Emperor
 21 Jan. 1883
 Enthusiastic commemoration of Luther's birth (see
Lutheranism) . Aug.-Sept. "
 Autumn manoeuvres at Merseburg, 15 Sept., at
 Homburg . 20 Sept. "
Germania, a colossal statue, &c., by Prof. Schilling,
 a national memorial of German unity and victories
 of 1870-1 set up in the Niederwald at Rudesheim
 on the Rhine, uncovered by the emperor William
 in the presence of German sovereigns and 5,000
 spectators; Von Moltke there but not Bismarck
 28 Sept. "
 [Plot to blow up the monument by dynamite and
 destroy the royal and eminent persons present
 this day, frustrated by bad weather; discovered
 in 1884].
 The fourth centenary of Luther's birth (10 Nov.
 1483) celebrated at Erfurt, Halle, &c. 31 Oct., *et seq.*
 Successful visit of the Crown Prince to Spain and
 Italy . 23 Nov.-22 Dec. "
 Prince Bismarck refuses to present to the chamber
 a letter of condolence from the United States on
 the death of the eloquent Dr. Lasker, formerly
 his supporter, afterwards his opponent . Feb. 1884
 German parliament opened; disputes respecting
 the Lasker affair . 6, 7 Mar. "
 Mr. Sargent, the obnoxious U.S. minister, settled
 to be removed to St. Petersburg, 26 Mar.; de-
 clined . 27 Mar. "
 Anti-socialist law prolonged for two years (189-157),
 10 May; trial of Kraszewski, Polish poet and
 novelist, and captain Hentsch, ex-telegraph
 official at Leipzig, for high treason in military
 communications to Austrian, French, and other
 governments in 1866-71; Kraszewski sentenced to
 3 years' imprisonment [released on bail Nov. 1885];
 Hentsch to 9 years' penal servitude . 12-19 May, "
 Foundation of the new German parliament-house
 at Berlin laid by the emperor . 9 June "
 Autumn manoeuvres at Düsseldorf, 15 Sept., *et seq.*
 German colony founded at Cameroons, and
 Biafra, west coast of Africa, by Herr Nachtigall;
 Aug. "
 Death of Lord Ampthill, British ambassador, Aug.;
 succeeded by Sir Edward Malet . Sept. "
 Elections for the parliament; number of liberals
 diminished, social democrats increased . 28 Oct. "
 Parliament opened by the emperor . 20 Nov. "
 Bismarck defeated; votes for payment of members,
 180-99, 26 Nov.; parts of May ecclesiastical laws
 repealed (217-93) . 3 Dec. "
 Eight dynamitards, Friedrich A. Reinsdorf and
 others for attempting to kill the emperor, 28 Sept.,
 1883 (see above); tried at Leipzig; F. A. Reins-
 dorf, Rupsch, and Küchler sentenced to death;
 two to imprisonment; three acquitted 15-22 Dec. "
 German flag said to be hoisted on N. coast of New
 Guinea, New Britain, and other islands, Dec. "
 Great increase of emigration (fivefold) . 1879-1884
 "Germany does not want colonies"—Bismarck,
 1871-180,000 marks voted for protection of
 colonies . 10 Jan. 1885
 Speech of Prince Bismarck attacking the Gladstone
 cabinet . 2 Mar. "
 Dispute said to be settled . 9 Mar. "
 Lieske convicted of murder of Rumpff at Frankfurt
 1 July, "
 Parliament opened . 19 Nov. "
 Prince Bismarck's "Schnapps" (dram of spirits)
 monopoly bill introduced 11 Jan.; rejected by
 committee . 12 March, 1886
 Sarauw sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude for
 high treason (giving information respecting
 fortresses to the French government). 11 Feb. "
 Prince Bismarck reproves parliament for opposing
 government bills . 26 March, "
 The "Schnapps" bill rejected (181-3) . 27 March, "
 Socialist law prolonged for two years . 31 March, "
 Leopold von Ranke, the historian, died (aged 90)
 23 May, "
 Autumn manoeuvres at Strasburg; the army
 reported to be perfect . . . about 15 Sept. "
 Parliament opened . 25 Nov. "
 Bill for increase of the army (41,000) for seven
 years brought in 3 Dec.; much opposed by
 clericals, socialists, and others; adjourned to
 Jan. 1887, 17 Dec. 1886; amendment limiting
 increase to three years carried (183-154); parlia-
 ment immediately dissolved . 14 Jan. 1887
 Elections (efforts to make the army parliamentary
 instead of imperial); majority for the govern-
 ment . 21 Feb. "
 Parliament opened . 3 March, "
 Army bill passed (227-31) . 11 March, "
 Treaty of alliance with Austria and Italy signed
 13 March, "
 The emperor's 90th birthday royally celebrated at
 Berlin . 22 March, "
 Arrest of M. Schnäebell (see under France)
 20-22 April, "
 Foundation stone of opening lock of a canal from
 the Baltic to the North Sea, 61 miles long, laid
 at Holtenau near Kiel by the emperor; (esti-
 mated cost 7,800,000.) . 3 June, "
 Eight Alsatians, members of the "Ligue des
 Patriotes" formed for the reunion of Alsace-
 Lorraine to France (advocated by M. Déroldère,
 a fiery poet of "La Revanche") tried at Leipzig
 for high treason, 13 June; four sentenced to one
 to two years' imprisonment; four acquitted 18
 June; Klein and Grebert sentenced to six and five
 years' respectively . 8 July, "
 Parliament closed . 18 June, "
 The emperor present at military manoeuvres at
 Stettin . 12 Sept. "
 Celebration of 25th anniversary of Prince Bis-
 marck's premiership of Prussia . 23 Sept. "
 Border disputes (see France)
 Signor Crispi, Italian premier, visits prince Bis-
 marck . 2, 3 Oct. "
 Indisposition of the crown prince, (since termed
perichondritis), winters in Italy and S. France
 under the care of sir Morell Mackenzie, 1887;
 stated to be malignant growth in the larynx;
 tracheotomy performed (the German doctors and
 sir Morell Mackenzie differ) . Feb. 1888
 The czar formally received in Berlin . 18 Nov. 1887
 Meeting of the parliament . 24 Nov. "
 Statement in the *Cologne Gazette* of the existence of
 letters &c., purporting to come from prince Bis-
 marck sent to the czar tending to create dis-
 affection; asserted to be forged; attributed to
 Orleanists, especially princess Clementine of
 Coburg, daughter of king Louis Philippe . Nov. "
 Cabanes sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for
 selling military secrets to the French government
 19 Dec. "
 Herr von Puttkamer's more stringent anti-socialist
 bill opposed by all parties; revelations of govern-
 ment detectives inciting socialists to violence in
 Zurich: the bill committed 30 Jan. 1888; passed
 17 Feb. 1888
 Defensive treaty with Austria against Russian or
 other aggression, 7 Oct. 1879; first published
 3 Feb. "
 Powerful speech of prince Bismarck, alike for peace
 and preparation for war . 6 Feb. "
 Serious illness of the emperor; prince William
 (grandson) entrusted with official powers, 17 Nov.
 1887; this publicly announced . 8 March, "
 "The great emperor who founded Germany's unity
 is dead."—Prince Bismarck . 9 March, "
 The emperor Frederick III. arrives at Berlin
 11 March, "
 Solemn German national funeral of the emperor at
 Berlin; present the kings of Belgium, Saxony,
 and Roumania, the prince of Wales and the duke

- of Cambridge, the crown princes of Austria, Russia, Denmark, and other princes and nobles (not the emperor Frederick, prince Bismarck, and count Moltke) 16 March, 1838
 Parliament prorogued 20 March, "
 Rescript empowering the crown prince to act for the emperor in state affairs when required 21 March, "
 Visit of the queen of England. 24-26 April, "
 Continued improvement of the emperor's health 15 May, "
 The emperor becomes much worse 11, 12 June; dies (of cancer of the larynx) 15 June, "
 Simple, impressive funeral at Potsdam 18 June, "
 The imperial parliament opened by the emperor with much pomp; many princes present; in his speech the emperor said "I will follow the same path by which my deceased grandfather won the confidence of his allies, the love of the German people, and the goodwill of foreign countries," 25 June. The house adjourns after voting a cordial address 26 June, "
 Herr Dietz, a former railway official in Alsace-Lorraine, his wife and Appel convicted of treason and giving railway information to the French government, 5 July; Dietz sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, his wife to four years, and Appel to ten years' confinement. 9 July, "
 The emperor's visit to the czar at Peterhof, 19-23 July; visited Stockholm and Copenhagen July, "
 The emperor arrives at Vienna, 3 Oct.; at Rome, 11 Oct.; at Naples 16 Oct. "
 Sir Morell Mackenzie publishes "The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble"; its sale temporarily prohibited in Germany; he stops the sale in England of the German surgeon's report of the case; statements differ about 15 Oct. "
 Opening of parliament by the emperor 22 Nov. "
 The East African bill passed, granting money for the defence of German interests and the suppression of the slave trade, 30 Jan.; adopted by the federal council 1 Feb. 1839
 The empress Frederick and her daughters visit England 19 Nov. 1838-26 Feb. "
 Three German war vessels lost; nine officers and 87 men drowned, in a storm off Samoa (which see) 16 March, "
 Great strike of coal miners in Westphalia (which see) May, "
 The King of Italy, his son and Signor Crispinanni received at Berlin 21-25 May, "
 See Prussia.

EMPERORS OF ROME AND KINGS OF GERMANY.

CARLOVINGIAN RACE.

800. Charles I. the Great, or Charlemagne.
 814. Louis I. *le Debonnaire*, king of France.
 840. Lothaire I., or Lothar, son of Louis; died in a monastery at Treves, Sept. 855.
 855. Louis II., son of Lothaire.
 875. Charles II., the Bald, king of France; died 877.
 881. Charles III., the Fat, crowned king of Italy; deposed; succeeded by
 887. Arnulf or Arnulf; crowned emperor at Rome, 896.
 899. Louis III., the Blind.
 " Louis IV., the Child, son of Arnulf; the last of the Carolingian race in Germany.
 SAXON DYNASTY.
 911. Otho, duke of Saxony; refuses the dignity on account of his age.
 " Conrad I., duke of Franconia, king.
 918. Henry I., the Fowler, son of Otho, duke of Saxony, king.
 936. Otho I., the Great, son of Henry, crowned by pope John XII., 2 Feb. 962, the beginning of the holy Roman empire.
 973. Otho II., the Bloody; massacred his chief nobility at an entertainment, 981; wounded by a poisoned arrow.
 983. Otho III., the Red, his son, yet in his minority, poisoned.
 1002. Henry II., duke of Bavaria, surnamed the Holy and the Lame.
 HOUSE OF FRANCONIA.
 1024. Conrad II., surnamed the Salique.
 1039. Henry III., the Black, son.
 1056. Henry IV., son; a minor; Agnes, regent; deposed

- by his son and successor; Rudolph (1077) and Herman (1082) nominated by the pope; and Conrad (1087).
 1106. Henry V.; married Maud or Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England.
 1125. Lothaire II., surnamed the Saxon.
 HOUSE OF HOHENSTAUFEN, OR OF SUABIA.
 1138. Conrad III., duke of Franconia.
 1152. Frederick I. Barbarossa; drowned by his horse throwing him into river Saleph, 10 June, 1190.
 1190. Henry VI., son, surnamed Asper, or Sharp; detained Richard I. of England a prisoner; died 1197. [Interregnum and contest for the throne between Philip of Suabia and Otho of Brunswick.]
 1198. Philip, brother to Henry; assassinated at Bamberg by Otto of Wittelsbach.
 1203. Otho IV., surnamed the Superb; excommunicated and deposed; died 1218.
 1215. Frederick II., king of Sicily, son of Henry VI.; deposed by his subjects, who elected Henry. landgrave of Thuringia, 1246; Frederick died in 1250, naming his son Conrad his successor; but the pope gave the imperial title to
 1247. William, earl of Holland (nominal).
 1250. Conrad IV., son of Frederick.
 [His son Conradin was proclaimed king of Sicily, which was, however, surrendered to his uncle Manfred, 1254; on whose death it was given by the pope to Charles of Anjou in 1263. Conradin, on the invitation of the Ghibeline party, entered Italy with a large army, was defeated at Tagliacozzo, 23 Aug. 1268, and beheaded at Naples 29 Oct., thus ending the Hohenstaufen family.]
 1256. [Interregnum.]
 1257. Richard, earl of Cornwall, and Alphonso, of Castile, merely nominated.

HOUSES OF HAPSBURG, LUXEMBURG, BAVARIA, ETC.

1273. Rudolph, count of Hapsburg.
 1291. [Interregnum.]
 1292. Adolphus, count of Nassau, to the exclusion of Albert, son of Rudolph; deposed; slain at the battle of Gelheim, 2 July, 1298, by
 1298. Albert I., duke of Austria, Rudolph's son; killed by his nephew at Rheinfels, 1 May, 1308.
 1308. Henry VII. of Luxemburg.
 1313. [Interregnum.]
 1314. Louis IV. of Bavaria, and Frederick III. of Austria, son of Albert, rival emperors; Frederick died in 1330.
 1330. Louis reigns alone.
 1347. Charles IV. of Luxemburg. (At Nuremberg, in 1356, the *Golden Bull* became the fundamental law of the German empire.)
 1378. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, son, twice imprisoned; forced to resign; but continued to reign in Bohemia.
 1400. Frederick III. duke of Brunswick; assassinated immediately after his election, and seldom placed in the list of emperors.
 " Rupert, count palatine of the Rhine; crowned at Cologne; died 1410.
 1410. Jossus, marquess of Moravia; chosen by a party of the electors; died next year.
 " Sigismund, king of Hungary; elected by another party, on the death of Jossus recognised by all; king of Bohemia in 1419.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

1438. Albert II. the Great, duke of Austria, and king of Hungary and Bohemia; died 27 Oct. 1439.
 1439. [Interregnum.]
 1440. Frederick IV. (or III.) surnamed the Pacific; elected emperor 2 Feb., but not crowned until June, 1442.
 1493. Maximilian I., son; died in 1519. In 1477 he married Mary of Burgundy.
 Francis I. of France and Charles I. of Spain became competitors for the empire.
 1519. Charles V. (I. of Spain) son of Joan of Castile and Philip of Austria, elected; resigned both crowns, 1556; retired to a monastery, where he died 21 Sept. 1558.
 1556. Ferdinand I., brother; succeeded by his son
 1564. Maximilian II. king of Hungary and Bohemia.
 1576. Rodolph II., son.
 1612. Matthias, brother.
 1619. Ferdinand II., cousin, king of Hungary.

1637. Ferdinand III., son.
 1658. Leopold I., son.
 1705. Joseph I., son.
 1711. Charles VI., brother.
 1740. Maria-Theresa, daughter, queen of Hungary and Bohemia; her right sustained by England.
 1742. Charles VII. *elector of Bavaria*, rival emperor, whose claim was supported by France.
 [This competition gave rise to a general war. Charles VII. died Jan. 1745.]
 1745. Francis I. of *Lorraine*, grand-duke of Tuscany, consort of Maria-Theresa.
 1765. Joseph II., son.
 1790. Leopold II., brother.
 1792. Francis II., son, became emperor of Austria only, as Francis I., 1804.
 See Austria.

HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN (See Prussia).

1871. William I. king of Prussia, 18 Jan. (born 22 March, 1797; died 9 March, 1888; empress, Augusta, born 30 Sept. 1811).
 1888. Frederic (William) III. "the Noble," son; born 18 Oct. 1831; died 15 June, 1888 (married princess Victoria, princess royal of England (born 21 Nov. 1840) 25 Jan. 1858).
 " William II., son, born 27 Jan. 1859 (married princess Augusta Victoria (born 22 Oct. 1858), 27 Feb. 1881).
 Heir: William, born 6 May, 1882.
 See Prussia.

GERMINAL INSURRECTION, in the faubourgs of Paris, suppressed on 12th Germinal, year III. (1 April, 1795).

GERONA (N. E. Spain), an ancient city, frequently besieged and taken. In June, 1808, it successfully resisted the French; but after suffering much by famine, surrendered 12 Dec. 1809.

GERRYMANDERING, an American slang term, signifying the arranging the political divisions of a state, so that the minority may get the advantage over the majority. The name is derived from the action of Elbridge Gerry, governor of Massachusetts, in 1811. The Irish Party causelessly applied the term to earl Spencer, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in regard to electoral boundaries in 1885.

GERSAU, a Swiss valley, near the Rigi, about 4 miles by 3, the site of a miniature republic, which bought its independence in 1359, maintained it till 1798, and still, every May, elects government officers.

GESTA ROMANORUM; a collection of popular tales derived from Oriental and classical sources, written in Latin by an unknown author, about the middle of the 14th century, and one of the first books printed in the 15th. These tales have been largely used by our early poets and dramatists, including Shakespeare. The English translation, by the Rev. C. Swan (from an edition printed at Hagenau, 1508), appeared 1824.

GETTYSBURG (Philadelphia). Here severe fighting took place 1-3 July, 1863, between the invading confederate army under generals Lee, Longstreet, and Ewell, and the federals under general George Meade. The confederates were long successful, but eventually were compelled to retire from Pennsylvania and Maryland. The killed and wounded on each side estimated at about 15,000.

Grand national and military demonstration held here, 1-3 July, 1888.

GHEMARA, see *Talmud*.

GHEENT (Belgium), an ancient city, built about the 7th century, during the middle-ages became very rich. John, third son of Edward III. of England, is said to have been born here in 1340 (hence named *John of Gaunt*) during the revolt under Jacob Van Artevelde, a brewer, whose son Philip

revived the insurrection against Louis, count of Flanders, 1379-82.

Ghent rebelled against Philip of Burgundy, 1451; against the emperor Charles V., 1539; severely punished, 1540. "*Pacification of Ghent*" (when the north and south provinces of the Netherlands united against Spain) proclaimed 8 Nov. 1576, broken up 1579. The 300th anniversary celebrated 3-10 Sept. 1876.
 Ghent taken by Louis XIV. of France, 9 March, 1678; and by the duke of Marlborough, 1706.
 Ghent seized by the French, 1793; annexed to the Netherlands, 1814; made part of Belgium, 1830.
 Peace of Ghent, between Great Britain and America, signed 24 Dec. 1814.
 New docks opened at Ghent by the king, Sept. 1881.

GHIBELINES, see *Guelphs*.

GHIZNEE, or **GHUZNEE** (East Persia), the seat of the Gaznevides, who founded the city, 969. They were expelled by the Seljuk Tartars in 1038. The British under sir John Keane attacked the strong citadel of Ghiznee at 2 A.M. 23 July, 1839. At 3 o'clock the gates were blown in by the artillery, and under cover of a heavy fire, the infantry forced their way into the place and at 5 fixed the British colours on its towers.—It capitulated to the Afghans, 1 March, 1842, who were defeated 6 Sept. and general Nott re-entered Ghiznee 7 Sept. same year. Seized for Musa Khan by Mahomed Jan in Jan., retaken after a conflict, 19-20 April, 1880.

GHOORKAS, see *Goorkas*.

GHOSTS, produced by optical science. Mr. Dircks described his method at the British Association meeting in 1858. Dr. John Taylor produced ghosts scientifically in March; and Mr. Pepper exhibited the ghost illusion at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, July, 1863. See *Cock-lane Ghost*.

GIANTS are mentioned in *Gen.* vi. 4. The bones of reputed giants, 17, 18, 20, and 30 feet high, have been proved to be remains of animals.—The battle of Marignano (1515) has been termed the "battle of the *Giants*." See *Dwarfs*.

Og, king of Bashan, of the remnant of the giants: his bedstead was 9 cubits long (about 16½ feet). 145:1 B.C. (*Deut.* iii. 11.)

Goliath of Gath's "height was 6 cubits and a span."

Killed by David about 1063 B.C. (1 Sam. xvii. 4.)

Four giants, sons of Goliath, killed (2 Sam. xxi. 15-22) about 1018.

The emperor Maximin (A.D. 235) was 8½ feet in height, and of great bulk. Some say between 7 and 8 feet; others above 8.

"The tallest man that hath been seen in our age was one named Gabarn, who in the days of Claudius, the late emperor, was brought out of Arabia. He was 9 feet 9 inches high." *Pliny*.

John Middleton (born 1598), commonly called the child of Hale (Lancashire), whose hand, from the carpus to the end of his middle finger, was 17 inches long; his palm 3½ inches broad; his whole height 9 feet 3 inches. *Plot, Nat. Hist. of Staffordshire*, p. 295.

Patrik Cotter, Irish giant, born in 1761, was 8 feet 7 inches in height; his hand, from the commencement of the palm to the extremity of the middle finger, measured 12 inches, and his shoe was 17 inches long; died Sept. 1806.

Charles Byrne, called O'Brien, 8 feet 4 inches high; died 1783; his skeleton is in the Museum, Royal College of Surgeons.

Big Sam, porter of the prince of Wales, at Carlton-palace, near 8 feet high, performed as a giant in "Cymon," at the Opera-house, 1809.

M. Brice, a native of the Vosges, 7 feet 6 inches high. He exhibited himself in London, Sept. 1862, and Nov. 1863.

Robert Hales, the Norfolk giant, died at Great Yarmouth, 22 Nov. 1863 (aged 43). He was 7 feet 6 inches high, and weighed 452 lbs.

Chang-Woo-Gow, a Chinese, aged 19, 7 feet 8 inches high, exhibited himself in London in Sept., &c.,

1865. Grown to 8 feet, exhibited at Westminster Aquarium; with him Brustav, a Norwegian, 7 feet 9 inches, aged 35, 11 June, 1830.
 Capt. Martin Van Buren Bates, of Kentucky, and Miss Ann Hanen Swann, of Nova Scotia, both about 7 feet high; exhibited themselves in London, in May; and married at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 17 June, 1871.
 Marian, the amazon queen, 8 feet 2 inches high; born at Benkendorf, Thuringia, 21 Jan. 1866; exhibited in London, July, 1882.
 Josef Winkelmaier, an Austrian, 8 ft. 9 in. (born 1865), healthy, exhibited in London, 10 Jan. 1887; died at Lengau, 24 Aug. 1887.

GIAOUR, Turkish for infidel, a term applied to all who do not believe in Mahomedanism.—Byron's poem, "The Giaour," was published in 1813.

GIBRALTAR. The ancient Calpe (which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, obtained the name of the Pillars of Hercules), a town on a rock in South Spain, on which is placed a British fortress, considered impregnable. The height of the rock, according to Cuvier, is 1437 English feet. It was taken by the Saracens under Tarik, whence its present name (derived from *Gibel-el-Tarik*), in 711.

Taken from the Moors, 1309; surrendered to them, 1333; finally taken from them by Henry IV., of Castile, 1462; strengthened by Charles V. 1552
 Attacked by the British under sir George Rooke, the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, sir John Leake, and admiral Byng, 21 July; taken 24 July, 1704
 Besieged by the Spanish and French; they lose 10,000 men; the victorious English but 400, 11 Oct. "
 Sir John Leake captured several ships, and raised the siege 10 March, 1705
 Ceded to England by treaty of Utrecht 11 April, 1713
 The Spaniards in an attack repulsed with great loss 1720
 They again attack it with a force of 20,000 men, and lose 5000; English loss, 300 22 Feb. 1727
 Siege by the Spaniards and French, whose armaments (the greatest brought against a fortress) wholly overthrown 16 July, 1779
 In one night their floating batteries were destroyed with red-hot balls, and their whole line of works annihilated by a sortie commanded by general Elliott; the enemy's loss in munitions of war, on this night, was estimated at upwards of 2,000,000 sterling; the army amounted to 40,000 men, 27 Nov. 1781
 Grand defeat by a garrison of only 7000 British, 13 Sept. 1782
 The duke of Crillon commanded 12,000 of the best troops of France. 1000 pieces of artillery were brought to bear against the fortress, besides which there were 47 sail of the line, all three-deckers; 10 great floating batteries, esteemed invincible, carrying 212 guns; innumerable frigates, xebecs, bomb-ketches, cutters, and gun and mortar-boats; while small craft for disembarking the forces covered the bay. For weeks together 6000 shells were daily thrown into the town.
 Blockade ceased 5 Feb. 1783
 Royal battery destroyed by fire 1800
 Engagement between the French and English fleets in the bay; H.M.S. *Hannibal*, 74 guns, lost, 6 July, 1801
 The *Royal Carlos* and *Si. Hermenegildo*, Spanish ships, each of 112 guns, blew up, with their crews, at night-time, in the straits here, and all on board perished 12 July, "
 A malignant disease caused great mortality Sept. 1804
 A dreadful plague raged 1805
 A malignant fever raged Aug. 1814
 Again: courts of justice and places of worship closed by proclamation 5 Sept. 1828
 The fatal epidemic ceased 12 Jan. 1829
 Destructive storm 17 Nov. 1834
 Bishopric of Gibraltar established 1842
 Gen. sir Richard Airey appointed governor Sept. 1865
 Popular discussion respecting its exchange for Centa Dec. 1868—Jan. 1869

Destructive fire 28 June, 1874
 Gen. sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, governor, Aug. 1870—Nov. 1875
 Destructive storm and floods 23-24 Nov. "
 Lord Napier of Magdala, governor Jan. 1876
 Visit of prince of Wales 15 April, "
 Sir John Miller Adye, governor 1 Jan. 1883
 General sir Arthur Hardinge, governor Nov. 1886

GIBSON GALLERY, see *Royal Academy*.

GIFFORD LECTURESHIPS, on Natural Theology in its widest sense without reference to creeds, founded in the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews, by bequest of 80,000*l.*, by Adam Lord Gifford, a Scotch judge, 21 Aug. 1885.

GILBERTINES, an order of canons and nuns established at Sempringham, Lincolnshire, by Gilbert of that place, 1131-1148. At the dissolution there were 25 houses of the order in England and Wales.

GILCHRIST TRUST. A fund of between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.*, left by Dr. John Gilchrist in 1841 to promote education: Office, 4, The Sanctuary, S.W.

GILDING on wood formed part of the decorations of the Jewish tabernacle, 1490 B.C. (*Exod.* xxv. 11); was practised at Rome, about 145 B.C. The capitol was the first building on which this enrichment was bestowed. *Pliny*. Of gold leaf for gilding the Romans made but 750 leaves, four fingers square, out of a whole ounce. *Pliny*. Gilding with leaf gold on *bole ammoniac* was first introduced by Margaritone in 1273. See *Electrotype*.

GIN, ardent spirit, flavoured with the essential oil of the juniper berry. The "gin act," 1735, laying an excise of 5*s.* per gallon upon it, passed 14 July, 1736. In London alone 7044 houses sold gin by retail; and a man could intoxicate himself for one penny. *Salmon*. About 1700 gin-shops were suppressed in London in 1750. *Clarke*.

GIN (contracted from engine), a machine for separating cotton wool from the seed; see under *Cotton*.

GINGER, the root of the *Amomum Zinziber*, a native of the East Indies and China, now cultivated in the West Indies. In 1842 the duty was reduced from 5*s.* to 10*s.* per cwt. of foreign ginger, and from 11*s.* to 5*s.* per cwt. of that from British colonies.

GIPSIES, see *Gypsies*.

GIRAFFE or **CAMELOPARD**, a native of the interior of Africa, was well known to the ancients. In 1827 one was brought to England for the first time as a present to George IV. It died in 1829. On 25 May, 1835, four giraffes, obtained by M. Thibaut, were introduced into the Zoological gardens, Regent's park, where a young one was born in 1839.

GIRLS, charities for.

Girls' Industrial Home, Stockwell, established 1857
Girls' Home, 22, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, established 1867
Girls' Friendly Society, to provide homes, &c., for working girls, supported by the archbishops and bishops, founded 1878

GIRONDISTS, an important party during the French revolution, principally composed of deputies from the Gironde. They were ardent republicans, but after the cruelties of Aug. and Sept. 1792, laboured in vain to restrain the cruelties of Robespierre and the Mountain party, and their leaders, Brissot, Vergnand, and many others, were guillotined

31 Oct. 1793. Lamartine's "Histoire des Girondins," published in 1847, tended to hasten the revolution of 1848.

GIRTON COLLEGE, Cambridge, for the higher education of women. It began at Hitchin, 1869; removed here, and was opened Oct. 1873. Newnham hall, Cambridge, in connexion with it, was opened 18 Oct. 1875.

Miss Charlotte Angas Scott, aged about 22, attained the position of "wrangler" (for mathematics), Jan. 1880. Lady Margaret and Somerville halls, similar institutions established at Oxford, 1884.

Miss Agneta Frances Ramsay, of Girton, and Miss B. M. Hervey of Newnham, obtained the highest honours, see Cambridge, 18 June, 1887.

GISORS, BATTLE OF (France), on 20 Sept. or 10 Oct. 1198, when Richard I. of England defeated the French. His parole for the day, "*Dieu et mon droit*"—"God and my right"—afterwards became the motto to the arms of England.

GITSCHIN (Bohemia), was captured by the Prussians after a severe conflict with the Austrians, 29 June, 1866. Near Gitschin, the same evening, the crown prince of Prussia was victor in another engagement.

GIURGEVO (Wallachia). Here the Russians were defeated by the Turks, aided by some English officers, 7 July, and repulsed in an attack, 23 July, 1854.

GLACIARIUM, at King's-road, Chelsea; containing a surface of artificially made ice for rinking, constructed by Dr. John Gamgee, and opened March, 1876. The freezing was accomplished by Raoul Pictet's process, and W. E. Ludlow's rotary engine and pump were employed. Dr. McLeod's newly invented skating surface, successfully tried at Lillie Bridge, 10 May, 1884.

GLADIATORS were originally malefactors, who fought for their lives, or captives who fought for freedom. They were first exhibited at the funeral ceremonies of the Romans, 263 B.C., and afterwards at festivals, about 215 B.C. Their revolt under Spartacus, 73 B.C., was quelled by Crassus, 71. When Dacia was reduced by Trajan, 1000 gladiators fought at Rome in celebration of his triumph, for 123 days, A.D. 103. These combats were suppressed in the East by Constantine the Great, 325, and in the West by Theodoric in 500.

GLADSTONE ADMINISTRATIONS. * Mr. Disraeli resigned 2 Dec. and was succeeded by

* William Ewart Gladstone, born 29 Dec. 1809; master of the mint, Sept. 1841; president of the board of trade, May, 1843—Feb. 1845; secretary for colonies, Dec. 1845—July, 1846; chancellor of the exchequer, Jan. 1853—Feb. 1855, June, 1859—June, 1866; lord high commissioner extraordinary to the Ionian Isles, Nov. 1858; M.P. for Newark, 13 Dec. 1832—46; for Oxford, 1847—65; for South Lancashire, 1865—8; for Greenwich, Nov. 1868; announced the dissolution of parliament, 23 Jan. 1874; resigned, 17 Feb. 1874; temporarily resigned leadership of Liberal party, 13 Jan. 1875; elected M.P. for Mid-Lothian (1879—1868), 5 April, 1880; his ministry resigned on account of minority on the budget bill (264—252) 9 June, 1885; he declines an earldom, 16 June, 1885.

Among the measures carried by the Gladstone ministries are:—The Irish church act, the Irish land act of 1870, the education act, the ballot act, the Irish land law act of 1881, the employers' liability act, the agricultural holdings act, the burials act, the ground game act, the franchise act.

He introduces his Irish bill, see Ireland, 8 April; rejected (343—313), 7—8 June; minority in general election; resigns 20 July, 1886; opposes the government cranes bill unsuccessfully Feb.—July, 1887; receives silver trophy presented by the hon. Joseph Pulitzer, editor of *New York World*, the result of subscriptions and public entertainments, 9 July 1887.

Mr. Gladstone, whose ministry received the seals 9 Dec. 1868. In consequence of a majority of three against the Irish University bill, early on 12 March, 1873, Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation, but withdrew it a few days after, as Mr. Disraeli declined office with the existing house of commons. Changes were made Aug.—Sept. 1873; the ministry resigned 17 Feb. 1874.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (1868—74).

First lord of the treasury, Wm. Ewart Gladstone (and chancellor of exchequer, Aug. 1873).

Lord chancellor, sir Wm. Page Wood, baron Hatherley, resigned; sir Roundell Palmer, baron Selborne, Oct. 1872.

Lord president of the council, Geo. Fred. Samuel Robinson, earl de Grey and Ripon (marquis of Ripon, 1871); succeeded by Mr. Austin Bruce, made lord Aberdare, Aug. 1873.

Lord privy seal, John Wodehouse, earl of Kimberley; succeeded by viscount Halifax, July, 1870.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Robert Lowe; succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, Aug. 1873.

Secretaries—home, Henry Austin Bruce; succeeded by Mr. Lowe, Aug. 1873; *foreign*, Geo. Wm. Fred. Villiers, earl of Clarendon (died 27 June, 1870); succeeded by earl Granville; *colonies*, Granville Geo. Leveson-Gower, earl Granville; succeeded by earl of Kimberley, July, 1870; *war*, Edward Cardwell; *India*, George Douglas Campbell, duke of Argyll.

Chancellor of duchy of Lancaster, Frederick lord Dufferin, appointed governor-general of Canada; succeeded by H. E. Childers, Aug. 1872; by John Bright, Sept. 1873.

First lord of admiralty, Hugh Culling Eardley Childers; succeeded by G. Joachim Göschen, 9 March, 1871.

Chief secretary for Ireland, Chichester S. Fortescue; succeeded by the marquis of Hartington, 1 Jan. 1872.

President of board of trade, John Bright; succeeded by Chichester S. Fortescue, Dec. 1870.

President of poor law (now local government) board, George Joachim Göschen; succeeded by James Stansfeld, 9 March, 1871.

Wm. Edward Forster, vice-president of the committee of council on education; admitted to the cabinet, July, 1870.

The above formed the cabinet.

Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, John Poyntz earl Spencer.

Office of works, Austen Layard; succeeded by Acton S. Ayrton, Nov. 1869; by Wm. Patrick Adam, Aug. 1873.

Postmaster-general, Spencer C. Cavendish, marquis of Hartington; succeeded by Wm. Monsell (not in the cabinet), Jan. 1871; by Dr. Lyon Playfair, Nov. 1873.

This ministry carried—the disestablishment of the Irish church in 1869; the Irish tenant act in 1870; was censured in the house of lords for advising the royal warrant abolishing purchase in the army (162—82), 1 Aug. 1871; carried the ballot in 1872. See letter in note, *Disraeli Administration*.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (28 April, 1880—9 June, 1885). See under *England and Parliament*.

First lord of the treasury (and chancellor of the exchequer till 16 Dec. 1882), Wm. Ewart Gladstone.

Lord chancellor, Roundell Palmer, baron Selborne.

Lord president of the council, John Poyntz, earl Spencer; succeeded by Chichester S. Fortescue, lord Carlingford, 9 March, 1883.

Lord privy seal, George Douglas Campbell, duke of Argyll; resigned; succeeded by lord Carlingford, April, 1881; Archibald Philip Primrose, earl of Rosebery, 11 Feb. 1885.

Secretaries—home, sir Wm. Harcourt; *foreign affairs*, George Leveson-Gower, earl Granville; the *colonies*, John Wodehouse, earl of Kimberley, succeeded by Edward, earl of Derby, 16 Dec. 1882; *India*, Spencer C. Cavendish, marquis of Hartington, succeeded by John Wodehouse, earl of Kimberley, 16 Dec. 1882; *war*, Hugh C. E. Childers, succeeded by marquis of Hartington, 16 Dec. 1882.

First lord of the admiralty, Thos. Geo. Baring, earl of Northbrook.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Hugh C. E. Childers, 16 Dec. 1882.

Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, John Poyntz, earl Spencer, May, 1882.

Chancellor of duchy of Lancaster, John Bright; resigned

about 15 July, 1832; earl of Kimberley, 25 July; John George Dodson (afterwards lord Monk Bretton), 28 Dec. 1832; George O. Trevelyan, about 20 Oct. 1834. *resident of local government board*, John George Dodson, succeeded by sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, 28 Dec. 1832. *resident of board of trade*, Joseph Chamberlain. *postmaster-general*, George Shaw Lefevre, entered the cabinet, 11 Feb. 1835.

The above formed the cabinet.

ord-lieutenant of Ireland, Francis Thomas de Grey, earl Cowper; *resigned*, May, 1832; earl Spencer (*see above*).

ostmaster-general, Henry Fawcett, died 6 Nov. 1834; George Shaw Lefevre, 18 Nov. 1834.

chief secretary for Ireland, W. E. Forster; *resigned* about 2 May, 1832; lord Frederick Cavendish, 4 May; assassinated, 6 May; G. O. Trevelyan, 9 May, 1832; Henry Campbell Bannerman, about 20 Oct. 1834.

chief commissioner of works, W. P. Adam, succeeded by G. Shaw Lefevre till Nov. 1834.

ttorney-general, sir Henry James.

ictor-general, sir Farrer Herschell.

overnor-general of India, Geo. Fred. Samuel Robinson, marquis of Ripon; succeeded by Frederick Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, earl of Dufferin, Nov. 1834.

hairman of ways and means, lord Lyon Playfair.

HIRD ADMINISTRATION (2-6 Feb. resigned 20 July, 1836). *See under England and Parliament.*

irst lord of the treasury, Wm. Ewart Gladstone.

ord chancellor, sir Farrer Herschell (lord Herschell).

ord president of the council, John Poyntz, earl Spencer.

Secretaries—home, Hugh C. E. Childers; *foreign*, Archibald Philip Primrose, earl of Rosebery; *colonial*, George Leveson-Gower, earl Granville; *India*, John Wodehouse, earl of Kimberley; *war*, Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

hancellor of the exchequer, sir William George Granville Vernon-Harcourt.

irst lord of the admiralty, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, marquis of Ripon.

resident of the local government board, Joseph Chamberlain, succeeded by James Stansfeld, 27 March, 1836.

ecretary for Scotland, George Otto Trevelyan; succeeded by John William Ramsay, earl of Dalhousie; (not in the cabinet), 27 March, 1836.

resident of the board of trade, Anthony John Mundella. *chief secretary for Ireland*, John Morley.

The above formed the cabinet.

ord lieutenant of Ireland, John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, earl of Aberdeen.

ostmaster-general, George Grenfell Glyn, lord Wolverton.

irst commissioner of works, Albert Edmund Parker, earl of Morley; succeeded by Victor Alexander Bruce, earl of Elgin, 13 April.

ttorney-general, sir Charles Russell, Q.C.

ictor-general, sir Horace Davey, Q.C.

hancellor of duchy of Lancaster, Edward Heneage; succeeded by sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, 10 April, 1836.

GLADSTONIANS. A name given to the adherents of Mr. Gladstone in his Irish policy; they include earl Granville, earl Spencer, marquis of Ripon, earl of Rosebery, sir W. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, and other liberals, 1836.

GLASGOW (Lanarkshire), the largest city in Scotland. Its prosperity greatly increased after the union in 1707, in consequence of its obtaining some of the American trade. Glasgow returns seven M.P.'s by Act passed 25 June, 1835. *See Population.*

The cathedral or high church, dedicated to St. Kentigern or Mungo, began about . . . 1181
erected into a burgh . . . 1190
charter was obtained from James II. . . 1451
University founded by Pope Nicholas V. and bishop Turnbull . . . 1450
ade a royal burgh by James VI. . . 1611
own wasted by a great fire . . . 1652
charter of William and Mary . . . 1690
Glasgow Courant, the first newspaper published . . . 1715
first vessel sailed to America for its still great import, tobacco . . . 1718
reat Shawfield riot . . . 1725

Calico printing begun, about . . . 1742
Plundered by rebels . . . 1745
Theatre opened . . . 1764
Power-loom introduced . . . 1773
Theatre burnt; *Glasgow Herald* published . . . 1782
Chamber of commerce formed . . . 1783
Trades' hall built . . . 1791
Walter Stirling's public library founded, by will . . .
Spinning machinery by steam introduced . . . 1795
Anderson's university founded . . . 7 May,
New College buildings erected . . . 1811
Great popular commotion . . . April,
Trials for treason followed . . . July,
Theatre again burnt . . . Jan. 1829
The royal exchange opened . . . 3 Sept. "
Great fire, loss 150,000. . . 14 Jan. 1832
The Glasgow lotteries, the last drawn in Britain, were granted by licence of parliament to the commissioners for the improvement of Glasgow. The third and final Glasgow lottery was drawn in London, at Coopers' Hall, 28 Aug. 1834. Their repetition was forbidden by 4 Will. IV., c. 37. 1834
British Association meet here . . . 24 Sept. 1840
Wellington's statue erected . . . 8 Oct. 1844
False alarm of fire at the theatre, when 70 persons are crushed to death . . . 17 Feb. 1849
Visit of the queen and prince Albert . . . 14 Aug. "
British Association meet (2nd time) . . . 12 Sept. 1855
Failure of Western Bank of Scotland, and City of Glasgow bank, and other firms . . . Nov. 1857
In which great frauds were discovered . . . Oct. 1859
New water-works at Loch Katrine opened by the queen . . . 14 Oct. 1859
[Supplies 25,000,000 gallons daily, can supply 30,000,000; engineer, J. F. Bateman; cost about 918,000. independent of price paid for old works.]
Self-supporting cooking establishments for working-classes begun by Mr. Thos. Corbett, 21 Sept. 1860
Glasgow visited by the empress of the French, 27 Nov. "
Theatre burnt again . . . 31 Jan. 1863
Visited by lord Palmerston; installed lord rector, 29 March, "
Industrial exhibition opened . . . 12 Dec. 1865
Fine stained glass windows, by German artists, put up in the cathedral by private munificence 1859-66
Site of the old university sold to railway company; new buildings to be erected near Western-park . 1866
Great reform demonstration; visit of John Bright, 16 Oct. "
The duke of Edinburgh inaugurates the statue of the prince consort, in George's-square 18 Oct. "
Glasgow and Aberdeen universities to elect one M.P., and Glasgow to elect three instead of two M.P.'s, by the Scotch reform act, passed 13 July, 1868
Foundation of the new university buildings laid by the prince of Wales . . . 8 Oct. "
Foundation of Albert bridge laid . . . 3 June, 1870
The new university buildings opened . . . 7 Nov. "
[The spire completed 14 Oct. 1837.]
Technical college established about . . .
Scott centenary celebrated . . . 9 Aug. 1871
Fraser and MacLaren's warehouse, Buchanan-street, burnt; about 100,000. lost . . . 27 March, 1872
Explosion at Tradeston flour mills; about 14 killed; loss 70,000. . . 9 July, "
Mr. Disraeli installed lord rector . . . 19 Nov. 1873
Mr. Stephen Mitchell bequeaths 70,000. to found a free library, &c. . . spring, 1874
Great fire in Buchanan-street . . . 22 April, 1876
British Association meeting (3rd) . . . "
Rt. hon. R. A. Cross receives freedom of the city 2 Oct. "
Foundation of new post-office laid by the prince of Wales . . . 17 Oct. "
Statue of Burns in George's square uncovered by lord Houghton . . . 25 Jan. 1877
New stock exchange opened . . . 3 April, "
Weaving school opened . . . 3 Sept. "
Freedom of city presented to gen. U. Grant, ex-president, U.S. . . . 13 Sept. "
New Queen's dock opened . . . 18 Sept. "
Freedom of city presented to the marquis of Hartington . . . 5 Nov. "
Statue of Thos. Campbell, in George's square, uncovered . . . 28 Dec. "
Apothecaries' hall burnt, loss about 30,000. 9 June, 1878

Stoppage of "City of Glasgow" bank, with many branches, total ruin to many, see *Banks* 2 Oct. 1878
 National fund formed to relieve sufferers, 9 Nov.; amount received, about 118,000. 12 Nov. "
 Glasgow relief bank founded, 321,423l. received, 13 Dec. "
 "City of Glasgow" bank: Stronach and some directors sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, others to 8 months, see *Trials* 1 Feb. 1879
 Theatre Royal burnt 2 Feb. "
 Boiler explosion, Glasgow ironworks, 23 killed, 5 March, "
 Statue of Livingstone, George's-square, unveiled, 19 March, "
 Sir Win. Harcourt, home secretary, receives freedom of the city 25 Oct. 1881
 Mr. Macdonald, M.P., bequeaths a mining library and 1000l. to the university Nov. "
 Black and Wingate's weaving mills burnt 3 Dec. "
 Great fires: anchor line engine works on the Clyde and Parker's soap works; damage, about 50,000l. 1882
 Destructive fire in the Trongate, 15,000l. estimated damage 17 Aug. "
 The duke of Albany receives the freedom of the city 14 Oct. "
 Galbraith's spinning mill burnt 14 Oct. "
 Rt. hon. W. E. Forster receives the freedom of the city 18 Dec. "
 Mr. Bright installed as lord rector 22 March 1883
 The *Daphne* steamer, during launch in the Clyde, heels over; 124 perish 3 July, "
 Wylie and Lochhead's premises, near Buchanan-street, burnt; loss about 200,000l. 3 Nov. "
 "John Elder" professorship of naval architecture at the university endowed by Mrs. Elder, 12,500l. announced Nov. "
 Mr. Fawcett, M.P., elected lord rector 15 Nov. "
 Trial of Terence M'Dermott and nine other ribbonmen at Edinburgh for conspiracy to blow up buildings in Glasgow; M'Dermott and four sentenced to penal servitude for life, five others to seven years 17-21 Dec. "
 Through Glasgow Improvement Act, great numbers of horrible rookeries removed, 1866, and wholesome houses erected announced "
 Great popular demonstration in favour of the government and the Franchise bill; Mr. Trevelyan there 6 Sept. 1884
 Visit of the marquis of Salisbury; great conservative demonstration 30 Sept. *et seq.* "
 Star theatre: 15 persons killed through false panic of fire 1 Nov. "
 Templeton's carpet manufactory burnt, about 30,000l. damages 28 Jan. 1886
 Underground railway opened 15 March, "
 The Elderslie rock in the Clyde near Renfrew removed by dynamite; cost about 40,000l. 1880-6
 Bailey Young, Councillor Duncan and five other persons killed and many injured by poisonous gases of ignited gunpowder rushing into the vacancy occasioned by the blasting of an enormous mass of rock near Loch Fyne 25 Sept. 1886
 Glasgow blind asylum burned down; damage about 10,000l. 3 Dec. "
 Jubilee fête of 30,000 school children 10 Sept. 1887
 Great international exhibition, the largest in the empire since that in London in 1862; patron, the queen; the buildings in the west end park occupied about 16 acres, cost about 70,000l.; opened by the prince and princess of Wales; the route of the procession was five miles (fine day) 8 May; visit of the queen, magnificent reception, new municipal buildings, George's-square, inaugurated; the exhibition publicly visited 22 Aug.; she visited Paisley 23 Aug., privately, the exhibition, the university, and queen Margaret's college, 24 Aug. The queen was the guest of sir Archibald Campbell of Blytheswood 22-24 Aug.; exhibition closed, 10 Nov. 1888; reported number of visitors, 5,748,379, surplus 40,000l.
 Destructive thunderstorm with loss of life 19 May, 1888
 Fire in Buchanan-street, 150,000l. damages 14 Oct. "
 Destructive storm, the exhibition and other buildings much injured, and loss of life 16 Nov. "

GLASGOW, BISHOPRIC OF. Kennet, in his *Antiquities*, says it was founded by St. Kentigern, alias Mungo, in 560; Dr. Heylin, speaking of the

see of St. Asaph, in Wales, says that *that* see was founded by St. Kentigern, a Scot, then bishop of Glasgow, in 583. This prelate became archbishop in 1491, ceased at the Revolution, and is now post-revolution bishopric. The cathedral, commenced in 1121, has a noble crypt; see *Bishops*.

GLASITES (in Scotland) and **SANDEMANIA** (in England). In 1727, John Glas, a minister of the church of Scotland, published "The Testimony of the King of Martyrs, concerning his Kingdom (*John xviii. 36*)," in which he opposed national churches, and described the original constitution of the Christian church, its doctrines, ordinances, officers, and discipline, as given in the New Testament. Having been deposed in 1728, he and others established several churches formed upon the primitive models. The publication of a series of letters on Hervey's "Theron and Aspasio," by Robert Sandeman, in 1757, led to the establishment of churches in London and other places in England and also in North America.

GLASS. The Egyptians are said to have been taught the art of making glass by Hermes. The discovery of glass took place in Syria. *Pliny* Glass-houses were erected in Tyre. It was in use among the Romans in the time of Tiberius; and we know, from the ruins of Pompeii, that windows were formed of glass before 79.

Glass is said to have been brought to England by Benedict Biscop, abbot of Wearmouth, in 675. The glass manufacture established in England at Crutched-friars, and in the Savoy (*Stow*) 1555
 Great improvements have been made in the manufacture, through the immense increase of chemical knowledge in the present century. Professor Faraday published his researches on the manufacture of glass for optical purposes in 1833
 The duties on glass, first imposed 1695; repealed, 1698; re-enacted, 1745; finally modified, 24 April, 1844
GLASS-PAINTING was known to the ancient Egyptians. It was revived about the 10th century, and is described in the treatise by the monk Theophilus; was practised at Marseilles in a beautiful style, about 1500, and attained great perfection about 1530. Specimens of the 13th century exist in England; C. Winston's work is the best on the subject, 1846, new edition 1860
GLASS-PLATE, for coach-windows, mirrors, &c., made at Lambeth by Venetian artists, under the patronage of Villiers, duke of Buckingham 16
 The manufacture was improved by the French, who made very large plates; and further improvements in it were made in Lancashire, when the British Plate Glass company was established 17
 Manufacture of British sheet glass introduced by Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham, about 18
Tempered or Toughened glass: M. De la Bastie's process (plunging heated glass into a hot bath of oleaginous or alkaline compounds) announced, April, 1875; largely manufactured in France, and sold cheap in London
 Mr. Frederick Siemens described his process for producing strong homogeneous tempered glass at the Society of Arts 26 Feb. 1878
 The application of glass for rails proposed by Mr. H. Lindsay-Bucknall and for railway sleepers proposed by Mr. F. Siemens, 1885-6. This glass asserted to be much stronger than iron.

GLASTONBURY (Somerset), said to have been the residence of Joseph of Arimathea, and the site of the first Christian church in Britain, about 60. A church was built here by Ina about 7. The town and abbey were burnt, 1184, and earthquake did great damage in 1275. Rich Whiting, the last abbot, who had 100 monks, 400 domestics, was hanged on Tor-hill in his pifticals for refusing to take the oath of supremacy.

Henry VIII., 14 Nov. 1539. The monastery was suppressed 1540.

GLEBE (*gleba*, a clod), the land belonging to a parish church, or ecclesiastical benefice.

An act to facilitate the sale of glebe land was passed in 1888.

GLEE, a piece of unaccompanied vocal music, at least three parts. Their composition began early in the 18th century. Eminent composers, Samuel Webbe (1740-1816), Stevens, Callcott, Horsley, Danby, Paxton, Lord Mornington, Spofforth, &c. The *Glee Club*, founded by Dr. J. W. Callcott, G. Arnold, and others, 1787.

GLENCOE MASSACRE of the Macdonalds, Jacobite clan, for not surrendering before 1 Jan. 1792, the time stated in king William's proclamation. Sir John Dalrymple, master (afterwards Earl) of Stair, their enemy, obtained a decree "to stirpate that set of thieves," which the king is said to have signed without perusing. Every man under 70 was to be slain. This mandate was treacherously executed by 120 soldiers of a Campbell regiment, hospitably received by the Highlanders, 3 Feb. 1692. About 60 men were slain; and many women and children, turned out naked in a freezing night, perished. This excited great indignation; and an inquiry was set on foot, May, 1695, but no capital punishment followed.

GLENDALOUGH, or "Seven Churches," an ancient Irish bishopric, said to have been founded by St. Keven in 498; united with Dublin, 1214.

GLOBE. The globular form of the earth, the five zones, some of the principal circles of the earth, the opacity of the moon, and the true causes of lunar eclipses, were taught, and an eclipse predicted, by Thales of Miletus, about 640 B.C. Pythagoras demonstrated, from the varying altitudes of the stars by change of place, that the earth must be round; that there might be antipodes on the opposite part of the globe; that Venus was the morning and evening star; that the universe consisted of twelve spheres—the sphere of the earth, the sphere of the water, the sphere of the air, the sphere of fire, the spheres of the moon, the sun; Venus, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the spheres of the stars; about 506 B.C.—Aristarchus of Samos maintained that the earth turned on its own axis, and revolved about the sun, which doctrine was held by his contemporaries as so absurd, that the philosopher nearly lost his life, 280 B.C.; see *Circumnavigators*.

To determine the figure of the earth, a degree of latitude has been measured in different parts of the world; by Bouguer and La Condamine in Peru, and by Mauer and others in Lapland, 1735.

Measured density 5.6 that of water; weight, 6,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons.—Proctor, 1875.

France and Spain measured by Mechain, Delambre, Laplace, and Arago, between 1792 and 1821.

Measurements made in India by Col. (afterwards Sir George) Everest, published in 1830.

Experiments made by pendulums to demonstrate the rotation of the earth by Foucault in 1851; and to determine its density by Maskelyne, Baily, and others; and in 1826, 1828, and 1854, by Mr. (aft. Sir) G. B. Airy, the astronomer royal.

ARTIFICIAL GLOBES. It is said that a celestial globe was brought to Greece from Egypt, 368 B.C., and that Archimedes constructed a planetarium about 212 B.C.

A globe of Gottorp, a concave sphere, eleven feet in diameter, containing a table and seats for twelve persons, and the inside representing the visible surface of the heavens, the stars and constellations, all distinguished according to their respective magnitudes, and being turned by means of curious mechanism, their true position, rising and setting, are shown.

The outside is a terrestrial globe. The machine, called the globe of Gottorp, from the original one of that name, which, at the expense of Frederick II. duke of Holstein, was erected at Gottorp, under the direction of Adam Olearius, and was planned after a design found among the papers of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. Frederick IV. of Denmark presented it to Peter the Great in 1713. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1757; but it was afterwards reconstructed. Coxe.

The globe at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, erected by Dr. Long (master, 1733), eighteen feet in diameter.

In 1851 Mr. Abrahams erected in Leicester-square, for Mr. Wyld, a globe 60 feet 4 inches in diameter, lit from the centre by day, and by gas at night. It was closed in July, 1861; the models were sold, and the building eventually taken down.

Mr. James Wyld, geographer to the queen, died 17 April, 1827.

GLOBE THEATRE, BANKSIDE (London), see *Shakespeare's Theatre*.—The Globe "Theatre," erected on the site of Lyon's-inn, Strand, was opened 28 Nov. 1868, Mr. Sefton Parry, manager.—The *Globe* evening newspaper; formerly whig, now conservative; established 1803.

GLOIRE, French steam frigate, see *Navy, French*.

GLORY, the nimbus drawn by painters round the heads of saints, angels, and holy men, and the circle of rays on images, adopted from the Cæsars and their flatterers, were used in the 1st century. The doxology, "*Gloria Patri*," is very ancient, and originally without the clause "as it was in the beginning," &c. In the Greek it began with "*doxa*," glory.

GLOUCESTER (Roman *Glevum*), submitted to the Romans about 45, and to the Saxons 577. The statutes of Gloucester, passed at a parliament held by Edward I. 1278, relate to actions at law. This city was incorporated by Henry III.; and was fortified by a strong wall, which was demolished after the Restoration, in 1660, by order of Charles II., as a punishment for the successful resistance of the city to Charles I., under Col. Massey, Aug., Sept. 1643. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal was completed in April, 1827. Gross bribery took place here at the election for the parliament in 1859.—The **BISHOPRIC** was one of the six erected by Henry VIII. in 1541, and was formerly part of Worcester. It was united to Bristol in 1836. The church, which belonged to the abbey, and its revenues, were appropriated to the maintenance of the see. The abbey, which was founded by king Wulphere about 700, was burnt in 1102, and again in 1122. In it are the tombs of Robert, duke of Normandy, and Edward II. In the king's books, this bishopric is valued at 315*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per annum. Present income, 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

1802. George Isaac Huntingford, translated to Hereford, June, 1815.

1815. Hon. Hen. Ryder, translated to Lichfield, 1824.

1824. Christopher Bethell, translated to Exeter, 1830.

1830. James Henry Monk, died.

1856. Charles Baring, translated to Durham, Sept. 1861.

1861. Wm. Thomson, translated to York, 1862.

1862. Charles John Ellicott (present bishop).

GLOVES. Woodstock and Worcester leather gloves are of ancient celebrity. In the middle ages, the giving a glove was a ceremony of investiture in bestowing lands and dignities; and two bishops were put in possession of their sees by each receiving a glove, 1002. In England, in the reign of Edward II. the deprivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation. The Glovers' company of London was incorporated in 1556. Embroidered gloves are presented to judges at maiden assizes. The importation of foreign gloves was not permitted

till 1825. "Gloves and their Annals," by S. W. Beck, published in 1883.

GLUCINUM (from *glukus*, sweet). In 1798 Vauquelin discovered the earth *glucina* (so termed from the sweet taste of its salts). It is found in the beryl and other crystals. From glucina Wöhler and Bussy obtained the rare metal glucinum in 1828. *Gmelin*.

GLUCOSE, see *Sugar*.

GLUTEN, an ingredient of grain, particularly wheat, termed the *vegeto-animal principle* (containing nitrogen). Its discovery is attributed to Beccaria in the 18th century.

GLYCERINE, discovered by Scheele, about 1779, and termed by him the "sweet principle of fats," and further studied by Chevreul, termed the "father of the fatty acids." It is obtained pure by saponifying olive oil or animal fat with oxide of lead, or litharge. Glycerine is now much employed in medicine and the arts.

GLYOXYLINE (invented by Mr. (aft. Sir) F. A. Abel, the chemist of the war department, in 1867), an explosive mixture of gun-cotton, pulp and saltpetre saturated with nitro-glycerine. It was abandoned for compressed gun-cotton.

GNOMIUM, a new element recently discovered by Gerhard, Kruss, and F. W. Schmidt (1889).

GNOSTICS (from the Greek *gnosis*, knowledge), a sect who, soon after the preaching of Christianity, endeavoured to combine its principles with the Greek philosophy. Among their teachers were Saturnius, 111; Basilides, 134; and Valentine, 140. Priscillian, a Spaniard, was burnt at Treves as a heretic, in 384, for endeavouring to revive Gnosticism.

GOA (S.W. Hindostan), was taken by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1510, and made their Indian capital. It was visited by the prince of Wales, 27 Nov. 1875. New harbour and railway works inaugurated, 31 Oct. 1882.

GOAT SHOW at Alexandra palace, 16-22 Sept. 1880, supported by the British Goat Society, recently established. A goat farm for the supply of milk established near Dorking, 1882.

Annual shows of the British goat society have been held; one opened 8 June, 1886.

GOBELIN-TAPESTRY, so called from a house at Paris, formerly possessed by wool-dyers, whereof the chief (Jehan Gobelin), in the reign of Francis I., is said to have found the secret of dyeing scarlet. This house was purchased by Louis XIV. about 1662, for a manufactory of works for adorning palaces (under the direction of Colbert), especially tapestry, designs for which were drawn by Le Brun, about 1666. Establishment (1878) cost about 8000*l.* a year.

"GOD BLESS YOU!" see *Sneezing*.

"GOD SAVE THE KING." This melody is said to have been composed by John Bull, Mus. D., in 1606, for a dinner given to James I. at Merchant Taylors' Hall; others ascribe it to Henry Carey, author of "Sally in our alley," who died, 4 Oct. 1743. It was much sung 1745-6. It has been claimed by the French. The controversy on the subject is summed up in Chappell's "Popular Music of the Olden Times" (1859). The melody has been adopted for the German national anthem ("Heil dir im Siegerkranz!"), and also for the Danish.

The words translated in 15 East Indian dialects. Meeting at the Mansion-house to promote their adoption. 2 Nov. "

GODERICH ADMINISTRATION. Vis-

count Goderich* (afterwards earl of Ripon) became first minister on the death of Mr. Canning, 8 Aug. 1827; he resigned 8 Jan. 1828.

Viscount Goderich, *first lord of the treasury*.

Duke of Portland, *president of the council*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.

Earl of Carlisle, *lord privy seal*.

Viscount Dudley, Mr. Huskisson, and the marquis.

Lansdowne, *foreign, colonial, and home secretaries*.

Lord Palmerston, *secretary-at-war*.

Mr. C. W. Wynn, *president of the India board*.

Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), *board*.

trade.

Mr. Herries, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Mr. Tierney, *master of the mint, &c.*

GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS, sponsors. The Jews are said to have had them: circumcision; but there is no mention of them in scripture. Tradition says that sponsors were first appointed by Hyginus, a Roman bishop, about 150, during a time of persecution. In Roman Catholic countries bells have godfathers and godmothers at their baptism.

GODOLPHIN ADMINISTRATION

(see *Administrations*), 1684 and 1690. Lord

Godolphin became prime minister to queen Anne

8 May, 1702. The cabinet was notified in 1702.

The earl resigned 8 Aug. 1710, and died 1712.

Sidney, lord (afterwards earl) Godolphin, *treasury*.

Sir Nathan Wright, *lord keeper*.

Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, *lord pr*.

sident.

John Sheffield, marquis of Normanby (afterwards duke

of Normanby and Buckingham), *privy seal*.

Hon. Henry Boyle, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Sir Charles Hedges and the earl of Nottingham (the latter

succeeded by Robert Harley, created earl of Oxford

1704), *secretaries of state*.

GODWIN SANDS, sand-banks off the east coast of Kent, occupy land which belonged to Godwin, earl of Kent, the father of king Harold I. This ground was afterwards given to the monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury; but the abbey neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the tract was submerged about 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked. *Salmon*.

GODWIN'S OATH. "Take care you do not swearing Godwin's oath." This caution, to a person taking a voluntary and intemperate oath, making violent protestations, had its rise in the following circumstance related by the monk Godwin, earl of Kent, who was tried for the murder of prince Alfred, brother of Edward the Confessor, and pardoned, but died at the king's table while protesting with oaths his innocence of the murder supposed by the historians of those times to have been choked with a piece of bread, as a judgment from Heaven, having prayed it might stick in his throat if he were guilty of the murder; 1053.

GOETHE SOCIETY (ENGLISH) founded in February, 1886, for making known and illustrating German literature. Professor Müller, president. Inaugural meeting, 28 May.

GOG AND MAGOG, see *Guildhall*.

GOLD (mentioned *Gen. ii. 11*), the purest, most ductile of all the metals, for which reason it has been considered by almost all nations as the most valuable. It is too soft to be used pure, and

* Born 1782; held various inferior appointments till 1809 to 1818, when he became president of the board of trade; was chancellor of the exchequer from 1818 to April, 1827, when he became colonial secretary, and office he held in the Grey cabinet, Nov. 1830; created earl of Ripon, 1833; died 28 Jan. 1859.

harden it it is alloyed with copper or silver: our coin consists of twenty-two carats of pure gold, and 10 of copper. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), gold coins are allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard than formerly;—wedding rings excepted, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60 (1855). The present standard is 3*l*. 17*s*. 10*d*. per oz.; see *Coin of England*, and *Guineas*. In 1816, it was enacted by 56 Geo. III. c. 8, that "gold coins only should be legal tender all payments of more than 40*s*," the tender of silver being previously unlimited.

*Estimated amount of gold in the world; value, 1848, 560,000,000*l*.; 1875, 1,000,000,000*l*.*

The value of gold compared with silver is said to have been estimated in the time of Herodotus, B.C. 450, about 10 to 1; of Plato, B.C. 38, 12 to 1; A.D. 1876, more than 15 to 1. See *Silver*.

The weight of the maharajah of Travancore in gold given in charity (an old custom), May, 1835.

The *Amalgamation of Gold* is described by Pliny (about 77) and Vitruvius (about 27 B.C.). The alchemist Basil Valentine (in the 15th century) was acquainted with the solution of the chloride of gold and fulminating gold. Andreas Cassius, in 1685, described the preparation of gold purple, which was then adapted by Kunkel to make red glass, and to other purposes. Gmelin. Gold has been subjected to the researches of eminent chemists, such as Berzelius and Faraday.

R. Rowland Jordan, of London devised a new and successful method of preventing waste, in separating gold from its ore, announced Oct. 1834.

J. R. Cassel's process for extraction of chlorine used in London, 1835.

R. B. C. Molloy's hydrogen-amalgam process for extracting gold from the ores exhibited by Messrs. Johnson of Finsbury, London, Aug. 1837.

OLD MINES. Gold was found most abundantly in Africa, Japan, and South America. In the last it was discovered by the Spaniards in 1492, from which time to 1731 they imported into Europe 6000 millions of pieces of eight, in register gold and silver, exclusively of what were unregistered.

Peter the Great re-opened ancient gold mines in Russia, 1699.

The Ural or Oural mountains of Russia long produced gold in large quantity.

A piece of gold weighing ninety marks, equal to sixty pounds troy (the mark being eight ounces), was found near La Paz, a town of Peru, 1730.

Gold discovered in Malacca in 1731; in New Andalusia in 1785; in Ceylon, 1800; 2887 oz. of gold, value 999*l*., obtained from mines in Britain and Ireland in 1864; it has been found in Cornwall, and in the county of Wicklow in Ireland (1797).

Gold discovered in California, Sept. 1847; and in Australia, 1851. On 28 April, 1853, a nugget, said to weigh 146 pounds, was shown to the queen. It is estimated that between 1851 and 1859 gold to the value of 88,839,435*l*. was exported from Victoria alone (see *California and Australia* severally).

Gold discovered in what is now termed New Columbia in 1856: much emigration there in 1858.

Gold discovered in New Zealand, and in Nova Scotia in 1861.

Gold discovered in South Africa (Transvaal republic, &c.), and discovered in Sutherlandshire; much excitement, Oct. 1868; in West Australia, reported Sept. 1870; the Bendigo fields, Victoria, Nov. 1871; in Land Midian, by capt. R. Burton, announced, May, 1877.

The district of Witwatersrand, S. Africa, declared a public goldfield 20 Sept. 1886.

The prosperous town of Johannesburg erected, March 1837.

Productive gold fields discovered in the valley of the Djolgate river, opposite Ignachino on the Amoor, May, 1834; a Russian colony with foreign adventurers formed, January, 1835.

Great discovery of auriferous quartz, E. of the Transvaal, 1836.

Discovery of alluvial gold at Waukaranga, South Australia, Oct. 1886.

Alleged discovery of gold at mount Lyell in Tasmania, July, 1886.

"Midas" gold nugget named "lady Loch," weight 617 ozs.; value 2,537*l*.; found in the Midas gold company's claim, 3 Aug. 1887; exhibited with other nuggets by

Miss Alice Cornwall at Queen Victoria-street, London 23 Oct. 1837.

Discovery of gold in large quantities in Mr. Pritchard Morgan's Gwynfynydd mines, Mawddach valley, Merionethshire, Wales, announced, *Times*, 7 Dec. 1837; great success reported; the crown claims heavy royalties, April, but makes concessions, May, 1838; work going on, April, 1839.

Gold obtained in United Kingdom; value in 1861, 10,316*l*.; in 1862, 20,390*l*.; in 1863, 1747*l*.; in 1864, 9991*l*.; in 1865, 5894*l*.; in 1868, 3522*l*.; in 1876, 11381*l*.; in 1878, 28481*l*.; in 1880, 38*l*.; in 1882, 863*l*.; in 1887, 210*l*.

GOLD WIRE was first made in Italy about 1350. An ounce of gold is sufficient to gild a silver wire above 1300 miles in length; and such is its tenacity that a wire the one-eighteenth part of an inch will bear the weight of 500 lb. without breaking. *Fourcroy*.

GOLD LEAF. A single grain of gold may be extended into a leaf of fifty-six square inches, and gold leaf can be reduced to the 300,000th part of an inch, and gilding to the ten-millionth part. *Kelly's Cambist*.

GOLD ROBBERY. Three boxes, hooped and sealed, containing gold in bars and coin to the value of between 18,000*l*. and 20,000*l*. were sent from London, 15 May, 1855. On their arrival in Paris, it was found that ingots to the value of 12,000*l*. had been abstracted, and shot substituted, although the boxes bore no marks of violence. Many persons were apprehended on suspicion; but the police obtained no trace till Nov. 1856. Three men named Pierce, Burgess, and Tester, were tried and convicted 13-15 Jan. 1857, on the evidence of Edward Agar, an accomplice. They had been preparing for the robbery for eighteen months previous to its perpetration.

GOLD COAST, West Africa; settlements made by the Dutch; transferred to Great Britain by treaty, signed 2 Feb. 1872; joined with Lagos to form the "Gold Coast Colony," governor, capt. Geo. Cumine Strahan, appointed 1874; Sandford Freeling, 1876; Herbert Taylor Ussher, 1879; sir Samuel Rowe, 25 Jan. 1881; William A. G. Young, died 25 April, 1885; Bradford Griffith, 1886.

GOLD FISH (the golden carp, *cyprinus auratus*), brought to England from China in 1691; but not common till about 1723.

GOLDEN BULLS, ROSE, see *Bulls, Rose*, note.

GOLDEN FLEECE (see *Argonauts*). Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, in 1429, at his marriage, instituted the military order of "*Toison d'or*" or "golden fleece;" it was said on account of the profit he made by wool. The number of knights was thirty-one. The king of Spain, as duke of Burgundy, afterwards became grand master of the order. The knights wore a scarlet cloak lined with ermine, with a collar opened, and the duke's cipher, in the form of a B, to signify Burgundy, together with flints striking fire, with the motto "*Ante ferit, quam flamma micat*." At the end of the collar hung a golden fleece, with this device, "*Pretium non vile laborum*." The order afterwards became common to all the princes of the house of Austria, as descendants of Mary, daughter of Charles the Bold, last duke of Burgundy, who married Maximilian of Austria in 1477, and now belongs to both Austria and Spain, in conformity with a treaty made 30 April, 1725.

GOLDEN HORDE, a name given to the Mongolian Tartars, who established an empire in Kaptchak (or Kibzak), now S.E. Russia, about 1224, their ruler being Batou, grandson of Gengis Khan. They invaded Russia, and made Alexander Newski grand-duke, 1252. At the battle of Biela-wisch, in 1481, they were crushed by Ivan III. and the Nogai Tartars.

GOLDEN LEGEND, "*Legenda Aurea*." The lives of our Lord and the saints, written by Giacomo Varaggio, or Jacobus de Voragine, a

Dominican monk about 1260; first printed 1470; a translation printed by Caxton, 1483.

GOLDEN NUMBER, the cycle of nineteen years, or the number that shows the years of the moon's cycle; its invention is ascribed to Meton, of Athens, about 432 B.C. *Pliny*. To find the golden number or year of the lunar cycle, add one to the date, and divide by 19; the quotient is the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder the golden number. The golden number for 1889, 9; 1890, 10; 1891, 11; 1892, 12; 1893, 13.

GOLDEN WEDDING, see *Wedding*.

GOLDSMID FAMILY. Aaron Goldsmid, a native of Holland, settled in London in 1763, and brought with him wealth and important commercial influence. His son Asher joined in establishing the firm of Meoatta and Goldsmid, bullion brokers to the Bank of England. The Goldsmids became at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century most distinguished financiers of the realm.

Isaac Lyon, the son of Asher Goldsmid, was conspicuous in the formation of the London Institution, the building of the London Docks, the earliest attempts in the introduction of railways, the improvement of prisons, the establishment of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and the founding of the London University (afterwards called University College). In his numerous national and philanthropic works he was aided by his sons, Francis Henry, and Frederick David. In 1844 the queen of Portugal conferred on him the title of Baron da Palmeira, in recognition of his services in regulating the debt due by Brazil to Portugal. Regarding him and his son Francis, see also "*Jews*."

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY (London) began about 1327, and incorporated 16 Rich. II., 1392. The old hall was taken down in 1829, and the present magnificent edifice by Philip Hardwick, was opened 15 July, 1835; see *Assay*, and *Standard*. The first bankers were goldsmiths.

Goldsmiths' hall marks on gold and silver plate are five:—1. The sovereign's head (after 1784); 2. lion passant (the standard mark), probably introduced between 1538 and 1558; 3. the standard mark, fixed 8 & 9 Will. III. 1696-7; 4. leopard's head, the hall mark; 5. the maker's mark (an old custom).

[The date-letter is one of an alphabet of 20 letters; A to U or V, J being omitted. The letter is changed on 30 May annually, and the shape of the letter every 20 years; thus 1716, A, &c.; 1736, a, &c.; 1756, Å, &c.; 1776, b, &c.; 1796-1816, A, &c.; 1816-36, a, &c.; 1836-56, Å, &c.; 1856-76, b, &c.; 1876-1896, A, &c. The earliest known alphabetical series began 1438-9.]

A parliamentary commission on hall marking reported in favour of its continuance with modifications, May, 1879.

The company offer about 85,000*l.* for the establishment of the goldsmiths' company's polytechnic institute, New Cross, Surrey, Oct. 1888.

Goldsmiths' exhibition at Vienna opened, 22 April, 1889.

GOLIATH, training-ship, burnt, 22 Dec. 1875; see under *Wrecks*.

GOMARISTS, see *Arminians*.

GONFALONIER, or **STANDARD BEARER OF JUSTICE**, originally a subordinate officer in Florence; instituted 1292; became paramount in the 15th century, and was suppressed, 27 April, 1532, when the constitution was changed and Alexander de Medicis made duke.

GOOD FRIDAY (probably God's Friday), the Friday before Easter day, on which a solemn fast has long been held, in remembrance of the crucifixion of Christ on Friday, 3 April, 33, or 15 April, 29. Its appellation of *good* appears to be peculiar to the church of England; our Saxon forefathers denominated it *Long Friday*, on account of

the length of the offices and fastings enjoined on this day. See *Easter*.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS THEATRE, London, opened 1729. Here David Garrick made his *début* as Richard III., 19 Oct. 1741. The new theatre erected about 1746, was burnt down, June, 1802. The Garrick Theatre here was opened in 1830; burnt, 4 Nov. 1846; and since rebuilt.

GOOD TEMPLARS (first lodges formed in America), pledge themselves not to make, buy, sell, furnish, or cause to be furnished, intoxicating liquors to others as a beverage. The first English lodge was formed at Birmingham in May, 1868. There were said to be 3743 lodges, and 210,255 members in the United Kingdom in 1874.

GOODWIN, see *Godwin*.

GOODWOOD RACES, see *Races*.

GOOJERAT (N. India), see *Guzerat*.

GOORKHAS, a warlike tribe of Nepal, became prominent in the 17th century. Their invasions were defeated about 1791 by the Chinese, whose vassals they became. In a war with the British in 1814 they were at first successful, but were eventually subdued, and a treaty of peace was signed in Feb. 1816. Since 1841 the native regiments have been largely recruited by Goorkhas, who have rendered valuable service in nearly all our Indian wars, and in Afghanistan, 1878-9.

GOOSE, see *Michaelmas*.

GORDIAN KNOT, is said to have been made of the thongs that served as harness to the waggon of Gordius, a husbandman, afterwards king of Phrygia. Whosoever loosed this knot, the ends of which were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be ruler of Persia. Alexander the Great cut away the knot with his sword until he found the ends of it, and thus, in a military sense at least, interpreted the oracle, 330 B.C.

GORDON MEMORIAL; proposed by lady Burdett Coutts in the *Times*, 24 Feb. 1885. See *Khartoum* and *Mansion House*.

Committee formed: the prince of Wales, duke of Cambridge, archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Gladstone, marquis of Salisbury, cardinal Manning, Chinese minister, marquis of Lorne, earl Granville, and other persons, 24 Feb. *et seq.* 1885.

Proposed grant of 20,000*l.* to the Gordon family, March, 1885.

Gordon Memorial Hospital at Port Said proposed at Mansion House, London, 14 March, 1885.

Subscriptions 20,320*l.* 19 Oct. 1885; given to trustees of Gordon boys' home. Port Said hospital scheme given up, 30 May, 1885.

Opening of penny subscription to establish a Gordon camp at Aldershot for the military training of destitute boys; originated by Mr. Hallam Tennyson, May, 1885.

Gordon league to provide entertainment for the very poor, instituted by the princess Louise and others, 19 May, 1885; first meeting 18 Oct. 1885.

A *Gordon memorial boys' home* proposed 1 July, united with memorial fund, 20 July, opened at Farnham near Portsmouth, 1 Oct. 1885. At the annual meeting it was stated that 160 boys were sheltered; an appeal was made for means to increase the number, 21 May, 1889.

A statute proposed by government, about 14 July, 1885. Statute by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft set up in Trafalgar-square, 25 Sept.; uncovered by Mr. D. R. Plunket, 16 Oct. 1888.

GORDON'S "NO POPERY" RIOTS, occasioned by the zeal of lord George Gordon, June 2-9, 1780.

On 4 Jan. 1780, he tendered the petition of the Protestant Association to lord North.

On Friday, 2 June, he headed the mob of 40,000 persons who assembled in St. George's Fields, under the name of the Protestant Association, to carry up a petition to

parliament for the repeal of the act which granted certain indulgences to the Roman Catholics. The mob proceeded to pillage, burn, and pull down the chapels and houses of the Roman Catholics first, but afterwards of other persons, for nearly six days. The Bank was attempted, the goals opened (the King's Bench, Newgate, Fleet, and Bridewell prisons). On the 7th, thirty-six fires were seen blazing at one time. At length by the aid of armed associations of the citizens, the horse and foot guards, and the militia of several counties, then embodied and marched to London, the riot was quelled on the 8th.

210 rioters were killed and 248 wounded, of whom 75 died afterwards in the hospitals, and many were tried, convicted and executed.

The loss of property was estimated at 180,000*l*.

Lord George was tried for high treason and acquitted, 5 Feb. 1781. He died a prisoner for libel, 1 Nov. 1793. Alfarnan Kennett was found guilty of a dereliction of duty, 10 March, 1781.

GOREE, a station near Cape Verd, W. coast of Africa, planted by the Dutch, 1617. It was taken by the English admiral Holmes in 1663; seized by the French, 1677; and ceded to them by the treaty of Nimwegen in 1678; taken by the British in 1758, 1779, 1800, and 1804; ceded to France, 1814. Governor Wall was hanged in London, 28 Jan. 1802, for the murder of sergeant Armstrong, committed while governor at Goree in 1782.

GOREY (S.E. Ireland). Near here the king's troops under colonel Walpole were defeated, and their leader slain, by the Irish rebels, 4 June, 1798.

GORGET, the ancient breast-plate, was very large, varying in size and weight. The present diminutive breast-plate came into use about 1660. see *Armour*.

GORHAM CASE, see *Trials*, 1849-50.

GORILLA, a powerful ape of W. Africa, about five feet seven inches high. It is a match for the lion, and attacks the elephant with a club. It is considered to be identical with the hairy people called *Gorillai* by the navigator Hanno, in his *Periplus*, about 400 B.C. In 1837 a sketch of a gorilla's cranium was sent to professor Owen by Dr. Savage, then at the Gaboon river, and preserved specimens have been brought to Europe, and a living one died on its voyage to France. In 1851 professor Owen described specimens to the Zoological Society; in 1859 he gave a summary of our knowledge of this creature at the Royal Institution, London; and in 1861 several skins and skulls were there exhibited by M. Du Chaillu, who stated that he killed 21 of them in his travels in Central Africa. The gorilla was not known to Cuvier.

A young gorilla landed at Liverpool, 21 June, 1876; went to Berlin; was exhibited at Westminster aquarium, 23 July; died at Berlin, 13 Nov. 1877; another brought to the Crystal palace, England, soon died, Aug. 1879. An African gorilla landed at Liverpool, Sept. 1881. Another Sept. 1885.

One placed in the zoological gardens, London, Oct; died 9 Dec. 1887.

GOSPELLERS, a name given to the followers of Wickliffe, who attacked the errors of popery, about 1377. Wickliffe opposed the authority of the pope, the temporal jurisdiction of bishops, &c., and is called the father of the Reformation.

GOSPELS (Saxon *god-spell*, good story). Matthew's and Mark's are conjectured to have been written between A.D. 38 and 65; Luke's 55 or 65; John's about 97. Irenæus in the 2nd century refers to each of the gospels by name. Dr. Robert Bray was one of the authors of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Countries, incorporated in 1701. A body termed "Bray's

Associates," still exists; its object being to assist in forming and supporting clerical parochial libraries.

GOSPORT (Hampshire), contains the Royal Clarence victualling yard. The great Haslar hospital, near Gosport, was built in 1762.

GOTHA, capital of the duchy of Saxe Coburg-Gotha. Here is published the celebrated *Almanach de Gotha*, which first appeared in 1764, in German.

GOTHARD, see *Gothard and Alps*.

GOTHENBURG SYSTEM (in Sweden). By this alcoholic drinks are dispensed by persons deriving no profit from the sale. It was advocated in England by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., and much discussed, 1876-7.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE began about the 9th century after Christ, and spread over Europe. Its great feature is the pointed arch; hence it has been suggested to call it the *pointed style*. "Gothic" was originally a term of reproach given to this style by the renaissance architects of the 16th century. Its invention has been claimed for several nations, particularly for the Saracens. The following list is from Godwin's Chronological Table of English Architecture:—

ANGLO-ROMAN—B.C. 55 to about A.D. 250—St. Martin's church, Canterbury.

ANGLO-SAXON—A.D. 800 to 1066—Earl's Barton church; St. Peter's, Lincolnshire.

GOTHIC ANGLO-ROMAN—A.D. 1066 to 1135—Rochester cathedral nave; St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield; St. Cross, Hants, &c.

EARLY ENGLISH, OR POINTED—A.D. 1135 to 1272—Temple church, London; parts of Winchester, Wells, Salisbury, and Durham cathedrals, and Westminster Abbey.

POINTED, called Pure Gothic—A.D. 1272 to 1377—Exeter cathedral, Waltham Cross, &c., St. Stephen's, Westminster.

FLORID POINTED—A.D. 1377 to 1509—Westminster Hall; King's College, Cambridge; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster.

ELIZABETHAN—A.D. 1509 to 1625—Northumberland House, Strand; part of Windsor Castle; Hatfield House, Schools at Oxford.

Revival of Grecian architecture about 1625. Banqueting House, Whitehall, &c.

The revival of Gothic architecture commenced about 1825, mainly through the exertions of A. W. Pugin. The controversy as to its expediency was rife in 1860-1.

GOTHLAND, an isle in the Baltic sea, was conquered by the Teutonic knights, 1397-8; given up to the Danes, 1524; to Sweden, 1645; conquered by the Danes, 1677, and restored to Sweden, 1679.

GOTHS, a warlike nation that inhabited the country between the Caspian, Pontus, Euxine, and Baltic seas. They entered Mæsia, took Philippopolis, massacring thousands of its inhabitants; defeated and killed the emperor Decius, 251; but were defeated at Naissus by Claudius, hence surnamed Gothicus, 320,000 being slain, 269. Aurelian ceded Dacia to them in 272; but they long troubled the empire. After the destruction of the Roman western empire by the Heruli, the *Ostrogoths*, under Theoderic, became masters of the greater part of Italy, where they retained their dominion till 553, when they were finally conquered by Narses, Justinian's general. The *Frisigoths* settled in Spain, and founded a kingdom, which continued until the country was subdued by the Saracens.

GOTTHARD, ST., near the river Raab, Hungary. Here the Turks, under the grand vizier Kuprili, were totally defeated by the Imperialists and their allies, commanded by Montecuculi, 1 Aug. 1664. Peace followed this great victory. See *Alps*.

GÖTTINGEN (Hanover), a member of the Hanseatic league about 1360. The university

"Georgia Augusta," founded by George II. of England in 1734, was opened 1737. It was seized by the French, 1760, and held till 1762. In 1837 several of the most able professors were dismissed for their political opinions.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, was established in 1843, and incorporated in 1848. It affords to aged governesses annuities and an asylum; and to governesses in distress a temporary home and assistance.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT, see *Annuities*. The building of the new **GOVERNMENT OFFICES** began in 1861.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL, see *Ireland*, 1886.

"**GOVERNOUR**, The," a moral and educational work, full of anecdotes, by sir Thomas Elyot, first published in 1531; an annotated edition with a glossary by Mr. H. H. S. Croft was published in 1880.

GOWRIE CONSPIRACY. John Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, in 1600, reckoning on the support of the burghs and the kirk, conspired to dethrone James VI. of Scotland, and seize the government. For this purpose the king was decoyed into Gowrie's house in Perth, on 5 Aug. 1600. The plot was frustrated, and the earl and his brother, Alexander, were slain on the spot. At the time, many persons believed that the young men were rather the victims than the authors of a plot. Their father, William, was treacherously executed in 1584 for his share in the raid of Ruthven, in 1582; and he and his father, Patrick, were among the assassins of Rizzio, 9 March, 1566.

GRAAL, Holy (Sangreal). The publication of Tennyson's poem with this title, Dec. 1869, led to much discussion. Tennyson treats it as the cup in which Christ drank at the Last Supper. The mediæval romances treat it as the dish which held the paschal-lamb. The word is probably old French, *gréal*, from the old Latin *gradalis*, a dish.

GRACE, a title assumed by Henry IV. of England, on his accession, in 1399. *Excellent Grace* was assumed by Henry VI. about 1425. Till the time of James I. 1603, the king was addressed by that title, but afterwards by the title of *Majesty* only. "Your Grace" is the manner of addressing an archbishop and a duke in this realm.—The term "*Grace of God*" is said to have been taken by bishops at Ephesus, 431 (probably from 1 *Cor.* xv. 10), by the Carolingian princes in the 9th century, by popes in the 13th century; and about 1440 it was assumed by kings as signifying their divine right. "*Dei gratia*" was put on his great seal by William II. of England, and on his gold coin by Edward III. The king of Prussia's saying, that he would reign "by the grace of God," gave much offence, 18 Oct. 1861.

GRACE AT MEAT. The ancient Greeks would not partake of any meat until they had first offered part of it, as the first fruits, to their gods. The short prayer said before, and by some persons after meat, in Christian countries, is in conformity with Christ's example, *John* vi. 11, &c.

GRÆCIA MAGNA, colonies planted by the Greeks, 974-748 B.C.; see *Italy*.

GRAFFITI, a term given to the scribblings found on the walls of Pompeii and other Roman ruins; selections were published by Wordsworth in 1837, and by Garrucci in 1856.

GRAFTON ADMINISTRATION, succeeded that of lord Chatham, Dec. 1767. The duke resigned, and lord North became prime minister, Jan. 1770; see *North's Administration*.

Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton, *first lord of the treasury* [born, 1735; died 1811].

Frederick, lord North, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl Gower, *lord president*.

Earl of Chatham, *lord privy seal*.

Earl of Shelburne and Viscount Weymouth, *secretaries of state*.

Sir Edward Hawke, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Marquis of Granby, *master-general of the ordnance*.

Lords Sandwich and Le Despencer, *joint postmasters-general*.

Lords Hertford, duke of Ancaster, Thomas Townshend, &c.

Lord Camden, *lord chancellor*, succeeded by Charles Yorke (created lord Morden), died (it is said by his own hand) 20 Jan. 1770.

GRAHAM'S DIKE (Scotland), a wall built in 209 by Severus Septimus, the Roman emperor, or, as others say, by Antoninus Pius. It reached from the Firth of Forth to the Clyde. Buchanan relates that there were considerable remains of this wall in his time, and vestiges of it are still to be seen.

GRAIN. Henry III. is said to have ordered a grain of wheat gathered from the middle of the ear to be the original standard of weight: 12 grains to be a pennyweight; 12 pennyweights one ounce, and 12 ounces a pound Troy. *Lawson*.

An act for the safe carriage of grain (43 & 44 Vict. c. 43), passed 7 Sept. 1880.

GRAMMARIANS. A society of grammarians was formed at Rome so early as 276 B.C. *Blair*. Apollodorus of Athens, Varro, Cicero, Messala, Julius Cæsar, Nicias, Ælius Donatus, Remmius, Palemon, Tyrannion of Pontus, Athenæus, and other distinguished men, were of this class. A Greek grammar was printed at Milan in 1476; Lily's Latin grammar (*Brevis Institutio*), 1513; Lindley Murray's English grammar, 1795; Cobbett's English grammar, 1818.—Harris's *Hiericus* was published in 1750, Horne Tooke's "*Æpea Pterœnta*," or the "*Diversions of Purley*," in 1786, treatises on the philosophy of language and grammar. Cobbett declared Mr. Canning to have been the only purely grammatical orator of his time; and Dr. Parr, speaking of a speech of Mr. Pitt's, said, "We threw our whole grammatical mind upon it, and could not discover one error." The science of grammar has been recently much studied with excellent results.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, see *Education*.

GRAMME, see *Metrical System*. *Gramme* machine, see under *Electricity*.

GRAMOPHONE AND GRAPHOPHONE, see under *Phonograph*.

GRAMPIAN HILLS (central Scotland). At Ardech, near *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, the Scots and Picts under Galgacus were defeated by the Romans under Agricola, 84 or 85.

GRAMPOUND (Cornwall) was disfranchised in 1821, for bribery and corrupt practices in 1819. Sir Manasseh Lopez was sentenced by the court of king's bench to a fine of 10,000*l.* and two years' imprisonment.

GRAN, (Hungary). Here the Hungarians defeated the Austrians, 27 Feb. 1849.

GRANADA, a city, S. Spain, was founded by the Moors in the 8th century, and formed at first part of the kingdom of Cordova. In 1236, Mohammed-al-Hamar made it the capital of his new kingdom of Granada, which was highly prosperous

till its subjugation by the "great captain," Gonsalvo de Cordova, 2 Jan. 1492. In 1609 and 1610 the industrious Moors were expelled from Spain, by the bigoted Philip III., to the lasting injury of his country. Granada was taken by marshal Sout in 1810, and held till 1812. See *New Granada*.

In the province of Granada, five towns were destroyed, 914 persons killed, with an immense loss of property, through the earthquakes of 25 Dec. *et. q.* 1884.

GRANARIES were formed by Joseph in Egypt, 1715 B.C. (*Genesis* xli. 48.) There were three hundred and twenty-seven granaries in Rome. *Univ. Hist.* Twelve new granaries were built at Bridewell to hold 6000 quarters of corn, and two store houses for sea-coal to hold 4000 loads, thereby to prevent the sudden dearness of these articles by great increase of inhabitants, 7 James I. 1610. *Stow*.

GRAND ALLIANCE between the emperor and the Dutch States-General (principally to prevent the union of the French and Spanish monarchies in one person), signed at Vienna, 12 May, 1689, to which England, Spain, and the duke of Savoy afterwards acceded.

GRAND COMMITTEES, see *Committees*.

GRAND-DUKE, see *Duke*.

GRANDEES, see *Spanish Grandees*.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL (central England), joins several others, and forms a water communication between London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull. The canal commences at Braunston, on the west borders of Northamptonshire, and enters the Thames near London. Executed 1793-1805.

GRAND JURIES, see *Juries*.

GRANDMONTINES, a monastic order established in Limousin, in France, by Stephen, a gentleman of Auvergne, about 1076. They came to England in the reign of Henry I. (1100-35). *Tanner*.

GRAND PENSIONARY, a chief state functionary in Holland, in the 16th century. In the Constitution given by France to the Batavian republic, previously to the erection of the kingdom of Holland, the title was revived and given to the head of the government, 29 April, 1805, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck being made the grand pensionary; see *Holland*.

GRAND REMONSTRANCE, see *Remonstrance*.

GRANICUS (a river N.W. Asia Minor), near which, on 22 May, 334 B.C., Alexander the Great signally defeated the Persians. The Macedonian troops (30,000 foot and 5000 horse) crossed the Granicus in the face of the Persian army (600,000 foot and 20,000 horse). *Justin*. The victors lost fifty-five foot soldiers and sixty horse. Sardis capitulated, Miletus and Halicarnassus were taken by storm, and other great towns submitted to the conqueror.

GRANSON, near the lake of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, where Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was defeated by the Swiss, 3 March, 1476.

GRANTON PIER, breakwater, &c. forming a harbour, on the Forth, three miles from Edinburgh, were constructed by Messrs. Stevenson, at the cost of about 500,000*l.*, given by Walter, duke of Buccleuch, 1835-44.

GRAPES. Previously to the reign of Edward

VI. grapes were brought to England in large quantities from Flanders, where they were first cultivated about 1276. The vine was introduced into England in 1552; being first planted at Bloxhall, in Suffolk. In the gardens of Hampton-court palace is a vine, stated to surpass any in Europe; it is 72 feet by 20, and has in one season produced 2272 bunches of grapes, weighing 18 cwt.; the stem is 13 inches in girth; it was planted in 1769. *Leigh*.

GRAPHIC, illustrated weekly journal, established, 4 Dec. 1869.

GRAPHITE (from the Greek *graphein*, to write), a peculiar form of mineral carbon, with a trace of iron, improperly termed black lead and plumbago. In 1809 sir Humphry Davy investigated into the relations of three forms of carbon, the diamond, graphite, and charcoal. A rude kind of black lead pencil is mentioned by Gesner in 1565. Interesting results of sir B. C. Brodie's researches on graphite appeared in the International Exhibition of 1862. Fresh discoveries were made in the nearly exhausted Borrowdale mines, Cumberland, in 1875.

GRAPHOSCOPE, an optical apparatus for magnifying and giving fine effects to engravings, photographs, &c., invented by C. J. Rowsell; exhibited in 1871.

GRAPHOTYPE, a new process for obtaining blocks for surface-printing, the invention of Mr. De Witt Clinton Hitchcock in 1860. It was described by Mr. Fitz-Cook at the Society of Arts, 6 Dec. 1865. Drawings were made on blocks of chalk with a silicious ink; when dried, the soft parts were brushed away, and the drawing remained in relief; stereotypes were then taken from the block.

GRATES. The Anglo-Saxons had arched hearths, and chafin-dishes were in use until the introduction of chimneys about 1200; see *Chimneys* and *Stoves*.

GRAVELINES (N. France). Here the Spaniards, aided by an English fleet, defeated the French on 13 July, 1558.

GRAVELOTTE, BATTLE OF, 18 Aug. 1870. See *Metz*.

GRAVESEND, Kent (*Domesday Gravesham*), on the Thames; burned by the French, 1380; chartered by Elizabeth, 1562; fortified, 1588; destructive fire, 24 Aug. 1727; has one M.P. by act of 1867. Great fighting between Salvation and Skeleton armies, 15 Oct. 1883.

GRAVITATION, as a supposed innate power, was noticed by the Greeks, and also by Seneca, who speaks of the moon attracting the waters, about 38. Kepler investigated the subject about 1615; and Hooke devised a system of gravitation about 1674. The principles of gravity were demonstrated by Galileo at Florence, about 1633; but the great law on this subject, laid down by Newton in his "Principia," in 1687, is said to have been proved by him in 1670. The fall of an apple from a tree in 1666 is said to have directed his attention to the subject.

Newton says, "I do not anywhere take on me to define the kind or manner of any action, the causes or physical reasons thereof, or attribute forces in a true and physical sense to certain centres, when I speak of them as attracting, or endued with attractive powers." On 15 July, 1867, M. Chasles laid before the Paris Academy of Sciences some letters alleged to be from Newton to Pascal and others tending to show that to Pascal was due the theory of gravitation. The authenticity of these letters was authoritatively denied, and their forgery and his own delusion were acknowledged by M. Chasles before the academy 13 Sept. 1869.

GREAT BETHEL, see *Big Bethel*.

GREAT BRITAIN, the name given in 1604 to *England, Wales, and Scotland (which see)*. "Greater Britain," the title of sir Charles Dilke's book, describing his travels in the British colonies, published in 1868; 8th edition June 1885.

GREAT BRITAIN, EASTERN, &c., see under *Steam*.—The Eastern Counties Railway assumed the name of GREAT EASTERN in 1862.—The GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY Company was incorporated in 1846. Their station at King's-cross, London, was opened in Oct. 1852.—The GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY was opened as far as Maidenhead, 4 June, 1838; as Twyford, 1 July, 1839; between London and Bristol, 30 June, 1841.

GREAT EXHIBITION, see *Exhibition*.GREAT PAUL, see *Bells*.

GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND. The first seal used by Edward the Confessor was called the broad seal, and affixed to the grants of the crown, 1048. *Baker's Chron.* The most ancient seal with arms on it is that of Richard I. James II., when fleeing from London in 1688, dropped the great seal in the Thames. The great seal of England was stolen from the house of lord chancellor Thurlow, in Great Ormond-street, and carried away, with other property, 24 March, 1784, a day before the dissolution of parliament; it was never recovered, and was replaced the next day. A new seal was brought into use on the union with Ireland, 1 Jan. 1801. A new seal for Ireland was brought into use and the old one defaced, 21 Jan. 1832. The Great Seal Offices Act, passed 7 Aug. 1874, abolished certain offices, transferred duties, &c. The Great Seal Act passed, 2 Aug. 1880, relates to appointment of judges, patents, &c.

GREECE, anciently termed *Hellas*. The Greeks are said to have been the progeny of Javan, fourth son of Japheth. Greece was so called from an ancient king, *Grævus*, and *Hellas* from another king, *Hellen*, the son of *Deucalion*. From *Hellen's* sons, *Dorus* and *Æolus*, came the *Dorians* and *Æolians*; another son *Xuthus* was father of *Achæus* and *Ion*, the progenitors of the *Achæans* and *Ionians*. *Homer* calls the inhabitants indifferently *Myrmidons*, *Hellenes*, and *Achaians*. They were also termed *Danaï*, from *Danaus*, king of *Argos*, 1474 B.C. Greece anciently consisted of the peninsula of the *Peloponnesus*, Greece outside of the *Peloponnesus*, *Thessaly*, and the islands. The principal states of Greece were *Athens*, *Sparta*, *Corinth*, *Thebes*, *Arcadia*, and afterwards *Macedon (all which see)*. The limits of Modern Greece are much more confined. Greece became subject to the Turkish empire in the 15th century. The population of the kingdom, established in 1829, 96,810; in 1861, 1,096,810, with the *Ionian isles* (added in 1864), about 1,348,522; in 1870, 1,457,894; in 1879, 1,979,147. The early history is mythic, and the dates purely conjectural.

Sicyon founded (*Eusebius*) B.C. 2089
Uranus arrives in Greece (*Lenglet*) 2042
 Revolt of the *Titans*; War of the *Giants* *
Inachus king of the *Argives* 1010
 Kingdom of *Argos* begun by *Inachus* (*Eusebius*) 1856
 Reign of *Ogyges* in *Boeotia* (*Eusebius*) 1796
 Sacrifices to the gods introduced by *Phoroneus* 1773
Sicyon now begun (*Lenglet*) 1764
 Deluge of *Ogyges* (*which see*) 1764
 A colony of *Arcadians* emigrate to Italy under *Enotrus*; the country first called *Enotria*, afterwards *Magna Græcia* (*Eusebius*) 1710
 The *Pelagi* hold the *Peloponnesus* 1700-1550; succeeded by the *Hellenes* 1550-1300
 Chronology of the *Arundelian marbles* commences (*Eusebius*) 1582

Cecrops arrives from *Egypt* about B.C. 1550
 The *Areopagus* established 1504
 Deluge of *Deucalion* (*Eusebius*) 1503
Pythagorean games instituted 1495
Cadmus with the *Phœnician* letters settles in *Boeotia*, and founds *Thebes*, about 1493
Lelex, first king of *Laconia*, afterwards called *Sparta* 1490
Danaus said to have brought the first ship into Greece, and to have introduced pumps (see *Argos*) 1485
 Reign of *Hellen* (*Eusebius*) 1459
 First Olympic games at *Elis*, by the *Idæi Dactyli* 1453
 Who are said to have discovered iron 1406
Corinth re-built and so named 1384
Eleusinian mysteries instituted by *Eumolpus* (1356) and *Isthmian* games 1326
 Kingdom of *Mycenæ* created out of *Argos* 1313
Pelops, from *Lydia*, settles in south Greece, (*Peloponnesus*) about 1283
Argonautic expedition (*which see*) 1263
 The *Pythian* games begun by *Adrastus* 1225
 War of the seven Greek captains against *Thebes* 1213
 The *Amazonian* war 1213
 Rape of *Helen* by *Theseus* 1198
 Rape of *Helen* by *Paris* 1198
 Commencement of the *Trojan* war 1193
Troy taken and destroyed on the night of the 7th of the month *Thargelion* (27th of May, or 11th June) 1184
Æneas said to arrive in Italy about 1182
 Migration of *Æolians* who build *Smyna*, &c. 1123
 Return of the *Herculide* about 1103
 Settlement of the *Ionians* in *Asia Minor* 1044
 The *Rhodians* begin navigation laws 916
Lycurgus flourishes 846
 Olympic games revived at *Elis*, 884; the first *Olympiad* 776
 The *Messenian* wars 743-669
 Sea-fight, the first on record, between the *Corinthians* and the inhabitants of *Coreyra* 664
Byzantium built 657
 Seven sages of Greece (*Solon*, *Periander*, *Pittacus*, *Chilo*, *Thales*, *Cleobulus*, and *Bias*) flourish, about 590
 Persian conquests in *Ion* 544
Sybaris in *Magna Græcia* destroyed: 100,000 *Crotonians* under *Milo* defeat 300,000 *Sybarites* 508
Sardis burnt by the Greeks, which occasions the Persian invasion, 504; *Thrace* and *Macedonia* conquered 496
Athens and *Sparta* resist the demands of the king of *Persia* 491
 The *Persians* defeated at *Marathon* 28 Sept. 490
Xerxes invades Greece, but is checked at *Thermopylae* by *Leonidas* Aug. 480
 Battle of *Salamis* (*which see*) 20 Oct. "
Marlonius defeated and slain at *Plataea*; Persian fleet destroyed at *Mycale* 22 Sept. 479
 Battle of *Eurymelon* (end of Persian war) 466
Athens begins to tyrannise over Greece 459
 The sacred war begun 448
 War between *Corinth* and its colony *Coreyra* 435
 Leads to the *Peloponnesian* war 431-404
 Disastrous *Athenian* expedition to *Syracuse* 415-413
 Retreat of the 10,000 under *Xenophon* 400
 Death of *Socrates* 399
 The sea-fight at *Cnidus* 394
 The peace of *Antalcidas* 387
 Rise and fall of the *Theban* power in Greece 370-360
 Battle of *Mantineia*; death of *Epaminondas* 362
 Ambitious designs of *Philip* of *Macedon* 353
 Sacred wars ended by *Philip*, who takes all the cities of the *Phœceans* 348
 Battle of *Chæronea* (*which see*) 338
Philip assassinated by *Pausanias* 335
 Alexander, his son, subdues the *Athenians*, and destroys *Thebes* "
 Alexander conquers the Persian empire 334-331
 Greece harassed by his successors; the *Ætolian* and *Achaian* leagues revived 284-280
 Greece invaded by the *Gauls*, 280; they are defeated at *Delphi*, 279; and expelled 277
 Dissensions lead to Roman intervention 200
 Greece conquered by *Mummius* and made a Roman province 147-146
 Greece visited and favoured by *Augustus*, 21 B.C.; and by *Hadrian* A.D. 122-133
 Invaded by *Alaric* 396
 Plundered by the *Normans* of *Sicily* 1146

Conquered by the Latins, and subdivided into small governments	1204	France interposes her good offices, and the blockade is discontinued	1 March, 1850
The Turks under Mahomet II. conquer Athens and part of Greece	1456	Negotiations terminate, and the blockade of Athens is renewed	25 April, "
The Venetians hold Athens and the Morea	1466	Dispute with France accommodated	21 June, "
Greece mainly subject to the Turks	1540	Insurrections against Turkey in Thessaly and Epirus, favoured by the Greek court, Jan. and Feb.; lead to a rupture between Greece and Turkey,	28 March, 1854
The Morea held by Venice	1687-1715	After many remonstrances, the English and French governments send troops which arrive at the Piræus; change of ministry ensues, and the king promises to observe a strict neutrality, 25, 26 May,	"
Great struggle for independence with Russian help; 1770 <i>et seq.</i> , fruitless insurrection of the Suliotæ Secret Society, the Hetaïria, established	1803	A newspaper in the modern Greek language printed in London, beginning	9 July, 1860
Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia, in which the Greeks join, suppressed	1815	Great Britain, France, and Russia remonstrate with the Greek government respecting its debts,	18 Oct. "
Proclamation of prince Alexander to shake off the Turkish yoke, March, 1821; he raised the standard of the cross against the crescent and the war of independence began	1821	Agitation in the Ionian isles for annexation to Greece; the parliament prorogued	March, 1861
The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople	23 April, "	The king retires to Bavaria	July, "
The Morea gained by the Greeks	June, "	Attempted assassination of the queen by Darios, an insane student	18 Sept. "
Missolonghi taken by Greeks	Nov. "	Great earthquake in the Peloponnesus	26 Dec. "
Independence of Greece proclaimed	27 Jan. 1822	Leopold of Bavaria proposed as heir to the throne,	Jan. 1862
Siege of Corinth by the Turks	Jan. "	Military revolt begins at Nauplia	13 Feb. "
Bombardment of Scio; its capture; most horrible massacre recorded in modern history (see <i>Chios</i>)	11 April, "	Blockade of the coast decreed	9 March, "
The Greeks victors at Thermopylæ, &c.	13 July, "	The insurgents demand reforms and a new succession to the throne	April, "
Massacre at Cyprus	July, "	The royal troops enter the citadel of Nauplia; insurgents removed	25 April, "
Corinth taken	16 Sept. "	Change of ministry: Colocotroni becomes premier,	7 June, "
National congress at Argos	10 April, 1823	Insurrection begins at Patras and Missolonghi, 17 Oct.; a provisional government, established at Athens, deposes the king, 23 Oct.; he and the queen flee; arrive at Corfu, 27 Oct.; the European powers neutral; general submission to provisional government	31 Oct. "
Victories of Marco Botzaris, June; killed 10 Aug. Lord Byron lands in Greece to devote himself to its cause	Aug. "	Great demonstrations in favour of prince Alfred of Great Britain, who is proclaimed king at Lamia in Phthiotis, 22 Nov.; great excitement in his favour at Athens	23 Nov. "
First Greek loan	Feb. 1824	The provisional government establish universal suffrage	4 Dec. "
Death of lord Byron at Missolonghi	19 April, "	The national assembly meets at Athens	22 Dec. "
Defeat of the capitan pacha, at Samos	16 Aug. "	The national assembly elects M. Balbis president, 29 Jan.; and declares prince Alfred king of Greece by 223,016 out of 241,202 votes	3 Feb. 1863
Provisional government of Greece set up	12 Oct. "	Military revolt of lieut. Canaris against Bulgarians and others, who resign, 20 Feb.; a new ministry appointed under Balbis	23 Feb. "
Ibrahim Pacha lands, 25 Feb.; takes Navarino, 23 May; Tripoliza	30 June, 1825	The assembly decides to offer the crown to prince William of Schleswig-Holstein, 18 March; proclaim him as king George I.	30 March, "
The Greek fleet defeats the capitan pacha	June, "	Protocol between the three protecting powers, France, England, and Russia, signed at London, consenting to the offer of the crown on condition of the annexation of the Ionian isles to Greece,	5 June, "
The provisional government invite the protection of England	July, "	The king of Denmark accepts from the aged admiral Canaris the Greek crown for prince William, whom he advises to adhere to the constitution and gain the love of his people	6 June, "
Ibrahim Pacha takes Missolonghi by assault, after a long and heroic defence	23 April, 1826	Military revolt at Athens, suppressed	30 June—9 July, "
70,000. raised in Europe for the Greeks	2 June, 1827	The king arrives at Athens, 30 Oct.; takes the oath to the constitution	31 Oct. "
Reschid Pacha takes Athens	2 June, "	The Balbis ministry formed	28 April, 1864
Egypto-Turkish fleet destroyed at Navarino, 20 Oct. Treaty of London, between Great Britain, Russia, and France, on behalf of Greece, signed	6 July, 1828	Protocol annexing the Ionian isles to Greece, signed by M. Zaimis and sir H. Storks, 28 May; the Greek troops occupy Corfu, 2 June; the king arrives there	6 June, "
Count Capo d'Istria president of Greece	18 Jan. 1828	New ministry under Canaris formed	7 Aug. "
The Panhellenion or Grand Council of State established	2 Feb. "	The assembly recognises the debt of 1824	5 Sept. "
National bank founded	14 Feb. "	After much delay, and a remonstrance from the king, 19 Oct. a new constitution (with no upper-house) is passed by the assembly, 1 Nov.; and accepted by the king	28 Nov. "
Convention of the viceroy of Egypt with sir Edward Codrington, for the evacuation of the Morea, and delivery of captives	6 Aug. "	New ministry under Comounoudouras	29 March, 1865
Patras, Navarino, and Modon surrender to the French	6 Oct. "	The anniversary of the beginning of the war of independence (6 April, 1821) kept with enthusiasm,	6 April, "
The Turks evacuate the Morea	Oct. "	The king visits the eastern provinces; general tranquillity	20 April, "
Missolonghi surrendered to Greece	16 May, 1829	The king opens chamber of deputies	9 June, "
Greek National Assembly commences its sittings at Argos	23 July, "		
The Porte acknowledges the independence of Greece by the treaty of Adrianople	14 Sept. "		
Prince Leopold declines the sovereignty	21 May, 1830		
Count Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, assassinated by the brother and son of Mavromichaelis, a Mainote chief whom he had imprisoned, 9 Oct. The assassins immured within close brick walls, built around them up to their chins, and supplied with food until they died	29 Oct. "		
Otho of Bavaria made king of Greece by a convention signed	7 May, 1832		
Colocotroni's conspiracy	Sept. "		
He is condemned but spared	7 June, 1834		
Otho I. assumes the government	1 June, 1835		
University at Athens established, 1837; building commenced	1839		
A bloodless revolution at Athens is consummated, establishing a new constitution, enforcing ministerial responsibility and national representation,	14 Sept. 1843		
The king accepts the new constitution	16 March, 1844		
Admiral Parker, in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, blockades the harbour of the Piræus, the Greek government having refused the payment of moneys due to British subjects, and to surrender the islands of Sapienza and Caprea,	18 Jan. 1850		

Death of Alexander Mavrocordato, one of the early patriots	18 Aug.	1865	Greece neutral in regard to insurrection in the Herzegovina	July—Sept.	1875
The king gives up one-third of his civil list to relieve the treasury	25 Sept.	"	The prince of Wales warmly received at Athens,	18 Oct.	"
An economical financial policy proposed; a new ministry formed	Nov.	"	New ministry under Comourdouros, about 27 Oct.	"	"
Brigandage prevails; frequent ministerial changes under Deligeorges, Comourdouros, Bulgari, and Roufos	Oct. 1865—June,	1866	Several ex-ministers fined for extortion from bishops and others on appointment	April	1876
New ministry under Bulgari and Roufos, 23 Jan.		"	The king and queen travelling in England in July; at the Crystal palace	19 July	"
Chambers vote payments to themselves; suddenly dissolved by the king	3 Feb.	"	Greece neutral in the Serbian war	July	"
Great agitation in favour of the Cretan insurrection (see <i>Candia</i>)	Aug.—Dec.	"	Deligeorges forms a ministry, 8 Dec.; replaced by Zaimis and Comourdouros	10 Dec.	"
New ministry headed by Comourdouros	Jan.	1867	Deligeorges prime minister, 10 March—28 May; succeeded by a coalition ministry, 29 May; reformed under the aged Canaris	3 June,	1877
Manifesto of the so-named "Greek nation," issued at Paris	19 April,	"	National excitement for war allayed by the king,	29 May,	"
Great sympathy with the insurrection in Candia; the blockade run by Greek vessels with volunteers, arms, and provisions	April, et seq.	"	Discovery of relics at Spata near Athens; tombs containing bones, precious metal ornaments, &c. (removed to Athens by M. Stamatakis) about 1 July,	"	"
Marriage of the king with the grandduchess Olga of Russia	27 Oct.	"	Revival of the Theban "sacred band," instituted by Epaminondas (to be 1000 instead of 300) about July,	"	"
Their cordial reception at Athens	24 Nov.	"	Death of the aged Canaris, 14 Sept.; the king takes his place as president	14 Sept.	"
New ministry under Moraitinis, 1 Jan.; under Bulgari	Feb.	1868	British and Turkish governments remonstrate with Greece for apparently arming against Turkey,	Sept., Oct.	"
Constantine, duke of Sparta, heir to the crown, born	2 Aug.	"	Death of Bulgari, statesman, about 10 Jan.	1878	"
Greek vessel <i>Enosis</i> fires on Turkish vessels and enters port of Syria	14 Dec.	"	New ministry under Comourdouros	23 Jan.	"
Rupture between Turkey and Greece in consequence of Greek armed intervention in Candia (which see)	Dec.	"	Insurrection in Thessaly against Turks, 28 Jan.; 10,000 Greeks enter the country, retire at the armistice	early in Feb.	"
After a conference of representatives of the Western powers at Paris, Jan., their requisitions were accepted, and diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece resumed	26 Feb.	1869	Insurrection struggling; battles at Macriniza, 28, 29 March; Mr. C. Ogle, <i>Times</i> correspondent, killed by Turks (investigation led to no result) 29 March,	"	"
Prince and princess of Wales visit Athens, 19 April,		"	Insurrection closed through British intervention; announced	6 May,	"
Law authorising the cutting the isthmus of Corinth passed	7 Nov.	"	Greece disappointed by the Berlin treaty, 13 July; rectification of the frontiers by the sultan, proposed about	24 July,	"
New ministry under M. Zaimis	9 Jan.	1870	Safvet Pacha's despatch resisting the claims for Greece	8 Aug.	"
Concession to cut a canal through the isthmus of Corinth granted to a French company	April,	"	New ministry under Tricoupis	31 Oct.	"
Lord and lady Muncester and a party of English travellers seized by brigands at Oropos, near Marathon; lord Muncester and the ladies sent to treat; 25,000 <i>l.</i> demanded as ransom, with free pardon	11 April,	"	Defeated in assembly, 4 Nov.; Comourdouros forms a ministry	7-10 Nov.	"
The brigands retreating, and surrounded by troops, kill Mr. Vyner, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Herbert, and the count de Boyl	21 April,	"	Reenfranchising law for the army (all men between 21 and 40 liable)	Nov.	"
Great excitement; the king shows great liberality; but many influential persons are charged with connivance at brigandage	May, June,	"	Death of Deligeorges, late minister	26 May,	1879
Several brigands killed; seven captured, tried and condemned, 23 May; five executed	20 June,	"	Monument of Mr. Ogle set up at Athens	Aug.	"
A new ministry under M. Deligeorges	19 July,	"	Reenfranchising law came into force	1 Jan.	1880
Greek college opened at Bayswater, London, W. 1 Oct		"	Crisis; Comourdouros remains	28 Jan.	"
Decree for suppression of brigandage issued	Oct.	"	Tricoupis ministry formed	22 March,	"
Two gentlemen carried off	11 Oct.	"	Berlin conference to propose settlement of the Turkish and Greek frontiers, meets	16 June,	"
A new ministry under M. Comourdouros	22 Dec.	"	The king visits England; receives freedom of London, 16 June; leaves	5 July,	"
Comourdouros ministry resigns	6 Nov.	1871	Order for mobilisation of the army signed,	5 Aug.	"
Succeeded by Zaimis	8 Nov.	"	The king and queen arrive at Athens after a long European tour; national feeling warlike; Thessaly and Epirus demanded	17 Oct.	"
Bulgari minister, 7 Jan.; resigns; Deligeorges again minister	26 July,	1872	King's speech opening parliament; moderate and firm	21 Oct.	"
The Larium mines of lead, zinc, &c., were purchased by MM. Roux and Serpieri and a company, 1863; and worked profitably; roads being made and a village built. The mines having been heavily taxed and scoria claimed by the government, loss ensued; the company's offer to sell the mines to the government was accepted, but payment evaded by the legislature. Hence arose disputes with France and Italy, and ministerial changes in Greece	autumn,	"	Tricoupis ministry defeated; resigns	22 Oct.	"
Speech of the king to the legislature, announcing formation of roads and other improvements. [The Larium mines had been purchased by M. Syngros, a Greek capitalist, supported by the banks]	25 Feb.	1873	Comourdouros forms a ministry	25 Oct.	"
52nd anniversary of Greek independence kept in London	5 April,	"	Much discussion with negotiations respecting Greek and Turkish frontiers, (see <i>Turkey</i>),	Oct. 1880—May,	1881
The university at Athens closed, through insubordination of the students	Dec.	"	Convention between Turkey and Greece agreed to at Constantinople; Thessaly ceded to Greece,	24 May; signed	2 July,
New cabinet under Bulgari, 22 Feb.; resigns, 27 April; resumes office	7 May	1874	Carried into effect; Greek flag raised in Arta, 6 July,	"	"
Tricoupis minister, 8 May; dissolves chambers, 31 May; meet	Aug.	1875	The parliament dissolved by the king	4 Nov.	"
			New ministry under Tricoupis	15 March,	1882
			Cutting of the Isthmus of Corinth begun (see <i>Corinth</i>)	5 May,	"
			Frontier disputes in Thessaly, between Greeks and Turks, at Navantyk, near Derbeni, Bosnia,	about 26 Aug.	"
			Settlement	9 Nov.	"
			Death of the statesman Comourdouros, much lamented	9 March,	1883
			Improved finances; good budget, announced March,	"	1884
			Tricoupis ministry resigns, 17 Feb.; M. Delianis unsuccessful; M. Tricoupis resumes office	21 Feb.	1885
			Chamber dissolved	23 Feb.	"

Railway between Athens and Corinth opened	15 April, 1885
Tricoupi's ministry resigns through minority in elections about 20 April; Delyannis ministry formed	1 May, "
Enthusiastic military movements consequent upon the <i>coup d'état</i> in Roumelia	Oct. "
Vote for loan of 1,200,000 <i>l.</i>	7 Nov. "
Increased warlike demonstration; British intervention supported by the great powers, about 23 Jan.; foreign ironclads sent to Suda bay, Crete	30 Jan. <i>et seq.</i> "
Great discovery of statuary, &c., near the Acropolis, Athens	" "
National fête to commemorate declaration of independence in 1821, 6 April, 1894, and	6 April, 1886
Proposed loan of about 800,000 <i>l.</i> to raise the army from 85,000 to 110,000, about 14 April; and calling out of reserves	19 April, "
Ultimatum of the powers calling upon Greece to disarm, delivered 26 April; special intervention of the French minister, about 26 April; inadequate reply of Greece	30 April, "
The British, Austrian, German, and Italian ambassadors leave Athens	7 May, "
Greek troops sent to the front	7-8 May, "
Blockade of Greek ports notified and enforced,	8 May, "
Resignation of M. Delyannis, 9 May; M. Tricoupi's declines to form a ministry, 10 May; M. Papanichalopoulos also declines, 11 May; provisional one formed by M. Valvis, 12 May; succeeded by M. Tricoupi	20 May, "
The king signs a decree for disarmament, 24 May, announced to the powers	1 June, "
Fighting at the outposts near Nezeres; the origin uncertain; 20-21 May; about 200 killed and wounded; armistice agreed on, 24 May; formal declaration of the raising of the blockade 7 June	" "
Great electoral reform bill passed	17 June, "
New chamber opened	3 Feb. 1887
The 100th anniversary of the birth of Lord Byron, celebrated at the Greek church, Bayswater, London, W.	22 Jan. 1883
The king returns to Athens after a foreign tour	8 Oct. "
Celebration of the 25th anniversary of the king's accession	31 Oct. "
National industrial exhibition at Athens opened by the king	1 Nov. "

KINGS OF GREECE.

1832. Otto I., prince of Bavaria; born, 1 June, 1815; elected king, 7 May, 1832; under a regency till 1 June, 1835; married, 22 Nov. 1836, to Maria Frederica, daughter of the grand-duke of Oldenburg; deposed, 23 Oct. 1862; died in Bavaria, 26 July, 1867.
1863. George I. (son of Christian IX. of Denmark), king of the Hellenes; born 24 Dec. 1845; made king 5 June, takes the oath 31 Oct. 1863; declared of age, 27 June, 1863; married grand-duchess Olga of Russia, 27 Oct. 1867.
- Heir:* Constantine, duke of Sparta, born 2 Aug. 1868.

GREEK ARCHITECTURE, see *Architecture*.

GREEK CHURCH, or Eastern church, established in Russia and Greece, disowns the supremacy of the pope, and is strongly opposed to many of the doctrines and practices of the Roman church. The Greek orthodox confession of faith appeared in 1643; see *Fathers of the Church*. This church, in 1870, had 279 dignitaries, under the patriarch of Constantinople; 136 bishops, 66 in Russia, 24 in Greece, 15 in Jerusalem, 11 in Austria, &c.

Catechetical school at Alexandria (Origen, Clemens, &c.)	180-254
Rise of monachism	about 300
Foundation of the churches of Armenia, about 300; of Georgia or Iberia	313
First council of Nice (see <i>Councils</i>)	325
Rivalry between Rome and Constantinople begins	about 340
Ulphilas preaches to the Goths	about 376
Nestorius condemned at the council of Ephesus	431

Monophysite controversy; churches of Egypt, Syria, and Armenia, separate from the church of Constantinople	461
Close of the school of Athens; extinction of the Platonic theology	529
The Jacobite sect established in Syria by Jacobus Baradaeus	541
The struggle with the Mahometans begins	634
The Maronite sect begins to prevail	about 676
The Paulicians severely persecuted	690
Iconoclastic controversy begins	about 726
Pope Gregory II. excommunicates the emperor Leo, which leads to the separation of the Eastern (Greek) and Western (Roman) churches	729
Image worship condemned	734
Foundation of the church in Russia: conversion of princess Olga, 955; of Vladimir	983
The Maronites join the Roman church	1182
Re-union of Eastern and Western churches at the council of Lyons, 1274; again separated	1277
Proposed union with the Church of England	1723
The patriarchate of Moscow established, 1582; suppressed in	1762
Successful drainage of lake Topolias (the ancient Cephissus and Copais), much land reclaimed and disease prevented	1881 <i>et seq.</i>
The archimandrite Nilos, representing Constantinople and 4 patriarchates, visits London on behalf of the Greek clergy in the Danubian principalities	1863
The pope's invitation to an oecumenical council, 8 Dec. 1869, firmly declined by the patriarch of Constantinople	about 3 Oct. 1863
Letter from the patriarch Gregory to the archbishop of Canterbury acknowledging receipt of English prayer-book, and objecting to some of "39 Articles," dated 8 Oct.	1869
Greek church at Liverpool consecrated by an archbishop	16 Jan. 1870
A new church of S. Sophia consecrated by the archbishop of Corfu	5 Feb. 1832
Political reforms in Turkey affect privileges of the Greek church; see <i>Turkey</i> , 1883; new patriarch Joachim IV. (archbishop of Deros) not elected till 13 Oct.; ratified by the Porte 18 Oct. 1884; resigns	Nov. 1886
Bishop of Adrianople elected patriarch	4 Feb. 1887

GREEK EMPIRE, see *Eastern Empire*.

GREEK FIRE, a combustible composition (now unknown, but thought to have been principally naphtha), thrown from engines, said to have been invented by Callinicus, an engineer of Heliopolis, in Syria, in the 7th century, to destroy the Saracens' ships, which was effected by the general of the fleet of Constantine Pogonatus, and 30,000 men were killed. A so-called "Greek fire," probably a solution of phosphorus in bi-sulphide of carbon, was employed at the siege of Charleston, U.S., in Sept. 1863.

GREEK LANGUAGE. The study was revived in western Europe about 1450; in France, 1473; William Grocyu, or Grokeyn, an English professor of this language, introduced it at Oxford, about 1491, where he taught Erasmus, who himself taught it at Cambridge in 1510. *Wood's Athen. Ozon.* England has produced many eminent Greek scholars, of whom may be mentioned Richard Bentley, died 1742; professor Richard Porson, died 1808; Dr. Samuel Parr, died 1825; and Dr. Charles Burney, died 1817. "Society for promoting Hellenic Studies," formed 16 June, 1879. Modern Greek literature is now cultivated.

Homer flourished	about B.C. 662-927
Hesiod	about 850
Æsop	572
Anacreon	about 559
Æschylus	525-456
Herodotus	about 443
Pindar	522-439
Aristophanes	427
Euripides	480-406

Sophocles	495-405
Thucydides	470-404
Xenophon	443-359
Plato	429-347
Isocrates	436-338
Aristotle	384-322
Demosthenes	382-322
Menander	about 327
Æschines	389-314
Theocritus	about 272
Epicurus	342-270
Theophrastus	287
Archimedes	287-212
Polybius	207-122
Diodorus	B.C. 50—A.D. 13
Strabo	10
Dionysius Halicarnassus	about 30
Plutarch	about 96
Epictetus	about 118
Aprian	about 147
Arrian	about 148
Athenæus	about 194
Lucian	about 120-200
Herodian	about 204
Longinus	dies 273
Julian, emperor	331-363

(See *Fathers*, and *Philosophy*.)

GREENBACKS, a name given, from the predominating colour of the ink, to notes, for a dollar and upwards, first issued by the United States government, in 1862. Notes for lower sums (even 3 cents) were termed "fractional currency." For *Greenbackers* see *United States*, 1878.

GREEN-BAG INQUIRY took its name from a *Green Bag*, full of documents of alleged seditions, laid before parliament by lord Sidmouth, 3 Feb. 1817. Secret committees presented their reports, 19 Feb.; and bills were brought in on the 21st to suspend the Habeas Corpus act, and prohibit seditious meetings then frequent.

GREEN CLOTH, BOARD OF, in the department of the lord-steward of the household, included an ancient court (abolished in 1849), with jurisdiction of all offences committed in the verge of the court.

GREENLAND, an extensive Danish colony in North America, discovered by Icelanders, under Eric Raude, about 980, and named from its verdure. It was visited by Frobisher in 1576. The first ship from England to Greenland was sent for the whale-fishery by the Muscovy company, 2 James I. 1604. In a voyage performed in 1630, eight men were left behind by accident, who suffered incredible hardships till the following year, when the company's ships brought them home. *Tindal*. The Greenland Fishing company was incorporated in 1693.—Hans Egede, a Danish missionary, founded a new colony, called *Godthaab*, or Good Hope, in 1720-3; and other missionary stations have been since established. Scoresby surveyed Greenland in 1821; and captain Graah, by order of the king of Denmark, in 1829-30. Population in 1878, about 9408; in 1884, 9,780. Nordenskjöld and others advanced into the interior, and found nothing but mountainous ice and snow, July-Sept. 1883.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Mr. Sverdrup, and two other Norwegians and two Lapps wearing snow shoes cross Greenland from E. to W., amid great hardships, 17 July et seq 1888 and arrived at Copenhagen, 21 May 1889. Important results to be published.

GREENOCK (W. Scotland). Charters were granted in 1635 and 1760 to John Shaw, of the barony of Greenock. It was a fishing station till 1697, when the Scottish Indian and African company resolved to erect salt-works in the Frith, and thus drew the attention of sir John Shaw, its superior, to its maritime advantages. It was made a burgh of barony in 1757, and a parliamentary burgh in 1832. The erection of the new quay was

entrusted, about 1773, to James Watt, who was born here in 1736. The East India harbour was built 1805-19, and Victoria harbour 1846-50. James Watt docks opened by provost Shankland, 5 Aug. 1886.

GREEN PARK (near Buckingham palace, London) forms a part of the ground enclosed by Henry VIII. in 1530, and is united to St. James's and Hyde-parks by the road named Constitution-hill. Over the arch at the entrance, the Wellington statue was placed in 1846. On the north side was a reservoir of the Chelsea water-works, filled up in 1856.

GREENWICH (Kent), anciently Grenawic, an ancient manor, near which the Danes murdered the archbishop Elphege, 1012. The *Hospital* stands on the site of a royal residence erected in the reign of Edward I. and much enlarged by his successors. Here were born Henry VIII., his daughters Mary and Elizabeth, and here his son Edward VI. died. Charles II. intended to build a new palace here, but erected one wing only. Greenwich returns one M.P. by act of 1885.

William III. and Mary converted the palace into a Royal hospital for seamen, 1694, and added new buildings, erected by Wren 1696
100 disabled seamen admitted 1705
The estates of the attainted earl of Derwentwater (beheaded in 1716) bestowed upon it 1735
A charter granted to the commissioners 6 Dec. 1775

The chapel, the great dining-hall, and a large portion of the buildings appropriated to the pensioners destroyed by fire 2 Jan. 1779
The chapel rebuilt 1789

Sixpence per month to be contributed by every seaman; the payment advanced to one shilling, from June, 1797

The payment abolished in 1829, and that of "the merchant seamen's" sixpence also in 1834
The hospital had lodging for 2710 seamen and a revenue of about 150,000l. per annum 1853
Greenwich Fair was discontinued April, 1857
The office of the commissioners was abolished 1865
Reported annual income, 155,532l., 1867; income 168,305l., 1887-8.

By an act of parliament, about 900 indoor pensioners received additions to their pensions, quitted the hospital, 1 Oct. 1865; henceforth to be used as an infirmary. All the remaining inmates, except 31 bedridden persons, had left the place 1 Oct. 1869
The patients of the *Dreadnought* seamen's hospital removed here 13 April, 1870
Acts for the application of the revenues were passed in 1869-1872

Amended by act passed 1883.

A part of the buildings appropriated for a naval college, opened 1 Feb. 1873
Greenwich Royal Hospital Schools (on the industrial plan), opened under the auspices of Mr. Childers, 1870
Construction of great steam-ship ferry (on the American system) over the Thames, authorised by the commons; formally opened 13 Feb. 1888

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, built at the solicitation of sir Jonas Moore and sir Christopher Wren, by Charles II., on the summit of Flamsteed-hill, so called from the first astronomer-royal. The building was founded, 10 Aug. 1675, and Flamsteed commenced his residence, 10 July, 1676. In 1852, an electric telegraph signal ball in the Strand was completed, and put in connection with Greenwich observatory. Greenwich recommended as the universal meridian by the Geodetic Congress at Rome, Oct. 1883, and at an international conference at Washington, 13 Oct. 1884.

ASTRONOMER-ROYAL.

John Flamsteed	1675
Edmund Halley	1719
James Bradley	1742
Nathaniel Bliss	1762
Nevil Maskelyne	1765

John Pond 1811
 George Biddell Airy (knt. 1872) 1835
 (Under whose superintendence the apparatus was
 greatly increased and improved.)
 Wm. Henry Mahoney Christie Aug. 1881

GREGORIAN CALENDAR, see *Calendar*, and *New Style*.—**GREGORIAN CHANT** received its name from pope Gregory I., who improved the Ambrosian chant, about 590.

Gregorian Modes, musical scales as set in order by pope Gregory the Great about 590. On these the ritual music of the western churches is founded.

GRENADA, a West India island, discovered by Columbus in 1498; settled by the French, 1650; captured by the British, 5 April, 1762; re-taken by the French, July, 1779; given up by them by treaty of Versailles, 3 Sept. 1783. See *Granada*, *New Granada*, and *Windward Isles*.

GRENADE, an explosive missile, so named from *granada*, Spanish, invented in 1594. It is a small hollow globe, or ball, of iron, about two inches in diameter, which is filled with fine powder, and set on fire by a fusee at a touchhole.

GRENADIERS. The Grenadier corps was a company armed with a pouch of hand-grenades, established in France in 1667; and in England in 1685. *Brown*. See *Guards*.

GRENELLE, see *Artesian Wells*.

GRENOBLE (the Roman Gratianopolis), S.E. France. Here Napoleon was received on his return from Elba, 8 March, 1815, and here he issued three decrees.

GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATIONS. The first succeeded the Bute administration, 8 April, 1763; and resigned in July, 1765.

George Grenville (born 1712, died 1770), *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl Granville (succeeded by the duke of Bedford), *lord president*.

Duke of Marlborough, *privy seal*.

Earls of Halifax and Sandwich, *secretaries of state*.

Earl Gower, *lord chamberlain*.

Earl of Egmont, *admiralty*.

Marquis of Granby, *ordnance*.

Lord Holland (late Mr. Fox), *paymaster*.

Welbore Ellis, *secretary-at-war*.

Viscount Barrington, *treasurer of the navy*.

Lord Hillsborough, *first lord of trade*.

Lord Henley (afterwards earl of Northington), *lord chancellor*.

Duke of Rutland, lords North, Trevor, Hyde, &c.

SECOND GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION, formed after the death of Mr. Pitt, on 23 Jan. 1806. From the ability of many of its members, their friends said it contained "all the talents, wisdom, and ability of the country," a term applied to it derisively by its opponents. The death of Mr. Fox, 13 Sept. 1806, led to changes, and eventually the cabinet resigned, 25 March, 1807:—

Lord Grenville, *first lord of the treasury*.

Lord Henry Petty (afterwards marquis of Lansdowne), *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl Fitzwilliam, *lord president*.

Viscount Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington), *privy seal*.

Charles James Fox, *foreign secretary*.

Earl Spencer, *home secretary*.

William Windham, *colonial secretary*.

Lord Erskine, *lord chancellor*.

Sir Charles Grey (afterwards viscount Howick and earl Grey), *admiralty*.

Lord Minto, *board of control*.

Lord Auckland, *board of trade*.

Lord Moira, *master general of the ordnance*.

R. B. Sheridan, *treasurer of the navy*.

Richard Fitzpatrick, &c.

Lord Ellenborough (*lord chief justice*) had a seat in the cabinet.

GRESHAM COLLEGE (London), established by sir Thomas Gresham in 1575, founder of the Royal Exchange. He left a portion of his property in trust to the city and the Mercers' company to endow this college for lectures in divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, civil law, physics, and rhetoric; he died 21 Nov. 1579. The lectures commenced in Gresham's house, near Broad-street, June, 1597 (where the founders of the Royal Society first met in 1645). The buildings were pulled down in 1768, and the Excise office erected on its site, the property having been acquired by the crown for an annuity of 500*l*. The lectures were then read in a room over the Royal Exchange for many years. On the rebuilding of the exchange, the Gresham committee erected the present building in Basinghall-street, which was designed by G. Smith, and opened for lectures, 2 Nov. 1843. It cost above 7000*l*. In 1871 the college acquired a valuable collection of books and pictures, bequeathed by Mrs. Hollier. Changes respecting the lectures were advocated in 1875, and some made in 1876.

The amalgamation of the university teaching extension society advocated by Mr. Goschen, the president of the society 15 Oct. 1833

GRETNA GREEN (Dumfries, S. Scotland, near the border). Here runaway marriages were contracted for many years, as Scotch law ruled that an acknowledgment before witnesses made a legal marriage. John Paisley, a tobaccoconist, and termed a blacksmith, who officiated from 1760, died in 1814. His first residence was at Megg's Hill, on the common or green betwixt Gretna and Springfield, to the last of which villages he removed in 1782. A man named Elliot was afterwards the principal officiating person. The General Assembly, in 1826, in vain attempted to suppress this system; but an act of parliament, passed in 1836, made these marriages illegal after that year, unless one of the persons married had lived in Scotland 21 days.

GREY ADMINISTRATION succeeded the Wellington administration, which resigned 16 Nov. 1830. It carried the Parliamentary and Corporation Reform Acts (*which see*), and terminated 9 July, 1834.

Earl Grey, * *first lord of the treasury*.

Lord Brougham, *lord chancellor*.

Viscount Althorpe, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Marquis of Lansdowne, *president of the council*.

Earl of Durham, *privy seal*.

Viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.

Sir James Graham, *admiralty*.

Lord Auckland and Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards, 1830, lord Gienelg), *boards of trade and control*.

Lord Holland, *chancellor of duchy of Lancaster*.

Lord John Russell, *paymaster of the forces*.

Duke of Richmond, earl of Carlisle, Mr. Wynne, &c.

E. G. Stanley (afterwards earl of Derby), *chief secretary for Ireland*, became *colonial secretary*, March, 1833.

GREY COAT HOSPITAL, Westminster, founded (for girls) 1698; reconstituted 1873.

GREY FRIARS, see *Christ's Hospital*.

GREYTOWN, see *Mosquito Coast*.

GRIFFITH'S VALUATION of land in Ireland; that calculated by Mr., afterwards sir Richard Griffith (appointed commissioner in 1828) and published about 1850; 4th edition, 1855; much discussed, 1880-1.

GRIMM'S LAW of the transmutation of

* Born 13 March, 1764; M.P., as Charles Grey, in 1786; first lord of the admiralty and afterwards foreign secretary in 1806; resigned in 1806 on account of his favouring Roman Catholic emancipation; died 17 July, 1845.

consonants in the Aryan family of languages; pronounced by Jacob L. Grimm in his "History of the German Languages," in 1848.

	Labials.			Dentals.			Gutturals		
Greek, Latin, Sanskrit	p	b	f	t	d	th	k	g	ch
Gothic	f	p	b	th	d		k		
Old High German	b	(v)	f	p	d	z	t	g	ch

EXAMPLES: Sanskrit, *pitri*; Greek and Latin, *pater*; Italian, *padre*; Spanish, *padre*; French, *père*; Gothic, *faderin*; Old High German, *vater*; English, *father*.

GRIQUA-LAND WEST, a colony, in the diamond fields, S. Africa; constituted 27 Oct. 1871; annexed to the British dominions, by sir H. Barkly, Nov. 1874. Near Kimberley, the capital, a tremendous explosion of stored dynamite, &c. took place Jan. 1884; only two men were killed.

GRISONS, a Swiss canton; see *Caddee*. It was overrun by the French in 1798 and 1799. The ancient league was abolished, and the Grisons became a member of the Helvetic confederation, 19 Feb. 1803.

GRISSELL CASE, see *Parliament*, 1879-80.

GRIST-TAX (*imposta sul macinato*). Principle of the tax adopted by the Italian parliament, 1 April, 1868.

GROAT, from the Dutch *groat*, value of fourpence, was the largest silver coin in England until after 1351. Fourpenny pieces were coined in 1836 to the value of 70,884*l.*; in 1837, 16,038*l.*; discontinued since 1856.

GROCERS anciently meant "ingrossers or monopolisers," as appears by a statute 37 Edw. III. 1363: "Les marchauntz nomez engrossent totes maners de merchandises vendables." The Grocers' company, one of the twelve chief companies of London, was established in 1345, and incorporated in 1429.

The Grocers' and Shopkeepers' Licensing Acts passed in 1860 and 1861, authorised the sale by them of wine, spirits, and beer, in bottles.

GROCHOW, near Praga, a suburb of Warsaw. Here took place a desperate conflict between the Poles and Russians, 19, 20 Feb. 1831, the Poles remaining masters of the field of battle. The Russians shortly after retreated, having been foiled in their attempt to take Warsaw. They are said to have lost 7000 men, and the Poles 2000; see also *Poland*, 1861.

GROG, sea term for rum and water, derived its name from admiral Edw. Vernon, who wore program breeches, and was hence called "Old Grog." About 1745, he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water.*

GROSSER KURFÜRST, see *Wrecks*, 1878.

GROSVENOR GALLERY, &c., Bond-street, London, W., for the exhibition of modern pictures, erected by sir Coutts Lindsay, at a cost of about 100,000*l.*, supported by eminent artists, Aug. 1876; opened 1 May, 1877.

Differences in regard to management having arisen, a secession of subscribers ensued, who, headed by Messrs. Hallé and Comyns Carr, opened "The New Gallery," Regent Street 9 May, 1888. The spacious building, designed by Mr. Robson, was erected by Messrs. Peto, 2 Feb. *ed. seq.*, 1889.

* He did great service in the West Indies, by taking Portobello, Chagres, &c.; but by his disagreement with the commander of the land forces, the expedition against Carthagena, in 1741, is said to have failed. He was dismissed the service for writing two pamphlets attacking the admiralty; he died 30 Oct. 1757.

GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY, opened 25 March, 1880.

GROUND GAME, see *Game*.

GUADALOUPE, a West India Island, discovered by Columbus in 1493. The French took possession of it in 1635, and colonised it in 1664. Taken by the English in 1759, and restored in 1763. Again taken by the English in 1779, 1794, and 1810. The allies, in order to allure the Swedes into the coalition against France, gave them this island. It was, however, by the consent of Sweden, restored to France at the peace in 1814. It was again taken by the British, 10 Aug. 1815, and restored to the French, July 1816.

GUAD-EL-RAS (N. W. Africa). Here the Spaniards signally defeated the Moors, 23 March, 1860, after a severe conflict: general Prim manifested great bravery, for which he was ennobled. The preliminaries of peace were signed on the 25th.

GUANO or **HUANO** (the Peruvian term for manure), the excrement of sea-birds that swarm on the coasts of Peru and Bolivia, and of Africa and Australia. It is mentioned by Herrera in 1601, and Garcilasso stated that the birds were protected by the Incas. Humboldt was one of the first by whom it was brought to Europe, in order to ascertain its value in agriculture. The importation of guano into the United Kingdom appears to have commenced in 1839. 283,000 tons were imported in 1845 (of which 207,679 tons came from the western coast of Africa); 243,016 tons in 1851 (of which 6522 tons came from Western Australia); 131,358 tons in 1864; 237,393 tons in 1865; 135,697 tons in 1866; 280,311 in 1870; 114,454 in 1875; 152,989 in 1877; 177,793 in 1878; 74,221 in 1883; 21,175 in 1887.

GUARANTEES. The "Guarantee by Companies act," relating to the security by means of sureties required for persons employed in the public service, was passed 20 Aug. 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 108).

GUARDIAN, a moderate high-church weekly journal, first published 21 Jan. 1846.

GUARDS. The custom of having guards is said to have been introduced by Saul, 1093 B.C.

Body guards were appointed to attend the kings of England, 1 Henry VII. 1485.

Horse Guards were raised 4 Edw. VI. 1550.

The royal regiment of guards was first raised by Charles II. in Flanders in 1656, colonel, lord Wentworth; another regiment was raised by colonel John Russell, 1660, under whom they were combined in 1665. The *Coldstream Guards*, raised by general Monk, were constituted the 2nd regiment in 1661; see *Coldstream*. These guards were the beginning of our standing army. Gen. sir F. Wm. Hamilton's "History of the Grenadier Guards," an elaborate work, appeared 1874.

The Horse Grenadier guards first troop, raised in 1693, was commanded by general Chalmontelley; the second troop was raised in 1702, and was commanded by lord Forbes; this corps was reduced in 1783, the officers retiring on full pay.

GUARDS' INSTITUTE, Francis-street, Vauxhall-bridge road; reading and lecture rooms, &c., for all officers and soldiers in the metropolis; inaugurated by the duke of Cambridge, 11 July, 1867.

See *Horse Guards*, *Yeomen*, *National*, and *Imperial Guards*.

GUASTALLA, N. Italy, a city, near which the imperial army, commanded by the king of Sardinia, was defeated by the French, 19 Sept. 1734. The ancient duchy, long held by the dukes of Mantua, was seized by the emperor of Germany, 1746, and ceded to Parma, 1748. After having been comprised in the Italian republic, 1796, and

subjected to other changes, it was annexed to Parma, 1815, and to Modena, 1847.

GUATEMALA. A republic in Central America, revolted from Spain, 1821, and declared independent, 21 March, 1847. Constitution settled, 2 Oct. 1859. President (1862), general Raphael Carrera, elected 1851; appointed for life, 1854; died 14 April, 1865; succeeded by Vincent Cerua, 3 May, 1865-9. Manuel Garcia Granados, Dec. 1872; R. Barrios, 9 May 1873; General Barillas, Jan. 1886. A war between Guatemala and San Salvador broke out in Jan. 1863; and on 16 June the troops of the latter were totally defeated. An insurrection became formidable, July, 1871. Alliance with Honduras against San Salvador, March, 1872. Population, 1887, 1,394,233.

Col. Gonzales, commandant of San José de Guatemala, imprisoned, flogged, and nearly killed Mr. John Magee, the British consul, who was rescued by capt. Morse, of the Pacific Mail Company's steamer, *Arizona*, about 24 April, 1874.

Announced, that Gonzales had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and that Mr. Magee had received 10,000. as compensation, Oct. 1874.

Plot to kill the president and his ministry; conspirators shot, 7 Nov. 1877.

General Barrios's proposal to re-unite the States of Central America under himself, as dictator, March; resisted; defeated and killed in a severe battle at Chalchuapa, 2 April, 1885; succeeded by Barillas; peace signed 16 April, 1885.

GUEBRES, see *Parsees*.

GUELPHIC ORDER of knighthood was instituted for Hanover by the prince regent, afterwards George IV., 12 Aug. 1815.

GUELPHS AND Ghibelines, names given to the papal and imperial factions who destroyed the peace of Italy from the 12th to the end of the 15th century (the invasion of Charles VIII. of France in 1495). The origin of the names is ascribed to the contest for the imperial crown between Conrad of Hohenstaufen, duke of Swabia, lord of Wiblingen (hence *Ghibelin*), and Henry nephew of Welf, or Guef, duke of Bavaria, in 1138. The former was successful; but the popes and several Italian cities took the side of his rival. *Hie Guef* and *Hie Ghibelin* are said to have been used as war-cries in 1140, at a battle before Weinsberg, in Würtemberg, when Guef of Bavaria was defeated by the emperor Conrad IV. who came to help the rival duke Leopold.* The Ghibelines were almost totally expelled from Italy in 1267, when Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufens, was beheaded by Charles of Anjou. Guef is the name of the present royal family of England; see *Brunswick*, and *Hanover*.

GUERNSEY, see *Jersey*. Major-gen. sir Edward Buller appointed governor in succession to lieut.-gen. Elkington, March, 1889.

GUERRILLA, Spanish, "a little war"; a term applied to the armed peasants who worried the French armies during the Peninsular war, 1808-14. The resistance of the dacoits to the British in Burmah was of guerrilla character.

GUEUX (beggars), a name given by the comte de Barlaimont to the 300 Protestant deputies from the Low Countries, headed by Henri de Brederode and Louis of Nassau, who petitioned Margaret, governess of the Low Countries, to abolish the

inquisition, 5 April, 1566. The deputies at once assumed the name as honourable, and immediately organised armed resistance to the government; see *Holland*.

GUIANA (N.E. coast of South America), discovered by Columbus in 1493, visited by the Spaniards in the 16th century; and explored by sir Walter Raleigh in 1596 and 1617. The French settlements here were formed in 1626-43; and the Dutch, 1627-67. Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice were ceded to Great Britain in 1814; see *Demerara*. Governor of British Guiana, John Scott, 1868; James Robert Longden, 1874; C. H. Kortright, 1876; sir Henry T. Irving, 1882; Viscount Gormanstown, Dec. 1887.

GUIDE-BOOKS for travellers are an English invention. Paterson's "British Itinerary," appeared in 1776; the last edition in 1840; when it was superseded by railways. Galignani's "Picture of Paris," 1814. Murray's "Handbook for Travellers on the Continent," the parent of the series, appeared in 1836. The publication of Carl Baedeker's foreign guide-books began 1830.

GUIDES, a corps in the French army, especially charged with the protection of the person of the general, was formed by Bessières, under the direction of Bonaparte, who had been nearly carried off by the enemy, 30 May, 1795. Several squadrons of "guides" were formed in 1848, to guard the ministers. They formed a portion of the imperial guard till Sept. 1870.

GUIENNE, a French province, was part of the dominions of Henry II. in right of his wife Eleanor, 1152. Philip of France seized it in 1293, which led to war. It was alternately held by England and France till 1453, when John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, in vain attempted to retake it from the latter.

GUILDHALL (London) was built in 1411. When it was rebuilt (in 1669), after the great fire of 1666, no part of the ancient building remained, except the interior of the porch and the walls of the hall. The front was erected in 1789; and a new roof built, 1864-5. Beneath the west window are the colossal figures of Gog and Magog, said to represent a Saxon and an ancient Briton; replaced older ones, 1708; renewed, 1837. The hall can contain 7000 persons. Here were entertained the allied sovereigns in 1814, and Napoleon III., 19 April, 1855; and here the city industrial exhibition was held, 6 March, 1866, and the International Botanical banquet, 22 May, 1866. A memorial window, the gift of the cotton workers of Lancashire, to commemorate the munificence of the metropolis towards them in the famine of 1862-4, was uncovered, 15 July, 1868. The prince consort memorial window was unveiled in the presence of prince Arthur, 3 Nov. 1870. A library existed in the Guildhall in 1426, from which books were taken by the protector Somerset in the reign of Edward VI. A new library was founded, 2 June, 1821. This library is open to the public. The new handsome building by Horace Jones was opened by the lord chancellor Selborne, 5 Nov. 1872; see *London*. The law sittings have been removed to the Royal law courts.

Art gallery opened 24 June, 1886.

Magnificent memorials by J. E. Price published Nov. 1886.

Guildhall School of Music founded (62 pupils) 1830; new building on the Thames Embankment, 9 Dec. 1886 (2,053 pupils).

* It is stated, traditionally, that the emperor condemned all the men to death, but permitted the women to bring out whatever they most valued; on which they carried out their husbands on their shoulders.

GUILDS (of Saxon origin, about the 8th century), associations of inhabitants of towns for mutual benefit, resembling our religious and friendly societies, chartered by the sovereign since the time of Henry II.

The London guilds became livery companies in the 14th century.

The guild of Corpus Christi, York, had 14,800 members when a return respecting these guilds was ordered to be made, 1388.

The Early English Text Society published the "Ordinances" of more than 100 guilds, 1870.

The "Guild of Literature and Art" (including sir E. B. Lytton, C. Dickens, and others) founded an institution (on ground given by sir E. B. Lytton, at Stevenage) consisting of thirteen dwellings, retreats for artists, scholars, and men of letters, which were completed and inaugurated, 29 July, 1865.

The revival of religious guilds began in 1851, with that of St. Alban, which held its 21st anniversary 20 June, 1872.

Guilds Inquiry Commission, see *Companies*.

GUILLOTINE, an instrument for causing immediate and painless death, named after its supposed inventor, a physician named Joseph Ignatius Guillotin. In 1866 M. Dubois, of Amiens, stated that the idea only was due to Guillotin, who at a meeting of the legislative assembly in 1789 expressed an opinion that capital punishment should be the same for all classes. Accordingly, at the request of the assembly, M. Louis, secretary of the "Académie de Chirurgie," submitted to it on 20 March, 1792, a mode of capital punishment, "sure, quick, and uniform," which he had invented. The first person executed by it was a highway robber named Pelletier, on 25 April; and Dangremont was its first political victim, 21 Aug. following. Guillotin died in 1814. The guillotine at Paris was burnt by the communist insurgents, 7 April, 1871. A similar instrument (called the *Mannaia*) is said to have been used in Italy, at Halifax in England (see *Halifax*), and in Scotland, there called the Maiden and the Widow.

GUINEA (W. coast of Africa) was discovered by the Portuguese about 1446. From their trade with the Moors originated the slave trade, sir John Hawkins being the first Englishman who engaged in this traffic. Assisted by English gentlemen with money for the purpose, he sailed from England in Oct. 1562, with three ships, proceeded to the coast of Guinea, purchased or forcibly seized 300 negroes, sold them profitably at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, ginger, and other merchandise, in Sept. 1563. This voyage led to similar enterprises. *Hakluyt*. See *Slave Trade*. An African company to trade with Guinea was chartered 1588. The Dutch settlements here were transferred to Great Britain, 6 April, 1872. See *Elmina*, and *Ashantees*.

GUINEAS, English gold coin, so named from having been first coined of gold brought by the African company from the coast of Guinea in 1663, valued then at 20s.; but worth 30s. in 1695. Reduced at various times; in 1717 to 21s. In 1810 guineas were sold for 22s. 6d.; in 1816, for 27s. In 1811 an act was passed forbidding their exportation, and their sale at a price above the current value, 21s. The first guineas bore the impression of an elephant, having been coined of this African gold. Since the issue of sovereigns, 1 July, 1817, guineas have not been coined.

GUINEGATE, BATTLES OF, 11 July, 1302, and 16 Aug. 1513. See *Spurs*.

GUISE, a French ducal family:—

Claude of Lorraine, first duke, a brave warrior, favoured by Francis I.; died A1 ril, 1550

Francis, the great general, born, 1519; assassinated, 24 Feb. 1563
Henry, head of the Catholic league; born 1550; revenged his father's death; assassinated by order of Henry III. 23 Dec. 1588
Charles, first opposed, and then submitted to, Henry IV.; died 1640
Henry died without issue 1664

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS, by Dean Swift, first published 1726-7.

GUN, see *Artillery, Cannon, Fire-arms*.—**GUN-CLUB**, for pigeon-shooting, founded by sir Gilbert East, in 1862, had 200 members, noblemen and gentlemen, in July, 1867. The new gun-licences produced in the financial year 1871-2, 62,437l.

GUN-COTTON, a highly explosive substance, invented by professor Schönbein, of Basel, and made known in 1846. It is purified cotton, steeped in a mixture of equal parts of nitric acid and sulphuric acid, and afterwards dried, retaining the appearance of cotton wool. See *Collodion*. Its nature was known to Braconnot and Pelouze.

The diet of Frankfurt voted, 3 Oct. 1846, a recompense of 100,000 florins to professor Schönbein and Dr. Bettger, as the inventors of the cotton powder, provided the authorities of Mayence, after seeing it tried, pronounced it superior to gunpowder as an explosive. Improvements were made in the manufacture of gun-cotton by an Austrian officer, Baron von Lenk, about 1852, and it was tried by a part of the Austrian army in 1855, but did not obtain favour.

In 1862 details of the manufacture were communicated by the Austrian government to our own government. and Mr. (late sir Frederick) Abel, our war-office chemist, was directed to experiment on the constitution and desirability of gun-cotton. The British Association also appointed a scientific committee to consider its merits. A complete decision was not arrived at. The first trial of English-made gun-cotton was made in the spring of 1864, at the manufactory at Stowmarket, Suffolk, by Messrs. Prentice.

There was manufactured, by a company, the "patent safety gun-cotton," according to Mr. Abel's patent (including the pulping, compressing, and wet processes), based on researches commenced in 1866. The cotton was said to be explosive by detonation, and not by ignition. A great explosion took place at Stowmarket; 24 persons were killed (including A. E. H. and W. R. Prentice, managers); about 60 were dreadfully wounded, and nearly the whole town was destroyed as if by a bombardment, 11 Aug. 1871.

The verdict at the inquest attributed the explosion to the culpable "addition of sulphuric acid to the gun-cotton subsequent to its passing the tests required by government," 6 Sept. 1871.

A government commission, appointed in Sept. to consider the manufacture and use of gun-cotton, reported in favour of both, with special regard to compressed gun-cotton, 13 Dec. 1871.

Another report recommended this gun-cotton to be stored wet, with drying apparatus near; and to be kept in slighter boxes, 25 July, 1872.

Mr. E. O. Brown, of the war department, Woolwich, discovers that wet gun-cotton can be exploded by concussion by a detonating fuse, about Nov. 1872.

It is used as an explosive agent in mining, &c.

GUN-CLOTH, made on a similar principle, was patented by Mr. W. A. Dixon, about 1866.

COTTON-GUNPOWDER, patented by Mr. R. Pimshon, 1871. A modified form was tried and reported successful, near Faversham, 3 Feb. 1875.

GUNDAMUK, see *Gandamuk*.

GUN LICENCE ACT, passed 9 Aug. 1870; annual licence, 10s. Licences issued: year 1876-7, 77,068; 1877-8, 75,571; 1880-1, 72,834; 1881-2, 74,063. See under *Game Laws*, 1883.

GUNPOWDER. The invention of gunpowder is generally ascribed to Bertholdus or Michael Schwartz, a Cordelier monk of Goslar, south of Brunswick, in Germany, about 1320. But many

writers maintain that it was known much earlier in various parts of the world. Some say that the Chinese and Hindoos possessed it centuries before. Its composition, moreover, is expressly mentioned by Roger Bacon, in his treatise *De Nullitate Magie*. He died in 1292 or 1294. Various substitutes for gunpowder have been recently invented, such as the white gunpowder of Mr. Horsley and Dr. Ehrhardt, and gun-paper by Mr. Hochstötten. A new gunpowder by M. Newmayer, of Toya, near Leipsic, was discussed in Nov. 1866. "Pellet gunpowder" was ordered to be used in gun-charges in the army, March, 1868. An act to amend the law concerning the making, keeping, and carriage of gunpowder, &c. was passed 28 Aug. 1860, and other acts since. See *Birmingham*, 1870. In May, 1872, a company was formed to manufacture Mr. R. Punshon's patent cotton-gunpowder, asserted to be very safe and controllable. The manufacture of the new German "brown" or "cocoa" powder, set up at Chilworth in Surrey, 1886. See *Chronoscope*.

The use of gunpowder was denounced by Ariosto, 1516; by Jean Marot, 1532; by Cervantes, 1604; termed "villanous salt-petre" by Shakespeare, about 1598.

ENGLISH WAR GUNPOWDER: 75 parts nitrate of potash (saltpetre); 10 sulphur; 15 carbon. These proportions may be slightly varied.

W. Hunter, after a careful examination of the question, in 1847, thus states the result:—"July and August, 1346, may be safely assumed to be the time when the explosive force of gunpowder was first brought to bear on the military operations of the English nation."

Above 11 tons of gunpowder on board the *Lottie Sleigh*, in the Mersey, exploded; much damage done in Liverpool and Birkenhead, but no lives lost, 16 Jan. 1864.

About 104,000 lbs. of gunpowder exploded at the Belvedere powder magazines of Messrs. Hall & Co., at Plumstead, near Woolwich; 13 persons perished, and the shock was felt at 50 miles' distance, 1 Oct. 1864. Searching inquiries were made into the circumstances, and new regulations for the keeping and transmission of powder issued in November; see *Dartford*.

Mr. Gale, a blind gentleman of Plymouth, on 22 June, 1865, patented his method of rendering gunpowder unflammable by combining with it finely powdered glass, which can be readily separated by a sieve when the powder is required for use. Successful public experiments were made.

Mr. Gale exhibited his process before the queen at Windsor, 10 Nov. 1865, and it was severely tested at a martello tower, near Hastings, 20 June, 1866. The attainment of perfect security was still doubtful. Gale's Protected Gunpowder Company was formed, Oct. 1865, and wound up, March, 1867.

Great explosion at Messrs. Hall's powder-mills, near Faversham; 11 men killed, much damage done; shock felt at Canterbury, 10 miles off, 28 Dec. 1867. Another explosion about 21 Dec. 1868.

Dixon & Beck's works blown up; 9 lives lost, 25 July, 1868.

Explosion at Hounslow mills, 3 lives lost. 6 Sept. 1872; again one life lost and great destruction of property, 3 May, 1887.

Milner's powder-magazines placed in fire at Woolwich arsenal and found secure, 8-9 Oct. 1872.

About 5 tons of gunpowder in barrels exploded in the barge *Tübury*, on the Regent's Canal, near the North Bridge-gate, Regent's-park, nearly 5 A.M. 2 Oct. 1874. Three men on the barge killed; shock felt about 30 miles off; destruction extended over about a square mile; some houses thrown down; very many windows blown in; the house of Mr. Alma Tadema, the artist, much injured.

The powder was sent by Pigou and Wilks to Derbyshire for blasting purposes;—order of the barges: *Ready*, tug steamer; *Jane*, *Dee*, *Tübury*, *Limehouse*, and *Hawesbury*.

63331. had been subscribed for the sufferers up to 1 May 1875.

Verdict of Inquest—Explosion caused by ignition of vapour from benzoline by a fire or light in the cabin of the *Tübury*. The Junction Canal Company guilty of gross negligence, and the present laws inadequate for public safety, 19 Oct. 1874.

The company declared responsible on trial (by Capt. Jackson), 14 May 1875.

One thousand and fifty-four claims had been settled for 63,660*l.*, June 1876.

Recently smokeless gunpowder has been produced; the Duttonhofer, the Stein, the Pallina, the Schultze and Hengst powders give very little smoke, 1883-9.

GUNPOWDER PLOT, for springing a mine under the houses of parliament, and destroying the three estates of the realm—king, lords, and commons—there assembled, was discovered on 4 Nov. 1605. It was projected by Robert Catesby early in 1604, and several Roman Catholics of rank were in the plot. Guy Faux was detected in the vaults under the house of lords, hired for the purpose, preparing the train for being fired on the next day. Catesby and Percy (of the family of Northumberland) were killed at Holbeach house, whither they had fled, 8 Nov.; and Guy Faux, sir Everard Digby, Rookwood, Winter, and others, were executed, 30, 31 Jan. 1606. Henry Garnet, a Jesuit, suffered as an accomplice, 3 May following. An anonymous letter sent to lord Monteagle led to the discovery. It contained the following words, "Though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say they shall receive a terrible blow this parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurts them." The vault called Guy Faux cellar, in which the conspirators lodged the barrels of gunpowder, remained till 1825, when it was converted into offices.

GUNTER'S CHAIN, used in measuring land, invented by Edmund Gunter, in 1606.

GURNEY'S ACT, 31 & 32 Vict., c. 116 (1868), amends the law relating to larceny and embezzlement.

GUTTA PERCHA is procured from the sap of the *Isonandra Gutta*, a large forest tree, growing in the Malayan peninsula and on the islands near it. It was made known in England by Drs. De Almeida and Montgomery, at the Society of Arts, in 1843. As a non-conductor of electricity it is invaluable in constructing submarine telegraphs, an application suggested by Faraday and Werner Siemens independently, 1847.

GUY'S HOSPITAL (London). Thomas Gny, a wealthy bookseller, after bestowing large sums on St. Thomas's, determined to found a new hospital. At the age of seventy-six, in 1721, he commenced the present building, and lived to see it nearly completed. It cost him 18,793*l.*, and, in addition, he endowed it with 219,499*l.* In 1829, 196,115*l.* were bequeathed to this hospital by Mr. Hunt, to provide accommodation for 100 additional patients. Income much reduced by agricultural depression; 100,000*l.* proposed to be raised; Mansion House, 17,000*l.* received 20 Dec. 1886.

GUZERAT, a state in India, founded by Mahmud the Gaznevide, about 1020, was conquered by Akbar in 1572; and became subject to the Mahrattas 1732 or 1752. At the battle of Guzerat, near the Chenab, in the Punjab, 21 Feb. 1849, lord Gough totally defeated the Sikhs and captured the town of Guzerat.

GWALIOR, an ancient state in Central India occupied by the Mahrattas; since 1803, under British protection. Scindiah, the maharajah, remained faithful during the revolt of 1857; visit of the prince of Wales, 31 Jan. 1876. His present of carved stone work of a gate, arrived in London in the autumn of 1884.

The ancient citadel was taken by major Popham in the Mahratta war in 1780; seized by the rebels during

the Indian mutiny, 13 June; and retaken by sir Hugh Rose, 19 June, 1858. Surrendered to the maharajah by lord Dufferin, the viceroy, 2 Dec. 1885, for 15 lakhs of rupees; actually surrendered, 10 March, 1886. The maharajah Bhajeerut Rao Scindiah, aged 51, died 21 June, 1886. Succeeded by his son, a boy aged 6, with a regency.

GYMNASIUM, a place where the Greeks performed public exercises, and where philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated their compositions. In wrestling and boxing the athletes were often naked (*gymnos*), whence the name. A London gymnastic society, formed in 1826, did not flourish. In 1862, M. Ravenstein set up another gymnastic association. The German Gymnastic Institution, in St. Pancras-road, London, was opened on 29 Jan. 1865, and a large and perfect gymnasium at Liverpool was inaugurated by lord Stanley, 6 Nov. 1865. A London athletic club existed in Nov. 1866.

GYMNOSOPHISTÆ, a set of naked philosophers in India. Alexander (about 324 B.C.) was astonished at the sight of men who seemed to despise bodily pain, and endured tortures without a groan. *Pliny*.

GYPSIES, GIPSIES, or EGYPTIANS (French, *Bohémiens*; Italian, *Zingari*; Spanish, *Gitanos*; German, *Zigeuner*); vagrants, supposed to be descendants of low-caste Hindoos expelled by Timur, about 1399. They appeared in Germany and Italy early in the 15th century, and at Paris in 1427. In England an act was made against their itinerancy, in 1530; and in the reign of Charles I. thirteen persons were executed at one assizes for having associated with gypsies for about a month. The gypsy settlement at Norwood was broken up, and they were treated as vagrants, May, 1797.

There were in Spain alone, previously to 1800, more than 120,000 gypsies, and many communities of them yet exist in England. Notwithstanding their intercourse with other nations, their manners, customs, visage, and appearance are almost wholly unchanged, and their pretended knowledge of futurity gives them power over the superstitious. Esther Faa was crowned queen of the gypsies at Blyth, on 18 Nov. 1860. The Bible has been translated into gypsy dialects. Gypsy parliaments are occasionally held.

GEORGE BORROW fraternised with the gypsies and wrote several works describing his adventures, especially "The Zincali" (1841); "The Bible in Spain" (1842); "Lavengro" (1850); and a "Dictionary of the Gypsy Language" (1874). He was born in 1803, and died in Aug. 1881.

A band of 89 gypsies from Cornu, with 500*l.* bound for America, landed at Millwall docks, July; passage refused them at Liverpool; connection disclaimed by the Greek government; some remain at Liverpool and others at Hull, Aug.-Sept. 1886. Wandering in England, Oct. 1886; at Sunderland, April, 1887. Some of them conveyed to King's Cross station, London, 16 April, 1887; at Chester, April, 1887. Matilda II. crowned queen of the American gypsies near Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 1888.

GYROSCOPE (from *gyrere*, to revolve), the name of a rotatory apparatus invented by Fessel of Cologne (1852), and improved by professor Wheatstone and M. Foucault of Paris. It is similar in principle to the rotatory apparatus of Bohnenberger of Tübingen (born 1765, died 1831).—The gyroscope by exhibiting the combined effects of the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and of the cessation of either, illustrates the great law of gravitation.

H.

HAARLEM.

HAARLEM, an ancient town in Holland, once the residence of the counts, was taken by the duke of Alva, in July, 1573, after a siege of seven months. He violated the capitulation by butchering half the inhabitants. The lake was drained, 1849-51.

HABEAS CORPUS. The subjects' *Writ of Right*, passed "for the better securing the liberty of the subject," 31 Charles II. c. 2, 27 May, 1679. If any person be imprisoned by the order of any court, or of the queen herself, he may have a writ of habeas corpus, to bring him before the court of queen's bench or common pleas, which shall determine whether his committal be just. This act (founded on the old common law) is next in importance to *Magna Charta*. The *Habeas Corpus* act can be suspended by parliament for a specified time when the emergency is extreme. In such a case the nation parts with a portion of its liberty to secure its own permanent welfare, and suspected persons may then be arrested without cause or purpose being assigned. *Blackstone*.

Act suspended for a short time in . . . 1689, 1696, 1708
Suspended for Scots' rebellion . . . 1715-6
Suspended for twelve months . . . 1722
Suspended for Scots' rebellion in . . . 1744-5
Suspended for American war . . . 1777-9
Again by Mr. Pitt, owing to French revolution . . . 1794
Suspended in Ireland, on account of the great rebellion . . . 1798
Suspended in England, 28 Aug. 1799; and

Again, on account of Irish insurrection . . . 14 April, 1801
Again, owing to alleged secret meetings (see *Green Bag*) . . . 21 Feb. 1817
Bill to restore the *Habeas Corpus* brought into parliament . . . 28 Jan. 1818
Suspended in Ireland (insurrection) . . . 24 July, 1848
Restored there . . . 1 March, 1849
Suspended again (see *Fenians*), 17 Feb. 1866;
26 Feb. and 31 May, 1867; and 28 Feb. 1868 till

25 March, 1869
The constitution of the United States provides that "the privilege of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" but does not specify the department of the government having the power of suspension. A series of contests on this subject between the legal and military authorities began in Maryland,

May, 1861
In consequence of the affair of John Anderson (see *Slavery in England*, note), an act was passed in 1862, enacting that no writ of *Habeas Corpus* should issue out of England into any colony, &c., having a court with authority to grant such writ.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS ACT, for the more effectual prevention of crime, giving powers for the apprehension of habitual criminals on suspicion, passed 11 Aug. 1869; 117,568 reported in the metropolis, 1873.

A black book, printed at Brixton prison, contained the names and aliases of 12,164 criminals, selected from 179,601 entered on the register, 1869-76.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS, see *Drunkards*.

HABSBURG, see *Hapsburg*.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

HACKNEY, a parish N.E. of London; by the division of the Tower Hamlets, was made a metropolitan borough by the Reform act, 15 Aug., 1867. Two members were elected. The election 4 Feb. 1876, void, through neglect of officers. Returns three members by the act of 1885.

HACKNEY COACHES (probably from the French *coche-à-haquenée*, a vehicle with a hired horse, *haquenée*. Their supposed origin in Hackney, near London, is a vulgar error; see *Cabriolets*, and *Omnibuses*.

Four were set up in London by a capt. Bailey; their number soon increased . . . 1623
They were limited by the star-chamber in 1635; restricted in 1637 and in . . . 1652
The number was raised to 400, in 1662; to 700, in 1694; to 800, in 1715; to 1000, in 1771; to 1100, in 1814; and finally, to 1300, in . . . 1815
One-horse hackney carriages (afterwards cabriolets) permitted to be licensed . . . "

All restriction as to number ceased, by 2 Will. IV. (the original fare was 1s. a mile) . . . 1831
Two hundred Hackney Chairs were licensed . . . 1711
Office removed to Somerset-house . . . 1782
Coach-makers made subject to a licence . . . 1785

Lost and Found Office for the recovery of property left in hackney coaches, established by act 55 Geo. III. . . 1815
All public vehicles to be regulated by the act 16 & 17 Vict. cc. 33, 127, by which they are placed under the control of the commissioners of police, June and Aug. 1853

By the Metropolitan Carriages Act, passed 12 Aug. 1869, various restrictions respecting the amount of fare, &c., were removed, commencing 1 Jan. 1870
Further regulations for cabs issued by the home secretary . . . 10 March, 1871

HADRIAN, see *Adrian*.

HADRIANOPLE, see *Adrianople*.

HAFSFORD (Norway). Here Harold Hårfager, in a sea-fight, finally defeated his enemies; and consolidated his kingdom, 872. A millenary festival was held throughout Norway, and a monument to his memory at Hangesund, inaugurated by prince Oscar of Sweden, 18 July, 1872.

HAGUE, capital of the kingdom of Holland, once called the finest *village* in Europe; the place of meeting of the states-general, and residence of the former earls of Holland since 1250, when William II. built the palace here.

Here the states abjured the authority of Philip II. of Spain . . . 1580
A conference upon the five articles of the remonstrants, which occasioned the synod of Dort . . . 1610

Treaty of the Hague (to preserve the equilibrium of the North), signed by England, France, and Holland . . . 21 May, 1659
The De Witts torn in pieces here . . . 4 Aug. 1672

The French, favoured by a hard frost, took possession of the Hague; the inhabitants and troops declared in their favour; general revolution ensued, and the stadtholder and his family fled to England . . . 19 Jan. 1795
The Hague evacuated by the French . . . Nov. 1813
The stadtholder returned . . . Dec. "

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE (Herts), wherein students were prepared for service in India; it was founded by the East India Company in 1806:

was closed in 1858, and became a private educational establishment.

In the case of "Hutt and another v. the Governors of the College and others," Mr. Robertson, the headmaster, and Mr. Penning, assistant, were exonerated from the charges of unlawfully expelling Henry Hutt, aged 15, on suspicion of stealing money; and the boy was declared innocent by the Queen's Bench Division, 19 June; 100*l.* awarded to the plaintiffs, 27 June, 1888.

HAINAULT, a province in Belgium, anciently governed by counts, hereditary after Regnier I., who died in 916. The count John d'Arènes became count of Holland in 1299. Hainault henceforth partook of the fortunes of Flanders.

HAINAULT FOREST (Essex), disafforested in 1851. Here stood the Fairlop oak (*which see*).

HAIR. In Gaul, hair was much esteemed, hence the appellation *Gallia comata*; cutting off the hair was a punishment. The royal family of France held it as a privilege to wear long hair artfully dressed and curled. "The clerical tonsure is of apostolic institution!" *Isidorus Hispalensis*. Pope Anicetus forbade the clergy to wear long hair, 155. Long hair was out of fashion during the protectorate of Cromwell, and hence the term *Round-heads*; in 1795; and also 1801.—*Hair-powder* came into use in 1590; and in 1795 a tax of a guinea was laid upon persons using it, which yielded at one time 20,000*l.* per annum. The tax was repealed 24 June, 1869, when it yielded about 1000*l.* a year. See *Beard*.

Some members of a Burnese family totally covered with hair were exhibited in London in July, 1836.

HAITI, see *Hayti*.

HAKLUYT SOCIETY, established for the publication of rare voyages and travels, 15 Dec. 1846, was named after Richard Hakluyt, who published his "Principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries made by the English Nation," in 1589; and died 23 Nov. 1616.

HALF CROWNS, see under *Coinage* and *Crowns*.

HALIARTUS, a town in Bœotia, near which Lysander the Spartan general was killed in battle with the Thebans, 395 B.C.

HALICARNASSUS, Caria (Asia Minor); the reputed birth-place of Herodotus, 484 B.C.; the site of the tomb of Mausolus, erected 352; was taken by Alexander, 334; see *Mausoleum*.

HALIDON HILL, near Berwick, where, on 19 July, 1333, the English defeated the Scots, the latter losing upwards of 14,000 slain, among whom were the regent Douglas and a large number of the nobility; a comparatively small number of the English suffered. Edward Balliol thus became king of Scotland for a short time.

HALIFAX (Yorkshire). The woollen manufactory was successfully established here in the 15th century. The power of the town to punish capitally (by a peculiar engine resembling the guillotine) any criminal convicted of stealing to the value of upwards of thirteen pence halfpenny, was used as late as 1650. In 1857, Mr. J. Crossley announced his intention of founding a college here, and Mr. F. Crossley presented the town with a beautiful park. Boiler explosion at Batme and Pritchard's; Mr. Pritchard and 5 men killed, 9 Oct. 1879. Public demonstration for the franchise bill, 9 Sept. 1884.

HALIFAX, the capital of Nova Scotia, was founded in 1749 by the hon. Edwd. Cornwallis, and named

after the earl of Halifax. Population, 1881, 36,100. About 31 were burnt to death in an almshouse hospital here Nov. 1882

HALIFAX ADMINISTRATION. Charles, earl of Halifax, was appointed first lord of the treasury, 5 Oct. 1714. He died 19 May, 1715, and was succeeded by Charles, earl of Carlisle, on 10 Oct. following; and Robert Walpole became premier.

Charles, earl of Halifax, *first lord of the treasury*. William, lord Cowper, aft. earl, *lord chancellor*. Daniel, earl of Nottingham, *lord president*. Thomas, earl of Wharton, *privy seal*. Edward, earl of Oxford, *admiralty*. James Stanhope, afterwards earl Stanhope, and Charles, viscount Townshend, *secretaries of state*. Sir Richard Onslow, *chancellor of the exchequer*. Dukes of Montrose and Marlborough, lord Berkeley, Robt. Walpole, Mr. Pulteney, &c.

HALIFAX AWARD, see *Canada*, 1877.

HALL, principal apartment in mediæval mansions. Westminster and Eltham halls are fine examples; see *Westminster Hall*.

HALL MARK, see *Goldsmiths* and *Standard*.

HALLE (Saxony, N. Germany), first mentioned in 801, was made a city by the emperor Otho II. in 981. The orphan-house here was established by August Francke, 1698-9. Halle suffered much by the Thirty years' and Seven years' wars. It was stormed by the French, 17 Oct. 1806, and added to the kingdom of Westphalia; but given up to Prussia in 1814.

HALLELUJAH AND AMEN (*Praise the Lord, and So be it*), expressions used in the Hebrew hymns; said to have been introduced by Haggai, the prophet, about 520 B.C. Their introduction into Christian worship is ascribed to St. Jerome, about A.D. 390.

HALLS in London, see *Agricultural, Egyptian, Exeter, Floral, Freemasons', Independents, James's, St., Music and Westminster*.

HALYS, a river (Asia Minor), near which a battle was fought between the Lydians and Medes. It was interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, which led to pence, 28 May, 585 B.C. (the fourth year of the 48th Olympiad). *Plin. Nat. Hist.* ii. Others give as the date 584, 603, and 610 B.C. This eclipse is said to have been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus. *Herodotus*, i. 75.

HAM, on the Somme, N. France. The castle was built in 1470 by the constable Louis of Luxembourg, comte de St. Pol, beheaded by Louis XI. 19 Dec. 1475. Here were imprisoned the examiners of Charles X., 1830; and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte after his attempt at Boulogne, from Oct. 1840 till 25 May, 1846, when he escaped.

HAMBURG, formerly a free city, N.W. Germany, founded by Charlemagne, about 809. It joined the Hanseatic league in the 13th century, and became a flourishing commercial city. Population of the State, 1875, 388,618; in 1880, 453,869; in 1885, 518,620. *Hamburg Massacre*, see *Massacres*, 1876.

A free imperial city by permission of the dukes of Holstein, 1296; subject to them till 1618; purchased its total exemption from their claims . . . 1768 French declared war upon Hamburg for its treachery in giving up Napper Tandy; see *Tandy*.

Oct. 1799 British property sequestrated March, 1801 Hamburg taken by the French after the battle of Jena, in 1806 Incorporated with France 1810

Evacuated by the French on the advance of the Russians into Germany . . . 1813
 Restored to independence by the allies . . . May, 1814
 Awful fire here, which destroyed numerous churches and public buildings, and 2000 houses; it continued for three days . . . 4 May, 1842
 Half the city inundated by the Elbe . . . 1 Jan. 1855
 New constitution granted by the senate, July, 1860; the new assembly (of 191 members) first met, 6 Dec. 1860
 The constitution began . . . 1 Jan. 1861
 Hamburg joined the N. German confederation, 21 Aug. 1866
 Joined the German empire, Jan.; its privileges as a free port confirmed 16 April, 1871; these were given up, and Hamburg joined the Zollverein, being the last of the German free ports . . . 15 Oct. 1888
 The emperor William II. with a hammer completes the new great harbour works . . . 29 Oct. "
 Exhibition of Trade and Industry opened 15 May, 1889

HAMILTON PALACE SALE. The total sum realised by the sale of the vast collection of pictures and other works of art, cabinets, crystals, &c. amounted to 397,562*l.* 20 July, 1882.

The MSS. purchased by the German government; reported price about 70,000*l.*, Oct. 1882. Part resold to the British Museum, soon after. The greater part returned to London for sale; the British Museum bought the most valuable part for 15,189*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* . . . May 1889
 Sale of the united Beckford and Hamilton libraries realised 86,444*l.* . . . 1883-4

HAMMERSMITH, a parish in S. Middlesex, made a parliamentary borough in 1885, returning one member. A suspension bridge was erected 1825-7; a new one was opened by Prince Albert Victor, 18 June, 1887.

HAMPDEN CLUBS, see *Radicals*, and *Chalgrove*.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W. of London; originally a chapelry of Hendon, was made a parish after the Reformation. The ancient chapel was taken down 1745; and a church was consecrated, 8 Oct. 1747. An act authorising the Metropolitan Board of Works to purchase the heath, from sir John Maryon Wilson, bart., passed 29 June, 1871, and the heath was formally taken possession of by the Metropolitan Board of Works, 13 Jan. 1872, 45,000*l.* being paid. Hampstead returns one M.P. by act of 1885.

Temporary small-pox hospital established at Hampstead . . . 1871

Charges of mismanagement against the officers; official inquiry (33 meetings, from 23 Sept. to 3 Nov.); inquiry respecting disappearance of a child, Elizabeth Bellue; medical officers exonerated from blame. . . . Dec. "

A small-pox hospital erected here by Metropolitan District Asylum Board was much opposed, and led to litigation, see *Trials*, 1878; the house of lords on appeal decided against the inhabitants . . . 7 March 1881

Finally the board agreed to buy the property affected for 20,000*l.* . . . Dec. 1883

The Board voted 152,500*l.* towards the purchase of "Parliament Hill" fields, about 261 acres, as an addition to the heath; the parishes of Hampstead and St. Pancras having voted 50,000*l.* . . . 14 Oct. 1887
 50,000*l.* given by the Charity Commissioners and above 46,000*l.* subscribed by the public; final meeting of the Hampstead Heath Extension Committee, 23 March, 1889. The duke of Westminster, chairman, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, vice-chairman.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE (Middlesex), built by cardinal Wolsey on the site of the manor-house of the knights-hospitalers, and in 1525 presented to Henry VIII.; perhaps the most splendid offering ever made by a subject to a sovereign. Here Edward VI. was born, 12 Oct. 1537; here his mother, Jane Seymour, died, 24 Oct.

following; and here Mary, Elizabeth, Charles, and others of our sovereigns resided. Much was pulled down, and the grand inner court built by William III. in 1694, when the gardens, occupying 40 acres, were laid out. The vine was planted 1769. Here was held, 14-16-18 Jan. 1604, the CONFERENCE between the Puritans and the Established church clergy, which led to a new translation of the Bible; see *Conference*. An alarming fire in apartments over the picture gallery extinguished; one woman suffocated, 14 Dec. 1882.

By another fire many apartments destroyed and injured, 19 Nov. 1886; estimated damage 20,000*l.*

HANAPER OFFICE (of the court of chancery), where writs relating to the business of the subject, and their returns, were anciently kept *in hanaperio* (in a wicker hamper); and those relating to the crown, in *parva baya* (a little bag). Hence the names *Hanaper* and *Petty Bag Office*. The office was abolished in 1842.

HANAU (Hesse-Cassel), incorporated 1303. Here a division of the combined armies of Austria and Bavaria, of 30,000 men, under general Wrede, encountered the French, 70,000 strong, under Napoleon I., on their retreat from Leipzig, 30 Oct. 1813. The French suffered very severely, though the allies were compelled to retire. The county of Hanau was made a principality in 1803; seized by the French in 1806; incorporated with the duchy of Frankfurt in 1809; restored to Hesse in 1813; which was annexed to Prussia in 1866.

HANDEL'S COMMEMORATIONS.

The first was held in Westminster abbey, 26 May, 1784; king George III. and queen Charlotte, and above 3000 persons being present. The band contained 268 vocal and 245 instrumental performers, and the receipts of three successive days were 12,746*l.* These concerts were repeated in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1791.

Second great commemoration, in the presence of king William IV. and queen Adelaide, when there were 644 performers, 24, 26 June, and 1 July, 1834.

Great Handel festival (at the Crystal Palace) on the centenary of his death, projected by the Sacred Harmonic Society. Grand Rehearsal at the Crystal Palace, 15, 17, 19 June, 1857, and 2 July, 1858.

Performances: Measiah, 20 June; Selections, 22 June; Israhel in Egypt, 24 June, 1859, when the prince consort, the king of the Belgians, and 26,827 persons were present. There were 2765 vocal and 393 instrumental performers, and the performance was highly successful. The receipts amounted to about 33,000*l.*, from which there were deducted 18,000*l.* for expenses; of the residue (15,000*l.*), two parts accrued to the Crystal Palace Company, and one part to the Sacred Harmonic Society. Handel's harpsichord, original scores of his oratorios, and other interesting relics, were exhibited.

Handel festivals (at the Crystal Palace): 4000 performers; highly successful: 23, 25, 27 June, 1862; again, 26, 28, 30 June, 1865; again, 15, 17, 19 June, 1868 (about 25,000 present); also, 19, 21, 23 June, 1871 (about 84,000 persons subscribed); also, 22, 24, 26 June 1874: (total present, 78,839); also, 25, 27, 29 June, 1877; (present, 74,124); 18, 21, 23, 25 June, 1880 (present, 79,643); 15, 18, 20, 22 June, 1883 (present, 87,769); (centenary) 22, 24, 26 June, 1885 (present, 85,437); 25, 27, 29 June, 1888, choros above 3,000 (present 86,337).

HANDEL SOCIETIES; for publication of Handel's works:—

Founded in London, 1843; first volume issued, 1843-4; society dissolved, 1848; work continued by Cramer & Co. completed, 1855.

Founded at Leipzig, in 1856; publications began, 1858. Handel and Haydn Society, Boston, U.S. for performances only; founded 1815.

HANDKERCHIEFS, wrought and edged with gold, used to be worn in England by gentl-

men in their hats, as favours from young ladies, the value of them being from five to twelve pence for each in the reign of Elizabeth, 1558. *Stow's Chron.* Paisley handkerchiefs were first made in 1743.

HANDS, imposition of, was performed by Moses in setting apart his successor Joshua (*Nam.* xxvii. 23); in reception into the church, and in ordination, by the apostles (*Acts* viii. 17; *1 Tim.* iv. 14).

HANGING, DRAWING, AND QUARTERING, said to have been first inflicted upon William Marise, a pirate, a nobleman's son, 25 Hen. III., 1241. Five gentlemen attached to the duke of Gloucester were arraigned and condemned for treason, and at the place of execution were hanged, cut down alive instantly, stripped naked, and their bodies marked for quartering, and then pardoned, 25 Hen. IV. 1447. *Stow.* The Cato-street conspirators (*which see*) were beheaded after death by hanging, 1 May, 1820. Hanging in chains was abolished in 1834; see *Death*.

HANGO BAY (Finland). On 5 June, 1855, a boat commanded by lieut. Geneste left the British steamer *Cossack*, with a flag of truce to land some Russian prisoners. They were fired on by a body of riflemen, and five were killed, several wounded, and the rest made prisoners. The Russian account, asserting the irregularity to have been on the side of the English, was not substantiated.

HANOVER (N. W. Germany), successively an electorate, and a kingdom, chiefly composed of territories which once belonged to the dukes of Brunswick (*which see*). Population in 1859, 1,850,000; in 1875, 2,017,393; in 1885, 2,172,702. It was annexed to Prussia, 20 Sept. 1866.

Hanover became the *ninth electorate* . . . 19 Dec. 1692
Suffered much during the seven years' war . . . 1756-63
Seized by Prussia . . . 3 April, 1801
Occupied and hardly used by the French, . . . 5 June, 1803
Delivered to Prussia in . . . 1805
Retaken by the French . . . 1807
Part of it annexed to Westphalia . . . 1810
Regained for England by Bernadotte . . . 6 Nov. 1813
Erected into a kingdom . . . 12 Oct. 1814
The duke of Cambridge appointed viceroy,
and a representative government established,

Nov. 1816
Visited by George IV. . . . Oct. 1821
Ernest, duke of Cumberland, king . . . 20 June, 1837
He granted a constitution with electoral rights,
1848; which was annulled in obedience to the
decree of the federal diet . . . 12 April, 1855
The king claims from England crown jewels, which
belonged to George III. (value about 120,000*l.*),
1857; by arbitration, the jewels given up . . . Jan. 1858
Stade dues given up for compensation, . . . 12 June, 1861
In the war the king takes the side of Austria; and
the Prussians enter and occupy Hanover,

13 June, *et seq.* 1866
The Hanoverians defeat the Prussians at Langensalza, 27 June; but are compelled to surrender, 29 June, "
Hanover annexed to Prussia by law, 20 Sept.; promulgated . . . 6 Oct. "
Protest of the king of Hanover addressed to Europe . . . 23 Sept. "
Arrangement with Prussia by a treaty ratified . . . 18 Oct. 1867

The king celebrates his "silver wedding" at Hietzing, near Vienna, expressing hopes of recovering his kingdom, &c. . . . 18 Feb. 1868
Part of his property sequestered by Prussia, March, "
Still further, in consequence of his maintaining a Hanoverian legion (the king protested against it),

Feb. 1869
ELECTORS.

1692. Ernest-Augustus, youngest son of George, that son of William, duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, who

obtained by lot the right to marry (*see Brunswick*). He became bishop of Osnaburg in 1662, and in 1679 inherited the possessions of his uncle John, duke of Calenberg; created **ELECTOR** of Hanover in 1692.

[He married, in 1659, the princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick, elector palatine, and of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England. In 1701, Sophia was declared next heir to the British crown, after William III., Anne, and their descendants.]

1698. George-Lewis, son of the preceding; married his cousin Sophia, the heiress of the duke of Brunswick-Zell; became king of Great Britain, 1 Aug. 1714, as **GEORGE I.**

1727. George-Augustus, his son (**GEORGE II.** of England), 11 June.

1760. George-William-Frederick, his grandson (**GEORGE III.** of England), 25 Oct.

KINGS.

1814. George-William-Frederick (the preceding sovereign), first king of Hanover, 12 Oct.

1820. George-Augustus-Frederick, his son (**GEORGE IV.** of England), 29 Jan.

1830. William-Henry, his brother (**WILLIAM IV.** of England), 26 June; died, 20 June, 1837.

[Hanover separated from the crown of Great Britain.]

1837. Ernest-Augustus, duke of Cumberland, brother to William IV. of England, on whose death he succeeded (as a distinct inheritance) to the throne of Hanover, 20 June.

1851. George V. (born 27 May, 1819), son of Ernest; ascended the throne on the death of his father, 18 Nov. *His states annexed to Prussia*, 20 Sept. 1866; visited England, May, June, 1876; died, 12 June, 1878.

1878. Ernest-Augustus II., son, born 21 Sept. 1845; maintained his claims in a circular to the sovereigns of Europe, dated 11 July, 1878; married princess Thyra of Denmark, 21 Dec. 1878.

HANOVER SQUARE, built about 1718; the concert rooms opened by John Gallini, 1 Feb. 1775; the house taken for a club, Dec. 1874; rebuilt, 1875.

HANSARD'S DEBATES, *see Reporting*.

HANSE TOWNS. The Hanseatic league (from *hansa*, association), formed by port towns in Germany against the piracies of the Swedes and Danes: began about 1140; the league signed 1241. At first it consisted only of towns situate on the coasts of the Baltic sea, but in 1370 it was composed of sixty-six cities and forty-four confederates. The league proclaimed war against Waldemar, king of Denmark, about the year 1348, and against Eric in 1428, with forty ships and 12,000 regular troops, besides seamen. On this several princes ordered the merchants of their respective kingdoms to withdraw their effects. The 'Thirty years' war in Germany (1618-48) broke up the strength of the association, and in 1630 the only towns retaining the name were Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. The league suffered also by the rise of the commerce of the Low Countries in the 15th century. Their privileges by treaty in England were abolished by Elizabeth in 1578.

HANSOM, *see Cabriolets*.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM, for Middlesex, established 1831.

HAPSBURG (**HABSBURG** or **HABICHTS-BURG**), HOUSE OF, the family from which the imperial house of Austria sprang in the 11th century, Werner being the first named count of Hapsburg, 1096. Hapsburg was an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence near Schintznach. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, became archduke of Austria, and emperor of Germany, 1273; *see Austria, and Germany*.

HARBOURS. England has many fine natural harbours; the Thames (harbour, dock, and depôt), Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. Acts for the improvement of harbours, &c., were passed in 1847, 1861, and 1862.

HARES AND RABBITS ACT. See *Game*.

HARFLEUR, seaport, N.W. France, taken by Henry V., 22 Sept. 1415.

HARLAW (Aberdeenshire), the site of a desperate indecisive battle between the earl of Mar, with the royal army, and Donald, the lord of the Isles, who aimed at independence, 24 July, 1411. This conflict was very disastrous to the nobility, some houses losing all their males.

HARLEIAN LIBRARY, containing 7000 manuscripts, besides rare printed books, bought by Edward Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford and Mortimer, 1705, *et seq.*, is now in the British Museum. A large portion of his life and wealth was spent on the collection. He died 21 May, 1724. The Harleian Miscellany, a selection from the MSS. and Tracts of his library, was published in 1744 and 1808.

HARLEIAN SOCIETY, founded in 1866 for the publication of heraldic visitations, &c.

HARLEY ADMINISTRATION, see *Oxford*.

HARLEY STREET, London, W. At No. 139, the house inhabited by Mr. Henriques, the decomposed body of a woman, stabbed in the breast and covered with chloride of lime, was found 3 June; verdict of coroner's inquest, wilful murder by person unknown, 14 June, 1880.

HARMONICA, or musical glasses (tuned by regulating the amount of water, and played by a moistened finger on the rim), were played on by Puck in London, 23 April, 1746; "arranged" by Puckeridge and Delaval, and improved by Dr. Franklin in 1760; Mozart, Beethoven, and others composed for this instrument: see *Copophone*. "**HARMONICON**," an excellent musical periodical, edited by W. Ayton, Jan. 1823—Sept. 1833.

HARMONICHORD, a keyed instrument, in which sounds are produced by friction, invented by Th. Kauffmann in 1810.

HARMONISTS, a sect, founded in Würtemberg by George and Frederick Rapp, about 1780. Not much is known of their tenets, but they held their property in common, and considered marriage a civil contract. They emigrated to America, and built New Harmony in Indiana in 1815. Robert Owen purchased this town about 1823; but failed in his scheme at establishing a "social" community and returned to England: see *Socialists*. The Harmonists removed to Pittsburg in Pennsylvania in 1822.

HARMONIUM, a keyed instrument, resembling the accordion, the tones being generated by the action of wind upon metallic reeds. The Chinese were well acquainted with the effects produced by vibrating tongues of metal. M. Biot stated, in 1810, that they were used musically by M. Grenié; and in 1827-29, free reed stops were employed in organs at Beauvais and Paris. The best known harmoniums in England are those of Alexandre and Debain, the latter claiming to be the original maker of the French instrument. In 1841, Mr. W. E. Evans, of Cheltenham, produced his English harmonium, then termed the Organ-Harmonica, and by successive improvements he produced

a fine instrument, with diapason quality, and great rapidity of speech, without loss of power.

HARMONY, the combination of musical notes of different pitch, appears not to have been practised by the Greeks.

Hucbald, a Flemish monk, published combinations in his "Enchiridion Musicae," 9th century.

Harmony greatly promoted by Palestrina, and especially by Monteverde.

Jean de Muris wrote "Ars Contrapuncti" in 14th century.

Francis of Cologne described "descant," 1600.

Beethoven greatly enlarged the range of harmonic bases.

HARNESS, chariots and the leathern dressings used for horses to draw them, are said to have been the invention of Erichthonius of Athens, who was made a constellation after his death, under the name of *Boötes* (Greek for ploughman), about 1487 B.C.

HARO, CRY OF (*Clameur de Haro*), traditionally derived from Raoul, or Rollo, of Normandy, ancestor of our Norman princes of England. Rollo administered justice so well, that injured persons uttered the cry "*Ha Rou! Ha Rou! A mon aide, mon prince, on me fait tort.*" The cry was raised in a church in Jersey in 1859. It has now no legal effect.

HARP. Invented by Jubal, 3875 B.C. (*Gen. iv. 21*). David played the harp before Saul, 1063 B.C. (1 Sam. xvi. 23.) The Cimbri, or English Saxons, had this instrument. The celebrated Welsh harp was strung with gut; and the Irish harp, like the more ancient harps, with wire. Erard's improved harps were first patented in 1795.

One of the most ancient harps existing is that of Brian Boroinhe, monarch of Ireland: it was given by his son Donagh to pope John XVIII., together with the crown and other regalia of his father, in order to obtain absolution for the murder of his brother Teig. Adrian IV. alleged this as being one of his principal titles to the kingdom of Ireland in his bull transferring it to Henry II. This harp was given by Leo X. to Henry VIII., who presented it to the first earl of Clanciarde: it then came into possession of the family of De Burgh; next into that of MacMahon of Clenagh, county of Clare; afterwards into that of MacNamara of Limerick; and was at length deposited by the right hon. William Conyngham in the College Museum, Dublin, in 1782.

The *clavichord*, fitted like the pianoforte with a keyboard, and played like the pianoforte, was introduced in Brussels and Antwerp by Mlle. Dratz, and played on by her at Prince's Hall, London, 13 March, 1838.

HARPER'S FERRY (Virginia), see *United States*, 1859-62.

HARPSICHORD, see *Pianoforte*, note.

HARRISON'S TIME-PIECE, made by John Harrison, of Foulby, near Pontefract. In 1714, the government offered rewards for methods of determining the longitude at sea; Harrison came to London, and produced his first time-piece in 1735; his second in 1739; his third in 1749; and his fourth, which procured him the reward of 20,000*l.* offered by the Board of longitude, a few years after. He obtained 10,000*l.* of his reward in 1764, and other sums, more than 24,000*l.* in all, for further improvements in following years.

In the patent museum at South Kensington is an eight-day clock made by Harrison in 1715. It strikes the hour, indicates the day of the month, and with one exception (the escapement) its wheels are entirely made of wood. The clock was going in 1871.

HARROGATE (Yorkshire). The first or old spa in Knaresborough forest was discovered by capt. Slingsby in 1571: a dome was erected over the well by lord Rosslyn in 1786. Two other chalybeate

springs are the Alum well and the Towit spa. The sulphureous well was discovered in 1783. The theatre was erected in 1788. The Bath hospital was erected by subscription in 1825.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL SCHOOL (Middlesex), founded and endowed by John Lyon in 1571. To encourage archery, the founder instituted a prize of a silver arrow to be shot for annually on the 4th of August; but the custom has been abolished. Lord Palmerston, sir R. Peel, the statesman, and lord Byron, the poet, were educated here. The school building suffered by fire, 22 Oct. 1838. The school arrangements were modified by the public schools act, 1863. Charles II. called Harrow church "the visible church."

HARTLEPOOL, E. Durham, an ancient seaport, said to have been burnt by the Danes, 800, fortified by the Bruces and others, and chartered by John. The foundation of West Hartlepool, with its harbour, docks, churches, &c., is due to the sagacity, skill, and energy of Mr. Ralph Ward Jackson. The work began in 1844, and the harbour was opened 1 June, 1847. The population, about 400 in 1840, was 28,167 in 1881. Mr. R. W. Jackson, first M.P. for "The Hartlepoons" in 1868-74, died 6 Aug. 1880, much honoured at home and abroad.

HARTLEY COAL MINE (Northumberland). On 16 Jan. 1862, one of the iron beams, about 20 tons weight, at the mouth of the ventilating shaft, broke and fell, destroyed the brattice, divided the shaft, and carried down sufficient timber to kill five men who were ascending the shaft, and buried alive 202 persons, men and boys. Several days elapsed before the bodies could be removed. Much sympathy was shown by the queen and the public, and about 70,000*l.* were collected for the bereaved families. The coroner's verdict asserted the necessity of two shafts to coal mines, and recommended that the beams of colliery engines should be of malleable instead of cast iron.

HARTWELL (Buckinghamshire), the retreat of Louis XVIII., king of France, 1807-14. He landed in England at Yarmouth, 6 Oct. 1807, took up his residence at Gosfield-hall, in Essex, and afterwards came to Hartwell, as the count de Lille. His consort died here in 1810. On his restoration, he embarked at Dover for France, 24 April, 1814. See *France*.

HARUSPICES, priests or soothsayers, of Etruscan origin, who foretold events from observing entrails of animals. They were introduced to Rome by Romulus (about 750 B.C.), and abolished by Constantine, A.D. 337, at which time they were seventy in number.

HARVARD COLLEGE, Cambridge (Massachusetts, North America), was founded by the general court at Boston, on 28 Oct. 1636. It derived its name from John Harvard, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who bequeathed to it his library and a sum of money in 1638. 250th anniversary of its foundation kept 6-8 Nov. 1886.

HARVEIAN ORATION. William Harvey bequeathed his property to the Royal College of Physicians. The annual delivery of the oration began in 1656. See under *Blood*.

HARWICH, a sea-port, Essex, a Roman station, and the Saxon Harewic; chartered by Edw. 2nd; absorbed into Essex, 1885.

Near here Alfred defeated the Danish fleet. Parkstone, the new port near Harwich, was constructed in 1882.

HASTINGS, a cinque-port, Sussex; said to owe its name to the Danish pirate Hasting, who built forts here, about 893; but Mr. Kemble thinks it was the seat of a Saxon tribe named Hastingas. At Senlac, now Battle, near Hastings, more than 30,000 were slain in the conflict between Harold II. of England and William duke of Normandy, the former losing his life and kingdom, 14 Oct. 1066, his birthday. He and his two brothers were interred at Waltham abbey, Essex. The new town, St. Leonard's-on-sea, was begun in 1828. A new pier here was inaugurated by earl Granville, 5 Aug. 1872. New town-hall opened by the mayor, 7 Sept. 1881. Convalescent home and Alexandra Park opened by the prince of Wales, 26 June, 1882. Marine parade much damaged by high tide, 24 Nov. 1882.

HASTINGS' TRIAL. Warren Hastings, governor-general of India, was tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanours. Among other charges was his acceptance of a present of 100,000*l.* from the nabob of Oude; see *Chunar, Treaty of*. The trial occupied 145 days, and lasted seven years and three months; commencing 13 Feb. 1788, terminating in his acquittal, 23 April, 1795. Mr. Sheridan's speech on the impeachment excited great admiration.

Hastings was born in 1732; went to India as a writer in 1750; became governor-general of Bengal in 1772; of India, 1773; governed ably, but, it is said, unscrupulously and tyrannically, till he resigned in 1785. The expenses of his trial (70,000*l.*) were paid by the East India Company; and a pension was granted to him. He died a privy-councillor in 1818.

HATELY FIELD, see *Shrewsbury*.

HATFIELD'S ATTEMPT. On 15 May, 1800, during a review in Hyde-park, a shot from an undiscovered hand was fired, which wounded a young gentleman who stood near king Geo. III. In the evening, when his majesty was at Drury-lane theatre, Hatfield fired a pistol at him. Hatfield was confined as a lunatic till his death, 23 Jan. 1841, aged 69 years.

HATHERLEY'S ACT, see *Bankrupt*.

HATS, first made by a Swiss at Paris, 1404. When Charles VII. made his triumphal entry into Rouen, in 1449, he wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a rich plume of feathers. Henceforward, hats and caps, at least in France, began to take place of chaperons and hoods. *Hénault*. Hats were first manufactured in England by Spaniards in 1510. *Stow*. Very high-crowned hats were worn by queen Elizabeth's courtiers; and high crowns were again introduced in 1783. A stamp-duty laid upon hats in 1784, and in 1796, was repealed in 1811. Silk hats began to supersede beaver about 1820.

Nore allowed to sell any hat for above 2*od.* nor cap for above 2*s. 8d.*, 5 Henry VII. 1489. Every person above seven years of age to wear on Sundays and holidays, a cap of wool, knit, made, thickened, and dressed in England by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, 1571. Excepted: malds, ladies, and gentlemen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of twenty marks of land, and their heirs, and such as had borne office of worship, in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of London companies, 1571.

HATTERAS EXPEDITION, see *United States*, Aug. 1861.

HATTON GARDEN, now covered by a mass of houses, was formerly the garden of a palace of the bishop of Ely, demised to the crown and given by queen Elizabeth to sir Christopher Hatton,

the lord keeper, who died 20 Nov. 1591. See *Jewel Robberies*.

HAU-HAU FANATICS, see *New Zealand*, 1865.

HAYANNAH, capital of Cuba, West Indies, founded by Velasquez, 1511; taken by lord Albemarle, 14 Aug. 1762; restored, 1763; the remains of Columbus were brought from St. Domingo and deposited in the Cathedral here, 1795.

HAVRE-DE-GRÂCE (N. W. France) was defended for the Huguenots by the English in 1562; who, however, were expelled in 1563. It was bombarded by Rodney, 6 to 9 July, 1759; by sir Richard Strachan, 25 May, 1798; and blockaded, 6 Sept. 1803. The attempts of the British to burn the shipping here failed, 7 Aug. 1804. The International Maritime Exhibition here opened, 1 June, 1868; another exhibition, 7 May, 1887. The volunteers visited Havre: began to shoot, 26 May; 50 British received prizes, 29 June, 1874. The French Association for Science met here, 30 Aug. 1877.

HAWAII, see *Owhyhee*.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS were first licensed in 1698. Licensing commissioners were appointed in 1810. The expense of licensing was reduced in 1861, and regulated by the Pedlars' Act, 1871. Exemptions from charges on licences granted by the Hawkers Act, 1888.

HAWKING, see *Falconry*.

HAY, average value of the produce of the United Kingdom in 1874, 48,000,000*l*. Hay-making machinery exhibited at Taunton, July, 1875. Mr. Wm. A. Gibbs's apparatus, with artificial heat for drying hay, corn, &c.: tried at Gilwell Park, Chingford, Essex, reported successful, 3 July, 1875; at other places in July, 1880. His drying machines used for other purposes, such as gunpowder works (1885).

HAYMAN CASE, see *Rugby*.

HAYMARKET (Westminster), opened in 1664, was removed to Cumberland-market, 1 Jan. 1831. The Haymarket theatre was opened in 1702; see *Theatres*.

HAYTI or **HAITI**, Indian name of a West Indian island, discovered by Columbus in Dec. 1492, and named Hispaniola, and afterwards St. Domingo. Before the Spaniards fully conquered it, they are said to have destroyed, in battle or cold blood, three million of its inhabitants, including women and children, 1495. It now comprises the republics of St. Domingo (creoles) in the east, and Hayti (blacks) in the west. Population of Hayti, 1887, about 900,000.

Hayti seized by the filibusters and French buccanniers 1630
The French government took possession of the whole colony 1677
The negroes revolt against France 23 Aug. 1791
And massacre nearly all the whites 21-23 June, 1793
The French directory recognise Toussaint l'Ouverture as general-in-chief 1794
The eastern part of the island ceded to France by Spain 1795
Toussaint establishes an independent republic in St. Domingo 9 May, 1801
He surrenders to the French 7 May, 1802
Is conducted to France, where he dies 1803
A new insurrection, under the command of Dessalines; the French quit the island Nov. "
Dessalines proclaims the massacre of all the whites, 29 March; crowned emperor of Hayti, as Jacques I., Oct. 1804
He is assassinated, and the isle divided 17 Oct. 1806
Henry Christophe, a man of colour, president in

Feb. 1807; crowned emperor by the title of Henry I., while Pethion rules as president at Port-au-Prince March, 1811
Numerous black nobility and prelates created
Pethion dies; Boyer elected president May, 1813
Christophe commits suicide, Oct. 1820; the two states united under Boyer as regent for life, Nov. 1820; who is recognised by France 1825
Revolution: Boyer deposed 1843
St. Domingo and the eastern part of Hayti proclaim the "*Dominican republic*," Feb. 1844; recognised by France, 1848; Buenaventura Baez, president 1849-53
Hayti proclaimed an empire under its late president Solouque, who takes the title of Faustin I., 26 Aug. 1849; crowned 18 April, 1852
Santana, president of the Dominican republic, 1853-6; succeeded by B. Baez 1856-9
Faustin attacking the republic of St. Domingo, repulsed 1 Feb. 1856
Revolution in Hayti: general Fabre Geffrard proclaims the republic of Hayti 22 Dec. 1853
Faustin abdicates 15 Jan. 1855
Geffrard takes oath as president of Hayti 23 Jan. "
Sixteen persons executed for a conspiracy against Geffrard Oct. "
José Valverde elected president of the republic of St. Domingo, or Dominican republic March, 1853
Spanish emigrants land: a declaration for remission with Spain signed 18 March, decreed by the queen 20 May, 1861
Insurrection against Spain in St. Domingo, 18 Aug. 1863
A Spanish force sent; the insurgents generally defeated 1864
Great fire at Port-au-Prince; 600 houses destroyed, 23 Feb. 1865
St. Domingo renounced by Spain 5 May, "
Military insurrection under Salnave against Geffrard, 7 May; Cape Hayti seized 9 May, "
Cabral provisional president of St. Domingo, Sept. 1865; B. Baez proclaimed president 14 Nov. "
Valdrouge, a rebel vessel, fires into British Jamaica packet, near Acul, St. Domingo, 22 Oct.; Capt. Wake, H.M.S. *Bulldog*, threatens *Valdrouge*; Salnave orders the removal of refugees from British consulate at Cape Hayti, shoots them, and destroys the building. The *Bulldog*, failing to obtain satisfaction, shells the fort, sinks the *Valdrouge*, but gets on a reef: the crew is taken out, and she is blown up. H.M.S. *Galatea* and *Lily* take the other forts and give them up to Geffrard; the rebels flee inland 9 Nov. "
Capt. Wake censured by court-martial for losing his ship Jan. 1866
Hayti—another revolt against Geffrard suppressed, 5-11 July, "
Revolution; Geffrard flies; banished for ever; Salnave president of Hayti 27 March, 1867
New constitution June, "
Revolution caused by Pimentel; Baez flies; Cabral becomes president of St. Domingo June, "
Revolt against Salnave Sept. "
The ex-emperor Faustin (born a slave, 1791), died Aug. "
City of San Domingo nearly destroyed by the hurricane 30 Oct. "
B. Baez, president of Dominican republic, March, 1863
Insurrection against Salnave, 10 May; said to be successful, 26 May; English consul protecting foreigners June, "
Salnave defeats insurgents, and kills his prisoners, 3 June, "
Salnave proclaims himself emperor, Aug.; offers an amnesty Oct. "
Civil war continued: Saget and Dominguez proclaimed president by their respective followers, Oct. "
Salnave, finally defeated, flies to the woods, 18 Dec. 1868; captured, tried, and shot 15 Jan. 1870
Sale of Samana bay to the United States discussed, Jan. "
Gen. Nissage Saget elected president of Hayti for four years (from 15 May) 19 March, "
Baez supports an insurrection against Hayti Aug. 1871
Tranquillity of Hayti reported by Saget 9 May, 1872
Gen. Ganier d'Aton, president of St. Domingo, Oct. 1873

Michel Domingue elected president of Hayti (from 15 May).
 Insurrection in St. Domingo in favour of Baez, 14 June, 1874
 Insurrection headed by Louis Tanis about 7 March, 1875
 Cruel executions of suspected persons by president Domingue 20 March " 1876
 Insurrection successful, Domingue flies to St. Thomas's middle of April " "
 Election of Boisrond Canal as president of Hayti, 19 July, " "
 Peaceful revolution in St. Domingo; president Esparilla replaced by Gonzales . . . Oct. " "
 Insurrection in St. Domingo; city surrounded by Guillermo and Bellini; Baez almost powerless, about 22 Feb. 1877
 Guillermo declared president . . . March, " "
 Revolution; hard fighting; Boisrond Canal resigns; about 17 July, 1879
 Gen. Salomon elected president of Hayti 22 Oct. " "
 [re-elected 14 July, 1886]
 Hayti reported tranquil . . . 1 Jan. 1880
 Don Fernando Arturo de Marañón, a priest, president of San Domingo, Oct. 1880; said to become dictator June, 1881
 Revolution broke out March 25, and government troops defeated 31 March, 1883
 Bridge exploded by rebels, about 2000 killed May, " "
 Insurrection nearly quelled; amnesty proclaimed end of June " "
 Fresh insurrection; battle at Jacmel indecisive 3 Aug. " "
 Negro insurrection at Port-au-Prince, suppressed after damage to persons and property 22 Sept. " "
Atp. British steamer, fired on by the government Oct. " "
 Death of the rebel leader Bazelaïs; surrender of rebel town Jeremie, announced 26 Dec.; collapse of the insurrection about 10 Jan. 1884
 Gen. F. Bellini proclaimed president of San Domingo 11 Aug. " "
 Sir Spencer St. John in his *Black Republic* describes the degraded, profligate, cruelly savage condition of Hayti " "
 General Ulises Heraux elected president of San Domingo for 1886-8 28 June, 1886
 Insurrection; rebels defeated; reported 14 Aug. " "
 National bank of Hayti; mysterious disappearance of bonds and cheques; M. Vouillon, the director, charges Mr. D'Almeida (American), sub-manager, and Mr. Coles (British), accountant, with theft, and others with receiving, summer 1884; prisoners tried, at first acquitted, afterwards illegally convicted and imprisoned; the American, French, and British governments protest; British squadron at Port-au-Prince; prisoners released 1885-6
 Revolution in Hayti; gen. Salomon deposed; arrives in Cuba 16 Aug.; dies at Paris 19 Oct. 1883
 Insurrection of gen. Télenaque; in an attack on the Palais National at Port-au-Prince killed with 300 of his followers 29 Sept.; civil war between north and south Hayti. . . . Oct. " "
 Gen. Légitime elected president . . . 22 Oct. " "
 Cape Haytien bombarded . . . 7 Dec. " "
 Gen. Hippolyte installed president at Haytien; announced 1 Jan. 1889
 Indecisive conflict between gens. Hippolyte and Légitime . . . 21 Dec. 1883
 General Légitime recognised as president by Great Britain and France . . . Feb. 1889
 President Légitime defeated by gen. Hippolyte; reported . . . 29 Jan. " "
 Gen. Hippolyte defeated about . . . 20 Feb. " "
 Dessalines captured; announced 15 April, " "
 Reported advance of Gen. Hippolyte on Port-au-Prince . . . 28 May " "

HEAD ACT, see note to *Ireland*, 1465.

HEALTH, GENERAL BOARD OF, was appointed by the act for the promotion of the public health, passed in 1848. This board was reconstructed in Aug. 1854, and sir Benjamin Hall was placed at its head, with a salary of 2000*l.*; succeeded by W. F. Cowper, Aug. 1855, and by Ch. B. Adderley in 1858. The expenses for the year 1856-7 were 12,32*l.* In 1858 this board was incorporated into the privy council establish-

ment; Dr. Simon being retained as medical officer. See *Hygieopolis, Sanitation, Exhibitions, &c.*

HEARTH, or CHIMNEY, TAX, on every fire-place or hearth in England, was imposed by Charles II. in 1662, when it produced about 200,000*l.* a year. It was abolished by William and Mary at the Revolution in 1689; imposed again, and again abolished.

HEAT (called by French chemists *Caloric*). Little progress had been made in the study of the phenomena of heat till about 1757, when Joseph Black put forward his theory of latent heat (heat, he said, being absorbed by melting ice), and of specific heat. Cavendish, Lavoisier, and others, continued Black's researches. Sir John Leslie put forth his views on radiant heat in 1804. Count Rumford put forth the theory that heat consists in motion among the particles of matter, which view he supported by experiments on friction (recorded in 1802). This theory (now called the dynamical or mechanical theory of heat, and used to explain all the phenomena of physics and chemistry) has been further substantiated by the independent researches of Dr. J. Meyer of Heilbronn and of Mr. Joule of Manchester (about 1840), who assert that heat is the equivalent of work done. In 1834, Sir William Thomson, of Glasgow, published his researches on the dynamical power of the sun's rays. Thermo-electricity, produced by heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, was discovered by Seebeck in 1823. A powerful thermo-electric battery was constructed by Marcus of Vienna, in 1865. Professor Tyndall's "*Heat, a Mode of Motion*," first published Feb. 1863, third edition, 1868, sixth edition, 1880. The researches of philosophers are still devoted to this subject; see *Calorescence*. Greatest heat in the hot summer of 1868: at Nottingham, in sun, 122°4; in shade, 92°2, 22 July, 1 p.m.: 14 Aug. 1876, 95°7 in the shade; 147 in sun; 26 June, 1878, 95 in the shade.

Sir George Cayley invented a heated-air engine in 1807, and Mr. Stirling applied it to raising water in Ayrshire in 1818. One invented by Mr. Wenham was described in 1873. Improvements have been made by C. Wm. Siemens. Coal gas is generally employed.—See *Gas Engines*

Captain John Ericsson constructed a ship, in which caloric, or heat, was the motive power. On 4 Jan. 1853, it sailed down the bay of New York, at the rate of 14 miles an hour, it is said at a cost of 80 per cent. less than steam. Although caloric engines were not successful, capt. Ericsson continued his experiments, and patented an improved engine in 1856. In 1868 he proposed condensation of the sun's rays, and their employment as a motive power; in March, 1889, he exhibited his apparatus in New York shortly before his death, aged 86. See *Gas Engines*.

Mr. C. Prince states that on 14 July, 1847, the temperature was 98° in the shade at Uckfield, Sussex. In London, 94° in the shade, 15 July, 1881. In London, W. 11 Aug. 1884, in the shade, 92°6. In Princetown, Dartmoor, 94° in the shade, 24 July, 1885. London, 91° in the shade, 31 Aug. 1885.

HEBREWS. The chief classic authors of all nations, except Greece, have been translated into Hebrew. See *Jews*.

HEBRIDES (the *Ebudæ* of Ptolemy and the *Hebudes* of Pliny), western isles of Scotland, long subject to Norway; ceded to Scotland in 1264; and annexed to the Scottish crown in 1540 by James V. The heritable jurisdictions were abolished in 1747.

HEBRON (in Palestine). Here Abraham resided, 1860 B.C.: and here David was made king of Judah, 1048 B.C. On 7 April, 1862, the prince of Wales visited the reputed cave of Machpelah, near

Hebron, said to contain the remains of Abraham and his descendants.

HECATOMB, an ancient sacrifice of a hundred oxen, particularly observed by the Lacedæmonians when they possessed a hundred cities. The sacrifice was subsequently reduced to twenty-three oxen, and goats and lambs were substituted.

HECLA, MOUNT (Iceland). Its first recorded eruption is 1004. About twenty-two eruptions have taken place, according to Olsson and Paulson. Great convulsions of this mountain occurred in 1766, since when a visit to the top in summer is not attended with great difficulty. Perhaps the most awful volcanic eruption on record took place in 1784-5, when rivers were dried up, and many villages overwhelmed or destroyed. The mount was in a state of violent eruption from 2 Sept. 1845, to April, 1846. Three new craters were formed, from which pillars of fire rose to the height of 14,000 English feet. The lava formed several hills, and pieces of pumice stone and scoriae of 2 cwt. were thrown to a distance of a league and a half; the ice and snow which had covered the mountain for centuries melted into prodigious floods.

HEGIRA, ERA OF THE, dates from the flight (Arabic *hejra*) of Mahomet, from Mecca to Medina, on the night of Thursday, 15 July, 622. The era commences on the 16th. Some compute this era from the 15th, but Cantemir proves that the 16th was the first day. 33 of its lunar years are equal to 32 of those of the vulgar era.

HEIDELBERG (Germany) was the capital of the Palatinate, 1362-1719. The protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1693, a war ensued, in which the castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence to Mannheim. It was annexed to Baden in 1802. Here was the celebrated tun, constructed in 1343, when it contained twenty-one pipes of wine. Another was made in 1664, which held 600 hogsheds. It was destroyed by the French in 1688; but a larger one, fabricated in 1751, which held 800 hogsheds, and was formerly kept full of the best Rhenish wine, is said to be mouldering in a damp vault, empty, since 1769.

The anniversary of the foundation of the university in 1386 was enthusiastically celebrated early in August, 1886.

HELDER POINT (Holland). The fort and the Dutch fleet lying in the Texel surrendered to the British under the duke of York and sir Ralph Abercromby, for the prince of Orange, after a conflict. 540 British were killed, 30 Aug. 1799. The place was left in Oct.; see *Bergen*.

HELENA, ST., an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese under Juan de Nova Castilla, on St. Helena's day, 21 May, 1502. The Dutch afterwards held it until 1600, when they were expelled by the English. The British East India Company settled here in 1651; and the island was alternately possessed by the English and Dutch until 1673, when Charles II., on 12 Dec., assigned it to the company once more. St. Helena was the place of Napoleon's captivity, 16 Oct. 1815; and here he died, 5 May, 1821. His remains were removed in 1840, and interred at the *Hôtel des Invalides*, Paris; see *France*, 1840. The house and tomb have been purchased by the French government. The bishopric was founded in 1859. Governor, adm. sir Chas. Elliot, 1863-9; adm. Charles George Edward Patey, 1869; Hudson Ralph Janisch, 1873, died April, 1884; col. Grant Bluff, 1884. Population, 1871, 6241; in 1883, 5,085. Revival

of the prosperity of the island advocated by the British government, 1884.

HELIGOLAND, an island in the North Sea, taken from the Danes by the British, 5 Sept. 1807; made a depôt for British merchandise; confirmed to England by the treaty of Kiel, 14 Jan. 1814. In a naval engagement off Heligoland, between the Danes and the Austrians and Prussians, the allies were compelled to retire, 9 May, 1864. A fashionable bathing place for Germans. Governor, col. Henry F. B. Maxse, 1863; lt.-col. J. T. N. O'Brien, 1881; Mr. A. C. S. Barkley, Nov. 1888. Population, 1881, about 2000.

HELIOGRAPHY (from *helios*, the sun).

A system of telegraphing by mirrors flashing the rays of the sun, said to have been employed by the ancients in the time of Alexander, about 333 B.C.

A portable heliograph, invented by Mr. H. Mance, of the Persian telegraph department, was announced in 1875. It was employed in India, 1877-78; and in the Afghan and Zulu campaigns, 1879-80. See also *Photography*.

HELIOMETER, an instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun, moon, planets, and stars, invented by Savary, in 1743; applied by M. Bouguer, in 1744. A fine heliometer, by Repsold of Hamburg, was set up at the Radcliffe observatory, Oct. 1849.

HELIOSCOPE (a peculiar sort of telescope, prepared for observing the sun so as not to affect the eye), was invented by Christopher Scheiner in 1625.

HELIOSTAT, an instrument invented to make a sunbeam stationary, or apparently stationary, invented by s^r Gravesande about 1719, and greatly improved by Malus and others. One constructed by MM. Foucault and Duboseq was exhibited at Paris in Oct. 1862.

HELLAS, in Thessaly, the home of the Hellenes and the Greek race, which supplanted the Pelasgians from the 15th to the 11th century B.C., derived its name from Hellen, king of Phthiotis, about 1600 B.C. The Hellenes separated into the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæans. The present king of Greece is called "king of the Hellenes;" see *Greece*.

HELLENIC SOCIETY, to promote Hellenic studies, formed at a meeting, 16 June, 1879, by Mr. C. T. Newton and others. Journal published 1881, *et seq.*

HELLESPONT (now the Strait of the Dardanelles) was named after Helle, daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned here. It is celebrated for the story of the loves of Hero of Sestos, and Leander of Abydos: Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night as he was swimming across the Hellespont (about one mile), and Hero, in despair, threw herself into the sea, about 627 B.C. Lord Byron and lieut. Ekenhead also swam across, 3 May, 1810. See *Xerxes*.

HELL-FIRE CLUBS. Three of these associations were suppressed, 1721. They met at Somerset-house, and at houses in Westminster and in Conduit-street.

HELLHOFFITE, a new powerful and safe explosive, composed of nitrates, &c., invented by Hellhoff and Gruson of St. Petersburg, announced August, 1885.

HELMETS, among the Romans, were provided with a vizor of grated bars, to raise above the eyes, and beaver to lower for eating; the Greek helmet was round, the Roman square. Richard I. of England wore a plain round helmet; but most

of the English kings had crowns above their helmets. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a flat helmet, with a square grated vizor, and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306. *Gwillim*.

HELOTS, captives, derived by some from the Greek *helein*, to take; by others from Helos, a city which the Spartans hated for refusing to pay tribute, 883 B.C. The Spartans, it is said, ruined the city, reduced the Helots to slavery, and called all their slaves and prisoners of war *Helots*. The number of the Helots was much enlarged by the conquest of Messenia, 668 B.C.; and is considered to have formed four-fifths of the inhabitants of Sparta. In the Peloponnesian war the Helots behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with liberty, 431 B.C.; but the sudden disappearance of 2000 manumitted slaves was attributed to Lacedæmonian treachery. *Herodotus*.

HELVETIAN REPUBLIC. Switzerland having been conquered by the French in 1797, a republic was established April, 1798, with this title; see *Switzerland*.

HELVETII, a Celto-Germanic people, who inhabited what is now called Switzerland. Invading Gaul, 61 B.C., they were defeated and massacred by Julius Cæsar, 58 B.C., near Geneva.

HEMP AND FLAX. Flax was first planted in England, when it was directed to be sown for fishing-nets, 1532-3. "Bounties were paid to encourage its cultivation in 1783; and every exertion should be made by the government and legislature to accomplish such a national good. In 1785 there were imported from Russia, in British ships, 17,695 tons of hemp and flax." *Sir John Sinclair*. The importation of hemp and flax in 1870, was 3,510,178 cwt.; in 1877, 3,502,447 cwt.; in 1879, 2,943,738 cwt.; in 1883, 3,082,109 cwt.; in 1887, 3,105,169 cwt. The cultivation of flax was revived at the dearth of cotton during the American civil war, 1861-4.

HENGESTDOWN (Cornwall). Here Egbert is said to have defeated the Danes and West Britons, 835.

HENOTICON (from the Greek *henotes*, unity), an edict of union for reconciling the Eutycheians with the church, issued by the emperor Zeno at the instance of Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, 482. It was zealously opposed by the popes of Rome, and was annulled by Justin I. in 518. The orthodox party triumphed, and many heretic bishops were expelled from their sees.

HEPTARCHY (or government of seven rulers) in England was gradually formed from 455, when Hengist became king of Kent. It terminated in 828, when Egbert became sole monarch of England. There were at first nine or ten Saxon kingdoms, but Middlesex soon ceased to exist, and Bernicia and Deira were generally governed by one ruler, as Northumbria: see *Britain*, and *Oclarchy*.

HERACLIDÆ, descendants of Hercules, who were expelled from the Peloponnesus about 1200 B.C., but reconquered it in 1048, 1103-4 or 1109 B.C., a noted epoch in chronology, all the history preceding being accounted fabulous.

HERALDRY. Marks of honour were used in the first ages. *Nisbet*. The Phrygians had a sow; the Thracians, Mars; the Romans, an eagle; the Goths, a bear; the Flemings, a bull; the Saxons, a horse; and the ancient French a lion, and afterwards the fleur-de-lis (*which see*). Heraldry, as an art, is ascribed first to Charlemagne, about 800; and next to Frederick Barbarossa, about 1152; it began and grew with the feudal law. *Mackenzie*. The great

English works on Heraldry are those of Barcham or Barkham, published by Gwillim (1610), Edmondson (1780), and Burke's "Armory" (1842; new ed. 1883, contains a history and the arms of above 66,000 British families, &c.).

Edward III. appointed two heraldic kings-at-arms for the south and north (Surry, Norroy) . . . 1340

Richard III. incorporated and endowed the HERALDS' COLLEGE . . . 1483-4

Philip and Mary enlarged its privileges, and confirmed them by letters patent . . . 15 July, 1554

Formerly, in many ceremonies, the herald represented the king's person, and therefore wore a crown, and was always a knight.

The college has an earl marshal, 3 kings of arms (Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy), 6 heralds (Richmond, Lancaster, Chester, Windsor, Somerset, and York), 4 pursuivants, and 2 extra heralds; see *Earl Marshal*, and *Kings-of-Arms*.

The building in Doctors' Commons, London, was erected by sir Christopher Wren (after the great fire in 1666) . . . 1683

HERALDS' VISITATIONS were occasionally held in former times, at which the landed gentry were required to attend to prove their pedigrees, which were then entered in a book. The last is said to have been held in 1687. Some of the records have been printed.

HERAT, on the confines of Khorasân, a strong city, called the key of Afghanistan. It was conquered by Persia, early in the 16th century; by the Afghans, in 1715; by Nadir Shah, 1731; recovered by the Afghans, 1749. The Persians, baffled in an attempt in 1838; took it 25 Oct. 1856, in violation of the treaty of 1853; and war ensued between Great Britain and Persia. Peace was made in April, 1857; and Herat was restored 27 July following. It was seized again by Dost Mahomed, 26 May, 1863; taken by Yakooob Khan, rebelling against his father, 6 May, 1871. Yakooob, reconciled to his father, was made governor, 16 Sept. 1871.

Ayoub governor for his brother Yakooob, ameer at Cabul . . . May, 1879

Mutiny, many officials killed . . . 5 Sept. "

Ayoub invades Candahar (*which see*); defeated, 1 Sept.; returns to Herat . . . Sept. 1880

His troops defeated in several conflicts; Ayoub flees to Persia; and the Ameer's general enters Herat . . . Oct. 1881

For following events, see *Afghanistan*.

HERBERT HOSPITAL for Soldiers, Woolwich, erected 1866.

HERCULANEUM, an ancient city of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Pompeii, by an eruption of lava from Vesuvius, 23 or 24 Aug. 79. Successive eruptions laid them still deeper under the surface, and all traces of them were lost until excavations began in 1711; and in 1713 many antiquities were found. In 1738 excavations were resumed, and works of art, monuments, and memorials of civilized life were discovered. 150 rolls of MSS. papyri were found in a chest, in 1754; and many antiquities were purchased by sir William Hamilton, and sold to the British Museum, where they are deposited; but the principal relics are preserved in the museum of Portici. The "Antichità di Ercolano," 8 vols. folio, were published by the Neapolitan government, 1757-92.

HEREDITY. The transmission of qualities of like kind of those of the parents has been specially studied by Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S. who published "Hereditary Genius," 1869, and "Records of Family Faculties," containing tabular forms to be filled up, in order to obtain authentic data for his new science of "Eugenics." Money prizes, *£*l. and upwards, were offered for the best records. His "Inquiries into Human Faculty" was published in 1883, and "Natural Inheritance" in 1889.

HEREFORD was made the seat of a bishopric about 676, Putta being first bishop. The cathedral was founded by a nobleman named Milfride, in honour of Ethelbert, king of the East Saxons, who was treacherously slain by his intended mother-in-law, the queen of Mercia. The tower fell in 1786, and was rebuilt by Mr. Wyatt. The cathedral was re-opened after very extensive repairs, on 30 June, 1863. The see is valued in the king's books at 768*l.* per annum. Present income, 420*l.*

BISHOPS.

1803. Folliott H. W. Cornwall, translated to Worcester, 1808.
1808. John Luxmoore, translated to St. Asaph, 1815.
1815. George Isaac Huntingford, died 29 April, 1832.
1832. Hon. Edward Grey, died 24 June, 1837.
1837. Thomas Musgrave, trans. to York, Dec. 1847.
1847. Renn D. Hampden, died 23 April, 1868.
1868. James Atlay; consecrated 24 June.

HERETICS (from the Greek *hairesis*, choice). Paul says, "After the way they call *heresy*, so worship I the God of my fathers," 60 (*Acts* xxiv. 14). Heresy was unknown to the Greek and Roman religions. Simon Magus is said to have broached the Gnostic heresy about 41. This was followed by the Manichees, Nestorians, Arians, &c.; see *Inquisition*. It is stated that the promulgation of laws for prosecuting heretics was begun by the emperor Frederick II. in 1220; and immediately adopted by pope Honorius III.

Epiphanius chosen bishop of Constantius in Cyprus, 367, wrote "Panarium," a discourse against heresies, died 402.
Thirty heretics came from Germany to England to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the depth of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold (Speed) 1160.
Laws against heretics repealed, 25 Henry VIII. 1534-5.
The last person executed for heresy in Britain was Thomas Aikenhead, at Edinburgh 1696.
[The orthodox Mahomedans are Sunnites; the heretics—Shiites, Druses, &c.]

HERITABLE JURISDICTIONS (*i. e.*, feudal rights) in Scotland, valued at 164,232*l.*, were abolished by the act 20 Geo. II. c. 43 (1747), and restored to the crown for money compensation after 25 March, 1748. *Heritable and Movable Rights*, in the Scottish law, denote what in England is meant by real and personal property: *real* property in England answering nearly to heritable rights in Scotland, and *personal* property to the movable rights.

HERMANDAD, SANTA (Spanish for holy brotherhood), associations of cities of Castile and Arragon to defend their liberties, began about the middle of the 13th century. The brotherhood was disorganised in 1498, order having been firmly established. It is said to have been continued as a species of voluntary police.

HERMAS, author of "the Shepherd," a Christian apocryphal book, supposed to have been written about 131. Some believe Hermas to be mentioned in *Romans* xvi. 14.

HERMETIC SOCIETY, a mystical, spiritual philanthropic association, based upon Christianity, founded by Dr. Anna Kingsford, early in 1884, presumed author of "The Perfect Way" (lectures delivered in 1881, and since published). Mrs. Anna Kingsford died 22 Feb. 1888. See under *Theosophists*.

HERMITS, see *Monachism*.

HERNE BAY, Kent, a watering-place, begun 1830; the pier, five-eighths of a mile long, having decayed, a new one was opened, 27 Aug. 1873, by lord mayor Waterlow.

HERO, BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR, see *Weeks*, 1811.

HERRERA (Arragon). Here don Carlos, of Spain, in his struggle for his hereditary right to the throne, at the head of 12,000 men, encountered and defeated general Buerens, who had not much above half that number of the queen of Spain's troops. Buerens lost about 1000 in killed and wounded, 24 Aug. 1837.

HERRING-FISHERY was largely encouraged by the English and Scotch in very early times. The "statute of herrings," passed in 1357, placed the trade under government control. The mode of preserving herrings by pickling was discovered about 1397. *Anderson*. The British Herring-Fishery company was instituted 2 Sept. 1750. A scientific commission in relation to the fishery was appointed in 1862.

HERRINGS, BATTLE OF THE, fought 12 Feb. 1429, obtained its name from the due de Bourbon being defeated while attempting to intercept a convoy of salt fish, on the road to the English besieging Orleans.

HERRNHUTERS, see *Moravians*.

HERSCHEL TELESCOPE, see *Telescopes*.

HERTFORD COLLEGE, Oxford; founded in 1312; dissolved, 1805; revived, and Magdalen hall incorporated with it, 1874.

HERULI, a German tribe, which ravaged Greece and Asia Minor in the 3rd century after Christ. Odoacer, their leader, overwhelmed the western empire and became king of Italy, 476. He was defeated and put to death by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, 491-3.

HERVEY ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean), Rarotonga, &c. British protectorate proclaimed, 20 Sept. 1888.

HERZEGOVINA or **HERTSEK** (European Turkey), originally a part of Croatia, was united with Bosnia in 1326, and made the duchy of St. Saba by the emperor Frederic III. in the following century. It was ceded to Turkey in 1699 at the peace of Carlowitz. In Dec. 1861 an insurrection against the Turks broke out, fostered by the prince of Montenegro. It was subdued; and on 23 Sept. 1862, Vucetovitch, chief of the insurgents, surrendered on behalf of his countrymen to Kurschid Pasha, and an amnesty was granted.

An insurrection against the Turks breaks out, chief leader said to be Lazzaro Socica; several conflicts with varying results 1 July, 1875
Turks said to be defeated at Nevesinje 12 July, "
The European Powers counsel to send a commission to redress grievances 22 Aug. "
Server Pacha unsuccessful; Turkish victories reported Aug. "
The insurgents in a document describe their sufferings, as Christians; demand full and real freedom, and declare that they will not be subject to the Turks again 12 Sept. "
Futile intervention of foreign consuls Sept. "
Sanguinary engagements; various results; 29 Sept., 13 Oct., 11-14 Nov. "
Insurgents defeated near Trebinje; Baeveics, a leader, killed 18-20 Jan. 1876
Negotiations of the Austrian gen. Rodich fail; the insurgents ask too much April "
Mukhtar Pasha said to have defeated insurgents, and revictualled Niksiehs besieged 29 April "
Other engagements reported May, June, "
The new Sultan, Murad, grants an armistice for negotiation June "
All intelligence very uncertain. July, 1875-July, "
See *Turkey*.

Herzegovina was occupied by the Austrians in

Aug. 1878, in conformity with the treaty of Berlin . . . 13 July, 1878
 Fighting at Mostar, the capital . . . 4 Aug. "
 Novi-Bazar quietly occupied by Austrians, 8 Sept. 1879
 Insurrection (see Austria) . . . Jan. 1882

HESSIE (W. Germany), the seat of the Catti, formed part of the empire of Charlemagne; from the rulers of it in his time, the present are descended. It was joined to Thuringia till about 1263, when Henry I. (son of a duke of Brabant and Sophia, daughter of the landgrave of Thuringia) became landgrave of Hesse. The most remarkable of his successors was Philip the Magnanimous (1509), an eminent warrior and energetic supporter of the Reformation, who signed the Augsburg Confession in 1530 and the League of Smalcald in 1531. At his death, in 1567, Hesse was divided into **HESSIE-CASSEL** and **HESSIE-DARMSTADT**, under his sons William and George, and their descendants played an eminent part in the convulsions of Germany during the 17th and 18th centuries.* In 1803 Hesse-Cassel became an electorate, and in 1806 Hesse-Darmstadt a grand duchy; which titles were retained in 1814. In 1807 Hesse-Cassel was incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia, but in 1813 the electorate was re-established. Population (1875), grand duchy, 884,218; (1885), 956,611.

HESSIE-CASSEL (made an electorate, 1803; incorporated with Westphalia, 1807; restored, 1813).

ELECTORS.

1803. William I.; born 3 June, 1743; succeeded as landgrave, 1785; made elector, 1803; deprived of his states, 1806; restored, 1813; died 27 Feb. 1821.

1821. William II.; born 28 July, 1777; died 20 Nov. 1847.

1847. Frederic William; born 20 Aug. 1802.
 The elector, in 1850, remodelled the constitution given in 1831 (by which the chamber had the exclusive right of voting the taxes), and did not convene the chamber until the usual time for closing the session had arrived, when his demand for money for 1851 was laid before it. The chamber called for a regular budget, that it might discuss its items. The elector dissolved the chamber, and declared his dominions in a state of siege, 7 Sept. 1850.

He fled to Hanover, and subsequently to Frankfurt; and on 14 Oct. he formally applied to the Frankfurt diet for assistance to re-establish his authority in Hesse. On 6 Nov. an Austro-Bavarian force of 10,000 men entered Hesse-Cassel, under the command of Prince Thurnund-Taxis, who fixed his head-quarters in Hanau; and on the next day a Prussian force entered Cassel. The elector returned to his capital, the taxes having been collected under threats of imprisonment, 27 Dec. 1850.

The constitution of 1831 was abolished, and a new one established, 1852.

The conflict was soon resumed, and continued till, by law of 20 Sept. 1866, Hesse-Cassel was annexed to Prussia, 8 Oct. 1866.

The ex-electors property sequestered for intriguing against Prussia, 2 Nov. 1868 and Feb. 1869. He died 6 Jan. 1875.

The landgrave of Hesse mysteriously drowned near Batavia, 14 Oct. 1838.

HESSIE-DARMSTADT. (Population, Dec. 1885, 956,611.)

GRAND-DUKES.

1806. Louis I.; born 14 June, 1753; died 6 April, 1830.

1830. Louis II.; born 26 Dec. 1777; died 16 June, 1848.

1848. Louis III.; born 9 June, 1806. By treaty with Prussia, 15 Sept. 1866, he ceded the northern part of Hesse-Darmstadt, and paid a war con-

tribution; supported Prussia in the Franco-Prussian war, Aug. 1870; died 13 June, 1877.

1877. Louis IV., nephew, born 12 Sept. 1837; married princess Alice of Great Britain (born 25 April, 1843), 1 July, 1862; died of diphtheria after nursing her husband and children, 14 Dec. 1878.

Heir: Ernest Louis, born 25 Nov. 1868.

Frederick-William, and son, killed by a fall, 29 May, 1873; and other children.

[Sisters married: Victoria to prince Louis of Battenberg, 30 April; Elizabeth to Archduke Sergius of Russia, 15 June, 1884.]

HESSIE-HOMBURG, a landgraviate, established by Frederic, son of George of Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1596. His descendant, Augustus-Frederic, married 7 May, 1818, Elizabeth, daughter of George III. of England, who had no issue.

The landgraviate was absorbed into the grand duchy of Hesse in 1806, but re-established in 1815 with additional territories. The landgrave Ferdinand succeeded his brother, 8 Sept. 1848, and died 24 March, 1866.

Hesse-Homburg annexed to Prussia, 8 Oct. 1866.

HESSIAN FLY (*Cecidomyia destructor*), the American wheat midge, very destructive to the corn in the United States in 1786, whither it is said to have been brought by the Hessian soldiers in British pay—hence its name.

The crops suffered severely in New York state in 1846 and 1886. It appeared in England in 1788, and was described by sir Joseph Banks. Its appearance here in 1887 occasioned much alarm throughout the country.

Its action said to be checked by a parasite—Saw-fly (*Ceraphron destructor*)—W. Fream, Aug. 1887. Very prevalent in eastern coast of Britain, not much inland. Ormerod, Aug. 1887.

In twenty English and ten Scotch counties; the alarm considered to be exaggerated. *Parl. Rep. Sept. 1887.*

HETEROGENY, see *Spontaneous Generation*.

HEWLEY'S CHARITY, see *Unitarians*.

HEXAMETER, the most ancient form of Greek verse, six measures or feet, each containing two long syllables (a spondee), or a long one and two short (a dactyl), the form of verse in which Homer wrote his *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and Virgil the *Æneid*.

HEXHAM or **HAGULSTAD**, Northumberland. The see of Hexham was founded about 678; it had ten bishops successively, but by reason of the rapine of the Danes it was discontinued; the last prelate appointed 810. At the **BATTLE OF HEXHAM** the Yorkist army of Edward IV. obtained a complete victory over the Lancastrian army of Henry VI., 15 May, 1644.

HEXTHORPE, Yorkshire, see *Railway Accidents*, 16 Sept. 1887.

HIBBERT FUND. Robert Hibbert on 19 July, 1847, established a trust fund "for the promotion of comprehensive learning and thorough research in relation to religion as it appears to the eye of the scholar and philosopher, and wholly apart from the interest of any particular church or system."

Hibbert lectures; first course of, seven by prof. Max Müller (given at Westminster) "on the Origin and Growth of Religion, as illustrated by the Religions of India" . . . 25 April—30 May, 1878
 Since given by M. Renouf, in 1879; M. Ernest Renan, 6—14 April, 1880; by Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids, 26 April—24 May, 1881; by professor Kuenen, 25 April—May, 1882; by Mr. C. Beard, 1883; by professor Albert Reville, 21 April et seq. 1884; by Professor O. Pfleiderer, 1885; Mr. J. Rhys, 1886; by professor A. Sayce, . . . April, 1887

HIBERNIA, Ibernia, Ivernia, and Ierne, a name given to Ireland by ancient writers (Aristotle, Ptolemy, &c.); see *Ireland*, and *Wrecks*, 1833.

* Six thousand Hessian troops arrived in England, in consequence of an invasion being expected in 1756. The sum of 471,000*l.* three per cent. stock was transferred to the landgrave of Hesse, for Hessian auxiliaries lost in the American war, at 30*l.* per man, Nov. 1786. The Hessian soldiers were again brought to this realm at the close of the last century, and served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798.

HICKS'S HALL, Clerkenwell, London. The sessions-house of the justices of Middlesex was long so named on account of its having been erected for them by sir Baptist Hicks, at his own expense, 1611-12.

HIEROGLYPHICS (sacred engravings), picture-writing, the expression of ideas by representation of visible objects, used chiefly by the Egyptians; said to have been invented by Athotes, 2112 B.C. *Usher*. Young, Champollion, Rosellini, and others (in the present century) have much elucidated Egyptian hieroglyphics; see *Rosetta Stone*.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH, sections in the Church of England became prominent in the reign of Elizabeth. High church principles were maintained by Abp. Whitgift, and set forth by Richard Hooker "the judicious" in his Ecclesiastical Polity, 1593-7. They were opposed by the Puritans. The contest, hot in the reign of Anne, has continued since. Dr. Sacheverell, preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, was prosecuted for two seditious sermons preached (14 Aug. and 9 Nov. 1709) to create apprehension for the safety of the church, and to excite hostility against dissenters. His friends were called High Church and his opponents Low Church, or moderate men, 1720. The queen favoured Sacheverell, and presented him with the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in 1724.

HIGH COMMISSION, COURT OF, an ecclesiastical court, erected by 1 Eliz. c. 1, 1559, by which all spiritual jurisdiction was vested in the crown. It originally had no power to fine or imprison; but under Charles I. and archbishop Laud it assumed illegal powers, was complained of by the parliament, and abolished in 1641.

HIGH CONSTABLE, see *Constable*.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, see *Supreme Court*.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, see *Supreme Court and Law*.

HIGHGATE ARCHWAY, over a road made to avoid the hill: first stone laid by Edward Smith, 31 Oct. 1812; toll through ceased, 1 May, 1876.

HIGHGATE SCHOOL, founded by sir Roger Cholmeley, 1565.

HIGHLANDS (of Scotland), long held by semi-barbarous clans, were greatly improved by the construction of military roads by general Wade, about 1725-6; by the abolition of heritable jurisdiction of feudal rights in 1747, and by the establishment of the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1784; centenary celebrated at Edinburgh, July, 1884. See *Regiments, Crafters*.

Highland Society of London, founded 28 May, 1778. *Highland Land League* held fifth annual conference at Oban, 15 Sept. 1887.

HIGHNESS. The title of *Highness* was given to Henry VII.; and this, and sometimes *Your Grace*, was the manner of addressing Henry VIII.; but about the close of the reign of the latter, the titles of "Highness" and "Your Grace" were absorbed in that of "Majesty." Louis XIII. of France gave the title of Highness to the prince of Orange, in 1644; this prince had previously only the distinction of Excellency. Louis XIV. gave the princes of Orange the title of High and Mighty Lords, 1644. *Hénault*.

HIGH PRIEST, see *Priest*.

HIGH TREASON. To regulate the trials for this crime the statute, so favourable to liberty, the 25th of Edward III., 1352, was enacted, by which two living witnesses are required; parliament having refused to sanction the sentence of death against the duke of Somerset. By the 40 Geo. III., 1800, it was enacted that where there was a trial for high treason in which the overt act was a direct attempt upon the life of the sovereign, such trial should be conducted in the same manner as in the case of an indictment for murder; see *Treason*.

The last two cases of execution for high treason:—

I. William Candell *alias* Connell, and John Smith: tried on a special commission, 6 Feb. 1812, being two of fourteen British subjects taken in the enemy's service in the Isles of France and Bourbon. Mr. Abbot, afterwards lord Tenterden and chief justice, and sir Vicary Gibbs, attorney-general, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Brougham, aft. lord Brougham, defended the prisoners. The defence was, that they had assumed the French uniform to aid their escape to England. They were hanged and beheaded on the lodge of Horsemonger-lane gaol on 16 March, 1812.

All the other convicts were pardoned, upon condition of serving in colonies beyond the seas.

II. The *Cato-street Conspirators* (which see), executed 1 May, 1820.

HIGHWAYS, see *Roads*.

HILL, ROWLAND, MEMORIAL FUND, see *Mansion House*.

HILLSBOROUGH (Down, N.E. Ireland), founded by sir A. Hill, in the reign of Charles I. Here were held two great protestant meetings in favour of the Irish church: (1.) on 30 Oct. 1834, to protest against the "appropriation clause;" (2.) 30 Oct. 1867, in consequence of a commission of inquiry into the Irish church establishment, and the agitation consequent thereon.

HIMALAYA, a range of mountains between India and Tibet. Its loftiest peak is Mount Everest, height 29,002 ft., the highest known in the world.

Mr. W. W. Graham, with two Swiss guides, ascended Mount Kabru (height 24,000 feet) and three other mountains over 19,000 feet in the Sikkim group with much difficulty, Nov. 1883.

HIMERA (Sicily). Here (in 480 B.C.) Theron and Gelon of Agrigentum defeated the Carthaginians; and at Enomus, near here, the latter defeated Agathocles of Syracuse, 311 B.C.

HINDOO ERA (see *Cal-yuga*) began 3101 B.C., or 756 before the Deluge, in 2348. The Hindoos count their months by the progress of the sun through the zodiac. The Samvat era begins 56 B.C.; the Saca era A.D. 79.

HINDOSTAN, see *India*.

HIPPODROME, a circus for horse-riding. One opened by Mr. John Whyte, near Notting-hill, London, on 29 May, 1837; was closed in 1841 by the Kensington vestry. See under *Agricultural Hall*.

HIPPOPHAGY, see *Horse*.

HIPPOPOTAMUS (Greek, *river-horse*), a native of Africa, known to, but incorrectly described by, ancient writers. Hippopotami were exhibited at Rome by Antoninus, Commodus, and others, about 138, 180, and 218. The first brought to England arrived 25 May, 1850, and was placed in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, London; (died, 11 March, 1878;) another, a female, four months old, was placed there in 1854 (died, Dec. 1882). One born here, 21 Feb. 1871, and another born 1 Jan. 1872, lived a few days only; another born 5 Nov. 1872. Two young ones born at Paris in May,

1858, and June, 1859, were killed by their mother. One born at Amsterdam, 29 July, 1865.

HISPANIA, Latin name of Spain.

HISPANIOLA, see *Hayti*.

HISTOLOGY (from *histos*, a web), the science which treats of the tissues which enter into the formation of animals and vegetables; mainly prosecuted by the aid of the microscope. Schwann, Valentin, Kölliker, Quekett, and Robin are celebrated for their researches. Professor Quekett's "Lectures on Histology" were published in 1852 and 1854. Important "Atlas of Histology," by Drs. E. Klein and E. N. Smith, published in 1880; "Elements of Histology," by Dr. E. Klein, third edition published in 1884.

HISTORY. The Bible, the Parian Chronicle, the histories of Herodotus, "the father of history," and Ctesias, and the poems of Homer, are the foundations of early *ancient* history. Later ancient history is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, 476. *Modern* history dates from the age of Charlemagne, about 800. There was not a professorship of modern history in either of our universities until the years 1724 and 1736, when Regius professorships were established by George I. and George II.—*Royal Historical Society*, London, established 1868, Earl Russell president, 1872. A commission was appointed 31 Aug. 1869, to examine historical MSS. in the possession of institutions and private families, and to publish any considered desirable. It has issued several reports, 1870, *et seq.* New commission appointed, 18 June, 1883.

HITTITES, descendants of Heth, second son of Canaan, a commercial tribe, from whom Abraham bought a grave for his wife 1860 B.C. *Gen.* xxiii. They opposed Joshua, B.C. 1451; and the Egyptians, about 1340 B.C.

The castle of Jerablus, a mound and ruins, 20 miles below Berekjik on the Euphrates; was visited by Henry Maundrell, 1699; by Dr. Pococke, 1745; and by J. H. Skene and Mr. Geo. Smith (died 1876), who agreed in considering the remains to be those of Carchemish, the ancient capital of the Hittites, captured and annexed by Sargon, king of Assyria (about 721 B.C.) when the nation was thoroughly subdued. The site had been held successively by Hittites, Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, and Arabs.

A rich harvest may be expected from its exploration. Captain C. R. Conder's discovery of a key to the language of Hittite inscriptions on bas-reliefs, gems, &c., some of which were discovered by Burchhardt, 1808, and re-discovered in 1872, announced 26 Feb. 1887; they consist of invocations, hymns, &c. to the sun, &c. His "Altaic Hieroglyphs and Hittite Inscriptions" published 1887.

HOBART TOWN or **HOBART**, a sea-port and capital of Van Diemen's Land, was founded in 1804 by col. Collins, the first lieutenant-governor, who died here in 1810. Population in 1881 21,118.

HOBHOUSE'S ACT, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 60, 1831, relates to vestries and charities.

HOCHKIRCHEN (Saxony). Here, on 14 Oct. 1758, the Prussian army, commanded by Frederick II., was surprised and defeated by the Austrians commanded by count Daun. Marshal Keith, a Scotsman in the Prussian service, was killed. The Austrian generals shed tears, and ordered his interment with military honours. A conflict between the Russians and Prussians and the French, in which the last were victorious, took place 21 May, 1813.

HOCHSTADT, a city on the Danube, in Bavaria, near which several important battles have

been fought: (1.) 20 Sept. 1703, when the Imperialists were defeated by the French and Bavarians, under marshal Villars and the elector of Bavaria. (2.) 2 (N. S. 13) Aug. 1704, called the battle of Blenheim (*which see*). (3.) 19 June, 1800, when Moreau totally defeated the Austrians, and avenged the defeat of the French at Blenheim.

HOFWYL, see *Pestalozzian System*.

HOGUE, see *La Hogue*.

HOHENLINDEN (Bavaria). Here the Austrians, commanded by archduke John, were beaten by the French and Bavarians, commanded by Moreau, 3 Dec. 1800. The peace of Lunéville followed.

HOHENSTAUFEN, see *Germany*, and *Guelphs*.

HOHENZOLLERN, the reigning family in Prussia. Its origin is referred to Thassilo, about 800, who built the castle of Hohen-zollern. In 1417, Frederick of Nuremberg, his descendant, was made elector of Brandenburg. The princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen abdicated in favour of the king of Prussia, 7 Dec. 1849. Charles, son of Charles Anthony, the prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was elected prince of Roumania, 20 April, 1866 (see *Danubian Principalities*.) His brother Leopold, nominated candidate for the throne of Spain, withdrew July, 1870; their father Charles Anthony died 2 June, 1885. See *Brandenburg*, and *Prussia*.

HOLBEIN SOCIETY, for obtaining photographic representations of ancient wood engravings, established in 1868, sir William Stirling Maxwell president.

HOLBORN (Holeborne, in Domesday book), said to be identical with the river Fleet. Holborn-hill, in the time of Stow, 1600, was termed "heavy-hill." Gerard, the herbalist, speaks of his "house in Holborne," 1597. The *Holborn-theatre* was opened by Mr. Sefton Parry, 6 Oct. 1866, with "Flying Scud," a new piece, by Mr. Dion Boucicault. The *Holborn amphitheatre* was opened 25 May, 1867. The Holborn valley viaduct, founded by Mr. F. H. Fry, 3 June, 1867 (Mr. William Haywood, chief engineer), was opened for foot-passengers 14 Oct., and inaugurated by the queen, 6 Nov. 1869. "Middle-row" was pulled down in 1867. Western Approach-street opened 25 June, 1868. The statue of prince Albert uncovered by the prince of Wales, 9 Jan. 1874. Holborn town-hall opened by the lord mayor, 18 Dec. 1879.

HOLIDAYS, see *Bank Holidays*.

HOLLAND (*Hollow land*, or, some say, *Wooded land*), a kingdom, N.W. Europe, the chief part of the northern Netherlands, composed of land rescued from the sea, and defended by immense dykes. It was inhabited by the Batavi in the time of Caesar, who made a league with them. It became part of Gallia Belgica, and afterwards of the kingdom of Austrasia. From the 10th to the 15th century it was governed by counts under the German emperors. In 1861, the population of the kingdom in Europe was 3,521,416; of the colonies, 18,175,910; of both in 1863, 21,805,607; 1876, 3,865,459; colonies, about 25,110,000; 1879, kingdom, 4,012,693; 1887, 4,450,870.

The parties termed *Hooks*, (followers of Margaret, countess of Holland,) and *Cod-fish*, (supporters of her son William, who endeavoured to supplant her,) create a civil war, which lasts many years. 1347 Holland united to Hainault, 1299; and Brabant. 1416

Annexed to Burgundy by duke Philip, who wrests it from his niece Jaqueline, of Holland, daughter of the last count . . . 1436
 Annexed to Austria through marriage of Mary of Burgundy with archduke Maximilian . . . 1477
 Government of Philip of Austria . . . 1495
 Of Margaret of Austria and Charles V. . . 1506
 Of Philip II. . . 1555
 Philip II. establishes the Inquisition; the Hollanders having zealously embraced the reformed doctrines; the Confederacy of Gueux (Beggars) formed by the nobles against it . . . 1566
 Compromise of Breda presented . . . Jan. "
 Commencement of the revolt under William, prince of Orange . . . 1572
 Elizabeth of England declines the offered sovereignty, but promises help . . . 1575
 The pacification of Ghent—union of the North and south provinces . . . 1576
 The seven northern provinces contract the league of Utrecht . . . 1579
 And declare their independence . . . 29 Sept. 1580
 Assassination of William of Orange . . . 10 July, 1584
 The ten southern provinces conquered by the prince of Parma . . . 1585
 The provinces solicit help from England and France; expedition of the earl of Leicester; English and Dutch disagree . . . 1585-7
 Battle of Zutphen—sir Philip Sidney mortally wounded . . . 22 Sept. 1586
 Prince Maurice appointed stadtholder . . . 1587
 Death of Philip II. His son Philip III. cedes the Netherlands to Albert of Austria, and the infant Isabella . . . 1598
 Campaigns of Maurice and Spinola . . . 1599-1604
 Maurice defeats the archduke at Nieupoort . . . 2 July, 1600
 The independence of the United Provinces recognised; truce of Antwerp for twelve years, 9 April (30 March), 1609 . . . 1610
 Batavia in Java built . . . 1610
 Fierce religious dissensions between the Arminians and Gomarists . . . 1610-19
 Maurice favours the latter and intrigues for royal power . . . 1616
 Synod of Dort; persecution of the Arminians . . . 1618-19
 Execution of the illustrious Barneveldt . . . 13 May, 1619
 Renewal of the war; Maurice saves Bergen-op-Zoom . . . 1622
 His tyrannical government; plot against him, and sixteen persons executed . . . 1623
 His death; his brother Frederick succeeds him, and annuls the persecution . . . 1625
 Manhattan, now New York, North America, founded; massacre of English at Amboyna, East Indies . . . 1624
 Victories of Van Tromp, who takes two Spanish fleets off the downs . . . 16 Sept. and 21 Oct. 1639
 Peace of Westphalia, the republic recognised by Europe . . . 1648
 War with England—naval actions—Blake defeats De Ruyter, 22 Oct.; but is surprised by Van Tromp, who takes some English ships, and sails through the channel with a broom at his mast-head . . . 29 Nov. 1652
 Indecisive sea-fights, 12-14 June; death of Van Tromp, 21 July; peace follows . . . 1653
 Victorious war with Sweden . . . 1659
 Another war with England . . . 1665
 Indecisive sea-fights, 1-4 June; victory of Monk over De Ruyter . . . 25 July, 1666
 Triple alliance of England, Holland, and Sweden against France . . . 1668
 Charles II. deserts Holland; joins France . . . 1670
 The French overrun Holland . . . 1671
 Desperate condition of the States—the populace massacre the De Witts—William III. made stadtholder . . . 1672
 The French repelled by the sluices being opened . . . "
 In decisive campaigns . . . 1673-7
 William marries princess Mary of England . . . 1677
 Peace with France (Nimeguen) . . . 1678
 William becomes king of England . . . 1689
 Sanguinary war with France . . . 1689-96
 Peace of Ryswick signed . . . 20 Sept. 1697
 Death of William . . . 8 March, 1702
 No stadtholder appointed—administration of Heinsius . . . "
 War against France and Spain; campaigns of Marlborough . . . 1702-13

Peace of Utrecht . . . 30 March, 1714
 Holland supports the empress Maria-Theresa . . . 1743-8
 William Henry hereditary stadtholder . . . 1747
 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle . . . 18 Oct. 1748
 War with England for naval supremacy—Holland loses colonies . . . 1781-3
 Civil wars in the Low Countries . . . 1787-9
 The French republicans march into Holland; the people declare in their favour . . . 1793
 Unsuccessful campaign of the duke of York . . . 1794
 The Batavian republic established in alliance with France . . . 1795
 Battle of Camperdown, Duncan signally defeats the Dutch . . . 11 Oct. 1797
 The Texel fleet, of twelve ships of the line, with thirteen Indiamen, surrenders to the British admiral, without firing a gun . . . 30 Aug. 1799
 A new constitution is given to the Batavian republic; the chief officer (R. J. Schimmelpenninck) takes the title of grand pensionary . . . 26 April, 1805
 Holland erected into a kingdom, and Louis Bonaparte, father of Napoleon III., declared king . . . 5 June, 1806
 The ill-fated Walcheren expedition . . . July, Sept. 1809
 Louis abdicates . . . 1 July, 1810
 Holland united to France . . . 9 July, "
 Restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed to its dominions . . . 17 Nov. 1813
 The prince of Orange proclaimed sovereign prince of the united Netherlands . . . 6 Dec. "
 Religious discord between Holland and the southern provinces . . . 1817, &c.
 The revolution in Belgium . . . 25 Aug. 1830
 Belgium separated from Holland . . . 12 July, 1831
 Holland makes war against Belgium . . . 3 Aug. "
 Treaty between Holland and Belgium, signed in London . . . 19 April, 1839
 Abdication of William I. . . 7-10 Oct. 1840
 Death of the ex-king William I. . . 12 Dec. 1843
 Louis Bonaparte, count de St. Leu, ex-king of Holland, dies of apoplexy at Leghorn . . . 25 July, 1846
 The king agrees to political reform, March; a new constitution granted . . . 17 April, 1848
 Death of William II. . . 17 March, 1849
 Re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy announced . . . 12 March, 1853
 General van den Bosch's scheme carried out by the society of beneficence of home colonization in east Holland for destitute persons of all sorts, started about 1815, having failed is modified; free and penal colonies constituted; (generally successful) . . . 1859
 Inundations: 40,000 acres submerged; nearly 30,000 villagers made destitute . . . Jan. and Feb. 1861
 Great fire at Enschedé, the Manchester of Holland, loss about a million pounds . . . 7 May, 1862
 The states-general pass a law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies (after 1 July, 1863) . . . 6 Aug. "
 Treaty for capitalising Scheldt dues signed . . . 12 May, 1863
 Slavery ceases in the Dutch West Indies . . . 1 July, "
 50th anniversary of deliverance from France, 17 Nov. "
 Commencement of canal to connect Amsterdam with the North sea . . . 8 March, 1865
 The government undertake a canal to connect Rotterdam with the sea . . . March, "
 Commercial treaty with France . . . 7 July, "
 New ministry (protectionist) . . . 1 June, 1866
 Correspondence with Prussia respecting the Prussian garrison in Luxemburg . . . July-Aug. "
 The lower chamber barely passes a vote of censure on the ministry respecting government of Java, &c.; the king dissolves the chamber . . . 10 Oct. "
 Alleged treaty with France respecting cession of Luxemburg (which see) . . . 22 March, 1867
 The fortifications of Luxemburg razed . . . May, 1868
 Long struggle between the ministry and the chambers, Nov. 1867-May, 1868, the ministry resign; a new ministry formed by M. de Thorbecke, June, "
 International exhibition opened at Amsterdam by prince Henry . . . 15 July, 1869
 Meeting of the chambers; strict neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war to be maintained . . . 19 Sept. 1870
 Cession of Dutch possessions in Guinea to Great Britain, voted . . . 7 July, 1871
 Tercentenary celebration of the commencement of Dutch independence by the capture of Briel . . . 1 April, 1872
 Death of de Thorbecke, a great statesman . . . 4 June, "
 A new ministry formed by Devries . . . 29 June, "

- Discussions respecting the war against the Sultan of Aclm in Sumatra (*which see*) . . . April, 1873
 New port at Flushing opened by the king . . . 8 Sept. "
 Expedition against the Achinese (*see Sumatra*) embarks . . . Dec. "
 New ministry, under Dr. Heemskirk . . . 28 July, 1874
 New penal code issued . . . Aug. 1875
 Tercentenary of Pacification of Ghent celebrated, Sept. 1876
 Canal between North sea and Amsterdam, passed by a monitor (*see* 1865) 4 Oct.; inaugurated by the king . . . 1 Nov. "
 New ministry; president, baron Kaj-pelfine van de Coppello . . . 3 Nov. 1877
 Marriage of prince Henry, the king's brother, to princess Marie Elizabeth of Prussia . . . 24 Aug. 1878
 Death of prince Henry, the king's brother, aged 58: 13 Jan. 1879
 New cabinet, under M. Van Lynden . . . 19 Aug. "
 The king and queen visit England . . . 26 April, 1882
 Commercial treaty with France rejected by the chamber; the ministry resign . . . 9 May, "
 Resignation of baron van Lynden and his cabinet . . . 1 Mareh, 1883
 New ministry under Dr. Heemskerk (interior) 22 April, "
 International exhibition at Amsterdam opened by the king . . . 1 May, "
 Committee for revision of the constitution appointed 12 May, "
 The king and queen of Belgium warmly received at Amsterdam, &c. . . 18 Oct. *at seq.* "
 The king and queen warmly received at Brussels 20-22 May, 1884
 Death of the prince of Orange . . . 21 June, "
 The queen appointed by a congress to be regent if necessary . . . 1 Aug. "
 Resignation of the ministry, 13 April; declined by the king . . . 22 April, 1886
 The king's assent given to bill for revision of constitution, 8 Nov.; the revised constitution promulgated . . . 30 Nov. 1887
 New ministry; interior baron Mackay . . . 17 April, 1888
 Continued illness of the king; the queen nominated regent, and the duke of Nassau regent of Luxemburg, April; the king suddenly recovers; regency deferred, April; the king resumes government May, 1889
 Celebration of the 40th anniversary of the king's accession . . . 12 May, "

PRINCES OF ORANGE (*see Orange*), STADTHOLDERS.

1502. Philibert de Chalons.
 1530. René de Nassau, his nephew.
 1544. William of Nassau, styled the Great, cousin to René, recovers the principality of Orange in 1559. Nominated STADTHOLDER, 1579; killed by an assassin hired by Philip II. of Spain, 10 July, 1584.
 1584. Philip William, his son; stolen away from the university of Louvain; the Dutch would never suffer him to reside in their provinces; died 1618.
 1618. Maurice, the renowned general; became STADTHOLDER in 1584; he was a younger son of William by a second marriage.
 1625. Frederick Henry (brother) STADTHOLDER.
 1647. William II., STADTHOLDER: married Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, by whom he had a son, who succeeded in 1672.
 1650-72. John De Witt, grand pensioner; no stadtholder.
 1660. William-Henry: STADTHOLDER in 1672; married Mary, eldest daughter of James II. of England, 1677.
 1702-47. NO STADTHOLDER.
 1702. John-William, nephew of William III., loses the principality of Orange, which is annexed to France.
 1747. William-Henry becomes HEREDITARY STADTHOLDER; married princess Anne of Denmark; succeeded by his son.
 1751. William IV.; retired on the invasion of the French in 1795; died in 1806.
 1795. [Holland and Belgium united to the French republic.]

KINGS.

- 1806 Louis Bonaparte made king of HOLLAND by his brother Napoleon, 5 June, 1806; abdicated, 31 July, 1810.

1810. [Holland again united to France.]

1813. *House of Orange* restored. William-Frederick, prince of Orange (born 1772), proclaimed 6 Dec. 1813; took the oath of fidelity as sovereign prince, 30 March, 1814; assumed the style of king of the NETHERLANDS, 16 March, 1815; formally abdicated in favour of his son, 7 Oct. 1840; died 12 Dec. 1843.
 1840. William II. born 6 Dec. 1792; succeeded on his father's abdication; died 17 March, 1849, succeeded by
 1849. William III., son; born 19 Feb. 1817; married Sophia of Württemberg, 18 June, 1830. (She died, 3 June, 1877.) Married Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont, 7 Jan. 1879; issue: Wilhelmine, heiress, born 31 Aug. 1880.
 Son: William, prince of Orange, born 4 Sept. 1840; died 11 June, 1879.
 Alexander (philosopher), born 25 Aug. 1851; died 21 June, 1884.

HOLLAND, NEW, *see Australia and Australasia.*

HOLLOWAY HOSPITALS and COLLEGE. Thos. Holloway, proprietor of the popular ointment, &c., offered the government 250,000*l.* to erect, for the use of the middle classes, a Sanatorium or asylum for the insane, and hospitals for incurables and convalescents. The asylum was erected at St. Anne's Hill, Egham, near Virginia Water, 1873 *et seq.* Opened by the prince of Wales 16 June, 1885.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN, Egham. First brick laid, 12 Sept. 1879. Opened by the queen, 30 June, 1886. It includes library, reading-room, museum, and picture gallery. Estimated cost 600,000*l.*; endowment 200,000*l.* The princely buildings are in the French renaissance style, *temp.* Francis I. (1515-1547); architect, W. Crossland. There is good accommodation for 250 students. The session opened 4 Oct. 1887. Mr. Holloway gave 250,000*l.*, and promised 100,000*l.* additional for endowment. He died 26 Dec., 1883, aged 83, leaving an immense fortune, although he was exceedingly generous during his lifetime; he is said to have expended 45,000*l.* a year in advertisements.

HOLMFIRTH FLOOD. On 5 Feb. 1852, the Bilberry reservoir above Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, burst its banks, and levelled four mills and many ranges of other buildings, killing more than 90 persons, and devastating property estimated at above half a million.

HOLOPHOTE, a form of lamp in which the light is converged and directed to a particular spot to prevent collisions at sea, &c. Different kinds have been invented by Stevenson, Macdonald, Precece and others. (1889.)

HOLSTEIN AND SCHLESWIG (N.W. Germany), duchies once belonging to Denmark. The country, inhabited by Saxons, was subdued by Charlemagne in the beginning of the 9th century, and afterwards formed part of the duchy of Saxony. In 1106 or 1110, Adolphus of Schauenberg became count of Holstein: his descendants ruled till 1459, when Adolphus VII. died without issue, and the states of Holstein and Schleswig elected Christian, king of Denmark, his nephew, as their duke, through fear of his arms. In 1544, his grandson, Christian II., divided his states amongst his brothers, with the condition that the duchies should remain subject to Denmark. The eldest branch of the family reigned in Denmark till the decease of Frederick VII., 15 Nov., 1863. From a younger branch (the dukes of Holstein-Gottorp) descended through marriage, the kings of Sweden from 1751-1818, and the reigning family in Russia since 1762, when the duke, as the husband of Anne, became czar. In 1773, Catherine II. of Russia ceded Holstein-Gottorp to Denmark in exchange for Oldenburg, &c.

The duchies were occupied by the Swedes in 1813, but restored to Denmark in 1814, and on 28 May, 1831, constituent assemblies were granted to them. Since 1844 disputes have been rife between the duchies and Denmark, and in 1848 the states-general of the duchies voted their annexation to the German confederacy, in which they were supported by Prussia; war ensued, which lasted till 1850, when they submitted to Denmark. The agitation in the duchies, encouraged by Prussia, revived in 1857. The Germans in Schleswig desired it to be made a member of the German confederation, like Holstein; but both duchies demanded a local government more independent of Denmark, which changes were resisted by that power. For the events of the war of 1864, see *Denmark*. By the convention signed at Gastein (*which see*), 14 Aug. 1865, the government of Holstein was left with Austria, and that of Schleswig with Prussia. The whole of Holstein and part of Schleswig were ceded to Prussia by the treaty of Prague, signed 23 Aug. 1866. Population in 1860, 1,004,473. The 5th clause, directing North Schleswig to be given to Denmark if the people voted for it, was not acted on, although claimed; and was abrogated, Feb. 1879.

HOLY ALLIANCE was ratified at Paris, 26 Sept. 1815, between the emperors of Russia (its originator) and Austria, and the king of Prussia, by which they ostensibly bound themselves, among other things, to be governed by Christian principles in all their political transactions, with a view to perpetuating the peace they had achieved. The compact was severely censured in this country as opposed to rational liberty.

HOLY BROTHERHOOD, see *Hermandad*.

HOLY CROSS, Society of, formed in 1855, by several clergymen of the Church of England, "for deepening spiritual life in their brethren"; president, the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie. It favours auricular confession and other Romanist practices. One of its books "The Priest in Absolution" was censured by the bishops in convocation, 6 July, 1877, and caused much public excitement. See under *Winchester*.

HOLYDAYS ACT, see *Bank Holidays*.

HOLY GHOST, see *Esprit*.

HOLYHEAD, W. Anglesea. A college was established here in the 12th century. The harbour was improved by Rennie, and Holyhead was made the chief packet station for Ireland. The breakwater, erected by Rendel and Hawkshaw (1846 *et seq.*) was inaugurated by the prince of Wales, 19 Aug. 1873; and a new harbour and railway extension inaugurated by the prince, 17 June, 1880.

HOLY ISLAND, see *Lindisfarne*.

HOLY LEAGUE, see *Leagues*.

HOLY MAID OF KENT. Elizabeth Barton was incited by the Roman Catholic party to oppose the Reformation by pretending to inspirations from heaven. She foretold the speedy and violent death of Henry VIII. if he divorced Catherine of Spain, and married Anne Boleyn, and direful calamities to the nation. She and her confederates were executed at Tyburn, 5 May, 1534.

HOLYOKE, Massachusetts, U.S. A Roman Catholic church here took fire; a panic ensued; and about 80 were burnt or trampled to death, 26, 27 May, 1875.

HOLY PLACES IN PALESTINE. These places have been a source of contention between the

Greek and Latin churches for several centuries. In the reign of Francis I. they were placed under Latin monks, protected by the French government; but the Greeks from time to time obtained firmans from the Porte invalidating the rights of the Latins, who were at last (in 1757) expelled from the sacred buildings, which were committed to the care of the Greeks by a hattî-scheriff, or imperial ordinance.

The holy sepulchre partially destroyed by fire and rebuilt by the Greeks, who claim additional privileges, and cause fresh dissensions 1808

The Russian and French governments sent envoys (M. Dashkoff and M. Marcellus) to adjust the dispute; an arrangement prevented by the Greek revolution 1821

The subject again agitated, and the Porte proposed that a mixed commission should adjudicate on the rival claims. M. Titoff, the Russian envoy, acting on behalf of the Greeks, and M. Lavalette, the French envoy, on that of the Latins, took up the question very warmly 1850

A firman issued by the Porte, confirming and consolidating the rights previously granted to the Greek Christians, and declaring that the Latins had no right to claim exclusive possession of certain holy places specified, but permitting them to possess a key of the church at Bethlehem, &c., as in former times 9 March, 1852

The French government acquiesced with much dissatisfaction; but the Russian envoy still desired the key to be withheld from the Latin monks. M. D'Ozeroff made a formal declaration of the right of Russia to protect the orthodox in virtue of the treaty of Kainardji in 1774, and demanded that the firman of 9 March, 1852, should be read at Jerusalem, although it militated against his pretensions, which was accordingly done. The dispute still continued, the Porte being exposed to the attacks of both the Russian and French governments March, 1853

Prince Menschikoff arrives at Constantinople as envoy extraordinary, and in addition to the claims respecting the holy places, made demands respecting the protection of the Greek Christians in Turkey which led to the war of 1854-6. (See *Russo-Turkish War*) 28 Feb. "

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. The German empire received this title under the emperor Otho I. the great, crowned at Rome by pope John XII., 2 Feb. 962. See *Rome*, and *Germany*.

HOLY ROOD or **CROSS**. A festival instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the cross by the emperor Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem, about 615. The feast of the invention (or finding) of the Cross is on 3 May; that of the exaltation of the Cross, 14 Sept. At Boxley abbey, in Kent, was a crucifix, called the *Rood of Grace*; at the dissolution it was broken in pieces as an imposture by Hilsey, bishop of Rochester, at St. Paul's cross, London, 1536.

HOLYROOD PALACE (Edinburgh), formerly an abbey, was for several centuries the residence of the monarchs of Scotland. The abbey, of which some vestiges remain, was founded by David I. in 1128, and in the burial-place within its walls are interred several of his successors. The palace is a large quadrangular edifice of hewn stone, with a court within surrounded by piazzas. In the north-west tower is the bed-chamber which was occupied by queen Mary; and from an adjoining cabinet to it David Rizzio, her favourite, was dragged forth and murdered, 9 March, 1566. The north-west towers were built by James V., and the remaining part of the palace was added during the reign of Charles II. Mr. Pinkerton states that the palace was burnt in 1650, and rebuilt in 1659. Great improvements were made in 1857. The queen held her court here, 30 Aug. 1850.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, a Byzantine church in modern Jerusalem. Fergusson, Robinson, and others, consider the true site of the holy sepulchre to be the mosque of Omar, the "dome of the Rock." The question is still undecided. The order of the Holy Sepulchre was founded by Godfrey of Bouillon, 1099; revived by pope Alexander VI. 1496; re-organised, 1847 and 1868.

HOLY WARS, see *Crusades*.

HOLY WATER is said to have been used in churches as early as A.D. 120. *Ashe*.

HOLY WEEK, or the "Week of Indulgences," is the week before Easter. See *Passion Week*.

HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY, Gray's Inn Road; founded 1836. Governesses and teachers are trained.

HOME HOSPITALS' ASSOCIATION FOR PAYING PATIENTS, founded in July, 1877. The first home hospital, in Fitzroy-square, London, was opened 28 June, 1880. Supported by the queen, 1884. 7th annual meeting, 10 June, 1885.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, founded 1819. In 1878 it had 192 stations, and employed 187 agents and 243 lay preachers.

HOME RULE. The Home Government Association (for *Home Rule*), established in Dublin in 1870; held its first anniversary meeting, 26 June, 1871. It includes both catholics and protestants amongst its members.

Mr. Isaac Butt, a leader of the movement, elected M.P. for Limerick 20 Sept. 1871

Home rule advocated by archbishop McHale and others of the Romanist clergy in Ireland 1873

The programme of the party requiring an Irish parliament of queen, lords, and commons, and other powers, published 25 Oct. "

A conference at the Rotondo, Dublin, reported a failure 18-21 Nov. "

A motion in the commons in favour of home rule defeated (314 to 52) 20 March 1874

Mr. I. Butt's motion for a committee on the subject, 30 June; was negatived (458 to 61), 2, 3 July, 1875
again (291 to 61), 30 June, 1 July, 1876; again (417 to 67) 24 April, 1877

Stormy convention at Dublin, Mr. Butt, chairman, 21, 22 Aug. "

The home rule party in the house of commons very obstructive (see *Parliament*) "

Meeting of home rule M.P.'s at Dublin; Mr. Butt still leader 9 Oct. "

He virtually gives in to the obstructionists, Jan.; resigns April, 1878

Meeting at Dublin, 14 Oct.; continued dissensions between moderate party (Mr. Butt and others) and obstructives (Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell and others) Oct.-Nov. "

Death of Mr. Butt, 5 May; succeeded as leader by Mr. Wm. Shaw 1879

Mr. Parnell proposes election of a convention to meet at Dublin, 11 Sept.; this is opposed by Mr. W. Shaw, Mitchell Henry, and others Sept. "

Meeting at Dublin; pronounced opposition to British government 20, 21 Jan. 1880

About 65 home rulers in the new parliament, under Mr. Shaw and Mr. Parnell April, "

Mr. Parnell chosen by 45 as parliamentary chairman 17 May, "

31 home rulers voted with the government; 16 with Mr. Parnell 13 July, "

Home rule convention at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 9 Aug. "

Meeting at Dublin; Mr. Justin McCarthy appointed vice-president; resolution to resist coercion in Ireland adopted 27 Dec. "

Trial of Mr. Parnell and others at Dublin (see *Trials*) 28 Dec., 1880-25 Jan. 1881

Strong manifesto of Mr. Parnell; a counter one by Mr. Shaw Feb. "

Home rule agitation revived; meeting at Dublin 8 Nov. "

Mr. Shaw, opposed to the separatists, secedes from the party about 3 Dec. 1881
Home rule movement in Scotland; first annual meeting of the burgh convention at Edinburgh propose a representative assembly to legislate on Scotch affairs, subject to the approval of parliament 4 April, 1882

The home rule league (closing meeting, 24 Nov. 1882) merged into Irish national league; first meeting 7 Feb. 1883

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, an eminent nationalist died 17 Oct. 1884

Mr. Parnell and 85 followers elected for parliament Dec. 1885, again, July 1886

For Mr. Gladstone's Irish government bill see *Ireland* 8 April, "

British home rule association started in London, 10 Feb.; United kingdom home rule league formed 23 July, these two combined as the home rule union, about 1 Dec. "

(See *Ireland* and *Parliament*.)

HOME SECRETARY, see *Secretaries*, and all the administrations under the name of their premier. New Home Office, Westminster, occupied 6 Aug. 1875.

"**HOME, SWEET HOME**." The words are attributed to John Howard Payne, an American actor, who died in 1852; the music is said to be Sicilian, but it is probably by sir Henry Bishop, who introduced the song into Clari, or the Maid of Milan, in 1823.

HOMER'S ILIAD AND ODYSSEY, the earliest and most perfect epic poems in the world. The first begins with the wrath of Achilles, and ends with the funeral of Hector; the second recounts the voyages and adventures of Ulysses, after the destruction of Troy. Various dates are assigned to these works, from 962 to 915 B.C. Among the thousands of volumes burnt at Constantinople, A.D. 477, are said to have been the works of Homer, written in golden letters on the great gut of a dragon, 120 feet long.

F. A. Wolf, in his *Prolegomena*, in 1795, argued that the Homeric poems were composed of independent epic songs, collected and arranged by Peisistratus about 550 B.C. This theory occasioned much controversy.

The first English version of the *Iliad*, by Arthur Hall, appeared in 1581. The present text is attributed to the time of Pericles, who died B.C. 429. The most celebrated versions of Homer's works are Chapman's, 1616; Hobbes', 1675; Pope's, 1715-25; Cowper's, 1791. The translation of the *Iliad* by the earl of Derby (1864) is much commended.

HOMICIDE was tried at Athens by the Areopagites, 1507 B.C. He that killed another at any public exercise of skill, or who killed another that lay hid to do a person mischief of a grievous nature, was not deemed guilty. He who killed a man taken with another's wife, sister, daughter, or concubine, or killed a man who, without just grounds, assaulted another violently, was not deemed a homicide. Among the Jews, wilful murder was capital; but for chance-medley the offender was to flee to one of the cities of refuge, and there continue till the death of the high-priest, 1451 B.C. (*Num. xxxv.*). 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 (1828), distinguishes between justifiable homicide and homicide in its various degrees of guilt, and circumstances of provocation and wilfulness; see *Murder*.

Animals have been tried and punished for killing human beings. A bull was hanged for homicide near the abbey of Beauprès May, 1499

HOMILDON HILL (Northumberland), where the Scots, headed by the earl of Douglas, were defeated by the Percies (among them Hotspur), 14 Sept. 1402. Douglas and the earls of Angus, Mur-

ray, Orkney, and the earl of Fife, son of the duke of Albany, and nephew of the Scottish king, with many of the nobility and gentry, were taken prisoners.

HOMILIES in early Christian times were discourses delivered by the bishop or presbyter, in a homely manner, for the common people. Charlemagne's "Homilarium" was issued 809. The Book of Homilies drawn up by abp. Crammer, and published 1547, and another prepared by an order of convocation, 1563, were ordered to be read in those churches that had not a minister able to compose proper discourses.

HOMŒOPATHY, a hypothesis promulgated in his "Organon of Medicine," 1810, and in other works, by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, of Leipsic (died 2 July, 1843), according to which every medicine has a specific power of inducing a certain diseased state of the system (*similia similibus curantur*, likes are cured by likes); and if such medicine be given to a person suffering under the disease which it has a tendency to induce, such disease disappears, because two similar diseased actions cannot simultaneously subsist in the same organ. *Brande*. Infinitesimal doses of medicine, such as the millionth of a grain of aloes, have been employed, it is said, with efficacy. The system requires the patient to regulate his diet and habits carefully. It has led to a more accurate study of the materia medica. Introduced into England, 1827. The Hahnemann hospital was opened in Bloomsbury-square, 16 Sept. 1850. "The World's Convention of Homœopathic Physicians" opened at Philadelphia, 26 June, 1876, London School of Homœopathy, founded 15 Dec. 1876. Homœopathic congress met at Liverpool, 14 Sept. 1877. Under the heading *Odium Medicum*, many controversial letters from allopaths and homœopaths appeared in the *Times*, Jan. 1883.

HOMOUSION AND HOMOIOUSION (*Greek*, same essence, and similar essence or being), terms employed with respect to the nature of the Father and the Son in the Trinity. The orthodox party adopted the former term as a party cry at the council of Nice, 325; the Arians adopted the latter at Seleucia, 359.

HOMS, Syria. Here Ibrahim Pacha and the Egyptians severely defeated the Turks, 8 July, 1832.

HONDURAS, discovered by Columbus in 1502, and conquered by the Spaniards 1523, is one of the republics of Central America; see *America*. Great Britain ceded the Bay Islands to Honduras, 28 Nov. 1859. President, general J. M. Medina, elected 1 Feb. 1864, and in 1869. Provisional president, C. Arias (Dec. 1872). P. Leiva, 1875; M. A. Soto, 29 May, 1877; general Louis Bogran, 27 Nov. 1883; re-elected, 1887. War with San Salvador, May, 1871, and May, 1872. The town of Omoa, Spanish Honduras, was bombarded by H. M. S. *Niobe*, to obtain redress for injuries to British subjects, 19 Aug. 1873. Population, 329,134 (1887).

British Honduras, Central America, was settled by English from Jamaica soon after a treaty with Spain in 1667. They were often disturbed by the Spaniards, and sometimes expelled, till 1783. Belize or Belize, the capital, is a great seat of the mahogany trade. In 1861, the population was 25,635; in 1881, 27,452. Governor, James R. Longden, 1867; Wm. W. Cairns, 1870; major Robert Miller Mundy, 1874; F. P. Barlee, 1877; Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, 1884.

HONEY-MOON. It was a custom to drink of diluted honey for thirty days, or a moon's age,

after a wedding feast, and hence arose the term *honey-moon*, of Teutonic origin. Attila the Hun drank, it is said, so freely of *hydromel* on his marriage-day, that he died of suffocation, 453.

HONG-KONG, an island off the coast of China, was taken by capt. Elliott, 23 Aug. 1839, and ceded to Great Britain, 20 Jan. 1841. Its chief town is Victoria, built in 1842, and erected into a bishopric in 1849. Sir John Bowring, governor from 1854 to 1859, was succeeded by sir Hercules Robinson: Governors, sir Rich. G. Mac-Donnell, 1865; sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, 1872; John Pope Hennessy, Nov. 1876; sir G. F. Bowen, Dec. 1882; sir G. C. Strahan, appointed Jan. 1887; died 17 Feb. 1887; sir George William des Vœux, 1887. Population 200,990 (1886).

The queen's jubilee warmly celebrated by the British and Chinese, 9, 10 Nov. 1887.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, "Evil be to him who evil thinks." It is mythically said that the countess of Salisbury, at a ball at court, happening to drop her garter, the king, Edward III., took it up, and presented it to her, with these words, which afterwards became the motto of the order of the garter; see *Garter*.

HONOUR. Temples were erected to Honour by Scipio Africanus, about 197 B.C.; and by C. Marius, about 102 B.C.—The *Legion of Honour* was created by Bonaparte in 1802.

HONVEDS, the militia of Hungary. They supported the rebellion against the emperor in 1849, but on the completion of the changes whereby the independence of Hungary was secured, in 1868, they offered a loyal address to the emperor-king.

HOOKS AND CODFISH, party names, see *Holland*, 1347.

HOOP-PETTICOAT, see *Crinoline*.

HOPS, in use in England in 1425. *Harleian MS.* Introduced from the Netherlands into England about 1524, and used in brewing; but the physicians having represented that they were unwholesome, their use was prohibited in 1528. *Anderson*. Much cultivated in Kent by Reginald Scot in the 16th century. In the year ending 5 Jan. 1853, there were 46,157½ acres under hops in England and Wales, chiefly in Herefordshire, Kent, and Worcestershire, which paid 447,144*l.* duty; the quantity yielded was 5,102,494*lbs.*, whereof 955,855*lbs.* were exported. The duty on hops was repealed in 1862, after many applications. An act for preventing fraud in the trade was passed in June, 1866.—The hop and malt exchange, Southwark, was opened in Oct. 1867.

HORATHI AND CURIATHI, see *Rome*, 669 B.C.

HORN; HORNPIPE. The horn is thought to be, next to the reed, the earliest wind instrument, and has been found among most savage nations. It was first made of horn, hence the name; afterwards of brass, with keys, for the semi-tones, in the last century.—The dance called the Hornpipe is supposed to be so named from its having been performed to the Welsh *più-corn*, that is hornpipe, about 1300. *Spencer*. Many hornpipes were composed in the 18th century. The "College hornpipe" was very popular.

HORNE TOOKE, &c. The trial of Messrs. Hardy, Tooke, Joyce, Thelwall, and others, on a charge of high treason, caused a great sensation. They were taken into custody on 20 May, 1794. Mr. Hardy was tried 29 Oct., and, after a trial of

eight days, was honourably acquitted. John Horne Tooke was tried and acquitted, 20 Nov.; and Mr. Thelwall was acquitted, 5 Dec.; the others were discharged. Acts were passed to prohibit Mr. Thelwall's political lectures in 1795.

HOROLOGY, see *Clocks*. The British Horological institute, Clerkenwell, London, established in 1858, for the benefit of watchmakers, publishes a monthly journal.

HORSE. The people of Thessaly were excellent equestrians, and probably first among the Greeks who broke them in for service in war; whence probably arose the fable that Thessaly was originally inhabited by centaurs. "Solomon had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen," 1014 B.C. 1 *Kings* iv. 26. The Greeks and Romans had some covering to secure their horses' hoofs from injury. In the 9th century horses were only shod in time of frost. Shoeing was introduced into England by William I., 1066. See *Races*.

The horse-tax was imposed in 1784. Its operation was extended, and its amount increased, in 1796; and again in 1808. The existing duty upon "horses for riding" only, in England, amounts to about 350,000*l.* per year

Annual licence duty on horses and mules, 10*s.* 6*d.* 1862
each; horse-dealers' licence, 12*l.* 10*s.* (act passed 1869)

Mr. J. S. Rarey, an American, made a great sensation in London by taming vicious and wild horses, and even a zebra from the Zoological Gardens. His system is founded on a profound study of the disposition of the animal, and on kindness. He initiated many illustrious persons in his method (on 20 March, lord Palmerston and twenty others) binding them to secrecy; from which they were released in June, when his book was reprinted in England without his consent 1858, 1859

He was engaged to instruct cavalry officers and riding masters of the army July, 1859

He gave a lecture to the London cabmen, 12 Jan. 1860; and in the same year he received a present of 20 guineas from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, May, 1860

Great annual *horse-shows* held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, began July, 1864

Horse-flesh. An establishment for the sale of it as human food was opened at Paris on 9 July, 1866, with success, and its use as food strongly advocated. About 150 persons (including sir Henry Thompson and sir John Lubbock) dined on horse-flesh at the Langham hotel, London. 6 Feb. 1868

A great Franco-Anglo-American horse, mule, and donkey banquet was held at Paris. 3 April, 1875

Subscriptions (of 100*l.* each person for five years) to improve the breed of horses, proposed by earl Calthorpe, headed by the prince of Wales, many nobles and gentlemen, the London General Omnibus Company, and others June, 1875

Horse-shoes. Goodenough's American horse-shoes, made by machinery, put on cold (patented 1860), were used by the London General Omnibus Company, Oct.-Dec. 1868. The International horse-shoe company for adopting the patent was established early in 1870

Horse epidemic ("epizootic"), from Canada, at New York, Boston, &c., caused much inconvenience, Oct. 1872

Scarcity of horses in Britain; a commission of inquiry appointed, Feb., reported (no result) Aug. 1873

[Another commission issued its report Dec. 1887. The queen's plate for races in Great Britain abolished, and the money to be devoted to the improvement of the breed of horses.]

Stud Company, to improve the breed of horses, held first annual meeting 20 Sept. 1874

Horse duty taken off 1874

British Empire Horse-supply Association, established Spring 1878

English Cart-horse Society, established, earl of Ellesmere, president 3 June "

The English Horse Society's first show at Olympia W. Kensington 15 May 1889
Horses imported 1862-1872, 79,000; 1873-1882, 197,000.

HORSE GUARDS. The regiment is said to have been instituted in the reign of Edward VI. 1550, and revived by Charles II. 1661. The first troop of Horse Grenadier Guards was raised in 1693, and was commanded by general Cholmondeley; and the second troop, commanded by lord Forbes, was raised in 1702. There was a reduction of the Horse and Grenadier Guards, and Life Guards, as now established, were raised in their room, 26 May, 1788. *Philips*. The present edifice called the Horse Guards was erected about 1758. In the front are two small arches, where horse-soldiers, in full uniform, daily mount guard. In the building was formerly the office of the commander-in-chief, now in Pall Mall.

HORSE-RACING, see *Races*.

HORTENSIAN LAW, passed by Q. Hortensius, dictator, 286 B.C., after the secession of the plebeians to the Janiculum, affirmed the legislative power granted them by previous laws in 446 and 336 B.C.

HORTICULTURE (from *hortus* and *cultura*), the art of cultivating gardens; see *Gardening*.

The (now royal) Horticultural society of London founded by sir Joseph Banks and others in 1804; incorporated, 17 April, 1809; transactions first published 1812

Planting the garden at Chiswick begun 1822

Annual exhibitions 1831

The library sold 1859

Proposal for laying out a garden for the society on the Brompton estate, belonging to the Crystal Palace Commissioners, July, 1859; received the support of the queen, nobility, &c., and Mr. Nesfield's design was adopted, May, 1860; the new gardens opened by the prince consort, who planted a *Wellingtonia gigantea* (which see) 5 June. The queen planted one 24 July 1861

Dr. John Lindley (who "raised horticulture from an empirical art to a developed science") secretary, 1822-62. died 1 Nov. 1865

The Albert memorial uncovered in the presence of the prince and princess of Wales. 10 June, 1863

An International Horticultural exhibition was opened in the gardens. 23-31 May, 1866

International horticultural exhibition opened 24 Aug. 1881

The society compelled to quit south Kensington, the greater part of the ground being required for the imperial institute. The council of the society proposes important alterations and appeals for support, 9 Dec. 1887. At the annual meeting, 14 Feb. 1888, arrangements were made for the maintenance of the society. Shows to be held at the drill hall of the London Scottish volunteers, James-street Westminster; first opened 27 March, 1888. The revival of the society reported at the meeting. 12 Feb. 1889

Horticultural societies established at Edinburgh, 1809; at Dublin 1817

HOSIERY, see *Stockings*, and *Cotton*.

HOSPITALLERS, see *Malta*.

HOSPITAL SUNDAYS are said to have begun at Birmingham, 13 Nov. 1859. Glasgow began hospital Sundays about 1844. It is said the present system of hospital Sunday began at Manchester in 1870. Near the end of 1872, it was proposed that collections for the benefit of hospitals and dispensaries in London should be annually made on one Sunday in the year at all places of worship. A committee for effecting this met at the Mansion-house, 31 Jan. 1873; and soon after, 15 June was appointed as the day for the collection.

HOSPITAL SUNDAYS IN LONDON:

1873.	15 June.	About 25,511 <i>l.</i> received on the day from about 1200 places of worship, including Jews; 1859 <i>l.</i> received afterwards (July).
		24,571 <i>l.</i> awarded to 54 hospitals; 2185 <i>l.</i> to 53 dispensaries.
1874.	14 June.	About 29,817 <i>l.</i> received.
1875.	13 June.	About 26,703 <i>l.</i> received.
1876.	18 June.	About 27,021 <i>l.</i> received.
		(23,043 <i>l.</i> awarded to 73 hospitals; 2,336 <i>l.</i> to 45 dispensaries, 9 Aug. 1876.)
1877.	17 June.	26,083 <i>l.</i> received; 25,870 <i>l.</i> distributed.
1878.	30 June.	About 24,904 <i>l.</i> received, 25 July.
1879.	15 June.	26,501 <i>l.</i> received; 24,961 <i>l.</i> distributed.
1880.	13 June.	12,000 <i>l.</i> received, 16 June; 29,000 <i>l.</i> , 5 July; 30,000 <i>l.</i> , 12 July; 30,411 <i>l.</i> , 31 Oct.; total, 30,423 <i>l.</i> , Nov.
1881.	10 June;	received up to 29 June, 25,000 <i>l.</i> ; Nov. 31,855 <i>l.</i>
1882.	11 June;	total receipts (9 Dec.) 34,146 <i>l.</i>
1883.	10 June;	26,000 <i>l.</i> ; 19 June; total, 33,935 <i>l.</i> ; 1 Dec. 39,329 <i>l.</i>
1884.	15 June;	11 July; 32,000 <i>l.</i>
1885.	14 June;	total receipts, 34,320 <i>l.</i> ; Dec.
1886.	27 June;	total receipts, 40,399 <i>l.</i> ; 30 Nov.
1887.	10 June;	total receipts, 40,607 <i>l.</i> ; 30 Nov.
1888.	10 June;	total receipts, 40,379 <i>l.</i> ; 10 Dec.
1889.	23 June.	

HOSPITAL SATURDAYS IN LONDON for workmen, began 17 Oct. 1874, the movement being greatly promoted by capt. Charles Mercier and lord Brabazon; about 6463*l.* said to have been collected:

1875.	31 July.	5,343 <i>l.</i>	1880.	4 Sept.	6,604 <i>l.</i>
1876.	2 Sept.	5,525 <i>l.</i>	1881.	3 Sept.	8,372 <i>l.</i>
1877.	1 Sept.	4,500 <i>l.</i>	1882.	2 Sept.	8,861 <i>l.</i>
1878.	7 Sept.	6,528 <i>l.</i>	1883.	1 Sept.	9,497 <i>l.</i>
1879.	6 Sept.	6,152 <i>l.</i>	1884.	6 Sept.	10,173 <i>l.</i>
1885.	18 July;	total receipts, 11,192 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ; 31 Dec.			
1886.	17 July;	total receipts, 12,213 <i>l.</i> ; 31 Dec.			
1887.	11 June;	total receipts, 11,300 <i>l.</i> ; Dec.			
1888.	14 July;	receipts, 9,069 <i>l.</i> ; 27 Oct.			
1889.	13 July.				

HOSPITALS, originally *Hospitia* for the reception of travellers. That at Jerusalem, built by the knights of St. John, 1112, was capable of receiving 2000 guests, and included an infirmary for the sick. The richly endowed "five royal hospitals" under "the pious care of the lord-mayor of London," &c., are St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, Bethlehem, and Christ's; which see, and *Infirmaries*, and *Dispensaries*. Benjamin Attwood, who gave anonymously about 250,000*l.* in cheques of 1000*l.* to hospitals, &c., died in 1874.

In 1888 there were in the metropolis 24 general and 110 special hospitals; described in Low's handbook to the charities of London.	
Royal Commission respecting hospitals for infectious diseases (lord Blachford, sir James Paget, and others) appointed	Nov. 1881
The Hospitals Association for the consideration and discussion of hospital management, &c., originated in the National Social Science Association, 1881, <i>et seq.</i> ; founded	1884
Bethlehem (oldest lunatic asylum in Europe except one at Granada) founded	1547
Cancer, Brompton	1851
Charing-cross, founded 1818; new hospital built	1831
Consumption, Brompton	1841
Dental	1858
Dreadnought ship (seaman's)	1821
Evelina (baron Rothschild's)	1869
Fever	1802
Free Royal, Gray's Inn-lane	1828
German, Dalston	1845
Great Northern, 1856; New Central at Holloway	1888
Guy's (see <i>Guy's</i>)	1721
Hahnemann (homœopathic)	1850
Idiots	1847
Incurables	1850
Jews'	1747
King's College	1839

Lock	1746
London	1740
London Ophthalmic, Royal, Finsbury	1804
London Ophthalmic, Central, Gray's Inn-road	1843
Lying-in, British	1749
" City of London	1750
" General, Lambeth	1765
" Queen Charlotte's	1752
" Queen Adelaide's	1824
Middlesex	1745
North-west London hospital, Kentish-town-road	1878
Orthopaedic	1838
Samarian Free, for women and children	1847
Small Pox	1746
St. Bartholomew's (see <i>Bartholomew</i> , St.)	1102, 1546
St. George's	1733
St. John's, Leicester Square (skin)	1863
St. Luke's (lunatics)	1751
St. Mark's	1835
St. Mary-le-bone	1871
St. Mary's, Paddington	1843
St. Thomas's (removed 1862 and 1871)	1553
Sick Children, 1851; new building opened	Nov. 1875
Temperance Hospital, opened	Oct. 1873
Throat and Ear diseases, Gray's Inn-road	March, 1874
University College	1833
Westminster	1719
Westminster Ophthalmic, Royal	1816
Women's, Soho-square	1843
Women and Children (superintended by women), Crawford-street	1866

HOST, ELEVATION OF THE, introduced into Roman Catholic worship, and prostration, said to have been enjoined about 1201. Pope Gregory IX. was the first pontiff who decreed a bell to be rung as a signal for the people to adore the host, 1228. *Rees*.

HOT BLAST, see *Blowing Machine*.

HÔTEL DE VILLE, Paris, the residence of the chief magistrate, the prefect of the Seine, was begun in 1533, and completed, after his own design, by Dominico da Cortona, 1628. Here La Fayette introduced Louis-Philippe, the citizen-king, to the people, Aug. 1830; and here the republic was proclaimed, 26 Feb. 1848. The communists, who had established themselves here, set fire to the building, 24 May, 1871, after their total defeat. The Hôtel was ordered to be rebuilt, April, 1873, and was reopened 13 July, 1882.

HÔTEL DIEU, see *Paris*, 656, 1877.

HOTEL METROPOLE, Northumberland Avenue, London, an enormous building with highly decorated suites of rooms, designed by F. & H. Francis, F. F. Sanders and others, completed May, 1885.

HOURLY. The early Egyptians divided the day and night each into twelve hours, a custom adopted by Jews or Greeks probably from the Babylonians. The day is said to have been first divided into hours from 293 B.C., when L. Papius Cursor erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus at Rome. Previously to the invention of water-clocks (*which see*) 158 B.C., the time was called at Rome by public criers. In England, the measurement of time was, in early days, uncertain: one expedient was by wax candles, three inches burning an hour, and six wax candles burning twenty-four hours, said to have been invented by Alfred, A.D. 886; see *Day*. For *Hours of Prayer*, see *Breviary*. The *Hour*, daily conservative newspaper, first appeared, 24 March, 1873; last time, 11 Aug. 1876.

HOUSE DUTY was imposed in 1695. Its rate was frequently changed till its repeal. It was re-imposed as a substitute for the window-tax, in 1851. In the year 1872-3 it produced 1,243,818*l.*; in 1875-6, 1,421,052*l.* See *Taxes*. *House League*, see *Ireland*, 1886.

HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE, after one year's residence, was introduced into parliamentary

elections for boroughs, by the reform act passed 15 Aug. 1867. Attempts have been frequently made to extend household suffrage to counties, and have failed; Mr. G. O. Trevelyan's proposal lost in the commons (287 to 173), 13 May, 1874; (268 to 166), 7 July, 1875; (264 to 165), 30 May, 1876; (276 to 220), 29 June, 1877; (271 to 219), 22-23 Feb. 1878; (291 to 226), 4 March, 1879.

HOUSELESS POOR ACT (Metropolitan) passed, 1864; made perpetual, 1865. See *Poor and Artisans*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LORDS, &c., see *Parliament, Lords, and Commons*.

HOUSING OF THE POOR ACT, passed 14 Aug. 1885; see under *Artisans*.

HOVAS, see *Madagascar*.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, instituted in 1866, under the patronage of the late lord Brougham, for the improvement of prison discipline and prevention of crime. See *Prisons*. The annual award of a Howard medal was determined on by the Statistical Society of London, Dec. 1873.

HOWARD FAMILY. John Howard, son of Margaret, the heiress of the Mowbrays, was created earl marshal and the 7th duke of Norfolk in 1483. He was slain with his master, Richard III., at Bosworth, 22 Aug. 1485. His son was restored to the earldom of Surrey in 1489; in reward for having gained the victory of Flodden, 9 Sept. 1513, he was created the 8th duke of Norfolk, in 1514. Thomas, the 10th duke, was beheaded for conspiracy against queen Elizabeth on behalf of Mary, queen of Scots, in 1572. Henry Fitzalan Howard, now the 21st duke of Norfolk, and the 15th of the Howard family, premier duke and earl of England and hereditary earl marshal, was born in 1847.

HOWARD MEDAL. One was awarded by the Statistical Society to the best essay "On the Improvements in Education during the 18th and 19th centuries," in Nov. 1879.

HOWITZER, a German piece of ordnance, ranking between a cannon and a mortar, came into use early in the 18th century.

HUASCAR, see *Peru*, 1877 and 1879.

HUBERTSBURG (Saxony). The treaty between the empress, the king of Prussia, and the elector of Bavaria, signed here, 15 Feb. 1763, ended the Seven years' war, whereby Prussia gained Silesia.

HUDDESFIELD, a manufacturing town, W. R. Yorkshire, chiefly the property of the Ramsden family. Sir John Ramsden built the town-hall, 1765. The theatre was burnt, 15th Feb. 1880; the new market hall opened, 31 March, 1880.

First Musical Festival 20-22 Oct. 1881
Fine art and industrial exhibition opened 1 July, 1883
Beaumont park opened by the duke of Albany 13 Oct. "

HUDIBRAS. The first three cantos of this political satire, by Samuel Butler, appeared in 1663; the other parts in 1664 and 1678.

HUDSON'S BAY, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1512, and re-discovered by captain Henry Hudson, when in search of a north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean, 1610, had been visited by Frobisher. The "governor and company of adventurers of England trading to Hudson's Bay," obtained a charter from Charles II. in 1670. The "fertile belt" was settled by lord Selkirk in 1812. For

these territories the bishopric of Rupert's Land was founded, 1849. The charter having expired, the chief part of the company's territories, on the proposition of earl Granville, the colonial secretary (9 March, 1869), were transferred to the Dominion of Canada for 300,000*l.*, and a right to claim a certain portion of land within fifty years, and other privileges; the company having consented to this, 9 April, 1869. A portion of the people resisted the annexation, and gen. Louis Riel proclaimed independence and seized the company's treasury, Jan. 1870. On 3 or 4 March he tried and shot Thomas Scott, a Canadian, who had escaped from his custody. Col. (afterwards lord) Wolsley conducted a Canadian expedition to the territories (now named Manitoba), and issued a proclamation to the loyal inhabitants, 23 July, saying "our mission is one of peace." Riel was unsupported and offered no resistance. The lieutenant-governor, Adams George Archibald, arrived 3 Sept. The Company had a large sale of furs in 1883. See *Manitoba*.

HUÉ, see *Tonquin*, 1883.

HUE AND CRY, the old common-law process of pursuing "with horn and with voice," from hundred to hundred, and county to county, all robbers and felons. Formerly, the *hundred* was bound to make good all loss occasioned by the robberies therein committed, unless the felon were taken; but by subsequent laws it is made answerable only for damage committed by riotous assemblies. The pursuit of a felon was aided by a description of him in the *Hue and Cry*, a gazette established for advertising felons in 1710. *Ashe*.

HUGSTETTEN, Baden; see *Railway Accidents*, 1882.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY of London, established by sir H. Austen Layard and other descendants of Huguenots, about 15 April, 1885. The society publishes historical works, 1888.

HUGUENOTS, a term (derived by some from the German *Eidgenossen*, confederates; by others from Hugues, a Genevese Calvinist) applied to the Reformed party in France, followers of Calvin. They took up arms against their persecutors in 1561. After a delusive edict of toleration, a great number were massacred at Vassy, 1 March, 1562, when the civil wars began, which lasted with some intermission till the edict of Nantes in 1598 (revoked in 1685). The massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, 24 Aug. 1572, occurred during a truce; see *Calvinists, Protestants, Bartholomew, Edict, and Camisard*. S. Smiles's "History of the Huguenots," appeared in 1867. The crypt in Canterbury cathedral, assigned to French protestants in 1550, is still used by them for divine worship.

HULL (E. Yorkshire), a rising commercial place in 1200, was named Kingston-upon-Hull in 1296 by Edward I., who purchased the town, formed the port, and granted a charter. Great fire; damage about 100,000*l.*, 15 Aug. 1864. Royal Albert dock opened by the prince of Wales, 21 July, 1869. Inauguration of the Alexandra dock, and the Hull and Barnsley railway, 23 Jan. 1883. Dr. Hillmuth appointed Suffragan Bishop of Hull (under Ripon), March, 1883. Fire at Messrs. Stead's crushing mills, about 80,000*l.* damage, 16 March, 1885. Hull returns three M.P.'s by act passed 25 June, 1885. See under *Population*.

HULSE'S FOUNDATIONS. The rev. John Hulse, who died in 1790, bequeathed his estates in Cheshire to the university of Cambridge

for the advancement of religious learning:—by the maintenance of two scholars; the payment of a prize of 40*l.* annually for a theological dissertation; the establishment of the office of Christian advocate (made a professorship of divinity, 1 Aug. 1860); and the payment of a lecturer, to be chosen annually. The first Hulsean lectures were given by the rev. Christopher Benson, in 1820.

HUMAITÁ, a strong post on the river Paraguay, fortified at a great cost with a battery of 300 cannon, by Lopez, the president of Paraguay, and believed to be impregnable, was passed by the Brazilian ironclads, 17 Feb. 1868. On the 19th, Caxias, the Brazilian general, stormed a work to the north of Humaitá, and captured many stores. Humaitá itself, after a severe siege, was abandoned, 24 July, 1868.

HUMANE SOCIETY, ROYAL (London), for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was founded in 1774, by Drs. Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, Lettsom, Hawes, and Cogan, but principally by the last three. The society has above 280 depôts supplied with apparatus. The principal one was erected in 1794, on a spot of ground given by George III. on the north side of the Serpentine river, Hyde-park. The motto of this society is appropriate—"Lateat scintillula forsan"—"a small spark may perhaps lie hid." Nearly 500 persons were relieved in 1887. See *Drowning*.

HUMANISM, a name given to the philosophical study of man's personality as distinguished from a class, especially advanced by Petrarch and other energetic advocates of the revival of the study of ancient classic literature, termed the "new learning," and ("literæ humaniores") the age of the *renaissance*, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, whereby freedom of thought and language was greatly promoted.

HUMANITARIANS, a small sect in London, founded by Mr. Kaspary, a German Jew. Their moral principles are set forth in "The Fifteen Doctrines of the Religion of God," written in 1866. These include pantheism and transmigration of souls.

HUMANITY, RELIGION OF, see *Positive Philosophy*, and *Secularism*.

HUMILIATI, a congregation of monks, said to have been formed by some Milanese nobles, who had been imprisoned by Frederick I. 1162. The order had more than ninety monasteries; but was abolished for luxury and cruelty by pope Pius V., and the houses were given to the Dominicans, Cordeliers, and other communities in 1570.

HUMMING-BIRDS. Mr. Gould's beautiful collection of the skins of these birds exhibited at the Zoological Gardens, London, in 1851, was bought with other birds for the British museum for 3000*l.*, April, 1881. His elaborate work on them in five folio volumes, with richly coloured plates, was completed in 1862.

HUNDRED, a Danish institution, was a part of a shire, so called, as is supposed, from its having been composed of a hundred families, at the time the counties were originally divided, about 897. The hundred-court is a court-baron held for all the inhabitants of a hundred instead of a manor.

HUNDRED DAYS; a term given to Napoleon's restoration, dating from his arrival in Paris, 20 March, to his departure on 29 June, 1815.

HUNDRED YEARS' WAR, in French history, commenced with the English invasion in 1337.

HUNGARY, part of the ancient Pannonia and Dacia, was subjected to the Romans about 106, and retained by them till the 3rd century, when it was seized by the Goths, who were expelled about 376 by the Huns. See *Huns*, and *Attila*. After Attila's death, in 453, the Gepidae, and in 500 the Lombards held the country. It was acquired by the Avars about 568, and retained by them till their destruction by Charlemagne in 799. About 890 the country was settled by a Scythian tribe, named Vingours or Ungri (whence the German name *Ungarn*) and the Magyars of Finnish origin. The chief of the latter, Arpad (889), was the ancestor of a line of kings (see *below*). The progress of the Magyars westward was checked by their defeat by the emperor Henry the Fowler, 934. Population of the kingdom, including Transylvania, Fiume, Croatia, and Slavonia, 31 Dec. 1887, 16,901,023. See *Austria*.

Stephen, founder of the monarchy of Hungary, embraces and establishes Christianity and subdues the Slaves, &c., receives the title of the *Apostolic King* from the pope 997

The Poles overrun Hungary 1061

Bela III. introduces the Greek civilisation 1174, &c.

Ravages of the Tartars under the sons of Genghis Khan, throughout Hungary, Bohemia, and Russia, 1241 et seq.

Golden Bull of Andrew II. granting personal rights 1222

Death of Andrew III., end of the *Arpad dynasty* 1301

Victories of Louis the Great in Bulgaria, Serbia, and Dalmatia 1344-82

He marches into Italy and avenges the murder of his brother, Andrew, king of Naples 1348

Sanguinary anarchy: Elizabeth, queen of Louis, is drowned: and King Mary, the daughter, marries Sigismund, of Brandenburg; they govern with great severity 1382

[The Hungarians had an aversion to the name of *queen*; and whenever a female succeeded to the throne, she was termed *king*.]

Sigismund's atrocious cruelties compel his subjects to invite the assistance of the Turks 1393

Battle of Nicopolis: Bajazet vanquishes Sigismund and a large army 28 Sept. 1396

Sigismund obtains the crown of Bohemia, and is elected emperor of Germany 1410

Albert of Austria succeeds to the throne of Hungary 1437

Victories of the great John Hunniades (reputed illegitimate son of Sigismund) over the Turks 1442-4

Who obtain a truce of ten years 1444

Broken by Ladislas king of Hungary (at the pope's instigation); he is defeated and slain, with the papal legate, at Varna 10 Nov. "

John Hunniades escapes; becomes regent 1444-53

Raises siege of Belgrade, 14 July; dies 10 Sept. 1456

Hungarians insult Turkish ambassadors; war ensues: Solymán II. takes Buda 1526

Disastrous battle of Mohatz (*which see*) 29 Aug. "

Hungary subject to Austria "

Peace of Vienna, granting toleration to Protestants, 23 June, 1606

John Sobieski defeats the Turks in several battles, and raises the siege of Vienna 12 Nov. 1683

The duke of Lorraine retakes Buda (*which see*) 2 Sept. 1686

Prince Louis of Baden defeats the Turks at Salenkemen 19 Aug. 1691

Prince Eugene defeats them at Zenta 11 Sept. 1697

Peace of Carlowitz 26 Jan. 1699

Pragmatic sanction, authorising female succession to the throne 1722-3

Servia and Wallachia ceded to Turkey at the peace of Belgrade 1739

The Hungarians enthusiastically support Maria-Theresa against France and Bavaria 1740

The Protestants permitted to have churches 1784

Independence of Hungary guaranteed 1790

The diet meets; Hungarian academy established 1825

The people, long discontented with the Austrian rule, break out into rebellion 11 Sept. 1848

Murder of the military governor, count Lamberg, by a mob at Pesth; the Hungarian diet appoint

a provisional government under Kossuth and Louis Batthyany, 28 Sept. ; Hungarians defeat the ban of Croatia	29 Sept. 1848
The diet denounces as traitors all who acknowledge the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary, 8 Dec.	"
The insurgents defeated by the Austrians at Szalkso, 21 Dec. ; at Mohr by the ban Jellachich, 29 Dec.	"
Buda-Pesth taken by Windischgrätz	5 Jan. 1849
Bem defeats the Austrians at Hermannstadt, 21 Jan.	"
Hungary declares itself a free state; Kossuth supreme governor	14 April, "
The Hungarians defeat the Imperialists before Gran, 18 April,	"
March of the Russian army through Galicia to assist the Austrians	1 May, "
The Austro-Russian troops defeat the Hungarians at Pered	20 June, "
Battles of Acs between the Hungarians and Austrians; former retire	2, 10 July, "
Hungarians defeat Jellachich	14 July, "
The Hungarians defeated by the Russians: Görgey retreats after three days' battle	15 July, "
Battle before Komorn, between the insurgents and the Austro-Russian army	16 July, "
Insurgents under Bem enter Moldavia, 23 July; defeated by the Russians at Schässberg	31 July, "
Utter defeat of the Hungarian army before Temeswar, by gen. Haynau	10 Aug. "
Görgey and his army surrender to the Russians, 13 Aug.	"
Kossuth, Andrássy, Bem, &c., escape to the Turkish frontiers, and are placed under protection at New Orsova (see Turkey)	21 Aug. "
Komorn surrenders to the Austrians; close of the war.	27 Sept. "
Louis Batthyany tried at Pesth, and shot; many other insurgent chiefs put to death	6 Oct. "
Amnesty granted to the Hungarian insurgents, who return home	16 Oct. "
Bem dies at Aleppo	10 Dec. 1850
The country remains in an unsettled state; many executions	1853-5
Crown of St. Stephen and royal insignia discovered and sent to Vienna	8 Sept. 1853
Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9	12 July, 1856
The emperor and empress visit Buda	4 May, 1857
During the Italian war in 1859, an insurrection in Hungary was in contemplation, and communications took place between Louis Napoleon and Kossuth; which circumstances it is said led the emperor of Austria to accede to the peace of Villafranca so suddenly, and shortly afterwards to promise many reforms and to grant more liberty to the protestants in Hungary	Aug.-Oct. 1859
Recall of archduke Albert; general Benedek appointed governor	April, 1860
Demand for restoration of the old constitution; renunciation of the Banat and Voivodina with Hungary, &c.	Oct. "
Restoration of old constitution promised	20 Oct. "
Schermerling appointed minister	13 Dec. "
National conference at Gran	Dec. "
Demand for the constitution of 1848	Jan. 1861
The emperor promulgates a new liberal constitution for the empire	26 Feb. "
Which does not satisfy the Hungarians	March, "
Hungarian diet opened	6 April, "
Meeting of the Reichsrath at Vienna: no deputies present from Hungary or Croatia	29 April, "
Count Teleki (see Austria, 1860) found dead in his bed at Pesth: intense excitement	8 May, "
The diet votes an address to the emperor, desiring restoration of the old constitution	5 July, "
The military begin to levy the taxes	July, "
Imperial rescript refusing the entire independence of Hungary, 21 July: the diet protests, 20 Aug.; and is dissolved	21 Aug. "
The archbishop of Gran, the primate, indignantly protests against the act of the imperial government	Sept.-Oct. "
Summoned to Vienna; he stands firm	25 Oct. "
The magistrates in the comitat of Pesth resign; military government established; passive resistance of the nobility	Dec. "
Amnesty declared for political offences, and cessation of prosecutions	18 Nov. 1862
Newspapers confiscated for publishing seditious speeches	29 March, 1863
The emperor visits Buda-Pesth; well received; inauguration of a new policy; the rights of Hungary to be restored	6-9 June, 1865
Imperial rescript, abolishing the representative constitution of the empire, with the view of restoring independence of Hungary, &c.	21 Sept. "
The Deak or moderate party demand restoration of the monarchy, with a responsible government, 11 Nov.	"
The emperor visits Pesth; the diet opened, 14 Dec.; Carl Szentivanyi elected president	20 Dec. "
Emperor and empress arrive at Pesth	29 Jan. 1866
Hungarian legions join the Prussian army, June: (after the peace, they were allowed to return to their allegiance)	Oct. "
Prolonged political negotiations for autonomy; Deak and national party wearied, threaten to break off	Oct. "
Hungarian diet opened by a conciliatory rescript, 19 Nov.	"
Deak's address in reply, demanding the restoration of the constitution, adopted by the diet with a large majority	15 Dec. "
Much opposition to the convocation of the Reichsrath	Jan. 1867
Restoration of the constitution of 1848; an independent ministry appointed, headed by count Julius Andrássy	17 Feb. "
The Croats protest against incorporation with Hungary	25 May, "
The emperor and empress crowned at Buda with the ancient ceremonies	8 June, "
Amnesty granted for all political offences	9 June, "
The coronation gift to the emperor of 50,000 ducats bestowed on orphans and invalids	10 June, "
Discussion between the Austrians and Hungarians respecting the division of the liability for the national debt	Aug.-Sept. "
A financial convention signed by deputations, 23 Sept.	"
Kossuth's letter to his constituents at Waitzen, censuring Deak and the moderate party	Oct. "
Deak joined by Klapka and other liberals	Nov. "
The "Nazarenes," a sect resembling Quakers, become prominent	Nov. "
Bills for financial arrangement with Austria, and for Jewish emancipation, received royal assent, 29 Dec.	"
First trial by jury of press offences; (fine and imprisonment inflicted for publishing a letter of Kossuth)	27 Feb. 1868
Kossuth (elected a member of the legislature) resigns by letter	14 April, "
A Croatian deputation accepts union with Hungary, 27 May,	"
Prince Napoleon Jerome's visit; warmly received, June,	"
Dispute respecting the apportionment of the army settled	5 Dec. "
The diet of 1865 closed with an address from the emperor	10 Dec. "
Congress of Hungarian Jews opened; Joseph Eötvös minister	14 Dec. "
Powerful counter-addresses from Andrássy and Kossuth published	Jan. 1869
Royal Hungarian guard organised	9 Feb. "
Chamber of deputies meet	22 April, "
Remains of Louis Batthyany (executed and privately buried, Oct. 1849), re-interred solemnly in the public cemetery, Pesth	9 June, 1870
Joseph Eötvös, author, patriot, and minister, died, deeply lamented, aged 58	3 Feb. 1871
Autumn military manoeuvres, near Waitzen, 22 Sept. et seq.	"
Andrássy succeeds count von Beust as foreign minister at Vienna; count Lonyay, Hungarian premier, 14 Nov.	"
The diet, after sitting three years, dissolved, 16 April, 1872	"
Elections; increased majority of the Deak or constitutional party, July; diet opened	4 Sept. "
Resignation of the count Lonyay ministry, 2 Dec.; Szlavy forms a ministry	Dec. "

- The Fiume railway partly opened . . . 24 June, 1873
 Buda-Pesth formally constituted the capital, Nov. " "
 Ministry resigns; crisis; Bitto forms a cabinet, 20 March, 1874
 Parliament closes . . . 14 Aug. " "
 Ministry resigns, 11 Feb.; coalition ministry under baron von Wenckheim formed, 26 Feb.—1 March, 1875
 Elections; greatly in favour of government July, " "
 Koloman Tisza, chief of the ministry . . . 20 Oct. " "
 Death of the constitutional patriot, Francis Deak, 28 Jan., state funeral . . . 3 Feb. 1876
 Ministerial crisis; Tisza resigns; remains in office Feb. 1877
 Projected raid into Roumania to favour the Turks checked; censured by Klapka . . . end of Sept. " "
 Miskolcz nearly destroyed by a waterspout, 30 Aug. 1878
 Resignation of Szell, finance minister, 26 Sept.; followed by that of the Tisza ministry . . . 4 Oct. " "
 Tisza ministry retained modified . . . 5 Dec. " "
 Distressing inundation at Szegedin; great loss of life and much property (see *Inundations*), 12, 13, March, and 12 Dec. 1879
 Murder of lord chief justice George von Majlath von Szekehely, about . . . 29 Mar. 1883
 Joseph Scharf and nine other Jews tried at Nyireghy-haza for alleged murder of a Christian maid, Esther Solymosi (on 1 April, 1882) . . . June, " "
 Acquitted . . . 3 Aug. " "
 Violent anti-jewish riots Pesth, Zala, Egersseg, &c. July, Aug.; martial law proclaimed . . . 29-30 Aug. " "
 Three men convicted of the murder of the chief justice . . . 6 Oct. " "
 Thirty-six Socialists arrested at Pesth; many expelled about . . . 13 Mar. 1884
 Liberal majority in the elections, about . . . 13 June, " "
 National exhibition at Buda-Pesth opened by the emperor 2 May; closed . . . 4 Nov. 1885
 Bicentenary of the recapture of Buda through the Turks celebrated . . . 2 Sept. 1886
 Panic in the Franciscan church in Radna through ignition of the altar cloth; 15 persons crushed to death . . . 12 Sept. " "
 M. Tisza declares for maintenance of the treaty of Berlin and Bulgarian independence . . . 30 Sept. " "
 Increased army estimates voted . . . 5 March, 1887
 Accident through explosion of dynamite at Jasz Bereny near Pesth; 27 persons killed . . . 5 July, " "
 Bronze statue of Francis Deak unveiled by the emperor . . . 29 Sept. " "
 Great opposition to M. Tisza's army bill; demonstration in Buda-Pesth . . . Feb. 1889

SOVEREIGNS.

997. St. Stephen, duke of Hungary (son of Geisa); established the Roman catholic religion (1000), and received from the pope the title of Apostolic King, still borne by the emperor of Austria, as king of Hungary.
 1038. Peter, the German; deposed.
 1041. Aba or Owen.
 1044. Peter, again; deposed; and his eyes put out.
 1047. Andrew I.; deposed.
 1061. Bela I.: killed by the fall of a ruinous tower.
 1064. Salamon, son of Andrew.
 1075. Geisa I. son of Bela.
 1077. Ladislav I. the Pious.
 1095. Coloman, son of Geisa.
 1114. Stephen II. named Thunder.
 1131. Bela II.: had his eyes put out.
 1141. Geisa II.: succeeded by his son.
 1161. Stephen III.: and Stephen IV. (anarchy).
 1173. Bela III.: succeeded by his son.
 1196. Emeric: succeeded by his son,
 1204. Ladislav II.; reigned six months only
 1205. Andrew II. son of Bela III.
 1235. Bela IV.
 1270. Stephen IV. (or V.) his son.
 1272. Ladislav III.: killed.
 1290. Andrew III. surnamed the Venetian, son-in-law of Rodolph of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany (last of the house of Arpad), died 1301.
 1301. Wenceslas of Bohemia, and (1305) Otho of Bavaria, who gave way to
 1309. Charobert, or Charles Robert of Anjou.
 1312. Louis I. the Great; elected king of Poland, 1370.
 1382. Mary, called *King* Mary, daughter of Louis.
 1385-6. Charles Durazzo.

1387. Mary and her consort Sigismond: the latter became king of Bohemia, and was elected emperor in 1410.
 1392. Sigismond alone (on the death of Mary).
 1437. Albert, duke of Austria, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sigismond, and obtains the thrones of Hungary, Bohemia, and Germany; dies suddenly.
 1439. Elizabeth alone: she marries
 1440. Ladislav IV. king of Poland, of which kingdom he was Ladislav VI.: slain at Varna.
 1444. [Interregnum.]
 1445. John Hunniades, regent.
 1458. Ladislav V. posthumous son of Albert: poisoned.
 1458. Matthias-Corvinus, son of Hunniades.
 1490. Ladislav VI. king of Bohemia: the emperor Maximilian laid claim to both kingdoms.
 1516. Louis II. of Hungary (I. of Bohemia): loses his life at the battle of Mohatz.
 1526. { John Zapolski, waivode of Transylvania, elected by the Hungarians, and supported by the sultan Solyman; by treaty with Ferdinand, he founds the principality of Transylvania, 1536.
 Ferdinand I. king of Bohemia, brother to the emperor Charles V.; rival kings.
 1540. Ferdinand alone: elected emperor, 1558.
 1563. Maximilian, son; emperor in 1564.
 1572. Rodolph, son; emperor in 1576.
 1608. Matthias II. brother; emperor in 1612.
 1618. Ferdinand II. cousin, emperor.
 1625. Ferdinand III. son; emperor, 1637.
 1647. Ferdinand IV. son; died in 1654, three years before his father.
 1655. Leopold I. brother: emperor, 1657.
 1687. Joseph I. son: emperor in 1705.
 1712. Charles VI. (of Germany), brother, and nominal king of Spain.
 1741. Maria-Theresa, daughter; empress; survived her consort, emperor Francis I., from 1765 until 1780; see *Germany*.
 1780. Joseph II. son, emperor in 1765; succeeded to Hungary on the death of his mother.
 1790. Leopold II. brother; emperor; succeeded by his son,
 1792. Francis I. son (Francis II. as emperor of Germany): in 1804 he became emperor of Austria only.
 1835. Ferdinand V. son: Ferdinand I. as emperor of Austria.
 1848. Francis-Joseph, emperor of Austria, nephew; succeeded on the abdication of his uncle, 2 Dec. 1848; crowned king of Hungary, 8 June, 1867. See *Austria*.

HUNGERFORD BRIDGE,* over the Thames from Hungerford-stairs to the Belvedere-road, Lambeth, opened 1 May, 1845, was taken down in July, 1862, to make way for the Charing-cross railway-bridge, and transferred to Clifton (*which see*). The market (opened in July, 1833), was removed at the same time.

HUNS, a race of warlike Asiatics, said to have conquered China, about 210 B.C., and to have been expelled therefrom about A.D. 90. They invaded Hungary, about 376, and drove out the Goths. Marching westward, under Attila, they were thoroughly beaten at Chalons by the consul Aëtius, 451; see *Attila*.

HUNTERIAN ORATION, annually at the Royal College of Surgeons, London, founded 1813.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY (surgical) established Feb. 1819; first president, sir Wm. Blizard. See *Surgeons, College of*.

HUNTING: an ancient pastime. The "Bokys

* It was 14 feet wide, and 1342 feet long; the length of the central span, between the two piers, 676 feet; the height of the two towers 55 feet above the footway, and 84 above high water; the piers were in the Italian style, with the chains passing through the attic of each. The cost of the masonry was 60,000*l.*; of the ironwork, exceeding 700 tons in weight, 17,000*l.*; of the approaches 13,000*l.*: total, 102,245*l.* Architect, I. K. Brunel.

of Hawking and Huntynge," by Dame Juliana Barnes, was printed at St. Alban's, 1486.

HUNTINGDON, see *Whitefieldites*.

HURRICANES, see *Cyclones*.

HUSSARS, Hungarian militia, provided by the landholders; instituted by Matthias Corvinus, about 1359. (Hussar is derived from *huss*, 20; and *ar*, price.) The British Hussars were enrolled in 1759.

HUSSITES. After the death of Huss,* many of his followers took up arms, in 1419, and formed a political party under John Ziska, and built the city of Tabor. He defeated the emperor Sigismond, 11 July, 1420, and a short truce followed. Ziska, blinded at the siege of Rabi, beat all the armies sent against him. He died of the plague, 18 Oct. 1424, and is said to have ordered a drum to be made of his skin to terrify his enemies even after death. Two Hussite generals, named Procopius, defeated the imperialists in 1431; and a temporary peace ensued. Divisions took place among the Hussites, and on 30 May, 1434, they were defeated, and Procopius the elder slain at Bömischohrad or Lippan. Toleration was granted by the treaty of Iglau, and Sigismond entered Prague 23 Aug. 1436. The Hussites opposed his successor, Albert of Austria, and called Casimir of Poland to the throne; but were defeated in 1438. A portion of the Hussites existed in the time of Luther, and were called "Bohemian brethren."

HUSTINGS (said to be derived from *house court*, an assembly among the Anglo-Saxons), an ancient court of London, being its supreme court of judicature, as the court of common council is of legislature. The court of *hustynge*s was granted to the city of London, to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, 1052. One was held to outlaw defaulters, 6 Dec. 1870. Winchester, Lincoln, York, &c., were also granted hustings courts.

HUTCHINSONIANS included many eminent clergy, who did not form any sect, but held the opinions of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire (1674-1737); they rejected the Newtonian system, and contended that the scriptures contain a complete system of natural philosophy. His work, "*Moses' Principia*," was published in 1724. He derived all things from the air, whence, he said, proceeded fire, light, and spirit, types of the Trinity. In 1712 he invented a time-piece for finding the longitude. He died in 1737.

HYDASPES, a river in India, where Alexander the Great defeated Porus, after a severely contested engagement; 327 B.C.

HYDE-PARK (London, W.), the ancient manor of Hyde, belonging to the abbey of Westminster, became crown property at the dissolution, 1535. It was sold by parliament in 1652; but was resumed by the king at the restoration in 1660. The Serpentine was formed 1730-33.

Colossal statue of Achilles, cast from cannon taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse,

and Waterloo, and inscribed to "Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, by their countrywomen," erected on . . . 18 June, 1822
Hyde Park corner entrance erected . . . 1828
Marble arch from Buckingham Palace set up at Cumberland Gate . . . 29 March, 1850
Crystal palace erected for the great exhibition. 1851
Disturbances in consequence of a Sunday bill having been brought before parliament by Lord Robert Grosvenor, which was eventually withdrawn.

Sundays, 24 June, and 1 and 8 July, 1855
Riotous meetings held here, on account of the high price of bread . . . Sundays 14, 21, 28 Oct.
Democratic meetings on the reform question, March, 1859
The queen reviewed 18,450 volunteers . . . 23 June, 1860
Great meeting of admirers of Garibaldi, 28 Sept.; who are violently attacked by the Irish; many persons wounded . . . 5 Oct. 1862
Public meetings in the park henceforth prohibited, 9 Oct. "

20,000 volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales, 28 May, 1864
Proposed reform meeting in the park opposed; great rioting; the palms broken down, and much damage done; fierce conflicts with the police, and many hurt . . . 23, 24 July, 1866
Peaceful reform demonstrations in the park, 6 May and 5 Aug. 1867

Regulations with restrictions on public meeting in the parks issued (afterwards modified) . . . Oct. 1872
Meeting of Fenian sympathisers in Hyde Park contrary to the regulations . . . 3 Nov. "
Odger and others prosecuted and fined . . . Nov. "
The convictions confirmed by the judges on appeal . . . 22 Jan. 1873

Great meeting on behalf of the Tichborne claimant, Dr. Kenealy and Mr. Guildford Onslow present, Easter Monday, 29 March, 1875

Great meetings for and against government policy on the eastern question . . . Sundays 24 Feb. and 10 March, 1878

Great orderly meeting to protest against arrest of Irish agitators (Killen, Daly, and Davitt) . . . 30 Nov. 1879

About 40,000 persons meet to protest against arrest of Mr. Parnell and others; Mr. O'Donnell chief speaker; little sympathy . . . 23 Oct. 1881

Mass meeting to support the London government bill . . . 13 July, 1884

Great demonstration; seven meetings of trade delegates, political clubs, &c., about 40,000, to protest against the peers' rejection of the franchise bill and to support the Gladstone Ministry . . . 21 July, "

Demonstration for abolition of house of lords; nine meetings, Sunday . . . 26 Oct. "

Great meeting of the social democratic federation, Sunday . . . 21 Feb. 1886

Great demonstration against the Irish coercion bill . . . 11 April, 1887

Jubilee entertainment of about 30,000 children of elementary schools, see *Jubilee* . . . 22 June "

Meeting of the unemployed; dispersed by the police after a fight, 18-19 Oct. 1887; orderly meetings . . . 23 Oct., and 15, 20, 27 Nov. "

Orderly demonstration to meet the released Irish M.P.s., Mr. T. D. Sullivan and Mr. E. Harrington, 13 Feb. 1888

Demonstration against proposed compensation to publicans dispossessed by local government bill, 2 June, "

Meetings to protest against the treatment of Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., and others in prison (see *Ireland*); . . . 10 Feb. 1889

HYDERABAD (S. India), the territory of the Nizam (the greatest mahometan potentate in India), who derives his authority from Azof Jah, a chief under Aurungzebe, who made him viceroy as Nizam-ool-Moolk, regulator of the state. He died in 1748.

Civil war between his descendants ensues . . . 1748-65
Nizam Ali dethroned his brother, 1761; ravaged the Carnatic, 1765; made a treaty with the East India Company, 1766; he joined Hyder Ali; left him, 1768; acquired part of Tipu Sultan's terri

* The clergy having instigated the pope to issue a bull against heretics, John Huss (born in Bohemia in 1373), a zealous preacher of the Reformation, was cited to appear before a council of divines at Constance, the emperor Sigismond sending him a safe-conduct. He presented himself accordingly, but was thrown into prison, and after some months' confinement was adjudged to be burned alive, which he endured with resignation, 6 or 7 July, 1415. Jerome of Prague, his intimate friend, who came to this council to support and second him, also suffered death by fire, 30 May, 1416, although he also had a safe-conduct.

tories; and became feudatory of the British empire, 1799, *et seq.*; died 1802
 One of his successors, Secunder Jah, ruled feebly; died, succeeded by an illegitimate son 1829
 The Nizam died, leaving his young son in charge of Salar Jung; enjoining him to support the British during the mutiny, which he did faithfully 1857-8
 Sir Salar Jung made K.C.S.I.; visits Europe; presented to the Queen, 29 June; returned to Bombay, 24 Aug. 1876; died 8 Feb. 1883
 The young Nizam Mir Mahbub Ali (aged 18) installed at Hyderabad by the viceroy of India, the marquis of Ripon 5 Feb. 1884
 The Nizam in a letter to lord Dufferin, the viceroy, makes an offer to present 20 lakhs of rupees for three years, total 600,000*l.*, for the defence of the N.W. Indian territories, Sept.; acknowledged with thanks by the viceroy, announced 10 Oct.; and by the queen, about 26 Oct. 1887; the offer with others declined (see *India*) 18 Nov. 1888

HYDRAULIC PRESS, see under *Hydrostatics*.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID or **CHLORHYDRIC ACID**, the only known compound of chlorine and hydrogen, was discovered by Dr. Priestley, 1772; its constitution determined by Davy, 1810. It is also called muriatic acid and spirit of salt; see under *Alkalies*.

HYDROGEN (from *hydōr*, water). Paracelsus observed a gas rise from a solution of iron in oil of vitriol, about 1500; Turquet de Mayerne discovered its inflammability, 1656; as did Boyle, 1672; Lémery noticed its detonating power, 1700. In 1766 Cavendish proved it to be an elementary body; and in 1781, he and Watt first showed that in the combination of this gas with oxygen, which takes place when it is burnt, water is produced; subsequently Lavoisier decomposed water into its elements, and gave hydrogen its present name instead of "inflammable air." One volume of oxygen combines with two volumes of hydrogen to form water. Hydrogen is never found in the free state. It was liquefied by Raoul Pictet and Caillatet, end of 1877.

HYDROGENIUM, a hypothetical metal. In a paper read before the Royal Society, 7 Jan. 1869, Mr. Thomas Graham, master of the Mint, suggested that a piece of the metal palladium, into which hydrogen had been pressed, became an "alloy of the volatile metal hydrogenium."

HYDROGRAPHY is the description of the surface waters of the earth. The first sea-chart is attributed to Henry the Navigator, in the 16th century. There is a hydrographic department in the British admiralty, by which a series of charts has been issued.

HYDROMETER, the instrument by which is measured the gravity, density, and other properties of liquids. The oldest mention of the hydrometer occurs in the 5th century, and may be found in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia; but it is not improbable that Archimedes was the inventor of it, though no proofs of it are to be found. *Beckmann*. Archimedes was killed in 212 B.C., and Hypatia was torn to pieces at Alexandria, A.D. 415. Robert Boyle described a hydrometer in 1675; Baumé's (1762) and Sykes', about 1818, have been much employed. Modifications of the apparatus have been invented.

HYDROPATHY, a term applied to the treatment of diseases by cold water, practised by Hippocrates in the 4th century B.C., by the Arabs in the 10th century A.D., and revived by Dr. Currie in 1797. A system was suggested in 1825 by Vincenz Priessnitz, of Grafenber, in Austrian Silesia. The

rational part of the doctrine was understood and maintained by Dr. Sydenham, before 1689. Priessnitz died 26 Nov. 1851.

A grand hydropathic establishment at Bushey, Heris, opened, 13 Feb. 1883. Many others exist throughout the kingdom.

HYDROPHOBIA, in man, rabies in animals, M. Pasteur announced his discovery of a method of checking this disease, analogous to vaccination.

He operates on monkeys and other animals successfully, May, on dogs, Aug. 1884; on 40 persons 14 Dec. 1885. An international hospital, afterwards termed the Pasteur institute, founded (40,000*l.* subscribed) May, 1886; opened by president Carnot, 14 Nov. 1888. Out of 726 cases treated, 4 deaths reported 12 April, 1886; 1673 persons treated, 1 May, 1883, to 1 May, 1889. The principle much opposed 1886-7. A British commission for inquiry (sir James Paget, Dr. Burdon Sanderson, and others) appointed 12 April, 1886; visits Paris, and reports confidence in M. Pasteur's treatment, 27 June, 1887. M. Pasteur proposes and verifies other applications of his principles, 1887-8. The book, "M. Pasteur, Histoire d'un Savant," was published in 1883; and an English translation by lady Claud Hamilton in 1885

HYDROSTATICS, &c., were probably first studied in the Alexandrian school about 300 B.C.

Pressure of fluids discovered by Archimedes, about B.C. 250

The forcing pump and air fountain invented by Hero about 120

Water mills were known about A.D. 1

The science revived by Galileo, Castelli, Torricelli, and Pascal (who suggested the principle of the hydraulic press) 17th century

The theory of rivers scientifically understood in 1697

The correct theory of fluids and oscillation of waves explained by Newton 1714

A scientific form was given to hydro-dynamics, by Bernoulli 1738

Joseph Bramah's *hydrostatic or hydraulic press* patented first in 1785

Sir Wm. Armstrong's *hydraulic crane* patented 1846

John Crowther's 1825

Dr. Emil Fleischer's *Hydromotor* successfully applied to the propulsion of ships on the Elbe, near Dresden 11 Oct. 1883

HYGIEIOPOLIS (city of health), planned by Dr. B. Ward Richardson, in 1876. A company was proposed for its erection, Jan. 1877. No result.

HYGIENE (*Hygeia*, goddess of health), see *Life and Sanitary*.

HYGROMETER, an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. That by Saussure (who died in 1799) is most employed. It consists of a human hair boiled in caustic lye, and acts on the principle of absorption. *Brande*. Daniell's hygrometer (1820) is much esteemed. M. Crova's new hygrometer, said to be very accurate, described, June, 1882.

HYMNS. The song of Moses is the most ancient, 1491 B.C. (*Exod.* xv.) The Psalms date from about 1060 B.C. to about 444 B.C. (from David to Ezra). The hymns of the Jews were frequently accompanied by instrumental music. Paul (A.D. 64) speaks of Christians admonishing one another "in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs" (*Col.* iii. 16.) The composition of hymns for the Christian church is very ancient. The hymns of Dr. Watts (died 1784), of John Wesley (died 1791), and of his brother Charles (died 1788), are used by English churchmen and dissenters. "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," edited by rev. sir Henry Baker, first appeared in 1860.

HYPNOTISM (Greek *hypnos*, sleep) or nervous sleep, terms given by Mr. Braid (in 1843) to a sleep-like condition, produced in a person by steadily

fixing his mind on one particular object. Minor surgical operations have, it is said, been performed without pain on persons in this state. The lecture by R. Heidenhain, at Breslau 19 Jan. 1880, on "Hypnotism or Animal Magnetism" was translated by L. C. Wooldridge; and published in 1888. See *Mesmerism*.

HYPOTHEC, LAW OF, in Scotland gives landlords a preferential right to levy for rent and follow and seize crops and cattle. A bill for its abolition was brought in annually since 1874. One was read a second time 19 March, 1879, but did not pass till 24 March, 1880 (43 Viet. c. 12); which came into operation 11 Nov. 1881.

HYPSONETER, a thermometrical barometer for measuring altitudes, invented by F. J. Wollaston in 1817, much improved by Regnault, about 1847.

HYRCANIA, Asia, near the Caspian, a province subject to Persia, B.C. 334; held by Parthians, 244. It is now Mazenderan, a Persian province.

HYTHE, Kent, a cinque-port. A school of musketry was established here in 1854, under the charge of major-gen. Charles Crawford Hay. He resigned in 1867. Railway to Sandgate opened, 9 Oct. 1874.

I.

IAMBIC VERSE.

IAMBIC VERSE. Iambe, an attendant of Metanira, wife of Celeus, king of Sparta, when trying to exhilarate Ceres, while the latter was travelling over Attica in quest of her daughter Proserpine, entertained her with jokes, stories, and poetical effusions; and from her, free and satirical verses have been called *Iambics*. *Apollodorus*. Iambic verses were first written about 700 B.C., by Archilochus, who had courted Neobule, the daughter of Lycambes; but, after a promise of marriage, the father preferred another suitor, richer than the poet; whereupon Archilochus wrote so bitter a satire on the old man's avarice, that he hanged himself. *Herodotus*.

IBERIA, see *Georgia*, and *Spain*.

ICE. Galileo observed ice to be lighter than water, about 1597. See *Congelation*, where is a notice of the ice-making machines of Harrison and of Siebe. In 1841 there were sixteen companies in Boston, U.S., engaged in exporting ice, brought from Wenham lake and Fresh and Spy Ponds, about 18 miles from that city. The trade was begun by Mr. Tudor in 1806. 156,540 tons were sent from Boston alone in 1854. In New York, in 1855, 305,000 tons were stored up, of which 20,000 were for exportation. The Wenham lake company import ice largely from their ponds near Christiania, Norway, from whence 43,359 tons were shipped to Great Britain in 1865.

Regelation and other properties, exhibited by professor Faraday, in 1850, became the subject of investigation by eminent physicists of the day, especially J. D. Forbes, Dr. Tyndall, and sir William Thomson. "Ice night" or "silver thaw" in London, 22 Jan. 1867. After a severe frost came rain freezing as it fell. Many accidents occurred in consequence of the glassy pavements and roads.

ICELAND (North Sea), discovered by Norwegian chiefs, about 861; according to some accounts, it had been previously visited by a Scandinavian pirate.

Colonised by Norwegians 874
Had a republican government, and a flourishing literature, till it was subjected to Hakon, king of Norway 1264
Christianity introduced about 1000
The annual general assembly was termed *Althing*: there were four great schools, like universities, founded in the 11th century; and education was general
The great warrior, statesman, and poet, Snorri Sturluson, was murdered 22 Sept. 1241
Protestantism introduced about 1551
Thousands perished by famine through failure of the crops 1753-4
A new constitution signed by the king, 5 Jan., came into operation 1 Aug., when king Christian of Denmark visited Iceland, and the thousandth anniversary of the colonisation was celebrated at the capital, Reykjavik 1 Aug. 1874
Clesby's great Icelandic-English Dictionary, published in England 1869-73
Iceland has suffered much by volcanic eruptions, especially in 1783; and on 29 March, 1875, whole districts of pasture land were devastated.
A reported severe famine (see *Mansion House funds*).
Relief was given by prof. Magnusson to many sufferers Sumraer, 1882
Oct. ,,

IDAHO.

A large emigration of Icelanders to west Canada, 1872 *et seq.*
Agitation for home-rule; resisted by Denmark, Nov. 1835; demanded by the diet July-Aug. 1886
Death of Dr. Vigfusson, great Icelandic scholar Feb. 1889
Exhibition of Icelandic handicraft at Kensington May ,,
See *Eddas* and *Hecla*.

ICENI, a British tribe which inhabited chiefly Suffolk and Norfolk. In 61, while Suetonius Paulinus was reducing Mona (Anglesey) they marched southwards and destroyed Verulam, London, and other places, with great slaughter of the Romans; but were defeated by Suetonius near London, and their heroic queen Boadicea or Boudicea died or committed suicide.

"**ICH DIEN**," *I serve*, the motto under the plume of ostrich feathers found in the helmet of the king of Bohemia slain at the battle of Cressy, at which he served as a volunteer in the French army, 26 Aug. 1346. Edward the Black Prince, in respect to his father, Edward III., who commanded that day, though the prince won the battle, adopted the motto, which has since been borne with the feathers, by the heirs to the crown of England.

ICHOLOGY, the science of footprints, treats of the impression made in mud or sand by the animals of former ages. Dr. Duncan discovered the footprints of a tortoise in the sandstone of Annandale, in 1828; since then numerous discoveries have been made by Owen, Lyell, Huxley, and others.

ICHTHYOLOGY, the science of fish. Eminent writers are Willoughby, Ray, Valenciennes, Cuvier, Owen, Agassiz, &c. Yarrell's "British Fishes" (1836-59) is a classical work; see *Fish*.

ICONIUM (Syria). Here Paul and Barnabas preached, 38. Soliman the Seljuk founded a kingdom here in 1074, which lasted till 1307, when it was conquered by the Turks. It had been subdued by the Crusaders in 1097 and 1190; see *Konieh*.

ICONOCLASTS (image-breakers). The controversy respecting images (which had been introduced into churches for popular instruction about 300) was begun about 726, and occasioned much disturbance and loss of life in the Eastern Empire. Leo Isauricus published two edicts for demolishing images in churches in that year, and enforced them with great rigour in 736. The defenders of images were again persecuted in 752 and 761, when Constantine forbade his subjects becoming monks. The worship of images was restored by Irene in 780. This schism was the occasion of the second council of Nice, 787. Theophilus banished all the painters and statues from the Eastern Empire, 832. The Iconoclasts were finally excommunicated at the 8th general council at Constantinople, 869-870. This controversy led to the separation of the Greek and Latin churches. Many images in churches were destroyed in Scotland and the Netherlands in the 16th century, and in England during the Reformation and the civil war, 1641-8.

IDAHO, a northern "territory" of the United States of North America, was organised as such on

3 March, 1868. Capital Boisé. Population in 1880, 32,610.

IDENTISCOPE, an optical apparatus for combining two photograph portraits into one, sold in 1884. See *Composite Portraits*.

IDES (Latin *Idus*), were eight days in the Roman and church calendar, following the Nones. They were reckoned backward. In March, May, July, and October, the 8th Idus was on the 8th of the month, the 7th on the 9th, &c., the first, or Ide, being the 15th. In the other months the 8th Ide fell on the 6th, and the first on the 13th. On the Idus of March (the 15th) 44 B.C., Julius Cæsar was assassinated.

IDIOTS. About 1855 there were in England, exclusive of lunatics, pauper idiots, or idiots protected in national institutions, males, 3372; females, 3893; total, 7265; see *Lunacy*. The Idiot Asylum at Earlwood, near Reigate, Surrey, began in 1847; was chartered, 1862; additional buildings were founded by the prince of Wales, 28 June, 1869. The foundation of the Imbecile Asylum, Caterham, was laid by Dr. Brewer, M.P., 17 April, 1869. Idiots' Act passed, 1886.

IDOLS. Images are mentioned in *Gen.* xxxi. 19, 30, 1739 B.C. The Jews frequently deserted the worship of God for idols till their captivity, 588 B.C. Edict of Theodosius for the suppression of idolatry, 392. Idolatry was revived in Britain by the Saxons about 473, but it gave way in Britain, after the coming of Augustin, about 597. See *Iconoclasts*, *Week*.

IDSTEDT (N. Germany). Here the insurgent army of Holstein and Schleswig, commanded by Willisen, was defeated by the Danes, 25 July, 1850.

IDUMÆA, the country of the Edomites, the descendants of Esau, the brother of Jacob: see *Gen.* xxxvi., *Josh.* xxiv. 4.

The Edomites prevent the Israelites from passing through their country . . . B.C. 1453
They are subjugated by David . . . 1040
They revolt against Ahaziah, 892; and are severely defeated by Amaziah . . . 827
They join the Chaldeans against Judah, and are anathematised in *Psal.* cxxxvii. . . about 570
John Hyrcanus, the Maccabee, subjugates and endeavours to incorporate them with the Jews . . . 125
Herod the Great, son of Antipater an Idumean, king of Judæa . . . 40

IERNE, see *Ireland*.

IGLAU, see *Hussites*.

ILBERT BILL, see *India*, 1883.

ILDEFONSO, ST., Spain. Here was signed a treaty between France and Spain, 19 Aug. 1796; and another by which France regained Louisiana, 1 Oct. 1800.

ILLUM (Asia Minor). A city was built here by Dardanus, and called Dardania, 1480 B.C. Troy (*which see*), another city, was founded by Troas, about 1341 B.C.; and Ilus, his successor, called the country *Ilium*; see *Homer*.

ILLINOIS, a western state of North America, was settled by the French in 1749; acquired by the British, 1763; made a territory, 1809; and admitted into the Union as a state, 3 Dec. 1818. Capital, Springfield. Population 1880, 3,077,871.

By flooding of a coal mine 75 men drowned 16 Feb. 1883
Convent and school at Belleville burnt, about 27 young persons perish . . . 5-6 Jan. 1884
See *Railway Accidents*, 11 Aug. 1887.

ILLUMINATED BOOKS. The practice of adopting ornaments, drawings, and emblematical figures, and even portraits, to enrich MSS., is of great antiquity. Varro wrote the lives of 700 illustrious Romans, which he embellished with their portraits, about 70 B.C. *Plin. Nat. Hist.* Some beautiful missals and other works were printed in the 15th and 16th centuries, *et seq.* and fine imitations have lately appeared.

ILLUMINATI, heretics who sprang up in Spain, where they were called Alombrados, about 1575. After their suppression in Spain, they appeared in France. One of their leaders was friar Anthony Buchet. They professed to obtain grace and perfection by their sublime manner of prayer. A secret society bearing this name, opposed to tyranny and priestcraft, was founded at Ingoldstadt, Bavaria, by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, in May, 1776, and was suppressed in 1784-5.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the earliest publication of the kind, established by Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., first appeared on 14 May, 1842.

He purchased the *Illustrated Times*, first published 9 June, 1855, and incorporated it with the *Penny Illustrated Paper*, established by the Ingram family; first number . . . 12 Oct. 1861
Mr. Ingram and his eldest son were accidentally drowned in the *Lady Elgin* in Lake Michigan, (see *Wrecks*) 8 Sept. 1860
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, begun . . . 1874
English Illustrated Magazine begun by Macmillan Oct. 1883

ILLYRIA (now Dalmatia, Croatia, and Bosnia), after several wars (from 230 B.C.) was made a Roman province, 167 B.C. In 1809 Napoleon I. gave the name of Illyrian provinces to Carniola, Dalmatia, and other provinces, then part of the French empire, now Carinthia, Carniola, &c.

ILMENTIUM, a metal of the tantalum group, discovered by R. Herrmann, about 1847, but rejected by chemists; its claims were reasserted by him in 1867.

IMAGE WORSHIP, see *Iconoclasts*.

"IMITATION OF JESUS CHRIST" (*De Imitatione Christi*). The author of this devotional work is unknown. It has been attributed to an abbot Gersen (whose very existence is doubtful); to Jean Gerson, the celebrated chancellor of Paris; and to Thomas à Kempis, said to have been merely a compiler and editor; he died 25 July, 1471.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, see *Conception*.

IMMIGRATION into the United Kingdom first estimated in the Emigration Report for 1875. In 1870, 49,157; in 1874, 118,129; in 1875, 94,228; in 1876, 93,557; in 1877, 81,848; 1879, 53,973; 1881, 77,105; 1883, 100,503; 1884, 123,466; 1885, 113,549; 1886, 108,879; 1887, 119,013 (33,538 foreigners). Compare this with *Emigration*.

IMMORTALS (Greek, *athanatoi*), the flower of the Persian army, limited to 10,000 in number, and recruited from the nobility alone, about 500 B.C. The name was also given to the body-guard of the emperors at Constantinople in the 4th and 5th centuries.

IMPEACHMENT. The first impeachment by the commons house of parliament, and the first of a lord chancellor, Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, was in 1386. By statute 12 & 13 Will. & Mary, 1700, it was enacted that no pardon under

the great seal shall be pleaded to an impeachment by the commons in parliament.

Impeachment of Warren Hastings, 13 Feb. 1788, to 25 April, 1795; acquittal.

Impeachment of lord Melville, 9 April; acquittal, 12 June, 1806.

Inquiry into the charges of colonel Wardle against the duke of York, 27 Jan. to 20 March, 1809; acquittal.

Trial of Caroline, queen of George IV., by bill of pains and penalties, before the house of lords, commenced 16 Aug.; Mr. Brougham entered on her majesty's defence, 3 Oct.; and the last debate on the bill took place 10 Nov. 1820; see *Queen Caroline*.

Impeachment of the president; see *United States*, 1868.

IMPERIAL CHAMBER, see *Aulic Council*.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE: an act for defraying the expenses of carrying into effect an agreement for naval defence with the Australasian colonies, and providing for the defence of certain ports and coaling stations, and for making further provision for imperial defence, passed 13 Aug. 1888. See *Colonies*.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION of Great Britain and her colonies (for defence, &c.), the principle was affirmed, and a provisional committee of an association constituted at a great meeting of eminent politicians of all parties, and representatives of the colonies, held at Westminster Palace Hotel, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P. in the chair, 29 July; a league constituted 18 Nov. 1884. The electric telegraph has now brought the colonies into closer communication than Exeter and Newcastle were formerly. In 1885 many of the colonies offered military assistance in the Soudan; which was accepted.

Conference at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London; earl Rosebery, president, 1 July, 1886. The report of sir Rawson Rawson discloses great difficulties through opposing tariffs, March, 1888.

Fourth annual meeting of the League held in London 23 May, 1889.

IMPERIAL GUARD of France, was created by Napoleon from the guard of the convention, the directory, and the consulate, when he became emperor in 1804. It consisted at first of 9775 men, but was afterwards enlarged. It was subdivided in 1809 into the old and young guard. In Jan. 1814, it numbered 102,706. It was dissolved by Louis XVIII. in 1815; revived by Napoleon III. in 1854. It surrendered with Metz to the Germans 27 Oct. 1870; and was abolished by the defence government soon after. It took part in the Crimean war in 1855.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE COLONIES AND INDIA, to represent arts, manufactures, and commerce: established as a memorial of the queen's jubilee, proposed by the prince of Wales in a letter to the lord mayor of London, 13 Sept. 1886.

Preliminary meeting at the Mansion House, 27 Sept. prince of Wales's committee meet 10 Nov. 1886.

Sir Frederick Abel, organizing secretary. Nov. 1886

Issue of report recommending the constitution of the Institute at South Kensington, consisting of two sections; I. to illustrate the commercial and natural resources of the Colonies and India; II. the condition of the natural products and manufactures of the United Kingdom; with suitable accompaniments. 23-24 Dec. "

Meetings at St. James's Palace and Mansion House 12 Jan. 1887

Sir F. Abel expounded the objects of the Institute at the Royal Institution with the approbation of the prince of Wales, who was in the chair 22 April, 25,000. awarded to the Institute out of the surplus of the Colonial Exhibition of 1886. 30 April, "

Architect Mr. T. E. Colcutt; contractors John Mowlem and Co.

Munificent donations from Indian princes; the

maharajah of Jodhpore gave 10,000. June, 1887; maharajah Holkar of Indore, 100,000 rupees, Feb. 1889 Foundation stone laid by the queen; (ode by Mr. Lewis Morris, music by sir Arthur Sullivan, sung; addresses) 4 July, 1887 20,000. received from Canada 24 Aug. " Amount received or definitely promised, 400,000. Oct. "

Receipt of 310,000. exclusive of the Indian contribution, reported 2 July, 1889

Establishment of the commercial intelligence department announced. Aug. "

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT, see *Commons*, *Lords*, *Parliament*, and *Reform*.

IMPERIAL THEATRE at the Aquarium, Westminster (*which see*).

IMPERIALISM. The word was much used in 1878, to signify that which related to the welfare of the British empire as a whole, in contradistinction to that of Great Britain itself or any other separate part of the empire.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE. The vast progressive increase of our commercial intercourse with other countries is shown by our imports and exports (*which see*):—

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.			
In	1710	In	1867
£	4,753,777	£	275,183,137
1750	7,289,582	1868	294,693,608
1775	14,815,855	1869	295,400,214
1800	30,570,605	1870	303,257,493
1810	41,136,135	1871	331,015,480
1820	36,514,564	1872	373,939,577
1830	62,245,241	1876	375,154,703
1840	62,004,000	1877	394,419,682
1845	85,281,958	1878	368,770,742
1850	95,252,084	1879	362,991,875
1851	103,579,582	1880	411,229,565
1856	172,544,154	1881	397,022,489
1857	187,844,441	1882	413,019,608
1859	179,182,355	1883	426,891,579
1861	217,485,024	1884	390,018,569
1864	274,952,172	1885	370,967,955
1865	271,072,285	1886	349,863,472
1866	295,290,274	1887	362,227,564
From foreign countries.		Exports to	
1871	1875	1877	1877
£258,071,062	£289,515,606	£304,865,684	£176,593,870
From British possessions.			
£72,944,418	84,423,971	89,553,998	75,752,150

IMPOSTORS. The following are among the most extraordinary:—

Mahomet promulgated his creed, 604; see *Mahometanism*. Aldebert, a Gaul, in 743, pretended he had a letter from the Redeemer, which fell from heaven at Jerusalem; he seduced multitudes to follow him into woods and forests, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist. He was condemned by a council at Rome in 745.

Gonzalvo Martin, a Spaniard, pretended to be the angel Michael in 1369: he was burnt by the inquisition in Spain in 1366.

George David, son of a waterman at Ghent, styled himself the son of God, sent into the world to adopt children worthy of heaven: he denied the resurrection, preached in favour of a community of women, and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin; he had many followers; died at Basle, 1556, promising to rise again in three years.

Otreliet, a monk, pretended to be Demetrius the son of Ivan, czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death; he maintained that another child had been substituted in his place: he was supported by Poland; his success led the Russians to invite him to the throne, and deliver into his hands, Feodor, the reigning czar, and all his family: his imposition discovered, he was assassinated in his palace, 1606.

Sabbata Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, amused the Jews and Turks a long time at Constantinople and other places, by personating our Saviour, 1666.

Joseph Smith, see *Mormonites*.

Apparition of our Lady of Salette; the imposture ex-

posed and several persons prosecuted, April, 1846. The superstition revived and flourished, Aug. 1872. Pilgrimage of about 20,000 persons to Lourdes, in the Pyrenees, on account of alleged miracles (the virgin) was said to have appeared to two girls, 11 Feb. 1858), 6 Oct. 1872; see *France*.

Insurrection of the Mahdi, see *Soudan*, 1881 *et seq.*

An adventurer, who named himself "Comte Blanco," and "prince Louis Marie César of Bourbon, grandson of Ferdinand VII. of Spain," was recognised at Paris in 1869 by queen Isabella and others. Detected by a photographer as his son-in-law. Supported by a rich English widow. Kept a small court at Jurangon near Pau, as a king. Deposed and expelled by the police. He afterwards went to Holland and England, and died in London.

IN BRITISH HISTORY.

A man pretending to be the Messiah, and a woman assuming to be the Virgin Mary, were burnt, 1222.

Jack Cade assumed the name of Mortimer; see *Cade*, 1450. In 1487, Lambert Simnel, tutored by Richard Simon, a priest, supported by the duke of Burgundy, personated the earl of Warwick. Simnel's army was defeated by Henry VII., and he was made a scullion in the king's kitchen.

For Warbeck's imposture in 1492, see *Warbeck*.

Elizabeth Barton, styled the Holy Maid of Kent, spirited up to hinder the Reformation by pretending to inspirations from heaven, foretelling that the king would have an early and violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain and married Anne Boleyn. She and her confederates were executed at Tyburn, 21 April, 1534.

In 1553 (first year of Mary's reign, after her marriage with Philip of Spain), Elizabeth Croft, a girl 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and with a whistle made for the purpose, uttered many seditious speeches against the queen and the prince, and also against the mass and confession, for which she did penance.

William Hacket, a fanatic, personated our Saviour, and was executed for blasphemy, 1591.

Valentine Greatrix, an Irish impostor, who pretended to cure all diseases by stroking the patient: his imposture deceived the credulous, and occasioned very warm disputes in Ireland and England about 1666. Boyle and Flansted believed in him.

Dr. Titus Oates, see *Oates*.

Robert Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forged the hands of the earls of Marlborough, Salisbury, and other nobility, to a pretended association for restoring king James: the lords were imprisoned, but the imposture being detected, Young was fined 100*l.*, and put in the pillory, 1692. He was afterwards hanged for coining. Three French refugees pretend to be prophets, and raise tumults; convicted as impostors, Nov. 1707.

Mary Tofts of Godalming, by pretending she bred rabbits within her, so imposed upon many persons (among others, Mr. St. Andre, surgeon to the king), that they espoused her cause, 1726.

The Cock-lane ghost impostures by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, 1762; see *Cock-lane Ghost*.

Johanna Southcote, who proclaimed her conception of the Messiah, and had a multitude of followers; she died 27 Dec. 1814.

W. Thom, see *Thomites*.

Louis XVII., see *France*, list of sovereigns.

[See *Abstinence* and *Sugar*.]

IMPRESSIONISTES, a name given to artists who aim at producing rapid unstudied effects independent of the canons of art, such as Manet, Ducez, and others in France. In England Mr. Whistler exhibited such pictures in 1877, including moonlight scenes, &c., painted in two days, showing great sense of colour. For Mr. Ruskin's criticisms see *Trials*, 1878. The Impressionistes are also characterized as illustrators of their own times by pure art; MM. Manet, Durand, Ruel, Degas, and Renoir, are French examples; they exhibited in London in June, 1882 and since, especially in April, 1889.

IMPRESSIONMENT OF SEAMEN, affirmed by sir M. Foster to be of ancient practice. The stat. 2 Rich. II. speaks of impressment as a matter well known, 1378. The first commission for it was

issued 29 Edw. III. 1355. Pressing, either for the sea or land service, declared to be illegal by the parliament, Dec. 1641, but practised till present times. Impressment was not resorted to in the Russian war, 1854-5.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, see *Arrests*, *Debtors*, and *Ferrars' Arrest*.

IMPROPRIATION (applying ecclesiastical property to lay purposes). On the suppression of abbeys in 1539, their incomes from the great tithe were distributed among his courtiers by Henry VIII.; and their successors constitute 7597 lay impropriators.

INCAS, see *Peru*.

INCENDIARIES. The punishment for arson was death by the Saxon laws and Gothic constitutions. In the reign of Edward I. incendiaries were burnt to death. This crime was made high treason by stat. 8 Hen. VI. 1429; and was denied benefit of clergy, 21 Hen. VIII. 1528. Great incendiary fires commenced in and about Kent, in Aug. 1830; and in Suffolk and other counties since. The punishment of death was remitted, except in special cases, in 1827. The acts relating to arson were amended in 1837 and 1844.

INCEST. Marriage with very near relations, almost universally forbidden, took place in Egypt, Persia, and Greece. For recent cases see *Portugal*, 1760, 1777, and 1826; *Italy*, 1888. The table of kindred in the book of common prayer was set forth in 1563. For the Hebrew law see Leviticus, chap. xviii. 1490 B.C.

INCH. It was defined in 1824 by act of parliament, that 39.13929 inches is the length of a seconds pendulum in the latitude of London, vibrating in vacuo at the sea level, at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit; see *Candle*, and *Standard*.

INCHCAPE BELL, see *Bell Rock*.

INCLOSURE ACT, to facilitate the inclosure and improvement of commons, appointing commissioners, etc., 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118, passed 8 Aug. 1845; another act passed in 1876; see *Commons*.

INCOME TAX. In 1512, parliament granted a subsidy of two-fifteenths from the commons, and two-tenths from the clergy, to enable the king to enter on a war with France. In Dec. 1798, Mr. Pitt proposed and carried, amid great opposition, resolutions for increased taxes "as an aid for the prosecution of the war" with France.

Graduated duties on income imposed, beginning with 6*l.* per annum, by the act passed 9 Jan. 1799.

The "property tax" passed which levied a rate of 5 per cent. on all incomes above 150*l.* and lower rates on smaller incomes, 11 Aug. 1803.

Increased to 6*l.* per cent. 1805; 10 per cent., embracing the dividends at the bank, 1806.

In 1800 the tax produced 5,716,572*l.*; in 1804, 4,650,000*l.*; in 1806, 11,500,000*l.*; in 1808, 16,548,985*l.*; in 1815, 14,978,557*l.*

The tax produced from lands, houses, rentages, &c., 8,657,937*l.*; from funded and stock properties, 2,885,505*l.*; the profits and gains of trade, 3,831,081*l.*; and salaries and pensions, 1,174,456*l.* Repealed 18 March, 1816, on motion of H. Brougham.

Sir Robert Peel's bill imposing the present tax at a rate of 7*d.* in the pound (2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per cent.) per ann. (for three years) passed 22 June, 1842.

It produced about 5,350,000*l.* a-year; and led to repeal of about 12,000,000*l.* indirect taxes.

Renewed for three years, 1845; and 1848.

Large meetings assembled in Trafalgar-square, London (for the ostensible purpose of opposing the income tax);

rioting ensued, which was soon quelled, 6, 7 March, 1848.

Tax continued for one year in 1851 and 1852.

The tax of 7d. limited to seven years (till 1860); to be gradually reduced in amount; but all incomes from 100l. to 150l. made liable to 5d. in the pound for all that period: the tax also extended to Ireland, June, 1853.

In consequence of the Crimean war, the rate was doubled, 14d., 1854.

2d. (making 16d.) added to the tax on incomes above 150l., and 14d. on those between 100l. and 150l.; the former being 1s. 4d., the latter 11d. in the pound. 1855. The former assessment reduced to 7d., the latter to 5d., 1857. Both became 5d., 1858.

The former raised to 9d., the latter to 6½d.; and the tax on incomes, derived from lands, tenements, &c., raised from 3½d. to 5½d. for England, and from 2½d. to 4d. for Scotland and Ireland, July, 1859.

The assessment on incomes raised—on those above 100l. to 7d.; on those above 150l. to 10d.

The object of the increase was to provide for a deficiency occasioned by extra expenditure for defending the country, April, 1860.]

A committee to inquire into the working of the income tax appointed, 14 Feb. 1861.

Reduction of the last assessment from 7d. to 6d., and from 10d. to 9d. for three-quarters of the financial year 1861-62.

The rates of 6d. and 9d. to continue, April, 1862.

The rate of 7d. on all chargeable incomes; 3½d. on farms, &c., in England; and 2½d. in Scotland and Ireland. Incomes under 100l. a-year exempted; those above 100l. and under 200l. allowed an abatement on 60l., 8 June, 1863.

The rate of 6d. on chargeable incomes, with some exemptions and abatement, 13 May, 1864.

The rate of 4d. on chargeable incomes, with same exemptions and abatement, May, 1865; continued, 1866, and 1867.

Raised to 5d. (for year ending 1 April, 1868), to provide for Abyssinian war, Nov. 1867.

Raised to 6d. (for 1868-9), May, 1868.

Reduced to 5d. in the pound, April, 1869; to 4d., April, 1870. Raised to 6d. on account of re-organisation of army, abolishing purchase, 1871. Reduced to 4d., April, 1872.

Renewed agitation against the tax; conference at Birmingham, 22 May; at the Mansion-house, London, proposed formation of a National Anti-Income Tax League, 13 Dec. 1872.

Reduced to 3d. from 6 April, 1873; 2d., 23 April, 1874. Mr. C. Lewis's motion for reducing or abolishing the tax defeated (139-38), 3 July, 1874.

Raised to 3d.; incomes under 150l. to be exempt; 120l. of incomes under 400l. exempt, April, 1876.

Raised to 5d. (through preparations for war), April, 1878. Raised to 6d. by Mr. Gladstone, June; act passed, 12 Aug. 1880.

Reduced to 5d. by Mr. Gladstone; budget 4 April, 1881.

Raised to 6½d. for the year (in consequence of the Egyptian expedition), Aug. 1882.

Reduced to 5d. April, 1883.

Raised to 6d., 1 Dec. 1884; to 8d. 30 April, 1885; continued, April, 1886; reduced to 7d. April, 1887; land, &c., England 3½d.; Scotland and Ireland, 2½d. (act 23 May, 1887); reduced to 6d. 16 May, 1888; continued April, 1889.

PRODUCE OF THE INCOME TAX.

1842	£571,055	1870 (31 March) £10,044,000
1844	5,191,597	1871 " . . . 6,350,000
1846	5,395,391	1872 " . . . 9,084,000
1852	5,509,637	1873 " . . . 7,403,736
1855 (31 March)	10,642,621	1874 " . . . 5,641,791
1856 "	15,070,958	1875 " . . . 4,315,132
1857 "	16,089,933	1876 " . . . 4,109,000
1858 "	11,586,115	1877 " . . . 5,284,091
1859 "	6,683,587	1878 " . . . 5,820,000
1860 "	9,596,106	1879 " . . . 8,710,000
1861 "	10,923,186	1880 " . . . 9,230,000
1862 "	10,305,000	1881 " . . . 10,650,000
1863 "	10,567,000	1882 " . . . 9,945,000
1864 "	9,084,000	1883 " . . . 11,900,000
1865 "	7,958,000	1884 " . . . 10,718,000
1866 "	6,390,000	1885 " . . . 12,000,000
1867 "	5,700,000	1886 " . . . 15,160,000
1868 "	6,177,000	1887 " . . . 15,900,000
1869 "	8,618,000	1888 " . . . 14,440,000

(Estimated that 1d. in the pound yields 772,000l. a-year, 1842; 1,727,000l. 1876; 1,900,000l., 1878; 1,980,000, 1885.)

TOTAL ANNUAL VALUE OF PROPERTY AND PROFITS
ASSESSED, UNITED KINGDOM.

1868	£430,368,976
1873	513,807,284
1878	578,294,971
1882	601,450,977
1887	629,397,962

ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCOME.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873
Real property, land, &c.	53,495,000	175,280,000	6,643,000	23,068,000	11,892,000	14,647,000
Professions, trades, &c.	34,288,000	170,685,000	2,771,000	18,437,000	4,780,000	8,115,000
	87,783,000	345,965,000	9,414,000	41,505,000	16,672,000	22,762,000

INCORPORATED, see *Authors, Law*.

INCUMBENTS' RESIGNATION ACT, with provision for pensions, passed 13 July, 1871, amended 1887.

INCUMBERED ESTATES, see *Encumbered Estates*.

INCURABLES. The royal hospital for incurables, founded by Dr. Andrew Reed, at Carshalton in Surrey, in 1850, has since been removed to Putney.

British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, established 1861
National Hospital for Incurables, Oxford 1874
Home for Incurable Children, Maida-vale 1875

INDEMNITY BILL, by which the minister

of the crown or the government is relieved from the responsibility of measures adopted in extreme and urgent cases, without the previous sanction of parliament. One was passed 19 April, 1801; another to indemnify ministers against their acts during the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, was carried in the commons (principal divisions, 190 to 64); and in the lords (93 to 27), 10 March, 1818. In 1848 and 1857, bills of indemnity were passed for the suspension of the Bank Charter act by the ministry; see *Oblivion*. An indemnity bill is passed at the end of every session of parliament for persons who transgress through ignorance of the law. The practice began in 1715.

INDEPENDENCE, DECLARATION of, by United States of North America, 4 July, 1776, is annually celebrated.

INDEPENDENTS or **CONGREGATIONALISTS**, hold that each church or congregation is independent of all others in religious matters; that there is no absolute occasion for synods or councils, whose resolutions may be taken for advice, but not as decisions to be peremptorily obeyed; and that one church may advise or reprove another, but has no authority to excommunicate. Robert Brown preached these doctrines about 1585, but, after 32 imprisonments, he eventually conformed to the established church. A church was formed in London in 1593, when there were 20,000 independents. They were driven by persecution to Holland, where they formed several churches; that at Leyden was under Mr. Robinson, often regarded as the author of *Independency*. In 1616 Henry Jacobs returned to England and founded a meeting-house. Cromwell, himself an independent, obtained them toleration, in opposition to the Presbyterians. The independents published an epitome of their faith, drawn up at a conference at the Savoy, in 1658; and the congregational union of England and Wales formed in 1831, published their "declaration of faith, order, and discipline," in 1833. In 1851 they had 3244 chapels for 1,067,760 persons in England and Wales; in 1887, the congregationalists had 4,338 churches and mission stations; see *Worship*. The first independents in Scotland were the Glasites (*which see*). The first independent church in America was founded by the followers of John Robinson, at Plymouth, New England, in 1620.

Congregational Fund Board to assist poor ministers, established . . . 1695
 Congregational Board of Education, Homerton . . . 1843
 Nonconformist Bicentenary fund begun . . . 1862
 The Congregationalist Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, London, erected in memory of the ministers ejected in 1662, as a home for religious societies, was subscribed for and opened 19 Jan. 1875
 An important congregationalist synod, held in London . . . early in Oct. "
 Rev. John Waddington's "Congregational History, 1200-1854," published . . . 1869-78
 Samuel Morley, a wealthy London merchant, a liberal supporter of the independent churches, and general philanthropist, died . . . 5 Sept. 1886
 James Spicer, a man of similar character, died . . . 23 Jan. 1888

INDEXES OF PROHIBITED BOOKS.

The Index by which the reading of the Scriptures was forbidden (with certain exceptions) to the laity, was confirmed by a bull of pope Clement VIII. in 1595.

The council of Nice (325) forbade magical books. Pope Paul IV., 1555, began the "Index" published by Pius IV., 1559. The Talmud and heretical books were especially prohibited, causing much dissatisfaction. The Inquisition was engaged in the work, which was organized by the Council of Trent. The Congregation of the Index was instituted and rules laid down. The Indexes are—1. *Prohibitorius*, of books absolutely forbidden to be read; 2. *Expurgatorius*, of books not to be licensed till purged from error. Many of the works of the great authors of France, Spain, Germany, and England, are thus prohibited. On 25 June, 1864, Hugo's "Les Misérables" and other books were added to the number; and many others since.

INDEX SOCIETY, established by the librarians of various London scientific and literary institutions and societies, and literary men, to form a library of indexes, and to make indexes to rare serial works, important books, &c. 17 Dec. 1877.

INDIA or **HINDOSTAN**. The Hindoo histories ascribe their origin to a period ages before the ordinary chronologies. A race of kings is

mentioned as reigning 2300 B.C., and Buddhism is said to have been introduced 956 B.C. Several ancient nations, particularly the Aryans and Egyptians, carried on commerce with India. It was partially conquered by Darius Hystaspes, who formed an Indian satrapy, in 512 B.C., and by Alexander, 327 B.C., and subsequently the intercourse between India and the Roman empire was much increased. The authentic history of Hindostan commences with the conquest of Mahmud Ghuzni, 1004. *Rennell*. See *Secretaries, Bengal, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Oude*, for further details.* For a new route to India, see *Waghorn*.

The expansion, consolidation, and conciliation of India have been greatly effected during the reign of queen Victoria, 1837, *et seq.* 117 native states 1888.
 The religion of Brahma introduced . . . about B.C. 2000
 Buddhism introduced . . . about 956
 Invasion of Alexander . . . 327
 Irruptions of the Mahometans, under Mahmud Ghuzni, 1001-24. He captured Somnath . . . A.D. 1024
 Extinction of the house of Ghuzni, 1186; rule of the slave-kings of Delhi, 1206-1288; of the Kilghis and house of Toghlaq, 1288-1412; of the Syuds, 1412-50; of the house of Lodi . . . 1450-1526
 Pathan, or Afghan empire, founded . . . 1205
 Invasion of the Moguls under Genghis Khan, 1219; he died . . . 1227
 The Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of Timour, or Tamerlane, invade Hindostan, and take Delhi; defeat the Indian army, 1397; conquer Hindostan, and butcher 100,000 of its people . . . 1398-9
 Passage to India discovered by Vasco da Gama . . . 1497
 The first European settlement (Portuguese) established by him at Cochín (S. Coast) . . . 1502
 Albuquerque governor-general, 1508; dies at Goa, 1514
 Conquest of India completed by the sultan Baber, founder of the Mogul empire . . . 1519-26
 Reign of his son Humayun . . . 1531-56
 Reign of Akbar, greatest sovereign of Hindostan . . . 1556-1605
 The Portuguese introduce tobacco . . . 1600
 The Dutch first visit India, 1601; establish a United East India Company . . . 1602
 Tranquebar granted to the Danes . . . 1619
 Reign of Jehanghir . . . 1605-27
 Reign of Shah Jehan; golden age of the Moguls, 1627-58
 Aurungzebe dethrones his father and murders his brothers, 1658; reigns . . . 1658-1707
 French East India Company established . . . 1664
 Rise of the Mahratta power under Sevajee, 1659; he assumes royalty, 1674; dies . . . 1680
 Aurungzebe conquers Golconda, &c. . . 1687
 His prosperity wanes, 1702; dies . . . 22 Feb. 1707
 Bahadour Shah succeeds, 1707; dies . . . 1712
 Jehander Shah, 1713; dethroned and killed . . . 1718
 Accession of Mahomed Shah . . . 1719
 Independence of the Nizam of the Deccan . . . 1723
 Rise of the Mahratta families, Holkar and Scindiah 1730

* British India extends from 8° to 34° N. lat. and from 70° to 90° E. long. (exclusive of the Burmese additions), about 1,500,000 square miles. The population in 1869, 155,348,090; 1871-2 (first regular census), 190,563,048; in 1881, 252,541,210; in March, 1887 (British India), 207,754,578; under British influence, 60,382,469. In 1888, about 190,000 Hindoos, 50,000 Mahometans, 15,000,000 casteless races; rest miscellaneous. Cotton was planted in 1839, and the tea-plant in 1834. Railways (8545 miles in 1879) and the electric telegraph are being rapidly constructed, and canals for irrigation; see *Ganges Canal*. The Indian revenue in 1854-5 was 20,371,450*l*. The expenditure, 22,915,160*l*. In 1858-9: revenue, 36,050,788*l*; expenditure, 49,642,350*l*. In 1869-70: revenue, 52,942,484*l*; expenditure, 56,184,489*l*. In 1875-6, revenue, 52,515,788*l*; expenditure, 55,117,536*l*. In 1877-8, revenue 58,969,301*l*; expenditure, 66,917,000*l*; 1881-2, revenue 73,606,000*l*; expenditure, 71,113,000*l*; 1883-4, revenue, 67,274,000*l*; expenditure, 66,617,000*l*; 1886-7, revenue, 77,337,134*l* (ten rupees); expenditure, 77,158,707*l*. Exports and imports, 1837, about 21,000,000*l*; 1856, 53,000,000*l*; 1885-6, 116,000,000*l*; 1888-9, about 80,000,000*l*.

Invasion of the Persian Nadir Shah or Kouli Khan: at Delhi he orders a general massacre, and 150,000 persons perish; carries away treasure amounting to 125,000,000. sterling . . . 1739
 Mahomed Shah dies . . . 1748
 The Mogul empire now became merely nominal, independent sovereignties being formed by petty princes. In 1761, Shah Alum II. attacking the English was defeated at Patna, 15 Jan. In 1764, after the battle of Buxar, he was thrown upon the protection of the English, who established him at Allahabad. After the victory at Delhi in 1803, gen. Lake restored the aged monarch to a nominal sovereignty, which descended at his death to his son, Akbar Shah. Akbar died in 1837, and was succeeded by the last king of Delhi (his son), who received a pension of about 125,000. per annum. He joined the mutiny in 1857; was tried in 1858, and transported to Rangoon; died there, 11 Nov. 1862.]

BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

Attempt made to reach India by the north-east and north-west passages . . . 1528
 Sir Francis Drake's expedition . . . 1579
 Levant company's land expedition . . . 1589
 First commercial adventure from England . . . 1591
 First charter to the London company of merchants (see *India Company*) . . . 1600
 Factories established at Surat, &c. . . 1612
 Sir Thos. Roe, first English ambassador . . . 1615
 Madras founded, 1640; made a presidency . . . 1652
 Bombay ceded to England as part of dowry of Catherine, queen of Charles II. . . 1662
 French company established . . . 1664
 They settle at Pondicherry . . . 1668
 Calcutta purchased . . . 1698
 War between the English and French in India . . . 1746-9
 English besiege Pondicherry, the seat of the French government, without success . . . 1748
 Clive takes Arcot . . . 1751
 Peace made . . . 1754
 Severndroog and other strongholds of the pirate Angria taken . . . 11 Feb. 1756
 Capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowlah; suffocation of English in the Black hole (which see) . . . 20 June, 1756
 Calcutta retaken by Clive, 2 Jan.; he defeats the Soubah at Plassey . . . 23 June, 1757
 Fort William, the strongest fort in India, built . . . 1758
 French successful under Lally . . . 1758
 But lose nearly all their power . . . 1759
 The French under Lally defeated by sir Eyre Coote near Wandewash . . . 2 July, 1760
 Hyder Ali usurps the sovereignty of Mysore . . . 1763-4
 Conquest of Patna . . . 6 Nov. 1763
 Battle of Buxar (which see) . . . 23 Oct. 1764
 The nabob becomes subject to the English . . . 1765
 Lord Clive obtains the Dewanny by an imperial grant, which constitutes the company the receivers of the revenue of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and gives the British the virtual sovereignty of these countries . . . 12 Aug. 1765
 Treaty with Nizam Ali: the English obtain the Northern Circars . . . 12 Nov. 1766
 Hyder Ali ravages the Carnatic . . . Jan. 1769
 Frightful famine in Bengal . . . 1770
 Warren Hastings governor of Bengal . . . 13 April, 1772
 India Bill; supreme court established (see *India Bills*) . . . 1773
 Treaty with Bhootan . . . 1774
 Death of Clive; ungratefully treated . . . 1774
 Accusations commence against Warren Hastings; accused of taking a bribe from a concubine of Meer Jaffer (see *Hastings*) . . . 30 May, 1775
 Nuncomar, a Brahmin, accuses Warren Hastings of receiving bribes . . . 11 March, 1776
 Is hanged for forgery . . . 5 Aug. 1776
 [Sir Elijah Impey, the judge, was censured at the time, but afterwards vindicated]
 Pondicherry taken . . . 11 Oct. 1778
 Fortress of Gwalior taken by Popham . . . 4 Aug. 1778
 Hyder Ali overruns the Carnatic, and defeats the British, 10 Sept.; takes Arcot . . . 31 Oct. 1780
 Hyder Ali defeated by sir Eyre Coote . . . 1 July, 1781
 Warren Hastings accused of taking more bribes (see *Chunar*) . . . 19 Sept. 1782
 Bussy lands with a French detachment . . . March, 1782
 War with Hyder Ali aided by the French . . . 1782

Hyder Ali overthrown by Coote . . . 2 June, 1782
 Death of Hyder, and accession of his son, Tipoo Sahib . . . Dec. 1782
 Tipoo, who had taken Cuddalore, now takes Bednore . . . April, 1783
 Pondicherry restored to the French, and Trincomalee to the Dutch . . . 1783
 Fox's India bill thrown out . . . 1783
 Pitt's India bill establishing the board of control (which see) . . . 1784
 Ignoble peace with Tipoo . . . 11 March, 1786
 Charges against Warren Hastings . . . 1786
 His trial begun . . . 13 Feb. 1788
 War with Tipoo renewed . . . 1790
 Bangalore taken (see *Bangalore*) . . . 21 March, 1791
 Cornwallis defeats Tipoo at Arikera . . . 15 May, 1791
 Fortress of Savandroog taken . . . 21 Dec. 1791
 Definitive treaty with Tipoo; his two sons hostages . . . 19 March, 1792
 Civil and criminal courts erected . . . 1793
 Pondicherry again taken . . . 1794
 Tipoo's sons restored . . . 29 March, 1794
 First dispute with the Burmese; adjusted by general Erskine . . . 1795
 Warren Hastings acquitted . . . 23 April, 1795
 Government of lord Mornington, afterwards marquis Wellesley . . . 17 May, 1798
 Seringapatam stormed by gen. Baird; Tipoo Sahib killed, 4 May; Mysore divided . . . 22 June, 1799
 Victories of the British; the Carnatic conquered . . . 1800
 The nabob of Furruckabad cedes his territories to the English for a pension . . . 4 June, 1802
 Important treaty of Bassein (with Mahrattas) . . . 31 Dec. 1802
 Mahratta war. Victories of sir Arthur Wellesley and general Lake . . . 1803
 Wellesley's great victory at Assaye . . . 23 Sept. 1803
 Pondicherry (restored 1801) retaken . . . Dec. 1804-5
 War with Holkar . . . 1805
 Capture of Bhurtpore . . . 2 April, 1805
 Lord Wellesley superseded by the marquis Cornwallis, who dies . . . 5 Oct. 1805
 The Mahratta chief, Scindiah, defeated by the British; treaty of peace . . . 23 Nov. 1805
 Treaty of peace with Holkar . . . 24 Dec. 1806
 Sepoy mutiny at Vellore; 800 executed . . . July, 1806
 Cunoona surrenders . . . 21 Nov. 1807
 Mutiny at Seringapatam quelled . . . 23 Aug. 1809
 Act opening the trade to India . . . July, 1813
 War with Nepal . . . 1814-15
 Holkar defeated by sir T. Hisslop . . . 21 Dec. 1817
 Pindari war. English successful . . . 1817-18
 Peace with Holkar . . . 6 Jan. 1818
 Burmese war. The British take Rangoon . . . 5 May, 1824
 Lord Combermere commands in India
 Malacca ceded, and Singapore purchased
 Barrackpore mutiny, many sepoys killed . . . Nov. 1824
 General Campbell defeats the Burmese near Prome . . . 25 Dec. 1825
 Bhurtpore stormed by Combermere . . . 18 Jan. 1826
 Peace with the Burmese . . . 24 Feb. 1826
 [They pay 1,000,000. sterling, and cede a great extent of territory.]
 Abolition of suttees, or the burning of widows (see *Suttee*) . . . 7 Dec. 1829
 Act opening the trade to India, and tea trade, &c., to China, forming a new era in British commerce . . . 28 Aug. 1833
 Coorg annexed; Rajah deposed . . . 10 April, 1834
 The natives admitted to the magistracy . . . 1 May, 1834
 The Nawab Shumsooden put to death for the murder of Mr. Fraser, British resident . . . 8 Oct. 1835
 Severe famine . . . 1837-8
 Slavery abolished . . . 1 Aug. 1838
 Afghan war. Proclamation against Dost Mahomed . . . 1 Oct. 1839
 The British occupy Candahar . . . 21 April, 1839
 Battle of Ghiznee; victory of sir John (afterwards lord) Keane (see *Ghiznee*) . . . 23 July, 1839
 Wade forces the Khyber pass . . . 26 July, 1840
 English defeat Dost Mahomed . . . 18 Oct. 1840
 Kurrock Singh, king of Lahore, dies; at his funeral his successor is killed by accident, and Dost Mahomed, next heir, surrenders to England 5 Nov. 1841
 Rising against the British at Cabul; sir Alex. Burnes and others murdered . . . 2 Nov. 1841
 Sir Wm. Macnaghten assassinated . . . 23 Dec. 1841
 Jellalabad held by sir R. Sale . . . 1841-2

The British under a convention evacuate Cabul, placing lady Sale, &c., as hostages with Akbar Khan; a massacre ensues of about 16,000 men, women, and children . . . 6-13 Jan. 1842

The British evacuate Ghiznee . . . 1 March, "

Sortie from Jellalabad; general Pollock forces the Khyber pass . . . 5 April, "

Ghiznee retaken by general Nott . . . 6 Sept. "

General Pollock enters Cabul . . . 16 Sept. "

Lady Sale and other prisoners rescued by sir R. Shakspeare; arrive at gen. Pollock's camp 21 Sept. "

Cabul evacuated after destroying the fortifications . . . 12 Oct. "

Scinde war. Ameers defeated by sir Charles Napier at Meanee . . . 17 Feb. 1843

Scinde annexed to the British empire; sir Charles Napier governor . . . June, "

Gwalior war. Battles of Maharajpore and Punnar: the strong fort of Gwalior, the "Gibraltar of the East," taken . . . 29 Dec. "

Danish possessions in India purchased . . . 1845

*Sikh war.** The Sikhs cross the Sutlej river and attack the British at Ferozepore . . . 14 Dec. "

Sir H. Hardinge, after a long rapid march, reaches Moodkee; the Sikhs (20,000) make an attack; after a hard contest they retire, abandoning their guns (see *Moodkee*) . . . 18 Dec. "

Battle of Ferozeshah (which see) . . . 21, 22 Dec. "

Battle of Aliwal; the Sikhs defeated (see *Aliwal and Sutlej*) . . . 28 Jan. 1846

Great battle of Sobraon; the enemy defeated with immense loss (see *Sobraon*) . . . 10 Feb. "

Citadel of Lahore occupied by sir Hugh Gough, and the war terminates . . . 20 Feb. "

Sir R. Sale dies of his wounds received at Moodkee (18 Dec. 1845) . . . 23 Feb. "

The governor-general and sir Hugh Gough raised to the peerage, as viscount Hardinge and baron Gough; receive the thanks of parliament and of the E.I. company . . . 2, 6 March, "

Treaty of Lahore signed . . . 9 March, "

Vizier Lall Singh deposed . . . 13 Jan. 1847

Mr. Vans Agnew and lieutenant Anderson killed by the troops of the dewan Moolraj . . . 21 April, 1848

Lieut. Edwardes joins general Courtland, and most gallantly engages the army of Moolraj, which he defeats after a sanguinary battle of nine hours, at Kenyree . . . 18 June, "

General Whish raises the siege of Mooltan through the desertion of Shere Singh . . . 22 Sept. "

Cavalry skirmish at Ramnuggur . . . 22 Nov. "

Shere Singh, entrenched on the right bank of the Chenab, with 40,000 men and 28 pieces of artillery; gen. Thackwell crosses the river with 8 infantry regiments, with cavalry and cannon, 1 Dec., and attacks his left flank at Sadoolapore, 3 Dec. "

Lord Gough attacks the enemy's advanced position; victory of Chillianwallah (which see) . . . 13 Jan. 1849

Unconditional surrender of the citadel of Mooltan by Moolraj (see *Mooltan*) . . . 22 Jan. "

Victory of Guzerat (which see) . . . 21 Feb. "

Sir Chas. Napier appointed comm.-in-chief, 7 March, "

The Sikhs surrender unconditionally . . . 14 March, "

Formal annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions; Dhuleep Singh obtains a pension of 40,000l. . . 29 March, "

Moolraj sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Agnew and lieutenant Anderson, Aug.; commuted to transportation for life . . . Sept. "

Sir Charles Napier disbands the 66th Bengal native infantry, for mutiny . . . 27 Feb. 1850

Dr. Healy, of the Bengal army, and his attendants, murdered by the Affreedis . . . 20 March, "

Embassy from the king of Nepal to the queen of Great Britain arrives in England (see *Nepaul*) . . . 25 May, "

Resignation of his command in India by sir Charles Napier . . . 2 July, 1850

His farewell address to the Indian army . . . 15 Dec. "

Burmese war. Death of Bajee Rao, ex-peishwa of the Mahrattas. [His nephew Nana Sahib's claim for continuance of the pension (80,000l.) refused.] . . . 28 Jan. 1851

A British naval force arrives before Rangoon, in the Burman empire, and commodore Lambert allows the viceroy thirty-five days to obtain instructions from Ava . . . 29 Oct. "

The viceroy of Rangoon interdicts communication between the shore and the British ships of war; and erects batteries to prevent their departure, 4 Jan. 1852

[Commodore Lambert blockades the Irawaddy; the Fox, Hermes, &c., attacked by the batteries, destroy the fortifications, and kill nearly 300 of the enemy.]

Martaban (5 April), Rangoon (14 April), and Bassein stormed by the British . . . 19 May, "

Pegu captured, afterwards abandoned . . . 4 June, "

Prome captured by capt. Tarleton . . . 9 July, "

Pegu recaptured by general Godwin . . . 21 Nov. "

Pegu annexed to our Indian empire by proclamation of the governor-general . . . 20 Dec. "

Revolution at Ava; the king of Ava deposed by his younger brother . . . Jan. 1853

Rangoon devastated by fire . . . 14 Feb. "

Capt. Lock and many men killed in an attack on the stronghold of a robber chief, 3 Feb.; which is taken by sir J. Cheape . . . 19 March, "

First Indian railway opened (from Bombay to Tannah) . . . 16 April, "

Termination of the war . . . June, "

New India bill passed . . . 20 Aug. "

Death of general Godwin . . . 26 Oct. "

Assassination of capt. Latter . . . 8 Dec. "

Rajah of Nagpore dies, and his territories fall to the E. I. Company . . . 11 Dec. "

Opening of Ganges Canal . . . 1854

Opening of the Calcutta railway . . . 3 Feb. 1855

Treaty of friendship with Dost Mahomed of Cabul . . . 30 March, "

Insurrection of the Sonthals (which see) . . . July, "

Which is only finally suppressed . . . May, 1856

Oude annexed (see *Oude*) . . . 7 Feb. "

MUTINY OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

Mutinies in the Bengal army: at Barrackpore, &c., several regiments disbanded . . . March, 1857

"India is quiet throughout."—*Bombay Gazette.* . . . 1 May, "

Mutiny at Meerut* (near Delhi) 10 May. The mutineers seize Delhi, commit dreadful outrages, and proclaim the king of Delhi emperor, 11-12 May, &c. "

Three native regiments disbanded at Lahore by the energy of Mr. Montgomery and brigadier Corbett, who save the Punjab . . . 12 May, "

Marital law proclaimed by the British lieutenant-governor, J. R. Colvin . . . May, "

British troops under general Anson advance on Delhi: his death . . . 27 May, "

Mutineers often defeated . . . 30 May-23 June, "

Mutiny at Lucknow . . . 30 May, "

Neill suppresses the mutiny at Benares, 3 June; and recovers Allahabad . . . 4 June, "

* On the introduction of the improved (Enfield) musket in the Indian army, greased cartridges had been brought from England. These were objected to by the native soldiers, and the issue of them was immediately discontinued by orders in Jan. 1857. A mutinous spirit however gradually arose in the Bengal native army. In March several regiments were disbanded, followed by others, till in June the army had lost by disbandment and desertion, about 30,000 men. On 5 April, a sepoy, and on 20 April, a jemadar, or native lieutenant, were executed. At the end of May 34 regiments were lost. In April, 85 of the 3rd Bengal native cavalry at Meerut refused to use their cartridges. On 9 May they were committed to gaol. On Sunday, the 10th, a mutiny in the native troops broke out; they fired on their officers, killing col. Finnis and others. They then released their comrades, massacred many Europeans, and fired the public buildings. The European troops rallied and drove them from their cantonments. The mutineers then fled to Delhi (which see).

* Runjeet Singh, long the ruler of the Sikhs and the Punjab, lived in amity with the British. After his death, 27 June, 1839, several of his successors (children and grandchildren) were in turn assassinated. During the minority of his grandson Dhuleep Singh, the favourite of the Maharane, Lall Singh, ruled; and finding the army ungovernable, sanctioned the unprovoked attack on the British, as given above.

Mutiny spreads throughout Bengal: fearful atrocities committed* 1857
 Native troops disbanded at Mooltan, which is saved 11 June, "
 Ex-king of Oude arrested 14 June, "
 Siege of the residency at Lucknow by the rebels, commences 1 July, "
 Sir H. Lawrence dies of his wounds at Lucknow, 4 July, "
 The liberty of the press restricted 4 July, "
 Sir H. Barnard commanding before Delhi dies of cholera, succeeded by general Reed 5 July, "
 General Nicholson destroys a large body of rebels at Sealcote 12 July, "
 Cawnpore surrenders to Nana Sahib, who kills the garrison, &c., 28 June; he is defeated by general Havelock, 16 July: who re-captures Cawnpore (see Cawnpore) 17 July, "
 Mutinies suppressed at Hyderabad, 18 July; and at Lahore 20 July, "
 General Reed retires, and sir Archdale Wilson takes the command before Delhi 22 July, "
 Revolt at Dinapore: the British repulsed with severe loss at Arrah 25 July, "
 Heroic exertions and numerous victories of general Havelock and his army, although suffering from disease 29 July, to 16 Aug. "
 Lord Canning's so-called "clemency" proclamation 31 July, "
 Victory of Neill at Pandoo Nuddee 15 Aug. "
 General Nicholson's victory at Nujuffghur (he dies 23 Sept.) 25 Aug. "
 Assault of Delhi, 14 Sept.; taken, 20 Sept.; the king captured, 21 Sept.; his son and grandson slain by colonel Hodson 22 Sept. "
 Sir James Outram joins Havelock and serves under him 16 Sept. "
 Havelock marches to Lucknow and relieves the besieged residency; retires and leaves Outram in command; Neill killed 25, 26 Sept. "
 Colonel Greathed defeats the rebels at Bolundshohur, 27 Sept.; destroys a fort at Molaghur, 29 Sept.; takes Allyghur, 5 Oct.; and defeats rebels at Agra 10 Oct. "
 Sir Colin Campbell (afters. lord Clyde) appointed commander-in-chief, 11 July; arrives at Cawnpore 3 Nov. "
 Marches to Alumbagh, near Lucknow, 9 Nov.; and takes Secunderabagh 16 Nov. "
 Joined by Havelock, he attacks the rebels and rescues the besieged in the residency, 18-25 Nov. "
 Havelock & dies of dysentery at Alumbagh, 24 Nov. "
 General Windham (at Cawnpore) repulsed with loss in an attack on the Gwalior contingent, who take part of Cawnpore 27 Nov. "
 Sir C. Campbell arrives at Cawnpore, which he retakes, 28 Nov.; and defeats the Gwalior rebels, 6 Dec. "
 The rebels defeated by Seaton, 14, 17, and 27 Dec.; at Goruckpore by Rowcroft, 27 Dec.; and at Futtehghur by sir C. Campbell 2 Jan. 1858 "
 Lucknow strongly fortified by the rebels Jan. "
 Generals Rose, Roberts, Inglis, and Grant, victorious in many encounters Jan. and Feb. "
 Trial of king of Delhi; sentenced to transportation 27 Jan. to 9 March, "
 Sir C. Campbell marches to Lucknow, 11 Feb.; the

siege commences, 8 March; taken by successive assaults; the enemy retreat; Hodson killed, 14-19 March, 1858 "
 Severe proclamation of the governor-general in Oude* 14 March, "
 General Roberts takes Kotah 30 March, "
 Sir Hugh Rose beats the enemy severely, and takes Jhansi 4 April, "
 General Whitelock takes Budaon 19 April, "
 Death of capt. sir W. Peel, of small-pox, at Cawnpore 27 April, "
 General Penny killed in Rohilcund 4 May, "
 Bareilly recaptured 7 May, "
 Sir Hugh Rose defeats the rebels several times—at Koonch, May 11, and near Calpee, which he retakes 23 May, "
 Victory of sir E. Lugard at Jugdespore 29 May, "
 The rebels seize Gwalior, the capital of Scindiah, who escapes to Agra 13 June, "
 The rebels defeated by sir H. Rose (the heroic Rane of Jhansi killed), 17 June; Gwalior retaken and Scindiah reinstated 19 June, "
 Tantia Topee heads a division of the rebels 1 Nov. "
 Rajahs of Jeypore, &c., surrender; Rohilcund and other provinces tranquillised July, "
 General Roberts destroys the remains of the Gwalior rebels 14 Aug. "
 Many Oude chiefs surrender Aug. "
 An attempt of disbanded regiments to retake their arms at Mooltan, suppressed by major Hamilton (300 killed on the spot, and 800 slain or captured afterwards) 31 Aug. "
 The government of the East India Company ceases, 1 Sept. "
 General Mitchell defeats Tantia Topee, near Rajghur 15 Sept. "
 The queen proclaimed throughout India—lord Canning to be the first viceroy 1 Nov. "
 Campaign in Oude begins; several chiefs submit, others subdued 1-30 Nov. "
 At Dhooen Khara lord Clyde (formerly sir C. Campbell) defeats Beni Mahdo 24 Nov. "
 Flight of Tantia Topee—he is beaten in Guzerat by major Sutherland 25 Nov. "
 The ex-king of Delhi sails for the Cape of Good Hope, 4-11 Dec.; the colonists refuse to receive him; he is sent to Rangoon. "
 Brigadier John Jacob dies at Jacobabad (greatly lamented) 6 Dec. "
 Indecisive skirmishes with Ferozeshah Dec. "
 Who joins Tantia Topee: they are defeated in several small engagements Jan. 1859 "
 Enforcement of the Disarming Act in the north-west provinces Jan. "
 The Punjab made a distinct presidency 1 Jan. "
 Rebels completely expelled from Oude; enter Nepal Jan. "
 Guerilla warfare continues in Rohilcund Feb. "
 Tantia Topee hemmed in; deserted by his troops, about 25 Feb. "
 Defeat of the Begum of Oude and Nana Sahib by general Horsford 10 Feb. "
 The new Indian tariff creates much dissatisfaction, March, "
 Mann Singh surrenders 2 April, "
 Tantia Topee taken, 7 April; hanged 18 April, "
 Thanksgiving in England for pacification of India 1 May, "

Mutinous conduct of British troops lately in the company's service at Meerut and other places, on account of their transfer to the queen's service without bounty 5 May, "
 Sir Hope Grant defeats Nana Sahib in the Jorwah pass 23 May, "
 A court of inquiry appointed June, "
 Sir Chas. Wood becomes sec. for India 22 June, "
 Dissatisfaction among the troops at their transfer from the service of the company to that of the crown, without a bounty, settled by discharge offered to them, which about 10,000 accept July, "
 Thanksgiving day observed in India 28 July, "

* At the end of June the native troops at the following places were in open mutiny: Meerut, Delhi, Ferozepore, Allyghur, Roorkee, Murdaun, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Nussurabad, Neemuch, Hansi, Hissar, Jhansi, Mehidpore, Jullundur, Azimgur, Futtehghur, Jaunpore, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Allahabad. At the stations printed in italics, European women and children were massacred. —The Relief Fund for the sufferers in India was commenced 25 Aug. 1857. The Queen, the emperor Napoleon, and the Sultan, gave each 1000l. In Nov. 1857, 280,749l. had been collected; in Nov. 1858, 433,620l. In Dec. 1861, 140,000l. had been distributed to sufferers in India; and 100,000l. to those at home; 246,069l. remained for the benefit of widows and orphans. A fast was observed on 7 Oct.

† Born 5 April, 1795; educated at the Charterhouse, London, where he was called "*old Philo*;" went to India, 1823; served in the Burmese war, 1824; and in the Sikh war, 1845. He was a Baptist.

* Lord Ellenborough, the minister for India, sent, unknown to his colleagues, a despatch severely censuring this proclamation. This despatch became public and led to his resignation and very nearly to the defeat of the ministry, a vote of censure being moved for in both houses of parliament, but not carried.

An income tax bill (called "the Trades' and Professions' Licensing Bill") passes the legislative council; great meetings at Calcutta and Madras protesting against it	Sept.	1859	Great increase in the cultivation of cotton in India, reported	Oct.	1862
Rajah Jey-Jell Singh hanged	1 Oct.	"	Sir Charles Trevelyan, new finance minister, arrives	8 Jan.	1863
Nana Sahib, in force, in Nepaul on the frontiers of Oude	Oct.	"	First agricultural exhibition at Calcutta	19-30 Jan.	"
Insurgents in Nepaul dispersed	24 Dec.	"	Rise of Rann Singh, a fanatic, in N.W. provinces	Oct.	"
Important financial changes made by Mr. James Wilson, new finance secretary	Feb.	1860	War with warlike hill-tribes on the N.W. frontiers, Oct.; severe conflict, gen. Chamberlain wounded, 20 Nov.; command assumed by major-gen. John Garcock, who totally defeated the enemy (about 15,000) in Chamtia pass, 15, 16 Dec.; war ended	29 Dec.	"
Company formed to obtain cotton, flax, &c., from India	March.	"	The Hindu religion deprived of government support	Dec.	"
Paper currency determined on	March.	"	Death of the viceroy, lord Elgin	20 Nov.	"
Bahadoor Khan, ex-king of Bareilly, hanged for murders caused by him	2 March.	"	Sir John Lawrence, his successor, assumes office	12 Jan.	1864
Sir Chas. Trevelyan recalled from Madras, for publishing a government minute against Mr. Wilson's commercial scheme	May.	"	Excitement amongst the Hindoos on account of government suppressing funeral rites on sanitary grounds	March.	"
Sir Hugh Rose takes command of the Indian army, amalgamated with the British	July.	"	Prosperous financial statement of sir Charles Trevelyan	April.	"
Lord Clyde arrives in London	18 July.	"	Mr. Ashley Eden, envoy at Bhootan, seized and compelled to sign a treaty giving up Assam	about April.	"
Lord Canning's recommendation that the adopted successors of Indian princes should be recognised agreed to by the home government	21 July.	"	Gold currency (a sovereign = 10 rupees) ordered to be introduced at Christmas	July.	"
Death of sir H. Ward, new governor at Madras, 3 Aug.; and of Mr. James Wilson	11 Aug.	"	Terrific cyclone—immense loss of life, property, and ships at Calcutta and elsewhere	5 Oct.	"
Nana Sahib, supposed to have died of jungle fever in Aug. 1858, is said to be living in Tibet	Dec.	"	Grand durbar, held by sir John Lawrence, at Lahore; 604 native princes present	18 Oct.	"
Mutiny of 5th European regiment at Dinapore, suppressed; breaks out again, 5 Oct.; is again suppressed, Wm. Johnson shot, and the regiment disbanded	13 Nov.	"	War with the Bhootanese—fortress of Dhalimcoote taken	12 Dec.	"
British troops repulsed in Sikkim	Nov.	"	Much commercial speculation at Bombay	Dec.	"
Agitation against the income tax suppressed at Bombay and other places	Dec.	"	The Bhootanese attack on Dewangiri repulsed with severe loss, 29 Jan., evacuated by the British	Feb.	1865
Excitement against sir Chas. Wood's grant of 520,000 <i>l.</i> to descendants of Tipoo Sahib	Dec.	"	Opening of the Indo-European telegraph—a telegram from Kurrachee received	1 March.	"
Mr. Samuel Laing, successor to Mr. James Wilson, arrives	10 Jan.	1861	W. Massey succeeds sir C. Trevelyan as finance minister; he arrives at Calcutta	31 March.	"
Awful famine in N.W. provinces through failure of the crops; immense exertions of the government and others to relieve the sufferers,	Jan.-June.	"	Sir Charles Trevelyan declares a large deficit in the revenue	1 April.	"
Expedition marches against Sikkim; natives retire	Feb.	"	Dewangiri recaptured by gen. Tombs	2 April.	"
Disturbances in the indigo districts	March.	"	Sir Hugh Rose retires from command of the army; which is assumed by sir Wm. Mansfield, 23 April.	23 April.	"
Kootob-ood-deen, grandson of Tipoo Sahib, murdered by his servants	31 March.	"	Sir Charles Trevelyan's plans reversed by sir C. Wood	May.	"
British subscriptions for relief of the famine commence at the Mansion-house, London, with 4000 <i>l.</i> , 28 March; 52,000 <i>l.</i> subscribed 20 April; closes with 114,807 <i>l.</i>	Nov.	"	Death of the able and beneficent hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, the recognised representative of the Hindoo community	31 July.	"
Order of the "Star of India" (which see) constituted	25 June.	"	Negotiation with the Bhootanese	July.	"
Excitement through the printing and circulation of "Nil Darpan," a Hindu drama libelling the indigo planters	June.	"	Shipwreck of the <i>Eagle Speed</i> near Calcutta; 265 coolies perish through neglect	24 Aug.	"
The rev. James Long, the translator, sentenced to fine and imprisonment	Aug.	"	Peace with the Bhootanese signed	13 Nov.	"
New Indian council and new high court of judicature established	Aug.	"	Much dissatisfaction at mildewed cotton goods being received from England	July-Oct.	"
Mr. J. P. Grant, lieutenant-governor of Bengal (who had authorised the translation of "Nil Darpan") and Mr. Seton Kerr, his secretary (who had, without authority, distributed copies) are censured and resign	Sept.	"	Settlement of the question respecting marriage of Hindoo converts	April.	1866
Law of property in India altered; sale of waste lands authorised	Oct.	"	" <i>Sinla Scandal</i> ." Trial of capt. E. Jervis; acquitted on charge of peculation of stores belonging to sir W. Mansfield, commander-in-chief, but condemned for insubordination; sentence (dismissal from the service) approved by sir W. Mansfield	17 Sept.	"
Lords Harris and Clyde, sir J. Lawrence, Dhulkeep Singh, and others invested with the Star of India by the queen	1 Nov.	"	Awful famine in Orissa, Bengal; about 1,500,000 perished	Aug.-Nov.	"
Reported prosperity of Indian finances; licence tax not to be reimposed	31 Dec.	"	Relief by Government	Oct.	"
First meeting of new legislative council; includes several Indian princes	18 Jan.	1862	Dr. Cotton, bishop of Calcutta, accidentally drowned	6 Oct.	"
Lord Elgin, new governor-general, installed at Calcutta	12 March.	"	Famine abating; official inquiry ordered	Nov.	"
Lord Canning arrives at Southampton, 26 April; dies	17 June.	"	Great durbar held at Agra, by sir J. Lawrence	10-20 Nov.	"
Mr. S. Laing returns to England through ill health; censured by sir C. Wood; he justifies himself and resigns	July.	"	Sinla case; sentence against capt. Jervis confirmed, and sir W. Mansfield censured by the duke of Cambridge, by letter dated	17 Jan.	1867
High court of judicature at Bengal inaugurated	12 July.	"	Deficiencies in the revenue; Massey's proposed new licence tax much opposed	April & May.	"
Reported suspension of sale of waste lands	Aug.	"	False rumour of mutiny at Meerut	20 May.	"
Rao Sahib hanged for murders during the revolt	8 Sept.	"	Report on Orissa famine; authorities blamed, June. Deficiency in revenue for 1867, 2,400,000 <i>l.</i> reported	Aug.	"
			Massacre of Hindoo chiefs by the nawab of Tonk (for which he was deposed)	1 Aug.	"
			Grand durbar at Lucknow	9-17 Nov.	"
			The fierce Wagheers of Kattywar, in a night attack, are nearly exterminated; capt. Hibbert and La Touche killed	29 Dec.	"

Mr. Massey's budget; surplus of 800,000*l.*; licence tax abolished, tax on trades, &c., substituted; expenditure of 1,700,000*l.* on public works proposed
14 March, 1868

War on the N.W. frontier; the Bazotees, fanatical Mahometans, defeated by general Wilde; 30 killed and wounded; all dispersed, 4 Oct.; villages burnt as punishment for outrages
Oct. "

Death of the begum of Bhopal, who helped the British during the mutiny
30 Aug. "

The duke of Argyll secretary for India
9 Dec. "

Arrival of the earl of Mayo, the new viceroy, at Calcutta
12 Jan. 1869

Severe famine
1868-9

Sir R. Temple's budget; deficiency of about 2,750,000*l.*; a 1 per cent. income tax put on (excessively opposed)
March, 1869

Meeting of the viceroy and Shere Ali, the Afghan sovereign, who receives a subsidy and presents
27 March, "

New divorce act in operation
1 April, "

Rise of a body of Indian religious reformers termed the Brahmo Somaj (see *Deism*)
Aug. "

Act for the better governing India and defining the governor-general's powers passed
11 Aug. "

India visited by the duke of Edinburgh, Dec. 1869
April, 1870

Railway between Calcutta and Bombay completed
March, "

Announced deficiency in the revenue; increased taxation proposed; much opposition to the income tax
May, "

Grand durbar at Bhurtpore
10 Oct. "

Lamented death of sir H. Durand, from fall from an elephant
1 Jan. 1871

Sir Frobey Cautley, designed Ganges canal works, &c., died, aged 68
25 Jan. "

Volunteer system proposed for India
Jan. "

Indian finance committee appointed.
Feb. "

Sir R. Temple's budget
9 March, "

Moulvi Liakat Ali, a cruel rebel who in 1857 ruled as viceroy at Allahabad, apprehended
5 July, "

Indian civil engineering college, Cooper's-hill, opened by the duke of Argyll, secretary for India, 5 Aug.
Aug. "

Justice Norman stabbed at Calcutta, 20 Sept.; dies 21 Sept.; assassin convicted, 28 Sept.; executed
4 Nov. "

Much corrupt opposition to the income tax reported
Nov. "

Lord Mayo visits Palumpore fair, and holds a rural durbar
6 Nov. "

Military expedition under generals Nuttall and Bourchier, aided by the rajah of Munnipore, against the Looshais, about 13 Nov.; skirmishes, 1 Dec.
Dec. "

Death of the earl of Ellenborough, a late governor-general (see *Somnath*)
22 Dec. "

Skirmishes with the Looshais, 21, 23 Dec.; they sue for peace
29 Dec. "

The king of Siam visits Calcutta
7-12 Jan. 1872

Outbreak of the Kookas, near Loodiana, severely suppressed by commissioners Cowan and Forsyth (see *Kookas*)
15-17 Jan. "

Camp at Delhi; military manoeuvres, by sir H. Tombs and others
13-23 Jan. "

Looshais repulsed and strongholds taken
28 Jan. "

The viceroy arrives at Rangoon, 28 Jan.; on his return he visits the convict establishment in the Andaman Islands, and is assassinated at Port Blair by Shere Ali, a convict, while about to embark in the *Glasgow*
8 Feb. "

Lord Napier acts as viceroy
23 Feb. "

Looshais surrender unconditionally; army returning
28 Feb. "

The Kamous tribe, while carrying off Looshai captives, defeated, and captives rescued; British returning to Calcutta
7 March, "

Shere Ali hanged, without confessing associates,
12 March, "

Annual pension from Indian government to lady Mayo, 1000*l.*; grant of 20,000*l.* for children,
March, "

Sir Richard Temple's budget favourable; income tax to be reduced
April, "

Lord Northbrook sworn in as viceroy
3 May, "

Liakat Ali, on confession, condemned to transportation for life
27 July, "

Christian marriage bill passed
July, "

The begum of Bhopal made a knight of the Star of India at Bombay
16 Nov. 1872

Changes in criminal procedure; compromise in the income tax not renewed
21 March, 1873

Riots of the Moplahs, Mahometan fanatics, on coast of Malabar, suppressed by military; about
13, 14 Sept. "

New tax (road cess) reported successful
Oct. "

Messrs. Bernard, Geddes, & Robinson appointed commissioners in anticipation of famine in Bengal
Nov. "

Sir R. Temple appointed superintendent of relief in Behar
Jan. 1874

15 districts (25,000,000 inhabitants) much distressed; 11 districts (14,000,000) affected
middle of Jan. "

Subscriptions at Mansion-house (which see), London begun
24 Jan. "

1,000*l.* given by the Queen
4 Feb. "

The marquês of Salisbury secretary for India, 21 Feb.
Feb. "

Report from Calcutta: "people well employed on public works; no adult should die now from starvation"
25 March, "

A loan, not exceeding 10,000,000*l.* for India Government authorised by parliament
30 March, "

Sir R. Temple installed lieutenant-gov. of Bengal in room of sir George Campbell: about 500 deaths from disease and hunger reported, about 8 April, "

The famine kept under; estimated net expenditure on relief, 6,500,000*l.* (see *Mansion-house*)
May, "

Crisis of famine past; reported declining; much rain; good prospects
June, "

Only 24 deaths from famine alone; 125,000*l.* raised for relief in London
27 July, "

Abundance of rain
Sept. "

Sadun Khan, a cruel leader in the mutiny, sentenced to death
Sept. "

A person said to be Nana Sahib captured at Gwalior by the Maharajah Scindia (identity since disproved)
21 Oct. "

Attempts to poison col. Phayre, resident at Baroda, Nov.; he is replaced by col. Pelly
Dec. "

Outrages of Dufflatribes on N. W. frontier (troublesome, 1838-9; 1852; Feb. 1873); expedition against them
Dec. "

Mulhar Rao, guicowar of Baroda, carried to Calcutta for trial for attempting to poison col. Phayre; his child recognised as his successor, provisionally
14 Jan. 1875

The Duffla tribes surrender and pay fine
29 Jan. "

The guicowar's trial begins, 3 native judges (Scindiah, the maharajah of Jeypore, and one other) and 3 British
23 Feb. "

Lieut. Holcombe and a surveying party (about 70) in Assam, massacred by Naga natives
about 24 Feb. "

Close of inquiry into the conduct of the guicowar of Baroda; verdict of 3 British judges, guilty; of 3 natives, not proved; 30 March; he is deposed for misgovernment by the viceroy, and ordered to live in British India with suitable provision; proclamation that a successor be appointed
23 April, "

Naga tribes chastised severely; the objects of the expedition accomplished
15-25 March, "

Eldest son of the guicowar appointed successor
22 May, "

Difficulties with Burmah
May, "

Mission of sir Douglas Forsyth to Mandalay (see *Burmah*)
June, "

New guicowar of Baroda installed
3 June, "

Establishment of a new Mahometan college for the N. W. provinces (chiefly by Ahmed Khan); announced
July, "

Dispatch from marquês of Salisbury on repeal of cotton duties
Sept. "

The Prince of Wales sails for India, 11 Oct., arrives at Bombay 8 Nov.; warmly received at Baroda, 9 Nov.; at Goa, 27 Nov.; in Ceylon, 1-8 Dec.; at Madras, 13 Dec.; at Calcutta, 23 Dec.; grand reception of Indian potentates
24 Dec. "

Unveiled statue of Lord Mayo at Calcutta
1 Jan. 1876

At Benares, Lucknow, &c., 5 Jan., *et seq.*; in Nepal, 12 Feb.; sails from Bombay
13 March, "

Lord Lytton, new viceroy, takes oath at Calcutta,
12 April, "

The Queen proclaimed Empress of India in London
1 May, "

Indian finances: deficiency through depreciation of silver currency; loss about 2,300,000. proposed loan of 4,000,000.	11 Aug. 1876
Vice-regal proclamation of the Queen's title, "Empress of India;" (to be proclaimed at Delhi, 7 Jan., 1877)	19 Aug. "
Sir John Strachey appointed financial minister, about 17 Oct.; governor of N.W. Provinces Nov.	"
At Agra Mr. Fuller slapped for neglect a native servant, 31 Oct. 1875, who died soon after; he was fined by a magistrate; sentence considered too light by the high court; the viceroy in a minute censured all; this caused much dissatisfaction; Lord Salisbury supported the viceroy, 1877)	Nov., Dec. "
Famine in Bombay, Madras, &c.	Nov., Dec. "
Proclamation of the queen as empress of India with much magnificence at Delhi, by the viceroy; also at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay	1 Jan. 1877
Creation of the "Order of the Empire of India" announced	1 Jan. "
Sir R. Temple removed from Bengal to Bombay	19 Jan. "
Relief works organizing, favourable reports announced	29 April, "
The raids of the Affreedis on N.W. frontiers suppressed; announced	end of April, "
Famine formidable, but energetically met	June, "
Misery increasing; establishment of "Mansion-house relief fund" (<i>which see</i>)	12 Aug. "
The secretary for India authorised by parliament to raise a loan for 5,000,000.	14 Aug. "
919,771 employed by government; 1,326,971 relieved gratuitously; reported	29 Aug. "
Disturbances on N.W. frontier; raids of the Jawakies, or Jowakies, an Affreed tribe; chastised by expedition under sir Rd. Pollock, 29, 30 Aug.; again by gen. Keyes	Nov. "
Copious rain in the south reported; greatly improved prospects	Sept., Oct. "
Formation of a new N.W. government proposed	Oct., Nov. "
Mansion-house Indian fund closed, by request of the duke of Buckingham (by telegram)	5 Nov. "
Jummu, the Jawakies' stronghold, taken; they are defeated and dispersed	Nov., Dec. "
Sir John Strachey's budget; 1,500,000. to be raised annually for famines (they cost 16,000,000. in five years); taxation raised; trade licences, &c.	Dec. "
"Imperial Order of the Crown of India," for ladies; instituted	31 Dec. "
The Jawakies defeated by cavalry, 15 Feb.; surrender unconditionally; announced	22 Feb. 1878
Bill to restrain licence of the native press, passed by the council at Calcutta	14 March, "
The Indian press commission to help and control the press, established	"
Budget: cost of famine about 3,450,000.	March, "
Native Indian troops sent to Malta, April; commended by the duke of Cambridge, June; removed to Cyprus	Aug. "
War with Afghanistan (<i>which see</i>)	Sept. "
England now holds the passes through which India is accessible by land	Feb. 1879
Revenue—Gross receipts, 65,207,694 <i>l</i>	1878-9
Expenditure, 67,545,201 <i>l</i>	"
8545 miles of railways opened (expenditure about 120,000,000 <i>l</i> .) up to	31 March, 1879
Treaty of peace signed at Gandamak (<i>which see</i>),	26 May, "
Indian railways guarantee act passed	11 Aug. "
Loan of sum under 5,000,000 <i>l</i> . for India; authorized by act	15 Aug. "
Disaffection and plundering of the Rumpa hill tribes, Aug.; subdued	Oct. "
Mutiny and massacres at Cabul (<i>see Afghanistan</i>),	Sept. "
Murder of Mr. Damant, commissioner, in Naga hills by natives, during an outbreak	14 Oct. "
New stringent rules for newspaper correspondents with army; issued	Oct. "
Lord Lytton fired at by Busa, a half-mad, intoxicated East Indian; no injury	12 Dec. "
Rumpa rebellion in Central India dying out; several defeats of rebels	"
Naga raids and murders	Jan. 1880
Indian budget, by sir John Strachey, surplus of 119,000 <i>l</i> . reported	24 Feb. 1880
Marquis of Ripon, new viceroy, arrives at Calcutta; col. Gordon, his secretary	"
Errors in the budget, through mistakes in estimating Afghan war expenses; large deficiency; announced May; sir John Strachey resigns (succeeded by major Baring)	June, "
Deficiency stated to be about 900,000 <i>l</i> . by marquis of Hartington	5 July, "
By a landslide the hill station Nynee Tal or Naini Tal, in the Himalayas, destroyed; many lives lost (<i>see Landslips</i>)	18 Sept. "
Sir Donald Stewart appointed commander-in-chief of the Indian army	Jan. 1881
Death of Gholam Hussein Khan, able and faithful friend to the British	March, "
War declared against the Wazaris, 12 April; ends with their submission	about 8 May, "
Proposals for loan of 3,000,000 <i>l</i> ., issued	27 June, "
Budget introduced by the marquis of Hartington; revenue, 68,484,666 <i>l</i> .; expenditure, 69,667,615 <i>l</i> .; deficit, 1,182,949 <i>l</i>	22 Aug. "
The budget for 1882-3—Revenue, 66,439,000 <i>l</i> . 9 Mar. 1882	Expenditure, 66,174,000 <i>l</i>
The Indian contingent distinguished in Egyptian war	Aug.—Sept. "
Officers visit London	Nov. "
The Sirhind canal (502 miles, for irrigation) opened by the viceroy	24 Nov. "
Mr. Ilbert's Criminal Procedure Amendment bill strongly opposed by all the non-official Europeans and the army throughout India; very great meeting at Calcutta	28 Feb. 1883
European and Anglo-Indian defence association, Calcutta, formed; first meeting	29 March, "
An Anglo-Indian association for the natives formed in London	April, "
Mr. Banerjee, editor of the <i>Benigalee</i> , sentenced to two months' imprisonment for gross libel against judge Norris; great excitement of Hindoos, monster meeting at Calcutta [appeal refused in England, July]	about 11 May, "
Dreadful inundation in Cachar, N.E. Calcutta, causing great distress; prompt British help	16 May, "
Major Baring succeeded by sir Auckland Colvin as finance minister	July, "
High courts of Bombay and Madras favour, that of Calcutta opposes, the Ilbert bill	July—Aug. "
Abundant food supply and great prosperity	Oct. "
Ilbert bill: compromise announced; Europeans allowed to claim a jury wholly or partly European	21 Dec. "
Akha raids into Assam; major Beresford's forces repulsed	24 Dec. "
Budget—revenue 71,727,000 <i>l</i>	1883-4
expenditure, 70,340,000 <i>l</i>	"
The Akhas dispersed by gen. Hill	8 Jan. 1884
He returns	Jan. "
Ilbert bill amended and passed	25 Jan. "
Great increase of cultivation and exports through railways since 1843.	"
Exports: 25,000,000 <i>l</i> . raised to 147,837,920 <i>l</i> . in 1883 announced	"
Indian budget: finances sound and improving, 8 Aug. Expedition to the Zhoib valley to punish the Kakar Pathans for their raids into British territory	about 22 Sept. "
They are defeated by gen. Tanner; 56 killed	23 Oct. "
No resistance reported, 6 Nov.; troops return	22 Nov. "
Upwards of 1000 addresses from natives to the marquis of Ripon on his leaving India	Nov. "
Earl of Dufferin installed viceroy at Calcutta	13 Dec. "
Budget—revenue, 70,690,681 <i>l</i>	1884-5
expenditure, 71,077,127 <i>l</i>	"
Important Bengal tenancy bill passed	11 March, 1885
Sir A. Colvin's budget; combined surplus of 3 years (1882-5), 1,378,000 <i>l</i> .; lessened by depreciation of silver currency; revenue for 1885-6, 73,508,100 <i>l</i> .; expenditure, 1885-6, 76,488,960 <i>l</i>	17 March, "
Sir Donald Stewart, with 50,000 men, ordered to advance to Quetta	March, "
Meeting of the Ameer of Afghanistan and the viceroy at Rawul Pindi conference and durbars 2-12 April, The nawab of Moorsshedabad and other princes offer to sell their jewels, &c., to provide money to aid	"

the British government in India against Russia	April-May, 1835	gen. McQueen advances 18 Oct.; more villages burnt; col. Crookshank dies of wounds 24 Oct.; the tribes submit and pay fines 21-30 Oct.; Gorakhpur peak of the Chaila mountains, 9,500 feet, taken by gen. Channer 2 Nov.; return commenced 5 Nov.; final submission announced 18 Nov. 1838
Through defence of India determined on by the British government, declared	12 May, "	
Proposed loan of 10,000,000 <i>l.</i> 21 May, <i>et seq.</i> ; act passed	22 July, "	
The formation of native volunteer corps under the commander-in-chief	May, "	
Lord Randolph Churchill appointed secretary for India	24 June, "	
Sir Frederick Roberts appointed commander-in-chief; announced	30 July, "	
Upper Burmah annexed by proclamation of the viceroy, lord Dufferin	1 Jan. 1886	
Powerful speech of lord Dufferin; deficit of about 2,000,000 <i>l.</i> through war preparations, &c.; proposed increase of income-tax	4 Jan. "	
Grand military review at Delhi held by the viceroy (35,000 troops, 700 officers, &c.)	19 Jan. "	
Lady Dufferin's fund for providing female medical practitioners for the natives of India, highly successful	1885-6	
National congress of 71 delegates (principally lawyers, schoolmasters, and editors, not Mahometans) meet at Bombay, express great loyalty to the queen, and passed nine resolutions to endeavour to obtain a royal commission of inquiry and increased political power	end of Dec. 1885	
Income-tax bill passed	29 Jan. 1886	
Earl of Kimberley appointed secretary for India, about 6 Feb.	"	
Sir A. Colvin's budget, 1886-7; revenue, 75,798,700 <i>l.</i> ; expenditure 75,616,500 <i>l.</i>	24 March, "	
Sir Richard, aft. viscount Cross, appointed secretary for India	July, "	
Annual native conference, national Indian congress at Calcutta, 400 delegates (Hindoos) to promote native advancement	28 Dec. "	
The queen's jubilee celebrated with great magnificence; honours distributed; 25,000 prisoners of good character released	16 Feb. <i>et seq.</i> 1887	
Maharajah of Indore and many Indian princes present at the jubilee celebration in Westminster Abbey	21 June, "	
13,390 miles of railway in India; reported	"	
The nizamat of Hyderabad in a letter to lord Dufferin the viceroy, offers to present 20 lakhs of rupees for three years, total 600,000 <i>l.</i> , for the defence of the N.W. territories, Sept.; acknowledged with thanks; announced	10 Oct. "	
The rajah of Kapatthala offers his army and five lakhs of rupees for the defence of India; announced	31 Oct. "	
Four lakhs offered by rajah of Nabha	Nov. "	
Similar offers by other princes	Nov. "	
Subscriptions to lady Dufferin's jubilee fund in support of the national association for supplying female medical aid amounts to 478,465 rupees in India, and 1,770 <i>l.</i> in England 15 Oct.; amount received 50,000 <i>l.</i>	25 Oct. "	
Districts in Beloochistan annexed (<i>which see</i>) announced	Nov. "	
India 4 per cent. stock converted into 3½ per cent. by act	23 May, "	
The maharajah of Darbhanga in Bengal, establishes a female medical hospital in aid of lady Dufferin's fund	autumn, "	
Military demonstration against Sikhs (<i>which see</i>) ordered	24 Jan. 1888	
Budget 1887-8; great deficit; tax on petroleum and increase of salt duty proposed Jan; passed	10 Feb. "	
Lord Dufferin, the viceroy, announces his intention of resigning, for private reasons	9 Feb. "	
Moderate National Indian Congress at Madras recommends representative institutions, &c. Feb.	"	
Major L. R. Battye and captain H. B. Urniston and five Sepoys killed by the Akzoais during an exploration on British territory near Black Mountain, Burmah	19 June, "	
Black Mountain expedition, or "The Hazara Field Force" under general McQueen to avenge the outrage of 19 June; organized Sept.; advance, seizure of Manakadana 4 Oct.; the enemy defeated with the loss of 200 men by gen. Galbraith; guerrilla warfare; British success at Kotkal with slight loss 5 Oct.; villages burnt, enemy retiring; British casualties, 59 killed and wounded 9 Oct.;	"	
gen. McQueen advances 18 Oct.; more villages burnt; col. Crookshank dies of wounds 24 Oct.; the tribes submit and pay fines 21-30 Oct.; Gorakhpur peak of the Chaila mountains, 9,500 feet, taken by gen. Channer 2 Nov.; return commenced 5 Nov.; final submission announced 18 Nov. 1838		
Lord Dufferin at a durbar at Patiala announces the decision of the government to decline the acceptance of money from the princes; but recommends to raise the character of their armies and so to fit them to combine with the British for defence of India	18 Nov. "	
Farewell address of 700 native ladies presented to lady Dufferin privately	4 Dec. "	
Installation of the marquis of Lansdowne as viceroy; departure of lord Dufferin	10 Dec. "	
Raid of Lushais on the Chittagong border announced	23 Dec. "	
Native Indian congress at Allahabad (moderate and illogical) opened	26 Dec. "	
Fortress of Quetta, a bulwark of India, finished	Jan. 1889	
Raid of Chittagong hill tribes on British territory near Tipperah, 54 inhabitants killed, announced	28 Jan. "	
Budget for 1889-90; surplus 160,000 rupees 27 March, Sukkur bridge opened	27 March, "	
Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford, an able commissioner for 34 years in Bombay, after a long investigation, was acquitted of serious charges of financial misconduct, but was for indiscreet borrowing dismissed the service. After some correspondence the sentence was confirmed by lord Cross, secretary for India, in a despatch	29 March, "	
Military expedition sent to chastise the hill tribes for their raids and the murder of lieut. Steward; object effected; reported	April, "	
GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c.*		
Warren Hastings assumes the govt.	13 April, 1772	
Sir John Macpherson	1 Feb. 1785	
Lord Cornwallis	12 Sept. 1786	
Sir John Shore (afterwards lord Teignmouth)	28 Oct. 1793	
Lord (afterwards marquis) Cornwallis again: he relinquished the appointment.		
Sir Alured Clarke	6 April, 1798	
Lord Mornington (afterwards Marquis Wellesley)	17 May, "	
Marquis Cornwallis again	30 July, 1805	
Sir George Hilario Barlow	10 Oct. "	
Lord Minto	31 July, 1807	
Earl of Moira, afterwards marquis of Hastings, 4 Oct.	1813	
Hon. John Adam	13 Jan. 1823	
George Canning, relinquished the appointment	"	
William, Lord (afterwards earl) Amherst	1 Aug. "	
Hon. W. Butterworth Bayley	13 March, 1828	
Lord Wm. Cavendish Bentinck	4 July, "	
[This nobleman became the first governor-general of India, under the act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85: Aug 28, 1833.]		
Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe (afterwards lord Metcalfe)	20 March, 1835	
William, lord Heytesbury; did not proceed	"	
George, lord Auckland (afterwards earl of Auckland)	"	
Edward, lord Ellenborough	4 March, 1836	
William Willeford Bird	28 Feb. 1842	
Sir Henry (afterwards viscount) Hardinge	15 June, 1844	
James-Andrew, earl (afterwards marquis) of Dalhousie	23 July, "	
Charles John, viscount Canning, appointed	12 Jan. 1848	
Proclaimed the first viceroy throughout India, 1 Nov.	1855	
James, earl of Elgin, appointed, Aug. 1861; died	11 Nov. 1858	
	20 Nov. 1863	
Sir John Lawrence appointed	Dec. "	
Richard Southwell, earl of Mayo (<i>see Mayo</i>) appointed. [Assassinated 8 Feb. 1872.]	Oct. 1868	
Thomas George Baring, lord Northbrook	Feb. 1872	
Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, lord Lytton, took oath at Calcutta	12 April, 1876	
George Frederick Samuel Robinson, marquis of Ripon	5 May, 1880	

* Several of these appointments were provisional, as, for instance, sir Alured Clarke, sir George Hilario Barlow, hon. William Butterworth Bayley, William Willeford Bird, &c. The appointments of governors-general were, of course, of earlier date than their assumption of office.

Frederick Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, earl of Dufferin Sept. 1884; created marquis of Dufferin and Ava, and earl of Ava . . . 12 Nov. 1888
Henry Charles Keith Fitzmaurice, marquis of Lansdowne, installed . . . 10 Dec. "

INDIA COMPANY, EAST. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies was a private adventure of three ships fitted out in 1591. Only one of them reached India; and, after a voyage of three years, the commander, captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized his own; but his information gave rise to a mercantile voyage, and the establishment of a company, whose first charter, in Dec. 1600, was renewed in 1609, 1657, 1661, 1693, and 1744. Its stock in 1600 consisted of 72,000*l.*, when it fitted out four ships. Meeting with success, it continued to trade, and India stock sold at 500*l.* for a share of 100*l.* in 1683.

A new company (the "English") was chartered 5 Sept. 1698, and the old (the "London") suspended from trading for three years; the two were united 1702
New East India company established . . . 1708
Privileges of the company continued till 1783 . . . 1744

Affairs of the company were brought before parliament, and a committee exposed a series of intrigues and crime . . . Aug. 1772

As remedial measures two acts passed, (one authorised a loan of 1,000,000*l.* to the company; the other celebrated as the *India bill*) effected most important changes in the constitution of the company and its relations to India. A governor-general was appointed to reside in Bengal, to which the other presidencies were then made subordinate; a supreme court of judicature was instituted at Calcutta: the salary of the governor was fixed at 25,000*l.* per year; that of the council at 10,000*l.* each; and of the chief judge at 8000*l.*; the affairs of the company were controlled; all the departments were re-organised, and all the territorial correspondence was henceforth to be laid before the British ministry . . . June, 1773

Mr. Pitt's bill appointing the Board of Control (which see), passed . . . 18 May, 1784

The company's charter was renewed for 20 years . . . 1793

Trade with India thrown open . . . 1813

Trade to China opened; Charter renewed till 1854 . . . 1833

The government of India was continued in the hands of the company till parliament should otherwise provide . . . 1853

In consequence of the mutiny of 1857, and the disappearance of the company's army, the government of India was transferred to the crown, the Board of Control was abolished, and a Council of State for India instituted by the act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, which received the royal assent, 2 Aug. * 1858

The company's political power ceased on 1 Sept., and the queen was proclaimed as Queen of Great Britain and the Colonies, &c., in the principal places in India, amid much enthusiasm . . . 1 Nov. "

The company to be dissolved, 1 June, 1874, and dividends redeemed, by the "East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act," passed . . . 15 May, 1873

The East India-House built 1726; enlarged and a new front erected, 1799; sold with the furniture, 1861; pulled down in Sept. and Oct. . . . 1862

INDIA, COUNCIL OF, established by act of parliament, 2 Aug. 1858, in the place of the board of control (which see). It consists of 15 members (salary 1200*l.* a year), eight of whom were appointed by the queen, and seven elected by the directors of the East India company. The members may not

sit in parliament. The council met first on 3 Sept. 1858, when lord Stanley, secretary of state for India, presided. The members of the *first* council are here recorded:—

ELECTED.

Charles Mills.	Sir J. Weir Hogg.
John Shepherd.	Elliot Macnaghten.
Ross D. Mangles.	Henry T. Prinsep.
William J. Eastwick.	

APPOINTED.

Sir Frederick Currie.	Sir John Lawrence.
Sir Henry Rawlinson.	Sir Henry Montgomery.
Sir R. Hussey Vivian.	Sir Proby Cautley, and
J. Pollard Willoughby.	Win. Arbuthnot.

INDIA, EMPRESS OF; queen Victoria so proclaimed in London, 1 May, 1876, in India, 1 Jan. 1877. Order of the Indian Empire instituted, 1 Jan. 1878. Enlarged, 15 Feb. 1887.

INDIA MUSEUM, THE, was proposed by sir Charles Wilkins and approved by the East India company in 1798. The valuable collections were removed from Leadenhall-street to Fife house, behind the chapel royal, Whitehall, and opened 24 July, 1861; removed to the East India museum, which was opened to the public May, 1869; removed to South Kensington, opened June, 1875; closed 25 Oct. 1879, and the collections removed to Kew Gardens Museum, there re-opened 17 May, 1880.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION (National), to promote social progress and education in India, was established under the patronage of the princess of Wales in 1870.

INDIANA, a western state of North America. It was included in Ohio till 1801; was constituted a territory in 1809, and admitted into the Union 11 Dec. 1816; capital, Indianapolis. Population, 1880, 1,978,301.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE, established at Cooper's hill, Surrey, 1870.

INDIAN INSTITUTE, Oxford; promoted by professor Monier Williams, 1875 *et seq.*; established 1878; first stone of the building laid, 2 May, 1883; opened, 14 Oct. 1884.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, advocating legislative and administrative changes in favour of the natives, met at Bombay, end of Dec. 1885. Not favoured by Mahometans. See *India*, 1885, *et seq.*

INDIANS occupying the south-western parts of the United States, in direct connexion with the government, were numbered at 239,506 in 1861; 261,912 in 1881. The larger tribes are the Cherokees (22,000), the Choctaws (18,000), the Creeks (13,550), and the Chickasaws (5000). A large proportion are in comfortable circumstances, and have schools and churches; other tribes are the Delawares, Sacs, Foxes, Shawnees, Sioux, and Ioways. During the American civil war in 1861, the Choctaws joined the confederates, who permitted two Choctaw delegates to sit in congress; the first being Sampson Folsom and Eastman Loman; but the principal chief of the Cherokees, on 4 May, 1861, issued a proclamation of neutrality, which was maintained with great difficulty. In a war provoked by outrages general Sheridan defeated the Indians, and they surrendered unconditionally Dec. 1868. Negotiations undertaken by the Quakers had no effect, and the war was renewed June, 1869. As a chastisement for murders and other outrages major Baker killed 173 Indians, including women and children, Jan. 1870. In June following a deputation of eminent chiefs was received by the

* Lord Palmerston brought in a bill for the purpose on 22 Feb., which was accepted by the house on 18 Feb. He resigned on the following day, and the bill dropped. A similar bill was introduced by Mr. Disraeli on 12 March; but many of its details being objected to, it was withdrawn. On lord John Russell's proposition, the house proceeded to consider the matter by way of resolutions: on 17 June, lord Stanley brought in the above mentioned bill, being the third on the subject introduced during the session.

president at Washington, and promises and presents were made to them. On 1 Oct. 1869 prince Arthur visited the villages of the Canadian Indians, and was made a chief of the "Six Nations." A deputation of Indian chiefs were well received by the president at Washington, Jan. 1870. A meeting of delegates from various tribes met at Oemulgee, 5-17 June, 1871, and agreed to a constitution for the common government by means of a senate and parliament representing 17 tribes of 60,000 people; see *Modoc*.

Professor Marsh reports to the president of the United States the corruption and fraudulent conduct of the "Indian King," the officials employed to pay compensation, and deal with the Indians (this said to cause war of 1876); corroborated by gen. Custer . . . July, 1875
[Bishop Butler, an American, said that if the Indians were treated as fairly as they are in Canada there would be no wars, 1878.]

Thirteen Iroquois and 14 Canadians performed the Canadian national game "La Crosse," before the Queen at Windsor . . . 27 June, 1876

Gen. Geo. A. Custer, a brave, able officer, attacks about 2,500 Sioux Indians on Little Horn river, Montana, in a ravine; he and his family and nearly all his force destroyed (275 killed, 60 wounded) . . . 25 June, "

Urgent measures taken by the United States government, Sheridan put in command . . . July, "

Sheridan unsuccessful; commissioners arrange a treaty with the Sioux Indians to remove for self-sustentation . . . 7-27 Oct. "

War going on; gen. Howard opposed to an able chief, Joseph . . . July, 1877

The tribe "Nez Percés" defeat the U.S. troops in Idaho, and kill about 33, during and after the battle . . . about 14 Sept. "

Great conference of Indian chiefs with president Hayes, at Washington; they accept terms . . . end of Sept. "

"Sitting Bull" and Sioux Indians defeated in a raid retire to Canada, and decide to remain in Canada . . . July, 1879

Fighting with Indians at Mill creek, near Rawlins, in Colorado; 17 whites and major Thornbury killed, 29 Sept.; gen. Merritt entrenched; said to be surrounded; reinforced; Indians retreat . . . 14 Oct. "

200 Apache Indians turn and kill 32 of the pursuing whites . . . 9 Nov. "

Indians in Canada. In 1883, 110,505; numbers increasing; condition improving.

INDIA RUBBER, see *Caoutchouc*.

INDICTION, a cycle of tributes of corn demanded every fifteen years, not known before the time of Constantine. The first examples in the Theodosian code are of the reign of Constantius, who died 361.—In memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, the council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, but by the Indiction, which has its epocha 1 Jan. 313. It was first used by the Latin church in 342.

INDIGO, the dye obtained from the woad plant, *isatis tinctoria*, was used by the Egyptians, and other ancient nations; and the processes are described by Pliny. After the passage of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1497, it was gradually superseded by the eastern indigo, got from the *indigofera*. The mention of indigo occurs in English statutes in 1581. Its cultivation was begun in Carolina in 1747. The quantity imported into Great Britain in 1840 was 5,831,269 lbs.; in 1845, 10,127,488 lbs.; in 1850, 70,482 cwt.; in 1859, 63,237 cwt.; in 1861, 83,109 cwt.; in 1866, 74,256 cwt.; in 1869, 86,721 cwt.; in 1870, 79,255 cwt.; in 1871, 106,307 cwt.; in 1874, 85,707 cwt.; in 1876, 88,722 cwt.; in 1877, 60,640 cwt.; in 1879, 80,146 cwt.; in 1880, 58,283 cwt.; in 1881, 81,088 cwt.; in 1882, 95,272 cwt.; in 1883, 100,243 cwt.; in

1884, 104,423 cwt.; in 1885, 94,314 cwt.; in 1887, 76,700 cwt.

After long continued experiments, especially by prof. A. Baeyer, the dye has been prepared artificially from its chemical elements in coal tar . . . 1869-80
Professor H. E. Roscoe, at the Royal Institution, proved that the properties of the artificial and natural indigo were identical . . . 27 May, 1881

INDIRECT CLAIMS, see *Alabama*, *Washington*.

INDIUM, a metal discovered in the arsenical pyrites of Freiberg by F. Reich and T. Richter in 1863. Its name is due to its giving an indigo blue ray in its spectrum.

INDIVIDUALIST CLUB, proposed to be formed for the physical and political benefit of the working classes, on the principle of self-help, Feb. 1885.

INDORE, a province of British India; the principal native rulers have been the Mahratta chiefs, named Holkar, rivals of the Scindiahs at Gwalior. Rao Holkar received a grant of territory from the British in 1733. After severe conflicts the Mahratta chiefs were finally quelled in 1818. The town of Indore, founded in 1767, was destroyed by Scindiah after a battle on 14 Oct. 1801. The maharajah Shivaja Rao Holkar died 17 June, 1886. Succeeded by his son, Tuckaji Rao Holkar, who was present at the queen's jubilee in London in 1887.

INDUCTION of electric currents, discovered by Faraday, and announced in his "Experimental Researches," published in 1831-2. Ruhmkorff's magneto-electric induction coil was constructed in 1850. See under *Electricity*.

INDUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY, based on the results of observations and experiments, really *common sense*, is especially expounded by Bacon in the second book of his "*Novum Organon*," published 1620.

INDULGENCES in the early church were the moderation of ecclesiastical punishment. The papal system for the absolute pardon of sin, commenced by Leo III. about 800, were granted in the 11th century by Gregory VII., and by Urban II., and by others, in the 12th century as rewards to the crusaders. Clement V. was the first pope who made public sale of indulgences, 1313. In 1517, Leo X. published general indulgences throughout Europe, and the resistance to them led to the Reformation.

INDUSTRIAL DWELLINGS, see *Artisans*.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS, in Great Britain, are now frequent. One for South London was opened at Lambeth, 1 March, 1864; for North London, by earl Russell, at the Agricultural hall, Islington, 17 Oct. 1864; for West London, at the Floral hall, Covent-garden, 1 May, 1865; for the city of London, at Guildhall, 6 March, 1866; one was opened at York, 24 July, 1866; and several since. The Workmen's International Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, London, was opened 16 July; closed, 31 Oct. 1870.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY; an international conference for its protection was opened at Paris, 6 March, 1883; third, at Rome, 30 April, 1886.

INDUSTRIAL REMUNERATION CONFERENCES, at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, London, held 28-30 Jan. 1885. Papers read on the relation between Capital and Labour, &c. by lord Bramwell, sir Charles Dilke, sir Thomas Brassey, and others.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES' ACTS, 1852 and 1862, were amended by acts passed 1867, 1871, and 1876.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (1857) was enacted to make better provision for the care and education of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children. Another act was passed, 1861. These acts were consolidated by an act passed in Aug. 1866. Forty-seven of these schools had been certified under these acts up to 29 Sept. 1864. The act was extended to Ireland, 1868. England and Wales, 1872, 71 schools (4870 boys, 1516 girls); 1882, 49 schools.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES, see *Co-operative Societies*.

INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES, the formation of these by the removal of workmen from towns, was proposed at a meeting of the Society of Arts, 26 June, 1885. Annual meeting, 26 July, 1888.

INDUSTRY, see *Scientific*.

INEBRIATES, see *Drunkards*.

INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE, in regard to faith and morals, was decreed by the Vatican Council, and promulgated, 18 July, 1870. The doctrine was much opposed in Germany, and led to the constitution of the church named "Old Catholics," which see. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets, "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance," published Nov. 1874, and "Vaticanism," in Feb. 1875.

INFANTICIDE, especially female, was very prevalent in barbarous countries. Lord Macartney stated that 20,000 infants were killed annually; it is now gradually decreasing in India. On 12 Nov. 1851, Mr. Raikes induced the Chohan chiefs to agree to resolutions against it, and a great meeting in the Punjab was held for the same purpose, 14 Nov. 1853. Much suspicion was caused in London in 1867 through the deaths of children farmed out, or given up to persons advertising for children to adopt, with a premium. The agitation revived, June, 1870. Margaret Waters was convicted of the murder of John Cowen, an illegitimate infant, by poison and neglect, 23 Sept. 1870. She had adopted about 40 children, receiving a few pounds as premium; in four years, many had died. John and Catherine Barnes, of Tranmere, near Birkenhead, convicted of manslaughter 29 Oct. 1879; a gross case. See *Trials*, 1879. The Infant Life Protection act passed 25 July, 1872. Female infanticide prohibited in China about June, 1873.

INFANTRY, foot soldiers; their organisation much improved during the wars of Charles V. and Francis I., in the 16th century. The British army comprised 99 regiments of regular infantry in 1858, when the Canadians raised a regiment which is termed the 100th. The number, now 109, includes the nine regiments formerly in the pay of the East India company, and several colonial corps. Marshal Soult (or marshal Bugeaud) said, "The British infantry is the finest in the world: happily there is not much of it." In Dec. 1884, 115,245.

INFANTS' RELIEF ACT, passed 7 Aug. 1874, to amend the law relating to contracts made by persons under age.

The powers of wives and widows in respect to the care and training of their children, were somewhat enlarged in 1839, more so in 1873, and very much more

by a bill brought in by Mr. James Bryce, read a second time 26 March, 1884.

Guardianship of Infants' Act passed, 1886.

INFANT SCHOOLS began in New Lanark, Scotland, in 1815; in London in 1818.

INFERNAL MACHINES, see *France*, 1800, 1835, and 1858; *Baltic*, note; *Dynamite*; *Russia*, 1880-1; *Liverpool*, 1881; *Explosives*.

INFIRMARIES. Ancient Rome had no houses for the cure of the sick; diseased persons were carried to the temple of *Æsculapius* for cure. Institutions for the accommodation of travellers, the indigent, and sick were founded by the emperor Julian about 362; and infirmaries or hospitals were frequently built to cathedrals and monasteries. The emperor Louis II. caused infirmaries situated on mountains to be visited, 855. In Jerusalem the knights and brothers attended on the sick. There were hospitals for the sick at Constantinople, in the 11th century. The oldest mention of physicians and surgeons established in infirmaries occurs in 1437. *Beckmann*; see *Hospitals*.

INFLUENZA, an epidemic which prevailed in England in 1831, 1833, 1836, and 1847, appears to have been known in the 16th century.

INFORMERS, upon penal statutes, compounding with defendants without leave of the court, were punishable with fine and pillory, by 18 Eliz. c. 5 (1576). Their share of a penalty was regulated by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71 (1839).

INFUSORIA, see *Animalcules*.

INGESTRE HALL, Staffordshire, destroyed by fire 12 Oct. 1882. It was built in 1676. Many valuable portraits, &c. were destroyed.

INGOUR, a river rising in the Caucasus and falling into the Black Sea. Omar Pasha, marching to the relief of Kars, crossed this river on 6 Nov. 1855, with 10,000 men, and attacked the Russians, 12,000 strong, who, after a struggle, retreated with the loss of 400 men. The Turks had 68 killed and 242 wounded. Kars, however, was not saved.

INK. The ancient black inks were composed of soot and ivory black, and Vitruvius and Pliny mention lamp-black; but they had ink of various colours, as red, gold, silver, and purple. Red ink was made of vermilion and gum. **INDIAN INK** was brought from China, and must have been in use by the people of the east from the earliest ages. **INVISIBLE**, or **SYMPATHETIC INKS**, were known at early periods. Ovid (A.D. 2) teaches young women to write with new milk. Receipts for preparing invisible ink were given by Peter Borel, in 1653, and by Le Mort, in 1669. *Beckmann*.

INKERMANN (Crimea). The Russian army (about 40,000) having received reinforcements, and being encouraged by the presence of the granddukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked the British (8000) near the old fort of Inkermann, before daybreak, 5 Nov. 1854. They were kept at bay for six hours till the arrival of 6000 French. The Russians were then repulsed, leaving 9000 killed and wounded. The loss of the allies was 462 killed, 1952 wounded, and 191 missing. Sir George Cathcart, and generals Strangways, Goldie, and Torrens, were among the slain. On 15 Nov. 1855, an explosion of about 100,000 lbs. of gunpowder occurred near Inkermann, and caused great loss of life.

INLAND REVENUE BOARD was constituted in Feb. 1849. It comprises the boards of

Excise, Stamps, and Taxes (which see). The law respecting the inland revenue amended 1871.

INNOCENTS' DAY, 28 Dec. in the western church; 29 Dec. in the Greek or eastern church; see *Chilidemas*.

INNS at Rome were regulated by laws; and Edward III. enacted that they should be subjected to inquiry, 1353. See *Taverns*, and *Victuallers*.

INNS OF COURT (London) were established at different periods, in some degree as colleges for teaching the law. Annual revenue in 1872 said to be about 25,000*l*.

The Temple founded, and the church built by Knights Templars 1185

The Inner and Middle Temple made inns of law about 1340; the Outer about (*Stow*) 1500

Barnard's Inn, an inn of Chancery (on sale, 40,400*l*. refused 20 June, 1883, let to Art Workers' Guild, Oct. 1883) 1445

Clement's Inn, 18 Edw. IV. 1478

Clifford's Inn, 20 Edw. III. 1345

Furnival's Inn, 5 Eliz. 1503

Gray's Inn, 32 Edw. III. 1357

Lincoln's Inn, 4 Edw. II. 1312 OR 1312

Lyon's Inn 1420

New Inn, 1 Hen. VII. 1485

Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street 1429

Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane (sold for 57,000*l*. 23 Feb. 1877) 1666

Staples Inn, 4 Hen. V. 1415

Thavies' Inn, 10 Hen. VIII. 1510

Staple Inn, Clement's Inn, and Clifford's Inn said to be sold to builders Dec. 1834

INNSBRÜCK, capital of the Tyrol, captured by Maurice of Saxony in 1552; by the Bavarians in 1703; by the French and Bavarians. 1805. Much fighting took place in 1809, and Innsbrück changed masters several times, being finally taken by the Austrians, 12 Aug. The emperor Francis Joseph met queen Victoria here, 23 April, 1883.

INOCULATION, see *Small Pox*. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation from small pox to England from Turkey. In 1718 she had her son inoculated at Adrianople with success. She was allowed to have it first tried in England on seven condemned criminals, 1721; and in 1722 two of the royal family were inoculated. The practice was preached against by many of the bishops and clergy until 1760. Dr. Mead practised inoculation very successfully up to 1754, and Dr. Dimsdale of London, inoculated Catherine II., empress of Russia, in 1768. Of 5964 who were inoculated in 1797-99, only three died. An inoculation hospital was established in 1746. *Vaccine* inoculation was introduced by Dr. Jenner, 21 Jan. 1799; he had discovered its virtue in 1796, and had been making experiments during the intermediate three years. Inoculation was forbidden by law in 1840. See *Vaccination*, *Sheep*, and *Hydrophobia*.

INQUESTS, see *Coroner*.

INQUISITION or **HOLY OFFICE**. Previous to Constantine (306), heresy and spiritual offences were punished by excommunication only; but shortly after his death capital punishments were added, and inquisitors were appointed by Theodosius, 382. Priscillian was put to death in 384 by the emperor Maximus. Justinian decreed the doctrine of the four holy synods as to the holy scriptures and their canons to be observed as laws, 529; hence the penal code against heretics. About 800 the power of the western bishops was enlarged, and courts were established for trying and punishing spiritual offenders, even with death; the punishment being termed in Spain *auto-da-fé*, "an act of faith."

In the 12th century many heresies arose, and during the crusades against the Albigenses, Gregory IX., in 1233, established by rules the inquisitorial missions sent out by Innocent III., 1210-15, and committed them to the Dominicans. Pietro da Verona (styled Peter Martyr), the first inquisitor who burnt heretics, assassinated by an accused gonfalonier, 6 April, 1252, was canonized.

Pierre de Castellan sent against the Albigenses, 1210; St. Dominic made the first inquisitor-general 1215

The Inquisition constituted by Gregory IX., 1233; established in Aragon, 1233; Venice, 1249; France, 1255; Castile 1290

The Inquisition revived by a bull 1 Nov. 1478

The Holy Office was reconstituted in Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella; Torquemada inquisitor-general 1480

Nearly 3000 persons burnt in Andalusia, and 17,000 suffer other penalties 1481

"Instructions" of the new tribunal promulgated, 29 Nov. 1484

New articles were added 1483 & 1498

Established in Portugal 1520

The establishment resisted in Naples, and only introduced into other parts of Italy with jealous limitations by the temporal power 1546-7

New ordinances in 81 articles compiled by the inquisitor-general Valdez 1561

Suppressed in France by edict of Nantes 1598

Carnesechl executed at Rome, 1567, and Galileo compelled to abjure his philosophical opinions 1685

Louis XIV. revoked the edict of Nantes, but refused to introduce the Inquisition 1717

20 persons perish at an *auto-da-fé* at Goa 1761

Gabriel Malagrida, a jesuit, burnt at Lisbon 1761

A woman accused of making a contract with the devil burnt at Seville 7 Nov. 1781

The tribunal abolished in Tuscany and Lombardy 1787

Suppressed in Spain by Napoleon, 4 Dec. 1808, and by the Cortes 12 Feb. 1813

Restored by Ferdinand VII. 21 July, 1814

Finally abolished by the Cortes 1814

[Llorente states that in 236 years the total number of persons put to death in Spain by the Inquisition was about 32,000; 291,000 were subjected to other punishments.]

INSANITY, see *Lunatics*.

INSECTS. About 200,000 species known, Jan. 1877. An exhibition of these creatures, illustrating their structure, food, and habits, was opened in the gardens of the Tuilleries, at Paris, 7 Sept., 1874; at the Westminster Aquarium, 9 March, 1878; and in the Zoological gardens, Regent's park, 1881. See *Entomology*.

INSOLVENCY. The first insolvent act was passed in 1649, but it was of limited operation; a number of acts of more extensive operation were passed at various periods, and particularly in the reign of George III. The benefit of the act known as the Great Insolvent Act, was taken in England by 59,733 insolvents from the time of its passing in 1814, to March, 1827, a period of thirteen years. Since then the acts relating to insolvency have been several times amended. Persons not traders, or being traders whose debts are less than 300*l*., might petition the court of bankruptcy, and propose compositions, and have *pro tem*. protection from all process against their persons and property, by 6 Vict. c. 116 (1842). In 1861, by a new bankruptcy act, the business of the insolvent debtors' court was transferred to the court of bankruptcy; and a number of imprisoned debtors were released in Nov. 1861. See *Bankrupts*.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE, see *Academies* (Paris). On 25 Oct. 1795, all the Royal Academies, viz., the French academy, the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, that of the mathematical and physical sciences, of the fine arts, and of the

moral and political sciences, were combined in one body, under the title of "Institut National," afterwards *Royal, Imperial*, and again *National*.

INSTITUTES, see *Code, Actuaries, Agriculture, Architects, Chemical, Inventors, &c.*

INSTITUTION, see *Royal, London, Civil Engineers, &c.*

INSURANCE ON SHIPS AND MERCHANT-DISE. Suetonius conjectures that Claudius was the first contriver of the insurance of ships, A.D. 43.

Insurance in general use in Italy, 1194, and in England 1560

Insurance policies first used in Florence 1523

The first law relating to insurance was enacted 1601

Insurance of houses and goods against FIRE, in London, began the year following the Great Fire of London 1667

An office set up for insuring houses and buildings, chiefly on the plan of Dr. Barton, one of the first and most considerable builders of London "

The first regular office set up in London was the *Hand-in-Hand* 1696

First Life Insurance Office (the *Amicable*), established 1706

Sun fire-office established 1710

The first *Marine* Insurance was the Royal Exchange Insurance, and the London Insurance 1720

Duty first laid on insurances of *rs. 6d.* per 100*l.* insured, 1782; duty increased 1797

In 1857, 1,451,110*l.* were paid as duty for fire insurances on property amounting to 72,136,585*l.*

A new Commercial Union fire insurance, founded in consequence of the increased charges of the companies Sept. 1861

Rate of tax on insurance, reduced from 3*s.* to 1*s. 6d.* per cent. on stock in trade, from 13 May, 1864; on household goods 1865

Sea insurance duties reduced 31 May, 1867

Policies of Assurance act (enabling assignees of assurances to sue in their own names for policy monies), passed 20 Aug.

Fire insurance duties totally repealed 24 June, 1869

Albert Assurance Company fail for about 8,000,000*l.* Aug. "

Acts amending the law respecting life assurance companies passed 1870-1-2

The "People's Provident Assurance Society," established 2 Sept. 1854; named *European Assurance Society*, 1869; said to have absorbed 44 other societies; brought into chancery, 1871; subjected to arbitration by act of parliament, 1872; first meeting before lord Westbury, 22 Oct. 1872; successive arbitrators, lord Romilly, sir Wm. James; Mr. Francis Rellly (last); final award signed 2 Sept. 1879. Immense loss to shareholders.

AMOUNT INSURED.

1782.	£130,000,000
1802.	220,000,000
1822.	399,000,000
1842.	652,000,000
1862.	1,007,000,000

Sum insured in 125 offices, about 338,000,000*l.*; accumulated life-funds, 94,000,000*l.*; premium income nearly 11,000,000*l.*—*Board of Trade Report, 1874.*

INSURRECTIONS, see *Conspiracies, Massacres, Rebellions, Riots, &c.*

INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENTS, Military, see under *Army*, 1 April, 1873; Naval, see under *Navy*, 1 Feb. 1887.

INTENTMENT OF CRIMES. In cases of treason, wounding, burglary, &c., intention proved was made as punishable as crime completed, by 7 Geo. II. 1734. The rigour was modified by sir Robert Peel's revision of the statutes, 4-10 Geo. IV. 1823-29.

INTERDICT or **ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURE**, seldom decreed in Europe till the time of Gregory VII. 1073, but often afterwards. When a prince was excommunicated, all his subjects retaining their allegiance were excommunicated also, and the clergy were forbidden to perform any part of divine service, or any clerical duties, save the baptism of infants, and taking the confessions of dying penitents. In 1170, pope Alexander put all England under an interdict; and when king John was excommunicated in 1208, the kingdom lay under a papal interdict for six years. England was put under an interdict, on Henry VIII. shaking off the pope's supremacy, 1535; and pope Sixtus V. published a crusade against queen Elizabeth of England in 1588; see *Excommunication*.

INTEREST, see *Usury*. The word interest was first used in an act of parliament of the 21st James I. 1623, wherein it was made to signify a lawful increase by way of compensation for the use of money lent. The rate fixed by the act was 8*l.* for the use of 100*l.* for a year, in place of usury at 10*l.* before taken. The Commonwealth lowered the rate to 6*l.* in 1651; confirmed in 1660; and by an act of the 13th of queen Anne, 1713, it was reduced to 5*l.* The restraint being found prejudicial to commerce, it was totally removed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90 (1854).

INTERIM OF AUGSBURG, a decree issued by the emperor Charles V. in 1548, with the view of attempting to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants, in which it entirely failed. It was revoked in 1552. The term *Interim* has been applied to other decrees and treaties.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION ACT for Ireland, passed 16 Aug. 1878.

INTERMEZZI, light dramatic entertainments, introduced between the acts of a tragedy, comedy, or grand opera; of very ancient origin. They became more important in the 16th century. Those connected with Bardi's "*Amico Fido*," 1589, were very fine.

INTERMITTENT FILTRATION of Sewage, a process much advocated by Professor E. Frankland and others, in 1875, and stated to have been successful at Merthyr Tydvil since 1872.

INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, see *Congo*.

INTERNATIONAL, see under *Chess, Cholera, Copyright, Education, Electricity, Exhibitions, Geneva, Havre, Horticulture, Literary, Statistics, Scientific, Working-men, and Wounded*.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. See *Neutral Powers*.

The professorship of international law, at Cambridge, endowed by bequest of Dr. Wm. Whewell, master of Trinity College, 1867.

The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations first met at Brussels, 10 Oct. 1873; Geneva, 2-5 Sept. 1874; The Hague, Sept. 1875; Bremen, 1876; Antwerp, 30 Aug.—3 Sept. 1877; Frankfurt, about 20 Aug. 1878; London, 11 Aug. 1879; Berne, 24 Aug. 1880; Cologne, 16-19 Aug. 1881; Liverpool, about 15 Aug. 1882; Turin, 11 Sept. 1882; Milan 11 Sept. 1883; London, July, 1887.

The Institute of International Law was organized at Ghent by Dr. Lieber, M. Jaquemyens, and M. Meynier, in 1873. It has since met at Geneva, 1874; the Hague, 1875; Zurich, 1876; Paris, 1878; Brussels, Sept. 1879; Oxford, 6-10 Sept. 1880; Turin, 1882; Munich, 4 Sept. 1883; Hamburg, 9 Aug. 1885; Heidelberg, 5 Sept. 1887; Lausanne, 8 Sept. 1888.

See under *Peace*.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL between the Atlantic and Pacific. See *Panamá*.

INTERREGNUM, see *Commonwealth*.

INTRANSIGENTES, or Irreconcilables, a party of extreme republicans in Spain, who withdrew from the Cortes and became very troublesome, 1 July, 1873; joined by communists they held Carthageua from August to 12 Jan. 1874.

INUNDATIONS. The following are among the most remarkable:—

An inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire laid under water many thousand acres. *Camden* A.D. 245
 Another in Cheshire, by which 3000 persons and an innumerable quantity of cattle perished 353
 An inundation at Glasgow, which drowned more than 400 families. *Fordun* 758
 The Tweed overflowed its banks, and laid waste the country for 30 miles round 836
 An inundation on the English coasts, demolished a number of sea-port towns 1014
 Earl Godwin's lands, exceeding 4000 acres, overflowed by the sea, and an immense sand-bank formed on the coast of Kent, now known by the name of the Godwin sands. *Camden* 1100
 Flanders inundated by the sea, and the town and harbour of Ostend totally immersed 1108
 More than 300 houses overwhelmed at Winchelsea by an inundation of the sea 1280
 At the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam 1400
 The sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages, and 100,000 people (see *Dort*) 17 April, 1421
 The Severn overflowed during ten days, and carried away men, women, and children, in their beds, and covered the tops of many mountains; the waters settled upon the lands, and were called the Great Waters for 100 years after, 1 Richard III. *Hollinshed* 1483
 A general inundation by the failure of the dikes in Holland; the number of drowned said to have been 400,000 1530
 The waters rose above the tops of the houses, and above 100 persons perished in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire 1607
 At Calcutta, where 50,000 persons perished 1617
 An inundation in Yorkshire, when a rock opened, and poured out water to the height of a church steeple. *Vide Phil. Trans.* 1686
 Part of Zealand overflowed, 1300 inhabitants were drowned, and incredible damage was done at Hamburg 1717
 At Madrid, several of the Spanish nobility and other persons of distinction perished 1723
 In Yorkshire, a dreadful inundation, called Ripon Flood 1771
 In Navarre, where 2000 persons lost their lives by the torrents from the mountains 1787
 Inundation of the Lifey, which did immense damage in Dublin, 12 Nov. 1787; again, 2-3 Dec. 1802
 Lorea, a city of Murcia, in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir, which inundated more than 20 leagues, and killed 1000 persons, besides cattle 14 April, "
 At Pesth, near Presburg, the overflow of the Danube, by which 24 villages and their inhabitants were swept away 1811
 In the vicinity of Salop, by the bursting of a cloud during a storm, many persons and much stock perished May, "
 Dreadful inundation in Hungary, Austria, and Poland, in the summer of 1813
 Overflow of the Danube; a Turkish corps of 2000 men, on a small island near Widdin, surprised, and met instant death 14 Sept. "
 In Silesia, 6000 inhabitants perished, and the ruin of the French army under Macdonald was accelerated by the floods; also in Poland 4000 lives were supposed to have been lost "
 At Strabane, Ireland, by the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains, most destructive floods were occasioned 2 Jan. 1816
 In Germany, the Vistula overflowed; many villages were laid under water, and great loss of life and property was sustained 21 March, "

In England, 5000 acres were deluged in the Fen countries June, 1819
 Inundation at Dantzic, occasioned by the Vistula breaking through some of its dikes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and numerous lives lost 9 April, 1829
 The "Moray Floods," caused by rainfall, when the Spey and Findhorn rose in some places 50 feet above their ordinary level, and caused great destruction of property. Many lives were lost, and whole families who took refuge on elevated places were with difficulty rescued. *Sir T. Dick Lauder* 3, 4, 27 Aug. "
 At Vienna, the dwellings of 50,000 of its inhabitants laid under water Feb. 1830
 10,000 houses swept away, and about 1000 persons perished, at Canton, in China, in consequence of an inundation, occasioned by incessant rains. Equal or greater calamity was produced by the same cause in other parts of China Oct. 1833
 Awful inundation in France: the Saone poured its waters into the Rhone, broke through its banks, and covered 60,000 acres; Lyons was inundated; in Avignon 100 houses were swept away; 218 houses were carried away at La Guillotière; and upwards of 300 at Vaise, Marseilles, and Nismes; the Saone had not attained such a height for 238 years 31 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1840
 Lamentable inundation at Brentford and the surrounding country; several lives lost, and immense property destroyed 16 Jan. 1841
 Disastrous inundation in the centre, west, and south-west of France; numerous bridges, with the Orleans and Vierzon viaduct, swept away; the latter had cost 6,000,000 of francs. The damage done exceeded 4,000,000 sterling. The Loire rose twenty feet in one night 22 Oct. 1846
 Lamentable catastrophe at Holmfirth (see *Holmfirth Flood*) 4 Feb. 1852
 Inundation of the valleys of the Severn and Teme after a violent thunderstorm 5 Sept. "
 Inundations of the basins of the Rhine and the Rhone, overflowing the country to a great extent, 19 Sept. 1855
 Hamburg half-flooded by the Elbe 1 Jan. 1855
 Inundations in south of France, with immense damage (see *France*) May and June, 1856
 In Holland, nearly 40,000 acres submerged, Jan. 1861
 Great inundation through the bursting of the outfall sluice at St. Germain's, near King's Lynn (see *Levels*) 4-15 May, 1862
 Another marshland sluice bursts, many acres inundated 4 Oct. "
 Bursting of the Bradfield reservoir (see *Sheffield*); about 250 persons drowned 11 March, 1864
 Great inundations in France 26 Sept. et seq. 1866
 Great floods in north of England, immense damage in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire; farms destroyed, mines flooded, mills thrown down, railways stopped; and much suffering at Leeds (about 20 drowned) Manchester, Preston, Wakefield, &c. 16-17 Nov. "
 Inundations at Cork, Dublin, and other places, about 30 Jan. 1869
 Inundation at Rome, causing great distress; relieved by the king 28, 29 Dec. 1870
 Great inundations from the mountains in N. Italy; the Po and other rivers overflow; thousands of people unhoused; Mantua, Ferrara, &c., suffer much. latter part of Oct. 1872
 Floods on banks of the Thames through very high tide 20 March, 1874
 Mill River Valley, near Northampton, Massachusetts, U. S., several villages destroyed through the bursting of a reservoir, badly damaged; above 144 perished 16 May, "
 Eureka, Nevada; through rain and a waterspout; between 20 and 30 persons perish 24 July "
 Pittsburgh and Alleghany, W. Pennsylvania; storm of rain; the rivers overflow; about 220 persons drowned 26 July, "
 A large part of Toulouse destroyed by the rising of the Garonne; about 1000 lives lost and much property (St. Cyprien quarter, a sepulchre) June, 1875
 Heavy rains cause inundations in West of England and Wales; destruction and loss of life at Newport and Monmouth, 15-16 July; in the midland

- and western counties, especially near Nottingham, about 17-23 Oct.; again . . . 13-16 Nov. 1875
Great storms in India; Ahmedabad inundated; about 20,000 homeless . . . 22-24 Sept. 1876
Severe inundations in Holland and France Mar. 1876
Severe floods in England through heavy rain, 25-31 Dec. 1877
Piers at Folkestone, Dover, and Hastings much injured 1 Jan. 1877
Much damage through floods on banks of the Thames, and throughout the country, middle of June, 1877
Inundations in London through heavy rain, 10, 11 April, 1878
Szegecin, Hungary; through storms and rain, the dams of the river Theiss gave way; the town was nearly destroyed; out of 6566 houses, only 331 stood; many persons drowned; thousands homeless, 12-13 March, 1879. [Another inundation here not quite so disastrous, about 3 June, 1887; again March, 1888].
North Italy; much damage through overflowing of the Po and Mincio . . . June, 1878
Inundations in Murcia, Spain, through heavy rains; provinces of Andalusia, Alicante, Almeria, and Malaga; about 1000 lives lost; much damage to property; about 2000 houses destroyed, 16, 17 Oct. 1878
Again in Hungary . . . about 10 Dec. 1878
Midland counties of England; much damage, about 8-11 Oct. 1880
Much rain; floods in Cheshire, Lancashire, &c. Aug. 1881
Great inundations in S.E. Europe through rains Oct. 1881
Inundations by the rising of the Lossie and Spey, N. Scotland; bridge is broken and other damage mid. Sept. 1882
Inundations in the Tyrol; much damage with loss of life in north Italy and Hungary, and south of France . . . Sept. 1882
In Germany; great rise of the Rhine and Danube, Nov.—Dec.; destruction of five villages with above 250 houses, near Wiesbaden . . . Dec. 1882
Great floods in the Thames valley and midland counties of England . . . Dec. 1882
Much destruction near Worms; about 60 drowned early in Jan. 1883
Raab in Hungary partly submerged . . . 10 Jan. 1883
In Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Cincinnati . . . Feb. 1883
Cachar in India in great distress . . . 16 May, 1883
In Silesia, the river Neisse rises; much damage about 21 June, 1883
In Thames valley, Ontario, Canada, much destruction of property, about 30 lives lost about 11-12 July, 1883
Overflow of the river Peneus, Thessaly, Greece; much damage . . . announced 29 Oct. 1884
Great inundations in Ohio, Pennsylvania, &c.; about 15 deaths and 5000 homeless about 7 Feb. 1884
Disastrous floods in E. Spain . . . end of May, 1884
Floods in Galicia; new railway bridge over the Viñuela destroyed; 20 lives lost about 23 June, 1884
Great inundation through heavy rains in eastern Spain; much distress in Alicante, Almeria and Valencia . . . Nov. 1884
Great inundation of lower town of Montreal; about 500,000l. damage; much privation 17-18 April, 1886
Great inundation at Mandalay, Burmah . . . 18 Aug. 1887
Great floods in S. United States . . . July, 1887
Great overflow of the Hoang-Ho or Yellow River (see China) . . . Sept.-Oct. 1887
Overflow of the Elbe; about 100 villages submerged; loss of life and destruction of property, about 26 March; also of the Viñuela, about 77 villages submerged . . . about 27 March, 1888
Great flood in the Canton river; 3,000 people said to be drowned, announced . . . 8 May, 1888
Destructive freshet in the Mississippi; Illinois coast; Quiney, Hannibal, Alexandria and other towns overflowed . . . 17 May, 1888
Inundations in Mexico through heavy rains; great loss of life . . . 17-20 June, 1888
Heavy rains caused the rising of rivers in Essex and Kent; form lakes navigable by boats; stop railways; sweep away the crops from the soil, creating much calamity 30-31 July, 1 Aug. 1888
Great floods also in Germany, July, Aug.; France and Switzerland . . . Oct. 1888
Destructive floods in the midland and S.W. England; Leicester, Bristol, Taunton and other places suffer much . . . 8, 9 March, 1888
Conemough Valley, &c. See *Pennsylvania & United States* . . . May, 1888
See *Mansion House Funds*.
- INVALIDES, HÔTEL DES**, founded in 16 by Louis XIV. Its chapel contains the body of Napoleon I., deposited there 15 Dec. 1840.
- INVASIONS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS** see *Britain*, and *Danes*. From the death of Edward the Confessor, only the following invasions marked (s) have been successful:—
William of Normandy (s.) . . . 29 Sept. 1066
The Irish . . . 1066
The Scots, 1091; king Malcolm killed . . . 1099
Robert of Normandy . . . 1100
The Scots . . . 1113
The empress Maud . . . 1113
Ireland, by Fitz-Stephen (s.) . . . 1166
Ireland, by Edward Bruce . . . 1311
Isabel, queen of Edward II. (s.) . . . 1321
Duke of Lancaster (s.) . . . 1330
Queen of Henry VI. . . . 1461
Earl of Warwick (s.) . . . 1471
Edward IV. (s.) . . . 1471
Queen of Henry VI. . . . 1471
Earl of Richmond (s.) . . . 1481
Lambert Simnel . . . 1481
Perkin Warbeck . . . 1491
Spaniards and Italians, Ireland . . . 1581
Ireland, Spaniards . . . 1601
Duke of Monmouth . . . 1681
William of Orange (s.) . . . 1681
James II., Ireland . . . 1681
Old Pretender . . . 1701
Pretender again . . . 1711
Young Pretender . . . 1741
Ireland (see *Thurot*) . . . 1761
Wales, the French . . . 1791
Ireland; the French land at Killala (*which see*) . . . 1791
- INVENTION.** See *Cross*, *Patents*. An international exhibition of inventions and music at South Kensington in 1885; proposed, Aug. 1884 opened by the prince of Wales, 4 May, 1885; chairman, sir F. J. Bramwell; closed 9 Nov. 1885 3,760,581 persons admitted. The receipts were 214,403l. See *Colonies*.
- INVENTORS' INSTITUTE**, established in May, 1862; first president, sir David Brewster.
- INVERARY**, Argyllshire, made a royal burgh 1648. The duke of Argyll's castle, rebuilt by Adam 1745-8, was greatly injured by fire, 12 Oct. 1877.
- INVERNESS** (N.W. Scotland), a city of the Picts up to 843. It was taken by Edward I.; retaken by Bruce, 1313; burnt by the lord of the isles, 1411; taken by Cromwell, 1649; and by prince Charles Edward in 1746. He was totally defeated at Culloden, about five miles from Inverness, 16 April, 1746.
- INVESTIGATION.** See *Delicate*.
- INVESTITURE OF ECCLESIASTICS**, was a cause of discord between the pope and temporal sovereigns in the middle ages; and led to actual war between Gregory VII. and the emperor Henry IV. 1075-1085. The pope endeavoured to deprive the sovereign of the right of nominating bishops and abbots, and of investing them with the cross and ring. Henry V. gave up the right, by treaty, Feb. 1111; but other sovereigns resolutely refused to concede it.
- INVINCIBLE ARMADA** or **SPANISH ARMADA**, see *Armada*.

INVINCIBLES, IRISH, see *Irish Invincibles*, *Fenians* and *Ireland*, 1882-3.

INVOCATION OF THE VIRGIN AND SAINTS to intercede with God. This practice of the Romish church has been traced to the time of Gregory the Great, 593. The Eastern church began (in the 5th century) by calling upon the dead, and demanding their suffrage as present in the divine offices.

IODINE (from the Greek *iōdēs*, violet-like), was discovered by M. De Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre at Paris in 1812, and investigated by M. Clement, 1813. On the application of heat it rises in the form of a dense violet-coloured vapour, easily evaporates, and melts at 220 degrees: it changes vegetable blues to yellow, and a seven-thousandth part converts water to a deep yellow colour, and starch into a purple.

IONA, ICOLMKILL, or HIR, one of the Hebrides. About 565 St. Columba founded a monastery here, which flourished till the 8th and 9th centuries, when it was frequently ravaged by the Norsemen. Other religious bodies afterwards were formed here, and the isle was long esteemed sacred.

IONIA (Asia Minor). About 1040 B.C. the Iones, a Pelasgic race, emigrated from Greece, and settled here and on the adjoining islands. They built Ephesus, Smyrna, and other noble cities. They were conquered by the great Cyrus about 548 B.C.; revolted 504, but were again subdued. After the victories of Cimon, Ionia became independent and remained so till 387, when it was once more subjected to Persia. It formed part of the dominions of Alexander and his successors; was annexed to the Roman empire, 133, and conquered by the Turks.—Ionia was renowned for poets, historians, and philosophers. The "Antiquities of Ionia" were published by Chandler, Revett, and Pars, 1769-1840, and the Dilettanti Society, 1840-1881.

IONIAN ISLANDS (on W. coast of Greece). Corfu, the capital, Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, Santa Manra, Cerigo, and Paxo. They were colonised by the Iones, and partook of the fortunes of the Greek people; were subject to Naples in the 13th century, and in the 14th to Venice.

The islands ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio 17 Oct. 1797
Formed into the republic of the seven islands under Russia and Turkey 21 March, 1800
Restored to France by treaty of Tilsit 7 July, 1807
Taken by the English 3-12 Oct. 1809
Formed into an independent state under the protection of Great Britain (sir Thomas Maitland, lord high commissioner) 5 Nov. 1815
A constitution ratified 11 July, 1817
A university established at Corfu 1823
The constitution liberalised during the government of lord Seaton 1848-9
In consequence of complaints, Mr. W. E. Gladstone went out on a commission of inquiry, &c. Nov. 1858
Sir H. Storks, lord high commissioner Feb. 1859
The parliament declare for annexation to Greece, March, 1861, and April, 1862
The islands annexed to Greece, 28 May; the British troops retired, 2 June, and king George I. arrived at Corfu (see Greece) 6 June, 1864

IONIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE, an improvement on the Doric, was invented by the Ionians about 1350 B.C. *Vitruvius*. Its distinguishing characters are the slenderness and flutings of its columns, and the volutes of rams' horns that adorn the capital.

IONIC SECT OF PHILOSOPHERS, founded by Thales of Miletus about 600 B.C. distinguished for its abstruse speculations under his successors and pupils, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, the master of Socrates. They held that the world is a living being, and that water is the origin of all things.

IOWA, a western state of North America, was organised as a territory 12 June, 1838; and admitted into the Union, 28 Dec. 1846. Capital, Des Moines. Population, 1880, 1,624,615.

IPSUS (Phrygia), **BATTLE OF**, Aug. 301 B.C., when Seleucus was confirmed in his kingdom of Syria by the defeat and death of Antigonus, king of Asia. The latter led into the field an army of about 70,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The former had 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. *Plutarch*.

IPSWICH (Suffolk), the Saxon Gippeswic, was ravaged by the Danes, 991 and 1000. Wolsey was born here, 1471; and founded a school in 1525. The port was greatly improved by the erection of wet docks, 1837-42. The railway to London was opened 25 June, 1846; and the new town-hall, 29 Jan. 1868. New corn exchange opened, 26 July, 1882.

IQUIQUE, see *Chili*, 1879.

IRELAND, anciently named Eri or Erin, Ierne and Hibernia, is said to have been first colonised by Phœnicians. Some assert that Partholani landed in Ireland about 2048 B.C.; that the descent of the Damnonii was made about 1463 B.C.; and that this was followed by the descent of Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes, from Galicia, in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings. See *Church of Ireland*, and *Population*.

	1849.	1857.
Paupers in workhouse	620,000	65,000.
Notes in circulation	3,850,450l.	7,150,000l.
Bullion in banks	1,625,000l.	2,492,000l.
Deposits in Irish joint stock banks, 1862, 22,672,000l.; in 1871, 20,049,000l.		
Deposits in Irish saving banks, 1869, 2,452,898l.; 1871, 2,794,027l. Capital: 1877, 2,271,883l.; also in post-office savings-banks, 1,256,724l.		

	A.D.
Arrival of St. Patrick	about 432
Christianity established	about 448
The Danes and Normans, known by the name of Easterlings, or Ostmen, invade Ireland	795
They build Dublin and other cities	about 800
Brian Boroihme totally defeats the Danes at Clontarf; and is killed	23 April, 1014
[In the 12th century Ireland is divided into five kingdoms, viz.: Ulster, Leinster, Meath, Connaught, and Munster, besides a number of petty principalities, whose sovereigns continually warred with each other.]	
Adrian IV. permitted Henry II. to invade Ireland, on condition that he compelled every Irish family to pay a carolus to the holy see, and held it as a fief of the Church	1155
Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, driven from his throne for his oppression	1166
Flees to England, where he takes an oath of fidelity to Henry II. who promises to restore him	1168
Invasion of the English under Fitz-Stephen	1169
Landing of Strongbow at Waterford	"
Dermot dies	1171
Henry II. lands near Waterford, and receives the submission of the princes of the country, settles the government, and makes his son John lord of Ireland	May, 1177
The English settlers generally adopt Irish names and manners about	1200

- Ireland reduced to temporary obedience by king John 1210
- Invasion of Edward Bruce, 1315; crowned king 1316
- Defeated and slain at Foughart, near Dundalk 1318
- Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., marries Elizabeth de Burgh, heiress of Ulster 1361
- Statute of Kilkenny passed by him (*which see*) 1367
- Richard II. lands at Waterford with a train of nobles, 4000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers; gains the affection of the people by his munificence, and confers the honour of knighthood on their chiefs 1394
- Richard again lands in Ireland 1399
- The sanguinary Head act passed at Trim, by the earl of Desmond, deputy. This act ordained, "That it shall be lawful to all manner of men that and any theevs robbing by day or night, or going or coming to rob or steal, or any persons going or coming, having no faithful man of good name and fame in their company in English apparel that it shall be lawful to take and kill those, and to cut off their heads, without any impeachment of our sovereign lord the king. And of any head so cut off in the county of Meath, that the cutter and his ayders there to him cause the said head so cut off to be brought to the portrefe to put it upon a stake or spear, upon the castle of Trim; and that the said portrefe shall testify the bringing of the same to him. And that it shall be lawful for the said bringer of the said head to distrain and levy by his own hand (as his reward) of every man having one ploughland in the barony, two-pence; and of every man having half a ploughland, one penny; and of every man having one house and goods, value forty shillings, one penny; and of every other cottier having house and smook, one half-penny," &c. Much slaughter is said to have ensued 1465
- Apparel and surname act (the Irish to dress like the English, and to adopt surnames) "
- "Poynings' law," subjecting the Irish parliament to the English council 1494
- Great rebellion of the Fitzgērlds subdued 1534
- Henry VIII. assumes the title of king, instead of lord of Ireland 1542
- The reformed religion embraced by some of the English settlers in the reign of Edward VI. 1547
- Ireland finally divided into shires 1569
- Printing in Irish characters introduced by N. Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's 1571
- 700 Italians, headed by Fitzmaurice, land in Kerry; they are treacherously butchered by the earl of Ormond 1580
- ✓Neill revolts, 1597; defeats the English at Blackwater 1598
- He invites over the Spaniards, and settles them in Kinsale; defeated by the lord deputy Mountjoy 1601-2
- In consequence of repeated rebellions and forfeitures, 51,465 acres of land in the province of Ulster became vested in the crown, and James I. after removing the Irish from their hills and fastnesses, divides the land among such of his English and Scottish protestant subjects as choose to settle there. (*See Irish Society*) 1609-12
- Ulster civil war: More and Maguire's rebellion: the catholics said to conspire to expel the English, and massacre the protestant settlers in Ulster, commenced on St. Ignatius' day (some doubt the massacre) 23 Oct. 1641
- O'Neill defeats the English under Monroe at Benburb 5 June, 1646
- Massacre and capture of Drogheda by Cromwell 11 Sept. 1649
- Cromwell and Ireton reduce the whole island to obedience 1649-1656
- Landing of James II. 12 March, 1689
- 3000 protestants attainted July, "
- William III. lands at Carrickfergus 14 June, 1690
- Battle of the Boyne; James defeated 1 July, "
- Treaty of Limerick (*see Limerick*) 3 Oct. 1691
- Linen manufacture encouraged 1696
- Papery act passed 1704
- Excitement against Wood's halfpence (*which see*) 1724
- Thurot's invasion (*see Thurot*) 1760
- Indulgences granted to the catholics by the relief bill 1778
- Ireland admitted to a free trade 1779
- Released from submission to an English council; Pynings' law repealed 1782
- Genevise refugees received in Ireland, and an asylum given them in Waterford 1783
- Order of St. Patrick established "
- Society of United Irishmen founded 1791
- Orange clubs, &c., formed (*see Diamond*) 1795
- Irish rebellion commenced 4 May, 1798; cost 150,000 Irish lives, 20,000 English; gradually suppressed 1799
- Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland 1 Jan. 1801
- Emmett's insurrection 23 July, 1801
- English and Irish exchequers consolidated 5 Jan. 1811
- Visit to Ireland of George IV. 11 Aug.-16 Sept. 1811
- The currency assimilated 1 Jan. 1826
- Roman catholic emancipation act passed 13 April, 1829
- Customs consolidated 6 Jan. 1830
- Dr. Whately, supporter of Irish National School system, becomes abp. of Dublin 1831
- Irish reform act passed 7 Aug. 1832
- Poor laws introduced: act passed 31 July, 1838
- "Young Ireland" (*which see*) party formed 1840
- Population by census, 8,196,597 1841
- Great Repeal movement; meeting at Trim (*see Repeal*) 16 March, 1843
- Molly Maguire, a secret society, formed "
- O'Connell's trial (for political conspiracy), found guilty (*see Trials*) 15 Jan.-12 Feb. 1844
- Appointment of new commissioners of charitable bequests (rank of the R. C. bishops recognised) 18 Dec. "
- Irish National Education Board incorporated 23 Sept. 1845
- Committal of William Smith O'Brien to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, for contempt in not obeying an order of the house of commons to attend a committee 30 April, 1846
- Failure of the potato crop throughout Ireland; sufferers relieved by parliament "
- William Smith O'Brien and the "Young Ireland," or physical force party, secede from the Repeal Association 29 July, "
- O'Connell's last speech in the commons 8 Feb. 1847
- Grants from Parliament amounting to 10,000,000. to relieve the people suffering from famine and disease "
- Death of O'Connell at Genoa, on his way to Rome, in his 73rd year; he bequeathed his heart to Rome 15 May, "
- Deputation from the Irish people (?)—Smith O'Brien, Meagher, O'Gorman, &c.—to Lamartine and others, members of the provisional government at Paris 3 April, 1848
- Great meeting of "Young Irelanders" at Dublin 4 April, "
- Arrest of Mitchell, editor of the "United Irishman" 13th May, "
- State trials in the Irish queen's bench 15-27 May, "
- Mitchell found guilty and sentenced to transportation for 14 years 26 May, "
- Arrest of Gavan Duffy, Martin, Meagher, Doheny, &c., for felonious writings, speeches, &c. 8 July, "
- Confederate clubs prohibited 26 July, "
- The Habeas Corpus act suspended 26 July, "
- O'Brien's rebellion suppressed 29 July, "
- Arrest of Smith O'Brien at Thurles; he is conveyed to Kilmanninham gaol, Dublin 5 Aug. "
- Arrest of Meagher, O'Donoghue, &c. 12 Aug. "
- Martin sentenced to transportation 14 Aug. "
- Encumbered estates act passed Sept. "
- Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and the other confederates tried and sentenced to death 9 Oct. "
- The Irish court of queen's bench gives judgment on writs of error sued out by the prisoners convicted of high treason, and confirms the judgment of the court below 16 Jan. 1849
- O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue transported 9 July, "
- Orange and catholic affray at Dolly's Brae; several lives lost 12 July, "
- Her majesty visits Ireland, and holds her court at Dublin castle 5 Aug. "
- First court under the encumbered estates act (*which see*) held in Dublin 24 Oct. "
- Queen's university in Ireland established 15 Aug. 1850
- Synod of Thurles condemns queen's colleges 22 Aug. "
- Census taken; population, 6,574,278 30 March, 1851
- Roman catholic university originated, and large sums subscribed 5 May, "
- Death of R. Lalor Sheil, at Florence 25 May, "

McMann escapes from transportation, and arrives at San Francisco, in California	5 June, 1851	Importation of cattle from England prohibited on account of the plague	25 Aug. 1865
The Irish Tenant League hold a meeting on the site of the battle of the Boyne	14 July "	Seizure of the newspaper "Irish People" and 30 Fenians (see <i>Fenians</i>)	15-17 Sept. 14 Oct. "
First meeting of the "Catholic Defence Association"	17 Oct. "	International Exhibition closed	9 Nov. "
Meagher escapes from Van Diemen's Land and arrives at New York	24 May, 1852	Stephens escapes from gaol	24-25 Nov. "
Cork National Exhibition opened	10 June, "	Fenian trials began at Dublin, 27 Nov.; Thomas Clarke Luby convicted of treason felony; sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude	1 Dec. "
Irish Industrial Exhibition set on foot; Mr. Dargan, a railway contractor, contributes towards it 26,000l.	24 June, "	O'Leary and others convicted, Dec.; O'Donovan Rossa sentenced to imprisonment for life,	13 Dec. "
"Tenant Right" demonstration at Warrenstown dispersed by the magistrates	3 July, "	More Fenians arrested and convicted at Cork and Dublin	Jan., Feb. 1866
Fierce religious riots at Belfast	14 July, "	Discovery of an arms manufactory at Dublin; the city and county proclaimed as put under the provisions of the Peace Preservation act,	11 Jan. "
Fatal election riot at Six-Mile Bridge	22 July, "	Habeas Corpus act suspended; many Fenians flee	17 Feb. "
Fenian members of parliament found a "Religious Equality Association"	10 Sept. "	Agitation respecting Irish church; debates in parliament	April, "
Cork Industrial Exhibition closed	11 Sept. "	Lord Albemarle made lord-lieutenant	July, "
Income tax extended to Ireland	June, 1853	About 320 suspected Fenians remain in prison,	1 Sept. "
Mitchell escapes from Hobart Town	9 June, "	Great seizure of fire-arms	15 Dec. "
Dublin Exhibition opens	12 May, "	Clare and other counties proclaimed under Peace Preservation act	Dec. "
Queen visits Ireland	29 Aug. "	Election riots at Dungarvan; capt. Bartholomew killed	28 Dec. "
Tenant Right League conference	4 Oct. "	Death of Wm. Dargan, promoter of Irish Exhibition,	7 Feb. 1867
Dreadful railway accident near Dublin	5 Oct. "	Irish college of science established at Dublin early in Another Fenian outbreak (see <i>Fenians</i>), 5-13 March,	"
Dublin Exhibition closed	1 Nov. "	Appointment of commission respecting church of Ireland agreed to	24 June, "
Train wilfully upset after an Orange demonstration at Londonderry, one person killed and many hurt	15 Sept. 1854	Chancery and Common-law Offices act passed, 20 Aug.	20 Aug. "
A pardon granted to O'Brien; he shortly after returned to Ireland	3 May, 1856	Irish church commission appointed, earl Stanhope chairman	30 Oct. "
Religious riots at Belfast	Sept. 1857	More trials of Fenians	Nov. "
Progress of cardinal Wiseman in Ireland	Sept. 1858	Execution of Fenians (Allen, Gould, and Larkin) for murder of Brett, a policeman, at Manchester,	23 Nov. "
A packet from Galway reaches N. America in six days	Sept. "	Funeral demonstrations for them at Cork, 24 Nov.; Dublin and Limerick	1 Dec. "
Proclamation against secret societies	Nov. "	Party funeral processions prohibited	12 Dec. "
Arrests of members of Phoenix Society	Dec. "	Protest of Irish noblemen and gentlemen against Irish church establishment signed, about 12 Dec.	"
Proposed demonstration of landlords (headed by marquis of Downshire) given up	27 Jan. 1859	Declaration of many Roman catholic clergy professing loyalty, but claiming self-government for Ireland	23 Dec. "
National Gallery founded	Feb. "	Bp. Moriarty, of Kerry, publishes a circular censuring the funeral processions for Fenians	30 Dec. "
Agitation against the Irish National School system,	Sept. "	Prosecution of the "Irishman" newspaper for sedition	10 Jan. 1868
Religious revival movement in the north, particularly at Belfast	Oct. "	Arrest of Geo. Francis Train on his arrival from America, on suspicion of Fenianism; soon discharged (claimed 10,000l.)	18 Jan. "
Great emigration to America in the spring	1860	Publication of facts proving the increased prosperity of the country	28 Jan. "
Many Irishmen enlist in the service of the pope, May, June; many return dissatisfied	July, "	Great protestant defence meeting at Dublin, many peers present	6 Feb. "
The remainder taken prisoners by the Sardinians are released, and return to Dublin, where they receive an ovation	Nov. "	Habeas Corpus act suspended till 1 March, 1860 (33 persons detained on suspicion)	Feb. "
Attempted revival of Repeal agitation	Dec. "	Messrs. Sullivan and Pigott, convicted of seditious libels in their newspapers (the "Weekly News" and "Irishman"), sentenced to imprisonment and fine	18, 19 Feb. "
Agrarian outrages; alderman Sheehy murdered,	23 Oct. "	Mr. Johnston, grand master of an Orange lodge, imprisoned for infraction of Party Processions act,	March, "
Census taken; population, 5,793,967	8 April, 1861	Train arrested for debt	3 March, "
Suspension of packet service between Galway and America through the company's breach of contract,	23 May, "	Four nights' debate on Ireland in the Commons ended (Mr. Gladstone declared for disestablishment of the Irish protestant church)	16 March, "
Visit of the prince of Wales, 29 June; and the queen and prince consort	24-31 Aug. "	Irish reform bill introduced into the Commons,	19 March, "
Irish Law Court commission appointed	13 Dec. "	Debate on Mr. Gladstone's proposal for a committee on his resolutions for the disestablishment of the church (carried by 328 to 272), 30 March to early morning of	4 April, "
Numerous agrarian murders; Gustav Thiebaud, 28 April; Francis Fitzgerald, 16 May (and others); Michael Hayes shoots Mr. John Braddell,	30 July, 1862	Mr. Featherstonehaugh, J.P., a deputy-lieut., shot dead while returning from Dublin (he had recently raised the rent of his tenants)	15 April, "
The prime, J. G. Beresford, abp. of Armagh, dies, aged 89	19 July, "	Visit of prince and princess of Wales; arrive at Dublin; intense enthusiasm	15 April, "
Building for the catholic university founded,	20 July, "	The prince and princess at Punctestown races,	16 April, "
An Orange demonstration at Belfast leads to destructive riots	17 Sept. "		
Great agricultural distress; many murders and outrages, end of 1862, beginning of	1863		
Galway packet service restored by subsidy of 70,000l. (see <i>Galway</i>)	Aug. "		
Insignificant "Nationalist" meeting	15 Aug. "		
Death of archbishop Whately	8 Oct. "		
Great emigration of able-bodied labourers in	Jan. 1864		
Appearance of the Fenians (<i>which see</i>)	"		
Death of Smith O'Brien, descendant of king Brian Boroinhe	16 June, "		
Address of the "National Association" to liberate tenant capital, recover the property of the Catholic church, &c.	12 Jan. 1865		
Opening of the International Exhibition at Dublin by the prince of Wales	9 May, "		
General election favourable to the government and liberal party	July, "		

- The prince installed as a knight of St. Patrick, 18 April, 1868
- The prince and princess at review in Phoenix-park, 20 April; leave Dublin 24 April, "
- Increased emigration to United States 24 April, "
- Mr. Gladstone's first resolution passed in the Commons (by 330 to 265) early on 1 May; second and third resolutions passed 7 May, "
- Irish archbishops and bishops present address to the queen at Windsor, on behalf of the Irish Church establishment 14 May, "
- Irish Church commission recommend consolidation of dioceses and other reforms (1st report), 27 July, "
- Earl Spencer lord lieutenant Dec. "
- Visit of prince Arthur 5 April *et seq.* 1869
- Many murders: Mr. Anketell, 3 March; Mr. Bradshaw, J.P., 24 April; Capt. Tarleton 28 April, "
- Mayor of Cork, for a speech eulogizing Fenians, 27 April, compelled to resign 11 May, "
- Address of archbishop Leahy condemning agrarian murders 16 May, "
- Irish Church bill introduced into the commons, 1 March; after much opposition passed, 26 July, "
- Irish mixed schools denounced by abp. Cullen; support for a Catholic university demanded in a circular dated 18 Aug. "
- Great agitation for amnesty to the Fenian convicts, Oct. "
- Tenant-right agitation; a conference at Cork, 10 Sept.; county meeting at Kilkenny 18 Oct. "
- Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, a Fenian convict, elected M.P. for Tipperary 25 Nov. "
- Many agrarian outrages Jan., Feb. 1870
- O'Donovan Rossa's election annulled 10 Feb. "
- Irish Church convention met about 21 Feb. "
- Irish Land bill, read a second time in commons (442 against 11), 1 A.M., 12 March; read second time in the lords 17 June, "
- New "Irish Peace Preservation act" passed, 4 April, "
- Eight counties placed under this act 29 April, "
- Reported growth of a "Nationality" party among the Protestants July, "
- Irish Land act passed 1 Aug. "
- The "Home Government Association," to include all parties, meet at Dublin 1 Sept. "
- Aggressive outrages and murders Nov. "
- Some Fenian convicts released from prison, Jan. 1871
- John Martin, a nationalist, elected M.P., for Meath, 5 Jan. "
- Census taken; population, 5,402,759 3 April, "
- Bill for protection of life and property in Westmeath brought in (and passed 16 June) on account of ribandism 2 May, "
- Chief constable Talbot shot, night of 11 July; died 15 July, "
- Visit of the prince of Wales to open the Royal Agricultural exhibition 1 Aug. "
- Riot through attempted repression of Fenian sympathisers; several killed 7 Aug. "
- French deputation (comte de Flaviigny and others) to thank the Irish for the assistance of the Irish ambulance during the war; warmly received, with seditious demonstrations against England, 16-28 Aug. "
- Mr. Isaac Butt, leader of Home-rule movement, elected M.P. for Limerick 20 Sept. "
- The R. C. bishop of Derry, the O'Donoghue, and others, declare against the movement, Jan.; members in its favour elected for Galway and Kerry Feb. 1872
- Peaceful state of the south; few prisoners for trial, March, "
- Mrs. Neill murdered at her own door near Dublin, 27 May, "
- Capt. Nolan, M.P. for Galway, unseated for intimidation by his agents; the R. C. bishops and clergy severely censured by justice Keogh in giving sentence about 27 May, "
- O'Byrne v. Marquis of Hartington, and others (police) for exceeding duty in suppressing a meeting in Phoenix-park, Dublin, in Aug. 1871; verdict for plaintiff, 25 l. damages 11 July, "
- Fathers Loftus and Quinn tried for undue interference in Galway election; jury disagreed, 10-14 Feb. 1874
- Mr. Gladstone brings into the commons the Irish University bill (rejected and withdrawn) 13 Feb. "
- The R. C. bishop of Clonfert, Dr. Duggan, tried and acquitted (*see Dublin*) 15-19 Feb. 1874
- Trial: O'Keefe v. Cardinal Cullen; begins (*see Trials*) 12 May, "
- Home rule and amnesty associations active, Oct. "
- Motions in favour of Home-rule (*which see*) defeated in parliament 20 March & 3 July, "
- Ireland reported very prosperous Aug. "
- John Mitchell (*see above*, 1848, 1853), elected M.P. for Tipperary, 16 Feb.; election declared null by the Commons; he died 20 March; his friends, John Martin, M.P., died 29 March; and sir John Gray, M.P. died 9 April, 1875
- Mitchell's election declared void 26 May, "
- Peace Preservation Act renewed 28 May, "
- Centenary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell celebrated at Dublin, many foreign R. C. dignitaries present; much dissension at the banquet between the Clerical and Home-rule parties 6 Aug. "
- Mr. McWinney, lord mayor of Dublin, endeavours to form a new party for "faith and fatherland," opposed to Home-rule Aug.-Sept. "
- Catholic synod at Maynooth; mixed education censured Sept. "
- Riots at Callan, Mr. O'Keefe's chapel and house attacked (28 men committed for trial) 11 Oct. "
- Dissension between members of O'Connell centenary committee, which is dissolved 26 Nov. "
- Agrarian outrage, Mr. Bridges and party fired on in daylight, the coachman killed; several wounded at Mitchelstown, Cork (Crowe convicted of murder 25 July, executed 25 Aug.) 30 March, 1876
- O'Keefe (*see above*, May, 1874) submits to cardinal Cullen for compensation May, "
- An Irish university bill introduced by Mr. Butt (withdrawn) 16 May, "
- County officers and courts act passed 14 Aug. 1877
- Supreme court of judicature act for Ireland, passed 14 Aug. "
- Temporary strike of men on Great Southern and Western railway, about 14-22 Sept. "
- Dr. Moriarty, R.C., bp. of Kerry, patriotic, judicious died 1 Oct. "
- Mr. Gladstone's private visit 17 Oct. *et seq.* "
- The judicature act comes into operation 1 Jan. 1878
- The earl of Leitrim (eccentric), his clerk, and driver shot dead near his lodge, Manor Vaughan, Donegal 2 April, "
- Bill for reducing Irish borough suffrage to 1 l. rejected in the commons (232-26) 15 May, "
- Irish Sunday closing (public houses) bill, much opposed; passed 16 Aug. "
- Irish intermediate education act passed 16 Aug. "
- Irish volunteer bill lost 7 Aug. 1879
- Bill to abolish the Queen's University, and to establish a new university (for Roman catholics), introduced by lord chancellor Cairns, 30 June; carried in commons (257-90), 25 July; passed 15 Aug. "
- Prevention of crime act passed 15 Aug. "
- An Irish national convention to meet at Dublin, proposed by Mr. Parnell (*see Home Rule*) 11 Sept. "
- Progresses of Mr. Parnell; much anti-rent agitation autumn, "
- Appeal for the Irish national land league by Mr. Parnell, soliciting subscriptions to buy the land for the tenants 9 Oct. "
- Exciting speeches of Mr. Parnell at Navan 11, 13 Oct. "
- James Bryce Killen, barrister, J. W. Daly, proprietor of "Connaught Telegraph," and Michael Davitt (ex-Fenian, on ticket of leave) arrested at Dublin for sedition (at anti-rent meeting at Gurteen, Sligo, 2 Nov.); [prosecution lapsed] 19 Nov. "
- Great orderly meetings held at Dublin, Balla, &c. 21 Nov. *et seq.* "
- Government arrangements for relieving distress published in Dublin 22 Nov. "
- Pastoral by abp. McCabe against the agitation; read 23 Nov. "
- Thos. Brennan arrested for seditious speech (at Balla, on 22 Nov.) 5 Dec. "
- The duchess of Marlborough (the viceroys's wife) appeals for help for distress in the west (*Times*). (*See under Mansion House*, 1879) 18 Dec. "
- Mr. Parnell arrives at New York to agitate for help to relieve Ireland politically and peculiarly 2 Jan. 1880

Riots at Carraroe, Coumemara, and other places in Galway, in consequence of notices of eviction

2 Jan. *et seq.* 1880
Contributions to the famine funds arrive from Canada, Australia, India, United States, &c.

Jan. Feb. " "
Mr. Parnell's agitation said to be a dead failure Feb. 20,000. received from lord mayor of London; (Dublin co. returns, 84,422.) 28 Feb. "

Seed supply act passed 1 March, "
Relief of distress (Ireland) act passed 15 March, "
Relief fund: 129,000. received up to 25 March; 141,562. up to 17 April, "

Charter for new Irish university signed by the queen 19 April, "

Relief for Irish distress brought in the *Constellation* from United States; arrives at Cork 20 April, "
Received for Irish distress, 177,401*l.*; distributed, 170,357*l.* up to 23 July, "

Compensation for Disturbance bill (to check evictions, restrain landlords, and benefit tenants), and reading in commons (295-217), 5-6 July; passed in commons (303-237), 27 July; rejected by the lords (282-51) 3 Aug. "

Mr. Thos. Boyd, crown solicitor, and sons fired at and wounded, Charles killed, at Shaulough, near New Ross Sunday, Aug. 8, "

40 cases of arms (560 weapons), stolen from the *Junco*, a Norwegian vessel, in the docks at Cork, 11 Aug.; some found concealed 13 Aug. "

Rioting at Dungannon, Belfast 15-18 Aug. "
Violent speech of Mr. Dillon, M.P., at Kildare, in favour of the land league 15 Aug.; termed "wicked and cowardly" by Mr. W. E. Forster, who justifies the terms in parliament 23 Aug. "

Mr. Parnell proposes that tenant should become owner of land after paying 35 years' just rent Sept. The duchess of Marlborough's relief fund; total received from all parts 135,245*l.*, and 19*l.* interest from the Bank of Ireland; reported 19 Sept. "

Lord Mountmorres shot at Ruthen near Clonbar, Galway, about 8 p.m. 25 Sept. "

Progress of agitation; exciting speeches of Messrs. Parnell, Redpath, Dillon, and others advocating the principle of "boycotting" Sept., Oct. "

105 leading landowners with agents wait on the lord lieutenant at Dublin, describing the terrorist state of the south and west of the country and need of protection 7 Oct. "

R. C. abp. McCabe's pastoral against agitation and murders; read in chapels 10 Oct. "

Agrarian outrages; John Downing, a driver, killed by a shot aimed at his employer, Mr. Samuel Hutchins, near Drimoleague, Cork 16 Oct. "

Arrest of Timothy M. Healy, Mr. Parnell's secretary, and Mr. Walsh, for intimidation of Mr. Manning (on 16 Oct.) 26, 27 Oct. "

Messrs. Parnell and others arrested for conspiracy and intimidation to prevent tenants paying rent, &c. (19 counts); notices served 3 Nov. *et seq.* "

Mr. Boycott of Lough Mask farm, near Ballinrobe, Mayo, besieged; his labourers threatened; his tradesmen refuse to supply him;—his crops gathered by immigrant labourers, protected by military, &c. 11, 12 Nov. "

Mr. Henry Wheeler, land agent, murdered 12 Nov. "

Mr. Forster, Irish Secretary, sends a circular to the magistrates reminding them of their statutory powers about 8 Dec. "

Mr. W. Bence Jones of Ballinasceortly, treated like Mr. Boycott Dec. "

Three judges (Fitzgerald, Barry, and Dowse), deliver alarming charges on state of country Dec. "

Trial of Mr. Parnell and others for conspiracy, begins (see *Trials*) 28 Dec. "

Jury disagree; discharged 25 Jan. 1881
About 25,000 soldiers in Ireland Jan. "

Report of Agricultural Commission (for Ireland) issued; great distress, 1877-9; good harvest, 1880; it opposes the three F.s.; recommends emigration in some districts Jan. "

Bill for protection of life and property (termed *coercion bill*) brought in by Mr. Forster, 24 Jan.; long debates; much obstruction (see *Parliament*); passed commons, (281-36), 25, 26 Feb.; passed lords, 1-3 March; royal assent 3 March, "

Peace preservation bill (arms bill); introduced 1 March; passed commons, 11, 12 March; passed lords, 18 March; royal assent 21 March, 1881

March; passed commons, 11, 12 March; passed lords, 18 March; royal assent 21 March, 1881
Many agitators arrested; 23 in Kilmainham gaol, 10 March, "

"Clan-Na-Gael" secret society to replace Fenians said to be formed March, "
Irish land bill ("legalized confiscation"—*Beaconsfield*) introduced into the commons by Mr. Gladstone 7 April, "

More arrests (total about 40) up to 20 April, "
Cruel outrages in different places; Dublin city proclaimed under coercion act, 1 May; John Dillon, M.P. arrested [released Aug.] 2 May, "

Division in Irish parliamentary party; Mr. Parnell and others oppose the land bill, about 5 May, "
Increase in amount of crime April, May, "

Total arrests, 54; increase of evictions May, "
Irish land bill read 2nd time (352-176); Mr. Parnell and about 20 retire, 19, 20 May; 3rd time (220-14) 29 July, "

Agrarian outrages, 439, Jan.; 170, Feb.; 146, March; 296, April; 238 in three weeks 5 May, "
Riots connected with evictions at Scarfe, co. Clare; some persons killed; many injured 2 June, "

Rioting at various places in co. Cork, &c., 5, 6, 7 June, "
Population diminished one ninth in ten years (by census) June, "

First publication of *United Ireland* July, "
Land bill in house of lords; read 2nd time, 2, 3 Aug.; 3rd time (with amendments), 8 Aug.; the commons reject some of the amendments, 12 Aug.; the lords resist, 13 Aug.; the commons modify the amendments, 15 Aug.; the lords yield, 16 Aug.; royal assent 22 Aug. "

Increased boycotting of shop-keepers and others, and much cruelty Sept. "

Great meeting of delegates from the Land League, denouncing the land act as a sham; Mr. Parnell present 17-19 Sept. "

Mr. Parnell arrested on charge of inciting to intimidation and for urging non-payment of rent; put into Kilmainham gaol, Dublin 13 Oct. "

This arrest "legal, merited, and expedient," *Times* 15 Oct. "

Arrest of Messrs. Sexton, O'Kelly, J. P. Quinn, secretary of Land League, Dillon, O'Brien, and others 14-16 Oct. "

Violent rioting at Dublin and Limerick; about 200*l.* damage; soon suppressed; more arrests 15-18 Oct. "

More troops sent to Ireland from Chatham, &c.; manifesto of the Land League denouncing the government, and ordering non-payment of rent 18 Oct. "

This manifesto censured by archbishop Croke 19 Oct. "

First meeting of the Irish Land Commission court; addressed by justice O'Hagan 20 Oct. "

Great calm at Dublin and Limerick 20 Oct. *et seq.* "

The lord lieutenant on the responsibility of Mr. W. E. Forster proclaims the suppression of the Land League as an illegal and criminal organization, 20 Oct.; the leaders declare for passive resistance; archbishop McCabe's pastoral against the Land League manifesto read in R. C. churches in Dublin 30 Oct. "

Important decisions in favour of tenants by sub-commissions at Belfast, &c. Nov. "

2448 persons in prison; more arrests; some released announced 5 Nov. "

Home rule meeting at Dublin 8 Nov. "

Death of Dr. M'Hale, archbishop of Tuam, "Lion of the fold of Judah" 8 Nov. "

Above 40,000 applications to the land courts 12 Nov. "

Continuance of agrarian murders and outrages Nov. "

Strike against payment of rent in Limerick; evictions ordered 30 Nov. "

Irish Property Defence association (formed Nov. 1880) active and successful (see *Mansion-house Fund*) Nov.—Dec. "

Great increase of crime in Munster announced Dec. An association formed to support the law about 20 Dec. "

Proclamation against possession of arms in Dublin, &c. 27 Dec. "

Appointment of five special magistrates, with extra

- powers, in disturbed districts; 4439 agrarian outrages in the year . . . about 30 Dec. 1881
- Several lady land leaguers arrested . . . 2 Jan. *et seq.* 1882
- Day of humiliation for Protestants . . . 13 Jan. "
- About 40 suspects arrested . . . 28 Jan. "
- Frequent murders reported . . . Feb. "
- Committee to enquire into working of land act voted by lords (96-53, 17 Feb.), earl Cairns, chairman . . . 23 Feb. "
- Michael Davitt, convict, elected M.P. for co. Meath, 22 Feb.; annulled by the commons, 28 Feb. "
- Bailey, an informer against Land League, murdered at Dublin . . . 25 Feb. "
- Mr. Gladstone's resolution against the lords' committee, 27 Feb.; carried (303-235) 9-10 March, The lords' committee sit . . . March, "
- Continuance of murderous outrages . . . March, "
- Archbishop McCabe created cardinal . . . 27 March, "
- Mr. Forster confesses failure of government policy through influence of secret societies . . . 27 March, "
- 511 suspects in prison . . . 1 April, "
- Mr. Parnell released *en parole* for ten days, 10 April, "
- New government policy; resignation of Mr. W. E. Forster [Mr. Forster narrowly escaped assassination several times]; release of Mr. Parnell and other suspects; earl Spencer appointed lord lieutenant about 2 May, 1882; release of Michael Davitt . . . 5 May, "
- Earl Spencer enters Dublin; lord Frederick Cavendish, new chief secretary, and Mr. T. H. Burke, permanent under-secretary, assassinated by stabbing, by four men ("Invincibles") about 7 p.m., in Phoenix-park, Dublin, 6 May; manifesto expressing abhorrence of the deed signed by C. S. Parnell, J. Dillon, and M. Davitt . . . 7 May, "
- Government offers 10,000l. reward for discoveries of the murderers; Mr. G. O. Trevelyan appointed chief secretary . . . 9 May, "
- Bill for the prevention of crime in Ireland introduced by sir W. V. Harcourt (new tribunal of three judges without jury for special occasions; powers of police increased; alien act to be revived; supervision of newspapers and of assemblies, &c.), 11 May, 1882; second reading (383-45) . . . 19-20 May, "
- Many arrests . . . 12 May *et seq.* "
- Alleged agreement of the government with Mr. Parnell and party, early May, 1882, sarcastically termed the *treaty of Kilminkinnah*; arrears of rent bill, second reading (269-157) . . . 23-24 May, "
- Mr. Walter Bourke and corporal Wallace, his escort, shot dead by five men near Gort, Galway 8 June, Mr. John Henry Blake, agent to the marquis of Clanricarde, and his steward, Mr. Kane, shot dead near Loughrea . . . 29 June, "
- A long discussion in the commons on the prevention of crime bill; 23 Irish members suspended, 30 June-1 July, "
- Mr. Parnell and home rulers withdraw, July, 1882; 22 arrests at Loughrea, 4 July; government defeated in an amendment checking domiciliary visits of suspected persons at night, 207-194; prevention of crime bill read third time, 7-8 July; passed by the lords, 11 July; royal assent, 12 July, "
- 17 counties proclaimed . . . about 13 July, 170 suspects in custody . . . 2 Aug. "
- The Lords' committee on the land act adjourns, 15 Aug. "
- Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray, M.P., high sheriff of Dublin, ex-lord mayor, sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 500l. for contempt of court in articles in *Freeman's Journal* attacking the jury on trial of Francis Hynes . . . 16 Aug. "
- Arrears bill passed in the commons (285-177), 21 July; by the lords, with injurious amendments (169-98), 31 July; which are modified or negated by the commons, 8, 9 Aug.; the revision accepted by the lords, 10 Aug.; royal assent, 18 Aug. "
- 50 suspects released . . . about 18 Aug. "
- John Joyce and his wife, son, and daughter, shot dead by band of men near Maamtrasna, in Clonder district, Galway, for giving information to the police . . . 17-18 Aug. "
- John Leahy, aged farmer, of Scarteen, Killarney, murdered by a moonlight party . . . 20 Aug. 1882
- Discontent and insubordination of the constabulary at Dublin, Cork, and especially at Limerick, settled by firmness and judicious concessions . . . end of Aug. "
- Dismissal of some police for holding a public meeting in Dublin; all the police of the city resign; order maintained by the military, who charge on rioters in the evening, 1 Sept.; special constables sworn in 2 Sept.; resignation withdrawn penitently with respectful petition, 3 Sept.; 208 reinstated . . . 6-7 Sept. "
- Execution of Francis Hynes (for murder of John Dolougherty) at Limerick, 11 Sept.; of Patrick Walsh, for murder of Martin Lyden, at Galway, 22 Sept. "
- Successful progress of the lord lieutenant, earl Spencer, in the west . . . middle Sept. "
- Conviction of Michael Walsh, for murder of Kavanagh, a policeman, 29 Sept.; penal servitude for life . . . 19 Oct. "
- Mr. E. D. Gray released . . . 30 Sept. "
- Expiration of coercion act; all suspects released . . . 30 Sept. "
- Land league fund in North America closed . . . 6 Oct. "
- Nationalistic conference at Dublin constitutes a new Irish National League (*ultra*) to obtain self-government and land-law reform, Mr. C. Parnell president . . . 17 Oct. "
- Diminution of agrarian crime . . . April-Nov. "
- Murderous assault on justice Lawson at Dublin by Patrick Delany, a returned convict . . . 11 Nov. "
- Irish land commission report issued about 13 Nov. "
- The land corporation of Ireland dissolved . . . Nov. "
- Conviction of murderers of Joyce family; Patrick Joyce, 15 Nov.; Patrick Casey, 17 Nov.; Myles Joyce, 18 Nov. [all executed, 15 Dec.]; Michael Casey, Thomas Joyce, John Casey, and Martin Joyce, confess; sentence commuted; Thomas Casey and Philby, approvers . . . 21 Nov. "
- Murderous assault on detectives in Dublin; Cox killed; his murderer, Dowling, severely wounded . . . 25 Nov. "
- Mr. Field, a juryman, stabbed, 27 Nov.; reward of 5000l. for assassin; Dublin proclaimed under martial law . . . 28 Nov. "
- Patrick and Thomas Higgins convicted of murder of Haddys at Lough Mask [executed 15-17 Jan. 1883] . . . 13 and 16 Dec. "
- Also Michael Flynn . . . 20 Dec. "
- Sylvester Poff, James Barrett, convicted of murder, at Cork . . . 22 Dec. "
- Emigration from Ireland, 89,566 in the year . . . "
- Great distress in Donegal in the north-west; 3433 agrarian outrages in the year . . . Dec. 1882-1883
- Arrest in Dublin of 21 persons, suspected of conspiracy to murder . . . 12, 13 Jan. "
- Robert Farrell, approver, reveals plot for assassination of the government . . . 19 Jan. "
- The pope's letter to archbishop McCabe, exhorting the clergy against secret societies, &c. about 20 Jan. "
- Execution of Sylvester Poff and James Barrett, at Tralee, for murder . . . 23 Jan. "
- M. Davitt, Thos. Healy, M.P., and P. Quinn bound over for seditious speeches, 24 Jan.; elect to be imprisoned, 6 Feb.; imprisoned . . . 8 Feb. "
- Eight men charged with complicity in murder of lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke 3 Feb. "
- Irish national league, first meeting . . . 7 Feb. "
- Revelations of James Carey, approver, implicating the Land League (Thos. Brennan, sec., and P. J. Sheridan); statement respecting the Irish Invincibles; arrest of Mrs. F. Byrne, charged with transmitting arms, &c., 17 Feb.; discharged 20 Feb. "
- Accused prisoners committed for trial . . . 20 Feb. "
- Mr. W. E. Forster's defence in the commons, and charges against Mr. Parnell; Mr. O'Kelly suspended for a week, for giving him the lie 22-23 Feb. "
- Mr. Parnell's unsatisfactory reply . . . 23 Feb. "
- Arrest of Mr. Byrne at Paris, 27 Feb.; released, about 9 March, "
- Flight of Patrick Egan, treasurer of the Land League, from Dublin, 1 March; in New York, 12 March, "
- Many thousand young forest trees for planting given by English, Scotch, and Irish nurserymen, spring, "
- R. C. bishops advocate government relief for dis-

- tress in Connaught, Jan.; refused, poor-law relief reckoned sufficient . . . March, 1883
- Twelve members of the "Patriotic Brotherhood" (established at Crossmaglen, 1881) sentenced to penal servitude for conspiracy to murder landlords . . . 28 March, "
- Phoenix-park murders; Robt. Farrell, Jas. Carey, and others, approvers; trial of Joseph Brady, convicted, 11-13 April; Timothy Kelly, third trial, 7-9 May; Thomas Caffrey pleads guilty, 2 May; Patrick Delany and Daniel Curley, 16-18 April; Michael Fagan . . . 25-27 April, "
- Irish convention at Philadelphia; Parnell's policy adopted; dynamiters defeated . . . 25-27 April, "
- Detection of conspiracy of the "Vigilance" murder organization at Dublin; prisoners examined, May, "
- Powerful circular from the pope, strictly enjoining the bishops to abstain from favouring disaffection to the government, not to subscribe to testimonials, &c. (archbishop Croke, of Cashel, had given 50*l.* to the Parnell testimonial, &c.) . . . 11 May, "
- James FitzHarris and others convicted of conspiracy to murder; sentenced to penal servitude . . . 16 May et seq. "
- Messrs. Davitt, Healy, and Quinn released 4 June, Executed: Joseph Brady (actual murderer), 14 May; Daniel Curley, 18 May; Michael Fagan, 28 May; Thomas Caffrey, 2 June; Timothy Kelly, 9 June, "
- Irish lace exhibition at the Mansion-house, London . . . 25 June-7 July, "
- James Carey, the approver, shot dead by Patrick O'Donnell, 29 July, on board the *Melrose Castle*, near Port Elizabeth, South Africa . . . 29 July, "
- Loans amounting to 4,600,000*l.* for public works authorised by parliament . . . 25 Aug. "
- National League invade Ulster, strongly resisted by the Orangemen at Auchnacloy, Dungannon, and other places . . . end of Sept. "
- Sir Stafford Northcote warmly received at Belfast, Londonderry, &c. . . 3 Oct. "
- Meeting of National League at Ennis prohibited 5 Oct. "
- Meetings of Orangemen and National Leaguists at Garrison, Fermanagh, prohibited . . . 13 Nov. "
- Patrick O'Donnell convicted . . . 1 Dec. "
- Mr. Trevelyan reports great diminution in agrarian outrage . . . Oct.-Dec. "
- 38,000*l.* presented to Mr. Parnell ("as a national tribute" from the Irish people) at a banquet at the Rotunda, Dublin . . . 11 Dec. "
- Execution of Patrick O'Donnell (see 29 July), at Newgate, 17 Dec.; of James Poole, at Dublin, for murder of John Kenny, informer . . . 18 Dec. "
- A Parnellite land law amendment bill rejected by the commons (as tending to confiscation), by 235-72 . . . 5 March, 1884
- Earl Spencer warmly received at Belfast 18 June, "
- Serious libellous charges against Mr. Bolton, crown solicitor; subornation of witnesses, &c. . . July, Aug. "
- Charges disproved; letter from earl Spencer 23 Aug. Irish National League convention at Dublin, Mr. P. O'Connor in the chair; urges revival of agitation against the government . . . 6 Sept. "
- Death of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, eminent Nationalist . . . 17 Oct. "
- Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, chief secretary, sworn in . . . 24 Oct. "
- Maantrasma trial impugned; their verdict supported by the commons (219-48) . . . 28 Oct. "
- Attempted explosion of Edinburgh-house (Samuel Hussey, land agent) by dynamite, near Tralee, Kerry; no deaths . . . 28 Nov. "
- Death of cardinal McCabe, pacific and loyal 11 Feb. 1885
- Parnellite manifesto directing Nationalist corporations to maintain an attitude of reserve during the prince of Wales' visit in April, issued about 16 Mar. The prince of Wales arrives at Dublin, 8 April; sails from Larne . . . 27 April, "
- The Irish R. C. bishops summoned to Rome; arrive 21 April; rebuked by the pope for disloyalty, &c., in separate interviews, 27 April-15 May; bishop Nulty's pastoral, foretelling secession of Ireland from Rome, causes great displeasure; the bishops oppose projected reforms at Maynooth, but are said to submit, announced 19 May; dismissed about . . . 25 May, 1885
- The earl of Carnarvon, lord lieutenant, arrives in Dublin . . . 30 June, "
- Sir William Hart-Dyke appointed chief Secretary . . . June, "
- Stoppage of the Munster bank for about 70,000*l.*; fraud disclosed July-Aug. 1885; reconstituted; opened . . . 19 Oct. "
- Lord Ashbourne's act, granting 5,000,000*l.* for the purchase of land by tenant to be paid by instalments, passed . . . 14 Aug. "
- Progress of the earl of Carnarvon, lord lieut. in the west; well received . . . 17 Aug. et seq. "
- Mr. Parnell's resolute declaration to the nationalists at Dublin . . . 25 Aug. "
- Prevention of crime act expires; revival of boycotting and outrages . . . Sept. "
- The first county convention, for controlling elections, held at Wicklow under Mr. Parnell . . . 5 Oct. "
- Cork defence union formed (the earl of Bandon president) against the tyranny of the national league . . . Oct. "
- The Cork steam packet company threatened with boycotting by the league; the company determined on resistance . . . 10 Oct. "
- Aghadoo house, Killarney (Mr. Hussey's), attacked by "moonlighters" and defended with fire-arms . . . 11 Oct. "
- Irish loyal and patriotic union established, 1 May; appeals for help in opposing the national league in elections &c. . . 16 Oct. "
- Manifesto of Mr. Parnell claiming "home rule" &c., published . . . 11 Nov. "
- Castle farm, Molahiffe, in Kerry, attacked for arms by moonlighters; Mr. John O'Connell Curtin killed, while his sons and daughters bravely resist; one assailant killed . . . 13 Nov. "
- (S. Cassey and D. Daly convicted of burglary, &c. 21 Dec.)
- Elections: home-rule manifesto issued . . . 21 Nov. "
- Irish defence union formed to support local defence unions . . . "
- Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., chief secretary for a short time . . . Jan. 1886
- The earl of Aberdeen, as lord lieut., and John Morley, as chief secretary, sworn in . . . 10 Feb. "
- Irish loyal union, report to Mr. Gladstone, the systematic cruel oppression of the national league . . . 27 March, "
- Mr. Gladstone in a long speech introduces a bill "to make better provision for the future government of Ireland"; it proposes to establish a legislative body to sit in Dublin, to consist of two orders each with a veto: I. twenty-eight representative peers and seventy-five members elected for ten years; II. the present 103 Irish members, and 101 additional: the lord lieutenant with a privy council to be independent of Great Britain; the new body empowered to enact laws and to impose and collect taxes, except the customs, but not to interfere with the army and navy, or foreign and colonial affairs, and not to enact any religious endowment; present legal and police arrangements to remain temporarily subject to the crown; no Irish members to sit at Westminster, 8-9 April; read first time, 13-14 April; second reading rejected (343 [250 conservatives, 93 liberals]-313) . . . 7-8 June, "
- The loyal and patriotic league formed May, 1885; great meeting at H. M.'s theatre, London, earl Cowper in the chair, the marquises of Salisbury and Hartington, and many leading conservative and liberal leaders present. Resolutions condemning Mr. Gladstone's Irish government bill passed; petitions to be presented to parliament . . . 14 April, "
- Sale and purchase of land bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone; (proposed creation of 50,000,000*l.* 3 per cent. stock from 1887-90) read 1st time . . . 16 April, "
- 944 agrarian offences in 1885, reported . . . April, "
- Archbishop Croke and his clergy express warm gratitude to Mr. Gladstone . . . about 30 April, "
- Important meetings of liberals and conservatives against Mr. Gladstone's policy . . . 14-15 May, "
- Intimidation practised by the "house league,"

upon owners of houses in Kerry &c., to procure reduction of rent . . . May, 1886
 Riots at Belfast (*which see*) . . . 9, 10 June *et seq.* "
 Annagh and Tyrone proclaimed under peace preservation act . . . 18 June, "
 Dissolution of parliament; Mr. Gladstone being in a minority, resigns 20 July; Marquis of Salisbury supported by unionists, resumes office 26 July, "
 The marquis of Londonderry as lord lieutenant, and sir Michael Hicks-Beach as chief secretary, appointed . . . 26 July, "
 Convention of about 1,000 delegates of Irish national league of America meet at Chicago; John Fitzgerald elected president . . . 19-22 Aug. "
 Gen. sir Redvers Buller with civil plenary powers appointed to command in Kerry, Clare, and Cork; arrives at Killarney . . . 30 Aug. "
 Mr. Parnell's amendment on the address negatived (304-181) . . . 27, 28 Aug. "
 Mr. Parnell introduces tenants' relief bill, 11 Sept.; rejected (297-202) . . . 21-22 Sept. "
 Capture of moonlighters and arms at Castleisleal, Kerry . . . 26 Sept. "
 Two women shot by moonlighters for refusing to give up arms at a farm near Williamstown, Cork, 4 Oct. "
 Plans of organization (termed *plan of campaign*) of tenantry in each estate against the landlords with stringent measures proposed (probably by Mr. John Dillon, leader of the national party, and Mr. William O'Brien) in *United Ireland*, organ of the national league . . . 21 Oct. "
 Sir Robert Hamilton, under secretary (said to be home ruler) resigns; (sir Redvers Buller temporary successor); col. Turner acts in Kerry . . . 30 Nov. "
 Increased agrarian agitation . . . Nov. "
 Offices opened for the receipt of rents at Charleston, Mayo (lord Dillon's estate), many deposits 2 Dec. "
 Prosecution of Mr. Dillon; the attorney-general terms the "plan of campaign" a combination of debtors to coerce creditors 11 Dec.; court of queen's bench requires Mr. Dillon to find securities for good behaviour, or be imprisoned for six months . . . 14 Dec. "
 Messrs. Dillon, Wm. O'Brien, Matthew Harris, and Sheehy arrested whilst receiving rents on lord Clanricarde's estate, the books and money seized . . . 16 Dec. "
 Proclamation against "plan of campaign" 18 Dec. "
 Rents still illegally received by several M.P.s. about 18 Dec. *et seq.* "
 The seat of prosecution removed from Loughrea to Dublin . . . 20 Dec. "
 Mr. Parnell states that he defers his opinion on the plan of campaign . . . about 18 Dec. "
 Chief Baron Pilles in sentencing 36 Irish rioters, censures the "dispensing power" of the executive and the abstention of the police during riots at evictions . . . 5 Jan. 1887 "
 Prosecution of Mr. Dillon, five other M.P.s., and Mr. O'Brien (editor of *United Ireland*) begun at Dublin, 23 Dec.; committed and bailed . . . 11 Jan. "
 Mr. Parnell's amendment on the address relating to Irish affairs negatived (352 [68 liberals]-246) . . . 11, 12 Feb. "
 Evictions resisted by armed men; an "emergency" man dies of wounds at Ballycar . . . 14, 15 Feb. "
 Resignation of sir M. Hicks-Beach, chief secretary, for ill-health; succeeded by Mr. Arthur J. Balfour . . . 5 March, "
 Riots at Youghal with bloodshed . . . 8 March, "
 Justice O'Brien at Kerry says: "Law is at an end. There is a state of war with authority." 10 March, "
 "Parnellism and crime" (which *see*) published in the *Times* . . . 7 March, *et seq.* "
 Arrest of father Keller (supported by abb. Walsh) for contempt of court in refusing to give evidence (as a confessor) in a bankruptcy case, 18 March; committed to prison 19 March; father Ryan committed for same cause . . . 29 March, "
 Increase of crime and lawlessness in south and west . . . March, "
 Trial of Messrs. Dillon and others, 14 Feb.; jury disagreeing, discharged 24 Feb.; proceedings withdrawn . . . 1 April, "
 Fathers Keller and Ryan and others released . . . 21-24 May, "

Liberal unionist organization begins in Ireland . . . 24 May, 1887 "
 New criminal law procedure bill introduced by Mr. Balfour, 28 March; much opposition, Irish members and others retire 17-30 June, read 3rd time 8-9 July, passed by the lords 18 July; royal assent* . . . 19 July, "
 Evictions at Bodlyke in Clare, on property of colonel O'Callaghan; violently resisted early June, Labourer shot by a gang near Killarney . . . 13 June, "
 Prince Albert Victor and George of Wales visit Ireland . . . 27 June, "
 Jubilee address of unionist Roman Catholics to the queen . . . 29 June, "
 Great meeting at Cork to resist the operation of the crimes act . . . 19 July, "
 Eighteen counties proclaimed under the crimes act; twelve counties partly proclaimed, together with Dublin and nine other cities . . . 23 July, "
 Monsignor Persico visits Ireland on behalf of the pope . . . July, "
 New Irish land bill (favourable to the tenant) passed; royal assent . . . 23 Aug. "
 The national league proclaimed as a "dangerous association" 19 Aug.; Mr. Gladstone's motion for an address to the queen against the proclamation negatived (272-194) . . . 25-26 Aug. "
 Nationalist meeting at Ballycove in Clare proclaimed 31 Aug.; attempted meeting dispersed . . . 4 Sept. "
 Meeting in support of Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Mandeville, who refuse to obey the magistrates' summons respecting speeches at Mitchelstown on 9, 10 Aug.; about 150 horsemen and crowd, and about 3,000, armed with bludgeons and stones; Messrs. Labouchere, Dillon, Brunner and other M.P.s. present; the police with the government reporter (Conderon) attacked with stones and bludgeons, retreat to barracks; return reinforced; compelled to fire; Michael Loneragan and John Shinnery killed and many wounded; town quieted by military . . . 9 Sept. "
 Constable Whelehan killed and three others wounded in defending T. Sexton's house near Lisdoonvarna against moonlighters . . . 11 Sept. "
 [Leary and four others sentenced to penal servitude to Dec.] "
 The national league in Clare and several baronies (200 branches) suppressed by proclamation 20 Sept. "
 Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville sentenced to three months' imprisonment . . . 24 Sept. "
 The lord mayor of Dublin (Mr. T. D. Sullivan) charged with offence against the crimes act (*see Dublin*) . . . 6 Oct. "
 Many meetings of suppressed branches of the national league . . . 9 Oct. "
 Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., warmly received at Belfast and other places in Ulster by the liberal unionists and others . . . 11 Oct. *et seq.* "
 Verdict of coroner's jury on deaths at Mitchelstown; wilful murder against county inspector Brownrigg, sergeants Ryder and Kiwran, and constables Gavan, Brennan, and Doran . . . 12 Oct. "
 [Verdict quashed by the queen's bench, Dublin, 10 Feb. 1888.] "
 Col. sir Joseph West Ridgeway succeeds sir Redvers Buller as under-secretary for Ireland . . . about 15 Oct. "
 Midnight meeting at Woodford; Mr. O'Brien present . . . 16 Oct. "

* Members of parliament sentenced to imprisonment under the new act. 1887. Mr. W. O'Brien 31 Oct.; Mr. E. Harrington 1 Dec.; Mr. T. Harrington 19 Dec.; Mr. Hooper 19 Dec.; Mr. Sheehy 21 Dec.

1888. Mr. J. R. Cox 25 Jan.; Mr. P. O'Brien 8 Feb.; Mr. Payne 15 Feb.; Mr. Flynn 25 Feb.; Mr. Gilhooly 5 March; Mr. W. O'Brien 3 May, 20 June; Mr. Condon 27 May; Mr. Dillon 20 June; Mr. James O'Kelly 10 Aug.; Mr. Redmond 26 Sept.

1889. Mr. John O'Connor 31 Jan.; Mr. D. Sheehy 1 Feb.; Mr. J. R. Cox 2 Feb.; Mr. T. Condon 7 Feb.; Mr. Kilbride 8 Feb.; Mr. W. O'Brien 19 Feb.; Mr. Carew 21 Feb.; Dr. Tanner 7 March; Mr. Condon, Mr. Connor, and Dr. Tanner 1 May; Mr. Conybeare 3 May.

Cork county and city placed under the crimes act 24 Oct. 1887
 At a riotous meeting at Woodford which had been proclaimed, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, the chairman, and others arrested, and the meeting dispersed, 23 Oct; Mr. Blunt sentenced to two months imprisonment; appeals 27 Oct. "
 [Sentence confirmed 7 Jan. 1888.]
 Many evictions violently resisted, autumn "
 Mr. W. O'Brien withdraws his appeal; after resistance sent to prison for three months; sentence confirmed against Mr. Mandeville, two months' imprisonment, 31 Oct; removed from Cork to Tullamore gaol, King's county 2 Nov. "
 Other arrests and imprisonments Nov. "
 Limerick city proclaimed about 14 Nov. "
 The national league suppressed in Kerry 22 Nov. "
 Serious riots at Limerick through attempted meeting to inaugurate a memorial of the so-called martyrs executed at Manchester (which see) in 1867 27 Nov. "
 Great unionist meeting at Leinster hall, Dublin, to receive lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen; the most eminent persons in professions, learning, commerce &c. present 29 Nov. "
 Death of Dr. Daniel McGettigan, R. C. archbishop of Armagh; judicious, tolerant, and amiable 3 Dec. "
 Convention of Irish landlords in Dublin to consider their prospects and conduct, 15 Sept.; require legislation 13-15 Dec. "
 Father Matthew Ryan, R. C., sentenced to one month's imprisonment for sedition 22 Dec. "
 Large reductions of rents ordered by the land commission 27 Dec. "
 Many arrests under the crimes act, and imprisonments Dec. 1887-Jan. 1888 "
 Visit of the marquis of Ripon and Mr. John Morley, M.P., to Dublin 1-3 Feb. "
 Mr. Parnell's amendment on the address attacking the government Irish policy moved, 13 Feb.; negatived (317-229) 17 Feb. "
 Mr. Parnell's land law amendment bill dealing with arrears rejected (328-243) 21 March, "
 Attempted proclaimed meetings dispersed by the police and military at Loughrea, Ennis (by col. Turner), and other places 8 April, "
 The plan of campaign and boycotting condemned by the pope on moral grounds, 18 April; rescript issued 20 April, "
 Mr. Carew's county government bill rejected (282-195) 25 April, "
 Execution of Daniel Hayes and Daniel Moriarty for the murder of James Fitzmaurice, a farmer (on 31 Jan.) 28 April, "
 Execution of James Kirby at Tralee gaol for the murder of Patrick Quirke at Liscahane, Kerry, (8 Nov. 1887) 7 May, "
 The exchequer division affirms right of county court to increase sentences on appeal 17 May, "
 Meeting of catholic M.P.s. in Dublin, who resist the pope's interference in political affairs, 17 May; of others in Phoenix park 20 May, "
 The R. C. bishops accept the papal rescript May, "
 Mr. John Morley's motion for vote of censure of the government for its Irish policy negatived (366-273) 25-27 June, "
 The duke of Argyll's resolution in the lords warmly commending the government's Irish policy accepted *nem. con.* 12 July, "
 Evictions on the Vandeleur estate violently but unsuccessfully resisted 19, 20, 24 July, "
 Coroner's inquiry into the death of Mr. John Mandeville (imprisoned Nov. 1887); 19 July; [suicide of Dr. Ridley of Tullamore gaol, 20 July; 1888] verdict—disease caused by ill-usage in prison 28 July, "
 Mr. Parnell in the house of commons asserts the letters attributed to him in *Parnellism and crime* to be forgeries, and the charges against him to be false 6 July; Mr. Parnell's request for a select committee to investigate the charges in the *Times* refused by the government, 9 July; Mr. W. H. Smith proposes the appointment of a royal commission of judges to examine these charges, 12 July; bill read first time, 16-17 July; names mentioned, sir James Hannen, president, Mr.

Justice Day, and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith; act passed 13 Aug. 1888 "
 Great diminution of crime; boycotting reduced by three-fourths in twelve months Aug. "
 Mr. Parnell proceeds against the *Times* in the Scotch courts Aug. "
 See *Parnellite commission*.
 Nonconformist ministers of Ireland present an address to the marquises of Salisbury and Hartington, protesting against the separatist policy 14 Nov. "
 Mr. E. Harrington fined 500*l.* for contempt of court in his paper, the *Kerry Sentinel* Nov. "
 Renewal of lord Ashbourne's act of 1885, granting 5,000,000*l.* proposed Nov.; Mr. Gladstone's amendment rejected (330-246), 20 Nov.; 2nd reading carried (299-224), 22 Nov.; passed 24 Dec. "
 Verdict for Mr. Joyce against lord Clanricarde for libel on appeal Dec. "
 Letter from pope to Irish people expressing sympathy and advice and gifts to the Irish churches 1 Jan. 1889 "
 Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., sentenced to four months' imprisonment, 25 Jan.; (escaped), arrested at a meeting at Manchester 29 Jan. "
 Inspector Martin killed while attempting to arrest father McFadden at Gweedore 3 Feb. "
 The court of session, Edinburgh, dismisses Mr. Parnell's action against the *Times* with costs 5 Feb. "
 Mr. Parnell moves for a trial against the *Times* in the exchequer division, Dublin 11 Feb.; finally stopped April, "
 Great decrease of agrarian outrages (1881, 4,439; 1888, 660) announced 21 Feb. "
 Liberal subscription to support Mr. Olphert of Gweedore, Donegal, in his conflict with the national league and the plan of campaign May, "
 The negotiations between Mr. T. W. Russell and Mr. Shaw to settle the dispute fail May, "

KINGS AND GOVERNORS OF IRELAND.*

- 979 or 980. Maol Ceachlin II. (Malachi) deposed.
 1001 or 1002. Brian Baromy or Boromimhe; slain after totally defeating the Danes at Clontarf, 23 April, 1014.
 1014. Maol Ceachlin II. restored; dies 1022 or 1023. [Disputed succession.]
 1058. Donough, or Denis, O'Brien, son.
 1072. Tirloch, or Turlough, nephew; dies 1086.
 1086-1132. The kingdom divided: fierce contests for it.
 1132. Tordel Vach; killed in battle.
 1166. Roderic, or Roger, O'Connor.
 1172. Henry II. king of England.
 [The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland" until the reign of Henry VIII., who first styled himself *king*.]

GOVERNORS OF IRELAND (with various titles.)†

1172. Hugues de Lasci. 1173. Rich. Fitz-Gislebert, earl of Pembroke. 1176. Raymond le Gros. 1177. prince John (afterwards king), made lord of Ireland.
 1184 *et seq.* Justiciars. *The changes were so frequent*

* The list of Irish sovereigns, printed in previous editions, has been omitted. The Irish writers carry their succession of kings very high. The learned antiquary, Thomas Innes, of the Scots' College of Paris, expressed his wonder that "the learned men of the Irish nation have not, like those of other nations, yet published the valuable remains of their ancient history whole and entire, with just translations, in order to separate what is fabulous, and only grounded on the traditions of their poets and bards, from what is *certain history*." "O'Flaherty, Keating, Toland, Kennedy, and other modern Irish historians, have rendered all uncertain, by deducing their history from the Deluge with as much assurance as they deliver the transactions of Ireland from St. Patrick's time."—*Anderson*. The "Annals of the Four Masters," edited by Dr. Donovan, were published in Irish and English in 1848.

† Lords justices and deputies, and latterly LORDS LIEUTENANT. It has been several times proposed to abolish the vicerealty of Ireland, but without success. The last time 25 March, 1858.

that the more important officers only are given.
See "Gilbert's History of the Viceroys," 1865.

- 1189, 1203, 1205. Hugues de Lasei.
1199, 1204. Meiller Fitz-Henri (son of Henry II.)
1215, 1226. Geoffrey de Mareis.
1229-32-33. Maurice Fitzgerald.
1308. Piers Gaveston, earl of Cornwall. 1312, Edmund le Botiller. 1316, Roger de Mortimer. 1320, Thomas Fitzgerald. 1321, John de Bermingham. 1327, earl of Kildare. 1328 and 1340, Prior Roger Utlagh. 1332, sir John d'Arey. 1337, sir John de Cheriton. 1344, sir Raoul d'Uford. 1346, sir Roger d'Arey; sir John Moriz. 1348, Walter de Bermingham. 1355, Maurice, earl of Desmond. 1356, Thomas de Rokeby. 1357, Almeric de St. Amand. 1359, James, earl of Ormond. 1361, Lionel, duke of Clarence. 1367, Gerald, earl of Desmond. 1369 and 1374, William de Windsor. 1376, Maurice, earl of Kildare, and James, earl of Ormond. 1380, Edmund Mortimer, earl of March. 1385, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford. 1389 and 1398, sir John Stanley. 1391, James, earl of Ormond. 1393, Thomas, duke of Gloucester. 1395, Roger de Mortimer, earl of March, killed. 1398, Reginald Grey and Thomas de Holland.
1401 and 1408, Thomas, earl of Lancaster. 1413, sir John Stanley and sir John Talbot. 1420, James, earl of Ormond. 1423, Edmund de Mortimer, earl of March. 1425, sir John Talbot. 1427, sir John de Grey. 1428, sir John Sutton. 1427, John Dudley. 1431 and 1435, sir Thomas Stanley. 1438, Leon, lord de Welles. 1446, John, earl of Shrewsbury. 1449, Richard, duke of York. 1461, George, duke of Clarence. 1470, earl of Worcester. 1478, John de la Pole, earl of Suffolk. 1481, Richard, earl of Kildare. 1483, Gerald, earl of Kildare. 1484, John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln. 1485, Jasper, duke of Bedford. 1494, Henry, duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII. (his deputy, sir E. Poynings). 1496, Gerald, earl of Kildare, and in 1504, 1513. 1521, Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey. 1529, Henry, duke of Richmond. Gerald, his son, 1556-61. Thomas, earl of Sussex. [Among the lord deputies, 1560, &c., sir Wm. Fitzwilliam. 1584, sir John Perrot.] 1599, Robert, earl of Essex.
1603. Sir Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy, made earl of Devonshire. 1640, Thos., viscount Wentworth, earl of Strafford. 1643 and 1648, James, marquis of Ormond. 1647, Philip, lord Lisle. 1649, Oliver Cromwell. 1657, Henry Cromwell. 1662, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1669, John Roberts, lord Roberts. 1670, John Berkeley. 1672, Arthur Capel, earl of Essex. 1677, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1685, Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon. 1687, Richard Talbot, earl of Tyrconnel. 1690, Henry Sydney, lord Sydney. 1695, Henry Capel, lord Capel.
1700. Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester. 1703, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1707, Thomas, earl of Pembroke. 1709, Thomas, earl of Wharton. 1710, James, duke of Ormond, again. 1713, Charles, duke of Shrewsbury. 1717, Charles, duke of Bolton. 1721, Charles, duke of Grafton. 1724, John, lord Carteret. 1731, Lionel, duke of Dorset. 1737, William, duke of Devonshire. 1745, Philip, earl of Chesterfield. 1747, William, earl of Harrington. 1751, Lionel, duke of Dorset, again. 1755, William, duke of Devonshire. 1757, John, duke of Bedford. 1761, George, earl of Halifax. 1763, Hugh, earl of Northumberland. 1765, Francis, earl of Hertford.
1767. George, viscount Townshend, 14 Oct.
1772. Simon, earl of Harcourt, 30 Nov.
1777. John, earl of Buckinghamshire, 25 Jan.
1780. Fred., earl of Carlisle, 23 Dec.
1782. Wm. Henry, duke of Portland, 14 April.
" George, earl Temple, 15 Sept.
1783. Robert, earl of Northington, 3 June.
1784. Charles, duke of Rutland, 24 Feb.; died 24 Oct. 1787.
1787. George, marquis of Buckingham (late earl Temple), again, 2 Nov.
1790. John, earl of Westmorland, 5 Jan.
1794. William, earl Fitzwilliam, 10 Dec.
" John, earl Camden, 11 March.
1798. Charles, marquis Cornwallis, 13 June.

1801. Philip, earl of Hardwicke, 25 May.
1806. John, duke of Bedford, 18 March.
1807. Charles, duke of Richmond, 19 April.
1813. Charles, earl Whitworth, 26 Aug.
1817. Charles, earl Talbot, 9 Oct.
1821. Richard, marquis Wellesley, 29 Dec.
1828. Henry, marquis of Anglesey, 1 March.
1829. Hugh, duke of Northumberland, 6 March.
1830. Henry, marquis of Anglesey, again, 23 Dec.
1833. Marquis Wellesley, again, 26 Sept.
1834. Thomas, earl of Haddington, 29 Dec.
1835. Henry, marquis of Normanby, 23 April.
1839. Hugh, viscount Ebrington, afterwards earl Fortescue, 3 April.
1841. Thomas Philip, earl de Grey, 15 Sept.
1844. William, lord Heytesbury, 12 July.
1846. John William, earl of Bessborough, 9 July; died 16 May, 1847.
1847. George William Frederick, earl of Clarendon, 26 May.
1852. Archibald William, earl of Eglinton, 28 Feb.
1853. Edward Granville, earl of St. Germans, Jan.
1855. George, earl of Carlisle, March.
1858. Archibald, earl of Eglinton, again, Feb., resigned.
1859. George, earl of Carlisle, again, June; died 5 Dec. 1864.
1864. John, lord Wodehouse, afterwards earl of Kimberley, 1 Nov.
1866. James, marquis of Abercorn, July; made duke, 6 Aug. 1868.
1868. John, earl Spencer, Dec.
1874. James, duke of Abercorn again, Feb.; died 31 Oct. 1885.
1876. John, duke of Marlborough, 28 Nov.
1880. Francis T. de Grey, earl Cowper, 5 May. Resigned April, 1882.
1882. John Poyntz, earl Spencer, May.
1885. Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, earl of Carnarvon, 24 June, resigned Jan. 1886.
1886. John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, earl of Aberdeen, about 5 Feb.
1886. Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, marquis of Londonderry, Aug.
1889. Lawrence Dundas, Earl of Zetland, 29 May.

IRELAND FORGERIES. In 1786 W. H. Ireland made public the Shakspeare manuscripts which he had forged, and deceived many critics. The play, "Vortigern," was performed at Drury-lane theatre on 2 April, 1796. He shortly after acknowledged the forgery, and published his "Confessions" in 1805. He died in 1835.

IRELAND, YOUNG, a party (or rather "school"), formed for the regeneration of the country, founded by Thos. Osborne, Charles Gavan Duffy (who established and conducted "The Nation" from 1842 to 1855), Smith O'Brien and others in 1840. Some of their proceedings led to the state trials of 1843 and 1848. Mr. Duffy (afterwards premier of Victoria, Australia, and K.C.M.G.) published "Young Ireland, a Fragment of Irish History, 1840-50," in 1880.

IRIDIUM AND OSMIUM. In 1804 Tennant discovered these two rare metals in the ore of platinum, in which, in 1845, Claus discovered a third, Ruthenium. Iridium is said to be the heaviest known metal, 1878. See *Weights*.

IRISH CHURCH; see *Church of Ireland*. The Irish Presbyterian Church act, passed 16 June, 1871, regulates the management of certain trust properties for that church.

IRISH EXHIBITION, in the Olympia, W. Kensington, opened by the Lord Mayors of London (De Keyser), and Dublin (Sexton), 4 June, 1888. It included natural products, manufactures of all kinds, valuable antiquities, fine works of art, facsimiles of a castle, round towers, a village &c., horses and cows. The amusements comprised theatrical performances, concerts, races, &c. Lord Arthur Hill, honorary secretary; among the patrons were the duke of Westminster, lord Leitrim, lord Charles Beresford, sir John

Lubbock, archbishop of Canterbury, cardinal Manning, lord Hartington. The exhibition was reported successful at its close . . . Oct. 1883

IRISH INVINCIBLES, a secret society established in Dublin Nov., 1881, said by James Carey, a member, to have been formed by one Walsh and others, from England, to "make history" by killing tyrants. Each member was bound to obey orders, under pain of death. By some of its members the life of Mr. W. E. Forster and judge Lawson was attempted, and lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke murdered, 6 May, 1882. See under *Fenians, Ireland*, 1882-3. In Feb. 1883 there were said to be 250 members in Great Britain and Ireland. "The general No. 1," was said to be a wealthy man. "Murder leagues," and "assassination circles" were mentioned.

IRISH LAND BILLS, see *Ireland*, 1870, 1880-81, 1887.

IRISH LAND LAW ACT (44 & 45 Vict. c. 49, passed 22 Aug. 1881. See *Ireland*, April-Aug. 1881). It settles the rights of landlords and tenants; establishes a court of commission, which first met, 20 Oct. 1881, to try differences between them, and determines the conditions by which tenants may become proprietors; it affirms the virtual ownership of tenants with the power of selling their rights, securing the payment of a just rent to the landlords to be settled by the court, and restricting evictions. First court of commission, sergeant O'Hagan, Edward Falconer Litton, and John Edward Vernon. Royal Assent, 22 Aug. 1881.

Important decisions in favour of tenants by the sub-commissions at Belfast, &c. . . Nov. 1881
Above 2500 applications to the land courts up to 11 Nov. "

Bill for amending purchase clauses of land act; means of purchase greatly facilitated: not above 5,000,000. to be advanced by the state in one year, and not more than 20,000,000. in all; bill introduced by Mr. Trevelyan, 27 May, withdrawn 10 July, 1884

IRISH LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC LEAGUE, see *Ireland*, 1886.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. See *Ireland*, 17 Oct. 1882.

IRISH PROPERTY DEFENCE ASSOCIATION, formed by landlords, Nov. 1880.

IRISH REPUBLIC. Treasonable plans for its establishment dated 1869, were discovered in James F. Egan's garden in Birmingham, April, 1884.

IRISH SOCIETY, THE HONOURABLE, the name given to a committee of citizens of twelve London companies invited by king James I. to colonize the confiscated lands in the north of Ireland, termed the Ulster plantations, including Londonderry and Coleraine, 1609. The committee received a charter, 1613, which was taken away in 1637, and restored after various changes 1670. The affairs of this company and its methods of business were discussed in parliament in 1868 and 1869.

The sale of the companies' estates under lord Ashbourne's act began in 1887. Receipts from the estates in 1887, 9,061. besides receipts for fisheries and other rents.

IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL (to combine Trinity College and the Catholic College), introduced by Mr. I. Butt, 16 May, 1876; withdrawn.

IRON found on Mount Ida by the Dactyles, owing to the forest having been burnt by lightning, 1432 B.C. *Arundelian Marbles* [1407, *Hales*; 1283, *Clinton*.] The Greeks ascribed the discovery of iron to themselves, and referred glass to the Phœ-

nicians. Moses relates that iron was wrought by Tubal-Cain (Gen. iv. 22). Swedish iron is very celebrated, and Dannemora is the greatest mine of Sweden.—The weekly publication "*Iron*" began 18 Jan. 1873. See *Steel*.

Belgium, an early seat of the iron manufacture; coal said to have been employed at Marche-les-dames, 1340.

British iron cast by Ralph Page and Peter Baude, in Sussex, 1543. *Rymer's Fœdera*.

Iron-mills used for slitting iron into bars for smiths, by Godfrey Bochus, 1590.

Tinning of iron introduced from Bohemia, 1681. Till about 1730 iron ores were smelted entirely with wood charcoal, which did not wholly give way to coal and coke till 1788.

The operation termed *puddling*, and other very great improvements in the manufacture, invented by Mr. Henry Cort, about 1781, who did not reap the due reward of his ingenuity. He died in 1800.

Mr. James B. Neilson of Glasgow, patented his *hot air blast* in 1828; see under *blowing machines*.

Mr. Henry Bessemer patented his method of manufacturing iron and steel, 17 Oct., 5 Dec., 1855; 12 Feb., 1856.

Strike of the puddlers and lock-out of the masters in Staffordshire, Northumberland, &c., lasted during March, April, and May, 1865.

Ironworkers of Great Britain determine to form one trades' union, with one executive, Oct. 1866.

Strike of iron workers in the north over, 31 Dec. 1866.

Mr. Wm. Robinson announced a method of making wrought iron from cast iron by means of magnetism, July, 1867.

Mr. John Heaton's process for making steel announced about Nov. 1867, discussed Oct. 1868.

One of the finest, thickest, and heaviest armour-plates ever rolled in the world was pressed into the very perfection of a manufactured armour-plate at the great Atlas Ironworks of sir John Brown and Co., Sheffield. The size of it when in the furnace was a little over 20 feet long by about 4 feet broad and 21 inches thick. Its rough weight was over 21 tons. It was built up in the furnace before being rolled by five mould plates, each 3 inches thick, and one solid plate of 6 inches. This mass when reduced by intense heat to the consistency of dough, was withdrawn from the furnace, and in the course of less than a quarter of an hour was passed between the enormous rollers many times, was reduced to a compact slab of iron of a uniform thickness of 15 inches, and then passed on to its bed to cool till fit for having its rough edges planed down to the proper dimensions, 6 Sept. 1867. Armour-plate 24 inches thick rolled at same works, Oct. 1866.

Iron forts (cost about 1,000,000. made by Whitworth and Co. at Manchester) put up at Spithead early in 1872.

Mr. Crampton's iron furnace, in which definite proportions of coal dust and air are introduced under pressure, was tried at Woolwich and was reported successful, May, 1873.

Ironstone miners in Yorkshire: great strike through reduction in wages, May, 1874.

Iron trades, see *Employers*.

Iron merchant vessels built in 1860, 181; in 1877, 545. Alfred Newman, an eminent art iron-worker; of the "smithy," Haymarket, London, dies aged 35, Jan. 1887.

IRON PRODUCED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1740	. . . 59	furnaces . . .	17,350 tons.
1788	. . . 77	" . . .	61,920 "
1796	. . . 121	" . . .	124,789 "
1802	. . . 168	" . . .	227,000 "
1806	. . . 227	" . . .	250,000 "
1820	. . . 260	" . . .	400,000 "
1825	. . . 374	" . . .	581,367 "
1840	. . . 402	" . . .	1,396,400 "
1848	. . . 623	" . . .	1,998,558 "
1852	. . . 655	" . . .	2,701,000 "

In 1855, 3,217,154 tons of pig iron were produced; in 1857, 3,659,447 tons; in 1865, 4,819,254 tons; in 1869, 5,445,757 tons; in 1873, 6,566,451 tons; in 1876, 6,555,997 tons; in 1879, 5,995,337 tons; in 1882, pig, 8,586,680 tons; in 1884, 7,811,727 tons; in 1886, 7,009,754 tons; in 1887, 7,559,518 tons.

Iron Manufacture: between 1865-75 the capital invested rose from 7,000,000. to 29,000,000. Number of pud-

dling furnaces rose from 3462 to 7159; also great increase in blast furnaces.

Great depression since 1876; due to excessive production and increased and cheap manufacture of steel, 1878-9. *Exports of Iron and Steel*, from United Kingdom, 1860, 1,502,500 tons; 1865, 1,687,071 tons; 1870, 2,825,575 tons; 1875, 2,457,306 tons; 1879, 2,883,484 tons; 1883, 4,043,308 tons; 1885, 3,130,682 tons; 1887, 4,143,023 tons.

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE, the duke of Devonshire, president, held its first meeting in London 22 June, 1869, first provincial meeting at Merthyr-Tydvil, 6 Sept. 1870; first foreign meeting at Liège, 18 Aug. 1873; second at Paris, 16 Sept. 1878. Frequently at other places (Vienna, 19 Sept. 1882.)

IRONCLADS, see *Circular, Navy, and United States*, 1862; *Germany*, 1878.

IRON CROSS, an order of knighthood established by Frederick William III. of Prussia, 10 March, 1813, to honour patriotic bravery in the war against France; was revived by William I. in the Franco-Prussian war, and awarded by him to his son for his victory at Wissembourg, 4 Aug. 1870. About 40,000 persons were decorated in 1870-71.

IRON CROWN (of Italy), of gold and precious stones, set in a thin ring of iron, said to have been forged from a nail of Christ's cross, was made by order of Theudelinde for her husband, Agilulf, king of the Longobards, 591. She presented it (to be kept) to the church at Monza. Charlemagne was crowned with this crown, and after him all the emperors who were kings of Lombardy; Napoleon I. at Milan, on 26 May, 1805, put it on his head, saying, "*Dieu me l'a donnée; gare à qui y touchera.*" (God has given it to me; woe to him who touches it.) The crown was removed from Monza to Mantua by the Austrians, on 23 April, 1859. After the peace of Vienna in 1866, the crown was given up to general Menabrea on 31 Oct., and presented to king Victor Emmanuel, at Turin, on 4 Nov. The order of the "Iron Crown of Italy," instituted by Napoleon 26 May, 1805, was abolished in 1814, but revived by the emperor of Austria 12 Feb. 1816; see *Gotha*. The order of the Crown of Italy was instituted by king Victor Emmanuel 20 Feb. 1868.

IRON-MASK, THE MAN WITH THE.* A mysterious prisoner in France, wearing a mask and closely confined under M. de St. Mars, at Pignerol (1679), Exilles (1681), Sainte Marguerite (1687), and at the Bastille (1698), where he died 19 Nov. 1703. He was of noble mien, and was treated with profound respect; but his keepers had orders to despatch him if he uncovered. M. de St. Mars himself always placed the dishes on his table, and stood in his presence.

* The following conjectures have been made as to his identity:—An Armenian patriarch forcibly carried from Constantinople (who died ten years before the mask); the duc de Vermandois, son of Louis XIV., reported to have perished in the camp before Dixmude; the duc de Beaufort, whose head is reported to have been taken off before Candia; James, duke of Monmouth, executed on Tower-hill; a son of Anne of Austria, queen of Louis XIII., either by cardinal Mazariue, or by the duke of Buckingham; the twin brother of Louis XIV. (a conjecture received by Voltaire and others); Fouquet, an eminent statesman in the time of Louis XIV.; and a count Matthioli, secretary of state to Charles III., duke of Mantua. M. Delort and the right hon. Agar Ellis (afterwards lord Dover) endeavoured to prove Matthioli to have been the person. The mask, it seems, was not made of iron; but of black velvet, strengthened with whalebone, and fastened behind the head with a padlock.

IRON-PLATED SHIPS, see *Ironclads*.

IRREDENTA CRY, see *Italy*, 1878.

IRRIGATION, practised in the east and in Egypt from the most remote ages. It was strenuously advocated for India by sir A. Cotton and others at the Social Science Congress at Manchester, Oct. 1866. In 1865 acts were passed for utilising London sewage in the irrigation of grass land, and the results are said to be generally favourable. The subject was much discussed, Aug. 1873. A method of producing artificial rain from ponds by means of steam-power, patented by Isaac Brown, of Edinburgh, was tried by Mr. Coleman, at Stoke Park, and reported successful; see *Sewage*, and *Intermittent Filtration*.

IRUN (a frontier village of Spain). On 16 May, 1837, the British auxiliary legion under general Evans, marched from St. Sebastian to attack Irun (held by the Carlists), which after a desperate resistance was carried by assault, 17 May.

IRVINGITES, followers of Edward Irving,* now called the "Holy Catholic Apostolic Church." They use a liturgy (framed in 1842, and enlarged 1853), and have church officers named apostles, angels, prophets, &c. In 1852 lighted candles were placed on the magnificent altar, and burning of incense during prayers was prescribed. The Gothic church in Gordon-square was solemnly opened 1 Jan. 1854. It is said that all who join the church offer it a tenth of their income. They had 30 chapels in England in 1851.

ISANDULA, Isandlana, or Isandlwana, termed the "English Cremera"; see *Zululand*, 22 Jan. 1879.

ISAURIA (a province in Asia Minor), conquered by the Romans B.C. 78, by the Saracens A.D. 650; was retaken by the emperor Leo III., who founded the Isaurian dynasty, 718, which ended with Constantine VI. in 797. Isauria was incorporated with Turkey 1387.

ISCHIA, see *Earthquakes*, 1883.

ISERNIA (S. Italy). Here the Sardinian general Cialdini defeated the Neapolitans, 17 Oct. 1860.

ISLAM, or **ESLÂM**, submission to God, the name given to *Mahometanism* (which see).

ISLE OF FRANCE, MAN, &c., see *Mauritius, Man, &c.*

ISLES, BISHOPRIC OF. This see contained not only the Hebrides, or Western Isles, but the Isle of Man, which for nearly 400 years had been a separate bishopric. The first bishop of the Isles was Amphibalus, 360; see *Iona*. Since the revolution (when this bishopric was discontinued) the Isles have been joined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone. In 1847, however, Argyll and the Isles

* Edward Irving was born 15 Aug. 1792, and was engaged as assistant to Dr. Chalmers, at Glasgow, in 1819. In 1823 he attracted immense crowds of distinguished persons to his sermons at the Scotch church, Hatton-garden. A new church was built for him in Regent-square in 1827. Soon after, he propounded new doctrines on the human nature of Christ: and the "Utterances of Unknown Tongues," which began in his congregation with a Miss Hall and Mr. Taplin, 16 Oct. 1831, were countenanced by him, as of divine inspiration. He was expelled from the Scotch church, 15 March, 1833. His church, "reconstituted with the threefold cord of a sevenfold ministry," was removed to Newman-street. He died 8 Dec. 1834.

were made a seventh post-revolution and distinct bishopric; see *Bishops*.

ISLINGTON (anciently Iseldone, Iseldone, and "Merrie"), a large suburban parish in N. London, still containing Roman and mediæval remains, and old buildings, all gradually disappearing. Four members were allotted to Islington by the Act of 1885. Population, 48,000 in 1837; 315,000 in 1887. Churches in 1837, 4; 1887, about 35.

The great northern central hospital, Holloway-road, opened by the prince of Wales, 17 July, 1888.

ISLY (N.W. Africa). Here Abd-el-Kader, the Arab chief, was totally defeated by the French, under Bugeaud, 14 Aug. 1844.

ISMAL (Bessarabia). After a long siege by the Russians, who lost 20,000 men before the place, the town was taken by storm, 22 Dec. 1790; when Suwarow, the most merciless warrior of modern times, put the brave Turkish garrison (30,000 men) to the sword and delivered up Ismail to pillage, and ordered the massacre of 6000 women. It was again captured by the Russians 26 Sept. 1809, and retained till the treaty of Paris in 1856, when it was ceded to Moldavia.

ISMAILIA, the half way station on the Suez Canal. It is supposed to occupy nearly the site of Ramesses. Sir Samuel Baker named it Ismailia instead of Gondokoro, May, 1869. The rebel Egyptian army was defeated near here by the British, 25 Aug. 1882. See *Egypt*.

ISPAHAN was made the capital of Persia by Abbas the Great, in 1590. It lost its supremacy in 1796, when Teheran became the capital.

ISRAEL, KINGDOM OF, see *Jews*.—Handel's oratorio, "Israel in Egypt," first performed 4 April, 1739.

ISSUS (Asia Minor), the site of Alexander's second great battle with Darius, whose queen and family were captured, Oct. 333 B.C. The Persian army, according to Justin, consisted of 400,000 foot and 100,000 horse; 61,000 of the former and 10,000 of the latter were left dead on the spot, and 40,000 were taken prisoners. Here the emperor Septimius defeated his rival Niger, A.D. 194.

ISTAMBOUL, see *Constantinople*.

ISTER, see *Danube*.

ISTHMIAN GAMES received their name from the isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed: instituted by Sisyphus, about 1406 B.C., in honour of Melicertes, a sea-god. *Lenget*. Re-instituted in honour of Neptune by Theseus about 1239 B.C.; and their celebration was held so sacred, that even a public calamity did not prevent it. The games were revived by Julius Cæsar, 60 B.C.; and by the emperor Julian, A.D. 362.

ISTRIA was finally subdued by the Romans, 177 B.C. After various changes it came under the rule of Venice in 1378, and was annexed 1420. It was obtained by Austria 1796; by France 1806; by Austria 1814.

ITALIA IRREDENTA ("unredeemed Italy"), a secret society which first appeared in Italy Nov. 1877, and said to have 200 committees, the chief at Naples. Its professed object is to add to the Italian kingdom Trieste, the Tyrol, and other Austrian provinces on the Adriatic.

In 1879, col. Haymerle, an Austrian military resident at Rome, published "*Res Italice*," freely discussing the

subject. The Italians were much annoyed, and the publication was disavowed by the Austrian government.

ITALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, first met at Pisa, under the patronage of the grand duke of Tuscany, in 1837. It met in Rome, 20 Oct. 1873.

ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, London, founded by the king of Italy and others, 1861.

ITALIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (between two and three thousand persons): first bishop, Domenico Panelli; a synod met at Naples in 1875. Great progress reported Feb. 1888.

Its statute (of 62 articles) asserts that the Catholic church is nothing but the society of all believers in Jesus Christ, and that he only is its supreme head and pastor; rejects all miracles since the death of the Apostles; declares that the Catholic faith is only that revealed in the Holy Scriptures, &c. The congregation of St. Paul, of the Italian Catholic church headed by Mons. Savarese, declared heretical, Oct. 1884.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION, West Brompton, London, opened by the Lord Mayor, 12 May, 1883.

It comprised models of the Roman forum, coliseum &c., diorama of the bay of Naples &c., paintings, sculpture, manufactures and natural products of Italy. The celebrated sculptor, signor Focardi, had a studio there and did work. Closed 31 Oct. 1883.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, based on Latin, is said by Dante to be formed of a selection of the best portions of the different dialects. Pure elegant poetry was written by Guido Cavalcanti, who died 1301; and good prose by Malestini, about 1250.

PRINCIPAL ITALIAN AUTHORS.

Born	Died	Born	Died
Dante . . . 1265	1321	Goldoni . . . 1707	1795
Petrarca . . . 1304	1374	Parini . . . 1729	1799
Boccaccio . . 1313	1375	Alfieri . . . 1749	1803
Machiavelli . 1469	1527	Volta . . . 1745	1826
Ariosto . . . 1474	1533	Monti . . . 1754	1828
Guicciardini . 1482	1540	Leopardi . . 1798	1837
Tasso . . . 1544	1595	Gioberetti . . 1801	1852
Galileo . . . 1564	1642	Niccolini . . . 1782	1861
Metastasio . 1698	1782	Manzoni . . . 1784	1873

The following terms are often used with reference to certain periods in the history of Italian literature and art.

1. *Trecento* (three hundred), from the birth of Dante (1265) to the death of Boccaccio (1375), which two, with Petrarca, are styled "the triumvirate of the Trecento."
2. *Quattrocento* (four hundred), from 1375 to the revival of Italian literature by Lorenzo de' Medici in the 15th century. During this period Latin was revived, to the prejudice of Italian.
3. *Cinquecento* (five hundred), from about 1480 to 1590. A sensuous style of art, founded on the heathen mythology, began to prevail.
4. *Seicento* (six hundred), from 1590 to 1700. The bad taste which prevailed during this period is ascribed to the influence of the Spaniards and the Jesuits throughout Italy. *Seicentisti* is a term of reproach. The *Trecento* and *Cinquecento* were the most flourishing periods.

ITALIAN REPUBLIC was the name given to the remodelled Cisalpine republic. Napoleon Bonaparte, president, Jan. 1802.

ITALY (either from Italus, an early king, or *italus*, a bull calf) was called the garden of Europe. The invading Pelasgians from Greece, and the Aborigines (Umbrians, Oscans, and Etruscans), combined, form the Latin race, still possessing the southern part of Europe. The history of Italy is soon absorbed into that of Rome, founded 753 B.C. Previous to the 15th century it was desolated by intestine wars and the interference of the German emperors; since then, Spain, France, and Germany

struggled for the possession of the country, which has been divided among them several times. Spain predominated in Italy during the 16th and 17th centuries; yielded to the house of Austria at the beginning of the 18th. The victories of Bonaparte in 1797-8 changed the government of Italy; but the Austrian rule was re-established at the peace in 1814. In 1848 the Milanese and Venetians revolted and joined Piedmont, but were subdued by Radetzky; see *below*. The hostile feeling between Austria and Piedmont gradually increased till war broke out in April, 1859. The Austrians were defeated, and the kingdom of Italy, comprising Piedmont, Sardinia, Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, the Romagna, Naples, and Sicily was re-established, 17 March, 1861, by the Italian parliament (consisting of 443 deputies from 59 provinces). On 29 Oct., 1861, the internal government was re-organized; the 59 provinces were placed under prefects, subject to four directors-general. War with Austria was declared 18 June, 1866; and on 3 Oct., peace was signed at Vienna, and Venetia was ceded to Italy; see *below* for the events. The kingdom of Italy was consummated by the occupation of Rome as the capital, 1870. Estimated population of the kingdom, 1862, 25,003,635 (Rome was added in 1870). 1878, 28,209,620; Jan. 1882, 28,452,639; 1887, 30,260,065. For other details see *Rome* and the various Italian cities throughout the volume.

Italy (Saturnia) fabled to have been ruled by Saturn during the golden age . . . B.C. 2450
Arrival of Æneïtrus from Arcadia, 1710; and of Evander; reign of Latinus . . . about 1240
Æneas the Trojan said to land in Italy, defeat and kill Turnus, marry Lavinia, daughter of king Latinus, and found Lavinium, in South Italy, 1182, &c.
Greek colonies (see *Magna Græcia*) founded . . . 974-443
Romulus builds Rome . . . 753

[For subsequent history, see *Rome*.]

Odoacer, leader of the Heruli, establishes the Kingdom of Italy . . . A.D. 476
The Ostrogoths invade Italy, 489, and retain it till they are expelled by the Imperial generals Narses and Belisarius . . . 491-552

[See *KINGS OF ITALY, and Iron Crown*.]

Narses, governor of Italy, invites the Lombards from Germany, 568; who overrun Italy . . . 596
Invasion and defeat of Constans II. . . 662
Venice first governed by a doge . . . 697
Pepin gives Ravenna to the pope . . . 754
Charlemagne invades Italy, 774; overcomes the Lombards; crowned emperor of the west at Rome by pope Leo III. . . 25 Dec. 800

The Saracens invade Italy and settle at Bari . . . 842
Invasion of Otho I. 951; crowned emperor, 2 Feb. 962
Genoa becomes important . . . 1000
The Saracens expelled by the Normans . . . 1016-17
The Normans acquire Naples from the pope . . . 1051
Pope Gregory VII., Hildebrand, pretends to universal sovereignty, in which he is assisted by Matilda, countess of Tuscany, mistress of the greater part of Italy . . . 1073-85

Disputes between the popes and emperors, relative to ecclesiastical investitures, begin (and long agitate Italy and Germany) . . . about 1073
Rise of the Lombard cities . . . about 1120
Who war with each other . . . 1144
The Venetians obtain many victories over the Eastern emperors . . . 1125
Wars of the Guelphs and Ghibelines (*which see*) begin about 1161

Frederic I. (Barbarossa) interferes: his wars . . . 1154-75
Lombard league formed . . . 1167
His defeat at Legnano . . . 29 May, 1176
Peace of Constance . . . 1183
Civil wars again . . . 1199, &c.
Rise of the Medici at Florence . . . about 1251
Wars of Frederick II. and the Lombard league, 1236-50
His natural son, Manfred, king of Sicily, defeated and killed at the battle of Benevento, by Charles of Anjou . . . 26 Feb. 1266
Who defeats Conradin, at Tagliacozzo . . . 23 Aug. 1268

The Visconti rule at Milan . . . 1277
The Sicilian vespers; massacre of the French, who are expelled from Sicily . . . 30 March, 1282
Clement V. (pope, 1305), fixes his residence at Avignon in France . . . 1309
Louis Gonzaga makes himself master of Mantua, with the title of imperial vicar . . . 1328
First doge of Genoa appointed . . . 1339
Lucca independent . . . 137
Rome again the seat of the pope . . . 137
Charles VIII. of France invades Italy, 1494, and conquers Naples, 1495; loses it in . . . 1496
Louis XII. joins Venice and conquers Milan (soon lost) . . . 1499

League of Cambray (1508) against Venice, which is despoiled of its Italian possessions . . . 1509
Leo X. pope, patron of literature and art . . . 1513-22
Wars of Charles V. and Francis I. . . 1515-21
Francis defeated and prisoner at Pavia . . . 24 Feb. 1525
Parma and Placentia made a duchy for his family by pope Paul III. (Alexander Farnese) . . . 1545
Peace of Cateau-Cambresis . . . 1559
War of the Mantuan succession . . . 1627-31

Catinat and the French defeat the duke of Savoy at Marsaglia . . . 4 Oct. 1693
War of Spanish succession commences in Italy . . . 1701
Battle of Turin . . . 7 Sept. 1706
Division of Italy at the peace of Utrecht, 11 April, 1713
The duke of Savoy becomes king of Sardinia . . . 1720
Successful French campaign in Italy . . . 1745
Milan, &c., obtained by the house of Austria, 1706; confirmed by treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle . . . 1748
Italy overrun by the French . . . May-Dec. 1796
Division of the Venetian states by France and Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio; Cisalpine republic founded . . . 17 Oct. 1797

Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte . . . Feb. 1798
The Russians, under Suwarrow, defeat the French at Trebia, &c. . . 1799
Bonaparte crosses the Alps, 16-20 May; defeats the Austrians at Marengo . . . 14 June, 1800
The *Cisalpine* becomes the *Italian* republic (Bonaparte, president) . . . Jan. 1802
Napoleon crowned king of Italy . . . 26 May, 1805
Eugène Beauharnois made viceroy of Italy . . . "

Austria loses her Italian possessions by the treaty of Presburg; ratified . . . 1 Jan. 1806
The kingdom ceases on the overthrow of Napoleon, 1814; the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established for Austria . . . 7 April, 1815
Formation of the young Italy party by Mazzini; insurrections . . . 1831-33
Italian Association for Science first met (at Pisa) . . . 1837
Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice, March; supported by the king of Sardinia and by the pope, April, 1848

The king defeated at Novara, abdicates, 23 March; and Lombardy reverts to Austria . . . May, 1848
[See *CISALPINE and AUSTRIA*.]

"Napoléon III. et l'Italie" published . . . Feb. 1851
The Austrian ultimatum, rejected by Sardinia, 26 April, "

The Austrians cross the Ticino, 27 April; and the French enter Genoa . . . 3 May, "
Peaceful revolution at Florence, 27 April; Parma, 3 May; Modena . . . 15 June, "
The Austrians defeated at Montebello, 20 May; Palestro, 30-31 May; Magenta, 4 June; Marignano, 8 June; Solferino . . . 24 June, "
Provisional governments established at Florence, 27 April; Parma, May; and Modena (the sovereigns retire) . . . 15 June, "

Insurrection in the papal states Bologna, Ferrara, &c. . . 13-15 June, "
Massacre of the insurgents at Perugia by the Swiss troops . . . 20 June, "
The allies cross the Mincio . . . 1 July, "
Armistice between Austria and France . . . 8 July, "
Preliminaries of peace signed at Villafranca; Lombardy surrendered to Sardinia . . . 11 July, "
Italy dismayed at the peace; agitation at Milan, Florence, Modena, Parma, &c.; resignation of count Cavour as minister . . . July, "
The pope appeals to Europe against the king of Sardinia . . . 12 July, "
Garibaldi exhorts the Italians to arm . . . 19 July, "
Grand duke of Tuscany abdicates . . . 21 July, "

Constitutional assemblies meet at Florence, 11 Aug. ; and at Modena	16 Aug. 1859	Order for the levy of 70,000 soldiers	April, 1861
Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna enter into a defensive alliance, and declare for annexation to Piedmont, 20 Aug.-10 Sept. ; fiscal restrictions between them and Piedmont abolished,	10 Oct. "	Cavour forms a new ministry, including members from all parts of Italy	April, "
Assassination of col. Anviti at Parma	5 Oct. "	The pope protests against the kingdom,	15 April, "
Garibaldi appeals to the Neapolitans ; subscriptions in Italy and elsewhere to supply arms for the Italians	Oct. "	Alteration in parliament between Cavour and Garibaldi, 18 April ; reconciled	25 April, "
Tuscany, &c., choose the prince Eugène of Carignano-Savoy, as regent of central Italy, 5 Nov. ; the king of Sardinia refusing his consent, the prince declines the office, but recommends the chevalier Buoncampagni	14 Nov. "	Bourbonist bands defeated	7 May, &c. "
Treaty of Zurich (establishing Italian confederacy, &c.), signed	10 Nov. "	Prince of Carignan resigns ; San Martino appointed lieutenant at Naples	13 May, "
Garibaldi retires from Sardinian service	18 Nov. "	Death of count Cavour, aged 52	6 June, "
New Sardinian constitution proclaimed	7 Dec. "	Ricasoli forms a ministry to continue Cavour's policy,	11 June, "
The pope condemns the pamphlet " <i>Le Pape et le Congrès</i> "	31 Dec. "	The kingdom recognised by France	24 June, "
The emperor Napoleon recommends the pope to give up the legations	31 Dec. "	San Martino resigns the government of Naples ; active measures taken against the insurgents and brigands by Cialdini, his successor, appointed,	16 July, "
The pope refuses and denounces the emperor,	8 Jan. 1860	The king opens the exhibition of Italian industry at Florence	14 Sept. "
Count Cavour charged with the formation of a ministry	16 Jan. "	The kingdom recognised by Portugal and Belgium,	1 Oct. ; divided into fifty-nine prefectures, &c.,
Annexation to Sardinia voted for (by universal suffrage) in Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, 13 March ; Tuscany, 16 March ; accepted by the king,	18-22 March, "	Skirmishes in the south with brigands and foreign emissaries in the cause of Francis II.	Oct. "
Treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France signed, 24 March ; approved by the Sardinian parliament,	29 May, "	Cialdini retires, and La Marmora becomes lieutenant-general of Naples	2 Nov. "
The French troops retire from Italy	4 April, 2 May, "	Brigandage still prevailing in the south, aided by the king of Naples ; insurgents defeated ; and many killed	19 Nov. "
Vain insurrections in Sicily	11 May ; assumes the office of dictator, 14 May ; defeats the Neapolitans at Calatimi, 15 May ; and at Melazzo, 20 July ; by a convention the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (see <i>Sicily</i>),	José Borges, a Spaniard, lands in Calabria, 15 Sept. ; calls on the people to rise for Francis II., Sept. ; taken and shot	8 Dec. "
Garibaldi lands at Reggio in Calabria, 18 Aug. ; enters Naples ; king Francis retires	7 Sept. "	The reactionist warfare continues ; cruelties of the brigands lead to reprisals,	Dec. 1861, Jan. and Feb. 1862
Insurrection in Papal States, 8 Sept. ; the Sardinians enter, 11 Sept. ; defeat the papal troops at Castel-fidardo, 13 Sept. ; take Ancona,	17-29 Sept. "	Ricasoli compelled to resign by court influence,	1 March ; Rattazzi forms an administration,
Victor-Emmanuel takes the command of his army,	4 Oct. "	The kingdom recognised by Prussia	3 March, "
The Sardinians enter kingdom of Naples, 15 Oct. ; defeat Neapolitans at Isernia	17 Oct. "	Surrender of Civitella del Tronto, the last Bourbon fortress in Sicily	14 March, "
Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans at the Voltorno, 1 Oct. 1860 ; meets Victor-Emmanuel, and says, "King of Italy !" the latter replies, "I thank you !"	26 Oct. "	Triumphant progress of Garibaldi through Italy, establishing rifle clubs	March and April, "
By universal suffrage (plebiscite), Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia	21 Oct. "	Mr. J. F. Bishop, an active English Bourbonist propagandist, captured	2 April, "
Capua bombarded ; the Neapolitans retire, 2 Nov. ; and are defeated at the Garigliano	3 Nov. "	Conspiracy among the Neapolitan soldiers at Milan suppressed	19 April, "
Victor-Emmanuel enters Naples as king, 7 Nov. ; Garibaldi resigns the dictatorship and retires to Caprera	9 Nov. "	The king received at Naples with great enthusiasm,	28 April, "
Victor-Emmanuel receives homage from the Neapolitan clergy, &c. ; gives money to encourage education ; appoints a ministry, including Poerio, &c.,	Nov. "	The French general Guyon aids in the suppression of the Bourbonist brigands	April, "
Siege of Gaëta commences ; attack by sea prevented by the presence of the French fleet,	3 Nov. &c. "	The kingdom recognised by Russia	3 July, "
Treaty of Zurich signed (see <i>Zurich</i>)	10 Nov. "	Garibaldi proceeds to Sicily ; at Marsala he calls for volunteers, giving as his watchword, "Rome or death !"	19 July, "
Decrees in honour of Garibaldi's army	16 Nov. "	Calls on the Hungarians to rise	26 July, "
Reactionary movements suppressed	Nov.-Dec. "	The king issues a proclamation against his proceedings, as tending to rebellion	3 Aug. "
Prince of Carignan-Savoy appointed lieutenant of Naples	Jan. 1861	Garibaldi enters Catania, and organises a provisional government	19 Aug. "
The French fleet retires from Gaëta, 19 Jan. ; after severe bombardment it surrenders ; Francis II. retires to Rome	13 Feb. "	Sicily proclaimed to be in a state of siege, 21 Aug. ; and put under general Cialdini	22 Aug. "
Monastic establishments in Naples abolished, with compensation to the inmates ; schools established,	Feb. "	Garibaldi issues his last proclamation ; embarks at Catania ; lands at Melito, in Calabria, and marches towards Reggio, 25 Aug. ; La Marmora proclaims a state of siege, 26 Aug. ; Garibaldi and his followers fall in with the royalists under Pallavicini, at Aspromonte, where, after a short skirmish, he is wounded and taken prisoner, 29 Aug. ; removed to Varignano, near Spezia	1 Sept. "
Assembly of the first Italian parliament, 18 Feb., which decrees Victor-Emmanuel king of Italy,	26 Feb. and 14 March, "	Mr. J. F. Bishop sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment	6 Sept. "
Naples unsettled through reactionary intrigues of the papal party	March and April, "	General Durando issues a diplomatic circular condemning Garibaldi's proceedings, yet asserting the necessity of the Italian government possessing Rome	10 Sept. "
Italy recognised by Great Britain	31 March, "	A subscription in England enables professor Partidge, of King's College, London, to go to Garibaldi,	19 Sept. "
		Princess Maria Pia married by proxy to the king of Portugal	27 Sept. "
		Garibaldi issues a rhetorical appeal to the English nation, urging its intervention for the cause of liberty	28 Sept. "
		Inflammatory manifesto addressed to the people of Italy by Joseph Mazzini	Sept. "
		Amnesty granted to Garibaldi and his followers,	5 Oct. "

Sharp reply of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Durando's note . . . 8 Oct. 1862
 End of state of siege in Naples and Sicily . . . 17 Oct. "
 Disorderly encounter between Italians and Austrians on the banks of the Po . . . 1 Nov. "
 Father Passaglia and 10,000 (out of 80,000) Italian priests sign a declaration against the temporal authority of the pope . . . Nov. "
 Garibaldi removed to Pisa, 9 Nov.; ball extracted from his foot by Zanetti . . . 23 Nov. "
 Meeting of parliament; determined opposition to Rattazzi, 18 Nov.; he resigns . . . 30 Nov. "
 New ministry formed by Farina . . . 9 Dec. "
 It declines further negotiations with France on the Roman question . . . 18 Dec. "
 Commercial treaty with France signed . . . 17 Jan. 1863
 Farina resigns; Minghetti succeeds . . . 24 March, "
 Grand Cavour canal for irrigation of Piedmont opened . . . 1 June, "
 Income tax bill passed . . . July, "
 Tristany and other bandits captured . . . July, "
 Commercial treaty with Great Britain signed, 6 Aug. "
 Death of Farina . . . 5 Sept. "
 Several bandits captured on board the French ship *Aunis*; given up to France, July; restored to Italy, 12 Sept. "
 The army of Piedmont (50,000) consolidated by La Marmora and expanded into the "army of Italy" (250,000) . . . Oct. "
 The king visits Naples; reviews National Guard, &c. 11-17 Nov. "
 Mr. (after sir) James Hudson, British minister, greatly assisted Cavour in the unification of Italy . . . 1852-63
 General election; triumph of the moderate party, Jan. 1864
 Garibaldi's visit to England amidst much enthusiasm, April, "
 Franco-Italian convention signed (French troops to quit Rome in two years [from 6 Feb. 1865], Florence to be the capital of Italy, &c.), 15 Sept. "
 Riots at Turin in consequence; many persons killed by the military . . . 21-22 Sept. "
 Minghetti and his colleagues blamed; resigned; a ministry formed by La Marmora . . . 24 Sept. "
 Garibaldi denounces the convention . . . 10 Oct. "
 Desperate state of the finances announced by Sella, the minister; he proposes stringent remedies, Nov. "
 Railway from Turin to Florence opened . . . 4 Nov. "
 The convention approved by the chamber of deputies, 10 Nov.; by the senate (after an able speech by Cialdini, 6 Dec.) . . . 9 Dec. "
 Decree for transfer of the capital published, 11 Dec. "
 Prince Humbert resides at Naples . . . Dec. "
 Stated that 346 brigands had been killed in action; 453 taken in action, and 132 surrendered; about 300 remain to be tracked; many pretend to be subjects of the ex-king Francis II. of Naples, Dec. "
 Demonstration against the king at Turin, 30 Jan.; he goes to Florence . . . 3 Feb. 1865
 Amnesty for political offences published; brigandage in the Neapolitan and Roman states increasing, March, "
 Fruitless negotiations with the pope by Vegezzi respecting the position of bishops, April to July, "
 The king and court proceed to Florence, 13 May; he opens the Dante festival, the 600th anniversary of the poet's birth . . . 14 May, "
 Mr. Moens, a British subject, seized and retained by brigands . . . 15 May, "
 45 monks and others arrested at Salerno on charge of a Bourbonist conspiracy . . . 12 June, "
 Inauguration of a national rifle meeting at Florence; the king fires the first shot . . . 18 June, "
 Numerous atrocities committed by brigands; Giardullo and 8 brigands captured . . . 19 June, "
 The kingdom recognised by Spain . . . June, "
 Mr. Moens released after a ransom of 500*l.* had been paid . . . 26 Aug. "
 Bank of Italy established . . . 7 Nov. "
 French troops leaving Italy; general election, the moderate party predominate . . . Nov. "
 The new parliament meets at Florence . . . 18 Nov. "

Serious financial deficiency; heavy taxation proposed, 13 Dec.; much dissatisfaction; the ministers resign, 21 Dec.; a new ministry formed under La Marmora . . . 31 Dec. 1865
 Death of the patriot and soldier, Massimo D'Azeglio, 15 Jan. 1866
 Formation of the "Consorzio Nazionale," a public subscription for reducing the national debt, 27 Feb. "
 Massacre of Protestants at Barletta, Naples; attributed to priests . . . 19 March, "
 Alliance with Prussia . . . 12 May, "
 Volunteers numerous enlisted . . . 7 June, *et seq.* "
 War declared against Austria . . . 18 June, "
 New ministry formed under Ricasoli . . . 20 June, "
 Royal manifesto to the people . . . 20 June, "
 The army, headed by the king, crosses the Mincio, 23 June; defeated at Custoza . . . 24 June, "
 Venetia ceded to France by the emperor of Austria, 3 July, "
 Fruitless conflicts; the volunteers under Garibaldi defeated at Monte Suello . . . 4 July, "
 Bill for suppression of monasteries and confiscation of property passed . . . 7 July, "
 Cialdini crosses the Po, and enters Venetia, 8 July, "
 Naval battle near Lissa; Italians defeated by Austrians (*Rè d'Italia* and *Palestro* blown up), 20 July, "
 The Italians beaten at Versa; the last conflict, 26 July, "
 Armistice for four weeks signed . . . 12 Aug. "
 Volunteers disbanded; Garibaldi retires to Caprera, 15 Aug. "
 Treaty of peace with Austria signed at Vienna, 3 Oct.; ratified . . . 12 Oct. "
 Court constituted at Florence to try admiral Persano for neglect of duty at battle of Lissa . . . 11 Oct. "
 The Austrians retire from Peschiera, 9 Oct.; Mantua, 10 Oct.; Verona, 16 Oct.; Venice, 17 Oct. "
 General Menabrea pays to count Mensdorff a sum of money, and receives the iron crown of Italy, 11 Oct. "
 National loan freely subscribed . . . Oct. "
 Plebiscitum in Venetia; for annexation with Italy, 641,758; against, 69 . . . 21 Oct. "
 This result reported, and the iron crown presented to the king at Turin . . . 4 Nov. "
 The king enters Venice, 7 Nov.; visits Verona, Mantua, &c. . . Nov. "
 Circular of Ricasoli to the prefects, recommending industrial development and commerce, forbidding agitation, and enjoining neutrality regarding Rome, 15 Nov. "
 Letter from Ricasoli to the clergy recommending a free church in a free state . . . 26 Nov. "
 Persano committed for trial; examination begins, 1 Dec. "
 Parliament opened by the king, who declares that "Italy is now restored to herself" . . . 15 Dec. "
 Sig. Tonello received by the pope, 15 Dec.; many bishops return to their dioceses . . . Dec. "
 Persano acquitted of cowardice at Lissa . . . 30 Jan. 1867
 Government proposal for investing part of the property of the religious bodies for support of clergy ("Free Church and Ecclesiastical Liquidation bill") brought forward . . . Jan. "
 Great reduction in the army (to 146,000) ordered, Jan. "
 Defeat of the ministry on question of the right of public meetings in Venetia, 11 Feb.; parliament dissolved . . . 13 Feb. "
 Ricasoli reconstructs his ministry . . . 17 Feb. "
 The pope accepts Italian help to suppress brigandage, March, "
 Elections give a majority for government . . . March, "
 Resignation of Ricasoli, 5 April; a ministry formed by Rattazzi . . . 8 April, "
 Persano condemned; degraded and dismissed the service for disobedience, incapacity, and negligence . . . 15 April, "
 Treaty of commerce with Austria signed at Florence, 23 April, "
 Public funeral of the patriot Carlo Poerio . . . 1 May, "
 Italy joins in the conference at London respecting the Luxemburg question . . . 7-11 May, "
 National financial embarrassments; the king gives up part of his civil list; proposed sale

of church lands, and reduction of expenditure, May, <i>et seq.</i>	1867	Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war announced, 18 July, additional armaments ordered . . . 4 Aug.	1870
£7,200,000. advanced for church lands by Foulsh and others of Paris . . . May, "	"	Mazzini arrested at Palermo and sent to Gaeta, 14 Aug.	"
Church property bill passed . . . Aug.	"	Fruitless mission of prince Napoleon to obtain help for France . . . 21-25 Aug.	"
Garibaldi, about to enter the Roman territory with volunteers, captured by Italian government at Sinatunga (or Asinatunga) and sent to Alessandria, 23 Sept.	"	Circular note from the government recounting the failure of all attempts to conciliate the pope since 1860; and proposing favourable terms . . . 29 Aug.	"
Sent to Caprera, 27 Sept.; escapes to Leghorn, and is sent back . . . 2 Oct.	"	French vessel <i>Orénoque</i> placed at Civitá Vecchia on behalf of the pope . . . Aug.	"
Bands of Garibaldians invade Roman territories, Sept.-Oct.	"	Respectful letter from the king to the pope, announcing the occupation of Rome necessary to order . . . 8 Sept.	"
Garibaldi escapes from Caprera . . . 15 Oct.	"	The Italian troops enter the papal territories (see <i>Rome</i>); occupy Viterbo and other places, 12 Sept.	"
Embarkation of French troops at Tonion, suspended by the resignation of Rattazzi and his ministry, 20 Oct.	"	General Bixio marches towards Rome, 18, 19 Sept.	"
Cialdini tries to form a ministry in vain, 21-25 Oct.	"	After a short resistance, the Italians under General Cadorna enter Rome. [For details see <i>Rome</i> .] 20 Sept.	"
Garibaldi at Florence announces an expedition against Rome . . . 22 Oct.	"	<i>Plébiscite</i> in papal territories: for union with the kingdom of Italy (out of 167,548 voters) 133,681; against 1507 . . . 2 Oct.	"
The French minister Moustier's circular against the invasion . . . 25 Oct.	"	The king receives the result of the <i>plébiscite</i> , 8 Oct.	"
Garibaldians defeated at Viterbo . . . 25 Oct.	"	Rome incorporated with Italy by royal decree, general La Marmora governor . . . 9 Oct.	"
Enter Roman territories; defeat papal troops, and take Monte Rotondo . . . 26, 27 Oct.	"	Arrival of La Marmora at Rome as viceroy; reported agitation in Nice for reunion with Italy or autonomy . . . Oct.	"
Menabrea's ministry formed; proclamation of Victor-Emmanuel against the Garibaldian invasion, 27 Oct.	"	Capture and death of Pilone, a great Bourbonist brigand chief . . . 14 Oct.	"
Riots at Naples, Turin, Pavia, and other places, suppressed . . . 26-28 Oct. <i>et seq.</i>	"	Mazzini arrives at Florence . . . 15 Oct.	"
French army arrives at Civitá Vecchia, 28 Oct.; two brigades enter Rome . . . 30 Oct.	"	Amnesty to political offenders proclaimed, 10 Oct.; including Mazzini . . . 16 Oct.	"
Royal Italian troops enter papal territory; Menabrea's justificatory circular; suppression of insurrectional committees in Italy . . . 30 Oct.	"	Diplomatic circular announcing the occupation of Rome as the capital of Italy . . . 18 Oct.	"
De Moustier's reply . . . 1 Nov.	"	Roman provinces united into one, with five sub-prefectures . . . 19 Oct.	"
Garibaldi defeated at Mentana, 3 Nov.; retreats into Italy with his son; captured and sent to Varginano, gulf of Spezzia . . . 4 Nov.	"	Ministerial changes completed . . . 30 Oct.	"
Fiery manifesto of Mazzini . . . 8 Nov.	"	Ricasoli retires into private life; about . . . 14 Nov.	"
Garibaldi sent to Caprera . . . 25 Nov.	"	Amadeus, duke of Aosta, the king's second son, elected king by the Spanish cortes . . . 16 Nov.	"
French proposal of a European conference on Roman question discussed . . . 9 Nov.-Dec.	"	Elections favourable to the government; all the ministers elected . . . about 28 Nov.	"
French troops left Rome for Civitá Vecchia, 3 Dec.	"	Parliament meets; the king declares Rome to be the capital of Italy . . . 5 Dec.	"
Meeting of parliament; judicious firmness; an amnesty for Garibaldians proclaimed . . . 5 Dec.	"	Bills introduced for the transfer of the capital and the preservation of the pope's rights, about . . . 10 Dec.	"
Long army debate; vote against the ministry (201 to 199); Menabrea resigns . . . 22 Dec.	"	The Cenis tunnel completed . . . 25 Dec.	"
His ministry reconstituted . . . 5 Jan.	1868	Great inundation; the king visits Rome . . . 31 Dec.	"
M. Cambray Digny's financial statement: great deficit; a grist tax proposed . . . 21 Jan.	"	The senate vote the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome (94-39) . . . 26 Jan.	1871
Exculpatory letter of La Marmora issued . . . Feb.	"	The king and ministers remove to Rome, 1, 2 July, which is inaugurated as the capital . . . 3 July,	"
Government financial measures announced . . . Feb.	"	The parliament opened there by the king . . . 27 Nov.	"
New order of knighthood, the "Crown of Italy," constituted . . . 20 Feb.	"	Telegraphic conference at Rome . . . 18 Dec.	"
Grist tax adopted after 21 days' debate . . . 1 April.	"	Joseph Mazzini dies at Pisa . . . 10 March,	1872
Enthusiastic reception of the crown prince of Prussia, 20, 21 April,	"	Elections favourable to the liberals . . . Aug.	"
Marriage of prince Humbert to his cousin Margherita at Turin . . . 22 April,	"	Great inundations in the valley of the Po, &c., loss of life and of much property; much saved by the exertions of the military . . . Oct.	"
Frightful atrocities committed by brigands in south Italy . . . April, May,	"	Opposition to the income-tax in the assembly; majority for government (144-116) . . . Dec.	"
Grist tax adopted by the senate . . . June,	"	Great sorrow at the death of Napoleon III., 9 Jan.	"
Arrangement made for debt of the late papal provinces . . . 30 July,	"	proposals for monument in Milan . . . Jan.	1873
Government tobacco monopoly ordered to be farmed; resignation of the ministers, Lanza and Sella, 8 Aug.	"	Bill dealing with the religious establishments at Rome introduced . . . April,	"
Long continued rain; dreadful inundations in the Alpine regions; great storm . . . 27 Sept.	"	The Lanza-Sella ministry resign; but resume office at the request of the king . . . about 4 May,	"
Meeting of chamber of deputies; Garibaldi withdraws . . . 24 Nov.	"	Death of Alessandro Manzoni . . . 22 May,	"
Ministerial victory respecting the grist tax in the chambers . . . 26 Jan.	1869	Death of Urbano Rattazzi . . . 5 June,	"
Thomas, duke of Genoa, entered a pupil at Harrow (see <i>Spain</i> , 1870) . . . April,	"	Law for expulsion of Jesuits passed . . . 25 June,	"
Circular of Menabrea against the council at Rome, 5 Oct.	"	See <i>Jesuits</i> .	"
Victor-Emmanuel Ferdinand, son of prince Humbert, born at Naples . . . 11 Nov.	"	Lanza and Sella resign, 26 June; a ministry formed by Minghetti . . . 10 July,	"
Serious illness and recovery of the king, 6-20 Nov.	"	The king's visit to Vienna, 17 Sept.; to Berlin, 22-26 Sept.	"
Offered resignation of Menabrea, about 19 Nov.	"	Monuments to Cavour at Turin inaugurated by the king . . . 8 Nov.	"
Cialdini and Sella unable to form a ministry, 10 Dec.; Lanza and Sella succeed . . . 13 Dec.	"	The king opens parliament with congratulatory speech . . . 15 Nov.	"
Ecumenical council at Rome (see <i>Rome, Councils</i>) opened . . . 8 Dec.	"	Academy of San Luca replaced by a new academy, Jan.	1874
Republican risings in Pavia and other places quelled, about 24 March,	1870	National festival on the 25th anniversary of the king's accession . . . 23 March,	"
		Minghetti ministry defeated on a finance bill; their resignation not accepted by the king . . . 24 May,	"

- Accoltellatori (secret assassinating societies) reported in Ravenna and other places, Sept.-Oct. 1874
- About 80 secret extortioners (see *Camorra*) in Naples seized and transported . . . Sept.-Oct. "
- Teodali, a papal chamberlain, seized by brigands, ransomed for 2000*l.* . . . about 8, 9 Oct. "
- The *Orénoque* (French) sails from Civitá Vecchia . . . 13 Oct. "
- Jesuits ordered to quit their establishments . . . 15 Oct. "
- Result of elections in support of government, Nov. "
- The Camorra, Maffei, and Brigantaggio (terrorist secret societies) prevalent in south Italy . . . 1874-5
- Garibaldi declines a sum of money (3500*l.*) voted to him . . . 31 Dec. 1874
- He enters Rome amid great excitement, takes his seat in the chamber of deputies, and takes the oath to the king . . . 24 Jan. 1875
- Accepts the sum voted and devotes it to improvement of the Tiber, &c. . . 12 Feb. "
- The emperor of Austria and king of Italy meet at Venice . . . 5-7 April, "
- Treaty of commerce with Great Britain, to expire 26 June, 1876, announced . . . June, "
- Synod of Italian Catholic church (*which see*) held at Naples . . . Aug. "
- Elections of parish priests declared valid in opposition to the bishops . . . July-Aug. "
- Michel-Angelo fête at Florence . . . 12 Sept. "
- Italian Catholic congress, blessed by the pope, meets at Florence; scanty attendance, 22-25 Sept. "
- Visit of the emperor of Germany to Milan; warmly received by the king and people . . . 18-23 Oct. "
- Minghetti ministry defeated on the budget, 18 Mar.: resign . . . 19 March, 1876
- Agostino Depretis forms a cabinet . . . March, "
- The *Duilio*, great iron-clad, launched at Castellammare, in presence of the king . . . 8 May, "
- Discovery of a "black book" in the home-office, recording misdeeds of many officials, &c.; gives much offence . . . June, "
- Italian geographical society's expedition in Africa; ill-treated at Zeila; the khedive informed July, "
- Marchese Mantegazza tried for forging the signatures of the king and prince Humbert on bills and letters to obtain money; confessed, but refused to disclose name of associate or instigator, 18 Aug.; sentence, 8 years' penal servitude . . . 31 Aug. "
- Elections; great majority for Depretis ministry, about 6 Nov. "
- Maria Vittoria, duchess of Aosta, ex-queen of Spain, aged 28, dies, greatly lamented . . . 8 Nov. "
- Parliament opened by the king . . . 20 Nov. "
- Discovery near Verona of above 50,000 coins of Gallienus and others, chiefly bronze . . . Jan. 1877
- Bill for repressing clerical abuses adopted by the deputies; the pope expresses great displeasure in his circular to foreign powers, 21 March; the bill rejected by the senate . . . 7 May, "
- Antonelli Case*—Countess Loreta Lambertini claims property of her alleged father, cardinal Antonelli; resisted by his brothers, 30 June; trial; her case not proved . . . 6 Dec. "
- Ministerial changes . . . about 12 Nov. "
- Monument at Mentana (*which see*) inaugurated, 25 Nov. "
- Resignation of the ministry, 15 Dec.; Depretis re-forms his ministry (Nicotera replaced by Crispi) . . . 16-26 Dec. "
- Father Curei (see *Jesuits*) publishes "Dissidio Moderno fra la Chiesa e l'Italia," against the pope's temporal power . . . Dec. "
- Death of La Marmora, aged 74, 5 Jan.; death of king Victor Emmanuel II., 9 Jan.; his funeral; procession 2 miles long; buried in the Pantheon, Rome . . . 17 Jan. 1878
- Death of pope Pius IX. 7 Feb.; election of Leo XIII. . . 20 Feb. "
- Antonelli Case*—the countess permitted to appear in court: the case deferred . . . Feb. "
- Resignation of the Depretis ministry . . . 10 March, "
- Cairoli forms a liberal ministry, Corti foreign minister; new men . . . 21 March, "
- Seiamet Doda, finance minister, announces probable surplus . . . June, "
- Dandolo*, largest Italian ironclad, launched at Spezzia, in presence of the king . . . 10 July, "
- Popular discontent at the Berlin treaty; desire for acquiring Trent and Trieste; cry of "Italia irredenta!" meetings at Rome, &c. about 27 July, 1878
- Death of Giorgio Pallavicino, senator, patriot, friend of Cavour, aged 84 . . . 3 Aug. "
- David Lazzaretti, "the saint," a peasant, aged 48, founder of a religious socialistic sect in 1868, with 12 apostles, &c., and creed somewhat protestant; proposed to erect seven hermitages; inarled towards Arcidosso, in Tuscany, with between two and three thousand followers; David, clad in a half-regal, half-pontifical costume, proclaiming the Christian republic, resisted dispersion by the police, who, when fired on, fired and killed David and one of his followers; these retired, carrying off David's body . . . 18 Aug. "
- Ministerial crisis; resignation of Corti and others, 19 Oct.; of all the Cairoli ministry . . . 22 Oct. "
- Sig. Cairoli reconstitutes the ministry . . . 25 Oct. "
- Attempted assassination of the king at Naples by Giovanni Passanante, an internationalist, aged 20; the king and Cairoli, the minister, slightly wounded . . . 17 Nov. "
- "Pietro Barsanti" Clubs (in memory of a sergeant executed for gross insubordination a few years ago) become prominent; oppose ministry, autumn, "
- The Cairoli ministry defeated on vote of confidence (263-180), 11 Dec.; resign . . . 12 Dec. "
- Sig. Depretis's ministry takes office . . . 19 Dec. "
- Passanante condemned to death at Naples, 7 March; to perpetual imprisonment (by the king), 29 March, 1879
- Antonelli case: the countess Lambertini's appeal rejected . . . 3 July, "
- Government defeated on the grist bill (251-159); resigns . . . 3 July, "
- Sig. Cairoli forms a ministry . . . 8-12 July, "
- New clerical conservative party issues a manifesto, 12 Aug. "
- "*Res Italica*" pamphlet (see *Italia Irredenta*), Aug. "
- The followers of Lazzaretti tried and acquitted, 12 Nov. "
- Cairoli ministry reconstructed . . . 18-24 Nov. "
- First publication of "*Aurora*," a papal daily newspaper, at Rome . . . 1 Jan. 1880
- Parliament opened by the king; relief of taxation promised . . . 17 Feb. "
- Majority in chamber against ministers, 17 Feb.; its resignation not accepted by the king, 29 April; dissolution of the chamber . . . 2 May, "
- Elections: absolute majority for the Cairoli ministry; parliament meets . . . 26 May, "
- Cordigliani, a half-mad tailor, condemned to imprisonment for throwing paving-stones at a group of deputies (25 June) . . . 26 Aug. "
- Celebration of capture of Rome by Italians in 1870, 20 Sept. "
- Italia*, great ironclad, launched at Castellammare, 29 Sept. "
- Garibaldi (and his son Menotti) resign as deputies on account of the imprisonment of his son-in-law, gen. Canzio, for republican manifestations, 27 Sept.; Garibaldi goes to Genoa, Oct.; Canzio released . . . 10 Oct. "
- Col. John Whitehead, "Garibaldi's Englishman," dies, aged 69 . . . 21 Nov. "
- Resignation of Cairoli and his cabinet, 8 April; return to office; censured on account of the Tunis affair . . . 18 April, 1881
- The Cairoli ministry again resign . . . 14 May, "
- M. Depretis forms a ministry . . . 28 May, "
- Father Curei publishes "New Italy and Old Zealots," June, "
- The king and queen warmly received at Vienna, 28-31 Oct. "
- The government complain of Vatican intrigues about 28 Dec. "
- Death of Lanza, General Medici patriot, died 9 Mar. "
- Opening of St. Gothard railway from Lucerne to Milan . . . 20, 21 May, 1882
- Death of Garibaldi at Caprera deeply lamented . . . 2 June, "
- Buried there in the presence of thousands . . . 8 June, "
- Parliament dissolved . . . 4 Oct. "
- Destructive floods in North Italy . . . Sept., Oct. "
- Elections in favour of the ministry about 28 Oct. "
- First reform parliament opened by King Humbert . . . 22 Nov. "

Death of the duke of Sermonefa . . . 12 Dec. 1832
 Demonstrations against Austria on account of
 execution of Oberdank for threatening the
 emperor's life . . . 20-22 Dec. "
 International fine art exhibition opened at Rome
 21 Jan. 1883
 Specie payments resumed . . . 12 April, "
Lepanto, Italian built iron-clad launched at Leg-
 horn; the king present . . . 17 Mar. "
 The four-hundredth anniversary of Raphael's birth
 celebrated at Rome . . . 28 Mar. "
 Confidence in the Depretis ministry voted (348-29);
 it resigns, and returns . . . 25, 26 May, "
 New important treaty with Great Britain signed,
 15 June, "
 About 50 persons perish by fire in a theatre at
 Dervio, near Como . . . 24 June, "
 King Victor Emmanuel's body removed to the Pan-
 theon 5 Jan.; thousands of pilgrims visit his tomb
 up to . . . 21 Jan. 1884
 Death of Sig. Sella, great financial minister, 14 Mar.
 Resignation of the Depretis ministry, 30 Mar.;
 reconstituted . . . 22 Mar.-10 April, "
 Discussion respecting the sale of the Propaganda
 property at Rome . . . April, "
 National exhibition at Turin opened by the king,
 26 April, closed . . . 20 Nov. "
 Fifth ironclad launched at Castellamare . . . "
 Twenty-one new members added to the Senate
 28 Nov. "
 Total number of soldiers in the army, 2,113,959
 1 Jan. 1885
 Navy consisted of 112 vessels afloat or building
 1 Jan. "
 Heavy snow storms in Piedmont, near Mont Cenis;
 many avalanches; many villages destroyed; very
 great loss of life . . . 16-28 Jan. "
 Expedition to Assab to avenge the massacre of
 Gualletti and Bianchi . . . "
 Ironclad *Ca. Ufford* arrived at Beilul . . . 25 Jan. "
 The ministry determine to assist Great Britain in
 the Sudan . . . 6 Feb. "
 Italian flag hoisted at Massowah (*which see*) 6 Feb.
 Resignation of the Depretis ministry on account of
 Mancini's foreign policy, 18 June; reconstituted
 about 24 June, "
 Ironclad *Francisco Morosini* launched at Venice
 30 July, "
 Elections; ministerial majority about 55, about
 24 May, 1886
 Death of Marco Minghetti (prime minister in 1864
et seq.), aged 70 . . . 10 Dec. "
 Depretis ministry resigns . . . 8 Feb. 1887
 Destructive earthquakes (*which see*) . . . 23, 24 Feb. "
 Several statesmen having declined office, the
 Depretis ministry resumes office . . . 5 March, "
 Defensive treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary
 and Germany signed . . . 13 March, "
 Coalition cabinet formed. Depretis, foreign minister,
 premier . . . 3 April, "
 Depretis dies, aged 74, 29 July; M. Crispi becomes
 premier . . . Aug. "
 Signor Crispi visits prince Bismarck . . . 2, 3 Oct. "
 Signor Crispi at Turin declares his policy to be
 thorough peace . . . 25 Oct. "
 Parliament opened . . . 16 Nov. "
 Increased formation of workman, socialistic, and
 republican leagues . . . 1882-87
 Duke Torlonia, syndic of Rome, dismissed for
 congratulating the pope on his jubilee . . . 2 Jan. 1883
 The progress of the Italian catholic church
 opposed to the papacy, reported . . . Feb. "
 Fall of vast avalanches in north Italy; 23 persons
 killed at Valtorta, 23 Feb.; 30 persons killed at
 Sparone, 29 Feb. 1883; above 200 persons
 said to have perished in the Alps Feb.-March
 Italian exhibition (*which see*), London, 12 May-
 31 Oct. "
 The abolition of capital punishment passed by the
 chambers . . . June, "
 Cheap popular edition of the Italian bible (with
 Cassell's illustrations) issued by signor Sonzogno,
 editor of the *Secolo*, Milan . . . July, "
 For war with Abyssinia, *see Massowah* . . . 1887-83
 Marriage of the duke of Aosta, ex-king of Spain,
 with his niece princess Loutia, daughter of his
 sister Clotilde and prince Napoleon Jerome,
 11 Sept. 1883

The emperor William II. warmly received at Rome,
 11 Oct.; 32,000 troops reviewed at Centocelle, 13
 Oct. at Naples; (launch of the great ironclad
Re Umberto at Castellamare) . . . 16 Oct. 1883
 Landship between Salandra and Graseano; de-
 struction of an excursion train, about 22 persons
 killed . . . 20 Oct. "
 Marquis of Dufferin, British ambassador, received
 by the king . . . 7 Jan. 1889
 Death of Father Gavazzi, church reformer, aged 80
 9 Jan. "
 Opening of parliament by the king . . . 28 Jan. "
 Signor Crispi resigns 28 Feb. but reconstitutes his
 ministry . . . 7 March, "
 The king, his son and Signor Crispi warmly re-
 ceived at Berlin . . . 21-26 Mar. 1889

KINGS OF ITALY.

476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli, invades Italy, and
 becomes king, conquered and slain by
 493. Theodoric, king of the *Ostrogoths*, an able prince.
 He put to death the philosophers Boethius and
 Symmachus, falsely accused, about 525.
 526. Athalaric, his grandson, dies of the plague.
 534. Theodatus elected; assassinated.
 536. Vitiges elected.
 540. Theodebald (Hildibald) elected; assassinated.
 541. Totila, or Badila, a great prince; killed in battle
 against the imperial army under Narses.
 552. Theias falls in battle.
 Italy subject to the eastern empire till
 568. Alboin, king of the *Lombards*, with a huge mixed
 army, conquers Italy; poisoned by his wife
 Rosamond, for compelling her to drink wine out
 of a cup formed of her father's skull.
 573. Cleoph; assassinated.
 575. Autharis; poisoned.
 591. Agilulph.
 615. Adaloald; poisoned.
 625. Ariold.
 636. Rotharis; married the widow of Ariold; pub-
 lished a code of laws.
 652. Rodoad (son); assassinated.
 653. Aribert I. (uncle).
 661. Berthar and Godebert (sons); dethroned by
 662. Grimoald, duke of Benevento.
 671. Berthar re-established.
 686. Cunibert (son).
 700. Luitbert, dethroned by
 701. Ragimbert.
 " Aribert II. (son).
 712. Ansprand elected.
 " Luitprand (son), a great prince, and a favourite of
 the church.
 744. Hildebrand (nephew); deposed.
 " Rachi, duke of Friuli, elected; became a monk.
 749. Astolph (brother).
 756. Desiderius (Didier), quarrelled with the pope
 Adrian, who invited Charlemagne into Italy, by
 whom Desiderius was deposed, and an end put
 to the Lombard kingdom.
 781. Pepin or Carloman (son of Charlemagne).
 812. Bernard.
 820. Lothaire (son of Louis le Débonnaire).

EMPERORS.

875. Charles the Bald.
 877. Carloman.
 879. Charles the Fat.
 888. Berenger I.
 889. " and Guy.
 894. " and Lambert.
 921. " and Rudolph of Burgundy.
 926. Hugh of Provence.
 945. Lothaire II.
 950. Berenger II. and Adalbert his son; deposed in 961
 by the emperor Otto the Great, who added Italy
 to the German empire.

MODERN KINGS OF ITALY.

1805. Napoleon I. proclaimed king of Italy, 18 March;
 crowned at Milan, 26 May; abdicated, 1814.
 1861. Victor-Emmanuel II. (of Sardinia, *which see*), born
 14 March, 1820; declared king of Italy by the
 parliament, 17 March, 1861; died 9 Jan. 1878.
 1878. Humbert (son), born 14 March, 1844; married his
 cousin Margherita (born 20 Nov. 1851), 22 April,
 1868.
Heir: Victor-Emmanuel (son), prince of Naples,
 born 11 Nov. 1869.

ITHACA, kingdom of Ulysses, see *Ionian Isles*. It was explored by Dr. Schliemann, in 1878; few discoveries being made.

ITINERARIES. The Roman Itinerarium was a table of the stages between important places. The "Itineraria Antonini," embracing the whole Roman empire, usually ascribed to the emperor Aurelius Antonius, and his successors, A.D. 138-180, was probably based upon the survey made by order of Julius Cæsar, 44 B.C. The "Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum" was drawn up for the use of the pilgrims about A.D. 333.

IVORY was brought to Solomon from Tarshish, about 992 B.C. (1 *Kings* x. 22). The colossal statues of Jupiter, Minerva, &c., by Phidias, were formed of ivory and gold, 444 B.C. Ivory tusk, 7 feet long, sent by the Zulu king Cetywayo to lord Chelmsford, as a token of peace, summer, 1879.

IVRY (near Evreux, N.W. France). Here Henry IV. totally defeated the duc de Mayenne, and the League army, 14 March, 1590.

JACOBINS.

J was distinguished from I by the Dutch scholars of the 16th century, and introduced into the alphabet by Giles Beys, printer, of Paris, 1550. *Dufresnoy*.

JACOBINS, a name given to the Dominicans in France, because their first convent was the hospital of the pilgrims of St. James (Jacobus), at Paris, at the request of pope Honorius III. (1216-27). The Jacobin club (first called "club Breton") consisted of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who met in the hall of the Jacobin friars, at Paris, in Oct. 1789, to discuss political and other questions. Similar societies were instituted in all the principal towns of the kingdom. The club was closed 11 Nov. 1794.

JACOBITES, a Christian sect, so called from Jacob Baradæus, a Syrian, about 541; see *Euty-chians*.—The partisans of James II. (Latin, Jacobus II.) were so named after his expulsion from England in 1688.

JACOBUS, a gold coin, so called from king James I. of England, in whose reign it was struck, 1603-25.

JACQUARD LOOM, for figured fabrics, invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard, of Lyons, and patented 23 Dec. 1801.

JACQUERIE, a term applied to bands of revolted peasants (headed by one Caillot, called Jacques Bonhomme), who ravaged France during the captivity of king John in 1358, and were quelled with much bloodshed. Similar insurrections occurred in Germany. One was termed the *Bundschuh*, from the large shoe especially worn by peasants, in 1502; and another termed the Bund (or league) of the Poor Conrad, 1514 and 1524, which also cost about 100,000 lives, and led to the insurrection of the anabaptists.

JAFFA, a seaport of Syria, celebrated in scripture as Joppa, whence Jonah embarked (about 862 B.C.), and where Peter raised Tabitha from the dead (A.D. 38); in mythology the place whence Perseus delivered Andromeda. Jaffa was taken by the caliph Omar, in 636; by the Crusaders, 1099; by Saladin, 1193; by Louis IX., 1252; and by Bonaparte, 7 March, 1799; the French were driven out by the British in June, the same year. Here, according to sir Robert Wilson, were massacred 3800 prisoners by Bonaparte; but this is doubted. Jaffa suffered by an earthquake in Jan. 1837, when it is said that 13,000 persons were killed.

JAGELLONS, a dynasty which at times reigned over Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, beginning with Jagellon, duke of Lithuania (husband of Hedwig, daughter of Louis of Hungary, 1384), who became king of Poland as Ladislas III. or V. in 1399, and ending with Sigismund II., who died in 1572.

JAINS, see *Jeynes*.

JAMAICA, a W. India island, discovered by Columbus, 3 May, 1494, and named St. Jago. It was conquered from the Spaniards by admiral Penn, with land forces commanded by Venables, 3 May, 1655, and settled soon after. Population in 1861, 13,816 whites; 81,074 coloured; 346,374

JAMAICA.

blacks; in 1871, 506,154; whites, 13,101; coloured, 100,346; blacks, 392,707; in 1881, 585,582. The government of Jamaica includes Turks and Caicos islands.

An awful earthquake here . . . 2 June, 1692
The Maroons (runaway slaves) permitted to settle in the north of the island . . . 1738
Desolating hurricanes in . . . 1722, 1734, & 1751
In June, 1795, the Maroons rose against the English, and were not quelled till . . . March, 1796
Many transported to Sierra Leone . . . 1800
Slave trade abolished . . . 1 May, 1807
Tremendous hurricane, by which the whole island was deluged, hundreds of houses washed away, vessels wrecked, and 1000 persons drowned, Oct. 1815
Bishopric established . . . 1824
Insurrection of the negro slaves; numerous plantations burnt; the governor, lord Belmore, declared martial law . . . 22 Dec. 1831
Emancipation of the slaves . . . 1 Aug. 1834
About 50,000 die of cholera in . . . 1850

In May, 1853, the dissension between the colonial legislature and sir Charles Grey, the governor, occasioned his recall; his successor, sir H. Barkly, arrived . . . Oct. 1853
Bishopric of Kingston established . . . 1856
Charles Henry Darling appointed governor . . . 1857
Edward John Eyre appointed governor . . . July, 1864
Negro insurrection begins at Morant-bay, by resisting the capture of a negro criminal, 7 Oct.; the court-house fired on; baron Ketchelholdt, rev. V. Herschell, and others cruelly murdered, and many wounded . . . 11 Oct. 1865
Rebellion spreads, and many atrocities are committed; it is suppressed by the energy of the governor, the military and naval officers, volunteers, the Maroons, and the loyal negroes, 13-24 Oct. "

George Wm. Gordon, a coloured member of the legislature, convicted of encouraging the rebellion, 21 Oct.; executed . . . 23 Oct. "
Paul Bogle executed . . . 24 Oct. "
Numerous executions . . . Oct. & Nov. "
Sir Henry Storks summoned from Malta, and sent to Jamaica, with Messrs. Russell Gurney and John B. Maule, as commissioners, to inquire respecting the disturbances, and the measures taken in suppressing them . . . 11 Dec. *et seq.* "
Governor Eyre temporarily suspended; sir Henry Storks arrives in Jamaica . . . 6 Jan. 1866

The legislative assembly of Jamaica dissolves itself, and abrogates the constitution (which had existed 200 years) . . . 17 Jan. "
1600. subscribed at Jamaica for defence of gov. Eyre . . . Feb. "
Commission opened 23 Jan.; closed . . . 21 March, "
They receive evidence of the existence of widely spread discontent during 1865; they reported that 439 persons had suffered by martial law; that about 1000 dwellings had been burnt; that about 600 (many women) had been flogged; that they considered the punishments inflicted excessive, the executions unnecessarily frequent, the burning the houses wanton; and that they saw no proof of Gordon's complicity in the outbreak, or in an organised conspiracy against government, 9 April, "

The "Jamaica Government act" passed in England . . . 23 March, "
Sir J. P. Grant gazetted governor in room of governor Eyre . . . 16 July, "
A "Jamaica Committee," J. S. Mill, chairman, propose prosecution of governor Eyre . . . 27 July, "
He arrives at Southampton, 12 Aug.; welcomed by a banquet . . . 21 Aug. "
A committee for his defence formed . . . Sept. "
The governor, sir J. P. Grant, promulgates the new

constitution; opening of the legislative council (consisting of the governor and six members), 16 Oct. 1866
 G. D. Ramsay, accused of murder, discharged by grand jury 18 Oct. "
 Warrants issued against gov. Eyre, col. Nelson, and lieut. Brand, Feb.; the grand jury discharges the bills against Eyre, 29 March, and the others, 11 April, 1867
 A bill of indictment for misdemeanor against governor Eyre brought in, 15 May; discharged by grand jury 2 June, 1868
 Chief-justice Cockburn disclaimed agreement with part of justice Blackburn's charge on the occasion; an almost unexampled case 8 June, "
 Trial of Phillips v. Eyre (for beating and imprisoning during the rebellion of 1866); Eyre pleaded act of indemnity; verdict for defendant 29 Jan. 1869
 Episcopal church disestablished 31 Dec. "
 Appeals in England for its support 1 July, 1870
 Legal expenses of Mr. Eyre ordered to be paid, after discussion in the commons 8 July, 1872
 Many estates in Jamaica offered for sale in the London papers July, "
 Returning prosperity reported May, 1873
 Sir Wm. Grey appointed governor March, 1874
 Sir Anthony Musgrave, appointed governor Nov. 1876
 Edward Everard Rushworth, governor, April, 1877;
 gen. Sir Henry Wylie Norman Oct. 1883
 Destructive fire at Port Antonio 18 Oct. "
 Introduction of representative government proposed; Sir Henry W. Norman arrives 21 Dec. "
 Great public dissatisfaction at the proposals, Feb. 1884
 The legislature rejects proposed confederation with Canada 11 Nov. "
 Sir Henry Arthur Blake appointed governor Dec. 1888

JAMES'S HALL, ST., near Piccadilly, erected for public meetings, &c., was opened on 25 March, 1858, with a concert for the benefit of the Middlesex hospital. Mr. Owen Jones was the architect. The "Popular Monday Concerts" established by Mr. Thos. Chappell here began 14 Feb. 1859.

The Moore and Burgess ("Christie") Minstrels have performed here regularly since 1865.

JAMES'S PALACE, ST., &c., London, was built by Henry VIII. on the site of an hospital of the same name, 1530-6. It has been the official town-residence of the English court since the fire at Whitehall in 1698.

The PARK a marsh till Henry VIII. enclosed and laid it out in walks 1530
 Much improved by Charles II., who employed Le Nôtre to plant lime-trees, and to lay out "the mall," for the purpose of playing a game with a ball called a mall 1668
 William III. granted a passage into it from Spring-gardens 1699
 A grand display of fireworks took place here at the peace, when the pagoda bridge erected here by sir W. Congreve was burnt 1 Aug. 1814
 The park improved by Geo. IV. 1827 *et seq.*
 The enclosure first opened to the public in Jan. 1829; the opening by Carlton-steps 1831
 The marble arch at Buckingham-palace removed to Cumberland-gate, Hyde-park 29 March, 1851
 An iron bridge over the ornamental water constructed 1857

JAMES'S THEATRE, ST., erected by Beazley for John Braham, the singer; opened 14 Dec. 1835.

JANINA, see *Albania*.

JANISSARIES (Turkish *ieni teheri*, new soldiers), an order of infantry in the Turkish army; originally, young prisoners trained to arms; were first organised by Ocrean, about 1330, and remodelled by his son Amurath I. 1360; their numbers being increased by following sultans. In later days they degenerated from their strict discipline, and several times deposed and killed the sultans. During an in-

surrection, 14-15 June, 1826, when nearly 3000 of them were killed, the Ottoman army was re-organised by Mahmud II. and a firman was issued on 17 June, abolishing the Janissaries.

JANSENISTS, persons who embraced the doctrines of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, who died in 1638. The publication of his "*Augustinus*," 1640, in which he maintained the doctrine of free grace, kindled a fierce controversy, and was condemned by a bull of pope Urban VIII. in 1642. Through the Jesuits Jansenism was condemned by Innocent X. in 1653, and by Clement XI., in 1713, by the bull *Unigenitus*. This bull the French church rejected. Jansenism still exists at Utrecht and Haarlem; see *Port Royalists*. Loos, abp. of Utrecht, died, June, 1873.

JANUARY derives its name from Janus, an early Roman divinity. January was added to the Roman calendar by Numa, 713 B.C. He placed it about the winter solstice, and made it the first month, because Janus was supposed to preside over the beginning of all business. In 1751 the legal year in England was ordered to begin on 1 Jan. instead of 25 March.

JANUS, TEMPLE OF, at Rome, was erected by Romulus, and kept open in time of war, and closed in time of peace. During above 700 years it was shut only—under Numa, 714 B.C.; at the close of the first Punic war, 235 B.C.; and under Augustus, 29, 25, and 5 B.C.

JAPAN, an Asiatic empire, composed of Japan or Nippon, and about 3850 isles, Population, 1888, 38,507,177. It was visited by Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller, in the 13th century; and by Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese, about 1535 or 1542; whose countrymen shortly after obtained permission to found a settlement. The Jesuit missionaries followed, and made a number of converts, who sent a deputation to pope Gregory XIII. in 1585; but a fierce persecution of the Christians began in 1590, aggravated it is said by the indiscreet zeal and arrogance of the Jesuits: thousands of the converts suffered death; and the Portuguese were utterly expelled, 1637-42. The Dutch trade with Japan commenced about 1600 under severe restrictions, and has since been frequently suspended; other nations, except Chinese, being excluded. The learned Engelbert Kämpfer visited Japan in 1690, and published an account of it with plates.

Sir Rutherford Alcock's "Japan," published 1863
 Sir Edward J. Reed's "Japan," and Miss Isabella Bird's "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," in 1880
 An American expedition, under commodore Parry, reaches Jeddo, and is favourably received; but remains only a few days 8 July, 1853
 A treaty of commercial alliance concluded between the two countries 31 March, 1854
 A similar treaty with Great Britain 14 Oct. "
 With Russia 26 Jan. 1855
 Nagasaki and Hakodadi opened to European commerce 1856
 Commercial treaty with Russia 19 Aug. 1858
 Lord Elgin visits Japan, with a present of a steamer for the emperor, and is honourably received, July; obtains the treaty of Jeddo, opening Japan to British commerce 26 Aug. "
 The secular emperor dies (aged 36) 16 Sept. "
 Mr. (afterwards sir) Rutherford Alcock appointed consul-general, Dec. 1858; envoy extraordinary, Nov. 1859
 A Japanese embassy visits Washington, New York, &c., United States 14 May—30 June, 1860
 Attack on the British embassy at Jeddo; some persons wounded 5 July, 1861
 Embassy received at Paris, 13 April; London, June; in Holland, Prussia, &c. July—Sept. 1862

Another attack on the English chargé d'affaires frustrated 26, 27 June, 1862
 Foreign ministers transfer the residence from Jeddo to Yokohama 27 June, "
 Mr. Richardson murdered and his companions cruelly assailed by a Japanese noble and his suite, 14 Sept. "
 [Monument erected by Mr. Kurokawa, a Japanese gentleman, in honour of Mr. Richardson, 1884.]
 The batteries and vessels of the prince of Nagato fire on an English and a French vessel at the entrance of the straits of Simonosaki, 15, 19 Nov. "
 Some English, French, and American vessels bombard his forts and his vessels 15-19 July, 1863
 Reparation demanded; 100,000*l.* paid by the government; the prince of Satsuma resists payment of 25,000*l.*; his portion; admiral Kuper enters the bay of Kagosima, and is fired upon; whereupon he bombards the town and burns the prince's steamers 15 Aug. "
 The Japanese minister announces that the ports opened by virtue of the treaties will be closed, 24 June, "
 The prince of Satsuma pays the 25,000*l.* 11 Dec. "
 The Japanese government refuse to abide by the treaties; a combined fleet enters the straits of Simonosaki, 4 Sept.; and attacks and destroys the Japanese batteries 5, 6 Sept. 1864
 Major Baldwin and lieutenant Bird murdered, 20 Nov.; two assassins executed Dec. "
 Sir Harry Parkes appointed to succeed sir R. Alcock as envoy April, 1865
 Treaties with England, France, &c., ratified, 25 Nov. "
 Two more ports opened Jan. 1866
 Death of the tycoon; his successor said to be favourable to foreigners Sept. "
 Civil dissensions reported Oct. "
 Town of Yokohama and third part of European settlement destroyed by fire 26 Nov. "
 Jeddo and other places opened to trade, by the government 25 April, 1867
 Visit of sir Harry Parkes to the tycoon, Stots Bashii, 1 May, "
 Prince Minbontaiyon, brother of the tycoon, arrives at Dover, 2 Dec.; presented to the queen, 4 Dec. "
 Osaka and Niogo opened to European commerce, 1 Jan. 1868
 Insurrection of the Daimios; rivalry between the mikado and tycoon, Dec.; foreigners neutral, 27 Jan.-Feb. "
 Japanese outrages on French sailors; culprits executed, 16 March; further outrages punished, 23 March, "
 The mikado's troops defeat the tycoon's, who flies, 26-30 Jan.; the mikado's defeated near Jeddo, 10-17 May, "
 After long war and varying success the rebellion ends; the mikado re-established July, "
 Majority of the mikado proclaimed Nov. "
 His marriage, 9 Feb.; another rebellion of the tycoon's partisans Feb. 1869
 Visit of the duke of Edinburgh, 29 Aug.; received by the mikado 22 Sept. "
 The tycoon submits to the mikado Dec. "
 Great progress of internal improvements, and assimilation to European civilisation; proposed establishment of railways, telegraphs, &c. 1870-71
 Industrial exhibition opened at Kioto 10 April, 1872
 Destructive fire at Jeddo May, "
 Embassy of distinguished Japanese arrives at Washington, 4 March, in London 17 Aug. "
 Pacific mail screw steamer *America* burnt at Yokohama; about 40 killed 24 Aug. "
 First railway (from Yokohama to Shinagawa) opened, 12 June, to Jeddo; opened by the mikado, Oct. "
 Japanese ambassadors received by queen Victoria, 5 Dec. "
 English proposed as the national tongue Dec. "
 Public library at Tokio established "
 Insurrection, through desire for war with Corea; soon suppressed Feb.-April, 1874
 A successful expedition against Formosa to chastise savage tribes for massacring Japanese sailors, May; Chinese protest, Aug.; Japanese withdraw (see *Formosa*), announced Nov. "

Mr. L. Haber, German consul, murdered at Hakodadi, by a fanatic, 8 Aug., executed 26 Sept. 1874
 The Japanese minister received by queen Victoria, 3 Mar. 1875
 The mikado decrees a new constitution; 2 chambers, &c. 14 April, "
 The mikado opens a parliament of officials, nominated by himself, in Jeddo 20 June, 1876
 Industrial exhibition "
 Insurrection of Satsuma and other clans specially against the ministry, Feb.; suppression announced Sept. 1877
 "Foo Soo," iron-clad man-of-war, launched at Poplar, London, Chinese ambassador present, 14 April, "
 Insurrection suppressed; power of the Daimios virtually suppressed; principals only punished; announced 13 Oct. "
 Progress in Japan: 3744 post-offices; 22,053,430 letters, and 7,372,566 domestic newspapers sent by post; 2 railways in operation; 34 lighthouses; ample religious freedom and virtual free trade. "
 Okubo, able reforming minister of the interior, killed by six men (political motives) 14 May, 1878
 Scientific works in English, published by Tokio university 1879-80
 Imperial decree convoking a national assembly in 1890 12 Oct. 1881
 53,760 primary schools and compulsory education established autumn, 1882
 The Japanese commander in chief with presents received by the queen at Windsor 25 Nov. "
 Rev. Arthur W. Poole, consecrated Anglican bishop of Japan 18 Oct. 1883
 All Japan to be thrown open to foreign trade, with mixed tribunals announced Nov. "
 Death of the last Tycoon April, 1884
 A new order of hereditary nobility instituted Sept. "
 The national religion disestablished and freedom given to other religions 11 Aug. "
 A Japanese village exhibited in London, 1885; burnt 2 May; re-opened 2 Dec. 1885
 A Japanese dictionary printed in Roman characters, completed summer, "
 Amicable correspondence between the mikado and the pope Oct. "
 Bishop Poole died 9 July; succeeded by rev. E. Bickersteth Nov. "
 Gradual adoption of alphabetical in place of ideographic writing by agency of the Roma-ji-Rai, or Roman Alphabet Association "
 Decree giving enlarged power to the prime minister solely responsible to the mikado 1 Dec. "
 Prince Komatsu arrives in London to confer on the prince of Wales the Order of the Chrysanthemum 20 Nov.; received by the queen at Windsor 22 Nov. 1886
 Count Ito, the prime minister, energetically introduces western dress and habits spring, 1887
 Death of Shimadzu Saburo, ex-prince of Satsuma 6 Dec. "
 Japanese commission to examine the fine arts in Europe and America; reports in favour of Japan; "pure art is asleep in Japan, but dead in Europe" 1886-7
 Japanese Fine Art Exhibitions opened in London 1887-8
 Completion of the translation of the Bible into Japanese celebrated 3 Feb. 1888
 Volcanic eruption at Sho-Bandai-San; reported 400 persons killed 15-18 July, "
 New constitution promulgated by the mikado at Tokio; the houses of lords and commons established; religious liberty and general freedom granted 11 Feb. 1889
 The government desires new commercial treaties with the European powers; they hesitate; one with the United States promptly signed Feb. "
 Volcanic eruption on Ishima Island, 300 houses destroyed; 170 persons killed 13, 14 April "

REIGNING EMPEROR OR MIKADO.

Mutsu Hito, born 3 Nov., 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tennu, 1867. 13 Feb. 1867

JARGONIUM, a new metal discovered by professor A. Church in combination with the zircon of Ceylon. The spectrum was shown by Mr. H. Sorby, 6 March, 1869.

JARNAC (W. France). On 13 March, 1869,

the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France, here defeated the Huguenots under Louis, prince of Condé, who was killed in cold blood by Montesquieu. The victor (seventeen years of age), on account of his success here and at Montcontour, was chosen king of Poland.

A Jarnac Stroke; a term of opprobrium, is derived from the Seigneur de Jarnac, who, in a duel with La Chataigneraye, for a great insult, disabled his antagonist by an unexpected wound in the ham

1547

JASMINE or **JESSAMINE** (*Jasminum officinale*), native of Persia, &c., was brought hither from Circassia, before 1548. The Catalonian jasmine came from the East Indies, in 1629, and the yellow Indian jasmine in 1656.

JASSY, the capital of Moldavia, frequently occupied by the Russians; taken by them in 1739, 1769, and 1828. A treaty between them and the Turks was signed here, 9 Jan. 1792.

JAVA, a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, is said to have been reached by the Portuguese in 1511, and by the Dutch in 1595. The latter, who now possess it, built Batavia, the capital, about 1619; see *Batavia*. The atrocious massacre of 20,000 of the unarmed natives by the Dutch, sparing neither women nor children, to possess their effects, took place in 1740. The island capitulated to the British, 18 Sept. 1811. The sultan was dethroned by the English, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne, in June, 1813. Java was restored to Holland by treaty in 1814, and given up in 1816. The English promoted free labour instead of forced; but the Dutch reverted to the old system, and in 1830 abolished free labour, introducing the "culture system," by which the government controls the cultivation of the land and buys the produce at its own price. In Aug. 1860, the Swiss soldiers here, aided by the natives, mutinied, but were soon reduced, and many suffered death. The diminished prosperity of Java led to warm discussions in the Dutch chamber in 1866.

The valuable "History of Java," by sir T. Stamford Raffles (successful governor 1811-16), was published 1817.

Java has a great many volcanoes, and has frequently been devastated by eruptions and earthquakes; those of 5 Jan. 1699, 31 Oct. 1876, and 10 June, 1877, were very destructive.

Java and neighbouring isles desolated by a series of violent eruptions from about two-thirds of its 46 volcanoes, beginning with Krakatoa, casting up immense quantities of lava, mud, ashes, and fragments of rocks, darkening the air for about 50 square miles. Mountains were split up, some disappeared, and many new craters were formed. Rumbling noises heard 25 Aug., violent eruptions of Krakatoa 26 Aug. There was much submarine disturbance, and an immense "tidal wave" destroyed Anjer and other places, 27 Aug. The lighthouses in the straits of Sundra were swallowed up, and new volcanic peaks appeared, rendering navigation highly dangerous. Loss of life estimated at 35,000, 25-28 Aug. Great atmospheric, oceanic, and electrical disturbances for thousands of square miles. See under *Sun*, 1883.

A committee of the Royal Society issued a report on the eruption Oct. 1888.

Serious volcanic outbreaks; great destruction; about 500 persons perish, early May, 1885.

Insurrection of the natives at Anjer; some Europeans and natives killed; the revolt checked by the police and settled, 16 July, 1888.

JAWAKIES, see *India*, 1877-8.

JEAN DE LUZ, ST. (S. France, near the Pyrenees). Soult's strong position here was taken by general Hill and marshal Beresford, 10 Nov. 1813.

JEDDA, the port of Mecca, Arabia. On 15 June, 1858, the fanatic Mahometans massacred twenty-six of the Christian inhabitants, among them the English and French consuls and part of their families; but many fled to the shipping. On the delay of justice, commodore Pullen, with the *Cyclops*, bombarded the town, 25, 26 July. On 6 Aug. eleven of the assassins were executed; the ringleaders afterwards.

JEDDO or **YEDDO** (the name was changed to Tokio about 1869), the capital of Japan, on the island of Nippon. Here was signed the treaty with Great Britain, 26 Aug. 1858; see *Japan*. 5000 houses destroyed by fire, 8 Dec. 1873.

JEHAD, see *Jihad*.

JELLALABAD, Afghanistan, defended by sir Robert Sale from 8 Jan. to 5 April, 1842, when the siege was raised by general G. Pollock, who destroyed the fortifications.

JE MAINTIENDRAI, "I will maintain," the motto of the house of Nassau. When William III. came to the throne of England, he continued this, but added "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion," at the same time ordering that the old motto of the royal arms, "*Dieu et mon droit*," should be retained on the great seal, 1689.

JEMAPPES (N.W. Belgium), the site of the first pitched battle gained by the French republicans (under Dumouriez), in which 40,000 French troops drove out 19,000 Austrians, who were entrenched in woods and mountains, defended by redoubts and many cannon, 6 Nov. 1792. The number killed on each side was reckoned at 5000.

JENA and **AUERSTADT** (Central Germany), where two battles were fought, 14 Oct. 1806, between the French and Prussians. The French were commanded at Jena by Napoleon, and at Auerstadt by Davoust: the Prussians by prince Hohenlohe at the former place, and the king of Prussia at the latter. The Prussians were defeated, losing nearly 20,000 killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, and 200 field pieces; the French lost 14,000 men. Napoleon advanced to Berlin, and issued the Berlin decree (*whence see*).

JENKINS' EAR. An ear of Robert Jenkins, captain of a merchant-vessel, was torn off, with many insults, by a Spanish pirate in 1731. He appeared before parliament in 1738, when the convention of the Pardo was severely discussed.

JENNERIAN INSTITUTION, founded 1803; see *Vaccination*.

JEPHTHAH, Handel's last oratorio; composed 21 Jan.—30 Aug. 1751; performed 26 Feb. 1752.

JERSEY. The chief island of the channel archipelago (which includes Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, &c.), formerly held by the Romans in the 3rd and 4th centuries after Christ—Jersey being termed Casarea. The isles were captured by Rollo, and thus became an appanage of the duchy of Normandy, and were united to the crown of England by his descendant, William the Conqueror. The inhabitants of the Channel Islands preferred to remain subjects of king John, at the period of the conquest of Normandy by Philip Augustus, and while retaining the laws, customs, and (until lately) the language of their continental ancestors, have always remained firm in their allegiance to England. Almost every war with France has been characterised by an attack on Jersey, the most for-

midable of which, under the baron de Rullecour, was defeated by the English garrison and Jersey militia, commanded by major Pierson, 6 Jan. 1781. Mr. J. Bertrand Payne, in his "Annuaire of Jersey," and his "Gossiping Guide," has exhaustively treated the general and family history of the island. Jersey became a place of refuge for MM. Rouher, Baroche, Drouyn de Lhuys, and other distinguished French imperialists, Sept. 1870. Some of the Trappists and other monks expelled from France, settle in Jersey, 1880-1. Philip Gosset, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for fraud against the state (£27,000), and a banking company, 8 May, 1886. Governor, gen. C. B. Ewart, 1887. The population of the channel isles in 1861 was 90,978; in 1871, 90,563; in 1881, 87,702.

JERSEY CITY, U.S.A., population 1880, 120,722. See *New Jersey*.

JERUSALEM, called also **SALEM**, 1913 B.C. (*Gen.* xiv. 18). Its king was slain by Joshua, 1451 B.C. It was taken by David, 1048 B.C., who dwelt in the fort, calling it the city of David; see *Jews*, and *Holy Places*. Population about 1885, 33,851.

The first temple founded by Solomon, 1012 B.C.; and solemnly dedicated on Friday . . . 30 Oct. 1004
Jerusalem taken by Chosroes the Persian, A.D. 614; retaken by the emperor Heraclius, 628; by the Saracens, 637; and by the Crusaders, when 70,000 infidels were put to the sword; a new kingdom founded . . . 15 July, 1099
The "assize of Jerusalem," a code of laws, established by Godfrey of Bouillon, king . . . 1100
King Guy defeated at Tiberias, and Jerusalem taken by Saladin . . . 2 Oct. 1187
By the Turks, who drive away the Saracens, 1217 & 1239
Surrendered to the emperor Frederick II. by treaty, 1228
Surrendered to the Crusaders . . . 1243
Taken by Christians . . . 1244
Taken from the Christians . . . 1291
Taken by the Turks . . . 1516
Held by the French under Bonaparte . . . Feb. 1799
Jerusalem visited by the prince of Wales, &c., . . . 31 March, 1862
Convention for the preservation of the holy sepulchre, signed on behalf of Russia, France, and Turkey . . . 5 Sept. "
Jerusalem and the neighbourhood surveyed by a party of royal engineers since . . . Sept. 1864
Visited by the prince of Prussia, 4 Nov.; by the emperor of Austria . . . 9 Nov. 1869
Greatly benefited by sir Moses Montefiore, who visited it for the seventh time, when aged 90 . . . 1875
Discovery of pavement attributed to Constantine . . . Nov. 1887

CHRISTIAN KINGS.

Godfrey of Bouillon (styled himself "baron of the holy sepulchre") . . . 1099
Baldwin I. . . 1100
Baldwin II. . . 1118
Fulk of Anjou . . . 1131
Baldwin III. . . 1144
Anauri (or Almeric) . . . 1162
Baldwin IV. . . 1173
Sibyl, then his son Baldwin V. . . 1185
Guy de Lusignan . . . 1186
Henry of Champagne . . . 1192
Anauri de Lusignan . . . 1197
Jeanne de Brienne . . . 1210
Emperor Frederick II. . . 1229-39
Protestant Bishopric of Jerusalem erected by treaty 7 Sept. 1841, under the protection of Great Britain and Prussia:
S. M. S. Alexander consecrated bishop, 7 Nov. . . 1841
Samuel Gobat, bishop, 1846; died 11 May . . . 1879
Joseph Barclay, LL.D., consecrated 25 July, 1879; died . . . 22 Oct. 1881
[No successor appointed; the compact dissolved June, 1886; formally announced, 18 Aug. 1887. An exclusively Anglican bishop was proposed by the archbishop of Canterbury; subscriptions invited, Feb. 1887. Dean G. F. P. Blyth, April, 1887, was appointed bishop.]

The Jerusalem, Cowper's Court, Cornhill, originally a coffee-house, opened early in the 17th century; burnt in the great fire 1666, and again in 1748, last rebuilt in 1880. It is supported by a company and subscribers, and forms a rendezvous for ship-owners, brokers, and others closely connected with shipping and commerce with the East, Australasia and the Cape.

"**JERUSALEM DELIVERED**," the great Italian epic, by Tasso, was published in 1580.

JERVIS'S ACTS, 11 & 12 Vict., cc. 42, 43 (1848), relate to legal proceedings against criminals.

JESTER is described as "a witty and jocose person, kept by princes to inform them of their faults, and of those of others, under the disguise of a wagghish story." Several of our kings, particularly the Tudors, kept jesters. Rahere, the founder of St. Bartholomew's priory, West Smithfield, London, 1133, is said to have been a court jester and minstrel. There was a jester at court in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., but we hear of no licensed jester afterwards.

JESUITS. The society or company of Jesus, was founded by Ignatius Loyola, a page to Ferdinand V. of Spain, subsequently an officer in his army, and afterwards canonised. Having been wounded in both legs at the siege of Pampeluna, in 1521, he devoted himself to theology, and renounced the military for the ecclesiastical profession. He dedicated his life to the Blessed Virgin as her knight; made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return laid the foundation of his society at Paris, 16 Aug. 1534. He presented his institutes, in 1539, to pope Paul III., who made many objections; but Ignatius adding to the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth of implicit submission to the holy see, the institution was confirmed by a bull, 27 Sept. 1540. The number of members was not to exceed sixty, but that restriction was taken off by another bull, 14 March, 1543; and popes Julius III., Pius V., and Gregory XIII. granted many privileges. Loyola died 31 July, 1556. Francis Xavier, and other missionaries, the first brethren, carried the order to the extremities of the habitable globe, but it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly in Paris: see *Paraguay* and *Jansenists*. The order still exists in many European states contrary to the laws.

The society condemned by the Sorbonne, Paris, 1534; expelled from France, 1594; re-admitted, 1604; but after several decrees is totally suppressed in France and its property confiscated . . . 1764
Ordered by parliament to be expelled from England, 1579, 1581, 1586, 1602; and by the Catholic relief act in . . . 1829
Expelled from—Venice, 1607; Holland, 1708; Portugal, 1759; Spain . . . 1767
Abolished by Clement XIV. . . 21 July, 1773
Restored by Pius VI. . . 7 Aug. 1814
Father Pierre J. Beckx, elected general 1833; active and successful; retired, 1883 [died 4 March, 1887].
Expelled from—Belgium, 1818; Russia, 1820; Spain, 1820, 1835; France, 1831, 1845; Portugal, 1834; Sardinia, Austria, and other states, 1848; Italy and Sicily . . . 1860
The chief of the order appeals to the king of Sardinia for redress of grievances . . . 24 Oct. "
Report of the order; total number of Jesuits, 8167; in France, 2422; in . . . 1866
In consequence of the activity of the order on behalf of the papal supremacy, a bill for its expulsion from Germany passed by the parliament at Berlin (131-93), 19 June; promulgated . . . 5 July, 1872
The head quarters of the order proposed to be removed from Rome to Malta . . . Oct. 1873
Expulsion of the Jesuits from Italy, decreed 25 June; carried into execution, 20 Oct.—2 Nov. . . "

Father Curci, orthodox and eloquent, resigned (virtually expelled) for recommending the pope to submit to loss of temporal power, Oct. 1877; publishes "Il Moderno Dissidio fra la Chiesa e l'Italia." Dec. 1877
 Submits to the Pope in a humble letter; received in favour about 16 Oct. 1884
 27 Jesuits' colleges in France; 848 teachers. 1879
 The order in France dissolved by decree, 30 March, 1880
 Decree for expulsion of Jesuits and other orders from France, 30 March; carried out. 30 June, "
 A large gathering of Jesuits of all countries at Rome; Father Anderledy appointed Vicar-General Sept. 1883

JESUIT'S BARK, called by the Spaniards fever-wood, from the cinchona or chinchona tree, discovered, it is said, by a Jesuit, about 1535 (and used by the order). Its virtues were not generally known till 1633, or 1638, when it cured of fever the wife of the viceroy (Chinchona) at Peru, hence termed *pulvis comitissæ*. It was sold at one period for its weight in silver, and was introduced into France in 1649; and is said to have cured Louis XIV. of fever when he was dauphin. It came into general use in 1680, and sir Hans Sloane introduced it here about 1700. The cinchona plant, largely planted in the Neilgherry hills, India, in 1861, is said to be thriving greatly, and also in Ceylon; see *Quinine*.

JESUS CHRIST, the SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD, see *Nativity*. For his birth see *Anno Domini*. The following dates are given by ecclesiastical writers:—

Christ's baptism by John, and his first ministry (English Bible) A. D. 27
 He celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament on Thursday 2 April, 33
 Was first crucified on 3 April, at three o'clock in the afternoon; arose 5 April, "
 Ascended to heaven from Mount Olivet 14 May, "
 The Holy Spirit descended on his disciples on Sunday, the day of Pentecost 24 May, "
 The divinity of Christ, denied by the Arians, was affirmed by the council of Nice 325

JEU DE PAUME (the tennis court). The king having closed the hall of the assembly at Versailles, the third estate (*tiers-état*) met here, and swore not to dissolve till a constitution was established, 20 June, 1789. (It is the subject of a painting by David.) Commemorated 20 June, 1883.

JEWELLERY was received by Rebekah as a marriage gift, 1857 B.C. (*Gen. xxiv. 53*). Phiney the elder says he saw Lollia Paulina (wife of Caius Caesar, and afterwards Caligula) wearing ornaments valued at a sum equal to 322,916*l.* sterling. Jewels were worn in France by Agnes Sorel in 1434, and encouraged in England about 1685. The standard of gold for jewellery, except wedding rings, was lowered by parliament in 1854.

JEWEL ROBBERIES, see *Trials*, 1871, 1873.

The countess of Dudley's jewels (value 15,000*l.*) stolen at Great Western Railway Station 12 Dec. 1874
 Messrs. Williams, of Hatton Garden, London, robbed of 25,000*l.* worth 25 March, 1876
 Duchess of Cleveland, at Battle Abbey, Sussex, robbed of between 5000*l.* and 10,000*l.* worth, early in Feb. 1877
 Countess of Aberdeen's (value above 5000*l.*) stolen, Halstead Place, Sevenoaks, Kent. 19 Nov. "
 Hatton Garden Post-Office, London; gas suddenly extinguished at 5 p.m., two mail bags stolen, one containing diamonds, and other jewels, watches, &c., in registered letters; value above 15,000*l.* 16 Nov. 1881
 Lord Arthur Hill Trevor's house, Bryn-Kinalet, near Chirk, Wales, robbed of jewels valued 60,000*l.* Sunday, 4 Dec. "

JEWISH DISABILITIES, see under *Jews*, 1269-1867.

JEWISH ERA AND CALENDAR. The Jews usually employed the era of the Seleucidae until the 15th century, when a new mode of computing was adopted. They date from the creation, which they consider to have been 3760 years and 3 months before the commencement of our era. To reduce Jewish time to ours, subtract 3761 years. The Jewish year consists of either twelve or thirteen months, of 29 or 30 days. The civil year commences with the month Tisri, immediately after the new moon following the autumnal equinox; the ecclesiastical year begins with Nisan.

Civil year, 5649.

Tisri	began 6 Sept. 1888
Marchesvan	6 Oct. "
Chislew	5 Nov. "
Thebet	5 Dec. "
Sebat	3 Jan. 1889
Adar 2 Feb.; <i>Ve-Adar</i> or 2nd Adar*	4 March "
Nisan or Abib	2 April, "
Ijar	2 May, "
Sivan	31 May, "
Thammuz	30 June "
Ab	29 July, "
Elul	28 Aug. "

* Intercalated every third year, to supply the deficiency of the Jewish year of 354 days.

JEWS, the descendants of Abraham, with whom God made a covenant, 1808 B.C. *Gen. xvii*. See *Jerusalem*. Computed number of Jews in the world May 1889, 6,300,000 (Europe 5,400,000, Africa 350,000, America, 250,000).

Call of Abram	B.C. 1921
Isaac born to Abraham	1896
Birth of Esau and Jacob	1837
Death of Abraham	1822
Joseph sold into Egypt	1729
The male children of the Israelites thrown into the Nile; Moses born	1571
The Passover instituted; the Israelites go out of Egypt, and cross the Red Sea	1491
The law promulgated from Mount Sinai	1491
The Tabernacle set up	1490
Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan	1451
The first bondage (Othniel, Judge, 1405)	1413
The second bondage (Ehud, 1325)	1343
The third bondage (Deborah and Barak, 1285)	1305
The fourth bondage (Gideon, 1245)	1252
The fifth bondage (Jephthah, 1187)	1206
The sixth bondage	1157
Samson slays the Philistines	1136
Samuel governs as Judge, about	1120
Samson pulls down the temple of Dagon	1117
SAUL made king	1095
David slays Goliath, about	1063
Death of Saul; David made king	1055
David besieges and takes Jerusalem, and makes it his capital	1048
Solomon king, 1015; lays the foundation of the temple, 1012; which is dedicated	1004
Death of Solomon; the kingdom divided	975

KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

Jeroboam establishes idolatry	975
Bethel taken from Jeroboam; 500,000 Israelites slain	957
Israel afflicted with the famine predicted by Elijah	906
The Syrians besiege Samaria	901
Elijah translated to heaven	896
Miracles of Elisha the prophet	895
The Assyrian invasion under Phul	771
Pekah besieges Jerusalem	741
Samaria taken by the king of Assyria; the ten tribes are carried into captivity, and an end is put to the kingdom of Israel	721

KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

Shishak, king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem, and pillages the temple	971
Abijah defeats the king of Israel, 500,000 men are slain in battle	957
Asa defeats the Ethiopians; abolishes idolatry	941

Jehoshaphat orders the law to be taught	912; defeats the Ammonites, &c.	896
Usurpation and death of Athaliah		884
Hazeel desolates Judah		857
Pekah, king of Israel, lays siege to Jerusalem;	120,000 of the men of Judah are slain in one day.	741
Hezekiah abolishes idolatry		726
Sennacherib invades Judea, but the destroying angel enters the camp of the Assyrians, and in one night destroys 185,000 of them		710
Holofernes said to have been killed at the siege of Bethulia by Judith		656
In repairing the temple, Hilkiah discovers the book of the law, and Josiah keeps a solemn Passover		624
Nebuchadnezzar subjugates Judea		605
He takes Jerusalem after a long siege		588
Jerusalem fired, the temple burnt, the walls razed to the ground		587

KINGS.		PROPHETS.
Saul began to reign	B.C. 1095	Samuel.
David, king of Judah, 1055; of all Israel, 1048		Nathan.
Solomon	1015	
B.C. Kings of Judah.	Kings of Israel.	
975. Rehoboam	Jeroboam I.	Ahijah.
958. Abijah		
955. Aza	Nadab (954)	Azariah.
953. " "	Baasha	Hanani.
930. " "	Elah	Jehu.
929. " "	Zimri	
925. " "	Omri	
918. " "	Ahab	Elijah.
914. Jehoshaphat		
897. " "	Ahaziah	Elisha.
896. " "	Jehoram or Joram	Jahaziel.
889. Jehoram		
885. Ahaziah		
884. Athaliah	Jehu.	
878. Joash or Jehoahaz		
857. " "	Jehoahaz.	
839. Amaziah	Jehoash (841)	
825. " "	Jeroboam II.	Jonah.
810. Uzziah or Azariah		Hosea.
		Amos.
784. " "	Anarchy	
773. " "	Zechariah	Joel.
772. " "	Shallum.	
761. " "	Menahem.	
759. " "	Pekabiah.	
758. Jotham		Isaiah & Micah.
742. Ahaz		
730. " "	Hoshea.	
726. Hezekiah	[Captivity, 721.]	Nahum.
698. Manasseh.		
643. Amon		Jeremiah.
641. Josiah		Zephaniah
610. { Jehoahaz } { Shallum } { Jehoakim }		Habakkuk
599. { Jehoiahin } { Coniah } { Zedekiah }		Daniel.
		Ezekiel.

BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY.

Daniel prophesies at Babylon	B.C. 603
Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, refusing to worship the golden image, are cast into a fiery furnace, but are delivered by the angel	587
Obadiah prophesies	"
Daniel declares the meaning of the handwriting against Belshazzar; cast into the lion's den; prophesies the return from captivity, and the coming of the Messiah	538

RETURN FROM CAPTIVITY.

Cyrus, sovereign of all Asia, publishes an edict for the return of the Jews and rebuilding of the temple	536
Haggai and Zechariah prophets	520
The second temple finished	515
The Jews delivered from Haman by Esther	510
Ezra, the priest, arrives in Jerusalem to reform abuses	458
Here begin the 70 weeks of years predicted by	

Daniel, being 490 years before the crucifixion of the Redeemer	457
The walls of Jerusalem built	445
Malachi the prophet	415
[The Scripture history of the Jews ends, according to Eusebius, in 442 A.C.; and from this time Josephus and the Roman historians give the best account of the Jews.]	
Alexander the Great marches against Jerusalem to besiege it, but, it is said, on seeing Jaddus, the high-priest, clad in his robe, he declares he had seen such a figure in Macedonia, inviting him to Asia, and promising to deliver the Persian empire into his hands; he goes to the temple, and offers sacrifices to the God of the Jews	332
Jerusalem taken by Ptolemy Soter	320
Ptolemy Philadelphus said to employ 72 Jews to translate the Scriptures	285
The Sadducee sect formed	250
Jews massacred at Alexandria	216
Antiochus takes Jerusalem, pillages the temple, and slays 40,000 of the inhabitants	179
Government of the Maccabees begins	166
Treaty with the Romans; the first on record with the Jews	161
Judas Hyrcanus Aristobulus assumes the title of "king of the Jews"	107
Alexander Jannæus suppresses a rebellion of Pharisees cruelly	86
Jerusalem taken by the Roman legions under Pompey	63
The temple plundered by Crassus	54
Antipater made intendant of Judea by Julius Cæsar	49
Herod, son of Antipater, marries Mariamne, granddaughter of the high priest	42
Invasion of the Parthians	40
Herod employs the aid of the senate; they decree him to be the king	"
Jerusalem taken by Herod and the Roman general Sosius	37
Herod kills Mariamne, 29; rebuilds the temple	29-18
JESUS CHRIST born	4
Pontius Pilate is made procurator of Judea	A.D. 26
John the Baptist begins to preach	"
Christ's ministry and miracles, 27-33; his crucifixion and resurrection	33
The Jews persecuted for refusing to worship Caligula	38
Receive the right of Roman citizenship	41
Claudius banishes Jews from Rome	50
Invasion of Vespasian	68
Jews settle at Merida, Spain	69
Titus takes Jerusalem; the city and temple sacked and burnt, and 1,100,000 of the Jews perish, 8 Sept.	70
Targum of Onkelos written about	100
Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem (calling it Ælia Capitolina), and erects a temple to Jupiter	130
Rebellion of Bar-cochba; takes Jerusalem 132; killed in war with Julius Severus, 135; desolation of Judea	135-136
More than 580,000 of the Jews are slain by the Romans	"
Jews favoured by Antoninus Pius; college of Jamnia opened	138
The Mishna (see <i>Talmud</i>) compiled by Rabbi Judah, the prince	200
The Jews favoured by Severus, 196; by Constantine, 310; by Julian, 363; persecuted by Constantine	353
Jews massacred at Alexandria	415
The Babylonian Talmud completed	600
Jerusalem taken by Omar	655
Jews first mentioned in English chronicles	740
Formation of the sect termed Karaites (<i>which see</i>) by Anan, about	754
Jewish college founded at Cordova	948
Talmud translated into Arabic	1006
Jews said to be banished from England by Canute	1020
Polygamy in Christian countries prohibited by the Jewish synod at Worms	1030
Jews return to England	1066
[Chiefly settled in London and Lincoln.]	
The Jews massacred in London, on the coronation day of Richard I., at the instigation of the priests	1189
500 Jews besieged in York castle by the mob, cut each other's throats to avoid their fury	1190
Jews of both sexes imprisoned; their eyes or teeth	

plucked out, and numbers inhumanly butchered, by king John 1204
 The Rabbi Moses Maimonides died
 700 Jews are slain in London, a Jew having forced a Christian to pay him more than 2s. per week as interest on a loan of 20s. (*Stow*) 1262
 Statute that no Jew should enjoy a freehold 1269
 Every Jew lending money on interest compelled to wear a plate on his breast, signifying that he was a usurer, or to quit the realm. (*Stow*) 1274
 267 Jews hanged and quartered, accused of clipping gold coin 1278
 All Jews (16,511) banished from England. (*Rapin*) 1290
 Much pillaged and persecuted in France during the 14th and 15th centuries.
 A fatal distemper raging in Europe; they are suspected of having poisoned the springs, and numbers are massacred. (*Lenglet*) 1348
 Several hundred thousand Jews banished from Spain, Portugal, and France 1492-94
 Edicts against Jews rescinded by pope Sixtus V. 1585
 Jews favoured in Holland 1603
 After having been banished England 370 years, they are permitted to return by Cromwell 1650
 Who grants a pension to Manasseh Ben Israel 1655
 First Portuguese synagogue, King-street, Duke's-place, erected 1656
 Statute to compel them to maintain their protestant children enacted 1702
 Jews acquire right to possess land in England 1723
 Bill to naturalise the professors of the Jewish religion in Ireland (where 200 Jews then resided) refused the royal assent 1746
 Statute to naturalise them in England passed 1753
 Repealed on the petition of all the cities 1754
 The Jews of Spain, Portugal, and Avignon are declared to be citizens of France 1790
 Sitting of the great Sanhedrim of Paris convened by the emperor Napoleon 18 Sept. 1806
 Jews' hospital, London, founded
 London society for promoting Christianity among the Jews established 1808
 Jews' free school, Spitalfields, London, established 1817
 Alexander of Russia grants land on the sea of Azoph to converted Jews 1 Sept. 1820
 The brothers Rothschild made barons of the Austrian empire 1822
 Jews' orphan asylum founded 1831
 Mr. (aft. Sir) Francis H. Goldsmid, the first Jew called to the British bar 1833
 Mr. David Salomons elected sheriff of London (the first Jewish one); an act passed to enable him to act 24 June, 1835
 Bill for Jewish emancipation in England lost on the second reading by a majority in the commons, 228 against 165 17 May, 1836
 Moses Montefiore, esq., elected sheriff of London, and knighted by the queen, being the first Jew on whom that honour has been conferred 9 Nov. 1837
 Ukase of the emperor of Russia, permitting the title of citizen of the first class to be held by any Jew who renders himself worthy of it 1839
 Owing to the disappearance of a Greek priest, a persecution of the Jews began at Damascus (see *Damascus*) 1 Feb. 1840
 Jewish mission to the East under sir Moses Montefiore
 Congregation of British Jews formed (see below) 1840-1
 Sir F. H. Goldsmid founded the Jewish Infant school 1841
 Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, the first Jew made a Baronet
 Act to relieve Jews elected to municipal offices from taking oaths, &c., 9 Viet. 1846
 Baron Lionel de Rothschild returned to Parliament for the city of London by a majority of 6619 votes; his opponent, lord John Manners, polling only 3104 3 July, 1849
 Alderman Salomons elected member for Greenwich 28 June, 1851
 Neither permitted to sit
 The Jews' Oaths of Abjuration bill passed the house of commons 3 July, 1851
 Baron Rothschild again returned for the city of London at the general elections, July, 1852; March, 1857; July, 1857; and July, 1865
 Violent outbreak against the Jews in Stockholm, 3 Sept. 1852

The Jewish Oath bill passed in commons, 15 April; thrown out in the lords 29 April, 1853
 Alderman Salomons the first Jewish lord mayor of London 9 Nov. 1855
 The Jewish Oath bill several times passed in the commons and thrown out in the lords 1854-7
 Edgar Mortara, a Jewish child, forcibly taken from his parents by order of the archbishop of Bologna, on the plea of having been baptized when an infant by a Roman Catholic maid-servant 24 June, 1858
 Sir F. H. Goldsmid, the first Jew made Q.C.
 An act passed enabling Jews to sit in parliament by resolution of the house July,
 Baron Lionel de Rothschild takes his seat as M.P. for London 26 July,
 To commemorate this event he endowed a scholarship in the City of London School
 The French government having in vain urged Mortara's restoration to his parents, sir Moses Montefiore proceeds to Rome (but obtains no redress), 22 Dec. 1859
 Alderman Salomons elected M.P. for Greenwich (died 18 July, 1873); baron Meyer de Rothschild for Hythe 15 Feb. 1859
 Protest respecting the seizure of the boy Mortara signed at London by the abp. of Canterbury, and bishops, noblemen, and gentlemen, sent to the French ambassador, Oct.; and presented to lord John Russell Nov.
 Board of guardians for the relief of the Jewish poor, one of the grand institutions of the Jews in London, founded in
 Oppressive laws against the Jews in the Austrian empire annulled 6, 10 Jan. 1860
 Act passed permitting Jewish M.P.'s to omit from the oath the words "on the faith of a Christian," 6 Aug. 1860
 Additional political privileges granted to the Jews in Russia, 26 Jan.; and in Poland June, 1862
 Jews persecuted at Rome Dec. 1864
 Alderman Benjamin Samuel Phillips, second Jewish lord mayor 9 Nov. 1863
 Persecution of Jews at Bucharest reported, July, 1866
 A synagogue at Berlin, said to be the largest and most beautiful in the world, consecrated, 5 Sept. 1866
 Jewish emancipation bill, Hungary, received royal assent 29 Dec. 1867
 Benjamin Disraeli, of Jewish extraction, premier of England 29 Feb. 1868
 Jews' synagogue at Barnsbury, London, N., founded by baron F. Rothschild, 24 Dec. 1867, consecrated 29 March,
 Jews permitted to return to Spain Oct. 1868
 Jewish congress at Pesth opened by the minister of public worship, Eotvos 14 Dec. 1868
 It closes and presents the new statutes to the ministers 25 Feb. 1869
 Jewish reform convention at Philadelphia, U.S., alterations in rituals, &c., resolved on Oct. 1869
 Alfred Davis, a Jew, a munificent benefactor of education, Jewish and Christian, died 7 Jan. 1870
 New central synagogue in Great Portland-st., W., founded by baron Rothschild, 18 March, 1869; consecrated 7 April,
 "Hebrew Literature Society" established in London 29 June,
 Anglo-Jewish Association constituted for the moral, social, and intellectual progress of Jews (in connection with the Universal Israelitish Alliance, in Paris). First president, the late Mr. Jacob Waley, M.A. 2 July,
 The emperor of Brazil attended worship at the West Central London synagogue 8 July,
 Jews permitted to work on Sundays by a Workshops Act
 Society formed at Birmingham to resist proselytism A Jew made M.A. at Oxford (after the abolition of tests) 22 June, 1871
 Sir George Jessel, a Jew, solicitor-general, Nov. 1871; master of the rolls 29 Aug. 1873
 Estimated number of Jews in Great Britain, 51,520; in London, 39,833 1876
 New synagogue founded at Dayswater 7 June, 1877
 Movement against the Jews in Berlin, &c., (*Judenhetze*); opposed by Mommsen, Virchow, and others; censured by the crown prince; debate in the cham-

bers no vote, 13 Nov. Many Jews leave Berlin, Dec. 1830
 Anti-Semitic league formed; presents a petition to Bismarck to restrict the liberty of the Prussian Jews 13 April, 1881
 Jews severely persecuted at Kieff and other places in South Russia May, "
 About 60,000 Russian Jews request permission to return to Spain, granted June, "
 Persecution going on in Prussia, the emperor interfering to stop it Aug. "
 Renewal of barbarous persecution in Russia, April, 1882, June, Nov.-Dec., 1884; denounced as an offence to civilisation at a great meeting at the Mansion-house, London 1 Feb. 1882
 Many Jews go to America Feb. "
 Committees formed at Berlin and London to receive money to help the emigration, April; 108,750 received in London 25 Oct. "
 New synagogue at Abbey-road, London, N.W. consecrated 30 July, "
 The Jews violently attacked at Presburgh, Hungary; martial law proclaimed 29 Sept. "
 Trial of Jews (see Hungary) 1883
 Violent attacks on Jews at St. Petersburg, Pesth, Zala Egerszeg, &c. July, Aug. "
 Death of Charlotte, Baroness de Rothschild, great benefactress 13 Mar. 1884
 Jews still persecuted in Russia Aug. et seq. "
 Commission to enquire into the condition and rights of the Jews Oct. "
 Sir Moses Montefiore completes his 100th year, celebrated by Jews all over the world as a very great benefactor (27 Oct. Jewish Calendar) 25-26 Oct. 1884; died 28 July 1885
 The Jews enjoy at present full citizenship in Europe (with the exception of Portugal, Roumania, Russia and Spain); also in the United States 1884
 Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, son of Lionel, created a peer; takes his seat 9 July, 1885; made lord-lieut. of Buckinghamshire May, 1889
 Estimated population of the Jews in the world, 6,377,602. 1885
 Exhibition of Anglo-Jewish antiquities at the Royal Albert Hall opened 4 April, 1887
 Expulsion of Jews from Odessa and Finland decreed April, 1893
 Congregation of British Jews, formed in 1840 and 1841 by certain families of Spanish and German Jews, for uniting two sections of the community, and for simplifying the ritual observances. Their West London Synagogue in Burton-street, opened 1 Jan. 1842; removed to Margaret-street, Regent-street, 1849; succeeded by a magnificent synagogue, in Upper Berkeley-street, consecrated 22 Sept. 1870

JEW'S HARP (probably Jaws' harp), an ancient instrument. Charles Eulenstein produced remarkable effects with Jew's harps at the Royal Institution, London, 15 Feb. 1828.

JEYNES or JAINS, a sect of Buddhists, in India. They do not recognise a creator, but believe matter to be eternal, and refrain from destroying life, considering animals to be sacred.

JEYPOOR, one of the four principal Rajpoot states of India, tributary to the British. The new capital, Jeypoor, termed the Paris of India, was built in the last century. The Maharaja, friendly to the British, by whom he was supported, died in Sept. 1880; he nominated a successor, installed 30 Sept. 1880.

JEZREELITES, New and Latter House of Israel, was founded by James Jershom Jezreel (James White), who died 1885. They assert that the Gospel is sufficient, for the salvation of the soul, but for the salvation of the body the Law must be added. Head quarters, Gillingham, Kent.

JIHAD, or religious warfare against unbelievers, although inculcated in the Mohammedan law, was prohibited by the Sheeahs, and only permitted by

the Sonnites in some cases; certainly not with any nation with whom they had made a treaty of peace. The Jihad was preached by fanatics in India in 1871, and prohibited by government.

A jihad against the Russians was announced by the sheikh-ul-Islam, at Constantinople, about 28 May, 1877
 A jihad against the British in Afghanistan, proposed by Shere Ali Oct. 1878
 A jihad against the British was proclaimed by Arabi Pasha about 24 July, 1882
 See Egypt.

JINGO PARTY, a name given (in 1878) to persons who preferred war with Russia to submission to her aggressive policy. A popular song said—

"We don't want to fight, but, by jingo if we do,
 We've got the ships, we've got the men, and we've got the money too."

"By jingo" occurs in Jarvis's "Don Quixote," and the "Vicar of Wakefield."

JOAN OF ARC, the maid of Orleans, born at Domremy, imagined that she had a divine commission to expel the English, who under the earl of Salisbury were besieging Orleans. Charles VII. entrusted her with the command of some French troops, and she raised the siege, and entered Orleans with supplies, 29 April, 1429; and the English, who were before the place from 12 Oct. preceding, abandoned the enterprise 8 May following. She captured several towns in the possession of the English, whom she defeated in a battle near Patay, 18 June, 1429. She was wounded several times herself, but never shed any blood with her own hand. She was taken at the siege of Compiègne, 25 May, 1430; and, after a trial, burnt for a witch at Rouen, 30 May, 1431. A statue of Joan of Arc, the work of the late princess Marie of France, was inaugurated at Orleans, 13 Sept. 1851, and the 435th anniversary of the deliverance of the city was celebrated there on 14 May, 1865. The anniversary of her death celebrated, 30 May, 1878. See *Patay*.

JOCKEY CLUB, instituted in the reign of George II. (1727-60), is mentioned in Heber's "Racing Calendar," 1758. Rules were made in 1828, afterwards revised. See *Races*.

JOHN BULL, a nickname given to Englishmen, is said to be derived from Dr. Arbuthnot's satire "John Bull," published 1712.—*Brewer*. "John Bull," a comedy, by George Colman the younger, was performed 1805. The "John Bull," a Tory newspaper, supported by Theodore Hook, was first published 1820.

JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE, names well known, as standing pledges for the prosecution of suits. In early times real and substantial persons were required to pledge themselves to answer to the crown for an "mercement or fine set upon the plaintiff, for raising a false accusation, if he brought an action without cause, or failed in it; and in 1285, 13 Edw I. sheriffs and bailiffs were, before they made deliverance of the distress, to receive pledges for pursuing the suit, and for the return of the property, if return were awarded. But this becoming a matter of form, the fictitious names of Doe and Roe were used until the form was declared to be no longer necessary by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, an ancient house formerly situated on Duncan's Bay Head, the most northerly point of Great Britain, deriving its name from John of Groat, or Groot, and his brothers, originally from Holland, said to have settled here about 1489.

The house was of an octagon shape, being one room, with eight windows and eight doors, to admit eight members of the family, the heads of different branches of it, to prevent their quarrels for precedence at table. Each came in by this contrivance at his own door, and sat at an octagon table, at which, of course, there was no chief place or head.

JOHN, ST., see *Newfoundland, Cambridge, New Brunswick and Oxford*.

St. John's Night, or Midsummer eve, 23 June: bonfires are still made in Ireland, and in some parts of England, and thought to be the relic of a pagan custom—resembling the Phœnician worship of Baal.

JOHN, ST., **KNIGHTS OF**, see *Malla*.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN (*Johanniter Ritter*), a Lutheran order of high rank, formed by Frederick William III. of Prussia, 23 May, 1812, and reorganised 15 Oct. 1852. These knights co-operated with the knights of St. John of Malta and various other bodies in rendering energetic assistance to the wounded during the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870-1; the chief office being at the ancient gate of the priory of St. John, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.; the duke of Manchester being a prior of the order.

The Russian and English orders claim connection with the original institution at Malta as two of its *langues*. The *St. John Ambulance Association*, founded and established by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1877: its objects are—1. The dissemination of instruction in "first aid," i.e., the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured *pending the doctor's arrival*; 2. lectures to women on home nursing and hygiene; 3. the deposit in appropriate localities of material (such as stretchers, hampers, splints, bandages, &c.) for use in case of accident; 4. the development of ambulance corps for the transport of the sick and injured. Upwards of 250 administrative "centres" and some thousands of "detached classes" have been formed in all parts of the United Kingdom, India, the colonies, and elsewhere abroad, and over 100,000 certificates of proficiency have been awarded. Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, bart., M.P., chairman; John Furley, esq., honorary director of stores and manager of transport department; major sir Herbert C. Perrott, bart., chief secretary. The prince of Wales installed at St. John's Gate as Grand Prior of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England recently incorporated by Royal Charter, 18 July, 1888.

JOHN'S GATE, ST. (St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London), a fine vestige of monastic building, was the gate of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem (suppressed in 1540), and was the place where the *Gentleman's Magazine* was first published, 6 March, 1731. The house was often visited by Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and their friends. The gate was purchased for the Order of the Knights of St. John, by Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, Bt., secretary of the English league. The first meeting held here 24 June, 1874.

The prince of Wales installed here as Grand Prior of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, recently incorporated by royal charter, 18 July, 1888.

JOHNSON'S CLUB, see *Literary Club*.

JOHNSTOWN INUNDATION, see under *Pennsylvania*, 1889.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES (good and bad) have been very numerous during the present century (especially in 1825, 1846, 1866, and 1872). Many acts have been passed for their regulation; the most important in 1844, 1855, 1857 and 1858. An important act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of trading companies and other associations passed in 1862, was amended in 1867; see *Companies*, and *Limited Liability*. 1544 new companies were registered in the year 1881-2.

JONATHAN, BROTHER. This national

name for America is attributed to Washington's reliance for advice and support on Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut, whom he termed "the first of patriots." (Trumbull died 9 Aug. 1785).—*Brewer*.

JORDAN, a river of Palestine, crossed by the Israelites B.C. 1451, when they entered Canaan. A plan for forming a canal from the Mediterranean to the gulf of Akabah was discussed at the British Association Sept. 1883.

JOSHUA, successor of Moses, led the Israelites into Canaan, B.C. 1451. (See *Bible*.) Handel's 14th oratorio "Joshua" was finished 19 Aug. 1747; produced 9 March, 1748. It contained "See the Conquering Hero comes," afterwards transferred to "Judas Maccabæus."

JOURNAL DES SAVANTS, see *Reviews*.

JOURNALISTS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, established at Birmingham, 1884.

The annual meeting at London was largely attended, 18 Dec. 1887; at Newcastle Feb. 1888. *Institute of Journalists*, London, inaugurated 9 Mar. 1889.

JOURNALS, see *Newspapers*.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, commenced in 1547, first ordered to be printed in 1752, when 5000*l.* were allowed to Mr. Hardinge for the execution of the work. The journals of the HOUSE OF PEERS (commencing 1509) were ordered to be printed in 1767.

JOWAKIES, see *India*, 1877-8.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the Pacific, named from its discoverer in 1567. Alexander Selkirk, a native of Scotland, left on shore here by his captain in Nov. 1704, and lived alone till he was discovered by captain Rogers in 1709. He died lieutenant of H.M.S. *Weymouth*, 1723. A monument to his memory was erected on the island in 1868, then colonised by Germans. From his narrative De Foe is said to have derived his *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, first published in 1719. The present governor, Rodd, a Swiss adventurer, settled on the island about 1874.

JUAN, SAN, a small island, near Vancouver's island. The possession of this island, on account of its commanding the straits between British Columbia and the United States territories, led to disputes between the two countries, owing to the doubtful interpretation of the treaty of Washington respecting the boundaries, 12 June, 1846. See *United States*, 1859 and 1860. The matter (by the treaty of Washington, 8 May, 1871) was referred for arbitration to the emperor of Germany, who decided in favour of the United States, Oct. 1872. The isle was evacuated by the British 22 Nov. following.

JUBILEES (Heb. *yôbél*, the sound of a trumpet). The Jews were commanded to celebrate a jubilee every fifty years, 1491 B.C. (*Lev. xxv. 8*.) Among the Christians a jubilee every century was instituted by pope Boniface VIII. in the year 1300. It was ordered to be celebrated every fifty years by pope Clement VI.; and by Urban VI. every thirty-third year; and by Sixtus V. every twenty-fifth year.

National jubilee in England on account of George III. entering the 50th year of his reign, 25 Oct. 1809. Jubilee in celebration of the general peace, and of the centenary of the accession of the Brunswick family Aug. 1814. *Shakespeare's Jubilee*, projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Shakespeare's birth-place, Stratford-on-Avon . . . 6, 7, 8, Sept. 1769.

A Shakspeare festival at Stratford . . . 23 April, 1836
 A Shakspeare festival at Stratford . . . 23 April, 1836
 The Scott centenary celebrated (he was born 15 Aug. 1771) . . . 9 Aug. 1871
 International musical jubilee at Boston, U.S., (see Boston) . . . 17 June-4 July, 1872
 QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE, 1837 (accession 20 June, 1837). Grand procession witnessed by many thousands; solemn thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of the queen, the royal family, the kings of Denmark, Belgium, Greece and Saxony; the crown princes of Germany, Austria, Portugal and Sweden; the grand duke Sergius of Russia, Amadens, duke of Aosta, prince Ludwig of Bavaria, the maharajah Holkar, and many Indian princes, the queen of Hawaii, also the dignitaries of the empire, and many persons eminent in science, art, and literature . . . 21 June, 1837
 Magnificent illuminations throughout the metropolis; two deaths recorded, and not many personal injuries . . . 21 June, "
 Jubilee beacon fires throughout England and Wales, started on the Malvern Hills 10 p.m., and seen from Cottesingham Hill, Hants; over 80 fires seen . . . 21 June, "
 About 26,000 elementary school children entertained in Hyde Park at the instance of Mr. Lawson of the *Daily Telegraph*. The queen presents a memorial cup to Florence Dunn, aged 12, of St. Mary's, Westminster; the prince of Wales and many of the nobility present . . . 22 June, "
 Jubilee celebrated in India and all the colonies, and throughout the civilized world, June; envoys from the pope (Mons. Ruffo Scilla), Japan and Siam Citizens' thanksgiving service at St. Paul's, after formal procession from Guildhall . . . 23 June, "
 The queen issues a letter to the nation, expressing her profound gratitude for the very kind reception of the vast multitude during her progress to and return from Westminster Abbey, and her high admiration for the excellent order preserved . . . 24 June, "
 Jubilee yacht race round the island (see *Yachts*) . . . 14-27 June, "
 28,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Buckingham Palace, 2 July
 The queen lays foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute . . . 4 July
 The queen reviews about 60,000 men at Aldershot . . . 9 July, "
 Grand naval review by the queen (see *Navy of England*) . . . 23 July, "
 The presents given to the queen exhibited at St. James's Palace, rich, beautiful, and eccentric, . . . 12 Sept. "
 Medals presented to the metropolitan police for their conduct during the jubilee celebration ordered . . . 3 Sept. "
 The queen expresses her thanks for jubilee addresses from all parts of the empire . . . 14 Sept. "
 Great number of addresses from municipal corporations, scientific societies, and other bodies . . . 27 June, "
 East India chiefs received and decorated at Windsor . . . 30 June, "
 The queen thanks the mayors and municipal bodies for their presents; *London Gazette* . . . 4 Nov. "
 Long official account of the jubilee proceedings, *London Gazette* . . . 3 Jan. 1838
 Jubilee offering of the women of Great Britain and Ireland (from 1d. to 1l.); 75,000l. presented to the queen 22 June; her letter of thanks published 2 July 1837; sum increased to 84,116l. in March, "
 The queen approved the application of about 70,000l. for the sick poor, and the benefit of nurses and nursing institutions. About 70,000l. was set apart for a colossal statue of the prince consort, and about 4,116l. for a personal ornament to be worn by the queen; reported . . . 20 April, "
 Statue of the queen by Sir J. E. Boehm, subscribed for by the graduates, unveiled by the prince of Wales at the University of London, Burlington Gardens 8 May; one by L. J. Williamson, at the College of Physicians, Thames Embankment unveiled . . . 24 May 1839
 Picture of the Emperor William I. and his family, painted by Anton von Werner, presented to the

queen by the Germans residing in England . . . 16 May 1839
 See *Church House, Imperial Institute, & Nurses.*

JUDAH, see *Jews*.

JUDAS MACCABÆUS, Handel's 12th oratorio, composed 9 July-11 Aug. 1746; produced 1 April, 1747. See *Maccabees*.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, and judge martial of all the forces, an ancient office, held by patent from the crown. He is the legal adviser of the commander-in-chief in military cases, and by his authority all general courts martial are held. An advocate-general accompanied the army to France in 1625, and the office was constituted soon after the restoration. Dr. Samuel Barrowe was appointed 1666.

John R. Davison appointed Dec. 1870; died 15 Apr. 1871
 Sir Robert Phillimore (admiralty judge) acted provisionally . . . 1871-3
 Acton S. Ayrton . . . 21 Aug. 1873-Feb. 1874
 Stephen Cave . . . Feb. 1874-Nov. 1875
 Geo. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck, 25 Nov. 1875-May, 1880
 George Osborne Morgan . . . May, "
 William T. Marriott . . . June, 1885
 John Wm. Mellor . . . 15 Feb. 1886
 William T. Marriott, July, 1886; knighted April, 1888

JUDGES appointed by God, when the Israelites were in bondage, ruled from 1402 B.C. till the election of Saul as king, 1095; see *Jews, Chancellors, Justices, Circuits, Lords Justices, Vice-Chancellors, Privy Councils, and Supreme Court*.

Judges punished for bribery and Thomas de Weyland banished . . . 1289
 William de Thorp hanged for bribery . . . 1351
 John de Cavendish beleheaded by the Suffolk rebels, 1381
 Tresilian, chief justice, executed for favouring despotism, and other judges condemned . . . 1388
 The prince of Wales said to have been committed by judge Gascoigne for assaulting him on the bench . . . 1412
 Sir Thos. More, late lord chancellor, beheaded, 6 July, 1535
 Judges threatened with impeachment, and Berkeley taken off the bench and committed by the commons, on a charge of treason . . . 13 Feb. 1641
 Three judges impeached for favouring the levying ship-money . . . 1630
 Judge Jefferies committed by the lord mayor to the Tower, where he died . . . 1639
 The judge's office made tenable for life (during good behavior) instead of during the pleasure of the crown by 13 Will. III. c. 2 . . . 1702
 Their commissions made permanent, notwithstanding the demise of the crown (by 1 Geo. III. c. 23) . . . 1761
 Three additional judges appointed, one to each law court, 1784; and again in . . . 1830
 A new judge took his seat as vice-chancellor, 5 May, 1813
 Two new vice-chancellors appointed . . . 1841
 A third vice-chancellor and two new chancery judges (styled lords-justices) appointed . . . 1851

JUDICATURE, see *Law; Supreme Court*.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, see *Privy Council*.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION of married persons may now be decreed by the Divorce Court, established by act of parliament in 1857. The persons separated may not marry again.

JUGGERNAUT, correctly *Jagannāth*, or "Lord of the World," one of the incarnations of Krishna, is an idol formed of an irregular pyramidal black stone, with two rich diamonds to represent eyes; the nose and mouth are painted vermilion. The number of pilgrims that visit the god is stated at 1,200,000 annually. Formerly some were crushed by the wheels of the car (so lately as Aug. 1864); a

great many never returned, and, to the distance of fifty miles, the way was strewn with human bones. The temple of Juggernaut has existed about 800 years. The state allowance to the temple was suspended by the Indian government in June, 1851. The festival was kept, June, 1872. Twelve persons were said to be killed by accident, Aug. 1873. The festival of 1878 reported a failure.

JUGURTHINE WAR. Jugurtha murdered his cousin, Hiempsal, king of Numidia, and usurped his throne, 118 B.C. He gave Adherbal a share in the government, but killed him in 112. He then provoked the Romans to war. Cæcilius Metellus was first sent against him, and defeated him in two battles; and Marius brought him in chains to Rome to adorn his triumph, 106 B.C., where he was put to death in 104. This war has been immortalised by the pen of Sallust.

JULIAN ERA and YEAR, see *Calendar*. *Julian period* (by Joseph Scaliger, about 1583), a term of years produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15. It consists of 7980 years, and began 4713 years before our era. It has been employed in computing time to avoid the ambiguity attendant on reckoning any period antecedent to our era, an advantage in common with the mundane eras used at different times. By subtracting 4713 from the Julian period, our era is found; if before Christ, subtract the Julian period from 4714.

JULIERS, a Prussian province; made a duchy in 1356; became the subject of contention on the extinction of the ruling family in 1609; was allotted to Neuburg in 1659; seized by the French in 1794; and ceded to Prussia in 1815.

JULY, the seventh, originally fifth, Roman month, named by Marc Antony from *Julius* Cæsar, the dictator of Rome, who was born in it.

The early part of July, 1838, was very cold; many thunderstorms, followed by destructive floods in the latter part. See *Inundations*. *July Revolution*. See *France*, 1830.

JUNE, the sixth month, owes its name to *Junius*, which some derive from *Juno*, and others from *Juniores*, this being the month for the young, as May was for aged persons. Ovid, in his *Fasti*, introduces *Juno* as claiming this month. "Glorious 1st of June;" see *Ushant*.

The queen's jubilee celebrated in June, 1887. See *Jubilee*.

JUNG RIVER, west Africa. Natives chastised for outrage on Mr. Laborde, envoy, and others, by gen. Havelock, governor of Sierra Leone, May, 1882.

JUNIUS'S LETTERS began in the *Public Advertiser*, 21 Jan. 1769.

They have been ascribed to Mr. Burke, Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, commonly called Single-speech Hamilton, John Wilkes, Mr. Dunning (afterwards lord Ashburton), serjeant Adair, the rev. J. Rosenhagen, John Roberts, Charles Lloyd, Samuel Dyer, general Lee, the duke of Portland, Hugh Boyd, lord George Sackville, and sir Philip Francis. The last-named is generally considered to have been the author. Junius said, "I am the depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me." The work of Mr. Chabot and hon. E. T. B. Twissleton was considered decisive of sir Philip Francis being Junius, May, 1871. "Junius is as much unknown as ever."—*Athenæum*, 8 Sept. 1888.

JUNKER PARTY (*Junker*, German for *young noble*), a term applied to the aristocratic party in Prussia, which came into power under Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen, appointed prime

minister, 9 Oct. 1862. Their political organ is the *Kreuz-Zeitung*.

JUNO, the planet discovered by M. Harding, of Lilienthal near Bremen, 1 Sept. 1804. Its distance from the sun is 254 millions of miles, and it accomplishes its revolution in four years and 128 days, at the rate of nearly 42,000 miles an hour. Its diameter is estimated by German astronomers at 1424 English miles.

JUNONIA, festivals in honour of *Juno* (the Greek *Hera*, or *Hērē*) at Rome, and instituted 431 B.C.

JUNTA. The Spanish provincial juntas or councils declared against the French in 1808, and incited the people to insurrection.

JUNTO, a name given to the leaders of the whig party in the reigns of William III. and Anne (1689-1714); the chiefs were admiral Edward Russell, John Sumners, Charles Montague, and Thomas Warton.

JUPITER, known as a planet to the Chaldeans, it is said, 3000 B.C. The discovery of the satellites, incorrectly attributed to Simon Mayr (Marius) in 1609, was made by Galileo on 8 Jan. 1610; see *Planets*. **JUPITER'S** moons were all invisible on 21 Aug. 1867; a very rare occurrence.—**JUPITER AMON'S** temple in Libya was visited by Alexander, 332 B.C. Cambyse's army sent against it perished miserably, 525 B.C. The Greek Zeus was the Roman Jupiter.

JURIDICAL SOCIETY was established in Feb. 1855, and opened with an address by sir R. Bethell on 12 May following.

JURIES. Trial by jury was introduced into England during the Saxon heptarchy, mention being made of six Welsh and six Anglo-Saxon freemen appointed to try causes between the English and Welsh men of property, and made responsible, with their whole estates real and personal, for false verdicts. *Lambard*. By most authorities their institution is ascribed to Alfred about 886. In *Magna Charta*, juries are insisted on as the great bulwark of the people's liberty. When either party is an alien born, the jury shall be one half denizens, and the other half aliens, stat. 28 Edw. III. 1353. By the common law a prisoner upon indictment or appeal might challenge peremptorily thirty-five, being under three juries; but a lord of parliament, and a peer of the realm, who is to be tried by his peers, cannot challenge any of his peers. An act for the trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland was passed in 1815. An act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to juries in Ireland was passed 4 Will. IV. 1833. A new act respecting juries, regulating their payment, &c., was passed 9 Aug. 1870. The clause respecting their payment was rescinded by act passed 28 Feb. 1871. Laws respecting juries in Ireland amended, 14 Aug. 1871. New Juries bill brought in by the attorney-general, sir John Coleridge, Feb. 1873. Juries are summoned to assist the coroner in investigating the causes of sudden or violent death.—**GRAND JURIES** (of not less than 12 or more than 23 persons), decide whether sufficient evidence is adduced to put the accused on trial.—The constitution of 1791 established the trial by jury in France.—An imperial decree abolished trial by jury throughout the Austrian empire, 15 Jan. 1852.—Trial by jury began in Russia, 8 Aug. 1866; in Spain, 1889—A true bill for libel granted against alderman sir F. Truscott in his absence, who was honourably acquitted, 18 Sept. 1879.

COERCION OF JURIES.—It is said that in early times the suitors used to feed the jury empanelled in their action, and hence arose the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after the hearing of the evidence. A jury may be detained during the pleasure of the judge if they cannot agree upon a verdict; and may be confined without meat, drink, or fire, candle light excepted, till they are unanimous.—Some jurors have been fined for having fruit in their pockets, when they were withdrawn to consider of their verdict, though they did not eat it. *Leon Dyer*, 137. A jury at Sudbury not being able to agree, and having been some time under duress, forcibly broke from the court where they were locked up, and went home, 9 Oct. 1791. *Phillips*. In Scotland, Guernsey, Jersey, and France, juries decide by a majority; in France, since 1831, a majority of two-thirds is required.

"JUSTE MILIEU" (moderation and conciliation to parties), according to Louis-Philippe (in 1830), is the only principle of government which can secure the welfare of France.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE are unpaid local magistrates, invested with extensive powers in minor cases, but subject to supersession and punishment by the King's Bench for an abuse of their authority. They were first nominated by William I. in 1076. *Stow*. Persons termed conservators of the peace in each county were appointed by 1 Edw. III. c. 2, 1327; and their duties were defined in 1360. The form of a commission of the peace settled by the judges, 23 Eliz. 1580. *Hawkins*; see *Eyre*.

JUSTICES, LORDS, were appointed by English sovereigns to govern during their absence; especially by William III., George I. and George II. (1695-1760). George III. never left England. In 1821, when George IV. went to Hanover, lords justices were appointed, the duke of York being the first. No such appointment has been made during the present reign, it having been decided by the law authorities in 1843 to be unnecessary when the queen went to France. Ireland is always ruled by lords justices when the lord-lieutenant is out of the country, or his office is vacant.—Two lords justices of the court of appeal in chancery, having rank next after the chief baron of the exchequer, were appointed from 1 Oct. 1851, salary 6000*l*. For recent changes see *Court of Justiciary*, and *Appeal*.

1851. Sir James L. Knight-Bruce, resigned Oct., died 7 Nov. 1866.

„ Robert lord Cranworth (afterwards lord chancellor).

1853. Sir George Jas. Turner, Jan., died, 9 July, 1867.

1866. Sir Hugh M. Cairns, 29 Oct., became lord-chancellor, 29 Feb. 1868.

1867. Sir John Rolt, July; resigned Feb. 1868.

1868. Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn, 8 Feb., died 11 Aug. 1869.

1868. Sir William Page Wood, March; lord-chancellor, 2 Nov.

1869. Sir George M. Giffard, Dec., died 13 July, 1870.

1870. Sir George Mellish, July; died 15 June, 1877.

1875. Sir Richard Baggallay, Nov.

Present Lords Justices.

1877. Sir Henry Cotton.

1881. Sir Nathaniel Lindley.

1882. Sir Charles S. C. Bowen.

1883. Sir Edward Fry, 9 April.

1885. Sir Henry Lopes, Dec.

JUSTICIARS. In ancient times the kings of England used to hear and determine causes; but it is declared by law that if the king cannot determine every controversy, he, to ease himself, may divide the labour among persons, men of wisdom and fearing God, and out of such to appoint judges. The Saxon kings of England appointed a judge after this manner, who was, in fact, the king's deputy. After the Norman conquest, the person invested with that power had the style of *Capitalis Justicia*, or *Justiciarius Anglie*. These judges continued until the erection of the courts of king's bench and the common pleas. The first justiciars of England were Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osborne, in 1067; and the last was Philip Basset, in 1261, or Hugh le Despencer, 1263 (Henry III). Authorities vary.

JUSTICIARY, COURT OF, see *Court of Justiciary*.

JUSTINIAN CODE compiled by a commission appointed by the emperor Justinian I. Feb. 528, wherein was written what may be termed the statute law (scattered through 2000 volumes reduced to fifty). It was promulgated, April, 529. To this code Justinian added the Digest or Pandects, the Institutes, and Novels, promulgated 16 Nov. 534. These compilations have since been collected, collectively, the body of civil law (*Corpus Juris Civilis*).

JUTE, the fibres of two plants, the chonch and isbund (*Corchorus olitorius* and *Corchorus capsularis*), since 1830 extensively cultivated in Bengal for making gunnycloth, &c. Jute has been much manufactured at Dundee as a substitute for flax, tow, &c., and in July, 1862, assertions were made that it could be employed as a substitute for cotton. In 1853, 275,578 cwt.; in 1861, 904,092 cwt.; in 1871, 3,454,120 cwt.; in 1874, 4,270,164 cwt.; in 1875, 3,416,617 cwt.; in 1877, 3,649,877 cwt.; in 1879, 4,759,363 cwt.; in 1881, 4,928,805 cwt.; in 1883, 7,385,028 cwt.; in 1885, 285,674 tons; in 1887, 327,221 tons, of undressed jute were imported into the United Kingdom.

JUTLAND (Denmark), the home of the Jutes who settled in our southern counties. South Jutland was taken by the allies in 1813, and restored in 1814.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS. In 1838, an act was passed for instituting a prison for instructing and correcting juvenile offenders, and the military hospital at Parkhurst in the Isle of Wight was appropriated for this purpose. An act for their committal to reformatories was passed in 1854.

KAABA.

KAABA, see *Caaba*.

KABYLES, see *Algiers*.

KADSEAH, see *Parsees*.

KAFFRARIA, an extensive country in S. Africa, extending from the north of Cape Colony to the Orange river. Our war with the natives began in 1798.

The Kaffirs, headed by Mokanna, a prophet, attack Grahamstown; repulsed with much slaughter . . . 1819
Again defeated, 1828, 1831 . . . 1834

The Kaffirs rise; sir Harry Smith, the governor, proclaims martial law, and orders the inhabitants to rise *en masse* to defend the frontier . . . 31 Dec. 1850

Disastrous operations against the Kaffirs in the Waterkloof follow; colonel Fordyce and several officers and men of the 74th regiment killed 6 Nov. 1851

Wreck of the *Birkenhead* with reinforcements from England (see *Birkenhead*) . . . 26 Feb. 1852

The hostilities of the Kaffirs having assumed all the features of regular warfare, the governor-general, Cathcart, attacked and defeated them, . . . 20 Dec. "

The conditions offered by Cathcart accepted, and peace restored . . . 9 March, 1853

Death of Makomo, an eminent chief . . . 11 Sept. 1873

Alleged insurrection of Langalibalele, suppressed; see *Natal* . . . 1874

Kreli, a Galeka chief in the Transkei territory attacks the Fingoes and their British protectors; repulsed at Ibeka . . . 24 and 29 Sept. 1877

Sir Bartle Frere, the governor general, with officers and volunteers proceeds to the spot; Kreli defeated by commandant Griffith, his kraal burnt, 9 Oct.; deposed and his lands annexed . . . Oct. "

Galkas defeated and expelled from their territories . . . 2 Dec. "

Rise of the Gaikas under Sandilli, an old chief (who after education relapsed into barbarism), about . . . 30 Dec. "

Cetywayo, king of the Zulus, troublesome; sir B. Frere requests help; 90th regiment and a battery of artillery sent from England . . . Jan. 1878

British advance; rebels defeated, 24, 26 Jan.; at Quintana, 7 Feb., by gen. Thesiger (about 400 Kaffirs killed; Sandilli escapes), 18, 19 March; again (capt. Donovan, lieut. Ward, and capt. Shawe killed,) about 21 March; continued fighting, sometimes severe . . . March—May, "

Sandilli and other chiefs reported dead; his sons captured; Kaffir refugees in dreadful condition June, . . . "

Amnesty proclaimed to all surrendering rebels, about . . . 2 July, "

Thanksgiving day for restoration of peace . . . 1 Aug. "

War still lingered on the borders during . . . Aug. "

Tini Macomo and Gangubele condemned to death as traitors; intercession for them in London; reprieved . . . Sept. "

For the war, see also *Basuto Land, Transvaal, and Zululand*.

KAGOSIMA, see *Japan*, 1863.

KAINARDJI (Bulgaria). Here a treaty was signed, July, 1774, between the Turks and Russians, which opened the Black Sea, and gave the Crimea to the latter.

KALAFAT, on the Danube, opposite the fortress of Widdien. This place was fortified by the Turks under Omar Pacha when they crossed the river, 28 Oct. 1853. In December, prince Gortschakoff, with the Russian army, determined to storm their intrenchments. The conflict lasted from 31 Dec. to 9 Jan. 1854, when the Russians were

KARAITES.

compelled to retire. Among these conflicts one occurred at Citate, 6 Jan.; see *Citate*. Kalafat was invested 28 Jan. and general Schilders attacked it vigorously on 19 April, without success, and the blockade was raised 21 April.

KALAKH, ancient capital of middle Assyria; where many discoveries have been made by Layard and others. See *Assyria*.

KALEIDOSCOPE, an optical instrument, which, by an arrangement of mirrors, produces a symmetrical reflection of various transparent substances placed between, was invented by Dr. (afterwards sir David) Brewster, of Edinburgh; it was suggested in 1814, and perfected in 1817; see *Debusscope*.

KALEVALA, epic poem, see *Finland*.

KALI YUGH, see *Cali Yugh*.

KALITSCH (Poland). Here the Russians defeated the Swedes, 19 Nov. 1706, and here the Saxons, under the French general, Reynier, were beaten by the Russians under Winzingerode, 13 Feb. 1813.

KALMAR, see *Culmar*.

KALMUCK, see *Tartar*.

KALUNGA FORT (E. Indies), attacked unsuccessfully by the British forces, and general Gillespie killed, 31 Oct. 1814; and again unsuccessfully, 25 Nov. It was evacuated by the Nepaulese, 30 Nov. same year.

KAMPTULICON, a substance used for flooring, patented by Elijah Galloway in 1843, and manufactured since 1851, by Messrs. Tayler, Harvey, and Co. It is composed of India-rubber and cork, combined by masticating machines.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninsula, E. coast of Asia, was discovered by Morosco, a Cossack chief, 1690; taken possession of by Russia in 1697; and proved to be a peninsula by Behring in 1728. Four months, commencing at our midsummer, may be considered as the spring, summer, and autumn here, the rest of the year being winter. The amiable captain Clarke, a companion of captain Cook, died in sight of Kamtschatka, 22 Aug. 1779, and was buried in the town of St. Peter and Paul, in the peninsula.

KANDAHAR, see *Candahar*.

KANGAROOS, animals indigenous to Australia (first seen by captain Cook, 22 June, 1770), were bred at San Donato, the estate of prince Demidoff, in 1853, and since.

KANSAS, a western state in N. America, organised as a territory, 30 May, 1854; admitted into the union, 29 Jan. 1861; and left open to slavery, contrary to the Missouri Compromise; see *Slavery in America*. During greater part of 1855 this state was a scene of anarchy and bloodshed through fruitless efforts to make it a slave state. Capital, Leavenworth; population, 1880, 996,096.

KAPUNDA, see under *Wrecks*, 1887.

KARAITES (or READERS), the protestants of Judaism, a remnant of the Sadducees, formed into

a sect by Anan-ben-David, in the 8th century. They profess adherence to the Scriptures alone, and reject the Talmud and Rabbinical traditions. They still exist in Turkey, Poland, the Crimea, and other parts of the East. Their name is of uncertain origin.

KARRACK, see *Carrack*.

KARS, a town in Asiatic Turkey, captured by the Russians under Paskiewich, 15 July, 1828, after three days' conflict. In 1855 it was defended by general Fenwick Williams, with 15,000 men, and with three months' provisions and three days' ammunition, against the Russian general Mouravieff, with an army of 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. The siege lasted from 18 June to 28 Nov. 1855. The sufferings of the garrison were very great from cholera and want of food. The Russians made a grand assault on 29 Sept. but were repulsed with the loss of above 6000 men, and the garrison were overcome by famine alone. *Sandwith*. Kars was restored to Turkey, Aug. 1856.

On accepting general Williams' proposal for surrendering, general Mouravieff said:—"General Williams, you have made yourself a name in history; and posterity will stand amazed at the endurance, the courage, and the discipline which this siege has called forth in the remains of an army. Let us arrange a capitulation that will satisfy the demands of war, without disgracing humanity." In 1856 the general was made a baronet, with the title of sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, and granted a pension; he died 26 July, 1883. The Russians besieging Kars, compelled to retire by Mukhtar Pacha, about 13 July, 1877. Under the grand duke Michael and Loris Melikoff, defeated 2, 4 Oct.; defeat the Turks at Aladja Dagh (*which see*) 14, 15 Oct. " Kars taken, after 12 hours' fighting, by surprise (it is said by treachery) 17, 18 Nov. " Killed and wounded: Russian, about 2500; Turkish, 5000; with loss of 10,000 prisoners, 100 guns, &c.] Kars ceded to Russia by the Berlin treaty 13 July, 1878

KASHGARIA, central Asia; subdued by China; annexed by Keen Luug, 1760; insurrections subdued, 1826 *et seq.* Mahomed Yakoob Beg, during an insurrection of the T'ungani, made himself ruler of Kashgaria, 1866, and sent envoys to London, &c., 1867. He was at length attacked by the Chinese, totally defeated, and said to have been assassinated, 1 May, 1877. The capital, Kashgar, was taken, and the country regained by China, Nov.; and the war closed, Dec. 1877.

KASSASSIN (4 battles); see *Egypt*, 28 Aug. and 9 Sept. 1882.

KATHARINE'S HOSPITAL, ST., founded about 1148, by Matilda, queen of Stephen, and re-founded by Eleanor, queen of Henry III., 1273. The hospital was removed to Regent's Park in 1827, the site having been bought for 163,000*l.* by the St. Katharine's docks company. The brethren are in orders, and not restricted from marriage; the sisters are unmarried or widows. A school, attached in 1829, was enlarged in 1849.

Order of St. Katharine for nurses instituted by the queen; annual payment 50*l.* for 3 years, badge for life; first investiture 4 June, 1879

KATSBACH (Prussia); near this river the Prussian general Blücher defeated the French under MacDonald and Ney, 26 Aug. 1813. He received the title of prince of Wahlstatt, the name of a neighbouring village.

KEATING'S ACT, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67 (1855) relates to bills of exchange.

KEBLE COLLEGE (Oxford), founded in memory of the rev. John Keble, author of the "Christian Year," born 25 April, 1792, died 29 March, 1866. The first stone of the building was laid by the archbishop of Canterbury, 25 April, 1868; the building was dedicated, 23 June, 1870; the chapel, the gift of William Gibbs, was dedicated, and the library opened, 25 April, 1876.

KEEPER OF THE KING'S CONSCIENCE. The early chancellors were priests, and out of their supposed moral control of the king's mind grew the idea of an equity court in contradistinction to the law courts. A bill in chancery is a petition through the lord chancellor to the king's conscience for remedy in matters for which the king's common law courts afford no redress. The keeper of the king's conscience is therefore now the officer who presides in the court of chancery; see *Chancellor* and *Lord Keeper*.

KEEPER (LORD) OF THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND differed only from the lord chancellor in that the latter had letters patent, whereas the lord keeper had none. Richard, a chaplain, was the first keeper under Ranulph, in 1116. The two offices were made one by 5 Eliz. 1562. *Cowell*; see *Chancellor*. The office of lord keeper of the great seal of Scotland was established in 1708, after the union.

KENILWORTH CASTLE (Warwickshire), was built about 1120, by Geoffrey de Clinton, whose grandson sold it to Henry III. It was enlarged and fortified by Simon de Montfort, to whom Henry gave it as a marriage portion with his sister Eleanor. Queen Elizabeth conferred it on her favourite, Dudley, earl of Leicester. His entertainment of the queen commenced 19 July, 1575, and cost the earl daily 1000*l.*

After the battle of Evesham and defeat and death of Simon de Montfort, by Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) 1265, Montfort's younger son, Simon, shut himself up in Kenilworth castle, which sustained a siege for six months against the royal forces of Henry III., to whom it at length surrendered. Upon this occasion was issued the "*Dictum de Kenilworth*," or "ban of Kenilworth," enacting that all who had borne arms against the king should pay him the value of their lands for periods varying from 7 years to 6 months.

KENNINGTON COMMON (Surrey). The Chartist demonstration, 10 April, 1848, took place on the common. It was directed to be laid out as a public pleasure-ground in 1852.

KENSAL GREEN, see *Cemeteries*.

KENSINGTON: the palace was purchased by William III., from lord chancellor Finch, who made the road through its park. The gardens were improved by queens Mary, Anne, and Caroline, who died here. Here died George, prince of Denmark, and George II.; and here queen Victoria was born, 24 May, 1819. Kensington returns two M.P.'s by Act of 1835.

By permission of the government, a military band played in Kensington gardens on Sundays, Aug. 1835. Objected to; discontinued 1856. New parish church erected by sir Gilbert G. Scott was consecrated 14 May, 1872. New town-hall by R. Walker opened by the duchess of Teck 7 Aug. 1880.

See *South Kensington*.

KENT, see *Britain* and *Holy Maid*. Odo, bishop of Bayeux, brother of William the Conqueror, was made earl of Kent, 1067; and Henry Grey was made duke of Kent in 1710; he died without male heirs in 1740. Edward, son of George III., was created duke of Kent in 1799, was father of queen Victoria, and died 23 Jan. 1820; see *England*.

KENT, an East Indianman, of 1350 tons burthen, left the Downs, 19 Feb. 1825, bound for Bombay. In the Bay of Biscay she encountered a dreadful storm, 28 Feb. On the next day she accidentally took fire, and all were in expectation of perishing, either by the tempest or the flames. The *Cambria*, captain Cook, bound to Vera Cruz, providentially hove in sight, and nearly all on board were saved. The *Kent* blew up, 2 March.

KENTISH FIRE, a term given to the continuous cheering common at the protestant meetings held in Kent, 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief bill.—**KENTISH PETITION** to the house of commons, censuring its proceedings, was signed at Maidstone, 29 April, 1701. It gave much offence.

KENTISH TOWN, N.W. London, an old manor, church property, originally formed part of the great forest of Middlesex. Since 1855 building has very greatly increased, and two railway stations have been erected.

KENTUCKY, a western state of N. America, admitted into the union 1792. It declared for strict neutrality in the conflict between the North and South in April, 1861, but was invaded by the Southern troops in August. On their refusal to retire, after much correspondence, the legislature of Kentucky gave in its adhesion to the union, 27 Nov. 1861. In the campaign that ensued sharp skirmishes took place, and on 19 Jan. 1862, the confederates under Zollicoffer were defeated and himself killed at Mill Spring, and in March no confederate soldiers remained in Kentucky; capital, Frankfort. Population, 1880, 1,648,690. See *United States*.

Murderous ten years feud or vendetta at Morehead, Rowan county, chiefly between Holbrooks and Underwoods, beginning with a charge of horse-stealing against John Martin, sometimes rising to actual war. Closed by the sheriff killing Craig Tolliver and his gang . . . 22 June, 1887
KERBEKAN, BATTLE OF, see *Soudan*, 10 Feb. 1885.

KERMADEC ISLANDS, north of New Zealand, annexed by the British Government, May, 1886.

KEROSELENE, a new anæsthetic, derived from the distillation of coal-tar by Mr. W. B. Merrill, of Boston, U.S., was tried and made known early in 1861.

KERTCH, formerly Panticapæum, capital of the ancient kingdom of Bosphorus, late a flourishing town on the straits of Yenikale, sea of Azof. It was entered by the allies (English and French) 24 May, 1855; the Russians retired after destroying stores, &c. The place was dismantled by the allies, and most of the inhabitants removed.

KET'S REBELLION: a revolt in July, 1549, instigated by William Ket, a tanner, of Wymondham, Norfolk. He demanded the abolition of inclosures and the dismissal of evil counsellors. The insurgents amounted to 20,000 men, but were quickly defeated by the earl of Warwick. More than 2000 fell; Ket and others were tried 26 Nov., and hanged soon after.

KEW (Surrey). The palace was successively occupied by the Capel family and Mr. Molyneux; by Frederick, prince of Wales, 1730, and George III. Queen Charlotte died here, 4 Nov. 1818. A new palace erected by George III., under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, was pulled down in 1827. The gardens contained a fine collection of plants, and were decorated with ornamental buildings, most of them erected by sir William Chambers, about 1760.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Mr. Aiton retired from his office of director, after fifty years' service . . . 1841
Succeeded by sir William Hooker, at whose recommendation the gardens were opened to the public daily. The royal kitchen and forcing gardens incorporated with the botanic gardens . . . 1847
Collections in the museum of Economic Botany began with the private collection of sir William Hooker, given by him in . . . "
Under his charge the gardens were greatly improved, and magnificent conservatories erected. He died 12 Aug. 1865, and was succeeded by his son, Dr. (now sir Joseph) D. Hooker, 1865, who resigned (succeeded by Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer) 30 Nov. 1885
687,972 (great increase) visitors in . . . 1877
The Meteorological Observatory presented to the British Association, 1842: purchased by J. P. Gassiot for 10,000*l.*, and presented to the Royal Society . . . 1871
Great damage done to conservatories and plants by storm (cost about 2000*l.*) . . . 23 Aug. 1879
Miss Marianne North's present of a collection of pictures of fruit and flowers of all nations, painted by herself, and placed in a building erected at her expense, opened to the public . . . summer, 1882
Gardens first opened at noon . . . 1 April, 1883

KEYS. See *Locks*.

KHARTOUM, capital of Nubia, at the confluence of the Blue and White Nile, built by Mohammed Ali, 1820. Its prosperity was destroyed by the rapacity of the governors. Population in 1877 only about 15,000.

After successful administration col. Charles George Gordon compelled to leave Khartoum, and returned to England . . . 1877

In his defence of Khartoum against the Mahdi (from Feb. 1884) he was greatly aided by colonel John Donald Stewart and Mr. Frank Power, correspondent of the *Times* (who were both massacred during an expedition, Sept. 1884). He manifested much military skill, political sagacity, tender humanity, and marvellous power in inducing his followers to overcome serious difficulties and patiently endure great sufferings and privations. Khartoum was surrendered, and Gordon and his faithful followers killed, early on 26 Jan. 1885. See under *Soudan*.

KHEDIVE, or Kedervi, king or lord, a title given to the viceroy of Egypt, instead of vali or viceroy, 14 May, 1867.

KHELAT, see *Beloochistan*.

KHERSON, an ancient Dorian colony (deriving its name from Chersonesus, a peninsula), came under the sway of the great Mithridates about 120 B.C.; and afterwards under that of Rome, A.D. 30. It continued important, and its possession was long disputed by the Russians and Greeks. Justinian II. cruelly treated it. It was taken by Vladimir, grand-duke of Russia in 988, when he and his army received Christian baptism, and he married the emperor's sister Anne, who obtained Kherson as her dowry. The city was destroyed by the Lithuanians; and the Turks found it deserted when they took possession of the Crimea in 1475. What ancient remains the Turks and Tartars had spared, the Russians conveyed away for the construction of Sebastopol.

KHERSON, a Russian city on the Dnieper, founded 1778. Potemkin, the favourite of Catherine, who died at Jassy in 1791, is buried here, and John Howard, the English philanthropist, who died here, 20 Jan. 1790, is buried about three miles from the town, where an obelisk has been erected to his memory, by the czar Alexander I.

KHIVA (formerly Caramia), in Turkistan, Asia, governed by a khan, Muhammed Rachim. An expedition sent against it by the emperor Nicholas of Russia in 1839 perished through the rigour of the

climate in 1840. Russian influence is extending. Population, Uzbeks (Turk Tartars), about 100,000; Tadjiks, 100,000; Persians, 40,000; Nomads, &c., 100,000. In 1875, colonel F. A. Burnaby reached Khiva, after a perilous ride, when his progress was stopped by Russian jealousy.

To obtain redress for many outrages, a Russian expedition sent to Khiva . . . Feb. 1873
After several defeats the town, Khiva, surrendered unconditionally . . . 10 June, "
The khan fled, but returned, and became a vassal of the czar . . . 5 July, "
An insurrection against the Russians repressed and punished . . . Aug. "
Part of Khiva annexed . . . 15 Oct. "
The country disturbed by revolts . . . 1873-4

KHOKAND, a khanate in central Asia, subject to China about 1760; rebelled and became tributary only, 1812. A rebellion, which broke out in Sept. was suppressed Oct. 1874.

War with Russia; gen. Kaufmann defeats about 30,000 men, 4 Sept.; entered Khokand without resistance, and the khanate virtually subdued . . . 16 Sept. 1875
He defeats 5000 more . . . 21 Sept. "
The people expel the new khan . . . 21 Oct. "
Part of Khokand annexed by Russia . . . Oct. "
The people rise and massacre Russian garrison, announced . . . 28 Nov. "
Rebels totally defeated at Assake (chiefs submit) . . . 30 Jan. 1876
Khokand formally annexed as Ferghana . . . 29 Feb. "

KHUSCHK-I-NAKHUD, see *Maiwand*.

KHYBER PASS (the principal northern entrance into Afghanistan from India). It is ten miles west of Peshawur, extending about thirty-three miles towards Jellalabad; lying between lofty slate cliffs, varying from 600 to 1000 feet in height; held by Afreedees and other warlike tribes, to whom Dost Mahomed formerly paid subsidies, which were discontinued by his son Shere Ali, ameer of Afghanistan.

The pass forced by col. Wade, 26 July, and gen. sir John Keane retired through it after his victorious campaign . . . 1839
Again forced by general (aft. sir George) Pollock, on his way to chastise Cabul for the massacres in the previous winter . . . 5-14 April, 1842
At Ali Musjid, a fort in the pass, the further advance of sir Neville Chamberlain on a mission from the viceroy to the ameer was forbidden, with threats of violence . . . 22 Sept. 1878
The pass held by the British . . . till March, 1881
See *Afghanistan*.

KIDDERMINSTER (Worcestershire), renowned for its carpet manufactures, established about 1735. It was made a parliamentary borough again in 1832. The statue of Richard Baxter, the nonconformist, was unveiled by Mrs. Philpotts, wife of the bishop of Worcester, 28 July, 1875; an address was delivered by dean Stanley. Fierce rioting through carpet trade disputes quelled, 4-8 April, 1884. Typhoid fever prevalent, Sept. to Oct. 1884, 87 deaths.

KIDNAPPING ACTS (1872 and 1875), passed to prevent and punish criminal outrages upon natives of the islands in the Pacific Ocean; see *Slavery, Queensland, and Melanesia*.

KIEL, chief town of Holstein, a seaport, and a member of the Hanseatic league in 1300. The university was founded in 1665. By a treaty between Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, signed here 14 Jan. 1814, Norway was ceded to Sweden; see *Norway*. An extraordinary assembly of the revolted provinces, Schleswig and Holstein, met here 9 Sept. 1850. By the convention of

Gastein between Austria and Prussia, 14 Aug. 1865, the former was to govern Holstein, but Kiel to be held by Prussia as a German federal port. This was annulled in 1866 by the issue of the war.

Foundation stone of opening lock of the canal from the Baltic to the North Sea laid by the emperor . . . 3 June, 1837

KILCULLEN (Kildare). Here a large body of the insurgent Irish defeated the British forces commanded by general Dundas, 23 May, 1798. The general in a subsequent engagement overthrew the rebels near Kilcullen-bridge, when 300 were slain.

KILDARE (E. Ireland). The Curragh or race-course here was once a forest of oaks. Here was the nunnery of St. Bridget, founded by her in the 5th century, and here was a building called the fire-house, where, it is supposed, the nuns kept the inextinguishable fire which existed till the reformation. The see was one of the earliest episcopal foundations in Ireland; St. Conlaeth, who died 519, the first prelate. The first Protestant bishop was Thomas Lancaster, in 1550. The see is valued, by an extent returned 39 Hen. VIII., at 69*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Irish per year. Kildare was united to Dublin in 1846; see *Dublin*. The insurrection in Kildare, which swelled into the rebellion, commenced, 23 May, 1798. On that night, lieut. Gifford of Dublin and a number of other gentlemen were murdered by insurgents. This rebellion was quelled in 1799. The Curragh is now a military camp.

KILFENORA (Clare), a bishopric, said to have been founded by St. Fachan. Cardinal Paparo, in 1152, rendered it a suffragan see to Cashel; but in 1660 it was annexed to Tuam, and to Killaloe in 1752.

KILIMANJARO, see under *Africa*.

KILKENNY (S. E. Ireland), an English settlement about 1170. The castle was built 1195, by Wm. Marshall, earl of Pembroke. At the parliament held here by Lionel duke of Clarence 1367, the statute of Kilkenny was passed.* After a siege the town surrendered to Cromwell, 28 March, 1650, on honourable terms.

KILLALA (Mayo) was invaded by a French force landing from three frigates, under general Humbert, 22 Aug. 1798. The invaders were joined by the Irish insurgents, and the battles of Castlebar and Coloneoy followed; and the French were defeated at Ballynamuck, 8 Sept. same year.

KILLALA (Sligo), an early see. The author of the Tripartite life of St. Patrick, says, "that in 434 he came to a pleasant place where the river Muadas (Moy) empties itself into the ocean; and on the south banks of the said river he built a noble church called Kil-Aladh, of which he made one of his disciples, Muredach, the first bishop." The see of Achonry was united to Killala in the 17th century; and both were united to Tuam in 1839; see *Tuam and Bishops*.

KILLALOE (Clare), a see supposed to have been founded by St. Molua, whose disciple, St. Flannan, son to king Theodorice, consecrated at Rome by John IV. in 639, was also bishop. At the close of the 12th century, Roscrea was annexed to

* It enacted among other things, "that the alliance of the English by marriage with any Irish, the nurture of infants, and gossiping with the Irish, be deemed high treason." And again, "if anie man of English race use an Irish name, Irish apparell, or anie other guise or fashion of the Irish, his lands shall be seized, and his body imprisoned, till he shall conform to English modes and customs." Said never to have been enforced.

Killaloe, and Kilfenora has been held with it. Clonfert and Kilmaednach were united to them in 1836.

KILLIECRANKIE (a defile in Perthshire). Here the forces of William III. commanded by general Mackay were defeated by the adherents of James II. under Graham of Claverhouse, viscount Dundee, who fell in the moment of victory, 17 or 27 July, 1689.

KILMACDUACH (Galway). This see was held with Clonfert, from 1602. St. Coleman was its first bishop, in the 7th century. It was valued, 29 Eliz. 1586, at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. It is united to Killaloe.

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL (Dublin), the noble asylum of aged and disabled soldiers in Ireland, built by Wren, was founded by Arthur, earl of Granard, marshal-general of the army in Ireland, 1675; and the duke of Ormond perfected the plan in 1679.

The term *Treaty of Kilmainham* was applied to an alleged agreement between Mr. Gladstone's government and Mr. Parnell and other land-leaguers imprisoned in the Kilmainham gaol on 13 Oct. 1881. The government is said to have entered into a negotiation with them while there, May, 1882.

KILMALLOCK (Limerick). An abbey was founded here by St. Mochoallog or Molach about 645, and an abbey of Dominicans was built in the 13th century. *Ware*. A charter was granted to Kilmallock by Edward VI., and another by Elizabeth in 1584. The town was invested by the Irish forces in 1598, but the siege was raised by the earl of Ormond. There was much fighting here in 1641 and 1642; see *Fenians*, March, 1867.

KILMORE (Armagh), an ancient town, whose bishops were sometimes called Brefnienses, from Brefney, and sometimes Triburnenses, from Triburna, a village; but in 1454, the bishop of Triburna, by assent of pope Nicholas V., erected the parish church of St. Fedleimid into a cathedral. Florence O'Connacty, the first bishop, died in 1231. Valued, 15 Jas. I. with Ardagh, at 100*l.* per annum. The joint see of Elphin and Ardagh was united to it in 1841.

KILSYTH (central Scotland). Here Montrose defeated the Covenanters, 15 Aug. 1645, and threatened Glasgow.

KIMBERLEY, see under *Griqua-land West*. *Kimberley's Act*, see under *Crime*.

KIMMERIDGE CLAY: Rev. H. Moule announced his successful use of this clay for fuel and gas-making, March, 1874; practicability doubted.

KINBURN, a fort, at the confluence of the rivers Bug and Dnieper. Here Suwarrow defeated the Turks, 28 June, 1788. Kinburn was taken by the English and French, 17 Oct. 1855. Three floating French batteries, said to be the invention of the emperor, on the principle of horizontal shell-firing, were very effective. On the 18th the Russians blew up Oczakoff, a fort opposite.

KINDER-GARTEN (children's garden), a system of education devised by Fröbel, but practically carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Ronge, in Germany, in 1849, and in England in 1851. The system, founded mainly on self-tuition, and enlivened by toys, games, and singing, is set forth in Ronge's "Kinder-garten," published in 1858; and has been partially adopted in English schools. The Fröbel Society established 1874. Annual meeting 18 Jan. 1884.

KINDRED, TABLE OF, in the Book of Common Prayer, was set forth in 1563, see *Leviticus*, chap. xviii., B.C. 1490.

KINEMATICS (Greek *kineo*, I move), the science of motion. Reuleaux's "Kinematics of Machinery," translated by A. B. W. Kennedy; published, June, 1876. "Kinematism" is a method of treating certain diseases by movement. Prof. Rankine's "Machinery and Millwork" first appeared, 1809; new ed. 1876; see *Motion*.

KING: German *König*, equivalent in meaning to the Latin *Rex*, Scythian *Reis*, Spanish *Rey*, Italian *Re*, French *Roy*; Hebrew *Rosh*. *Rex* is thought to be connected with the Hindu *raja*, derived from the Sanscrit *ragan*, the root of which is *arg*, *argami*, to possess. *Rex* therefore means possessor. Nimrod was the first founder of a kingdom, 2245 B.C. *Dufresnoy*. Misraim built cities in Egypt, and was the first who assumed the title of king in that division of the earth, 2188 B.C. The "manner of the king" is set forth in 1 *Samuel* viii., 1112 B.C. Saul was the first king of Israel, 1095 B.C. Most of the Grecian states were originally governed by kings; and kings were the first rulers in Rome.

King of England.—The style was used by Egbert, 828; but the title *Rex gentis Anglorum*, king of the English nation, existed during the 11th century; see *Britain*.

The plural phraseology, *we, us, our*, was first adopted among English kings by John . . . 1199

Pope Leo X. conferred the title of "Defender of the Faith" on Henry VIII. . . 11 Oct. 1521

Henry VIII. changed *lord* of Ireland into king. . . 1542

The style "Great Britain" was adopted at the union of England and Scotland, 6 Anne . . . 1707

That of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" at the union, when the royal style and title was appointed to run thus:—"Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor." "George the Third, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, Defender of the Faith" (France being omitted) . . . 1 Jan. 1801

Hanover omitted in the queen's style . . . 21 June, 1837

The queen was proclaimed in all the inhabited places in India, as "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, queen," &c. (see *Empress*). . . 1 Nov. 1858

The national assembly decreed that the title of Louis XVI. "king of France," should be changed to "king of the French" . . . 16 Oct. 1789

The royal title in France abolished . . . 1792

Louis XVIII. styled "by the grace of God king of France and Navarre" . . . 1814

Louis-Philippe I. was invited to the monarchy under the style of the "king of the French" . . . 9 Aug. 1830

The emperors of Germany, in order that their eldest sons might be chosen their successors in their own life-time, politically obtained them the title of "King of the Romans." The first emperor so elected was Henry IV. . . 1055

Richard, brother of Henry III. of England, was induced to go to Germany, where he disbursed vast sums under the promise of being elected next emperor; he was elected "king of the Romans" (but failed in succeeding to the imperial crown) . . . 1256

The title of "king of France" assumed, and the French arms quartered, by Edward III., in right of his mother, 1340; discontinued by Geo. III. . . 1802

His style "king of Rome" was revived by Napoleon I. for his son, born . . . 20 March, 1811

The title "king of Italy" conferred on Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia by Italian parliament 17 March, 1861

KING-OF-ARMS: three for England,—Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy; Lyon king-at-arms for Scotland, and Ulster for Ireland. These offices are very ancient: Clarenceux is so named from

Lionel, third son of Edward III., the sovereign who founded the order of the Garter; see *Garter*. Lionel having by his wife the honour of Clare, was made duke of Clarence; which dukedom afterwards escheating to Edward IV., he revived the office of Clarence king-at-arms. The office of Bath king-of-arms, created in 1725, was changed to Gloucester king-of-arms, 14 June, 1726. Ulster was substituted, it is said, in lieu of Ireland king-of-arms, by Edward VI., 1553; but the monarch himself named it as a new institution.

KING'S ADVOCATE, see *Queen's*.

KING'S BENCH, or **QUEEN'S BENCH**, COURT OF, obtained its name from the king sometimes sitting here on a high bench, and the judges, to whom the judicature belongs in his absence, on a low bench at his feet. This court in ancient times was called *Curia Domini Regis*. The court of queen's bench sat for the last time, July, 1875, (see *Supreme Court*). Chief justice Cockburn received the freedom of London, 9 March, 1876; said to be the first case of the kind. The Queen's Bench Division of the high court of justice till 1881 consisted of the chief justice of England and four judges. The chief justice of the queen's bench division is now chief justice of England; the exchequer and common pleas division were abolished in 1881.

CHIEF JUSTICES IN ENGLAND FROM HENRY VIII.

1509. John Finenx.	aft. lord Jefferies and lord chanc.
1526. John Fitz James.	
1539. Sir Edward Montagu.	1685. Sir Edward Herbert.
1546. Sir Richard Lyster.	1687. Sir Robert Wright.
1552. Sir Roger Cholmely.	1689. Sir John Holt.
1553. Sir Thomas Bromley.	1709. Sir Thomas Parker,
1554. Sir William Portman.	aft. lord Parker,
1556. Sir Edward Saunders.	earl of Macclesfield,
1559. Sir Robert Catlyn.	and lord chanc.
1573. Sir Christopher Wray.	1718. Sir John Pratt.
1591. Sir John Popham.	1725. Sir Robert Raymond,
1607. Sir Thomas Fleming.	aft. lord Raymond.
1613. Sir Edward Coke.	1733. Sir Philip Yorke, aft.
1616. Sir Henry Montagu.	ld. Hardwicke and
1620. Sir James Ley.	lord chanc.
1624. Sir Ranulph Crewe.	1737. Sir William Lee.
1626. Sir Nicholas Hyde.	1754. Sir Dudley Ryder.
1631. Sir Thomas Richard- son.	1756. Wm. Murray, lord, aft. earl of Mansfield.
1635. Sir John Bramp- ston.	1788. Lloyd, lord Kenyon, 9 June.
1643. Sir Robert Heath.	1802. Sir Edward Law, 12 April; aft. lord
1648. Henry Rolle.	Ellenborough.
1655. John Glyn.	1818. Sir Charles Abbott, 4 Nov.; aft. lord
1659. Sir Rd. Newdigate.	Tenterden.
Robert Nicholas.	1832. Sir Thomas Denman, 7 Nov.; aft. lord Den- man: resigned.
1660. Sir Robert Foster.	1850. John, lord Campbell, March; aft. lord chancellor.
1663. Sir Robert Hyde.	1859. Sir Alexander Cock- burn, June; (died 20 Nov. 1880).
1665. Sir John Kelyng.	1880. John Duke, lord Cole- ridge, 26 Nov.
1671. Sir Matthew Hale.	
1676. Sir Richard Rayns- ford.	
1678. Sir William Scroggs.	
1681. Sir Francis Penber- ton.	
1683. Sir Edmund Saun- ders.	
„ Sir George Jefferies.	

CHIEF JUSTICES IN IRELAND (see *Supreme Court*).

1650. Sir Richard Reynell,	1760. Warden Flood, 31 July.
1695. Sir Richard Pyne,	1764. John Gore, 24 Aug.; aft. earl Annaly.
1709. Allan Brodrick, 24 Dec.	1784. John Scott, 20 April; aft. earl of Clonmel.
1711. Sir Richard Cox, 5 July.	1798. Arthur Wolfe, 13 June; aft. lord Kil- warden (killed in Emmet's insurrec- tion, 23 July, 1803).
1714. W. Whited, 14 Oct.	1803. William Downes, 12 Sept.; aft. lord Downes.
1727. John Rogerson, 3 Apr.	
1741. Thomas Marlay, 29 Dec.	
1751. St. George Caulfield, 27 Aug.	

1822. Chas. Kendal Bushe, 14 February.	
1841. Edward Pennefather, 10 November.	
1846. Francis Blackburne, 23 Jan.	
1852. Thos. Lefroy, March.	

1866. James Whiteside July; died 25 Nov 1876.	
1877. George Augustus Chi- chester May, 9 Feb.	
1887. Sir Michael Morris, Jan.	

KING'S BENCH PRISON (Southwark), near the site of one of the oldest prisons of London, long used for the confinement of debtors. Here, it is said, prince Henry (afterwards Henry V.) was committed by Justice Gascoigne. The prison was burnt down by the London rioters, 7 June, 1780; see *Gordon's No-Popery Riots*. It was rebuilt in 1781, and contained about 230 rooms. Formerly, the debtors were allowed to purchase the liberties, to enable them to have houses or lodgings without the walls, or to purchase day-rules, to go out of the prison under certain regulations. The rules included St. George's Fields, &c. A consequence of the bankruptcy act, 1861, was the release of many insolvent debtors; and an act was passed in 1862 "for discontinuing the queen's prison and removal of the prisoners to Whitecross-street prison." The buildings, used as a military prison, were pulled down and the site sold, 1879-80.

KING'S BOOK, or "Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Henrici VIII." the return of the commissioners appointed in 1534 to value the first fruits and tenths granted to the king. An edition by John Bacon ("Liber Regis") was published in 1780, and it was printed for the Record Commission, 1810-25.

KING'S BOUNTY, an annual grant of 1000*l.* for the Maunday royal alms distributed by the lord high almoner, began early in the reign of George III. and continued till 10 George IV. 1829. See *Maunday*.

KING'S COLLEGES, see *Aberdeen* and *Cambridge*. King's College, London, incorporated 14 Aug. 1829, and opened 8 Oct. 1831. It was incorporated with the university of London in 1837. The hospital was founded in 1839. The dining-hall and kitchen fell in, through drainage, 8 a.m., 6 Dec. 1869; no lives were lost.

KING'S COUNSEL, the first under the degree of serjeant was sir Francis Bacon, made so, *honoris causa*, without patent or fee, in 1604, by James I. The first modern king's counsel was sir Francis North, afterwards lord keeper, in 1663.

KING'S COUNTY (Ireland), formed out of confiscated property, and so named from Philip, king of Spain, the husband of queen Mary of England, in 1556.

KING'S CROSS MARKET, N. London, opened 7 Aug. 1868; did not succeed.

KINGSDOWN'S ACT, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 114 (1861) relates to wills.

KING'S EVIL (scrofula), formerly supposed to be cured by the king's touch; the first being Edward the Confessor, in 1058. In the reign of Charles II. 92,107 persons were touched; and, according to Wiseman, the king's physician, they were nearly all cured! Queen Anne officially announced in the *London Gazette*, 12 March, 1712, her intention to touch publicly. The custom was dropped by George I., 1714.

KING'S SPEECH. The first from the throne is said to have been by Henry I., 1107.

KING'S THEATRE, see *Opera-house*.

KINGSTON, see *Hull*.—**KINGSTON**, Ja-

maica, was founded in 1693, after the great earthquake in 1692 which destroyed Port Royal; it was constituted a city, 1802. An awful fire here ravaged a vast portion of the town, and consumed 500,000*l.* of property, 8 Feb. 1782; another fire in 1843; another great fire; town nearly destroyed; estimated loss about 3,000,000*l.*, 5 deaths announced, 11 Dec. 1882. See *Mansion House*. The bishopric was established in 1856; see *Jamaica*.

KINGSTON TRIAL. The duchess of Kingston was arraigned before the lords in Westminster-hall, on a charge of bigamy, having married first, captain Hervey, afterwards earl of Bristol, and next, during his lifetime, Eveyln Pierrepont, duke of Kingston, 15-22 April, 1776. She was found guilty, but, on pleading the privilege of peerage, the punishment of burning in the hand was remitted, and she was discharged on paying the fees.

KINGSTOWN (Dublin). The harbour here was commenced in June, 1817. The name was changed from Dunleary in compliment to George IV., who here embarked for England at the close of his visit to Ireland, 3 Sept. 1821. The Kingstown railway from Dublin was opened 17 Dec. 1834.

KIRBEKAN, BATTLE OF, see *Soudan*, 10 Feb. 1885.

KISSING the hands of great men was a Grecian custom. Kissing was a mode of salutation among the Jews, 1 *Samuel* x. 1, &c. The "kiss of charity," or "holy kiss," commanded in the Scriptures (*Romans* xvi. 16, &c.), was observed by the early Christians, and is still recognised by the Greek church and some others. Kissing the pope's foot (or the cross on his slipper) began with Adrian I. or Leo III. at the close of the 8th century.

KIT-KAT CLUB, of above thirty noblemen and gentlemen, instituted in 1703, to promote the Protestant succession. The duke of Marlborough, sir R. Walpole, Addison, Steele, and Dr. Garth were members. It took its name from its dining at the house of Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook in King-street, Westminster.

KITT'S, see *Christopher's, St.*

KLADDERADATSCH, the German "*Punch*," first published in Berlin, by Albert Hoffmann, the proprietor, originally a bookseller's assistant. He amassed a fortune, and died 10 Aug. 1880, aged 62.

KNEELING. The knee was ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus (see *Philippians* ii. 10), about the year 1275, by the order of the pope. The ceremony of a vassal kneeling to his lord is said to have begun in the 8th century.

KNIGHTS. The word knight is derived from the Saxon *Cniht*, a servant (i.e., servant to the king, &c.). The institution of the Roman knights (*Equites* or horsemen, from *equus*, a horse), is ascribed to Romulus, about 750 B.C., when the curiæ elected 300. Knighthood was conferred in England by the priest at the altar, after confession and consecration of the sword, during the Saxon heptarchy. The first knight made by the sovereign with the sword of state was Athelstane, by Alfred, A.D. 900. *Spelman*. The custom of ecclesiastics conferring the honour of knighthood was suppressed in a synod held at Westminster in 1100. *Ashmole's Institutes*. All persons having ten pounds yearly income were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine, 38 Hen. III. 1254. *Salmon*. On the decline of the empire of Charlemagne, all Europe

being reduced to a state of anarchy, the proprietor of every manor became a petty sovereign; his mansion was fortified by a moat, and defended by a guard, and called a castle. Excursions were made by one petty lord against another, and the women and treasure were carried off by the conqueror. At length the owners of rich fiefs associated to repress these marauders, to make property secure, and to protect the ladies; binding themselves to these duties by a solemn vow, and the sanction of a religious ceremony. Cervantes' "*Don Quixote*," a satire on knight-errantry, was published in 1605; see *Banneret*, *Chivalry*, *Tournaments*, *Holy Sepulchre*, *John*, and *Michael*.

PRINCIPAL MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND HONORARY
ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.*

African star, Congo state	1888
Albert the Bear, Anhalt	1836
Albert, Saxony	1850
Aleantara, instituted about	1156
Alexander Nevskoi, St., Russia	1722
Amaranta, Sweden (<i>female</i>)	1645
Andrew, St., Russia	1698
Andrew, St., Scotland (see <i>Thistle</i>)	787, 1540, 1687
Angelic Knights, Greece	337, 1191
Anne, St., Holstein, now Russia	1735
Annonciada, Savoy, about	1360
Anunciada, Mantua	1618
Anthony, St., Hainault	1382
Anthony, St., Bavaria	1382
Avis, Portugal, about	1162
Bannerets. See <i>Bannerets</i> .	
Bath, England, 1399. Revived (see <i>Bath</i>)	1725
Bear, Switzerland	1213
Bee, France (<i>female</i>)	1703
Bento d'Avis, St., Portugal	1162
Black Eagle, Prussia	1701
Blaise, St., Armenia, 12th century.	
Blood of Christ, Mantua	1608
Bridget, St., Sweden	1366
Broomflowers, France	1234
Brotherly (or Neighbourly) Love, Austria (<i>female</i>)	1708
Calatrava, Castile, instituted by Sancho III.	1138
Catherine, St., Palestine	1063
Catherine, St., Russia (<i>female</i>)	1714
Charles, St., Wurtemberg	1759
Charles III. (or the Immaculate Conception), Spain	1771
Charles XIII., Sweden	1811
Chase, Wurtemberg	1702
Christ, Livonia	1203
Christ, Portugal and Rome	1317
Christian Charity, France	1558
Cineinnati, America (soon dissolved)	1783
Compostello (see <i>St. James</i>).	
Conception of the Virgin	1618
Concord, Prussia	1660
Constantine, St., Constantinople, about 313; by emperor Isaac, 1190; Parma, 1699; since removed to Naples.	
Crescent, Naples, 1268. Revived	1464
Crescent, Turkey	1801
Cross of Christ	1217
Cross of the South, Brazil	1822
Crown of Italy	1868
Crown of India (<i>female</i>)	31 Dec. 1877
Crown of Oak, Netherlands	1841
Crown, Prussia	1861
Crown Royal, France (Friesland)	802
Crown, Wurtemberg	1818
Danebrog, Denmark, instituted by Waldemar II., 1219; revived by Christian V.	1671
Death's Head (<i>female</i>), by the widow Louisa Elizabeth of Saxe-Masburg	1709
Denis, St., France	1267
Distinguished service, British army	1886
Dog and Cock, France	500
Dove of Castile	1379
Dragon, Hungary	1439
Dragon Overthrown, German	1418
Eagle (see <i>Black</i> , <i>Mexican</i> , <i>Red</i> , <i>White</i>).	

* Enlarged and corrected from Edmondson, Carlisle, and the "*Almanach de Gotha*;" the early dates are doubtful. Many orders were instituted after the settlement of Europe in 1815.

Ear of Corn and Ermine, Brittany, about . . .	1442	Lion of Zähringen, Baden . . .	1812
Elephant, Denmark (about 1190), by Christian I. . .	1462	Lioness, Naples, about . . .	1399
Elizabeth, St., Portugal and Brazil (<i>female</i>) . . .	1801	Loretto, Lady of . . .	1887
Elizabeth Theresa, Austria (<i>female</i>) . . .	1750	Louis, Bavaria . . .	1827
Empire of India . . .	1877	Louis, Hesse Darmstadt . . .	1807
Esprit, St., France . . .	1579	Louis, St., France . . .	1693
Ferdinand, St., Naples . . .	1800	Louisa, Prussia (<i>female</i>) . . .	1814
Ferdinand, St., Spain . . .	1811	Malta (see <i>Hospitallers</i>) . . .	
Fidelity, Baden . . .	1715	Maria de Merced, St., Spain . . .	1218
Fidelity, Denmark . . .	1732	Maria Louisa, Spain (<i>female</i>) . . .	1792
Fools, Cleves . . .	1380	Maria Theresa, Austria . . .	1757
Francis I., Two Sicilies . . .	1829	Mark, St., Venice, about 828. Renewed . . .	1562
Francis Joseph, Austria . . .	1849	Martyrs, Palestine . . .	1014
Frederick, Württemberg . . .	1830	Maurice, St., Savoy . . .	1434
Friesland (or Crown Royal), France . . .	802	Maximilian Joseph, Bavaria . . .	1806
Garter (<i>which see</i>), England . . .	1349	Medjidié, Turkey . . .	1852
Generosity, Brandenburg . . .	1685	Merit, Bavaria . . .	1808, 1866
Genet, France . . .	726	Merit, Belgium . . .	1867
George, St., and the Rennon, Naples . . .	1800 and 1819	Merit, Hesse Cassel . . .	1769
George, St., Angelic Knights . . .	1191	Merit, Oldenburg . . .	1838
George, St., Austria . . .	1470, 1494	Merit, Prussia . . .	1740
George, St., Defender of the Immaculate Concep- tion, Bavaria . . .	1729	Merit, Saxony . . .	1815
George, St., England (see <i>Garter</i>) . . .	1349	Merit, Württemberg . . .	1859
George, St., Genoa . . .	1472	Merit, Military, Baden . . .	1807
George, St., Ilanover . . .	1839	Mexican Eagle . . .	1865
George, St., Ionian Isles . . .	1818	Michael, St., Bavaria . . .	1693
George, St., Rome . . .	1492	Michael, St., France . . .	1469
George, St., Russia . . .	1769	Michael, St., Germany . . .	1618
George, St., Spain . . .	1317	Michael and George, Sts., 1818; re-organised, March, . . .	1869
George, St., Venice . . .	1200	Montjoie, Jerusalem, before . . .	1180
Gerion, St., Germany . . .	1190	Neighbourly Love, Austria (<i>female</i>) . . .	1708
Glaive, Sweden . . .	1522	Nicholas, St. (Argonauts of), Naples . . .	1382
Glory, Turkey . . .	1831	Noble Passion, Saxony . . .	1704
Golden Angel (afterwards St. George), about . . .	312	Oak of Navarre, Spain . . .	722
Golden Fleece, instituted at Bruges by Philip the Good, Austria and Spain . . .	10 Jan. 1429	Olaf, St., Sweden . . .	1847
Golden Lion, Hesse Cassel . . .	1770	Osmanie, Turkey . . .	1861
Golden Lion, Nassau, and Holland . . .	1858	Our Lady of Montesa . . .	1316
Golden Shield and Thistle, France . . .	1370	Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Viçosa . . .	1818
Golden Spur, by Pius IV. . .	1559	Our Lady of the Lily, Navarre . . .	1043
Golden Stole, Venice, before . . .	737	Palatine Lion . . .	1768
Gregory, St., Rome . . .	1831	Palm and Alligator, Africa, granted to Gov. Camp- bell in . . .	1837
Guelphic, Hanover . . .	1815	Passion of Jesus Christ, France . . .	1384
Henry, St., Saxony . . .	1736	Patrick, St., Ireland . . .	1783
Henry the Lion, Brunswick . . .	1834	Paul, St., Rome . . .	1540
Hermengilde, St., Spain . . .	1814	Pedro I., Brazil . . .	1826
Hohenzollern, Prussia . . .	1851	Peter, Frederick Lewis, Oldenburg . . .	1838
Holy Ghost, France . . .	1579	Peter, St., Rome . . .	1530
Holy Sepulchre (<i>which see</i>) . . .	1099, 1496	Philip, Hesse Darmstadt . . .	1840
Holy Vial (St. Remi), France . . .	499	Pius, founded by Pius IV. . .	1559
Hospitallers (<i>which see</i>), 1099; of Rhodes, 1308; of Malta . . .	1521	Pius IX., Rome . . .	1847
Hubert, St., Germany (by the duke of Juliers and Cleves), Bavaria . . .	1444	Polar Star, Sweden. Revived . . .	1748
Imtiaz (Turkey) . . .	Nov. 1879	Porcupine, France . . .	1393
Iron Cross, Prussia . . .	1813	Reale, Naples, about . . .	1399
Iron Crown, Lombardy, 1805; revived . . .	1816	Red Eagle, Prussia, 1705, 1712, 1734. Revived . . .	1792
Iron Helmet, Hesse Cassel . . .	1814	Redeemer (or Saviour), Greece . . .	1833
Isabella, St., Spain, 1804; Portugal (<i>female</i>) . . .	1801	Remi, St. (or Holy Vial), about . . .	499
Isabella the Catholic, Spain . . .	1815	Rosary, Spain . . .	1212
James, St., Holland . . .	1290	Rose, Brazil . . .	1829
James, St., Portugal . . .	1310	Round Table, England, by Alfred (see <i>Garter</i>), 516 or . . .	528
James, St., of the Sword, Santiago, 1175; Spain and Portugal . . .	1177	Royal Red Cross (<i>female</i>) . . .	23 April, 1823
Januarius, St., Naples . . .	1738	Rue Crown, Saxony . . .	1807
Jerusalem (see <i>Malta</i>) . . .	1048	Rupert, St., Germany . . .	1701
Jesus Christ, Rome, instituted by John XXII., 1320. Reformed as Jesus and Mary, by Paul V. . .	1615	Saviour, Aragon . . .	1118
Joachim, St., Germany . . .	1755	Saviour, or Redeemer, Greece . . .	1833
John of Acon, St., after . . .	1377	Saviour of the World, Sweden . . .	1561
John of Jerusalem, St. (see <i>Hospitallers</i>), Rome . . .	1048	Savoy, Italy . . .	1815
John, St., Prussia . . .	1812	Scale, Castile, about . . .	1316
Joseph, St., Tuscany . . .	1807	Scarf, Castile, 1330. Revived . . .	1700
Julian of Alcantara; St. . . .	1156	Sepulchre, Holy Palestine . . .	1099
Katherine, St., England (<i>female nurses</i>) . . .	1879	Seraphim, Sweden . . .	1260 or 1265
Knot, Naples . . .	1352	Ship and Crescent, France . . .	1269
La Calza, Venice, about . . .	737	Slaves of Virtue, Germany (<i>female</i>) . . .	1662
Lamb of God, Sweden . . .	1564	Stanislas, St., Poland . . .	1765
Lazarus, St., France, before 1154; united with that of St. Maurice, Savoy . . .	1572	Star, France . . .	1022
Legion of Honour, France . . .	1802	Star, Sicily . . .	1351
Leopold, Austria . . .	1808	Star of India, British . . .	1861
Leopold, Belgium . . .	1862	Star of the Cross (<i>female</i>), Austria . . .	1668
Lily of Aragon . . .	1410	Star of the North, Sweden . . .	1743
Lily of Navarre, about . . .	1043	Stephen, St., Hungary . . .	1764
Lion, Holland . . .	1815	Stephen, St., Tuscany . . .	1561
Lion (see <i>Sun</i>) . . .	1808	Sun and Lion, Persia . . .	1808
		Swan, Flanders, about . . .	500
		Swan, Prussia (<i>female</i>) . . .	1440, 1843
		Sword (or Silence), Cyprus, . . .	1195
		Sword, Sweden, 1525. Revived . . .	1748
		Templars (see <i>Templars</i>) . . .	1119
		Teste Morte (Death's Head), Württemberg (<i>female</i>). . .	1652

Teutonic, Austria, about 1190; abolished, 1809; 1840, 1865	
1522; re-organised	1370
Thistle of Bourbon	1540, 1687
Thistle, Scotland, 809. Revived	1377
Thomas of Aeon, St., after	1429
Toison d'Or (golden fleece)	1808
Tower and Sword, Portugal, 1459. Revived	1562
Tasin, or Hungarian knights, about	1808
Two Sicilies	1772
Vasa, Sweden	1732
Vigilance, or White Falcon, Saxe-Weimar	1233
Virgin Mary, Italy	1607
Virgin of Mount Carmel, France	1864
Wends, Mecklenburg	1814
White Cross, Tuscany	1705
White Eagle, Poland, about 1325. Revived	1732
White Falcon, Saxe-Weimar	1815
Wilhelm, Holland	1772
Wing of St. Michael, Portugal	1782
Wladimir, St., Russia	

FEMALE KNIGHTS. It is said that the first were the women who preserved Tortosa from the Moors in 1149, by their stout resistance. Large immunities were granted to the women and their descendants. Several female orders appear in the previous list. Ladies have been admitted to several male orders.

KNIGHTS OF GLYN AND KERRY IN IRELAND. The heads of two branches of the family of Fitzgerald, who still enjoy the distinctions bestowed on their ancestors by sovereigns in the 13th century. The 19th knight of Kerry died 6th Aug. 1880.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE, OR OF PARLIAMENT; summoned by the king's writ and chosen by the freeholders, first summoned by Simon de Montfort, in 1258, and in a more formal manner, 20 Jan. 1265. There are writs extant as far back as 11 Edward I., 1283. The knights are still girded with a sword when elected, as the writ prescribes.

KNIGHTS OF LABOUR. A large secret trade union in the United States, said to have been originated by a man named Stevens in Philadelphia in 1869, for protection of workmen against capitalists. They were energetic in the promotion of railway and other strikes, especially in Missouri in March, 1886. Head quarters at Philadelphia, May, 1886. The society is condemned by the pope. Decline of the order reported Aug. 1888.

KNIVES. In England, Hallamshire (the country round Sheffield) has been renowned for its cutlery for five centuries; Chaucer speaks of the "Sheffield thwytel." Stow says that Richard Mathews on the Fleet-bridge was the first Englishman who made *fine* knives, &c.; and that he obtained a prohibition of foreign ones, 1563. Clasp or spring knives became common about 1650; coming originally from Flanders.—*Knife-cleaning machines* were patented by Mr. George Kent in 1844 and 1852; others have been invented, by Masters, Price, &c.; see *Forks*.

KNOW-NOTHINGS, a society which arose in 1853, in the United States of N. America. Their principles were embodied in the following propositions (at New York, 1855). They possessed several newspapers and had much political influence:—

1. The Americans shall rule America.
2. The Union of these States.
3. No North, no South, no East, no West.
4. The United States of America—as they are—one and inseparable.
5. No sectarian interferences in our legislation or in the administration of American law.
6. Hostility to the assumption of the pope, through the bishops, &c., in a republic sanctified by Protestant blood.
7. Thorough reform in the naturalisation laws.
8. Free and liberal educational institutions for all sects and classes, with the Bible, God's holy word, as a universal text-book.

A society was formed in 1855 in opposition to the above, called *Know-Somethings*. Both bodies were absorbed into the two parties, Democrats and Republicans, at the presidential election in Nov. 1856.

KNUTSFORD, Cheshire. The foundation

stone of St. Paul's college for the northern counties here was laid, 24 Sept. 1873.

KOH-I-NOOR, or "Mountain of Light," the East India diamond; see *Diamonds*.

KOLIN or **KOLLIN** (Bohemia). Here the Austrian general Daun gained a signal victory over Frederick the great of Prussia, 18 June, 1757, commemoration, the military order of Maria Theresa was instituted by the empress-queen.

KÖLN, see *Cologne*.

KOMORN or **COMORN** (Hungary), an ancient fortress town, often taken and retaken during the wars with Turkey. Near it the Hungarians defeated the Austrians, 11 July, 1849, but surrendered the town 1 Oct.

KONIEH (formerly Iconium). Here the Turkish army was defeated by the pasha of Egypt after a long sanguinary fight, 21 Dec. 1832. The grand vizier was taken prisoner.

KÖNIGGRÄTZ (Bohemia). Near here was fought the decisive battle between the Austrians commanded by marshal Benedek, and the Prussians commanded by their king William I., 3 July, 1866. Prince Frederick Charles halted at Kammenitz on Monday, 2 July, his troops commenced their march at midnight, and the first shot was fired about 7.30 a.m. 3 July. The attack began at Sadowa (after which the battle is also named) about 10 o'clock, and a desperate struggle ensued, the result appearing uncertain, till the army of the crown prince of Prussia arrived about 12.30. When Chlum which had been taken and lost seven times by the Prussians, was taken for the eighth time, the fate of the day was decided; and the retreat of the Austrians, at first orderly, became a hasty disastrous flight. About 400,000 men were engaged in this battle, one of the greatest in modern times. The Austrians are said to have lost 174 guns, about 40,000 killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners. The Prussians lost about 10,000 men. The victory gave the supremacy in Germany to Prussia, unity to North Germany, and Venetia to Italy; and led to the legislative independence of Hungary.

KÖNIGSBERG, the capital of east Prussia was founded by the Teutonic knights in 1255, and became the residence of the grand master in 1457. It joined the Hanseatic league in 1365. It succeeded to the elector of Brandenburg in 1657, and here Frederick III. was crowned the first king of Prussia in 1701. It was held by the Russians: 1758-64, and by the French in 1807. Here king William I. and his queen were crowned, 18 Oct. 1861.

KÖNIGSTEIN TUN (Nassau, Germany) most capacious, was built by Frederick Augustus king of Poland, in 1725. It was made to hold 233,667 gallons of wine; and on the top, which was raised in, was accommodation for twenty persons to regale themselves. The famous tun of St. Bernard's was said to hold 800 tons; see *Heidelberg Tun*.

KOOKAS, a warlike reforming sect in N. W. India, founded by Baluk Ram about 1845, and after his death, about 1855, headed by Ram Singh, who preached the restoration of the old Sikh religion, which venerated cattle and punished their slaughterer. After several outrages against the Mahometans, an outbreak of the Kookas took place near Loodiana, which was vigorously suppressed, 13 Jan. 1872, by commissioner Cowan, who ordered 49 prisoners to be blown from cannon, 17 Jan. Several others were tried and executed by com-

missioner Forsyth soon after. For this severity Mr. Cowan was ordered to be dismissed, and Mr. Forsyth removed to another station, April, 1872. The Kooka leaders claim 800,000 followers; but the probable number is about one-tenth.

KORAN or **ALCORAN** (**AL KURAN**), the sacred book of the Mahometans, was written about 610, by Mahomet (who asserted that it had been revealed to him by the angel Gabriel in twenty-three years), and published by Abu-bekr about 635. Its general aim was to unite the professors of idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God (whose unity was the chief point inculcated), under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet as the prophet. The leading article of faith preached is compounded of an eternal truth and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God. *Gibbon*. The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143; into French, 1647; into English by Sale, 1734; and into other European languages, 1763 *et seq.* It is a rhapsody of 6000 verses, divided into 114 sections; see *Mahometanism*, &c.

KOREISH, an Arab tribe which had the charge of the Caaba, or shrine of the sacred stone of Mecca, and strenuously opposed the pretensions of Mahomet. It was defeated by him and his adherents, 623-30.

KOSSOVA, see *Cossova*.

KOSZTA AFFAIR. Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee, when in the United States in 1850, declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and went through the preliminary forms. In 1853 he visited Smyrna, and on 21 June was seized by a boat's crew of the Austrian brig *Huzzar*. By direction of the American minister at Constantinople, captain Ingraham, of the American sloop *St. Louis*, demanded his release; but having heard that the prisoner was to be clandestinely transported to Trieste, he demanded his surrender by a certain time, and prepared to attack the Austrian vessel on 2 July; Koszta was then given up. On 1 Aug., the Austrian government protested against these proceedings in a circular addressed to the European courts, but eventually a compromise was effected, and Koszta returned to the United States.

KOYUNJIK, the site of the ancient Nineveh (*which see*).

KRAAL, a Dutch name for a South African village. See *Zululand*.

KRAKATOA, see *Java*, 1883.

KRAO. A hairy female Burmese child exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium, Jan. 1883; thought incorrectly by some to be a specimen of the missing link between man and the anthropoid apes.

KRASNOI (central Russia). Here the French defeated the Russians, 15 Aug. 1812; and here they were themselves defeated after a series of conflicts, 14-18 Nov. following.

KREASOTE, see *Creasote*.

KREMLIN, a palace at Moscow, built by Demetri, grand-duke of Russia, about 1376. It was

burnt down in Sept. 1812, and rebuilt in 1816; partly burnt about 23 July, 1879.

KRIEGSPIEL, see *War Game*.

KROMSCHRÖDER GAS, a new hydrocarbon (air saturated with petroleum spirit), was tried in May, 1873, at Great Marlow, for street lighting, and reported successful. The gas was said to be cheap and quickly generated, the combustion giving a brilliant white smokeless light.

KROUMIRS, see *Tunis*.

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL Factory, Essen, Rhenish Prussia, established 1810. About 10,500 men employed, exclusive of about 5000 miners and others (1876).

KRYPTOGRAPH, see *Cryptograph*.

KU KUX KLAN, the name of a secret society in the southern states of the Union, principally in Tennessee in North America, bitterly opposed to the ruling men. Early in 1868, this society issued lists of proscribed persons, who, if they did not quit the country after warning, became liable to assassination. General Grant endeavoured to suppress this society in April. Its repression by the militia in Arkansas was ordered, Nov. 1868, and it became the subject of legislation at Washington, June, 1871.

KULDJA, a revolted province of China; was seized by Russia in 1871, and restored by treaty in 1879.

KULTUR-KAMPF, the conflict in Prussia respecting worship, see Prussia, 1873, *et seq.*

KUNNERSDORF, BATTLE OF, see *Cunnersdorf*.

KUNOBITZA, in the Balkan. Here John Hunniades, the Hungarian, defeated the Turks, 24 Dec. 1443.

KURDISTAN, Western Asia (the ancient Assyria), subject partly to Turkey and Persia. In Oct. 1880, the Kurds, savage tribes, nominal Mahometans, invaded and ravaged Persia, and were subdued after fierce conflicts with their chief, Obeid-ullah, a Turkish sheikh, Nov. Dec. 1880. In 1881 he went to Constantinople and was well received, but kept in a kind of honourable restraint, Sept. 1881. In Sept. 1882 he escaped to Kurdistan and incited the Kurds to revolt against Persia; captured by the Turks; rescued by his son, Nov. 1882; said to have died at Mecca in 1883.

KURRACHEE, a flourishing port in N. W. India, was taken by the British, 3 Feb. 1839.

KUSHK-I-NAKHUD, see *Maiwand*.

KUSTRIN or **CUSTRIN** (Prussia), a fortified town, besieged and burnt by the Russians, 22 Aug. 1758; taken by the French in 1806; given up, 1814.

KYRLE SOCIETY (named after John Kyrle, who died 1724, extolled by Pope as the Man of Ross), started by Misses Miranda and Octavia Hill in 1875, and founded in 1877 by prince Leopold, princess Louise, the duke of Westminster, and others, with the object of "bringing beauty home to the people," by means of decorative art, gardening, music, &c. First public meeting held 27 Jan. 1881. Met 24 March, 1884.

L.

L. s. d.

LAGOS.

L. s. d. see *Coin*.

LABARUM, see *Standards*.

LABORATORY. The Royal Institution laboratory, the first of any importance in London, was established in 1800, and rebuilt, 1872. In it were made the discoveries of Davy, Faraday, Tyndall, and Frankland; see *Royal Institution*. The Royal Laboratory, Woolwich Arsenal, was re-organised in 1855.

LABOURERS, STATUTE OF, regulating wages, enacted 1349, 1357. A conference of philanthropists on the condition of agricultural labourers was held at Willis's rooms, Westminster, 28 March, 1863. **LABOURING CLASSES Dwelling House Acts**, passed, 1855, and May, 1866. **Labourers' (Ireland) Act** passed 1886. See *Agriculture, Artisans, and Working-men*.

A *labourers' league* was established to assist the labourers in the exercise of the rights given them by the Local Government Act . . . May, 1888

LABRADOR (North America), discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; visited by Corte Real in 1500; made a Moravian missionary station in 1771. Much distress through famine reported Sept. 1884.

LABUAN, an Asiatic island, N. W. Borneo; ceded to the British in 1846, and given up to sir James Brooke in 1848. The bishopric was founded 1855. Governor, John Pope Hennessy, 1867, sir H. E. Bulwer, 1871; Herbert Taylor Usher, 1875; Chas. Cameron Lees, 1879; P. Leys, 1884; see *Borneo*.

LABURNUM, *Cytisus Laburnum*, called also the golden chain, was brought to these countries from Hungary, Austria, &c., about 1576. *Ashes*.

LABYRINTH. Four are mentioned: the first, said to have been built by Dædalus, in the island of Crete, to secure the Minotaur, about 1210 B.C.; the second, of Arsinoe, in Egypt, in the isle of Mæris, by Psammeticus, king of that place, about 683 B.C.; the third, at Lemnos, remarkable for its sumptuous pillars, which seems to have been a stalactite grotto; and the fourth, at Clusium, in Italy, erected by Porsenna, king of Etruria, about 520 B.C. *Pliny*. The labyrinth of Woodstock is connected with the story of Fair Rosamond; see *Rosamond*. The Maze at Hampton Court was formed in the 16th century.

LACE of very delicate texture was made in France and Flanders in 1320. Its importation into England was prohibited in 1483; but it was used in the court costume of Elizabeth's reign. Dresden, Valenciennes, Mechlin, and Brussels, have long been famous for their fine lace. An ounce weight of Flanders thread has been frequently sold for four pounds in London; and its value, when manufactured, has been increased to forty pounds, ten times the price of standard gold. A framework knitter of Nottingham, named Hammond, is said to have invented a mode of applying his stocking-frame to the manufacture of lace from studying the lace on his wife's cap, about 1768. *Macculloch*. So many improvements have been made in this manufacture, particularly by Heathcote (1809, 1817, &c.), Morley

and Leaver (1811, &c.), that a piece of lace which about 1809 cost 17*l.* may now be had for 7*s.* (1853). *Ure*. The process of "gassing" by which cotton lace is said to be made equal to fine linen lace, was invented by Samuel Hall of Basford, near Nottingham. He died in Nov. 1862. Seguin's "*La Dentelle; Histoire*," &c., published, 1874. Irish lace exhibition at the Mansion House, London, 25 June-7 July, 1883. Scheme for encouraging the Irish lace manufacture supported by the government, June, 1884.

LACEDÆMON or **LACONIA** (*Tzakonia*), see *Sparta*.

LA CROSSE. A game of ball, with running, among the Red Indians of Canada; adopted successively by the French and English settlers, and transmitted to the United States and to the United Kingdom. Its rules were systematised by Dr. Beers in 1860. Many clubs have been formed.

LACTEALS (absorbent vessels connected with digestion), were discovered in a dog by Jasper Asellius of Cremona, 1622, and their termination in the thoracic duct by Pecquet, 1651; see *Lymphatics*.

LADIES' COLLEGES, see under *GIRTON COLLEGE*.

LADIES NATIONAL AID ASSOCIATION, formed to contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded in the Soudan and Egypt. Originated by the duchesses of Buccleuch, St. Albans, and Marlborough, the marchioness of Salisbury and others, Feb. 1885. See *Aid*.

LADOCEA, in Arcadia. Here Cleomenes III. king of Sparta, defeated the Achaean league, 226 B.C.

LADRONE ISLES (N. Pacific), belonging to Spain, discovered by Magellan in 1520. He first touched at the island of Guam. The natives having stolen some of his goods, he named the islands the *Ladrones*, or Thieves. In the 17th century they obtained the name of Marianna islands from the queen of Spain.

LADY. The masters and mistresses of manor-houses, in former times, served out bread to the poor weekly; and were therefore called *Lafords* and *Lef-days*—signifying *bread givers* (from *hlaif*, a loaf), hence *Lords* and *Ladies*. Wedgewood considers this fanciful, and derives the words from the Anglo-Saxon, *laford*, lord, and *hlafig*, lady.—**LADY DAY** (March 25), a festival instituted about 350, according to some authorities, and not before the 7th century according to others; see *Annunciation*. The year, which previously began on this day, was ordered to begin on Jan. 1, in France in 1564; and in Scotland, by proclamation, on 17 Dec. 1599; but not in England till 3 Sept. 1752, when the style was altered.

LADY-BIRDS. About 18th August, 1869, great flights of these insects alighted on the S.E. coasts of England, and arrived as far as London; a similar event occurred in 1867.

LAFFELDT, Holland. Here marshal Saxt defeated the English, Dutch, and Austrians, 2 July 1747.

LAGOS, in the Bight of Benin (Africa), wa

assaulted and taken by the boats of a British squadron, under commodore Bruce, 26, 27 Dec. 1851. This affair arose out of breaches of a treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade. In 1861, the place was ceded to the British government, and created a settlement: Henry Stanhope Freeman, first governor, see *Gold Coast Colony*.

LAGOS BAY (Portugal). Here was fought a battle between admiral Boscawen and the French admiral De la Clue, who lost both his legs in the engagement, and died next day, 17, 18 Aug. 1759. The *Centaur* and *Modeste* were taken, and the *Redoubtable* and *Ocean* run on shore and burnt: the scattered remains of the French fleet got into Cadiz.

LA HOGUE (correctly Hague) (N. W. France), BATTLE OF, 19 May, 1692, when the English and Dutch fleets under admirals Russell and Rooke, defeated the French fleet commanded by admiral Tourville. The English burnt thirteen of the enemy's ships, and destroyed eight more, thus preventing a descent upon England.

LAHORE (N. W. India), was taken by Baber about 1520, and was long the capital of the Mongol empire. It fell into the power of the Sikhs in 1798. It was occupied by sir Hugh Gough, 22 Feb. 1846, who in March concluded a treaty of peace. See *Durbar*. Visit of the prince of Wales, 18 Jan. 1876.

LAING'S NEK, see *Transaal*, 1881.

LAKE DWELLINGS contain relics of the stone, iron, and brass ages. Herodotus (about 450 B.C.) described the Pæonians as living on platforms in Lake Prasias. In 1855, Dr. Keller discovered the remains of lake habitations which had been supported on piles in several Swiss lakes ages ago. His book was published in England in 1866. Similar relics discovered in lake Constance, March, 1882; they have also been discovered in Britain and various parts of Europe, Africa, and South America; they are now considered to be evidence of a stage in human progress. The artificial fortified islands termed "Crannoges" discovered in some Irish lakes are attributed to the 9th and 10th centuries. They have been frequently used as places of refuge. *Artificial lake*, see under *Liverpool*, 1881 *et seq.*

LAKE POETS, a term applied to Wordsworth (1770-1850), Coleridge (1772-1834), and Southey (1774-1843), from their residence in the neighbourhood of the lakes of Westmoreland.

LAKE REGILLUS (Italy), where, tradition states, the Romans defeated the Latin auxiliaries of the expelled Tarquins, about 499 B.C.

LAKES CHAMPLAIN, ERIE, AND ONTARIO were the scenes of many actions between the British and Americans in the war of independence (about 1776 and 1777), and in the war of 1813-14.

LAMAISM, the religion of Mongolia and Thibet (dating about 1357), is a corrupt form of Buddhism (*which see*).

LAMBETH, parish, N. E. Surrey, became the seat of the abps. of Canterbury, 1197. Lambeth returned two members by the Reform Act of 1832, and four by act of 1885.

Lambeth Palace. A considerable portion was built in the 13th century, by Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury. The tower of the church was erected about 1375; and other parts of the edifice in the 15th century. Simon of Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, was killed here by the followers of Wat Tyler, who attacked the palace, burnt the furniture and books, and destroyed the registers and public papers, 14 June, 1381. The

domestic portion of the palace was greatly enlarged for archbishop Howley (who died 1848), by Mr. Blore, at an expense of 52,000*l*. The palace was reopened after restoration, Oct. 1873; see *Canterbury, Articles*. For Lambeth Conference see *Pan-Anglican Synods*. Lambeth bridge was freed from toll 24 May, 1879.

Lambeth degrees are those conferred by the archbishop of Canterbury by virtue of 25 Henry VIII., c. 21., 1533-4.

LAMIAN WAR, 323 B.C., between Athens and her allies (excited by Demosthenes, the orator), and Antipater, governor of Macedon: Antipater fled to Lamia, in Thessaly, and was there besieged. He escaped thence and defeated his adversaries at Cranon, 322 B.C.

LAMMAS-DAY, the 1st of August, one of our four cross quarter-days of the year. Whitsuntide was the first, Lammas the second, Martinmas the third, and Candlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Ladyday, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at each of these quarterly days in England, and very generally in Scotland. *Lammas* probably comes from the Saxon *hlammæsse*, loaf mass, because formerly upon that day our ancestors offered bread made of new wheat. Anciently, those tenants that held lands of the cathedral church of York were by tenure to bring a lamb alive into church at high mass.

LAMPETER COLLEGE (Cardiganshire), was founded by bishop Burgess in 1822, and incorporated 1828. Henry James Prince, founder of the Agapemone (*which see*), was one of the revivalist Lampeter brotherhood, instituted among the students here about 1836.

LAMPS. The earthen lamp of Epictetus the philosopher sold after his death for 3000 drachms. Lamps with horn sides said to be the invention of Alfred. London streets were first lighted with oil-lamps in 1681, and with gas-lamps in 1814. A lamp "constructed to produce neither smoke nor smell, and to give considerably more light than any lamp hitherto known," was patented by M. Aimé Argand in 1784, and was brought into general use in England early in the present century. On his principle are founded the lamps invented by Carcel about 1803, and since 1825, the moderator lamps of Levasseur, Hadrot, and Neuburger. See *Safety Lamp*. Paraffin oil and naphtha spirit are now much used in lamps.

LANARK (W. Scotland), was a Roman station, and made a royal burgh 1103.

LANCASHIRE was created a county palatine by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt, who had married the daughter of Henry first duke of Lancaster, in 1359, and succeeded him in 1361. The court of the duchy chamber of Lancaster was instituted in 1376. On the accession of Henry IV. in 1399 the duchy merged into the crown. Net revenue to the queen in 1888, 50,000*l*.; total receipts, 86,284*l*. See *Cotton*.

LANCASTER, supposed to have been the *Ad Alaunum* of the Romans. Lancaster was granted by William I. or II. to Roger de Poitou, who erected a castle upon its hill. It was taken by the Jacobites, Nov. 1715 and Nov. 1745. It was disfranchised for bribery by the Reform act of 1867. The public park, value about 23,000*l*., was presented by Mr. Jas. Williamson, of Ilylands, 21 Nov. 1881.

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS, based on a

system of education by means of mutual instruction, devised by Joseph Lancaster about 1796, were not much patronised till about 1808. The system led to the formation of the British and Foreign School society, in 1805, whose schools are unsectarian, and use the Bible as the only means of religious instruction. Lancaster was accidentally killed at New York in 1838.

LANCASTRIANS, *see* *Roses*.

LANCERS, *see* *Regiments*.

LANCET, a weekly medical journal, established and edited by Thomas Wakley, surgeon (afterwards coroner for Middlesex and M.P. for Finsbury), first published 3 Oct. 1823. An injunction obtained by Mr. Abernethy against the publication of his lectures in the "*Lancet*," was dissolved by the lord chancellor in 1825. Mr. Wakley died 16 May, 1862. The proprietors of the "*Lancet*" have at various times employed medical men as commissioners of enquiry. The reports of the Analytical Sanitary Commission of the "*Lancet*" in 1851-54; were published by Dr. A. H. Hassall, as "*Food and its Adulterations*," in 1855. The "*Lancet*" commissioners (three physicians) enquired into the state of workhouse infirmaries in London, 1865, and in the country, 1867.

LAND is said to have been let generally in England for 1s. per acre, 36 Hen. VIII. 1544. The whole rental of the kingdom was about 6,000,000*l.* in 1600; about 14,000,000*l.* in 1688. In 1798 Mr. Pitt proposed his income tax of 10 per cent. on an estimate of 100 millions, taking the rent of land at 50 millions, that of houses at 10 millions, and the profits of trade at 40 millions; but in his estimate were exempted much land, and the inferior class of houses. The rental of the United Kingdom was estimated at 59,500,000*l.* in 1851. An act for rendering the transfer of land more easy was passed in 1862; *see* *Agriculture, Domesday*, old and new.

A species of *Land-tax* was exacted in England in the 10th century, which produced 82,000*l.* (*see* *Dane-gelt*) in 1018

Land Banks were proposed by Yarranton in 1648

The *Land-tax* grew out of a subsidy scheme of 4s. in the pound (which produced 500,000*l.* in 1692), imposed. 1699

Ministers were left in a minority in the House of Commons on the *land-tax* bill in 1767; it being the first instance of the kind on a money bill since the Revolution. Its rate varied in different years from 1s. to 4s. in the pound

Mr. Pitt made the tax perpetual at 4s. in the pound, but introduced his plan for its redemption, 2 April, 1798

The tax in 1810 produced 1,418,337*l.*; in 1820, 1,338,420*l.*; in 1830, 1,423,618*l.*; in 1840, 1,298,622*l.*; in 1852, 1,151,613*l.*; in 1870, 1,108,225*l.* From the Revolution to the year 1800, the land-tax had yielded 227,000,000*l.*

Land-tax and house-duty (to 31 March), in 1875, 2,440,000*l.*; 1876, 2,476,000*l.*; 1877, 2,532,000*l.*; 1878, 2,670,000*l.*; 1879, 1,075,511*l.* (land tax only).

Land Allotments. Lord Braybrooke's successful experiment in Essex, of allotting small portions of land to poor families, to assist them and relieve the parish poor-rates 1819

[The little colony was first called *Pauper Gardens*, but afterwards *New Village*, and it is calculated that 200*l.* per annum were saved to the parish.]

Landed Estates Court, established to "facilitate the sale and transfer of land in Ireland" (*see* *Encumbered Estates Act*) 1858

The *Land Registry office* for transfer of land opened in 1862; reported to be a failure by a commission, March, 1870

LAND TENURE REFORM LEAGUE held its first meeting, John Stuart Mill in the chair, 15 May, 1871
Bill to facilitate sale and transfer of land by means of registration brought in by lord chancellor Sel-

borne, 29 April, 1873; by lord chancellor Cairns, 26 March, 1874

The transfer of land in Scotland facilitated by the conveyancing act passed 7 Aug. "

Agricultural holding act and land transfer act for England passed 13 Aug. 1875

4 bills respecting land introduced by lord chancellor 23 Feb. 1880

Owners of Land in England and Wales (exclusive of the metropolis), of less than one acre, 703,289; one acre and more, 265,547. Estimated value, 124,000,000*l.*; titles—estimated, 5,000,000.

Settled Land Act passed 1882

[Tenants for life acquire power to sell or lease and use the proceeds.]

A new land commission unites in one body the Enclosure, Copyhold, and Tithes commissions "

New Agricultural Holdings Act passed 1883

Nationalization of the land advocated by the Trade Union Congress, 1882; negated by the same at Nottingham (90-34) 14 Sept. "

The National Land Company founded by the dukes of Argyll and Westminster, the earl of Ripon, and others, for the object of buying land to be sold in small portions to be farmed, 24 April, 1885

Purchase of land (Ireland) act passed, 14 Aug. 1885; said to have worked well; another act passed, *see* *Ireland* 24 Dec. 1888

Allotments and small holdings association founded to carry out the allotments act of 1882, 1883-4; second annual meeting 11 Jan. 1886

The political cry "Three acres and a cow" much used during the elections of Nov.-Dec. 1885 (said to have originated in a handbill printed at Birmingham).

Free land league formed, supported by Mr. Arthur Arnold and others; it proposes nationalization of the land and changes in tenure and transfer 1885-6

Irish land commission; earl Cowper, lord Milntown, sir J. Caird and others, announced 21 Sept. 1886; report presented 24 Feb. 1887

Land transfer bill (England) read second time in the lords, 25 April, 1887 [dropped].

New Irish land bill passed 23 Aug. 1886

Allotments in England and Wales, 643,315 existing in 1886

Allotments act enabling sanitary authorities to acquire land, make arrangements, &c., passed 16 Sept. 1887

Welsh land league formed (*see* under *Wales*) "

Large reduction of rents ordered by the land commission 27 Oct. "

Lord Ashbourne's purchase of land act passed (*see* *Ireland*) 14 Aug. 1885. Land had been sold amounting in value to 3,792,532*l.* up to 31 Dec. 1888

LAND CREDIT COMPANY (for Silesia), established by Frederick the Great; *see* *Crédits Fonciers*, 1763.

LAND LAW ACT, *see* *Irish Land Law Act*.

LANDEN or NEERWINDEN (Belgium).

Near here the French under marshal Luxembourg defeated the allies, commanded by William III. of England, chiefly through the cowardice of the Dutch, 19 July (N.S. 29), 1693. The duke of Berwick, illegitimate son of James II., fighting on the side of France, was taken prisoner.

LANDGRAVE (from *land* and *graf*, a count), a German title, which commenced in 1130 with Louis III. of Thuringia, and became the title of the house of Hesse about 1263.

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LAND LEAGUE, *see* under *Leagues* and *Ireland*, 1879.

LANDLORD, *see* *Rent* and *Ireland*, 1887, *et seq.*

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT (Ireland), passed 1 Aug. 1870.

LAND NATIONALIZATION SOCIETY, formed at Westminster 16 Jan. 1882. The object has been warmly advocated by Mr. Henry George in his "*Progress and Poverty*," published

Feb. 1881, and since. He condemns compensation. He met about 2,000 men at the Royal Exchange, London, 17 Jan. 1885.

LANDSHUT (Silesia), where the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians under marshal Laudohn, 23 June, 1760.

LANDSLIPS. Landslips are due to decay of the rocks or excessive saturation of the soil by rain.

Rosberg mountain behind the Rigi slipped down, burying villages and hamlets with above 800 inhabitants 1806

Lyne Regis, Dorset, a strip of chalk cliff three-fourths of a mile long, between 100 and 150 feet high, undermined by rain, slid forward on the beach, carrying fields, houses, and trees

24-27 Dec. 1839
Naini or Nynce Tal, a sanitary hill-station in the Himalayas, India, was destroyed by the descent of the mountain; about 30 valuable British lives (including major Martin Morphy, col. Fred. Sherwood Taylor, and capt. F. T. Goodeve, H. S. F. Haynes, and A. Balderston) and 200 natives perished 18 Sept. 1880

Near Northwich, Cheshire, salt works stopped

6 Dec. *et seq.* "
Elm, Glarus Canton; full of about 30 houses; above 150 persons perished . . . 11 Sept. 1881

LANDWEHR (German, *land-defence*), the militia of Germany, especially of Prussia, which was very effective in the war with Austria in 1866, and in that with France in 1870. No ranks in life are exempt from this service, and many persons in foreign countries returned to serve in 1870.

LANGDALE'S ACT, LORD, 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 26 (1837), relates to copyholds, &c.

LANGENSALZA (N. Germany). Here the Hanoverian army on its way to join the Bavarians was attacked by the Prussians, who were defeated with the loss of about a thousand killed and wounded, and 912 prisoners, 27 June, 1866. The victory was of little avail, for the Hanoverians were soon surrounded by Falkenstein, and compelled to capitulate on honourable terms on 29 June.

LANGOBARDI, see *Lombards*.

LANGSIDE (S. Scotland), where the forces of the regent of Scotland, the earl of Murray, defeated the army of Mary queen of Scots, 13 May, 1568. Mary fled to England and crossed the Solway Frith, landing at Workington, in Cumberland, 16 May. Soon afterwards she was imprisoned by Elizabeth.

LANGUAGE must either have been revealed originally from heaven, or the fruit of human invention. The latter opinion is embraced by Horace, Lucretius, Cicero, and most of the Greek and Roman writers; the former by the Jews and Christians, and many modern philosophers. Some suppose Hebrew to have been the language spoken by Adam; others say that the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic are only dialects of the original tongue. "And the whole earth was of one language and of one speech," *Genesis* xi. 1.* George I. in 1724, and George II. in 1736, appointed regius professors of modern languages and of history to each of the universities of England.

* *Eminent Linguists*.—Anas Montanus, editor of the Antwerp Polyglott Bible (1527-98); sir Wm. Jones (1746-94); Cardinal Ginseppe Mezzofanti (1774-1849) is said to have known 114 languages or dialects, and 50 well; and Niebuhr (1776-1831) knew 20 languages in 1807, and more afterwards; Hans Conon von der Gabelentz knew many languages critically: he died 3 Sept. 1874, aged nearly 67.

The original European languages were thirteen, viz.: Greek, Latin, German, Slavonian, spoken in the east; Welsh; Biscayan, spoken in Spain; Irish; Albanian, in the mountains of Epirus; Tartarian; the old Illyrian; the Jazygian, remaining yet in Liburnia; the Chaucin, in the north of Hungary; and the Finnic, in east Friesland.

From the Latin sprang the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese.

The Turkish is a mixed dialect of the Tartarian.

From the Teutonic sprang the present German, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, Scotch, &c.

There are 322 known languages, or rather dialects, in the world. Of these, 937 are Asiatic; 587 European; 276 African; and 1624 American languages and dialects.

Adelung.

In 1861 and 1862 professor Max Müller lectured on the "Science of Language" at the Royal Institution, London. He divides languages into three families:—

I. **ARYAN** (in Sanskrit, *noble*).

Southern Division. India (Prakrit, and Pali; Sanskrit; dialects of India; Gijysy).

Iranic (Persi; Armenian, &c.).

Northern Division. Celtic (Cymric; Cornish, Welsh, Manx, Gaelic, Breton, &c.).

Italic (Oscan; Latin; Umbrian;—Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, &c.).

Illyric (Albanian).

Hellenic (Greek, and its dialects).

Wendic (Lettic: Old Prussian; *Slavonic dialects*,—Bohemian, Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, &c.).

Teutonic (High German: Modern German; Low German: Gothic; Anglo-Saxon; Dutch; Frisian; English. Scandinavian: Old Norse, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic).

II. **SRMITIC: Southern.** Arabic (including Ethiopic and Amharic). *Middle.* Hebrew (Hebrew, Samaritan, Phœnician inscriptions). *Northern.* Aramaic (Chaldee, Syriac, Cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Nineveh).

III. **TURANIAN** (from *Tura*, swiftmess).

Northern Division. Tungusic (Chinese, &c.); Mongolic; Turkic; Samoyedic, and Finnic.

Southern Division. Taic (Siamese, &c.); (Himalayas); Malayic (Polynesia, &c.); Gangetic; Lonitic (Burmese, &c.); Munda; Tamulic.

LANGUE D'OC, see *Troubadours*.

LANGUEDOC (a province, S. France), formed part of the Roman Gallia Narbonensis; was named Gothia, as having been held by the Visigoths 409, who were expelled by the Saracens, in turn driven out by Charles Martel in the 8th century. In the dark ages the country was named Septimania (probably from its containing seven important towns): afterwards Languedoc (from its dialect, see *Troubadours*), about 1270, when annexed to the monarchy. It suffered during the persecutions of the Albigenes and Huguenots.

LANDSDOWN, near Bath (Somersetshire). The parliamentary army under sir Wm. Waller was here defeated, 5 July, 1643.

LANTERNS of scraped horn were invented in England, it is said, by Alfred; and it is supposed that horn was used for window lights also, as glass was not generally known, 872-901. *Stow.* London was lighted by suspended lanterns with glass sides, 1415.

LANTHANUM, a rare metal discovered in the oxide of cerium, by Mosander in 1839.

LAOCOÖN, an exquisite work of Grecian art, in marble, modelled by Agesander, Athenodorus, and Polydorus, all of Rhodes, and other eminent statuarys (about A.D. 70); it represents the death of the Trojan hero, Laocoön, priest of Neptune, and his two sons, as described by Virgil. *Æneid*, ii. 200. It was discovered in 1506 in the Sette Salle near Rome, and purchased by pope Julius II. It is now in the Vatican.

LAODICEA, see *Seven Churches*.

LAON (N. France). A succession of actions between the allies (chiefly the Prussians) and the French, was fought under the walls of the town, which ended in the defeat of the latter with great loss, 9-10 March, 1814. Laon surrendered to the Germans 9 Sept. 1870. As the last man of the garde mobile left the citadel, a French soldier, in contravention of the capitulation, blew up the powder magazine, causing great destruction to the town and fortress. The grand-duke William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was bruised, and 95 German riflemen and 300 French garde mobiles were killed or wounded; general Therenin Du Hame, the commander, was wounded. The French attributed the explosion to accident.

LA PEROUSE'S VOYAGE. In 1785 La Perouse sailed from France for the Pacific, with the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe* under his command, and was last heard of from Botany Bay, in March, 1788. Several expeditions were subsequently despatched in search of Perouse; but no certain information was obtained until captain Dillon, of the East India ship *Research*, ascertained that the French ships had been cast away on the New Hebrides, authenticated by articles which he brought to Calcutta, 9 April, 1828.

LAPLAND or **SAMELAND** (N. Europe), nominally subject to Norway in the 13th century, and now to Sweden and Russia. Several Laplanders were exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium, Nov. 1877.

LA PLATA, see *Argentine Republic*, and *Weeks*, 1874.

LARCENY, French, *larcen*; Latin, *latrocinium*; see *Theft*.

LARENTALIA, see *Laurentalia*.

LARGS (Ayrshire, S. Scotland). Here the great expedition of Haco of Norway was finally defeated by Alexander III. after a succession of skirmishes, 3 Oct. 1263.

LA ROTHIERE (France). Here the French, commanded by Napoleon, defeated the Prussian and Russian armies, with great loss, after a desperate engagement, 1 Feb. 1814. This was one of Napoleon's last victories.

LARYNGOSCOPE, an instrument consisting of a concave mirror, by which light is thrown upon a small plane mirror placed in the posterior part of the cavity of the mouth. By its means the vocal chords of the interior of the larynx, &c., are exhibited, and have been photographed. It was invented by Mr. Manuel Garcia, and reported to the Royal Society 24 May, 1855. One constructed by Dr. Türk was greatly modified, in 1857, by Dr. Czermak, who exhibited its successful action in London in 1862. A similar apparatus is said to have been constructed by Mr. John Avery, a surgeon in London, in 1846.

LA SALETTE, see *Pilgrimages*.

LATERAN, a church at Rome, dedicated to St. John, "the mother of all the churches," was originally a palace of the Laterani, a Roman family, and was given to the bishops of Rome by Constantine, and inhabited by them till their removal to the Vatican in 1377. Eleven councils have been held there.

LATHE. The invention is ascribed to Talus, a grandson of Dædalus, about 1240 B.C. Pliny ascribes it to Theodorus of Samos, about 600 B.C.

Great improvements have been made in recent times.

LATHOM-HOUSE (Lancashire), was heroically defended for three months against the parliamentarians, by Charlotte, countess of Derby. She was relieved by prince Rupert, 27 May, 1644. The house was, however, surrendered 4 Dec. 1645, and dismantled.

LATIN KINGDOM, EMPIRE, &c., see *Latium*, *Eastern Empire* 1204, and *Jerusalem*.

LATIN LANGUAGE (founded on the Oscan, Etruscan, and Greek), one of the original languages of Europe, and from which sprang the Italian, French, and Spanish; see *Latium*. A large portion of our language is derived from the Latin. It ceased to be spoken in Italy about 581; and was first taught in England by Adelmus, brother of Ina, in the 7th century. The use of Latin in law deeds in England gave way to the common tongue about 1000; was revived in the reign of Henry II.; and again was replaced by English in the reign of Henry III. It was finally discontinued in religious worship in 1558, and in conveying and in courts of law in 1731 (by 4 Geo. II. c. 25). A corrupt Latin is still spoken in Roumelia. The foreign pronunciation of Latin (*a*, ah; *e*, a; *i*, e, &c.) was adopted in English universities and many schools about 1875-6.

PRINCIPAL LATIN WRITERS.

	Died		Died
Plantus	B.C. 184	Lucan	65
Ennius	169	Seneca	65
Terence	(flourished) 166	Pliny the Elder	79
Cato the Elder	149	Quintilian (flourished)	80
Lucilius	103	Valerius Flaccus	81
Lucretius	52	Pliny the Younger	100
Julius Cæsar	44	Statius	(about) 100
Cicero	43	Tacitus	(flourished) 100
Catullus	40	Silius Italicus	101
Sallust	34	Martial	(flourished) 104
Vitruvius (flourished)	27	Suetonius	(about) 120
Propertius	26	Juvenal	128
Virgil	19	Anlus Gellius	
Tibullus	18		(flourished) 169
Horace	8	Apuleius	174
Celsus (flourished) A.D.	17	Ammianus Marcellinus	390
Livy	18	Claudian	408
Ovid	18	Macrobius	415
Paterculus	31	Boethius	524
Persius	62		

(See *Fathers of the Church*.)

LATIN UNION (Monetary), that of France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, to maintain the use of the same coinage, from 1865 *et seq.* See *Bi-metallicism* and *Monetary Conferences*.

LATITAT, an ancient writ, directing the sheriff to apprehend persons to be brought before the king's bench court, had its name from its being supposed that the person was lying hid, and could not be found in the county to be taken by bill. The writ was abolished by the Uniformity of Process act, 23 May, 1832.

LATITUDE. First determined by Hipparchus of Nice, about 162 B.C. It is the extent of the earth or the heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. Maupertuis, in 1737, in latitude 66°20 measured a degree of latitude, and made it 69°493 miles. Swanberg, in 1803, made it 69°202. At the equator, in 1744, four astronomers made it 68°732; and Lambton, in latitude 12, made it 68°743. Mudge, in England, made it 69°148. Cassini, in France, in 1718 and 1740, made it 69°12; and Biot, 68°769; while a recent measurement in Spain makes it but 68°63—less than at the equator, and contra-

dicts all others, proving the earth to be an oblate spheroid (which was the opinion of Cassini, Bernoulli, Euler, and others), instead of a prolate spheroid; see *Longitude*.

LATITUDINARIANS, a name given to certain theologians who endeavoured to reconcile the church and nonconformists in the 17th century, such as Hales, Chillingworth, Tillotson, and Burnet.

LATIUM, now **CAMPANIA** (Italy), the country of Latinus, king of Janiculum, 1240 B.C. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus, Lavinium in that of Eneas, and Alba in that of Ascanius; see *Italy*, and *Rome*.

The Latins ally with Rome . . . (about) B. C. 520
Join Porsenna to restore Tarquin II. . . 508
Defeated by Romans near Lake Regillus . . 498 or 496
League with the Romans, 463; desert them in trouble, 388; union restored . . . 359
Defeated in war, 340, 339; subdued and incorporated with Rome . . . 338
Obtain Roman citizenship . . . 90

LA TRAPPE, see *Trappists*.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, see *Mormonites*.

LAUDANUM, see *Opium*.

LAUDERDALE EARLDOM, &c. (dated from 1599). Major Frederick Henry Maitland's claim to it established before the House of Lords, 22 July, 1885. A romantic story.

LAUENBURG, a duchy, N. Germany; was conquered from the Wends by Henry the Lion of Saxony, about 1152; ceded to Hanover, 1689; incorporated with the French empire, 1810; ceded to Denmark, 1815; annexed by Prussia, 14 Aug. 1865; possession taken 15 Sept. following; see *Gastein*. Population in 1855, 50,147.

LAUFACH, Bavaria (S. W. Germany), was taken by the Prussians under Wrangel, on 13 July, 1866, after a sharp action, in which the Hessians were defeated, the Prussian needle gun being very efficacious.

LAUNDRY, London and Provincial Steam Laundry, Battersea, erected by a company; opened in 1880; and others since.

LAUREATE, see *Poet Laureate*.

LAUREL was sacred to Apollo, god of poetry; and from the earliest times the poets, and generals of armies, when victors, were crowned with laurel. Petrarch was crowned with laurel, 8 April, 1341.—The *Prunus laurocerasus* was brought to Britain from the Levant, before 1629; the Portugal laurel, *Prunus lusitanica*, before 1648; the royal bay, *Laurus indica*, from Madeira, 1665; the Alexandrian laurel, *Ruscus racemosus*, from Spain, before 1713; the glaucous laurel, *Laurus aggregata*, from China, 1806 or 1821.

LAURENTALIA were festivals celebrated at Rome in honour of Acca Laurentia, or Larentia, said to have been either the nurse of Romulus and Remus, or a rich dissolute woman, who bequeathed her property to the Roman people. The festival commenced about 621 B.C., and was held on the last day of April and the 23rd of December.

LAURIUM MINES, see *Greece*, 1872.

LAURUSTINUS, *Viburnum Tinus*, an evergreen shrub, was brought to England from the south of Europe, before 1596.

LAUSANNE, capital of the canton of Vaud, Switzerland. Here Gibbon completed his "Decline

and Fall," 27 June, 1787. The International Workmen's congress assembled here Sept. 1867.

LA VALETTE, see *Malta*.

LAVALLETTE'S ESCAPE. Count Lavalette, for joining the emperor Napoleon on his return in 1815, was condemned to death, but escaped from prison in the clothes of his wife, 20 Dec. 1815. Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Michael Bruce, and captain J. H. Hutchinson, aiding the escape, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the French capital, 24 April, 1816. Lavalette was permitted to return to France in 1820, and died in retirement in 1830.

LA VENDEE (W. France). The French royalists of La Vendée took arms in March, 1793, and were successful in a number of hard-fought battles with the republicans, between 12 July, 1793, and 1 Jan. 1794, when they experienced a severe reverse. Their leader, Henri comte de La-rochejaquelin, was killed, 4 March, 1794. A short peace was made at La Jaunay, 17 Feb. 1795. The war was terminated by gen. Hoche in 1796, and a treaty of peace was signed at Luçon, 17 Jan. 1800 see *Chouans*.

LAVENDER, *Lavandula spica*, brought from the south of Europe, before 1568.

LAW, see *Canons*, *Codes*, *Common Law*, *Civil Law*, *Crime*, *Digest*, *Supreme Court*. The Jewish law was given by God, and promulgated by Moses, 1491 B.C.

The laws of Phorons, in the kingdom of Argos (1807 B.C.), were the first Attic laws; they were reduced to a system by Draco, for the Athenians, 623 B.C.; whose code was superseded by that of Solon, 594 B.C.

The Spartan laws of Lycurgus were made about 844 B.C.; they remained in full force for about 700 years, and formed a race totally different from all others living in civilised society.

The Roman laws of Servius Tullius 566 B.C. were amended by the Twelve Tables published in 449 B.C., and remained in force till Justinian, nearly a thousand years.

BRITISH LAWS.

The British laws of earliest date were translated into the Saxon in . . . A.D. 590
Saxon laws of Ina published about . . . 690

Alfred's code of laws, the foundation of the common law of England, is said to have been arranged about 886

Edward the Confessor collected the laws . . . 1050-1065

Stephen's charter of general liberties . . . 1136

Henry II.'s confirmation of it . . . 1154 and 1175

The maritime laws of Richard I. (see *Oleron*) . . . 1195

Magna Charta, by king John, 1215; confirmed by Henry III. 1216 et seq. (see *Magna Charta*, and *Forests Charter*).

Lord Mansfield, lord chief justice of the king's bench, declared, "That no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth of the fact, as to prevent the execution of justice," 21 May, 1784

Many legal technicalities were got rid of by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 100. The act for the improvement of the administration of criminal justice, passed 7 Aug. 1851

LAWYERS.

Pleaders of the bar, or barristers, are said to have been first appointed by Edward I. . . 1291

"No man of the law" to sit in parliament, by stat. of 46 Edward III. and 6 Hen. IV. . . 1372

This prohibition was declared to be invalid by Coke and unconstitutional by Blackstone; attention was drawn to it in July, 1871; and the statutes were repealed . . . 1871

Serjeants, the highest members of the bar, were alone permitted to plead in the court of common pleas.

The first king's counsel under the degree of seijeant was sir Francis Bacon, in . . . 1604

Law Association charity for widows founded in . . . 1817

Incorporated Law Society of solicitors formed in 1823; plan enlarged, 1825: a charter obtained, 1831; renewed, 1845; new charter, 1872. The building in Chancery-lane, from the designs of Vulliamy, was commenced in 1829
 Juridical Society established in 1855
Law Times, established 8 April, 1843
Law Journal Jan. 1866
 The establishment of a legal university strongly advocated by the lord chancellor and others, Jan. 1871
 The council of legal education put forth a scheme involving many changes Nov. 1872
 Legal Practitioners' Society, established Nov. 1873
 See *Barrister, Counsel*.

LAW REFORM.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY, founded in 1843. It holds meetings during the session of parliament, and publishes a journal and reports. Its first chairman was lord Brougham, who introduced the subject of Law Reform by a most eloquent speech in the house of commons, on 7 Feb. 1828. Many acts for Law Reform have been passed since, and vigorous measures proposed.

Royal commission to inquire into the operation and constitution of the English courts of law, &c., issued 18 Sept. 1867.

The Judicature Commission (appointed 1867) recommended the consolidation of all the superior courts into one supreme court divided into chambers, April, 1869. It issued its fifth and last report, Sept. 1874.

The High Court of Justice Bill introduced into the house of lords, 18 March, 1870, was dropped near the end of the session.

Royal Commission on the administrative departments of Courts of Justice (Lord Lisgar and others) appointed, 4 Oct., 1873.

Supreme Court of Judicature Bill introduced by lord chancellor Selborne for establishing a High Court of Justice, and a High Court of Appeal 13 Feb., passed 5 Aug. 1873.

Its operation deferred from 2 Nov., 1874 to 1 Nov., 1875
 The abolition of the House of Lords as an Appcal Court rescinded 1875

Commission on Legal Procedure; report, recommending simplifying changes, published 8 Oct. 1881
 New rules issued July, 1883

International commission on judicial reform recommends the establishment of an international tribunal for dealing with foreigners, except in capital cases May, 1884
 See *Supreme Court* for details.

LAW-COURTS.—Commissioners appointed in 1859 reported in favour of the concentration of the law-courts in London, on a site near Carey-street, Chancery-lane, about 7 acres, on which stood about 400 houses. The estimated expense was about 1,500,000*l.*, which it was recommended to take from the accumulated Chancery fund, termed "Suitors' fund." Acts of parliament to carry out the plan were passed in 1865 and 1866.

Competitive designs were invited, and after much discussion (public and professional), Mr. Street's design was selected, 30 May, 1868; much attacked, but approved by the commission, Aug. 1870; contracts signed 17 Feb. 1874, and the works were begun immediately by Bull and Son, to be finished in 1881.

There were to be 18 courts, varying in size; a central hall, 231 feet long, 48 feet wide, 30 feet high; principal entrance in the Strand.

Offices in Eastern Block occupied 21 April, 1879.

Buildings completed, Oct. 1882.

Opened by the queen, 4 Dec. 1882.

All the buildings constitute by statute the *Palace of Justice*.

The Courts occupied Hilary sittings, 11 Jan. 1883.

LAW REPORTS: A new and more economical plan of preparing and publishing law reports was finally adopted by a committee of barristers on 11 March, 1865 (see *Year-books*).

LAW TERMS, see *Terms*, abolished by Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 5 Aug. 1873.

International Law, see *Neutral Powers* and *International Law*.

Expenditure for law and justice from the public purse exclusive of county rates, in the year 1865-6, 2,344,540*l.*
Courts of Justice: salaries, &c., one year (to 31 March, 1877), 631,791*l.*

LAW'S BUBBLE. John Law, of Edinburgh (born 1681), was made comptroller-general of the finances of France, upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, and an East India and a Mississippi company, by the profits of which the national debt of France was to be paid off. See *Mississippi*. He first offered his plan to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, who told him he was not powerful enough to ruin himself. The French ministry accepted it; and in 1716, he opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the duke of Orleans, regent of France, and the deluded rich subscribed for shares both in the bank and the companies. In 1718 Law's was declared a royal bank, and the shares rose to upwards of twenty-fold the original value; so that, in 1719, they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in France. In 1720 this fabric of false credit fell to the ground, spreading ruin throughout the country. Law died in poverty at Venice in 1729.—The South Sea Bubble in England occurred in 1720; see *South Sea*.

LAWN TENNIS, see *Tennis*.

LAYAMON'S BRUT, or Chronicle of Britain, a poetical semi-Saxon paraphrase of the Brut of Wace, made between 1100 and 1230, was published with a literal translation by sir Frederick Madden, in 1847.

LAYBACH (near Trieste, in Illyria). A congress met here in Jan. 1821, and was attended by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Naples. It broke up in May, after having issued two circulars, stating it to be their resolution to occupy Naples with Austrian troops, and put down popular insurrections.

LAYER'S CONSPIRACY. Christopher Layer, a barrister, conspired with other persons to seize George I., the prince of Wales, lord Cadogan, and the principal officers of state, to seize the tower, to plunder the bank, and bring in the Pretender. Layer was hanged, 17 May, 1723. He was hanged for enlisting soldiers for the Pretender. Bishop Atterbury was accused of complicity and attainted, but permitted to quit the country.

LAY HELPERS, to hold a position between the clergy and laity, proposed by the archbishop of Canterbury, and others, Oct. 1881. The association of Lay Helpers for London began in 1865.

LAYMEN, HOUSE OF, composed of 102 members elected in the dioceses, as a purely consultative body to assist the Convocation of the clergy, its main object being the promotion of church reform. It first met with Convocation at Westminster, 16 Feb. 1886. Lord Selborne, chairman; Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode, vice-chairman.

LAZARISTS (the Priests of the Mission), a congregation devoted to education, founded by St. Vincent de Paul, 1625, were so named from their first establishment in a house which once belonged to the military order of St. Lazarus. They are also called *Vincentines*.

LAZARO, ST. (N. Italy). Here the king of Sardinia and the Imperialists defeated the French and Spaniards after a long and severe conflict, 4 June, 1746.

LAZISTAN, a Turkish province in the pachalik of Trebizond, on the Black sea. Batoum, its seaport, was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878. The inhabitants at first resisted the change, but submitted on persuasion, many emigrating.

LAZZARITES, see *Italy*, 1878.

LAZZARONI (from *lazzaro*, Spanish for a pauper or leper), a term applied by the Spanish viceroys to the degraded beings in Naples, half-clothed and houseless. No man was born a lazzaro; and he who turned to a trade ceased to be one. The viceroy permitted the lazzaroni to elect a chief with whom he conferred respecting the imposts on the goods brought to the markets. In 1647, Masaniello held the office, and made an insurrection; see *Naples*. In 1793, Ferdinand IV. enrolled several thousands of lazzaroni as pikemen (spontoneers), who generally favoured the court party; on 15 May, 1848, they were permitted, on the king's behalf, to commit fearful ravages on the ill-fated city.—*Colletta*.

LEAD is found in various countries, and is abundant in various parts of Britain, and in some places richly mixed with silver ore. The famous Clydesdale mines were discovered in 1513. Pattinson's valuable method for extracting the silver was made known in 1829. The lead-mines of Cumberland and Derbyshire yield about 15,000 tons per annum. British mines produced 65,529 tons of lead in 1855; 69,266 in 1857; 67,181 in 1865; 73,420 in 1870; 58,777 in 1875; 58,667 in 1876; 51,635 in 1879; 50,328 in 1882; 40,075 in 1884; 37,890 in 1887.

Lead-pipes for the conveyance of water were brought into use in 1236

In 1859, 23,690 tons of pig and sheet lead were imported, and 18,414 tons exported; in 1866, 36,946 tons imported; 27,383 tons exported; in 1875, 79,825 tons imported, 35,398 tons exported; in 1883, 101,715 tons imported, 39,315 tons exported; in 1887, 114,473 tons imported, 44,301 tons exported.

The deadly manufacture of white lead greatly ameliorated by the sublimation process invented in America and adopted by John Hall & Sons of Bristol in 1886

By an explosion caused through ignited gas at the Mill Close lead mine, Derbyshire, five men were killed, 3 Nov. 1887. Explosions in lead mines are very rare.

LEAD, BLACK, see *Graphite*.

LEADENHALL MARKET, London, founded by sir Richard Whittington, in 1408, and presented to the city. A granary was added by Simon Eyre, 1419. The demolition of the old market began in Sept. 1880; first stone of new one laid 28 June; opened by the lord mayor, 15 Dec. 1881; cost 47,500*l*.

LEADVILLE. A high mining district in Colorado; highly successful results of excavations for the precious metals, 1878 *et seq.*

LEAGUES. Four kings combined to make war against five, about 1913 B.C. (*Gen. xiv.*) The kings of Canaan combined against the invasion of the Israelites, 1451 B.C. The more eminent Greek leagues were the *Ætolian*, powerful about 320 B.C., which lasted till 189 B.C., and the *Achæan*, revived 280 B.C., which was broken up by the conquest of Greece by the Romans, 146 B.C. The fall of these leagues was hastened by dissension.

Hanseatic league 1140

Lombard leagues against the emperors (see *Lombards*) 1176 and 1226

Caddee league (which see) about 1400 *et seq.*

League of the Public Good was formed in Dec. 1464, by the dukes of Calabria, Brittany, and Bourbon, and other princes against Louis XI. of France, under pretext of reforming abuses; an indecisive battle was fought at Monthléri, 16 July; and a treaty was signed 1465

League of Cambray against Venice 1508

Holy League (the pope, Venice, &c.), against Louis XII. 1510

League of Smalcald 1530

League of the Beggars (*Cueux*); the protestants so called (though Roman Catholics joined the league) to oppose the institution of the Inquisition in Flanders 1566

The HOLY LEAGUE, to prevent the accession of Henry IV. of France, who was then of the reformed religion, was formed at Peronne and lasted till Henry embraced Romanism 1576-93

League of Wurtzburg, by Catholics; of Halle, by Protestants 1610

League against the emperor 1626

Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland, against the episcopal government of the Church (see *Covenant*) 1638

League of Augsburg against France 1686

League of St. Sebastian instituted to promote the restoration of his temporal dominions to the pope, about 1870; held 9th annual meeting in London 20 Jan. 1879

League in aid of Christians in Turkey formed; earl of Shaftesbury, chairman, 27 July, 1876

National Irish Land League ostensibly formed to buy up farms for the tenants; supported by Mr. Parnell and others, 1879; its enforcement of stringent rules against landlords and loyal tenants created a reign of terror; led to legislation. See *Ireland* 1880-1

Charged with complicity and outrages; dissolved by government 20 Oct. 1881

New Irish National league formed (see *Ireland*, 1882 *et seq.*) (Organ *United Ireland*, 1886). 17 Oct. 1882

Free land league, see *Land*.

Seventh annual convention of the Irish national league of Great Britain met at Cardiff, 29 Oct. 1887, at Birmingham 29 Sept. 1888

Several other leagues formed to obtain home rule 1879 *et seq.*

"National Land League of Great Britain" formed; Mr. Justin McCarthy, president, 26 March; met at Newcastle-on-Tyne 29 Aug. 1881

National league for the unification and consolidation of the empire, met at Westminster; strongly opposed to unfair free trade 8 Sept. *et seq.*

LEAP-YEAR or **BISSEXTILE**, originated with the astronomers of Julius Cæsar, 45 B.C. They fixed the solar year at 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another; the six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added was called *intercalary*, and was placed a day before the 24th of February, the sixth of the calends, which was reckoned *twice*, hence called *bissextile* or *twice sixth*. This added day with us is Feb. 29th; see *Calendar*. This arrangement makes the year nearly three minutes longer than the astronomical year: to obviate this, 1700 and 1800 were not, and 1900 will not be leap-years, but 2000 will be one; see *Calendar* and *Year*.

LEARNING AND THE **ARTS** flourished among the Greeks, especially under Pisistratus, 537 B.C., and under Pericles, 444 B.C.; and with the Romans at the commencement of the Christian era, under Augustus. The Greek refugees caused their revival in Italy, particularly after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, and the invention of printing shortly before,—the period of the *Renaissance*. Leo X. and his family (the *Medici*) greatly promoted learning in Italy, in the 16th century; when literature revived in France, Germany, and England; see *Literature*, and authors under *Greek*, *Latin*, *English*, and other languages.

LEASE (from the French *laisser*, to let), a kind of conveyance invented by serjeant Moore, soon after the statute of uses, 27 Henry VIII. 1535. Acts relating to leases were passed in 1856 and 1858. *Forged Leases case*, see *Trials*, Jan. 1878.

LEATHER was very early known in Egypt and Greece, and the thongs of manufactured hides were used for ropes, harness, &c., by all ancient nations. The Gordian knot was made of leather thongs, 330 B.C. A leather cannon was proved at Edinburgh, fired three times, and found to answer, 23 Oct. 1778. *Phillips*. The duty on leather imposed 1697, produced annually in England, 450,000*l.* and in Ireland about 50,000*l.* It was abolished, 29 May, 1830. Many bankruptcies were declared in the leather trade, in the autumn of 1860 in England. In the case of Lawrence, Mortimore, and Co., enormous fraudulent dealings in bills were disclosed. A plan for making artificial leather out of cuttings, &c., was made known in 1860.—*Leather cloth* (invented by Messrs. J. R. & C. P. Crockett, of Newark, U.S., and patented in 1849) is unbleached cotton coated with a mixture of boiled linseed oil and turpentine, and coloured. The Leather-cloth company, London, successors to Messrs. Crockett, was established, 1859. An exhibition of leather manufactures at Northampton in the autumn of 1873; at the Agricultural Hall, London, 15-23 Sept. 1880; 26 Sept. 1881; and 15 Sept. 1882.

LEBANON (*white mountain*), the mountain range between Syria and North Palestine, assigned to Israel, but never conquered, and long attached to Syria. Special ordinance for preservation of the ancient cedar forest, Sept. 1881. The governor-general since 1861 has been appointed by Turkey, subject to the assent of the great powers. Governors, 1873, Rustem Pasha; 1883, Wassa Effendi; see *Druses*, *Maronites*, and *Syria*.

LECH, a river, S. Germany, near which at a village named Iain the cruel imperialist general Tilly was defeated by the Swedes, under Gustavus Adolphus, 5 April, 1632, and died of his wounds.

LECTIONARY, the name given to the Anglican table of scripture lessons; see *Common Prayer*.

LECTURES. Those on Physic were instituted by Dr. Thomas Linaere, of the College of Physicians (founded by Henry VIII.) about 1502. *Clinical* lectures, at the bed-side of the patients in hospitals are said to have been given (by Dr. John Rutherford) in Edinburgh, about 1748; in Dublin, about 1785; in London, by sir B. C. Brodie (1813-17). Mr. G. Macilwain, about 1824, gave surgical clinical lectures in connection with a dispensary. The political lectures of Thelwall, commenced in Jan. 1795, were interdicted by an act of parliament. In the autumn of 1857 and since, many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen lectured at mechanics' institutes. An act passed in 1835 prohibited the publication of lectures without the consent of the lecturers. See *Gresham College*, *Boyle's Lectures*, *Royal and London Institutions*, *Trials*, 1887, &c.

LEEDS (Yorkshire), the Saxon *Loidis*, once a Roman station, received a charter in 1627. See *Population*.

Leeds bridge built	1327
Shenfield's grammar school founded	1552
Coloured Cloth hall built	1758
Literary and Philosophical society established	1820
Enfranchised by the Reform act (2 members)	1832
Magnificent new town-hall opened by the queen, the mayor, Peter Fairbairn, knighted	7 Sept. 1858
Musical festivals begun	7-10 Sept. "
British Association met here	Sept. "
Great Reform meeting; Mr. Bright there	8 Oct. 1866
An additional M.P. given to Leeds by Reform act,	15 Aug. 1867
Exhibition of art treasures, opened by the prince of Wales, 19 May, closed	31 Oct. 1868

Roundhay-park inaugurated as a public park by prince Arthur, and new exchange founded.

Church congress met	19, 20 Sept. 1872
New bridge opened	8-11 Oct. "
Musical festival	9 July, 1873
Yorkshire college of science opened	14-17 Oct. 1874
new buildings opened by the prince of Wales	15 July, 1885
Yorkshire exhibition of arts and manufactures opened by the duke of Edinburgh	13 May, 1875
Theatre Royal burnt	28 May, "
New exchange opened	31 Aug. "
Yorkshire college for science formally opened by the duke of Devonshire	6 Oct. "
Great amphitheatre burnt; loss, about 30,000 <i>l.</i>	2 March, 1876
Musical festival	19-22 Sept. 1877
New municipal offices and public free library opened	17 April, 1884
Leeds returns five M.P.'s by act passed	25 June, 1885
Fine art gallery and museum cost 10,000 <i>l.</i> opened	3 Oct. 1883
Col. J. T. North presents Kirkstall Abbey and grounds to the corporation	Jan. 1889

LEEK, the Welsh emblem, in consequence of a command from Dewi or David, afterwards archbishop of St. David's, in 519. On the day that king Arthur won a great victory over the Saxons, Dewi is said to have ordered the soldiers to place a leek in their caps.

LEESBURG HEIGHTS, see *Ball's Bluff*.

LEEWARD ISLES, West Indies: Antigua, Barbuda, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Anguilla, Virgin Isles, and Dominica. An act for their federation passed 21 Aug. 1871. Governor-general of the British Isles, col. Stephen John Hill, 1863; sir B. C. C. Pine, 1869; sir H. Turner Irving, 1873; hon. Geo. Berkeley, 1874; sir J. H. Glover, Dec. 1881; sir Chas. Cameron Lees, 1883; Viscount Gormanston, Aug. 1885; sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, Dec. 1887; Mr. W. F. H. Smith, Nov. 1888.

LEGACIES. In 1780 receipts for legacies were subjected to a stamp duty, and in 1796 the legacy duty was imposed. The impost was increased several times subsequently, particularly in 1805, 1808, and 1845. In 1853 the legacy duty was extended to landed or real property. Further changes were made in 1881; see *Succession Duty Act*, and *Wills*. John Camden Neild, an eccentric miser, died 30 Aug. 1852, bequeathing about 250,000*l.* to the queen. Received for legacy and succession duties in year 1870-1, 2,963,372*l.*; 1875-6, 3,543,966*l.*; 1876-7, 3,675,802*l.*; 1880-1, 2,827,377*l.*; 1881-2, 2,814,145*l.*; 1887-8, 2,814,560*l.*

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' SOCIETY, for reforming abuses, &c., established Nov. 1873.

LEGATES (*legatus*). Roman ambassadors; and also governors of the provinces into which Augustus divided the empire, 27 B.C. Legates are also ambassadors from the pope. The legate's court in England, erected in 1516 by cardinal Wolsey, to prove wills, and for the trial of offences against the spiritual laws, was soon discontinued.

LEGATIONS were the twenty administrative divisions in the states of the church, governed by legates. They rebelled in 1859-60, and are now included in the kingdom of Italy; see *Rome*.

LEGHORN, *Livorno*, Tuscany, a mere village in the 15th century, owes its prosperity to the Medici family. It suffered dreadfully by an earthquake in 1741; and was entered by the French army, 27 July, 1796, but the British property had been removed. It was held by the French 1796-9

and retaken, 1800. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British and Italian forces in Dec. 1813. The Austrians took this city from the insurgents, 12, 13 May, 1849, and quelled a slight insurrection, July 6, 1857. In June, 1857, above 60 persons were killed at the theatre, through an alarm of fire; see *Tuscany*.

LEGION, *Legio*, a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, first formed by Romulus, when it consisted of 3000 foot and 300 horse, about 720 B.C. When Hannibal was in Italy, 216 B.C., the legion consisted of 5200 soldiers; and under Marius, in 83 B.C., it was 6200 soldiers besides 700 horse. There were ten, and sometimes as many as eighteen, legions kept at Rome. Augustus had a standing army of 45 legions, together with 25,000 horse and 37,000 light-armed troops, about 5 B.C.; and the peace establishment of Adrian was thirty of these formidable brigades. A legion was divided into ten cohorts, and every cohort into six centuries, with a vexillum, or standard, guarded by ten men. The peace of Britain was protected by three legions. See *Thundering Legion*.

LEGION OF HONOUR, a French order embracing the army, civil officers, and other individuals distinguished for services to the state; instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, when first consul, 19 May, 1802, to replace the old suppressed orders of knighthood, &c. The order was confirmed by Louis XVIII. in 1815, and its constitution modified in 1816 and 1851. The honour was conferred on many British subjects who distinguished themselves in the Russian war, 1854-6, and in the Paris exhibitions of 1855, 1867 and 1878. The palace and offices were burnt by the communalists, 23 May, 1871. The Legion comprised upwards of 54,000 members in 1887. The alleged traffic in decorations caused much excitement in the autumn of 1887. See *France*.

LEGITIMISTS, a term (since 1814) applied to those who support the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon family to the throne of France, whose representative, Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called comte de Chambord, born 29 Sept. 1820, died 24 Aug. 1883. They held a congress at Lucerne on 24-29 June, 1862, and agreed to continue a pacific policy. The party was active in Feb. 1871-5. Their efforts to recover power have proved ineffectual; see *France*.

LEGNAGO, a fortress on the Adige, N. Italy, one of the Quadrilateral. It was captured by the French in 1796; but reverted to the Austrians in 1815. It was surrendered to the Italians in Oct. 1866.

LEGNANO, Lombardy. Here the emperor Frederick Barbarossa was defeated by the Milanese and their allies, 29 May, 1176, and the treaty of Constance ensued in 1183.

LEICESTER (central England), a bishopric for a short time in the 8th century, returned two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Here Richard III. was buried, 25 Aug. 1485; and here cardinal Wolsey died, 29 Nov. 1530. During the civil war, Leicester was taken by Charles I. 31 May, and by Fairfax, 17 June, 1645. The stocking manufacture was introduced in 1680. New town-hall opened, 8 Aug. 1876. New Abbey park opened by the prince of Wales, 29 May, 1882.

Riot occasioned by a strike, quelled by the police, 11-12 Feb.; end of strike, 19 Feb. 1886
William Gray Lowe, merchant, found dead by a revolver shot in a Midland railway carriage here, 21 Aug. "
Great opposition to vaccination 1883-7; sanitary precautions strictly enforced, see *Vaccination* 1937

LEICESTER SQUARE, London. See *Globe*. The square, after remaining some time in a disreputable state, was renovated by Mr. Albert Grant, who bought up the enclosure, and presented it to the Metropolitan Board of Works, 2 July, 1874.

LEIGHLIN (W. Carlow), a see founded by St. Lasarian, about 628. Burchard, the Norwegian, the son of Garmond, founded or endowed the priory of St. Stephen of Leighlin. Bishop Doran, appointed in 1523, was murdered by his archdeacon, Maurice Cavenagh, who was hanged on the spot where the crime was committed. *Bealson*. In 1600 Leighlin was united to Ferns; the combined see united to Ossory in 1835; see *Ferns* and *Bishops*.

LEININGEN (or LINAGE), a principality partly in Bavaria, Baden, and Hesse, mediatised in 1806. The present prince Ernest, born 9 Nov. 1830, a captain in the British navy, is the son of prince Charles, the half-brother of queen Victoria. Feodore, dowager princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, the queen's half-sister, died 23 Sept. 1872, aged nearly 65. The first husband of the duchess of Kent, prince Emich of Leiningen, died 4 July, 1814.

LEINSTER, a kingdom in 1167, now one of the four provinces of Ireland. The abduction of Devorgilla, wife of O'Ruarc, a lord of Connaught, by Dermot king of Leinster in 1152, is asserted to have led to the landing of the English and the subsequent conquest. The province of Leinster gave the title of duke to Schomberg's son in 1690. The title became extinct in 1719, and was conferred on the family of Fitzgerald in 1766.

LEIPSIC (Saxony), an ancient city, famous for its university (founded 1409) and its fair (1458). At Breitenfeld, near here, Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the Imperialists, under Tilly, 7 Sept. 1631; and the Imperialists were again defeated here by the Swedes, under Torstensen, 23 Oct. 1642. Here took place, on 16, 18, 19 Oct. 1813, "the battle of the nations," between the French army and its allies, commanded by Napoleon (160,000), and the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian armies (240,000 strong). The French were beaten chiefly owing to 17 Saxon battalions, their allies, turning upon them in the heat of the engagement. 80,000 men perished on the field, of whom more than 40,000 were French, who also lost 65 pieces of artillery, and many standards. The victory was followed by the capture of Leipsic, of the rear guard of the French army, and of the king of Saxony and his family. The 50th anniversary was celebrated 18 Oct. 1863. The *Leipsic book fair* began 1545. The new Supreme Court for all Germany, opened here 1 Sept. 1879.

LEITH, the port of Edinburgh, was burnt by the earl of Hertford in 1544. It was fortified by the French partisans of queen Mary in 1560, and surrendered to the English. The "Agreement of Leith" between the superintendents and ministers was made, Jan. 1572. The docks were begun 1720.

LEITHA, a river dividing the Austrian territories; see *Austria*.

LEITH HILL, near Dorking, Surrey, said to have been a Roman station, and has a view of eleven counties, being about 1000 feet above the sea level. The lofty tower on its summit was erected in 1766 by Mr. Richard Hull the then owner of Leith Hill Place, he died 18 Jan. 1772 and was buried within the tower.

LELEGES, a Pelasgic tribe which inhabited Laconia about 1490 B.C., and after many contests merged into the Hellenes.

LE MANS, a French city, department of the Sarthe. Here the retreating French general Chanzy was overtaken and defeated by the Germans under prince Frederick Charles and the grand-duke of Mecklenburg, after some conflicts: 10, 11 Jan. 1871. Le Mans was entered 12 Jan. In six days' fighting about 22,000 French made prisoners.

LEMURES. The ancients supposed that the soul, after death, wandered over the world, and disturbed the peace of the living. The happy spirits were called *Lares familiares*, and the unhappy, *Lemures*. The Roman festival, *Lemuralia*, kept on 9, 11, 13 May, is said to have been instituted by Romulus about 747 B.C., to propitiate the spirit of the slaughtered Itemus.

LENNIE MUTINY. See *Mutinies*, 1875.

LENT (from the Saxon, *leneten*, spring). The forty days' fast observed in the Greek and Roman catholic and other churches from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-day, said to have been instituted by pope Telesphorus, 130. In early times Lent commenced on the Sunday, now called the first Sunday in Lent; and the four days beginning with Ash-Wednesday were added by pope Felix III., in 487, in order that the fasting days should amount to forty. Lent was first observed in England by command of Ercmbert, king of Kent, in 640 or 641. *Baker's Chron.* Flesh was prohibited during Lent; but Henry VIII. permitted the use of *white meats* by a proclamation in 1543, which continued in force until, by proclamation of James I., in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I., in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden; see *Ash-Wednesday*, *Quadragesima*.

LEON, KINGDOM OF, see under *Spain*.

LEONARDS' ACTS, LORD ST., 22 & 23 Viet. c. 35; 23 & 24 Viet. c. 38 (1859-60), relate to legal proceedings.

LEONINE CITY (*Città Leonina* or *Borgo*), formerly a suburb, now included in the city of Rome, was founded by Leo IV., pope 847-55, and named Leopolis. It comprehends the castle of St. Angelo, the hospital of San Spirito, the Vatican palace and gardens, and St. Peter's. Its possession was allotted to pope Pius IX. when the Italian royal troops entered Rome, 20 Sept. 1870. About 1500 inhabitants of the Leonine city voted for union with the kingdom of Italy, 2 Oct. 1870.

LEONINES, hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and the end, are said to have been first made by Leoninus, a canon, about the middle of the 12th century, or by pope Leo II. about 682.

LEOPOLD'S, PRINCE, ANNUITY ACT (passed 7 Aug. 1874), provided for him 15,000*l.* a year, from 7 April, 1874, when he came of age.

LEPANTO (near Corinth), Battle of, 7 Oct. 1571: when the combined fleets of Spain, Venice, Genoa, Malta, and Pius V., commanded by don John of Austria, defeated the whole maritime force of the Turks, and completely checked their progress.

LEPROSY, a skin disease described in *Leviticus* xiii. (B.C. 1490), which prevailed in ancient times throughout Asia. It has now almost disappeared from Europe. It chiefly affected the lower classes, yet occasionally proved fatal to the very highest personages. Robert Bruce of Scotland died of leprosy in 1329. A hospital for lepers was founded at Granada, by queen Isabella of Castile, about 1504,

and a large number of leper houses were founded in Britain. Dr. Edmondson met with a case in Edinburgh in 1809.

The great increase of leprosy in the Sandwich Islands compelled the government to isolate the lepers, and large numbers were transported to Molokai, where they endured much suffering, aggravated by social and moral disorder. Since 1873 Father Joseph Damien (de Venster), R. C. Belgian missionary, devoted his whole life most successfully to their general relief, and finally died of their disease, aged 49, 10 April, 1889. Other missionaries, male and female, are continuing his labours. The *Father Damien Memorial Fund*, under the auspices of the Prince of Wales, was founded about 18 June, 1889; and on 29 June it was determined to set up a memorial statue of Father Damien at Kalawao, and to establish a fund for the medical treatment of the disease in the United Kingdom, and for the promotion of the study of it at home and abroad.

LERIDA, the ancient Ilerda, E. Spain, founded by the Carthaginians. Near it Julius Cæsar defeated Pompey's lieutenants, 49 B.C. It was made the residence of the kings of Aragon, 1149. It was captured by Philip V. by the French under the duke of Orleans, 13 Oct. 1707, and by Suchet, 13 May, 1810.

LESSONS, see *Common Prayer*.

LETTERS, see *Alphabet*, *Anonymous*, *Belles Lettres*, *Copying Machine*, *Epistles*, *Literature*, *Marque*, and *Privateers*.

LETTRES DE CACHET, sealed letters issued by the kings of France since about 1670, by virtue of which those persons against whom they were directed were thrown into prison or exiled. The National Assembly decreed their abolition, 1 Nov. 1789.

LETTUCE, introduced into England from Flanders about 1520. It is said that when queen Catherine wished for a salad, she had to send to Holland or Flanders for lettuce.

LEUCTRA, in Boeotia, N. Greece, where the Thebans under Epaminondas defeated the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, 8 July, 371 B.C. 4000 Spartans, with their king, were slain. The Spartans gradually lost their preponderance in Greece.

LEUDES, from the German, *Leute*, people. Native feudal vassals, faithful to the German and French sovereigns in the 6th and 7th centuries.

LEUTHEN (S. Prussia); see *Lissa*.

LEVANT (the East), a term applied to Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, &c. Levant companies, in London, were established in 1581, 1593, and 1605.

LEVELLERS, a fanatical party in Germany, headed by Muncer and Storck in the 16th century, who taught that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, Muncer commanded the sovereign princes of Germany and the magistrates of cities to resign their authority; and on his march his followers ravaged the country. The landgrave of Hesse at length defeated him at Frankenhäusen, 15 May, 1525; 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in the battle, and the rest fled; their leader was taken and beheaded at Mulhausen. The English "Levellers," powerful in parliament in 1647, were put down by Cromwell in 1649, and their leader Lilburn imprisoned. At the period of the French revolution some Levellers appeared in England. A "Loyal Association" was formed against them by John Reeves, Nov. 1792.

LEVELS. The great Level of the Fens is a low-lying district of about 2000 square miles, in Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, said to have been overflowed by the sea during an earthquake, 368. It was long afterwards an inland sea in winter, and a noxious swamp in

summer, and was gradually drained—by the Romans, the Saxons, and especially by the monks during the reigns of the Plantagenet kings. One of the first works on a large scale was carried out by Morton, bishop of Ely, in the reign of Henry VII. A general drainage act was passed by the advice of lord Burghley, in 1601, but little work was done till the reign of James I., who, in 1621, invited over the great Dutch engineer, Cornelius Vermuyden, to assist in the general drainage of the country. After completing several great works, Vermuyden agreed (in 1629) to drain the "Great Level." He was at first prevented from proceeding with his undertaking through a popular outcry against foreigners; but eventually, aided by Francis, earl of Bedford, in spite of the great opposition of the people, for whose benefit he was labouring, he declared his great work complete in 1652. He also reclaimed much valuable land at Axholme, in Lincolnshire, 1626-30, and many Dutch and French protestants settled here about 1634; and a few of their descendants still remain.—There are the Middle, Bedford, South, and North Levels.

The drainage of the Great Level employed the talents of Rennie (about 1807), and of Telford (1822), and of other eminent engineers.

The Middle Level commission cut through certain barrier banks, and replaced them by other works 1844
These were reported unsound in March, and the outfall sluice at St. Germain's, near King's Lynn, gave way 4 May, 1862

High tides ensuing, about 6000 acres of fertile land were inundated, causing a loss of about 25,000*l*. After unwearied, and for a while, unsuccessful efforts, a new coffer dam was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Hawkshaw, which was reported sound July, "

Another inundation, begun through the bursting of a marshland sluice, near Lynn, was checked 4 Oct. "

New outfall sluice opened 26 Nov. 1877

LEVERIAN MUSEUM, formed by sir Ashton Lever, exhibited to the public at Leicester-house, London; it was offered to the public, in 1785, by the chance of a guinea lottery, and won by Mr. Parkinson, in 1785, who sold it by auction, in lots, May-July, 1806.

LEVIATHAN, see *Steam Navigation*.

LEWES (Sussex), where Henry III., king of England, was defeated by Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the barons, 14 May, 1264. *Blaauw*. The king, his brother Richard, king of the Romans, and his son Edward, afterwards Edward I., were taken prisoners. One division of Montfort's army, a body of Londoners, gave way to the furious attack of prince Edward, who, pursuing the fugitives too far, caused the battle to be lost; see *Evesham*.

LEXICON, see *Dictionaries*.

LEXINGTON (Massachusetts), Battle of, at the beginning of the war of independence. The British obtained the advantage, and destroyed the stores of the revolted colonists, but lost in the battle 273 men, killed and wounded, 19 April, 1775. The hostilities thus commenced continued to 1783.—**LEXINGTON**, a town in Missouri, U.S., fortified by the Federals, was attacked by the confederate general Price, on 20 Aug., and after a gallant resistance by colonel Mulligan, surrendered on 21 Sept. 1861.

LEYDEN (Holland), *Lugdunum Batavorum*, important in the 13th century. Between 31 Oct. 1573, and 3 Oct. 1574, when it was relieved, it endured two sieges by the armies of Spain, during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In commemoration the university was founded, 1575. In 1699 two-thirds of the population perished by a

fever, which, it was said, was aggravated by its improper treatment by professor De la Boe. The university was almost destroyed by a vessel laden with 10,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder blowing up, and demolishing a large part of the town, and killing numbers of people, 12 Jan. 1807. The *Leyden* jar was invented about 1745, by Kleist, Muschenbroek, and others; see *Electricity*.

The third centenary of the foundation of the university celebrated joyfully 8 Feb. 1875

LIBEL. By the Roman laws of the Twelve Tables, libels which affected the reputation of another were made capital offences. In the British law, whatever renders a man ridiculous, or lowers a man in the opinion and esteem of the world, is deemed a libel. "The greater the truth the greater the libel," the well known law maxim of a high authority, is now disputed; see *Trials*, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1803, 1808 et seq., 1863, 1882; and (note) *Patents and Times*.

Dispersing slanderous libels made felony 1545

Wm. Prynne, a puritan lawyer, fined 500*l*., placed in the pillory, where his ears were cut off, and imprisoned, for writing "Histriomastix," a condemnation of stage plays; which was considered to be a libel on the queen, who favoured them, 1633; he was tried and further punished for his satirical writings in 1637

Fox's libel bill, which enlarged the discretionary power of juries in cases of libel, thrown out by the lords in 1791; passed in 1792

Blasphemous and seditious libels, on the second offence, made punishable with transportation 1819

An action for libel was brought in the court of King's Bench by a bookseller named Stockdale, against Messrs. Hansard, the printers to the house of commons; this action related to an opinion expressed in a parliamentary report of a book published by Stockdale, 7 Nov. 1836. Lord Denman, in giving judgment, said he was not aware that the authority of the house of commons could justify the publication of a libel—an opinion which led to some proceedings on the part of the house, and to other actions by Stockdale 1837-39

Verdicts were given in his favour, and in Nov. 1839, the sheriffs took possession of Hansard's premises. This caused much excitement in parliament, and they were ordered to appear at the bar of the house of commons, and were formally committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, 21 Jan., but immediately discharged: the conflict was maintained by the law officers and the commons till May, 1840

A law was passed giving summary protection to persons employed by parliament in the publication of its reports and papers 14 April, "

The severity of the law in respect to newspapers relaxed by lord Campbell's act, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96. 1843

A bill relieving newspapers from actions for libel in reporting speeches at lawful public meetings, read third time in the commons, Aug. 1867, but dropped; read and time 1 April; and withdrawn, 1 July, 1868

Newspaper Libel Act passed 27 Aug. 1881

New Libel Law passed 24 Dec. 1883

Wason v. Walter ("Times"); parliamentary reports and fair comments, declared no libel 25 Nov. 1868

LIBERALS, a name given to the more advanced Whigs and reformers since 1828. The party held office under Earl Grey, Viscount Melbourne, Earl Russell, Viscount Palmerston, and Mr. W. E. Gladstone. See *Administrations*.

The *Liberal*, a paper begun by Byron, Shelley and Leigh Hunt, 4 numbers only published 1822

New city liberal club; earl Granville, president; organised May, 1874

New liberal club for west end, founded June, "

A new liberal cry proposed "Free church, schools, and land" (Mr. Chamberlain) autumn, "

Mr. Gladstone resigned the leadership of the party in the commons, 13 Jan.; his successor, the marquis of Hartington 13 Jan. 1875

Associations composed of elected delegates to organise liberal voters, have been formed in Birmingham, Southwark, Bradford, and other boroughs . . . 1876 *et seq.*

Mr. W. E. Forster refused to submit to the dictation of the committee of the Bradford association in respect to his voting . . . Aug. 1878
See *Canvus*.

National Liberal Federation; constituted at Birmingham, 31 May, 1877; first annual meeting (at Leeds), 22 Jan. 1879. At the meeting at Nottingham, 18 Oct. 1887, Mr. Gladstone severely condemned the government Irish policy and action; also at Birmingham . . . 5 Nov. 1888

Great liberal conference at Leeds . . . 17 Oct. 1883

National liberal club, Westminster, founded Nov. 1882; inaugural banquet, 2 May, 1883; foundation of house at Whitehall laid by Mr. Gladstone, . . . 4 Nov. 1884

The liberal majority in 1885, 82 (exclusive of 86. Parnellites)

Many secessions (lord Hartington, lord Selborne, earl Derby, Mr. John Bright, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Chamberlain, sir John Lubbock, sir H. James, and others) against Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy (termed unionist or dissident liberals) Jan.-May; at a conference they resolve to support the Salisbury government . . . 7 Dec. 1886

Inaugural meeting of the London Liberal and Radical Union . . . 11 Jan. 1887

"Round Table" conference at sir Wm. Harcourt's, for re-union of unionists and Gladstonians; reported unsuccessful . . . 13 Jan. *et seq.* "

The *Liberal Unionist*, a new review published . . . 30 March, "

Lord Hartington and a great many liberal unionists retire from the National Liberal Club . . . Dec. 1888

The National Radical Union becomes the National Liberal (see *Radical*) . . . 24 April, 1889

The Women's Liberal Confederation (Gladstonian) consists of 33,500 members . . . May, "

LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE PATRONAGE AND CONTROL. Society for, was established by eminent political dissenters, May, 1844. 13th triennial conference opened, 1 May, 1883. Very active in electioneering, 1884-6. The society disclaimed the "radical programme" . . . 19 Nov. 1885

LIBERIA, the republic of freed and indigenous negroes on the coast of Upper Guinea, West Africa, was founded in 1822 by the American Colonisation Society, which was established by Henry Clay in 1816: capital, Monrovia. The independence of Liberia was proclaimed, 24 Aug. 1847; recognised by Europe in 1848, by America, in 1861. It is stated to be flourishing. The president visited the International Exhibition of London in 1862. Presidents: Daniel B. Warner, elected 1864; James Spriggs Payne installed 6 Jan. 1868; E. J. Roy, president, Jan. 1870, was deposed, Oct. 1871; escaped from prison; drowned, Feb. 1872. J. J. Roberts, the first president, re-elected Jan. 1872 and 1874; died 25 Feb.; J. Spriggs Payne, elected 3 June, 1876; A. W. Gardner, 1878; A. J. Russell, 1883; H. R. W. Johnson, 7 Jan. 1884. Population, 1,068,000 in 1886.

War with the aborigines at Cape Palmas; fighting, 17 Sept. Liberia successful . . . Oct. 1875
Peace concluded . . . March, 1876
Kingdom of Medina (*which see*) annexed; announced . . . Feb. 1880

LIBERTINES (signifying freedmen and their sons), was a sect headed by Quintin and Corin, about 1525, who held monstrous opinions.

LIBERTY, see *Press and Trees*. A colossal statue of Liberty, 150 feet high by M. Bartholdi, French sculptor, presented to the United States of N. America, was set up at New York Harbour and was publicly dedicated 28 Oct. 1886.

LIBERTY AND PROPERTY DEFENCE LEAGUE, formed by lords Elcho (since earl of Wemyss), Bramwell, and others, to obviate the effects of legislation since 1871. First meeting 5 July; first general meeting 29 Nov. 1882. The league has many affiliated societies. At the general meeting on 1 July, 1886, M. Leon Say was president.

LIBRARIES.* Accadian or Chaldean libraries are said to have been formed 1700 B.C. The remains of those formed by Assyrian monarchs (744 *et seq.*) at Nineveh, &c., consisting of tablets of baked clay, were discovered by Botta, Layard, and others, 1843 *et seq.*; see *Nineveh*. Diodorus Siculus describes a library in the tomb of Osymandyas, king of Egypt. A public library was founded at Athens by Pisistratus, about 540 B.C. Another was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284 B.C. It was partially destroyed when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria 47 B.C. 400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe. *Blair*.

The first *private* library was Aristotle's. *Strabo*. B.C. 334

The first library at Rome brought from Macedonia . . . 167

According to Plutarch, the library at Pergamos contained 200,000 books. It came into the possession of the Romans at the death of Attalus III., who bequeathed his kingdom to the Roman people . . . 133

The library of Appelleon, sent to Rome from Athens, by Sylla . . . 86

Library founded at Constantinople by Constantine, A.D. . . about 355

An Alexandrian library, said to have been burnt by the caliph Omer I. . . 640

Library at St. Mark's, Venice, begun, by gifts from Petrarck, 1352; enlarged by cardinal Bessarion . . . 1468

Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, collected a library of nearly 500,000 volumes at Buda; died . . . 1490

The first public library in Italy founded at Florence by Niccolò Niccoli, one of the great restorers of learning. At his death he left his library to the public, 1436. Cosimo de' Medici enriched it with the invaluable Greek and Hebrew MSS. . . about 1560

The Vatican Library at Rome, founded by pope Nicholas V. in 1447, and improved by Sixtus V., (contained about 150,000 volumes and 40,000 MSS., 1868). . . 1588

Imperial Library of Vienna, founded by Frederick III. in 1440, and by Maximilian I. . . 1509

Royal Library of Paris, founded by John 1350, enlarged by Charles V. 1364; said to contain 815,000 volumes and 84,000 MSS. in 1860; 1,700,000 vols. in 1876. A new reading-room has been built.

Royal Libraries founded at Copenhagen by Christian III. about 1533; at Stockholm, by Gustavus Vasa, about 1540; at Munich, by Albert III. . . about 1550

Escurial at Madrid, commenced with the foundation of the palace, by Philip II. . . 1557

Harvard University Library (see *Harvard*), Massachusetts, U.S., founded 1632, endowed . . . 1638

Imperial Library at St. Petersburg (principally the spoils of Poland), founded . . . 1714

Astor Free Public Library, New York, founded by John Jacob Astor, by gift of 80,000l. . . 1839

LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Riuchard de Bury, chancellor and high treasurer of England, purchased thirty or forty volumes of the abbot of St. Alban's for fifty pounds' weight of silver . . . 1341

University Library, St. Andrews, founded . . . 1411

Glasgow University Library, founded about . . . 1473

Lambeth palace Library founded by abp. Bancroft, about 1610

Sion College Library, founded . . . 1630

Royal Society Library, founded . . . 1667

Harleian Library (*which see*) begun . . . 1705

University Library, Cambridge, founded 1475; Geo. I. gave 6000 guineas to purchase Dr. Moore's collection . . . 1715

* A Conference of British and foreign librarians met at the London Institution, 2 Oct. 1877. It founded the Library Association of the United Kingdom.

Bodleian Library at Oxford, founded 1598; opened 8 Nov. 1602. See *Bodleian*.

Cottonian Library, founded by Sir Robert Cotton about 1588; appropriated to the public, 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British Museum (*which see*).

Dr. Daniel Williams's Public Library. He died, 1716; bequeathed his library and money for a building, which was opened at 49, Redcross-street, City, in 1729; it was successively removed to Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, 1864, and to Grafton-street East, and opened Sept. 1873.

Radcliffe Library at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, 1714; opened 1749.

The Libraries of the Royal Institution (founded 1803), the London Institution (1805), and the Royal College of Surgeons (1786), have *classified catalogues*.

Library of the University of Dublin (1601), and the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh (1680), are extensive and valuable.

Library of East India Company, founded 1800.

Royal Libraries in England: that of Edward IV., mentioned 1480, increased in the reigns of Edw. VI. and James I.; much enlarged by Richard Bentley, while librarian, 1694-1735; added to the British Museum by Geo. II., 1759; rich library of Geo. III., presented to the nation, 1823; deposited in the British Museum 1829.

In 1609 the Stationers' Company agreed to give a copy of every book published, to the Bodleian Library, Oxford. By 14 Charles II. c. 33 (1662), three copies were required to be given to certain public libraries; by 8 Anne, c. 19 (1709), the number was increased to nine; by 41 Geo. III. c. 107, to eleven; which number was reduced to five by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 110 (1835); the British Museum, the Bodleian, Oxford, the Public Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Dublin.

FREE LIBRARIES successfully established, since 1850, at Manchester, Liverpool, Salford, &c. Many others formed under acts passed in 1845, 1850 & 1856.

On 5 Nov. 1855, a proposal to establish a Free Library in the city of London was negatived, and in 1857 that in Marylebone was closed for want of support.

The new city library, Guildhall (free) was opened 5 Nov. 1872.

Metropolitan Free Library Association formed, 4 April, 1879.

The great library collected by Charles Spencer, 3rd earl of Sunderland, the property of the duke of Marlborough, partly sold by auction (under the Blenheim Settled Estates Act of 1880) 1-12 Dec. 1881.

Library of sir Francis Drake and family sold, Mar. 1883.

United Hamilton and Beckford libraries sold for 86,444*l.* 1883-4.

The Syston Park library (sir John Hayford Thorold) including a Mazarin bible, early printed classics, &c., sold for about 28,000*l.* 12-20 Dec. 1884.

The library of Michael Wodhull, collected in the last century, realized by 10 days' sale 11,973*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* 21 Jan. 1886.

133 free libraries established up to 21 Jan. 1887.

Lord Aylesford's library sold for 10,754*l.*; nine days' sale 20 March, 1888.

See *Circulating Library*.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, founded at a conference of librarians at the London Institution, 2 Oct. 1877. It held a meeting at Oxford, 1-3 Oct. 1878; at Manchester, 23 Sept. 1879; Edinburgh, 5 Oct. 1880; London, 1881; Cambridge, 5 Sept. 1882; Liverpool, 11 Sept. 1883; Dublin, 30 Sept. 1884; Plymouth, 15 Sept. 1885; London, 28 Sept. 1886; Birmingham, 20 Sept. 1887; Glasgow, 4 Sept. 1888; the next to be in London, Sept. 1889.

LIBRO D'ORO (Book of Gold). The title of an ancient register of 24 ruling Venetian families before 813; and also of another book, dated 1506, recording the genealogies of the noble houses who ruled Venice till the fall of the republic in 1797.

LIBYA (Africa), was conquered by the Persians, 524 B.C., and by Ptolemy Soter, 320.

LICENCES. This mode of levying money was introduced by Richard I. about 1190; but was then confined to such of the nobility as desired to enter the lists at tournaments.

Games and gaming-houses licensed in London 1620.
Licence system for excisable articles enforced in various reigns, from the 12th Charles II. 1660.

Lottery office-keepers to take out licences, and pay 5*ol.* for each. This reduced the number from 400 to 51 Aug. 1778.

General licensing act, 9 Geo. IV. c. 61 1828.

Licences for public-houses granted in 1551, and for refreshment-houses, with wine licences 1860.

The licensing system was applied to India as a kind of income-tax, 1859; ceased in 1861.

Licences for the sale of tea, coffee, chocolate, and pepper were abolished and other licences modified by acts passed in 1869-70.

Licensing Reform Agitation 1870-71.

Acts for licensing plays and playhouses by the lord chamberlain, were passed in 1736 (10 Geo. II. c. 28); and in 1843 (6 & 7 Vict. c. 68); and for music and dancing in public-houses, in 1752 (25 Geo. II. c. 36).

New licensing act, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors; very much opposed; passed and came into operation 10 Aug. 1872.

Another licensing act passed 30 July, 1874.

Licences issued: 1877, 21,729; 1881, 29,085.

See *Press*.

LICHFIELD (Staffordshire). The see of Mercia (at Lichfield) was founded about 656; removed to Chester, 1075; to Coventry, 1102. In 1121 Robert Peche was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. By an order in council, Jan. 1837, the archdeaconry of Coventry was added to the see of Worcester, and Dr. Samuel Butler became bishop of Lichfield. This see has given three saints to the Romish church; and to the British nation one lord chancellor and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 559*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Present income, 4200*l.*

Lichfield cathedral was first built about 656; the present structure was founded by Roger de Clinton, the 37th bishop, in 1148. Walter de Langton (bishop in 1296), built the chapel of St. Mary, now taken into the choir, and under bishop Heyworth (1420) the cathedral was perfected. The building was despoiled at the Reformation, and was scandalously injured in the parliamentary war (when its monuments, its fine sculptures, and beautifully painted windows, were demolished). It was repaired at the restoration, 1660; in 1788; and by Gilbert G. Scott, 1860-63 and 1884. In Lichfield castle, king Richard II. kept his Christmas festival, 1397, when 200 tons of wine and 2000 oxen were consumed. A charter was granted to Lichfield, constituting it a city, by Edward VI., 1549. It was absorbed into the county in 1885.

BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

1781. James, earl of Cornwallis, died 1824.

1824. Hon. Henry Ryder, died 31 March, 1836.

BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD.

1836. Samuel Butler, died 4 Dec. 1839.

1839. James Bowstead, died 11 Oct. 1843.

1843. John Lonsdale, died 19 Oct. 1867.

1867. Geo. Aug. Selwyn, late bishop of New Zealand, died 11 April, 1878.

1878. William Dalrymple MacLagan, consecrated 24 June.

LICHFIELD HOUSE COMPACT, said to have been made between the Whig government and Daniel O'Connell in 1835 at Lichfield-house, 13, St. James's-square.

LICINIAN LAWS. In 375 B.C., C. Licinius Stolo and L. Sextius, tribunes of the people, promulgated various rogations or laws to weaken the power of the patricians and benefit the plebeians:

one was to relieve the plebeians from their debts; another enacted that no person should possess more than 500 jugera of the public land, or more than 100 head of large cattle, or 500 of small, in the Roman states; and the third, that one of the consuls should be a plebeian. After much opposition these were carried, and L. Sextius became the first plebeian consul, 365. Another law, 56 B.C., of this name, imposed a severe penalty on party clubs, or societies assembled for election purposes; and another, about 103 B.C. (brought forward by P. Licinius Crassus), limited the expenses of the table.

LICK OBSERVATORY, see under *Observatory*.

LIEBENAU (Bohemia). Here was fought the first action of the seven weeks' war, 26 June, 1866; when the Austrians were compelled to retreat by the Prussians under general Von Horn.

LIECHTENSTEIN, a principality, S. Germany. Population, in 1880, 9124. Constitutional charter, 26 Sept. 1862. Prince John II., born 5 Oct. 1840, succeeded his father Alois-Joseph, 12 Nov. 1858.

LIEGE (Belgium), a bishopric, under the German empire, from the 8th century till 1795. Liege frequently revolted against its prince-bishops. After a severe contest, the citizens were beaten at Brusthem, 28 Oct. 1467, and Liege taken by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who treated them with great severity. In 1482 Liege fell into the power of De la Marek, the Boar of Ardennes, who killed the bishop, Louis of Bourbon, and was himself defeated and killed. Liege was taken by the duke of Marlborough, 23 Oct. 1702; and by the French and others, at various times, up to 1796, when it was annexed to France. It was incorporated with the Netherlands in 1814, and with Belgium in 1830. Iron-works were established at Liege in the 16th century, and have been greatly enlarged by the Cockerills in the 19th, see *Seraing*. An international volunteer shooting contest held here, Sept. 1869. The Iron and Steel Institute met here 18 Aug. 1873.

LIEGNITZ, see *Pfaffendorf*.

LIEUTENANTS, LORD, for counties, were instituted in England, 3 Edw. VI., 1549, and in Ireland in 1831. Their military jurisdiction abolished by Army Regulation Act, 1871. For the lords lieutenant of Ireland, see *Ireland*.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES ACT, passed 9 Aug. 1870, requires the companies to publish annual returns of receipts, expenditure, &c.

LIFE-BOAT, &c., see *Wrecks*.

Patent granted to Mr. Lionel Lukin for a life-boat. 1785
A reward, offered by a committee in South Shields for a life-boat, 1788, obtained by Mr. Henry Greathead, of that town (he received 1200*l.* from parliament), 1789; it first put to sea . . . 30 Jan. 1790
31 life-boats built, and 300 lives saved up to . . . 1804
The duke of Northumberland offered a reward of 105*l.* for a life-boat fulfilling certain conditions, 1850; obtained by Mr. James Beeching, of Yarmouth . . . 1851

The tubular life-boat of Mr. H. Richardson, the *Challenger*, patented in Jan.; a cruise was made by him from Liverpool to London in it . . . 1852

The *National Life-boat Institution*, founded in 1824; its journal first published, 1852. In 1856 its funds* were enlarged by a bequest of 10,000*l.* from Hamilton Fitzgerald, esq., and of 39,000*l.* from Mr. Wm. Birks Rhodes, "the Hounslow miser," in 1878.

185 life-boats in the United Kingdom, 1865; 284, 1884; 293, 1888.

Lives saved by the Institution's life-boats, &c., 1824-88, inclusive, 34,043:—

1824 . . . 124	1876 . . . 600	1883 . . . 955
1834 . . . 214	1877 . . . 1048	1884 . . . 792
1844 . . . 193	1878 . . . 616	1885 . . . 555
1854 . . . 355	1879 . . . 855	1886 . . . 761
1864 . . . 698	1880 . . . 697	1887 . . . 572
1874 . . . 743	1881 . . . 1121	1888 . . . 617
1875 . . . 921	1882 . . . 884	

Hans Busk Life-ship Institute founded . . . Oct. 1869
The *American Life-raft*, composed of cylinders lashed together, sailed from New York, 4 June, 1867, navigated by three men, capt John Mikes and Messrs. Miller and Mullane, and arrived at Southampton, 25 July following.

LIFE-PRESERVER, the apparatus of capt. Manby (brought into use in Feb. 1868), effects a communication with the distressed vessel by a rope, thrown by a shot from a mortar, with a line attached to it. For the night, a night-ball is provided with a hollow case of thick pasteboard, and a fuse and quick match, and charged with fifty balls, and a sufficiency of powder to inflame them. The fuse is so graduated that the shell shall explode at the height of 300 yards. The balls spread a brilliant light for nearly a minute, and give a clear view of every surrounding object. In 20 years, 58 vessels and 410 of their crews and passengers had been saved. Capt. Manby died 18 Nov. 1854, aged 89. Rockets are now used, see *Rockets*.

The **BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS**, in consequence of many being lost when boats were lowered from the *Amazon* in 1852, invented by Mr. Charles Clifford, of London, in 1856, has been much improved of, and has been generally adopted in the royal navy.

Capt. Kynaston's hooks were approved by admiral sir Baldwin Walker in 1862, and by a committee on the subject in 1872.

Exhibition of life-boats, life-rafts, &c., at the London Tavern opened 15 April, 1873.

Hicks' Life-raft, reported good on trial in East India docks . . . 1 Oct. 1874

Capt. Boyton's *Life preserving dress* (of india-rubber) with means for signalling at sea, tried by him on the Thames successfully, 23 Jan. and 6 March, at Cowes, before the queen, while in the water he fired rockets, caught fish, &c., 5 April; nearly crossed the channel from Dover (quadded two miles an hour); stopped by the French pilot . . . A pril, 1875

Captain Boyton crossed the Channel from Grimsby to the South Foreland in 23½ hours . . . 28-29 May, "

Christie's Life-saving raft tried on the Thames, could not be sunk . . . 17 March, "

Edmund Thompson's Life-raft, partially successful off Poplar . . . 22 April, "

Boyton race on the Thames by six young men, three prizes awarded by the duchess of Teck . . . 10 Aug. "

Rev. E. L. Berthon's Collapsible Life-boat taken out by the *Essequibo*, and proved to be successful Sept. 1882

Much assistance rendered by life-boats during a severe gale . . . 14-16 Oct. and 8, 9 Dec. 1886

The *Mexico* wrecked near Southport; the Lytham lifeboat saves 12 lives; the Southport and St. Anne's lifeboats capsized without righting themselves; 27 of the crews perish . . . 9 Dec. "

Adequate subscriptions for their wives and families and nucleus of a permanent fund formed Dec. "

LIFE GUARDS, see *Guards*.

LIFE INSURANCE, see *Insurance*.

LIFE-PEERAGES. A bill for creating them was read a second time in the lords, 27 April, 1860, but afterwards rejected. Two peers for life created to act as appeal judges, 5 Oct. 1876. See *Lords*.

LIFE, PRESERVATION OF. An international exhibition of objects relating to public health and safety, was opened by the king of Belgium at Brussels, 26 June; a congress met, 27 Sept. 1876.

* Gold medal given to vice-admiral Ward, chief inspector of life-boats for 32 years, Aug. 1883.

LIFE-SHIPS. To promote the construction and use of these the Hans Busk Life-Ship Institute was founded, Oct. 1869. The life-ship, *Peronelle*, was launched at Southampton, 25 Aug. 1873.

LIGHT. The law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about 1624. The motion and velocity of light discovered by Reaumur, and after him by Cassini, and calculated by K  mer (1676) and Bradley (1720). Its velocity ascertained to be about 190,000,000 of miles in sixteen minutes, or nearly 200,000 miles in a second, which is a million of times swifter than the velocity of a cannon ball, about 1667. The light of the sun takes eight minutes and eight seconds for its transmission through space to the earth. See *Emission Theory*. The undulatory theory of light, its polarisation, and its chemical action, have all been made known in the present century by Dr. Thos. Young, Fresnel, Malus, Arago, Biot, Brewster, Wheatstone, Ritter, Niepce, Daguerre, Talbot, Stokes, Tyndall, Rayleigh, Dewar, Crookes, &c.; see *Optics, Photography, Calorescence, Fluorescence*.

Velocity of Light. Direct determination by the toothed-wheel method by Fizeau agreed with the astronomical result 1849
Foucault, with the revolving mirror, gave 298,000 kilometres in a second of mean time 1865
Cornu's improved tooth-wheel apparatus gave 300,400 kilometres in a second of mean time 1874
Professor Simon Newcomb, of Washington, with his "phototachometer" (completed in May, 1880) gave 299,860 kilometres in a second of mean time, 1886
Mr. Wm. Crookes, F.R.S., considered that he had demonstrated the mechanical action of light by experiments with delicate balances in the highest procurable vacuum, and calculated the force of the sun's rays upon the earth to be 2.3 tons to the square mile, 1873-6. His apparatus was termed *Radiometer* (*which see*). After much investigation, Mr. Crookes admitted that the action was not due to radiation, but to difference of heat-absorption and the reaction of residual air.

Mr. Crookes at the Royal Society announces experiments respecting an ultra-gaseous state of matter, supporting the emission theory 5 Dec. 1878
Dr. C. Wm. Siemens reported to the Royal Society that the electric light acts on vegetation like solar light 4 Dec. 1880

LIGHTHOUSE, called *Pharos* (now *phare*, French; *far  *, Italian), from one erected at Pharos, near Alexandria, Egypt, 550 feet high, said to have been visible forty-two miles, about 285 B.C. There was one at Messina, at Rhodes, &c. The light was obtained by fires. A coal-fire light was exhibited at Tynemouth castle, Northumberland, about 1638. The first true lighthouse erected in England was the Eddystone lighthouse (*which see*) in 1758-60. Lights were exhibited in various places by the corporation of the Trinity-house early in the 16th century. 2814 lighthouses in the world (1867).

BRITISH LIGHTHOUSES.

The lighthouse (40 years old, height 80 feet, weight 300 tons) on the pier at Sunderland, Durham, was moved forward 500 feet without stopping the illumination, under the superintendence of Mr. John Murray, October, 1841.

The Commissioners on Lights, &c. (1861), report 171 shorelights in England, 113 in Scotland, and 73 in Ireland (total, 357); and 47 floating-lights.

6 lighthouses building, April, 1867.

The French have 224 lighthouses on shore.

The source of light in our lighthouses is principally oil; but in harbour lights gas has been successfully used. Glass reflectors were used in 1780, and copper ones in 1807. A common coal-fire light was discontinued at St. Bees so recently as 1822. Fresnel's Dioptric system (*which see*), devised about 1810, was adopted for the first time in England by Messrs. Wilkins, at the direction of the corporation of the Trinity-house, 1 July, 1836.

The most brilliant artificial light ever produced—derived from magneto-electricity by a machine devised by professor Holmes—was first employed at the South Foreland lighthouse, near Dover, on 8 Dec. 1838; and at Dungeness (or Dungeness) in 1862. Mr. Holmes' arrangement, and a similar one constructed by M. Seru, were shown at the International exhibition, London, in 1862.

Mr. H. Wilde's apparatus for producing a most powerful magneto-electric light, on trial in northern lighthouses, Oct. 1866.

Line-light (*which see*) employed at the S. Foreland lighthouse in 1861.

Gas light tried successfully at Howth Bailey lighthouse, Dublin Bay, July, 1869.

Mr. Wigham's triforium light: glass belt round the gas-light, prisms below the belt, and prisms forming a cupola: tried near Dublin; approved by Dr. Tyndall, July, 1873.

C. Wm. Siemens' magneto-electric light used at the Lizards, 29 March, 1878.

The cost of erecting the three great British lighthouses—viz., the Skerry-Vore (west coast), 158 feet high, 83,126*l.*; the Bishop Rock, Scilly Isles, 145 feet high, 36,559*l.*; and the Bell Rock, Scotland, 117 feet high, 61,331*l.*

Return to inquiries respecting officials, their duties, salaries, &c. issued early in Dec. 1883.

Important experiments at South Foreland on electricity, gas, and oil as illuminants, June, 1884. Report adopted by Trinity House: electric light brightest, but most expensive; gas and oil nearly equal; oil recommended for practical purposes; electricity for special use on headlands, &c., about 25 Aug. 1885.

LIGHTING UP (Towns, &c.), see *London*, 1684, 1694; *Gas and Electric Light*.

LIGHTNING-CONDUCTORS were first set up for the protection of buildings by Franklin shortly after 1752, when he brought down electricity from a thunder-cloud. Richmann, of St. Petersburg, was killed while repeating these experiments, Aug. 1752. The first conductor in England was set up at Payne's Hill, by Dr. Watson. In 1766 one was placed on the tower of St. Mark, at Venice, which has since escaped injury, although frequently injured by lightning previously. A powder magazine at Glogau, in Silesia, was saved by a conductor in 1782; and, from the want of one, a quantity of gunpowder was ignited at Brescia in 1767, and above 3000 persons perished. In 1762, Dr. Watson recommended conductors to be used in the navy; and they were employed for a short time, but soon fell into disuse from want of skill and attention. Mr. (afterwards sir William) Snow Harris devoted his attention to the subject from 1820 to 1854, and published a work, in 1843, detailing his experiments. In 1830, above thirty ships were fitted up with his conductors, and in 1842 his plans were adopted, and his conductors are now manufactured in the royal dockyards. In 1854 parliament granted him 5000*l.*

LIGNY (near Fleurus, Belgium), where Napoleon defeated the Prussian army under Blucher, 16 June, 1815; see *Waterloo*.

LIGUORIANS, or **REDEMPTORISTS**, a Roman catholic order, established in 1732 by Alfonso de Liguori, and approved by pope Benedict XIV. in 1749.

LIGURIANS, a Celtic tribe, N. Italy, invaded the Roman territory, and were defeated 238 B.C. They were not subjugated till 172 B.C.—The **LIGURIAN REPUBLIC**, founded in May, 1797, upon the ruins of the republic at Genoa, was incorporated with France in 1805, and then merged into the kingdom of Italy.

LILAC TREE, *Syringa*. The Persian lilac from Persia was cultivated in England about 1638; the common lilac by Mr. John Gerard about 1597.

LILLE, see *Lisle*.

LILLI-BURLERO, part of the refrain of a popular song ridiculing the Irish papists, 1688. The words are attributed to lord Wharton, the music to Henry Purcell.

LILY, a native of Persia, Syria, and Italy, was brought to England before 1460; the martagon from Germany, 1596.

LILYBÆUM, a strong maritime fortress of Sicily, besieged by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 276 B.C., and relieved by the Carthaginians 275 B.C. It was taken by the Romans, 241 B.C., after a siege of nine years, which led to the end of the second Punic war.

LIMA (Peru). In 1534, Pizarro, marching through Peru, was struck with the beauty of the valley of Rimac, and there he founded this city, and gave it the name of *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or city of the kings, 1535. Here he was assassinated, 26 June, 1541. Awful earthquakes occurred here, 1586, 1630, 1687, and 28 Oct. 1746. In 1854-5, thousands perished by yellow fever. Mr. Sullivan, the British consul, was assassinated at Lima, 11 Aug. 1857; see *Peru*, 1872, 1881-3.

LIMBURG (Netherlands), a duchy in the 10th century; acquired by the dukes of Brabant about 1288; added to Burgundy about 1429; passed to the house of Austria in 1477; became one of the United Provinces, 1609; conquered and annexed to the French republic, 1795; restored to the Netherlands, 1814; divided between Holland and Belgium, 1830; completely separated from the German confederation by treaty, 11 May, 1867.

LIME or **LINDEN TREE**, probably introduced in the 16th century. The limes in St. James's park are said to have been planted at the suggestion of Evelyn, who recommended multiplying odoriferous trees, in his "*Fumifugium*" (1661). A lime-tree planted in Switzerland in 1410, existed in 1720, the trunk being thirty-six feet in circumference.

LIME-LIGHT, produced by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen or carburetted hydrogen on a surface of lime. This light evolves little heat and does not vitiate the air. It is also called *Drummond Light*, after its inventor, lieut. Thomas Drummond, who successfully produced it as a first-class light in 1826, and employed it on the ordnance survey. It is said to have been seen at a distance of 112 miles. It was tried at the South Foreland lighthouse in 1861. Lieut. Drummond was born, 1797, died 15 April, 1840. To him is attributed the maxim that "property has its duties as well as its rights."

LIMERICK, anciently *Lunneach* (S. W. Ireland). About 550, St. Munchin is said to have founded a bishopric and built a church here, which latter was destroyed by the Danes in 853. Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, founded the cathedral about 1200. Limerick obtained its charter in 1195, when John Stafford was made first provost; and its first mayor was Adam Servant, in 1198. It was taken by Ireton after six months' siege in 1650. In Aug. 1690 it was invested by the English and Dutch, and surrendered on most honourable terms, 3 Oct. 1691.* An awful explosion of 218 barrels of

gunpowder greatly shattered the town, killing 100 persons, 1 Feb. 1694. Another explosion of gunpowder here killed many persons, 2 Jan. 1837. Awful and destructive tempest, 6-7 Jan. 1839. A new graving-dock was opened by the lord-lieutenant, earl Spencer, 13 May, 1873.

LIMITATIONS, STATUTE OF, 21 James I. c. 16, 1623. By its actions for trespass or debt, or simple contract, must be commenced within six years after the cause of action, and actions for assault, menace, or imprisonment within four years. The Real Actions Limitation act, 1874, came into operation 1 Jan. 1879.

LIMITED LIABILITY. An act for limiting the liability of joint stock companies, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133 (passed 1855), was several times amended 1856-7-8. On 31 May, 1864, "3830 joint stock companies had been formed and registered on the limited liability principle, and 935 had ceased to exist." Much calamity in 1866 was occasioned by the abuse of the system. The Companies act of 1862 was amended in 1867. 1241 registered in 1874; 1,791 registered in 1886; total 1862-86, 25,042. The principle adopted by some joint stock banks in 1879-80. See under *Banks*.

LIMOGES AFFAIR, see *France*, Dec. 1877.

LIMOURS MURDERS, N.-central France. Several barbarous murders, especially of aged people, took place here, Jan., Sept., Nov., 1873, and Jan. 1874; several persons denounced, proved innocent. In June, 1874, one Poirier confessed to similar murders at Nogent and other places, in Nov. 1873 and Jan. 1874. Executed at Chartres, 29 Sept. 1874.

LINCELLES (N. France), where the allied English and Dutch armies defeated the French, 18 Aug. 1793. General Lake commanded three battalions of foot guards.

LINCOLN, the Roman *Lindum Colonia*, and at the period of the conquest rich and populous. It was taken several times by Saxons and Danes. The castle was built by William I. in 1086. Without Newport-gate upon Lincoln plain was fought the battle between the partisans of the empress Maud, commanded by the earl of Gloucester, and the army of Stephen, in which the king was defeated and taken prisoner, 2 Feb. 1141. Louis, dauphin of France, invited over by the discontented barons in the last year of king John's reign, was acknowledged by them as king of England here; but the nobility, summoned by the earl of Pembroke to Gloucester to crown Henry III., marched against Louis and the barons, and defeated them in a most sanguinary fight (called the Fair of Lincoln), 20 May, 1217; and Louis withdrew.

LINCOLN, BISHOPRIC OF. Sidnacester or Lindisse and Dorchester, two distinct sees in Mercia, were united about 1078, and the see was removed to Lincoln by bishop Remigius de Feschamp, who built a cathedral (1086), afterwards destroyed by fire, but rebuilt by bishop Alexander (1127) and bishop Hugh of Burgundy. The diocese is very large, although the dioceses of Ely (1109), Oxford, and Peterborough (1541) were formed from it, and were further enlarged in 1837. The see was valued at the dissolution of monasteries at 2065*l.* per annum; and after many of its manors had been

desired it; and a general pardon proclaimed to all then in arms. *Burns*. This treaty was annulled by the Irish parliament, 1695. Limerick is still called "the city of the broken treaty."

* By the treaty it was agreed that all arms, property and estates should be restored; all attainders annulled, and all outlawries reversed; and that no oath but that of allegiance should be required of high or low; the freedom of the Catholic religion was secured; relief from pecuniary claims incurred by hostilities was guaranteed; permission to leave the kingdom was extended to all who

seized upon, it was rated in the king's books at 894*l*. 10*s*. 1*d*. Present income, 4500*l*. It has given three saints to the church of Rome, and to the civil state of England six lord chancellors. The great bell of the cathedral, called *Great Tom of Lincoln*, weighs four tons eight pounds.

RECENT BISHOPS.

1787. George Pretyman (afterwards Tomline), translated to Winchester, 1820.
 1820. Hon. George Pelham, died 1 Feb. 1827.
 1827. John Kaye, died 19 Feb. 1852.
 1852. John Jackson, translated to London, 1869.
 1869. Christopher Wordsworth, consecrated 24 Feb.; resigns Dec. 1884; died 21 March, 1885.
 1885. Edward King, Feb. For his trial for ritualistic practices, see under *Canterbury*.

LINCOLN'S-INN (London), derives its name from Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who erected a mansion on this spot in the reign of Edward I., which had been the bishop of Chichester's palace. It became an inn of court, 1310. The gardens of Lincoln's-inn-fields were laid out by Inigo Jones, about 1620, and erroneously said to occupy the same space as the largest pyramid of Egypt, which is 764 feet square; Lincoln's-inn-square being 821 feet by 625 feet 6 inches. William lord Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 21 July, 1683. The square (formed in 1618) was enclosed with iron railings about 1737. The new hall and other buildings were opened, 30 Oct. 1845, and the square planted. The theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields was built in 1695; rebuilt in 1714; made a barrack in 1756, and pulled down in 1848.

LINCOLN TOWER, Westminster Bridge Road, was erected by the united subscriptions of Britons and Americans, as a memorial of the abolition of slavery, and of Abraham Lincoln, president. The foundation-stone was laid by general Schenk, then American minister here, 9 July, 1874; and the head stone was placed by the Rev. Newman Hall, minister of Surrey chapel, 28 Sept. 1875. The tower, which is 220 feet high, cost about 7000*l*. The church, named Christ church (to replace Surrey chapel), and schools adjoining (cost about 60,000*l*.), were dedicated, 4 July, *et seq.* 1876. The rev. Rowland Hill's body was removed from Surrey chapel and placed here, 14 April, 1881.

LINDISFARNE, or **HOLY ISLAND**, on the coast of Northumberland, became a bishop's see, 635. It was ravaged by the Danes under Regnar Lodbrok in 793, and the monastery destroyed by them in 875. The see was then removed to Chester-le-street, and to Durham in 995 (or 990).

LINEN. Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen, 1716 B.C. (*Gen.* xli. 42.)

- First manufactured in England by Flemish weavers, under the protection of Henry III. 1253
 A company of linen weavers established in London 1368
 The art of staining linen known about 1579
 A colony of Scots in the reign of James I., and other Presbyterians who fled from persecution in succeeding reigns, planted themselves in the north-east part of Ireland, and there established the linen manufacture, which was liberally encouraged by the lord deputy Wentworth in 1634; by William III. 1698
 Hemp, flax, linen, thread, and yarn, from Ireland, permitted to be exported duty free 1696
 Irish linen board established in 1711; the Linen-hall, Dublin, opened 1728; the board abolished 1828
 A board of trustees to superintend the Scotch linen manufacture established 1727
 Duty on linen taken off 1860
 Duntfermline in Fifeshire, Dundee in Forfarshire, and Barnsley in Yorkshire are chief seats of our linen manufacture.

LINGAM, an ancient Hindoo god (much worshipped by women), who had many temples in Delhi, before the Mahometan conquest. One of his idols set in gold, diamonds, and other precious stones, was sold by Messrs. Phillips of Bond Street, London, for 2,450*l*., 5 Dec. 1888.

LINLITHGOW - BRIDGE (near Edinburgh), near which the forces of the earl of Angus, who held James V. in their power, defeated the forces of the earl of Lennox, who, after receiving promise of quarter, was killed by sir James Hamilton, 1526. Mary, queen of Scots, was born in the palace of Linlithgow, 8 Dec. 1542, James V., her father, dying of a broken heart, 14 Dec.

LINNÆAN SYSTEM of botany, arranged by Linné or Linnæus, a Swede, 1725-30. He classed the plants according to the number and situation of the sexual parts, and made the flower and fruit the test of his various genera. Linnæus lived from 1707 to 1778. His library and herbarium were purchased by sir James E. (then Dr.) Smith, and given to the *Linnæan Society* in London, which was instituted in 1788, and incorporated 26 March, 1802.

The centenary of the foundation of the Linnæan Society celebrated; gold medals were presented to sir Joseph Hooker, and sir Richard Owen, 24 May, 1888.

LION AND UNICORN, the former English, the latter Scottish, became the supporters of the royal arms on the accession of James I. in 1603. The lions in Trafalgar-square, designed by sir Edwin Landseer, were uncovered, 31 Jan. 1867.

LIONS. True lions belong to the old world exclusively. They existed in Europe, Egypt, and Palestine, but have long disappeared from those countries; their present country being Africa. A lion named Pompey died in the Tower of London in 1760, after 70 years' confinement.

- Mr. Gordon Cumming, the lion-slayer, published his "Sporting Adventures in South Africa" in 1850
 Van Amburgh was very successful in taming lions; but many have perished through rashness. The Lion-queen was killed at Chatham, 1850; and Massarti (John McCarthy) was killed by a lion, 3 Jan. 1872
 Lion Sermon preached annually on 16 Oct. at St. Katherine Cree church, London, in memory of the escape of sir John Gayer from a lion in Arabia 16 Oct. 1630

LIPPAU, see *Hussites*.

LIPPE, a constitutional principality (N.W. Germany). Population, 1885, 123,212. Prince Leopold, born 1 Sept. 1821; succeeded his father, Leopold, 1 Jan. 1851; died 8 Dec. 1875—his brother Waldemar, born 18 April, 1824, succeeded. Lippe became a member of the North German confederation, 18 Aug. 1866.

LIPPSTADT, see *Lützen*.

LIQUEFACTION. See *Gases and Cold*.

LISBON (Olisippo, and Felicitas Julia, of the ancients) was taken by the Arabs about 716, and became important under the Moorish kings, from whom it was captured by Alfonso I. of Portugal in 1147. It was made the capital of Portugal by Emanuel, 1506. Lisbon has suffered much by earthquakes, and was almost destroyed by one, 1 Nov. 1755; see *Earthquakes*. The court fled to the Brazils, 10 Nov. 1807, and on 30 Nov. the French, under Junot, entered Lisbon, and held it until the battle of Vimeira, in which they were defeated by the British, under sir Arthur Wellesley, 21 Aug. 1808. A military insurrection at Lisbon, 21 Aug. 1831, was soon suppressed, and many soldiers were executed; see *Portugal*.

A pleasure boat on the Tagus upset, about 60 drowned. 26 May, 1875
Lisbon Steam Tramway Company, favoured by duke of Saldanha, ambassador in London; company promoted by baron Albert Grant and others; tramway could not be made; see *Trials*. July, 1876
 Great fire at the dockyard, estimated loss 100,000*l.*, 17-18 Dec. 1883

LISLE (now Lille), N. France, has a strong citadel by Vauban. It was besieged by the duke of Marlborough and the allies; and, though deemed impregnable, was taken after a three months' siege in 1708. It was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. Lisle sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege, 7 Oct. 1792.

The French Association for the Advancement of Science met here. 20 Aug. 1874

LISMORE (S. Ireland.) St. Carthage, first bishop, 636, says: "Lismore is a famous and holy city, of which nearly one-half is an asylum where no woman dare enter." The castle (built by king John when earl of Moreton, 1185,) burnt in 1645, was rebuilt with great magnificence by the duke of Devonshire. The cathedral, built 636, was repaired by Cormac, son of Muretus, king of Munster, about 1130. The bishopric was united to that of Waterford, about 1363; and both to Cashel in 1839.

LISSA (or Leuthen, Silesia). Here the king of Prussia vanquished Charles of Lorraine; 6000 Austrians were slain, 5 Dec. 1757.—**LISSEA**, in Poland, was laid in ruins by the Russian army in the campaign of 1707.—**LISSEA**, an island in the Adriatic. Near here the Italian fleet, commanded by Persano, was defeated with severe loss by the Austrian fleet, commanded by Tegethoff, 20 July, 1866.

The Italians had 23 vessels, 11 of which were ironclads, and the Austrians had 23 vessels, 7 only being ironclads.

Persano, when in sight of the enemy, quitted his ship, the *Rè d'Italia*, and hoisted his flag on the *Affondatore*. His ironclads did not keep well together.

During the action, the ironclad *Palestro* took fire and exploded, and all on board perished (except 19 out of 200 men), exclaiming, *Viva il Rè! Viva Italia!* The *Rè d'Italia* was surrounded and sunk by the Austrians. The *Rè di Portobello* disabled the Austrian line-of-battle ship *Kaiser*, and compelled her to run ashore. Both parties soon after retired from the conflict, which had lasted four hours.

Admiral Persano was tried for misconduct and dismissed the service (see *Italy*). 15 April, 1867

Battle of Lissa.

Capt. Wm. Hoste in the *Amphion*, with two other frigates; the *Active*, Capt. J. A. Gordon; the *Cerberus*, Capt. H. Whitby; and the *Volage*, 22-gun ship, Capt. P. Hornby, defeated a Franco-Venetian squadron which attacked him; he captured two vessels, the *Corona* and *Bellona*; he was badly wounded. 13 March, 1811

LITANIES (Greek *litaneia*, supplication), were first used in processions, it is said, about 460; others say about 400. Litanies to the Virgin Mary were first introduced by pope Gregory I. about 595. The first English litany was commanded to be used in the Reformed churches by Henry VIII. in 1544.

LITERARY CLUB (at first called "The Club" and "Johnson's Club"), founded by Dr. Johnson and sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1764. Hawkins, Topham Beauclerk, Goldsmith, Burke, and Bennet Langton, were among the first members. The opinion formed of a new work by the club was

speedily known all over London, and had great influence. The club still exists. Mr. W. E. Gladstone and other eminent men are members. Hallam, Macaulay, the marquis of Lansdowne, and bishop Blomfield were members; Dr. Milman, dean of St. Paul's, was in the chair at the centenary dinner, on 7 June, 1864

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC CONGRESS, international, met at Paris (Victor Hugo, president), 17 June; and founded "International Literary Association," 28 June, 1878; met in London, 9-14 June, 1879; at Lisbon, 20 Sept. 1880; at Vienna, 20-29 Sept. 1881; at Berne, 10 Sept. 1883; at Brussels, 27 Sept. 1884; at Berne, 7 Sept. 1885; at Madrid, 8 Oct. 1887; at Venice, 19 Sept. 1888; at Paris, 20 June, 1889.

LITERARY FUND, ROYAL, was founded in 1790, to relieve literary men of all nations, by David Williams,* the friend of Benjamin Franklin, and incorporated in 1818. The king of the Belgians presided at the annual dinner, 8 May, 1872.

LITERARY PROPERTY, SOCIETIES, &c., see *Copyright, Societies, &c.*

"*Literary Production Committee*" of authors; proposed formation, with the object of obtaining a good price for their works, July, 1878.

LITERATURE, see *Letters, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Latin, and Spanish Language*; comprehends eloquence, poetry, history, language, and their subdivisions.

LITHIUM, the lightest metal known (specific gravity 0.59; atomic weight 7) is obtained from an alkaline substance termed *lithia*; discovered by M. Arfwedson, a Swede, in 1817.

LITHOFRACTEUR, or "STONE-BREAKER," an explosive material, a modification of dynamite (composed of gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, with the constituents of gunpowder, and other substances), invented by professor Engels of Cologne, and made by Krebs, in 1869. It was occasionally used by the Germans in the war 1870-1, and was tried and well reported of for power and safety at Nant Mawy quarries, near Shrewsbury, 9, 10 May, 1871, and again on 20 Feb. 1872, before the government explosive committee, with similar results.

LITHOGRAPHY (drawing on stone). The invention is ascribed to Alois Sennefelder, about 1796; and shortly afterwards the art was announced in Germany, and was known as polyautography. It became partially known in England in 1801, *et seq.*, but its general introduction is referred to Mr. Aekermann, of London, about 1817. Sennefelder died in 1841. Improvements have been made by Engelmann and many others; see *Printing in Colours*.

LITHOSCOPE. An instrument for distinguishing precious stones, invented by sir David Brewster; described by him Jan. 1864.

* Floyer Sydenham, an eminent Greek scholar, of Wadham college, Oxford, and translator of some of the works of Plato, was arrested and thrown into prison for a trifling debt due for his frugal meals, and there, in 1788, died of a broken heart in want and misery, when nearly eighty years of age. The sympathy excited gave rise to this institution, since well supported. Williams was in early life a dissenting minister, and wrote on education. He was consulted by the early revolutionary party in France as to the form of a constitution for that country; he, Dr. Priestley, sir James Mackintosh, and other distinguished Englishmen, having been previously declared French citizens. He died 29 June, 1816.

LITHOTOMY. The surgical operation of cutting for the stone, it is said, was performed by Ammonius, about 240 B.C. The "small apparatus," so called from the few instruments used in the operation, was practised by Celsus, about A.D. 17. The "high apparatus" was practised (on a criminal at Paris) by Colot, 1475; by Franco, on a child, about 1566; and in England, by Dr. Douglass, about 1519. The "lateral operation," invented by Franco, much performed in Paris by Frère Jacques. In 1697, has been greatly improved. The "great apparatus" was invented by John de Romanis, and described by his pupil Marianus Sanctus, 1524.

LITHOTRITY (or bruising the stone). The apparatus produced by M. Leroy d'Etiolles in 1822 has since been improved.

Prizes of 6000 and 10,000 francs were awarded M. Jean Civiale for his method of operation, 1827 & 1829.

LITHUANIA, formerly a grand-duchy, N. E. of Prussia. The natives (belonging to the Slavonic race) long maintained their independence against the Russians and Poles. In 1386, their grand-duke Jagellon became king of Poland and was baptized: Lithuania was not incorporated with Poland till 1501, when another duke Casimir, became king of that country. The countries were formally united in 1569. The larger part of Lithuania now belongs to Russia, the remainder to Prussia.

LITURGIES (from the Greek *leitros*, public, and *ergon*, work). The Greek and Roman liturgies are very ancient, having been committed to writing about the 4th and 5th centuries. The Romish church recognises four: the Roman or Gregorian, the Ambrosian, the Gallican, and the Spanish or Mosarabic. The Greek church has two principal liturgies: St. Chrysostom's and St. Basil's, and several smaller ones. Parts of these liturgies are attributed to the Apostles, to St. Ignatius, 250, to St. Ambrose (died 397), and to St. Jerome (died 420).

The present English Liturgy was first composed, and was approved and confirmed by parliament, in 1547-8. The offices for morning and evening prayer were then put into nearly the same form in which we now have them, and published 1549 and 1552.

At the solicitation of Calvin and others, the liturgy was reviewed and altered . . . 1551

It was first read in Ireland, in the English language, in 1550, and in Scotland, where it occasioned a tumult, in 1637, and was withdrawn . . . 1638

The liturgy was revised by Whitehead, formerly chaplain to Anne Boleyn, and by bishops Parker, Grindall, Cox, and Pilkington, dean May, and secretary Smith.

John Knox is said to have used a liturgy for several years. The rev. Robert Lee, of Edinburgh, introduced a form of prayer in public worship, but gave it up when ordered to discontinue it in May, 1859; he soon after resumed it, and the discussion on the subject ceased only at his death, 14 March, 1868

See *Common Prayer*.

LIVERIES OF THE CITY OF LONDON. The term is derived from the custom of the retainers of the lord mayor and sheriffs wearing clothes of the form and colour displayed by those functionaries. It was usual for the wardens of companies to deliver a purse containing 20s. to the lord mayor on 1 Dec. to obtain for individuals, so desiring, sufficient cloth to make a suit, and the privilege of wearing the livery. This added to the splendour of the lord mayor's train when the civic court went forth. *Ashe*. Liveries were regulated by statute in 1392, and frequently since. The nobility gave liveries to their retainers. See *Companies*.

LIVERPOOL (W. Lancashire), is supposed to be noticed in Domesday-book under the name *Esm-*

dune, or *Smedune*.* Soon after the conquest, William granted that part of the country situated between the rivers Mersey and Ribble to Roger of Poitiers, who, according to Camden, built a castle here, about the year 1089. It afterwards was held by the earls of Chester and dukes of Lancaster. Liverpool is the second city of the Empire. The income of the estates of the Corporation 13l. in 1672, now about 12,500,000l. (1888), from renewal fines, &c. Changes in the leases, &c., proposed by the Corporation postponed, Jan. 1888. See under *Population*.

Liverpool made a free borough by Henry III . . . 1225
Made an independent port . . . 1338
Liverpool "a pavel town" (*Leland*) . . . 1559

"The people of her majesty's decayed town of Liverpool" petition Elizabeth to be relieved from a subsidy . . . 1571

Separated from the duchy of Lancaster . . . 1628

Town rated for ship-money in only 26l. by Charles I. . . 1634

Besieged and taken by prince Rupert 26 June, . . . 1644

Made a separate parish . . . 1698

The old dock constructed, 1699; the first ship, the

Marlborough, entered . . . 8 June, 1700

Blue coat hospital founded . . . 1709

The town vigorously opposes the Young Pretender . . . 1745

Town-hall commenced . . . 1749

Infirmary established . . . "

Seamen's hospital founded . . . 1752

Salthouse dock opened . . . 1753

Liverpool library founded . . . 1757

A most destructive fire . . . 1762

House of industry founded . . . 1770

Theatre licensed, 1771; opened . . . 1772

Liverpool equips, at the commencement of the war

against France, 120 privateers, carrying 1986 guns,

and 8754 seamen . . . 1778

First musical festival . . . 1784

King's dock constructed . . . 1785

[The Queen's dock was also constructed about the

same time.]

Memorable storm raged . . . 1789

The exchange burnt . . . 1795

The town-hall destroyed by fire . . . "

The Athenæum opened . . . 1 Jan. 1799

Union news-room erected . . . 1800

The Lyceum erected . . . 1802

Awful fire; loss exceeded 1,000,000l. . . 14 Sept. "

Corn exchange opened . . . 4 Aug. 1808

Royal Exchange completed . . . 1809

Statue of George III. commenced . . . 25 Oct. "

Fall of St. Nicholas' tower, 28 killed . . . 11 Feb. 1810

Royal Institution founded . . . 1814

Wellington-rooms built . . . 1815

Royal Institution opened by Mr. Roscoe . . . 2 Nov. 1818

American seamen's hospital . . . 1820

Prince's dock opened . . . 19 July, 1821

St. John's market-place . . . Feb. 1822

Royal Institution incorporated . . . "

Marine Humane Society formed . . . 1823

New house of industry erected . . . 1824

Liver theatre opened . . . 1825

Old dock closed . . . 1826

Foundation of new custom-house laid . . . 12 Aug. 1828

Blackrock lighthouse built, and light first shown, . . . 1 March, 1830

Lunatic asylum founded, 1792; new buildings

erected . . . "

Clarence dock completed . . . Sept. "

Liverpool and Manchester railway opened 15 Sept. "

* In other ancient records its appellations are *Litherpul* and *Lyrrpul*, signifying probably in the ancient dialect, the lower pool; though some have deduced its etymology from a pool frequented by an aquatic fowl, called the "Liver," or from a sea-weed of that name; and others, from its having belonged to a family of the name of Lever, whose antiquity is not sufficiently established to justify their conclusion.

† The first grand work of the kind, about 31 miles long The first shaft was commenced in Oct. 1826, and the excavation of the tunnel, one mile and a quarter long, Jan. 1827; the tunnel was completed in Sept. 1828, and opened 30 July, 1829. At the opening of the railroad, the duke of Wellington and other illustrious persons were present;

Zoological gardens opened	1833	Foundation of University college; about 88,000 <i>l.</i> subscribed	Oct. 1880
Great fire; 300,000 <i>l.</i> property destroyed	1 Jan. "	New water works in the valley of the river Vyrnwy, 25 miles from Oswestry, begun	14 July, 1881
Lock hospital and Waterloo dock opened	1834	[Lake 4 miles long formed, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 200 yds. wide, Llanwddyn village covered, 68 miles of aqueducts, tunnels, pipes, &c. The undertaking was projected in 1879 by Mr. G. F. Deacon, aided by Mr. C. Hawksley and Mr. J. Bateman, and carried out by Mr. Deacon as chief engineer; (probable completion autumn 1889).]	
Victoria and Trafalgar docks opened	8 Sept. 1836	Discovery of infernal machines in steamers <i>Malta</i> and <i>Barbarian</i> announced	24 July, "
British Association meet here, 1st time	Sept. 1837	Plot to blow up the town-hall discovered; bag of explosives found at door; 2 Fenians apprehended 10 June; convicted, sentenced to penal servitude, James McGrath for life; James McKivett, 15 years	2 Aug. "
Mechanics' institute opened	"	Dock space in 1810, 26 acres for ships, 704,000 tons; in 1857, 209 acres, tonnage, 4,320,000	"
New fish market opened	8 Feb. "	New Langton dock opened by the prince and princess of Wales, and named Alexandra	8 Oct. "
Apothecaries' company formed	"	University College inaugurated by the earl of Derby	14 Jan. 1882
Liverpool and Birmingham (Grand Junction) railway opened	4 July, "	New court-house founded	1 June, "
Railway to London (now the North-Western) opened its entire length	17 Sept. 1838	Home for ancient mariners opened by the duke of Edinburgh	16 Dec. "
Statistical society and Polytechnic society founded	"	Lancelot's hay warehouse burnt (damage about 100,000 <i>l.</i>)	21 April, 1883
The <i>Liverpool</i> steamer, of 461-horse power, sails for New York	28 Oct. "	Mersey tunnel, opened (see under <i>Tunnels</i>)	13 Feb. 1885
Awful storm raged	6 Jan. 1839	Liverpool returns nine M.P.'s by act passed 25 June, International Exhibition of Navigation, Commerce, &c.; proposed by alderman David Radcliffe; adopted by the earl of Derby; 60,000 <i>l.</i> subscribed; site granted by the corporation 1885; opened by the queen; alderman Radcliffe, the mayor, knighted 11 May; the queen leaves 13 May; 2,468,098 visitors; reported receipts 131,032 <i>l.</i> ; expenditure 150,167 <i>l.</i> ; closed	8 Nov. 1886
Foundation of the collegiate institution laid by lord Stanley	1840	Riots; socialist, orangemen, &c.	19 Sept. "
Liverpool Philharmonic society founded	"	Messrs. Lewis's premises with a clock-tower burnt; estimated loss 250,000 <i>l.</i>	24 Dec. "
Foundation of St. George's hall and courts laid	1841	Royal Jubilee Exhibition opened by the princess Louise	16 May, 1887
Immense fire; property worth more than half-a-million sterling destroyed	25 Sept. 1842	LIVERPOOL ADMINISTRATION. Shortly after the assassination of Mr. Perceval (11 May, 1812), the earl of Liverpool became first minister.* His administration terminated when he was attacked by apoplexy, 17 Feb. 1827, and Mr. Canning succeeded as prime minister, 10 April.	
Mr. Huskisson's statue erected	Oct. 1847	Earl of Liverpool, first lord of the treasury	
Procession of Orangemen; fatal riot	14 July, 1851	Earl of Eldon, lord chancellor	
The queen visits Liverpool	9 Oct. "	Earl of Harrowby, lord president of the council	
British Association meet here, 2nd time	Sept. 1854	Earl of Westmoreland, lord privy seal	
St. George's hall opened	18 Sept. "	N. Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer (succeeded by F. J. Robinson, 1823).	
Bread riots (150,000 persons out of employ through the frost)	19 Feb. 1855	Viscount Sidmouth, home secretary (succeeded by Robert Peel, 1822).	
Gigantic landing stage for large steamers completed; opened	1 Sept. 1857	Viscount Castlereagh, aft. marquis of Londonderry, foreign secretary (succeeded by George Canning, 1822).	
Many commercial failures	Sept. to Nov. "	Earl Bathurst, colonial secretary	
Association for Social Science meets	Oct. 1858	Viscount Melville, first lord of admiralty	
Sailors' home (cost 30,000 <i>l.</i>) burnt	29 April, 1860	Earl of Buckinghamshire, board of control (succeeded by G. Canning, 1816; C. Bathurst, 1820; C. Wynne, 1822).	
Free library, &c., founded by Mr. (afterwards sir) W. Brown, M.P. for S. Lancashire, 15 April, 1837; free library, &c. opened	11 Oct. "	Charles Bathurst (1813), chancellor of duchy of Lancaster (succeeded by N. Vansittart, lord Bexley, 1823).	
Free Museum opened	17 Oct. 1861	Wellesley Pole, afterwards lord Maryborough, 1815, master of the mint.	
Brownlow Hill church and workhouse school burnt, and 23 lives lost (20 children)	8 Sept. 1862	F. J. Robinson, 1818; W. Huskisson, 1823, board of trade.	
Explosion of 11½ tons of gunpowder in the <i>Lottie Sleigh</i> , in the Mersey, great damage	16 Jan. 1864	Earl of Mulgrave, ordnance (succeeded by duke of Wellington, 1819).	
Death of sir Wm. Brown, a great benefactor to Liverpool	3 March, "	LIVERPOOL BISHOPRIC established by order of the privy council, 24 March, 1880; St. Peter's church to be the cathedral; first bishop, John Charles Ryle, D.D.	
Additional M.P. (now 3) by Reform act, 15 Aug. 1867	15 Aug. 1867		
Royal bank of Liverpool stopped	21 Oct. "		
Greek steamer (<i>Bubulina</i>) in the Mersey exploded; about 10 lives lost	29 Nov. "		
Reverdy Johnson, the United States' minister warmly received	22 Oct. 1868		
A Greek church consecrated by the Greek archbishop of Syra	16 Jan. 1869		
Panic through false alarm of fire at St. Joseph's Catholic chapel, 15 lives lost	23 Jan. 1870		
Stanley park, 100 acres (cost 42,000 <i>l.</i>) opened 7 May, "	"		
Stanley hospital; foundation laid by the earl of Derby	6 June, "		
British Association meets here third time	14 Sept. "		
Equestrian statue of the queen unveiled	3 Nov. "		
Seamen's Orphan Institution founded	11 Sept. 1871		
Sefton park opened by prince Arthur	20 May, 1872		
Great landing-stage burnt; loss abt. 150,000 <i>l.</i>	28 July, 1874		
Duke of Edinburgh lays foundation of the Art Gallery, 29 Sept.; and opens the Seamen's Orphanage	30 Sept. "		
About 325,000 <i>l.</i> bequeathed to charities by R. L. Jones, a timber merchant	Jan. 1875		
Visit of M. Michel Chevalier, free-trader	21 April, "		
Statue of Wm. Rathbone, eminent merchant, unveiled	1 Jan. 1877		
Rotunda theatre burnt	9 July, "		
Walker Art Gallery (gift of the mayor, Andrew Walker), cost above 30,000 <i>l.</i> , opened by the earl of Derby	6 Sept. "		
Bishoprics Act, permitting the erection of a see at Liverpool, passed	16 Aug. 1878		
Panic through false alarm of fire at Colosseum theatre; 27 persons crushed to death	11 Oct. "		
Strike of dock labourers and sailors; riots suppressed, 7 Feb.; strike ends	about 25 Feb. 1879		
Mysterious disappearance of Miss Edwards, 3 Sept.; found in London	21 Oct. "		
Bishopric established	24 March, 1880		
Liverpool nominated a city	April, "		

and Mr. Huskisson who alighted during a stoppage of the engines, was knocked down by one of them, which went over his thigh and caused his death, 15 Sept. 1830.

* Robert Jenkinson, born 7 Jan. 1770, entered the house of commons under Mr. Pitt; opposed the abolition of the slave trade in 1792; became lord Hawkesbury in 1796; became foreign minister under Mr. Addington, in 1801; succeeded his father as earl of Liverpool in 1808; died 4 Dec. 1828.

LIVONIA, a Russian province on the Baltic sea, first visited by some Bremen merchants about 1158. It has belonged successively to Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Russia. It was finally ceded to Peter the Great in 1721.

LIVRET D'OUVRIER, a species of workman's passport, introduced into France by Turgot about 1781; abolished 23 March, 1869.

LLANDAFF (S. Wales). The first known bishop was St. Dubritius, said to have died in 612. The see is valued in the king's books at 154*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* per annum. Present income 4200*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

- 1782. Richard Watson; died 4 July, 1816.
- 1816. Herbert Marsh; trans. to Peterborough, 1819.
- 1819. Wm. Van Mildert; translated to Durham, 1826.
- 1826. Charles Richard Sumner; translated to Winchester, 1827.
- 1827. Edward Copleston; died 14 Oct. 1849.
- 1849. Alfred Ollivant, died 16 Dec. 1882.
- 1883. Richard Lewis, consecrated 25 April, 1883.

LLERENA, see *Villa Franca*.

LLOYD'S (London), at the Royal Exchange about 1692. A coffee-house, kept by Edwd. Lloyd, Abchurch-lane, became a place of meeting of merchants. After several removals it was established finally at the Royal Exchange in 1774, and remained there till the fire in 1838, when it was removed till the present building was completed in 1844. Here resort eminent merchants and ship-owners, and here are effected insurances on ships and merchandise. A Register of ships began about 1764; and the terms A. 1, &c. were used about 1775. Two societies (underwriters and merchants) were united, and one register issued, Oct. 1834. Jubilee celebrated, 31 Oct. 1884. Lloyd's is supported by subscribers who now pay annually 5*l.* 5*s.*, formerly 4*l.* 4*s.* The books kept here contain an account of the arrival and sailing of vessels, and are remarkable for their early intelligence of maritime affairs. Many new signalling stations established, 1882-3. First annual issue of the "Universal Shipping Register," published here, May, 1886. In 1803, the subscribers instituted the *Patriotic Fund* (which see). The *Austrian Lloyd's*, an association for general, commercial, and industrial purposes, was founded at Trieste, by Baron Bruck, in 1833. It has established regular communication between Trieste and the Levant, by means of a fleet of steamers carrying the mails, and publishes a journal.

LOADSTONE, see *Magnetism*.

LOAN EXHIBITIONS, see *National Portraits, Scientific Apparatus, &c.*

LOANO, Piedmont (N. Italy). Here the Austrians and Sardinians were defeated by the French, under Massena, 23, 24 Nov. 1795.

LOANS for the public service were raised by Wolsey in 1522 and 1525. In 1559 Elizabeth borrowed 200,000*l.* of the city of Antwerp, to enable her to reform her own coin, and sir Thomas Gresham and the city of London joined in the security. *Rapin*. The amount of some of the English and other loans, during memorable periods, viz. :—

Seven years' war	1755 to 1763 . .	£52,100,000
American war	1776 to 1784 . .	75,500,000
French revolutionary war . .	1793 to 1802 . .	168,500,000
War against Bonaparte . . .	1803 to 1814 . .	206,300,000
2 loans, 1813	21,000,000 <i>l.</i> and . .	22,000,000
War against Russia	1855 to 1856 . .	16,000,000
For deficiency in revenue . .	1856	10,000,000

[Both taken by the Rothschilds alone.]

By East India Company 1858 . £8,000,000
A subscription loan (18,000,000*l.*) to carry on the war, against France, filled up in London in 15 hours and 20 minutes (see *Loyalty Loans*), 5 Dec. 1796.

French loan on 9 July, 1855, on account of the war with Russia. The French legislature passed a bill for raising by loan 750 million francs (30,000,000*l.* sterling). On the 30th the total subscribed in France amounted to 3,652,591,985 francs (about 146,103,679*l.*), nearly five times the amount required; 2,533,888,450 francs were from Paris; from the departments, 1,118,703,535 francs. The number of subscribers was 316,864. No less than 231,920,155 francs were made up by subscription of 50 francs and under. About 600 millions came from foreign countries. The English subscription of 150,000,000 francs was returned, as double the amount required had been proffered.

The French government raised a loan of 20,000,000*l.* for the Italian war from its own people without difficulty, May, 1859.

A *Turkish loan*, in 1854, at 7½ per cent., recommended by lord Palmerston; a loan of 5,000,000*l.*, at 4 per cent., on the security of England and France, was taken up by Rothschild in Aug. 1855, and was well received: the stock rose to a small premium.

French loan for 17,600,000*l.* announced 29 Jan. 1868.

French loan 2,000,000,000 francs for 80,000,000*l.*: nearly twice the amount subscribed in France alone, 28 June, 1871; another loan, of (120,000,000*l.* at 6½ per cent.) for speedy payment of the indemnity and evacuation of the provinces held by the Germans; announced 26 July, 1872; above twice the amount subscribed. See *France*.

Foreign Loans Committee: appointed to inquire concerning certain loans to Honduras, Costa Rica, and Paraguay, in their report comment on the exaggerated statements respecting the revenues and resources of the states in the prospectuses, the efforts of the contractors to make fictitious markets; the proceedings on the stock exchange to maintain their prestige; the secrecy adopted in the proceedings; "the best security against the recurrence of such evils will be found, not so much in legislative enactments as in the enlightenment of the public as to their real nature and origin, thus rendering it more difficult for unscrupulous persons to carry out schemes . . . which have ended in so much discredit and disaster," July, 1875.

LOAN SOCIETIES. The laws relating to them were amended by the act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 110; passed Aug. 1840.

LOBSTERS and CRABS. The size at which they are to be sold is regulated by the Fisheries act, 1877.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, passed in 1858, was amended in 1861. Scotch local government bill introduced by the lord advocate, J. P. B. Robertson, 8 April, 1889.

Mr. Ritchie's Local Government Bill (England & Wales) read first time 19 March; second time *nem. con.* 20 April; royal assent 13 Aug. 1883; 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

I. Establishes **COUNTY COUNCILS** in every administrative county as defined by the act. Council to consist of councillors and aldermen, with a chairman; electors to be parliamentary voters, and male and female ratepayers.

II. 61 boroughs constituted county boroughs; the metropolis constituted the county of London, superseding the Metropolitan Board of Works.

III. **Boundaries**.

IV. **Finance**.

V. **Supplemental**.

VI. **Transitory provisions**; first election (for three years) in Jan., and duties entered on 1 April, 1889.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (BOUNDARIES) ACT. See under *Boundary Acts, 1887*.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ELECTORS) ACT passed 16 May, 1888.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (a new department of the government, comprising the supervision of the public health, and local government together with the powers and duties of the

Poor Law board, including education, police, highways, &c.), was established in pursuance of an act passed 14 Aug. 1871. First president, Mr. James Stansfeld, appointed president of the poor law board, March, 1871. Mr. (now sir John) Lambert, C.B., first secretary, appointed Sept. 1871. See *Gladstone* and other *Administrations*. See *London*, 15 March, 1883.

LOCAL LOANS ACT, passed 13 Aug. 1875. By the National Debt and Local Loans Act passed 12 July, 1887, the local loans stock was created.

"**LOCAL OPTION**," see *Permissive Bill*.

LOCAL PARLIAMENTS. The first of these mimic parliaments was opened in Liverpool, about 1864; a conference of about 150 delegates from 146 of these assemblies, with 20,000 members, in Great Britain, met at the Crystal Palace, 20-23 May, 1883.

LOCAL RATES in England, come from 26 sources.

Local self-government is a chaos of authorities, of rates, and areas. *G. J. Goschen*.

Including rates for the poor, highway, police, sewers, improvements, &c. Amount received in the year 1871-2, 22,215,065*l*. 1873-4, 24,295,133*l*. (to which parliament added by grant, 1,511,018*l*.); 1874-5, 26,466,231*l*.; 1875-6, 27,312,874*l*.; 1876-7, 28,333,167*l*. England and Wales: 1878, 51,785,021*l*.; 1879-80, 53,007,322*l*.; 1881-2, 57,475,679*l*. See *Probate Duty*, 1888.

LOCHLEVEN CASTLE (Kinross), built on an isle in Loch Leven, it is said by the Picts, was the royal residence of Alexander III. and his queen when taken from it to Stirling. It was besieged by the English in 1301, and in 1334. Patrick Graham, first archbishop of St. Andrews, imprisoned for attempting to reform the church, died here about 1478. The earl of Northumberland was confined in it, 1569. It was the place of queen Mary's imprisonment in 1567, and of her escape on Sunday, 2 May, 1568.

LOCKE'S ACT, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 127 (1860), relates to legal proceedings.

LOCKE KING'S ACTS; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 113 (1854), and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 69 (1867), relate to mortgages.

LOCK HOSPITAL, established 1747; the asylum, 1787.

LOCK-OUTS, see *Strikes*.

LOCKS, early used by the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and the Chinese. Denon has engraved an Egyptian lock of wood. Du Cange mentions locks and padlocks as early as 1381.

Barron's locks (on the many-tumbler principle) were patented in 1778; Bramah's, in 1788; and Chubb's "detector" locks in 1818.

Mr. E. Beckett Denison (now lord Grimthorpe) invented a lock asserted to be secure against picking, in 1852.

New locks have been produced by Messrs. Day and Newell, Yale, Andrews, and others, especially in America.

Mr. Hobbs, an American, exhibited his own locks in the Crystal Palace, in 1851, and showed great skill in picking others.

A "Key Bureau" to aid in the recovery of lost keys (charge 1*s*. per annum) established in London in 1885. Chubb's "panic door lock" for easy opening of doors in theatres announced Oct. 1887.

LOCOMOTIVES, see *Railways*. The use of steam locomotives on ordinary roads is regulated by acts passed in 1861, 1865, and 1878.

LOCRI, a people of Northern Greece. They resisted Philip of Macedonia, were aided by the Athenians and Thebans, and defeated by him at Chæronea, 7 Aug. 338 B.C.

LOCUSTS, one of the plagues of Egypt, 1491 B.C. (*Exod. x.*) Owing to the putrefaction of vast swarms in Egypt and Libya, upwards of 800,000 persons are said to have perished, 128 B.C. Palestine was infested with such swarms that they darkened the air; and after devouring the fruits of the earth, they died, and their intolerable stench caused a pestilential fever, A.D. 406. A similar cata-trophe occurred in France in 873. A swarm of locusts settled upon the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables; great numbers fell in the streets; they resembled grasshoppers, but were three times the size, and their colours more variegated, 4 Aug. 1748. They infested Germany in 1749, Poland in 1750, and Warsaw in June, 1816. They are said to have been seen in London in 1857. Russia was infested by them in July, 1860; Algeria, severely, in 1866, 1874, and 1889; Sardinia in 1868; and Minnesota, U.S., 1873-74; locusts ravaging S. Russia, June, 1884. Cyprus, 1884; Algiers, 1888 and 1889 through drought.

LODGERS paying 10*l*. a year for a whole year for apartments without furniture, acquired the suffrage, by Reform act passed 15 Aug. 1867. Act to protect their goods from distraint, passed 16 Aug. 1871. The lodger franchise much increased by the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration act of 1878; and by the new Reform Bill, 6 Dec. 1884.

The assembled judges decide that with a non-resident landlord the lodger is a householder; with a resident landlord he must qualify as a compound householder.

LODGING-HOUSES. An act placing common lodging-houses under the watch of the police was passed in 1851. In that year a model lodging-house erected by prince Albert appeared at the Great Exhibition. Since then, blocks of lodging-houses for the poor have been erected by Baroness Burdett Coutts and others. Mr. Peabody's donation of 12 March, 1862, has been appropriated for a similar purpose; see *Peabody*. On 19 Nov. 1863, the city of London voted 20,000*l*. and a piece of land in Victoria-street (now Farringdon-road) for the purpose. See *London*, 1845.

LODI (N. Italy). Napoleon Bonaparte, commanding the French army, totally defeated the Austrians, under Beaulieu, after a bloody engagement, at the bridge of Lodi, 10 May, 1796. The republican flag floated in Milan a few days after. Monument to Victor Emmanuel inaugurated, 10 Sept. 1883.

LOGARITHMS, the indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another, were invented by John Napier, baron of Merchiston, who published his canon, or table, in 1614. The invention was completed by Mr. Henry Briggs, at Oxford, who published tables, 1616-18. The method of computing by means of marked pieces of ivory was discovered about the same time, and hence called *Napier's bones*.

"The Construction of Logarithms," 1619, by John Napier, baron of Merchiston, translated with notes, and a catalogue of Napier's works by Win. Rae Macdonald, published in 1839.

LOGIC, "the science of reasoning." Eminent works on it are by Aristotle; Bacon, *Novum Organon*; Locke on the Understanding; and the modern treatises on Logic, by archbishop Whately, sir William Hamilton, and Mr. John Stuart Mill.

Earl Stanhope's Demonstrator, or Logical Machine, invented in the latter part of the 18th century, was described by rev. Robert Harley to the British Association, 19 Aug. 1878.

In his "Principles of Science," 1874, Mr. Wm. Stanley Jevons describes his "Logical Abecedarium" and "Logical Slate."

G. Boole on "Laws of Thought," 1854.

J. Venn's "Symbolic Logic," July, 1881.

LOGIERIAN SYSTEM of musical education, commenced by J. B. Logier, in Jan. 1815, and introduced into the chief towns of the United Kingdom, Prussia, &c. He died in 1846.

LOG-LINE, used in navigation, about 1570; first mentioned by Bourne in 1577. It is divided into spaces of 50 feet, and the way which the ship makes is measured by a half-minute sand-glass, which bears nearly the same proportion to an hour that 50 feet bear to a mile: the line used in the royal navy is 48 feet.

LOGOGRAPH, apparatus invented by Mr. W. H. Barlow, about 1874, to give graphic representation of the vibratory motions of the air-waves of speech, somewhat resembling a telegraphic message.

LOGOGRAPHIC PRINTING, in which the commoner words were cast in one mass, was patented by Henry Johnson and Mr. Walter of the Times in 1783. Anderson's "History of Commerce," vol. iv. was printed by these types in 1789.

LOGRONO, see *Najara*.

LOI DES SUSPECTS, enacted by the French convention, 17 Sept. 1793, during the reign of terror, filled the prisons of Paris. The Public Safety bill, of a similar character, was passed, 18 Feb. 1858, shortly after Orsini's attempt on the life of the emperor, Napoleon III.

LOLLARDS (by some derived from the German *lollen*, to sing in a low tone), the name given to the first reformers of the Roman catholic religion in England, the followers of Wykliffe. The sect is also said to have been founded in 1315 by Walter Lollard, who was burnt for heresy at Cologne in 1322. The Lollards are said to have devoted themselves to acts of mercy. The first Lollard martyr in England was William Sawtree, parish priest of St. Osith, London, 12 Feb. 1401, when the Lollards were proscribed by parliament, and numbers of them were burnt alive. Sir John Cobham, lord Oldcastle, a follower of Wykliffe, was accused of treason and condemned, Sept. 1413. He escaped to Wales, where he was captured, and brought to London and burnt, 25 Dec. 1418. Lollards' tower, part of the bishop's prison, was near St. Paul's, not Lambeth palace. *Dr. Maitland*.

LOMBARDISTS, disciples of Peter Lombard, the schoolman, bishop of Paris, author of the "Book of Sentences," who died in 1164.

LOMBARD MERCHANTS, in England, were understood to be composed of natives of some one of the four republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, or Venice. *Anderson*. Lombard usurers were sent to England by pope Gregory IX. to lend money to convents, communities, and private persons who were not able to pay down the tenths which were collected throughout the kingdom with great rigour that year, 13 Hen. III. 1299. They had offices in the street named after them to this day. Their usurious transactions caused their expulsion from the kingdom in the reign of Elizabeth.

LOMBARDY (N. Italy) derived its name from the Longobardi, a German tribe from Branden-

burg, said (doubtfully) to have been invited into Italy by Justinian to serve against the Goths. Their chief, Alboin, established a kingdom which lasted from 568 to 774. The last king, Desiderius, was dethroned by Charlemagne. (For a list of the Lombard kings, see *Italy*.) About the end of the 9th century the chief towns of Lombardy fortified themselves, and became republics. The first *Lombard league*, consisting of Milan, Venice, Pavia, Modena, &c., was formed to restrain the power of the German emperors, in 1167. On 29 May, 1176, they defeated the emperor Frederick Barbarossa at Legnano, and eventually compelled him to sign the peace of Constance in 1183. In 1226 another *league* was formed against Frederick II., which was also successful. After this, petty tyrants rose in most of the cities, and foreign influence quickly followed. The Guelph and Ghibelline factions greatly distracted Lombardy; and from the 15th century to the present time, it has been contended for by the German and French sovereigns. The house of Austria obtained it in 1748, and held it till 1797, when it was conquered by the French, who incorporated it with the Cisalpine republic, and in 1805 with the kingdom of Italy. On the breaking up of the French empire in 1815, the **LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM** was established by the allied sovereigns and given to Austria, who had lost her Flemish possessions. Lombardy and Venice revolted, and joined the king of Sardinia in March, 1848; but they did not support him well, and were again subjected to Austria after his defeat at Novara, 23 March, 1849. An amnesty for political offences was granted in 1856. Great jealousy of Sardinia was felt by Austria after 1849. In 1857 diplomatic relations were suspended; and in April, 1859, war broke out; the Austrians crossing the Ticino and entering Piedmont. The French emperor declared war against Austria, and immediately sent troops into Italy. The Austrians were defeated at Montebello, 20 May; Palestro, 30, 31 May; Magenta, 4 June; and Solferino, 24 June. By the peace of Villafranca (11 July), the largest part of Lombardy was ceded to Louis Napoleon, who transferred it to the king of Sardinia. It now forms part of the new kingdom of Italy, to which Venetia was also surrendered by the treaty of Vienna, 3 Oct. 1867.

LONATO (Brescia, N. Italy). Here Napoleon Bonaparte defeated Wurmser and the Austrians, 3 Aug. 1796.

LONDON. Some assert that a city existed on the spot 1107 years before the birth of Christ, and 354 years before the foundation of Rome,* that it was the capital of the Trinobantes, 54 B.C., and long previously the seat of their kings. In A.D. 61 it was known to the Romans as *Lundinium*, or *Colonia Augusta*, and the chief residence of the merchants. It is said, but not truly, to have derived its name from Lud, an old British king, who was buried near where Ludgate formerly stood; but its name is from *Llyn-Dn*, the "town on the lake."† It became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Essex,

* The fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth state that London was founded by Brute, a descendant of the Trojan Æneas, and called New Troy, or Troy-novant, until the time of Lud, who surrounded it with walls, and gave it the name of Caer Lud, or Lud's town, &c. *Leigh*.

† The original walls of London, said to have been the work of Theodosius, Roman governor of Britain, 379; but they are supposed to have been built about 306. There were originally four principal gates, but the number increased; and among others were the Prætorian way, Newgate, Dowgate, Cripplegate, Aldgate, Aldersgate, Ludgate, Bridegate, Moorgate, Bishopsgate, and the

and was called *Lundenecaster*. The city is divided into 27 wards. In 1860, London and the suburbs were estimated to cover 121 square miles (11 miles each way, being three times as large as in 1800; in 1880, 122 square miles. The population of the metropolitan districts in 1851, was 2,362,236; in 1861, 2,808,862; in 1871, 3,264,530; in 1881 (3 April), 3,814,571; in Jan. 1883, 5,476,447. The population of the "city" in 1801, 156,859; in 1811, 120,909; in 1821, 125,434; in 1831, 125,574; in 1841, 125,008; in 1851, 122,440; in 1861, 112,063; in 1871, 74,897; in 1881, 50,526. Day census, 25-30 April, 1881, 261,061. Revenue of corporation, 1862, 437,341*l.*; 1875, 655,391*l.*: expenditure, 592,244*l.*; in 1877, revenue, 634,734*l.*: expenditure, 667,812*l.* Annual rateable value (metropolitan district) April, 1881, 27,405,488*l.*; the city, 3,537,561*l.* Jan. 1888, 34,346,596*l.* The "port" of London extends from London Bridge to the North Foreland. Tonnage entering and leaving the port, 1871, 7,600,000; 1885, 12,000,000 (dues paid over 41,000*l.*). London returns 2 instead of 4 members to parliament by Act of 1885. See *Docks, Mayors, Metropolitan Board of Works, London County Council, and Treaties*.

LONDON (metropolitan district), contains 6612 miles of streets; 528,794 inhabited houses; population, 4,025,659 June, 1873
 Income of the city estates, 538,651*l.* "
 Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, reduces London to ashes, and puts 70,000 Romans and strangers to the sword 61
 She is defeated by Suetonius, 80,000 Britons are massacred, and she takes poison "
 Bishopric said to have been founded by Theanus 179
 London rebuilt and walled in by the Romans. 305
 800 vessels said to be employed in the port of London for the export of corn 359
 St. Paul's church founded by Ethelbert, about 597
 Bishopric revived by St. Mellitus 604
 A plague ravages London 644
 Great fire which nearly consumed the city 798
 London pillaged by the Danes, 839; these expelled; Alfred repairs and strengthens London 884
 Easterlings settle in London before 978
 Another great fire 982
 Tower built by William I. 1078
 First charter granted to the city by the same king* 1079
 Another great fire, St. Paul's burnt 1086
 606 houses thrown down by a tempest 1090
 Charter granted by Henry I. 1100
 St. Bartholomew's priory founded by Rahere, about 1136
 London-bridge built, 1014; burnt 1154
 Charter granted by Henry II. 1154
 Old London-bridge begun 1176
 Henry Fitz-Alwyn, the first mayor (served twenty-four years) 1189
 Massacre of Jews 1209
 First stone bridge finished 1209
 Charter of king John; mayor and common council to be elected annually† 1214
 Foreign merchants invited, settle here 1199-1220

Postern on Tower-hill. Eight gates were removed in 1760-1, and the last of the city boundaries, Temple-bar (rebuilt 1670-2), was removed early in Jan., 1878.

* It is still preserved in the city archives. This charter is written in beautiful Saxon characters, on a slip of parchment six inches long, and one broad, and is in English as follows:—"William the king greeteth William the bishop, and Godfrey the portreeve, and all the burgesses within London friendly. And I acquaint you, that I will that ye be all there law-worthy as ye were in king Edward's days. And I will that every child be his father's heir, after his father's days. And I will not suffer that any man do you any wrong. God preserve you."

† Stow incorrectly states this charter to have been given in 1209, but it bears date May 19th in the 16th year of king John's reign, which began in 1199. This charter was acted on at that period in various instances, as many of the mayors were afterwards continued in their offices for several years together; and the same right was exerted in the case of Mr. Alderman Wood, who filled

Charter of Henry III. 1233
 Aldermen appointed about 1242
 Watch in London, 28 Henry III. 1253
 Privileges granted to the Hanse merchants (*which see*) 1259
 Tax called murage, to keep the walls and ditches in repair about 1282
 Water brought from Tyburn to West Cheap 1285
 Expulsion of the Jews by Edward I. (16,511) 1290
 Livery companies incorporated 1327
 Charter granted by Edward III. 1328
 Terrible pestilence, in which 50,000 (?) citizens perish* 1348
 London sends 4 members to parliament 1355
 William of Walworth lord mayor 1380
 Wat Tyler's rebellion (see Tyler) 1381
 Aldermen elected for life 1394
 Great plague, 30,000 (?) died 1406
 City first lighted at night by lanterns 1415
 Guildhall commenced 1411, finished 1416
 Whittington thrice lord mayor, viz., 1397, 1406, 1419
 Jack Cade's rebellion; see Cade 1450
 First civic procession on the water; sir John Norman lord mayor 1453
 Falconbridge attempts the city 1471
 Printing-press set up by Caxton 1485
 Sweating sickness rages 1502
 Fleet ditch navigable 1509
 St. Paul's school founded by dean Colet 1517
 The fatal sweat, *Sudor Anglicus* 1517
 Evil May-day (*which see*) 1533
 Streets first paved (*Viner's Stat.*) 1538
 "Bills of Mortality" ordered to be kept 1539
 Dissolution of religious houses 1539
 St. Bartholomew's monastery changed to an hospital 1553
 Forty taverns and public houses allowed in the city, and three in Westminster, act 7 Edw. VI. 1553
 Christ's hospital founded by king Edw. VI. 1563
 Russian trading company established 1563
 Coaches introduced about 1566
 Royal Exchange built (see Exchange) 1566
 New buildings in London forbidden "where no former hath been known to have been," to prevent the increasing size† 1580
 Thames water conveyed into the city by leaden pipes 1580-94
 Stow publishes his survey 1598
 Nearly all London yet built of wood 1600
 30,578 persons said to perish by the plague 1603
 Thomas Sutton founds Charterhouse school, &c. 1611
 New river water brought to London 1613
 Principal streets paved 1616
 Hackney coaches first plied 1625
 Building of the western parishes, St. Giles's, &c. begun 1640
 The city held for the parliament 1642
 London fortified 1643
 Jews allowed to return to London by Cromwell 1650
 Banking begun by Francis Child about 1660
 Royal Society of London chartered 1662

the office of lord mayor during two succeeding years, those of 1816 and 1817. Leigh.

* This terrible pestilence broke out in India, and spreading itself westward through every country on the globe, reached England. Its ravages in London were so great, that the common cemeteries were not sufficient for the interment of the dead; and various pieces of ground without the walls were assigned for burial-places. Amongst these was the waste land now forming the precincts of the Charter-house, where upwards of 50,000 bodies were then deposited. This disorder did not subside till 1357. Leigh.

† This proclamation or decree was dated from Nonesuch, 7 July, 1580, and it was forbidden to erect new buildings where none had before existed in the memory of man. The extension of the metropolis was deemed calculated to encourage the increase of the plague; create a trouble in governing such multitudes; a dearth of victuals; multiplying of beggars, and inability to relieve them; an increase of artisans more than could live together; impoverishing other cities for lack of inhabitants. The decree stated that lack of air, lack of room to walk and shoot, &c., arose out of too crowded a city. A proclamation to the same effect was also issued by James I.

68,596 persons said to have perished by the great plague (see *Plagues*) 1665
 "Oxford" afterwards "London Gazette" published 7 Nov. "
 Great fire of London (see *Fires*) 2-6 Sept. 1666
 Act for a "new model of building" in the city
 Monument erected by Wren (see *Monument*) 1671-7
 St. Paul's founded 21 June, 1675
 A London directory published 1679
 Charter granted by Charles II. 1680
 Penny post established 1683
 London partly lit at night by Edward Heming's patent 1684-5
 Settlement of French protestants 1685
 Charter declared forfeited, 1682; but restored 1689
 Bank of England established 1694
 St. Paul's opened 2 Dec. 1697
 Awful storm 26 Nov.-1 Dec. 1703
 Sacheverell's sermon and mob (see *Riots*) 1709
 Act for the erection of fifty new churches 1711
 South Sea bubble commenced, 1710; exploded (see *South Sea Company*) 1720
 Chelsea water works formed 1722
 Bank of England built 1732-4
 Glass lamps in the street between 1694 & 1736
 Fleet ditch covered, and Fleet market opened 1737
 "Great Frost," 25 Dec. 1739 to 8 Feb. 1740
 London Hospital instituted
 New Mansion-house founded, 1739; completed 1753
 British Museum established "
 Society of Arts established "
 The New road, 1755-6; City road projected about 1760
 Eight gates removed 1760-1
 Shop signs removed 1762
 Westminster paving-act passed "
 Blackfriars-bridge opened 19 Nov. 1769
 The lord mayor (Brass Crosby) committed to the Tower by the House of Commons for a breach of privilege 27 March, 1771
 Lord George Gordon's No-popey mob (see *Gordon's mob*) June, 1780
 Thanksgiving of George III. at St. Paul's Cathedral 23 April, 1789
 Building of Camden town, begun 1791
 London docks opened 20 Jan. 1799
 London Institution founded 1805
 Lord Nelson's funeral 9 Jan. 1806
 Gas first exhibited in Pall Mall 1807
 Riots on the committal of sir F. Burdett to the Tower 6 April, 1810
 The Mint finished 1811
 Regent-street begun 1813
 Civic banquet to the allied sovereigns at Guildhall, 18 June, 1814
 Custom-house burnt 12 Feb. "
 The city generally lighted with gas "
 Waterloo-bridge opened 18 June, 1817
 New Custom-house opened "
 Southwark-bridge opened 24 March, 1819
 The great increase in building commences 1820
 Bank of England completed by sir John Soane 1821
 Tumults at queen Caroline's funeral 14 Aug. "
 Cabs introduced 1823
 London Mechanics' Institution founded "
 Bubble companies' panic 1825
 London University chartered 11 Feb. 1826
 27 turnpikes removed by act of parliament 1827
 New Post-office completed 1829
 Farringdon-market opened "
 Omnibuses introduced "
 New metropolitan police began 29 Sept. "
 Covent-garden market rebuilt 1830
 Memorable political panic, 5 Nov.; and no lord mayor's show 9 Nov. "
 New London-bridge opened 1 Aug. 1831
 General Fast on account of the cholera in England, 6 Feb. 1832
 Hungerford-market opened 3 July, 1833
 Houses of parliament burnt 16 Oct. 1834
 City of London school founded "
 The queen dines at Guildhall 9 Nov. 1837
 Royal Exchange burnt 10 Jan. 1838
 Railway opened from London to Birmingham, 17 Sept.; to Greenwich 28 Dec. "
 Penny-postage begun 10 Jan. 1840
 Railway to Southampton opened 11 May, "
 Wool pavement tried; fails 184

London library established 1841
 Railway to Bristol opened 30 June, "
 Blackwall railway opened 2 Aug. "
 Railway to Brighton opened 21 Sept. "
 Thames Tunnel opened 25 March, 1843
 Royal Exchange opened by the queen 28 Oct. 1844
 Erection of baths and wash-houses begins "
 Fleet prison taken down "
 New building act begins operation 1 Jan. 1845
 Penny steamboats begun "
 Model lodging houses built "
 Railway mania "
 Twopenny omnibuses begun 1846
 Great Chartist demonstration in London (see *Chartists*) 10 April, 1848
 Re-appearance of the cholera Sept. 1849
 Coal Exchange opened 30 Oct. "
 Lord mayor's great banquet (of mayors) (see *Lord Mayors*) 21 March, 1850
 Attack upon general Haysnan 4 Sept. "
 Great Exhibition opened, 1 May; closed, 11 Oct. 1851
 Duke of Wellington dies, 14 Sept.; his funeral at St. Paul's (see *Wellington*) 18 Nov. 1852
 Cab-strike 27-29 July, 1853
 Visit of king of Portugal 19 May, 1854
 Attack of cholera Aug. & Sept. "
 Meeting for Patriotic fund 2 Nov. "
 Visit of emperor and empress of the French to the lord mayor 19 April, 1855
 The queen distributes Crimean medals 18 May, "
 Failure of Paul, Strahan, & Co. (see *Trials*) 5 June, "
 Metropolitan Local Management act passed 14 Aug. "
 Visit of the king of Sardinia 30 Nov. "
 Metropolitan Board of works, first meeting 22 Dec. "
 Peace proclaimed, 29 April; illuminations and fireworks in the parks 29 May, 1856
 Royal British Bank stops payment (see *British Bank*) 4 Sept. "
 Meetings of unemployed operatives in Smithfield, Feb. 1857
 Many commercial failures; Bank charter act suspended 12 Nov. "
 James Morison (originally a poor boy), who mainly introduced the system of quick returns and small profits, dies exceedingly rich 30 Oct. "
 Metropolis divided into 10 postal districts 1 Jan. 1858
 Great Eastern launched (began 3 Nov. 1857) 31 Jan. "
 Complaints of the state of the Thames; act for its purification passed 2 Aug. "
 Panic on stock exchange (40 or 50 failures) at reported French and Russian alliance against Austria April, 1859
 A strike among the building trades, and a lock-out by the masters, 8 Aug.; the latter require the men to sign a document, declaring that they will not belong to any society which interferes with the freedom of the workman; the strike was dying out in Nov. "
 Disgraceful riots at the church of St. George's in the East, through the indiscretion of the Tractarian clergyman, the rev. Bryan King, Sept. and Oct. The church (closed for a time) re-opened; fresh disturbances on 6, 13, 20 Nov.; the agitation continued till Mr. King retired; a compromise was effected 29 July, 1860
 Metropolitan railway (underground) commenced in spring of "
 Great distress through the severe winter; thousands relieved at the police offices Dec. 1860, & Jan. 1861
 Another strike in the building trades commences, 22 March, "
 A street railway in the metropolis opened near Bayswater (temporary) 23 March, "
 Great fire near Tooley-street (see *Fires*) 22 June, "
 Sale of the East India house 23 June, 1861
 Meeting to establish the "City of London College," 2 Oct. "
 Mr. George Peabody, the American merchant, gives 150,000*l.* to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of London 12 March, 1862
 The International Exhibition opens 1 May, "
 Thames embankment bill passed, after much discussion Aug. "
 Fights in Hyde-park between the Garibaldians and Irish 28 Sept. & 5 Oct. "
 Public meetings there prohibited 9 Oct. "
 Comtesse de Sully leaves 4000*l.* to poor of London "

The Metropolitan railway opened	10 Jan. 1863	The lord mayor entertained the viceroy of Egypt	11 June; the Belgians, 12 July; the Sultan,
Pneumatic despatch company begins to convey post-office bags	21 Feb. "		18 July, 1867
Princess Alexandra of Denmark enters London	7 March, "	The Sultan gives 2500 <i>l.</i> to the poor of London	22 July, "
Prince and princess of Wales present at the city ball at Guildhall	8 June, "	Electors for M.P.'s to have 3 votes only, by Reform act passed	15 Aug. "
Appeal of the bishop of London on account of the spiritual destitution of the metropolis (see <i>Church of England</i>)	June, "	County Court for the city established by act of parliament	20 Aug. "
The common council vote 20,000 <i>l.</i> and a site in Victoria-street, E.C. (now Farringdon-road), for a lodging-house for the poor	19 Nov. "	Edw. M'Donnell shot by supposed Fenian, 28 Sept., died.	5 Oct. "
New street between Blackfriars and London-bridge opened	1 Jan. 1864	Tailors' strike, began 22 April; over	Oct. "
Charing Cross railway opened	11 Jan. "	Lord mayor's state coach not used	9 Nov. "
First block of Peabody's dwellings in Spitalfields opened	29 Feb. "	Common Council undertake erection of another cattle market (for foreign cattle)	6 Dec. "
Garibaldi enters London, 11 April; receives the freedom of the city	21 April, "	Premeditated explosion outside Clerkenwell house of detention to release Fenians (7 persons killed and about 50 wounded).	13 Dec. "
Many turnpikes in the N. suburbs abolished, 1 July	1 July, "	Much excitement through other attempted explosions; about 30,000 special constables sworn in	17-24 Dec. "
Great excitement through the murder of Mr. Briggs in a carriage of the N. London railway	9 July, "	Mysterious disappearance of the rev. B. Speke in Westminster	8 Jan. 1868
The first railway train enters the city of London near Blackfriars-bridge	6 Oct. "	Great distress in the east of London through want of employment; meeting of employer and employed; work offered to the iron shipwrights at lower wages declined	25 Jan. "
North London Industrial exhibition, Islington, opened by earl Russell	17 Oct. "	52,974 special constables in the metropolis up to	28 Jan. "
Excitement through the performance of the Davenport brothers	Oct.-Dec. "	Mr. Speke (partially insane) found in Cornwall	24 Feb. "
Great bullion robbery in Lombard-street, 3 or 4 Dec.	3 or 4 Dec. "	(East) London Museum Site act passed	28 Feb. "
Many burglaries in London; great robbery at Walker's, the jewellers, Cornhill	4, 5 Feb. 1865	The queen lays foundation-stone of the new St. Thomas's hospital	13 May, "
South London industrial exhibition opened by earl of Shaftesbury	1 March, "	Western approach street, Holborn Valley, opened	25 June, "
The prince of Wales present at the opening of the main drainage works, at the southern outfall near Erith	4 April, "	Part of the Albert (southern) embankment of the Thames opened	30 July, "
Prince of Wales opens the international reformatory exhibition at Islington	10 May, "	King's Cross market opened	7 Aug. "
Cattle plague breaks out in cow houses near Barnsbury, about	27 June, "	Midland Counties railway station opened	1 Oct. "
Investigation into the state of the workhouse infirmaries from several paupers dying through neglect	Aug. "	Great meeting to relieve sufferers by South American earthquake (11,000 <i>l.</i>) collected	13 Oct. "
Many turnpikes in the S. suburbs abolished, 31 Oct.	31 Oct. "	New meat market, Smithfield, inaugurated by the lord mayor, 24 Nov.; opened to the public, 1 Dec.	1 Dec. "
Mr. Peabody adds 100,000 <i>l.</i> to his gift of 1862.	29 Jan. 1866	Mr. Peabody gives another 100,000 <i>l.</i> to the poor of London	5 Dec. "
City industrial exhibition opened by lord mayor	6 March, "	London Association for prevention of poverty and crime founded	17 Dec. "
Horrible murder of Sarah Millson in Cannon-street (culprit undiscovered).	11 April, "	S. London industrial exhibition opened	1 March, 1869
Black-Friday; commercial panic; failure of Overend, Gurney, & Co., Discount Company (see <i>Bank</i> , 11 May)	10 May, "	Columbia market, Bethnal-green, erected by Miss Burdett Coutts; opened by her	28 April, "
Agra and Masterman's bank stops; great excitement	6 June, "	Statue of Mr. Peabody uncovered, prince of Wales present	23 July, "
Shocking revelations in London workhouse infirmaries	June, <i>et seq.</i> "	Inauguration of the Holborn viaduct and the new Blackfriars bridge by the queen	6 Nov. "
Cholera prevails in east London (see <i>Cholera</i>), July-Sept.	July-Sept. "	Inauguration of the Victoria (northern) Thames embankment by the prince of Wales	13 July, 1870
Riots in Hyde-park	23, 24 July, "	International workmen's exhibition at Islington opened by the prince of Wales	16 July, "
Cannon-street railway station opened	1 Sept. "	London ratepayers' school-board association established	8 Oct. "
Lord mayor honourably entertained at Brussels by the king of the Belgians	Oct. "	New city library and museum founded near Guildhall	27 Oct. "
Working classes industrial exhibition at Islington closed	12 Nov. "	London education board elected	29 Nov. "
Report of committee at common council recommending enlargement of constituency voting for municipal questions (from about 6700 to 15,000)	12 Nov. "	Foundation-stone laid of new general post-office	16 Dec. "
Reform demonstration by trades unions; procession of about 25,000 to Beaufort-house grounds, Brompton	3 Dec. "	Mansion-house Relief Fund established for the French (24,000 <i>l.</i> raised in 4 days)	18 Jan. 1871
Estimated population of the "City" by day, 283,520; by night, about 100,000	Dec. "	Addresses of the corporation presented	28 Feb. "
Severe frost: 40 lives lost by breaking in of ice on ornamental waters in Regent's park	15 Jan. 1867	Royal Albert hall, Kensington, opened by the queen	29 March, "
"Icy night"; many accidents through fall of rain and immediate frost	22 Jan. "	First annual International Exhibition at South Kensington opened by the prince of Wales (closed 30 Oct.)	1 May, "
London Street Reform Association organised, Jan.	Jan. "	St. Thomas's hospital opened by the queen	21 June, "
Great distress in east London; large subscriptions; Mansion-house Metropolitan Relief Fund established	26 Jan. "	Hampstead heath purchased by Metropolitan board of works for 45,000 <i>l.</i> ; act passed	29 June, "
Metropolitan poor act passed	29 March, "	The freedom of the city presented to prince Arthur	13 July, "
London conference on Luxembourg question	7-11 May, "	Tolls on the Commercial roads, London, E., ceased	5 Aug. "
First stone laid of Holborn viaduct, 3 June; of new meat market	5 June, "	Queen Victoria-street opened, 4 Nov.; St. Andrew's street, &c., opened	20 Nov. "
		New lieutenant appointed, 1 Nov.	8 Dec. "
		National thanksgiving for the recovery of the prince of Wales; the queen and prince go to St. Paul's	27 Feb. 1872

- Strike of building trades begun, 1 June (see *Strikes*);
lock-out by the masters begun . . . 19 June, 1872
- East London Museum at Bethnal-green opened by
the prince and princess of Wales . . . 24 June, "
- Murder of Mrs. Squires and daughter in Hoxton
(undiscovered) . . . noon 10 July, "
- Failure of Gledstones and Co. (East India firm) for
nearly 2,000,000*l.*; announced . . . 22 Aug. "
- Builders' strike and lock-out ends by agreement,
about . . . 27 Aug. "
- Epidemic smallpox . . . July-Sept. "
- Second annual International Exhibition opened
1 May; closed . . . 19 Oct. "
- New City Library and Museum at Guildhall opened
by the lord chancellor . . . 5 Nov. "
- Brutal murder of Harriet Buswell, a gay woman,
in Great Cornam-street (undiscovered) . . . 25 Dec. "
- Forgery on the Bank of England to amount of
80,000*l.* detected . . . March, 1873
- Banquet to mayors of corporate towns at the Man-
sion-house . . . 26 March, "
- Victoria-park visited by the queen; she went
through Islington and returned through the city,
2 April, "
- The City temple (to replace the Poultry chapel)
founded near Holborn Viaduct . . . 19 May, "
- First *Hospital Sunday* (which see) . . . 15 June, "
- The Shah of Persia at a banquet at Guildhall, 20 June, "
- The common council vote 10,000*l.* to buy Upton
park, West Ham . . . Nov. "
- Bank-rate, 9 per cent., panic on stock exchange
7 Nov. "
- Continued fog, much sickness, and many accidents
8-13 Dec. "
- National training school for music, South Ken-
sington; foundation laid by the duke of Edin-
burgh . . . 18 Dec. "
- Tichborne case closed (see *Trials*) . . . 28 Feb. 1874
- Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh enter London
12 March, "
- Fourth International Exhibition, opened 6 April, "
- City liberal club, earl Granville, president, organ-
ized . . . May, "
- The czar entertained at Guildhall . . . 18 May, "
- City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, opened . . . 19 " "
- Banquet to provincial mayors at Mansion-house
3 June, "
- Second *Hospital Sunday* . . . 14 June, "
- The czar presents 1000*l.* to the bishop and the lord
mayor for the poor of London . . . 2 July, "
- First *Hospital Saturday* (which see) . . . 17 Oct. "
- Freedom given to sir Garnet J. Wolseley . . . 22 Oct. "
- International exhibition closed . . . 31 Oct. "
- Lord mayor Stone and the sheriffs at the opening
of the new opera-house, Paris . . . 5 Jan. 1875
- Congregational Memorial hall, Farringdon-street,
opened . . . 19 Jan. "
- Arrival of Moody and Sankey (see *Reviews*), first
meeting . . . 9 March, "
- Lord Elcho's bill for municipal government with-
drawn . . . May, "
- Great *Failures* in the iron trade . . . 31 " "
- Arrival of the Sultan of Zanzibar . . . 9 June, "
- Failure of Alex. Collicie & Co. led to others (Collicie
absconded 9 Aug.) . . . June, July, "
- British and foreign mayors, burgomasters, prefects,
&c., entertained by the lord mayor . . . 29 July, "
- Discussion on widening London Bridge Sept.-Oct. "
- First pile of steam-ferry landing-place from Wap-
ping to Rotherhithe struck by lord-mayor Stone
11 Oct. "
- Prince Leopold takes up his freedom . . . 25 Oct. "
- Grocers' company wing, London hospital, opened
by the queen . . . 7 March, 1876
- Freedom of the city given to chief-justice Cockburn
(said to be first case of the kind) . . . 9 March, "
- Banquet and ball to the prince of Wales on his
return from India (11 May) . . . 19 May, "
- Lord Elcho's resolution for reforming the corpora-
tion and establishing a metropolitan government
withdrawn from the Commons . . . 13 June, "
- Stock exchange very dull; new 3 per cent. con-
sols, 97½ . . . 24 July, "
- Public meeting at Mansion-house respecting atroci-
ties in Bulgaria (see *Turkey*) . . . 18 Sept. "
- "Great Eastern-street" (from Shoreditch to Old-
street), opened . . . 12 Oct. "
- Visit of municipal officers of Paris, to inspect rail-
ways, &c. . . 30 April-8 May, 1877
- Sir John Bennett thrice elected alderman, rejected
by court of aldermen, third time, 16 Oct.; Edgar
Brefitt elected by court of aldermen . . . 23 Oct. "
- Temple Bar removed . . . 2-14 Jan. 1878
- Revival of trade; bank discount 4 per cent. 1 Aug. "
- Banquet to the ministers after the treaty of Berlin;
freedom of city given to the earl of Beaconsfield
and the marquis of Salisbury . . . 3 Aug. "
- The Parochial Charities commission appointed (the
duke of Northumberland, canon R. Gregory, pre-
bendary Wm. Rogers, and others) . . . 9 Aug. "
- Bank discount raised to 5 per cent. . . 12 Aug. "
- Great Eastern-street completed and opened Aug. "
- Foundering of the *Princess Alice* (which see) through
collision with the *Bywell Castle* in Thames (see
Mansion House Fund) . . . 3 Sept. "
- Waterloo-bridge opened toll-free . . . 5 Oct. "
- "City and Guilds of London Institute for the ad-
vancement of Technical Education," formally
constituted . . . 11 Nov. "
- City Church and Churchyard Protection Society
formed . . . Feb. 1879
- New-formed street between Shoreditch and Bethnal-
green opened (it completes direct road from
Oxford-street to Old-ford) . . . 29 March, "
- Holborn Town-hall opened by the lord mayor,
18 Dec. "
- The king of Greece receives freedom of the city,
16 June, 1880
- Municipality of London bill introduced by Mr. Firth
and others . . . 25 June, "
- Explosion of gas main near Tottenham-court-road;
2 deaths; much property destroyed . . . 5 July, "
- City Livery Companies' Commission appointed (earl
of Derby, duke of Bedford, lord Sherbrooke, lord
Coleridge, sir R. A. Cross, &c.) . . . July, "
- Topographical Society of London founded, 28 Oct. "
- Temple Bar Memorial uncovered (see *Temple*), 8 Nov. "
- Mansion-house (which see); attempt to blow it up
detected . . . 16 March, 1881
- Elcho shield placed in Guildhall, 10th time 29 Oct. "
- Mr. W. Ward bequeaths 20,000*l.*, and other property
to the Corporation, announced . . . 17 Nov. "
- City of London College near Moorgate-st.; founda-
tion laid . . . 31 March, 1882
- The lord Mayor takes freedom of the city to the
King of the Netherlands at the Hague . . . 20 Sept. "
- New city of London schools, Victoria Embankment,
opened by the prince of Wales . . . 12 Dec. "
- Freedom given to lord Alcester . . . 11 April, 1883
- City of London Parochial Charities act, 46 & 47
Vict. c. 56, passed . . . 20 Aug. "
- Much excitement about the dwellings of "Out-cast
London" through Mr. G. R. Sims, "How the
poor live," &c. . . Autumn, "
- Meeting at the Mansion House to raise 50,000*l.*, to
aid the Beaumont legacy, in establishing a great
institution for the instruction and recreation of
the people of the East end . . . 14 Dec. "
- New street from King William street to the Tower
opened . . . 25 Jan. 1884
- 1,000*l.* offered by government, and 1,000*l.* by
railway companies, for discovery of dynamite
conspirators about . . . 3 March, "
- See *Dynamite*, and *Explosions*, 1883-4.
- Freedom of the city given to the earl of Shaftesbury,
a life-long social philanthropist . . . 5 March, "
- Proposed settlement of Oxford and Cambridge
university men in E. London to improve social
life . . . May, "
- Remains of Roman architecture, &c. discovered
during excavations in Bevis Marks, E.C. . . Aug. "
- The common council meet in their new chamber at
Guildhall . . . 2 Oct. "
- The common council agree to the construction of a
low-level bridge between the Tower and Horsely-
down, with lifting sections for the passage of
ships, cost about 750,000*l.* . . . 24 Oct. "
- Great meeting of unemployed social democratic
federation on Thames embankment; proceed to
local government board; dissatisfied and riotous
16 Feb. 1885
- Tower bridge act passed . . . 14 Aug. "
- Meeting of citizens at Guildhall; sir John Lub-
bock's resolution against an Irish parliament
carried . . . 2 April, 1896

Foundation stone of the Tower bridge laid by the prince of Wales . . . 21 June, 1886
 Fire panic in Hebrew dramatic club, Spitalfields, 17 killed . . . 18 Jan. 1887
 Parliamentary committee to enquire into charges of spending corporation funds to oppose municipal reform bill report the charge to be partially sustained in getting up metropolitan ratepayers' protection association; bogus meetings and much agitation (19,550*l.* spent in 1882-5), about 21 May, 1887; charge declared not proved by the common council . . . 9 Feb. 1888.
 The queen receives the lord mayor and others with their jubilee address . . . 9 May, 1887
 The queen proceeds from Paddington to Mile End to open the "People's Palace"; visits the Mansion House; the houses in the route splendidly decorated; the line kept by the military, volunteers, and police; no disorder, . . . 14 May, "
 Death of sir Horace Jones, city architect, aged 68, . . . 21 May, "
 Terrific storm, destructive of life and property began 5.30 p.m., lasting about 4 hours . . . 17 Aug. "
 Increased spread of scarlet and other fever . . . Sept.-Oct. "
 Torchlight meeting of liberal and radical clubs at Rotherhithe, about 12,000 present condemning the Irish policy of the government . . . 24 Oct. "
 Special constables sworn in (see *Riots*) 17-19 Nov. . . . "
 Freedom of the city of London conferred on the marquis of Hartington . . . 18 April, 1888
 The new city of London court opened by the lord mayor . . . 6 Dec. "
 The great free steam ferry between north and south Woolwich opened by lord Rosebery . . . 23 March, 1889
 The lord mayor Whitehead visits the exhibition at Paris, and is honourably entertained 6 May *et seq.* "
 Freedom of the city given to the marquis of Dufferin (with banquet) . . . 29 May, "
 Freedom of the city presented to prince George of Wales . . . 1 June, "
 [See *England*; and the occurrences not noticed here, under their respective heads.]

LONDON, BISHOPRIC OF, is said to have been founded in the reign of Lucius, about 179. Theanus the first archbishop. Augustin made Canterbury the metropolitan see of England. Melitus was bishop in 604. The see has given to the church of Rome five saints, and to the realm sixteen lord chancellors and lord treasurers; it was valued in the king's books, at 119*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per annum. Present income, 10,000*l.* In 1845 Hertford and part of Essex were taken from the see of London and added to that of Rochester.

RECENT BISHOPS.

1787. Beilby Porteus, died 14 May, 1809.
 1809. John Randolph, died 28 July, 1813.
 1813. W. Howley, trans. to Canterbury, Aug. 1828.
 1828. Charles James Blomfield; resigned Oct. 1856 (died 5 Aug. 1857).
 1856. Archibald Campbell Tait, translated to Canterbury, Dec. 1868.
 1869. John Jackson, from Lincoln, elected 14 Jan. (had consecrated 84 new churches, 1869-79), died 6 Jan. 1885.
 1885. Fred. Temple, translated from Exeter.

LONDON BRIDGE. One is said to have existed, 978. A bridge built of wood, 1014, was partly burned in 1136. The late old bridge was commenced about 1176, by Peter of Colechurch, and completed in 1209, with houses on each side, connected together by large arches of timber which crossed the street.

A fire at the Southwark end brought crowds on the bridge; the houses at the north end caught fire likewise, and prevented their escape: and upwards of 3000 persons lost their lives, being either killed, burned, or drowned . . . July, 1212
 The bridge restored in 1300, again destroyed by fire in 1471; 13 Feb. 1632, and . . . Sept. 1725
 All the houses pulled down . . . 1756

Waterworks begun, 1582; destroyed by fire . . . 1774
 The toll discontinued . . . 27 March, 1782
 In 1822 the corporation advertised for designs for a new bridge; that by John Rennie was approved, and the works were executed by his sons John and George. The first pile was driven 200 feet to the west of the old bridge, 15 March, 1824; the first stone was laid by the lord mayor, alderman Garratt . . . 15 June, 1825
 The bridge opened by William IV. and his queen, . . . 1 Aug. 1831
 The cost was 506,000*l.*
 Plans for widening the bridge rejected . . . 1875
 It was computed that on 17 March, 1859, there passed over London-bridge 20,498 vehicles (of which 4483 were cabs and 4286 omnibuses), and 167,910 persons (107,074 on foot, and 60,836 in vehicles). In April 1881 in one day (24 hours) passed over 78,943 passengers in 10,733 vehicles.
 Attempt to explode S.W. end, damage to property, not life; near 6 p.m. 13 Dec. 1884, 500*l.* reward offered.

LONDON CONFERENCE, of representatives of the chief European powers to reconcile Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, met 25 April to 25 June, 1864, without effect. A conference in London respecting the treaty of Paris, 1856, led to a treaty signed 13 March, 1871; see *Black Sea*.

Conference respecting Egyptian affairs; earl Granville, foreign secretary, &c., H. C. E. Childers, chancellor of the exchequer, met the following ambassadors: Count Karolyi (Austria), M. Waddington (France), count Münster (Germany), count Nigra (Italy), count De Staal (Russia), and Musurus Pasha (Turkey), 28 June, 1884; adjourned without result *sine die* . . . 2 Aug. 1884

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL was constituted by the Local Government Act of 1888, and to it was transferred the powers, duties, property and debts, and liabilities, of the Metropolitan Board of Works (*which see*). The council consists of 118 members, elected by the ratepayers of the parishes, and 19 aldermen, including a chairman. The old "city" retains most of its ancient privileges.

The duke of Westminster first lord lieutenant announced . . . 24 Oct. 1888
 First council elected; the earl of Rosebery, sir John Lubbock, Mr. Benjamin Cohen, and Mr. Henry Clarke returned for the city (lady Sandhurst and Miss Cobden elected councillors) . . . 7 Jan. 1889
 First provisional meeting, sir John Lubbock chairman, 31 Jan.; 19 aldermen elected, including lord Lingen, lord Hobhouse, and the earl of Meath, the majority progressive radicals, 5 Feb.; the earl of Rosebery appointed chairman, sir John Lubbock vice-chairman, Mr. Firth deputy-chairman . . . 12 Feb. "
 The council entered on its duties by order of the local government board . . . 21 March, "
 The queen's bench division decides on appeal of lady Sandhurst that women are disqualified for election as councillors . . . 16 May, "

LONDONDERRY or DERRY (N. Ireland), mentioned 546. An abbey here was burned by the Danes in 783. A charter was granted to the London companies in 1615. The town was surprised, and sir George Powlett, the governor, and the entire garrison were put to the sword by rebels, in 1606. It was besieged by O'Neill in 1641. A grant was made of Derry, with 210,000 acres of land, to various companies in London, in 1619, when it took its present name. The siege of Derry by James II.'s army commenced 20 April, 1689. The garrison and inhabitants were driven to the extremity of famine; but under the rev. George Walker, they defended it until the siege was raised by gen. Kirke, on 30 July. James's army, under the French general Rosen, retired with the loss of about 9000

men. Foyle College act passed, 1874. A grand iron bridge over the Foyle, opened 1 Jan. 1878. Riots through orange opposition to the mayor of Dublin's visit, 31 Oct. 1883.

LONDON DIALECTICAL SOCIETY, see *Dialectical*.

LONDON GATES, see note to article *London*.

LONDON GAZETTE, see *Newspapers*.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, instituted Nov. 1740; for seamen, labourers, &c.

Foundation of present building laid by adm. sir Peter Warren, 15 Oct. 1752; had 130 beds . . . 1760
The queen opened the Grocers' company's wing (raising number of beds to 790) . . . 7 March, 1876

LONDON INSTITUTION, "for the advancement of literature and the diffusion of useful knowledge," in imitation of the Royal Institution, was founded in 1805 by sir Francis Baring, bart., and others, at 8, Old Jewry, Cheapside, and incorporated 30 April, 1815. Prof. Porson, the first librarian, died 25 Sept. 1808. The present building in Finsbury-circus was opened on 21 April, 1819; the first lecture was delivered by Mr. W. T. Brande, on 5 May following. Mr. W. R. Grove, Q.C. (afterwards justice) (the inventor of the Voltaic battery which bears his name), was the first professor of experimental philosophy, 1840-6. The institution possesses an excellent library, lecture-room, and laboratory. Thomas Baring, M.P., long president, died 18 Nov. 1873; succeeded by Dr. Warren de la Rue; by Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, 2 March, 1886.

LONDON LIBRARY (circulating), at first in Pall-mall, now in St. James's-square, was founded by lord Eliot and others, 24 June, 1840, and opened 1 May, 1841. The latest catalogues were printed in 1875-88.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, established 1795. In 1878 there were 151 European, and 543 ordained native missionaries: receipts in 1887, 105,382*l*.

LONDON MUNICIPAL BILL, introduced by sir W. Harcourt, 8 April; withdrawn, 10 July, 1884.

The corporation of London was to be so extended as to comprehend the whole Metropolitan area; common council, (240 members) elected triennially by burgesses of 39 districts, to be sole governing body, and to combine functions of existing corporation, Metropolitan Board of Works, and other local authorities; and to elect annually a Lord Mayor and Deputy Mayor; and to control all local affairs except Poor Law Administration, Education, and Police.

Common council adopt a scheme for creation of nine municipal corporations in addition to that of London. 5 Nov.; published in *Times*, 6 Nov. 1885.

For opposition to the London municipal bill, see *London*, 21 May, 1887.

LONDON MUNICIPAL REFORM, a league was founded 10 March, 1881, to promote one representative municipal government for the metropolis; meetings were held in Oct. 1881; chairman of council, Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P. for Chelsea.

LONDON PARKS AND WORKS ACT, placed Battersea Park, Kennington Park, Bethnal Green Museum Gardens, Chelsea Embankment, and Victoria Park, under the direction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1887.

LONDON PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY was founded 1841, to supply bread and coal to the poor.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, formed after the dismissal of Mr. Surman, conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society, 6 March, 1848; gave last concert, 22 Dec. 1856.

LONDON SALVAGE CORPS, maintained by the Insurance Companies, established 1866.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD, see *Education*, 1870, *et seq.*

LONDON STEAMER, see *Wrecks*, &c.

LONDON STONE. A stone said to have been placed by the Romans in Cannon-street, then the centre of the city, 15 B.C. London stone was known before the time of William I. It was removed from the opposite side of the way in 1742; and again moved to its present position in the wall of St. Swithin's church, 1798. It was against this stone that Jack Cade struck his sword, exclaiming "Now is Mortimer lord of this city!" 1450.

LONDON, UNIVERSITY OF. The "London university" was founded by the exertions of lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, sir Isaac L. Goldsmid, and others; the deed of settlement dated 11 Feb. 1826. The building was commenced 30 April, 1827 (when the first stone was laid by the duke of Sussex); and was opened by an inaugural lecture from professor Bell, 1 Oct. 1828. On 28 Nov. 1836, two charters were granted: by one the "London university" was changed to "University college," and by the other the University of London was established, with a chancellor and other officers. New charters were granted to the latter on 5 Dec. 1837 and 21 April, 1858. It has power to grant degrees to students of the universities of the united kingdom, and of many collegiate establishments; and to women, by a supplemental charter, 1878. Its offices were long in Burlington-house, Piccadilly, London. The university was enfranchised by the Reform act of 1867, and Robert Lowe was elected the first M.P. 17 Nov. 1868; succeeded by sir John Lubbock, June, 1880. The new buildings in Burlington-gardens, erected by Mr. Pennethorne, were inaugurated by the queen 11 May, 1870. *University Hall*, Gordon-square, was founded in 1847. *University College*, new buildings opened, Oct. 1880. A scheme for establishing a teaching university of London, with four faculties (arts, laws, science and medicine) set forth at the Society of Arts, by lord Reay, and others, 15 Dec. 1884, and 5 Feb. 1885.

The report of the royal commission on the subject appointed in 1888. Lord Selborne, sir George Stokes, sir Wm. Thomson, sir James Hannen, Dr. Ball, and Mr. Weldon recommends that a teaching university for London should be provided by the improvement and extension of the university of London . . . May, 1889

LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

Metropolitan Board of Works undertook to supply water from the Chalk, and also from the Thames above Teddington, with two sets of pipes, for 12,000,000*l*. 1873

Negotiations with the water companies by Mr. Smith, begun Oct. 1879; annuities proposed to be given to the companies, 29,734,281*l*., with additional payments making in all a capital payment of 33,018,836*l*., yearly interest to be paid by the consumers, 1,240,673*l*.

London Water Supply Commission (sir William Harcourt, chairman) appointed 3 June, reported recommending water supply to be placed under control of some responsible public body (or Water Trust) to be created; non-acceptance of Mr. Smith's proposal; that the undertakings of existing companies be purchased upon fair and reasonable terms, if not, the endeavour to obtain an independent supply, signed . . . 3 Aug. 1880

See Dobbs' case, *trials*, 30 Nov. 1883.

Metropolitan water bill, checking the systems of the Companies rejected in the Commons (197-152)
11 March, 1884

LONE STAR, a secret society formed in 1848, in Alabama and other southern states of the North American Union, for the "extension of the institutions, power, influence, and commerce of the United States over the whole of the western hemisphere, and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans." The first acquisitions to be made by the order were Cuba and the Sandwich Islands. The knowledge of the existence of this society reached England in Aug. 1852.

LONG ISLAND or **FLATBUSH** (N. America), Battle of, 27 Aug. 1776, between the British troops under Sir William Howe, and the revolted Americans, who suffered a severe defeat, after a well-fought action, losing 2000 men killed and wounded and 1000 prisoners.

LONGEVITY. Methuselah died, aged 969, 2349 B.C. (*Gen. v. 27*). Golour M'Crair of the Isle of Jura, one of the Hebrides, is mythically said to have kept 180 Christmases in his own house, and died in the reign of Charles I. "In 1014 died Johannes de Temporibus, who lived 361 years (!)" *Stow*. Thomas Parr, a labouring man of Shropshire, was brought to London by the earl of Arundel, in 1635, and said to be in his 153rd year and in perfect health; he died 15 Nov. in the same year. Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, and was buried in Bolton churchyard, 6 Dec. aged 169 years (?) The researches of Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, professor Owen, Mr. Wm. J. Thoms (in his "Human Longevity," May, 1873) and others, have disproved many alleged cases of longevity; and few statements of lives extending much beyond a century can be relied on. There were no records of baptism till the 16th century. In last decade about 800 alleged centenarians registered; 204 men. Deaths of 25 men and 66 women aged above 100 registered in 1881. *See Abstinence*.

Alleged instances (most of them evidently false).

<i>Died.</i>	<i>Aged.</i>
1566. James Bowles, Killingworth	153
1591. Lady Eccleston, Ireland	143
1736. James Sheil, Irish yeoman	136
1759. Colonel Thomas Winslow, Ireland	146
1772. Mrs. Clum, Lichfield	138
1774. William Beeby, Dungarvan (an ensign who served at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim)	130
1780. Robert Mac Bride, Herries	130
Mr. William Ellis, Liverpool	130
1785. Cardinal de Solis	110
1797. Charles Macklin, actor, London	107
1806. Mr. Creeke, of Thurlow	125
Catherine Lopez, of Jamaica	134
1813. Mrs. Meighan, Donoughmore	130
1814. Mary Innes, Isle of Skye	127
1816. Jane Lewson, Coldbath-fields, Clerkenwell	116
1840. Mrs. Martha Rorke, of Dromore, county of Kildare, 27 Aug.	133
1853. Mrs. Mary Power (aunt of Mr. Lalor Shiel), Ursuline convent, Cork, 20 March	116
1858. James Nolan, Knockardrane, Carlow	116
1874. Anthony Beresford (born 8 Feb. 1772) died at Alstonfield, 3 March, <i>authentic</i>	101
1875. Count Jean Fred. Waldeck, painter; born at Prague, 16 March, 1766; died at Paris, 29 April, 1875	109
Jacob Wm. Lüning, at Morien college	103
1876. Madame Hulsenstein, said to have been maid of honour to the empress Maria Theresa	119
Elizabeth Abbott, Ipswich, said to be	105
1877. Pleasance, widow of Sir James E. Smith, botanist. (b. 11 May, 1773; d. 3 Feb. 1877)	103
Eunice Bagster, wife of Samuel, Bible bookseller, London, 22 Aug.	100
1878. Thomas Budgen, Spitalfields, London	104
1879. Jane Hooper, St. Pancras, London	102

1879. Rev. Canon Beadon, Stonham	102
" Margaret Crook, Durham	112
1880. Sarah Way, Bristol	104½
" Johannette Polack (born Genth) ; Wiesbaden	101 and 5 months
1881. Martha Gardner, Liverpool, 10 March	104 and 5 months
" Fanny Bailey, Worthing, 6 April	104½
" Annie Webb, sister of Sir Joseph Maxwell, Aug. 102	
" Jane Pinkerton, of Lower Crumspall, Manchester, (born 10 June, 1774) died 5 Oct.	107
" Archibald M'Arthur, Dunoon, born 1777	104
1882. James Smith, St. Mary Cray, born 1777	
died 27 Nov. aged nearly	105
" Thomas Bramley, Ilkeston, Derby, born 29 Dec. 1777, died Dec.	105
1883. Betty Morgan, Garth in Wales, died 26 Feb.	107
" Stephen Lewes, Southampton, died May	106
1884. Rhoda Dunn, Hunstanton, Norfolk	103
1885. Sir Moses Montefiore, Ramsgate, died 28 July, 100½	
" Mrs. Townsend, Faringdon, Berkshire, died 29 May	102
1886. Miss Joanna Hastings (aunt of G. W. Hastings, M.P.), Great Malvern (born 14 March, 1782), died 12 March	103
" Richard Holmes, Heathfield, Sussex, died 5 May	107
" Sarah Marshall, Nantyglo, Wales, died 6 Aug.	107
" W. Nicholson, Wenden, Essex, died 15 Dec.	103
1887. Miss Jane Gibson, Glasgow, died Dec.	102½
" The death of 31 alleged centenarians reported in 1887.	
1888. M. Dimitrios Antipapa died Jan.	115 (?)
" Caroline Heathorne, died 3 Feb.	104
" Pattison Jolly, Dublin, died 5 Feb.	104
" Thomas Eggleston, West Virginia, U. S., died 3 May	111½
1889. Mrs. R. Chapman, Lewes, died March	105
" Eugene Chevreul, Paris, 9 April	102

EXAMPLES FURNISHED BY DR. J. WEBSTER, F.R.S.
(unauthenticated)

<i>Died.</i>	<i>Buried at</i>	<i>Aged.</i>
1652. Dr. W. Meade, Ware, Herts.		148½
1711. Mrs. Scrimshaw, Rosemary-lane		127
1739. Margaret Patten, Christchurch, Westminster		136
1741. John Rovin, Teemeswar, Hungary		172
1757. Alexander M'Culloch, Aberdeen		132
1759. Donald Cameron, Rannach, Aberdeenshire		130
1763. Mrs. Taylor, Piccadilly		131
1766. John Mount, Langham, Dumfries		136
" John Hill, Leadhills, near Edinburgh		130
1771. Mr. Whalley, Rotherhithe		121
1775. Widow Jones, Campbell		125
1780. Mr. Evans, Spitalfields		139
1784. Mary Cameron, Braemar, Aberdeen		129
1791. Archbd. Cameron, Keith, Aberdeenshire		122
1851. Jean Golembeski, Hôtel des Invalides, Paris		126

LONGITUDE, determined by Hipparchus, at Nice, who fixed the first degree in the Canaries, 162 B.C. Harrison made a time-keeper, in A.D. 1759, which in two voyages was found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament 12 Anne, 1714; and obtained the reward; see *Harrison's Timepiece*. The chronometers of Arnold, Earnshaw, and Bréguet, are highly esteemed. Chronometers are now received on trial at Greenwich Observatory. The act relating to the discovery of the longitude at sea was repealed in 1828. The Bureau des Longitudes at Paris was established in 1795.

LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE first published (to replace "Frazer's"), Nov. 1882.

LONGOBARDI, see *Lombardy*.

LONG PARLIAMENT met 3 Nov. 1640; was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell 20 April, 1653.

LONGWOOD, in St. Helena (S. Atlantic Ocean), the residence of the emperor Napoleon from 10 Dec. 1815 till his death, 5 May, 1821.

LONGWY (N.E. France), a frontier town, was taken by the allied army of Austrians and

Prussians, 23 Aug. 1792, the beginning of the great war. It was again taken 18 Sept. 1815. After a bombardment it surrendered to the Germans, 25 Jan. 1871.

LOOCHOO ISLES; N. Pacific; long nominally subject to Japan; with a nearly independent king. Disputes between China and Japan respecting them, 1879, reported settled Dec.

LOOKING-GLASSES, see *Mirrors*.

LOOM: was used by the Egyptians. The weaver's otherwise called the Dutch loom, was brought into use in London from Holland, about 1676. There were, in 1825, about 250,000 hand-loom in Great Britain, and 75,000 power-loom, each being equal to three hand-loom, making twenty-two yards each per day. The steam-loom was introduced in 1807; see *Cotton, Electric-loom, Jacquard, Pneumatic-loom*.

LOOSHAIs, a predatory nomadic Indian tribe, about 300 miles east of Calcutta. They frequently robbed the British tea plantations, killing the planters and carrying off their children. An expedition to chastise them was successful, Dec. 1871.

LORD, see *Lady*. When printed in the English Bible in small capitals LORD stands for Jehovah, the self-existing God, the name first revealed to Moses, 1491 B.C. *Exod. vi. 3*. When Lord is in ordinary type, it represents *Adonai*, lord or master.

LORD ADVOCATE, CHAMBERLAIN, CHANCELLOR, &c., see *Advocate, Chamberlain, Chancellor*, &c.

LORD'S DAY ACT, 29 Chas. II. c. 7, see *Sabbath*.

LORD'S SUPPER, instituted by Jesus Christ (*Matt. xxvi. 17*), 33, see *Sacrament and Transubstantiation*.

LORDS.* The nobility of England date their creation from 1066, when William Fitz-Osborn is said to have been made earl of Hereford by William I.; and afterwards Walter d'Evreux, earl of Salisbury; Copsi, earl of Northumberland; Henry de Ferrers, earl of Derby; and Gherbod (a Fleming) earl of Chester. Twenty-two other peers were made in this sovereign's reign. The first peer created by patent was lord Beauchamp of Holt Castle, by Richard II. in 1387. In Scotland, Gilchrist was created earl of Angus by Malcolm III. 1037. In Ireland, sir John de Courcy was created baron of Kinsale, &c., in 1181; the first peer after the obtaining of that kingdom by Henry II.

LORDS, HOUSE OF. The peers of England were summoned *ad consulendum*, to consult, in early reigns, and by writ, 6 & 7 John, 1205; but the earliest writ extant is 49 Hen. III. 1265. The commons did not form a part of the great council of the nation until some ages after the conquest; see *Parliament*. The house of lords includes the spiritual as well as temporal peers of Great Britain. The bishops are supposed to hold certain ancient baronies under the kinz, in right whereof they have seats in this house. Some of the temporal lords sit by descent, and some by creation: others by election,

since the union with Scotland in 1707, and with Ireland, 1801.—Scotland elects 16 representative peers, and Ireland, 28 temporal peers for life. The house of lords in Jan. 1889, consisted of 5 princes of the blood, 2 archbishops, 22 dukes, 21 marquises, 141 earls, 31 viscounts, 309 barons, and 24 bishops; in all, 555.

House of lords at death of Charles II. 1685	176 peers.
" " Will. III. 1702	192
" " Anne, 1714	209
" " Geo. I. 1727	216
" " Geo. II. 1760	229
" " Geo. III. 1820	339
" " Geo. IV. 1830	396
" " Will. IV. 1837	456
In the 18th Vict. 1855	448
" 24th Vict. 1860	462
" 32nd Vict. 1868	464
" 39th Vict. 1876	494
" 41st Vict. 1878	501

The king, barons, and clergy enact the constitutions of Clarendon in 1164
Obtain Magna Charta in 1215
Held the government 1264-5
House of lords abolished by the commons, 6 Feb. 1649
" met again, 25 April, "
Unite with the commons in making William and Mary king and queen 1689
Reject the great reform bill, 7 Oct. 1831; pass it, 4 June, 1832
The parliament house destroyed by fire 16 Oct. 1834
Take possession of their new house 15 April, 1847
Oppose successfully the creation of life peerages, 7 Feb. 1856

Voting by proxy abolished by standing order, 31 March, 1863
New regulations respecting committees 2 April, "
Six new peers were gazetted 17 April, "
Bankrupt peers not to sit or vote, decided 10 Feb.; settled by act 13 July, 1871
That peers cannot vote for M.P.'s affirmed by court of common pleas on appeal 15 Nov. 1872
Two peers for life may be created by her majesty as lords of appeal in ordinary, to aid the house of lords; as a court of ultimate appeal (see *Supreme Court*).

Lords Blackburn and Gordon created peers for life 5 Oct. 1876
Entitled to sit and vote in parliament while appeal judges; first sitting 21 Nov. "
Lord Rayleigh (said to be) the first peer elected a professor of physics (at Cambridge) 12 Dec. 1879; Royal Institution, London 1887
Proposed abolition of the hereditary principle negatived (202-166) in the commons, 5 March, 1886; again negatived (223-162) 9 March, 1888; again (201-160) 17, 18 May, 1889.
Lord Blackburn having resigned, permitted to sit by appellate jurisdiction act 1887
The earl of Rosebery's motion for a committee to consider reform of the house of lords rejected (97-50) 19 March, 1883
Lord Dunraven's bill for reforming the constitution of the house of lords withdrawn on the promise of the government dealing with the question 26 April, "
Marquis of Salisbury's bill for creation of life peers and exclusion of those whom he termed "black sheep" read first time 18 June; second time 10 July; dropped July, "

LORDS JUSTICES, see *Justices*.

LORDS LIEUTENANTS, see *Lieutenants and Ireland*.

LORDS OF THE PALE, see *Pale*.

* Peers of England are free from all arrests of debts, as being the king's hereditary counsellors; therefore a peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action, and no attachment lies against his person; but execution may be taken upon his lands and goods. For the same reason, they are free from all attendance at courts leet or sheriffs' turns; or, in case of a riot, from attending the *posse comitatus*. He can act as a justice of the peace in any part of the kingdom. See *Baron, Earl*, &c.

* *Peerage for life* only, with the title of lord Wensleydale of Wensleydale, was granted to baron sir James Parke, 10 Jan. 1856; the house of lords opposed his sitting and voting as a peer for life, and on 25 July, 1856, he was created a peer in the usual way, with the title of lord Wensleydale of Walton. He died in 1868. A bill for creating life peerages was read a second time in the lords, 27 April, 1869, but afterwards rejected.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, see *Lourenço*.

LORETTO, near Ancona, Italy. Here is the *Casa Santa*, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, and said to have been carried by angels into Dalmatia from Galilee in 1291, and brought here a few years after. The lady of Loretto, gaudily dressed, stands upon an altar holding the infant Jesus in her arms, surrounded with gold lamps. Loretto was taken by the French in 1797; the holy image, which had been carried to France, was brought back with pomp, 5 Jan. 1803.

L'ORIENT (W. France). Lord Bridport off this port defeated the French fleet, 23 June, 1795. The loss of the French was severe: that of the British inconsiderable. — The French flag-ship, L'ORIENT, blew up during the battle of the Nile, 1 Aug. 1798. Admiral Brueys and about 900 men perished.

LORRAINE (Lotharingia), formerly a French now a German province, became a kingdom under Lothaire (son of the emperor Lothaire I.) about 855; and was divided at his death, in 869, part of it being made a duchy. From the first hereditary duke, Gerard, nominated by the emperor Henry III. in 1048, descended the house of Lorraine, represented now by the emperor of Austria, whose ancestor, the empress Maria Theresa, married in 1736 Francis formerly duke of Lorraine, then of Tuscany. Lorraine, given to the dethroned king of Poland, Stanislaus I., for life, was, at his death in 1766, united to France; see *Nancy*. Lorraine was the seat of war in Aug. 1870, and about the fifth part, including Metz and Thionville, was annexed to Germany at the peace, 26 Feb. 1871.

LOTS. Casting lots, as an appeal to God, was sacred among the Jews, *Proverbs* xvi. 33. It was employed in the division of the land of Canaan, about 1444 B.C., by Joshua (xiv.), and in the election of Matthias the apostle, A.D. 33, *Acts* i.—Lots for life or death have been frequently cast. For an instance, see *Wales*, 1649, note.

LOTTERIES are said to have originated in Florence about 1530, and to have been legalised in France in 1539, and soon became common. They were prohibited by pope Benedict XIII. (1724-30), and sanctioned by Clement XII. (1730-40). See *Art Union under Arts*.

The first mentioned in English history took place, day and night, at the western door of St. Paul's cathedral. It contained 40,000 "lots" at 10s. each lot, the profits were for repairing the harbours, and the prizes were pieces of plate,

11 Jan.-6 May, 1569
A lottery, granted by the king, in favour of the colony of Virginia (prizes, pieces of plate), drawn near St. Paul's 29 June-20 July, 1612

First lottery for sums of money took place in 1630
Lotteries established (for more than 130 years yielded a large annual revenue to the crown) 1693
Lottery for the British Museum 1753

Cox's museum, containing many rare specimens of art and articles of virtu, disposed of by lottery, by an act of parliament 1773

An act passed for the sale of the buildings of the Adelphi by lottery 16 June, 1780

Irish state lottery drawn 1780
Lottery for the Leverian Museum 1784-5

For the Pigott diamond, permitted, Jan. 2, 1801; it was afterwards sold at Christie's auction for 9500 guineas 10 May, 1802

For the collection of pictures of alderman Boydell, by act 1804-5

Lotteries abolished by 6 Geo. IV. c. 60, Oct.; the last drawn 18 Oct. 1826

Act passed declaring that the then pending Glasgow lottery should be the last 1834

An act passed imposing a penalty of 50*l*. for advertising lotteries in the newspapers 1836
Lotteries suppressed in France 1793 and 1836
Mr. Dethiers' twelfth-cake lottery, Argyll-rooms, Hanover-square, suppressed 27 Dec. 1860
Twelve million national lottery tickets of one franc each, sold at Paris to pay for prizes to exhibitors, and expenses of working men visitors, 1878; 1st prize worth 5,000*l*., 2nd, 4,000*l*., 3rd and 4th 2,000*l*.; total 230,000 rewards. Drawing began 26 Jan. 1879

LOUDON-HILL, or DRUMCLOG; see *Drumclog*.

LOUIS-D'OR, a French gold coin of 24 francs, first struck by Louis XIII. in 1640; it was not legal, 1795-1814; superseded by the Napoleon, 1810.

LOUISIANA (N. America), one of the United States; discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, 1541; traversed by M. de Salle, 1682; settled by Louis XIV. (from whom it derived its name), about 1698. It formed the basis of Law's Mississippi scheme, 1717. It was ceded to Spain when all east of the Mississippi was given to England, 1763. Capital, Baton Rouge; commercial capital, New Orleans. Population, 1880, 939,946.

Restored to France 1801
Sold to the Americans, 1803; and made a state 1812
Gen. Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans, 8 Jan. 1815

Seceded from the Union by ordinance 25 Jan. 1861
Adm. Farragut takes New Orleans for the Federals, 28 April, 1862

Louisiana restored to the Union 1865
The state disturbed by factions and civil war: at Grant parish many negroes massacred 11 April, 1873

See *New Orleans*.

LOUISVILLE, chief commercial town in Kentucky, U.S., founded 1773; named after Louis XVI., France, 1780. Population, 1880, 123,758.

LOURDES, Hautes Pyrénées, S. France, see *France*, 1872-1875.

LOURENÇO MARQUES, a Portuguese settlement, E. coast of Africa. In May, 1879, a treaty was agreed to permitting a railway to be made to the Transvaal territory. Its ratification was opposed in the chambers at Lisbon in 1881, and led to a change of ministry. See *Portugal*.

LOUVRE, in Paris, is said to have been a royal residence in the reign of Dagobert, 628. It was a prison-tower constructed by Philippe Augustus in 1204. It afterwards became a library, and Charles VI. made it his palace (about 1364). The new buildings, begun by Francis I. in 1528, were enlarged and adorned by successive kings, particularly Louis XIV.—Napoleon I. turned it into a museum, and deposited in it the finest collection of paintings, statues, and treasures of art known in the world. The chief of those brought from Italy have since been restored to the rightful possessors. The magnificent buildings of the new Louvre, begun by Napoleon I. and completed by Napoleon III., were inaugurated by the latter in great state, 14 Aug. 1857. The library was destroyed and other buildings much injured by the communists, May, 1871.

LOVE FEASTS, see *Agapæ*.

LOW COUNTRIES, the Pays Bas, now Holland and Belgium (*which see*).

LOWER EMPIRE. Some historians make it begin with the reign of Valerian, 253; others with that of Constantine, 323.

LOWERING BOAT APPARATUS, see *Life-boats*.

LOW SUNDAY, the first Sunday after Easter, said to derive its name from the inferiority of its solemnities to those of Easter Sunday; see *Easter*.

LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC LEAGUE, see *Ireland* 1886.

LOYALISTS, a term applied to the Royalist party during the American war of 1775-83, and to the supporters of the Union in Ireland in 1883.

LOYALTY LOANS were raised during the revolutionary wars. The term was applied to one opened in London 5 Dec. 1796; in fifteen hours and twenty minutes the sum of eighteen millions sterling was subscribed; see *National Association*.

LUBBOCK'S ACT, Sir John, see *Bank Holidays' Act*.

LÜBECK, a city in N. Germany, one of the four republics of the German confederation, was built in the 12th century, and was chief founder of the Hanseatic league about 1240, which lasted till 1630. Lübeck was declared a free imperial city about 1226; but was frequently attacked by the Danes. The French took it by assault, 6 Nov. 1806, and Napoleon incorporated it with his empire in 1810. On his fall in 1814 it became once more a free imperial city. It joined the North German confederation 18 Aug. 1866. Population in 1871, 52,158; in 1880, 63,571; in 1885, 67,658.

LUCANIAN, a warlike people of S. Italy, defeated Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 332 B.C.; were subdued by the Romans, 272; revolted after the battle of Cannæ, 216; were reduced by Scipio, 201; again revolted, 90; admitted as Roman citizens, 88.

LUCCA (central Italy), a Roman colony, 177 B.C.; a Lombard duchy, A.D. 1327; a free city about 1370; took an active part in the civil wars of the Italian republics. It was united with Tuscany, and given as a principality to Eliza Bonaparte by her brother Napoleon I., 1805. Lucca, as a duchy, was given to Maria Louisa, widow of Louis, king of Etruria, in 1814. It was exchanged by her son Charles-Louis for Parma and Placentia in 1847; was annexed to Tuscany, and with it became part of the kingdom of Italy, in 1860.

Lucerne (Switzerland) became independent in 1332, and joined the confederation. The city Lucerne is said to derive its name from a light (*lucerna*) set up to guide travellers. It dates from the 8th century, and was subject to the abbots of Murbach, who surrendered it to the house of Hapsburg. It was taken by the French in March, 1798, and was for a short time capital of the Helvetic republic; which, as the focus of insurrection against the French, was suppressed Oct. 1802. As a catholic canton, Lucerne was very active on behalf of education by the Jesuits, 1844; see *Switzerland*.

LUCIA, ST. (West Indies), first settled by the English, 1639; expelled by the natives; settled by French in 1650; taken by the British several times in the subsequent wars. Insurrection of the French negroes, April, 1795. St. Lucia was restored to France at the peace of 1802; but was seized by England, 1803, and confirmed to her in 1814. Population in 1871, 31,811; 710 whites. In 1876, 34,848; 910 whites; in 1880, 38,265.

LUCIFER MATCHES came into use about 1834. Friction matches were invented by Walker of Stockton-on-Tees, 1829. In March, 1842, Mr. Reuben Partridge patented machinery for manufacturing the splints. In 1845, Schrötter of

Vienna produced his amorphous phosphorus (by heating ordinary phosphorus in a gas which it cannot absorb), by the use of which lucifers are rendered less dangerous, and the manufacture less unhealthy. *Phosphoros* (Greek) and *lucifer* (Latin), both signify *light-bearer*.

Mr. Lowe's proposed tax on lucifers (with "*c lucu lucellum*" on the box) was much opposed and withdrawn, April, 1871. For their exertions, a drinking fountain at Bow was inaugurated as a memorial to Bryant and May, 5 Oct. 1872. The match manufacture was made a monopoly in France in Oct. 1872, for 750,000.

Strike of women and girls at Bryant and May's, assisted by socialists, 5-17 July, 1883.

The Swedish match company formed in 1883 reported unsuccessful, 6 March, 1889.

LUCIGEN, a strong light for open-air work, produced by apparatus invented by Lyle and Hannay. The fuel is hydro-carbon oil and compressed air. It was tried at the King's Cross Station, Dec. 1885, and has been employed on the Forth Bridge Works. Exhibited at the Crystal Palace, 14 Sept. 1887.

Messrs. F. Braby & Co. patent a light created by a combination of heated oil, water and compressed air. The light said to be equal to 2,500 candles. It is intended to light public works and large areas, Oct. 1888.

LUCKNOW, the capital of Oude, since 1675; see *Oude*, and *India*, 1857. Visit of prince of Wales, Jan. 1876.

LUDDITES. Large parties of men under this designation, derived from Ned Lud, an idiot, who once broke some frames in a passion, commenced depredations at Nottingham, breaking frames and machinery, Nov. 1811. Skirmish with the military there, 29 Jan. 1812. Serious riots occurred again in 1814; and numerous bodies of unemployed artisans committed great excesses in 1816 *et seq.* Several of these Luddites were tried and executed, 1813 and 1818; see *Derby*.

LUGDUNUM, see *Leyden* and *Lyons*.

LUMINOUS PAINT, invented by Mr. W. H. Balmain, of University College, London; patented by Ihlee and Horne, of London.

Phosphorescent materials; lime and sulphur mixed with oil or water; clock-faces, statues, &c., painted with this mixture, exposed to light, remain luminous for some time. Besides domestic uses, it is applied to military purposes.

LUNAR SOCIETY, Birmingham, about 1780. The members, Joseph Priestley, James Watt, Erasmus Darwin, Dr. Withering, and others, met near the full of the moon, to discuss philosophy and politics.

LUNATICS. Insanity (defined by sir Wm. Hamilton as "the paralysis of the regulating or legislating faculties of the mind").

"The king shall have the custody of the lands of natural fools," &c., 17 Edw. II. 1324

Marriages with lunatics declared void, 15 Geo. II. 1742

c. 30. Others were made in 1742

Act regarding criminal lunatics passed 1774 and 1828

Lunacy act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, passed Aug. 1840

The numerous laws respecting lunatics were consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict. cc. 70, 96, 97 1853

A new lunacy act for Scotland passed 1853

An act to amend the law relating to commissions of lunacy passed (said to be in consequence of the Wyndham case; see *Trials*, 1862)

A parliamentary committee, reports favourably of the present system of custody of lunatics 1862

Lunacy Regulation act amended 1878

1882

A trial of Lunatics act passed . . . 25 Aug. 1883
 A stringent Lunacy bill introduced by lord chancellor Selborne, 26 March, 1885; re-introduced by lord chancellor Herschell, 1 March, 1886; passed by the lords, 1 April, 1887; another bill introduced; dropped 10 July, 1888; another introduced . . . 25 Feb. 1889

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

Till the end of the last century lunatics were treated with cruel severity; see Conolly "On the Treatment of the Insane," 1856.
 The insane were exhibited at Bethlem as a show, for *1d.* or *2d.* till 1770
 Enlightened principles of treatment were introduced by Wm. Tuke, at the Society of Friends' "Retreat," at York, and by Pinel, at the Bicêtre, Paris, with very great success. 1792
 Esquirol succeeds Pinel, and strongly recommends instruction in the management of mental disorders 1810
 Exposure of enormous cruelties in the Bethlem hospital 1815
 This led to gradual improvements, and at last to the total abolition of mechanical restraints at Lincoln, 1837; and at Hanwell Asylum (under the superintendence of Dr. John Conolly) and at other places 1839
 Psychological Journal first published by Dr. Forbes Winslow 1848
 Journal of Mental Science, by Dr. J. C. Bueknill 1852
 See Hospitals.

Lunatics in charge in England and Wales, 1 Jan. 1855.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
County Asylums . . .	132	123	6008	7316	13,579
Hospitals . . .	895	723	91	94	1,803
Licensed houses . . .	1448	1350	1034	1279	5,111
	2475	2196	7133	8689	20,493

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in England and Wales:

1 Jan.	Registered.	1 Jan.	Registered.
1859 . . .	36,672	1874 . . .	62,027
1860 . . .	38,058	1875 . . .	63,793
1861 . . .	39,647	1876 . . .	64,916
1862 . . .	41,129	1877 . . .	66,636
1863 . . .	43,118	1878 . . .	68,538
1864 . . .	44,795	1879 . . .	69,885
1865 . . .	45,950	1880 . . .	71,101
1866 . . .	47,648	1881 . . .	73,113
1867 . . .	49,086	1882 . . .	74,842
1868 . . .	51,000	1883 . . .	76,765
1869 . . .	53,177	1884 . . .	78,528
1870 . . .	54,713	1885 . . .	79,704
1871 . . .	56,755	1886 . . .	80,156
1872 . . .	58,640	1887 . . .	80,891
1873 . . .	60,296	1888 . . .	82,643

1878. Male lunatics, 31,024; female, 37,514; ratio, 27.57 per 10,000.

Ratio per 1000 to the population: 1859, 1.86; 1865, 2.18; 1870, 2.47; 1874, 2.62.

In 1851, there were in Ireland nearly 15,000 lunatics of all classes; in Scotland in 1851, 3362 in charge; in 1855, 7403; of which only 3328 were under the protection of the law.

LUND-HILL, near Barnsley, in South Yorkshire. While the miners were dining in the pit, 19 Feb. 1857, the inflammable gas took fire and exploded. About 189 miners perished. In April and May bodies were still being extricated. There had been great laxity of discipline in the pit. 7000*l.* were subscribed for the bereaved.

LUNEBURG, see *Brunswick*.

LUNEVILLE (France), PEACE OF, concluded between the French republic and the emperor of Germany, confirmed the cessions made by the treaty of Campo Formio, stipulated that the Rhine, as far as the Dutch territories, should form the boundary of France, and recognised the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine republics, 9 Feb. 1801.

LUPERCALIA, a yearly festival observed Rome on 15 Feb. in honour of Pan, destroyer of wolves (*lupi*), instituted by the Romans, in memory of Romulus and Remus, according to Plutarch; but according to Livy, brought by Evander into Italy. These feasts are said to have been abolished in 494 by pope Gelasius, on account of their great disorder.

LUSATIA, a marquise in N. Germany given to John of Bohemia, 1319; obtained by Matthias of Hungary, 1478; ceded to Saxony 1635.

LUSIAD, the great epic poem of the Portuguese, written in honour of their discoveries in India, by Luis de Camoëns, and published by him at Lisbon, 1572. The English translations are by sir Richard Fanshawe, 1655; by Wm. Julius Michell, 1775; and others; the latest and best by J. Aubertin, 1884.

LUSITANIA, see *Portugal*.

LUTSTRUM, an expiatory sacrifice made by the Roman people, at the end of every five years, after the census had been taken, 472 B.C. Every fifth year was called a *lustrum*; and ten, fifteen, twenty years, were commonly expressed by *tri*, *quad*, *quin*, *sex*, *septem*, *octo*, *non*, *decem*, *undecim*, *duodecim*, *tredecim*, *quattuordecim*, *quindecim*, *sexdecim*, *septendecim*, *octodecim*, *nondecim*, *viginti*, *triginta*, *quadraginta*, *quingenta*, *sexcenta*, *septingenta*, *octingenta*, *noningenta*, *millia*. The number of Roman citizens was—in 293 B.C., 272,308; 179 B.C., 273,294; 70 B.C., 450,000; 28 B.C., 4,164,060; A.D. 48, 5,984,072. The last lustrum took place, 74 B.C.

LUTE, an ancient instrument of oriental origin (Arabic, *al'ud*); said to have been brought to Europe by the Arabs, in the 6th century A.D., and thence to Europe. J. S. Bach and others composed for it. Western lute in the 18th century.

LUTHERANISM,* the form of Christianity professed by the majority of the people of the north of Germany, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden. Its doctrines are mainly embodied in Luther's catechisms, in the Augsburg Confession, and in the *Formula Concordiæ* of the Lutherans, published 1580. Their first university was founded at Marburg, in 1527, by Philip, landgrave of Hesse. Luther memorial at Worms was unveiled in presence of the king of Prussia and other sovereigns, June, 1868. Fourth centenary of Luther's birth celebrated at Halle, Eisleben (where he was born), Berlin, and throughout Germany; also at London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and other places in the United Kingdom; at Paris, and other places on the continent, 31 Oct.—17 Nov. 1883.

LUTINE, see *Weeks*, 1799.

LUTZEN, or **LUTZENGEN** (N. Germany). Here Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the imperialists under Wallenstein, 16 Nov. 1632, but was himself killed; and here the French, commanded by Napoleon, defeated the combined armies of Russia and Prussia, commanded by general Wittgenstein, 2 May, 1813. The battles of Bautzen and Wurschen immediately followed (19-21 May), both in favour of Napoleon. The allies were compelled to pass the Oder, and an armistice agreed to, afterwards prolonged; but, unfortunately for the French emperor, this did not produce peace.

LUXEMBURG, a grand duchy held by the king of Holland. Luxembourg, the capital,

* Martin Luther was born at Eisleben, 10 Nov. 1517; studied at Erfurt, 1521; was professor of philosophy at Wittenberg, 1527; resisted the sale of indulgences, defended himself at Augsburg, 1531; at Worms, 1521, was excommunicated, 16 June, 1520; began his German bible, 1521; married Katherine de Bora, 1525; published his German bible complete, 1534; died 18 Feb. 1546.

considered the strongest fortified city in the world, as been many times besieged and taken: by the French in 984, 1443, 1479, 1542-3; by the Spaniards in 1544; by the French in 1684; restored to Spain in 1697; taken by the French in 1701; given to the Dutch as a barrier town, but ceded to the emperor at the peace in 1713. It withstood several sieges in the last century. It surrendered to the French after a siege, from Nov. 1794 to July, 1795; and was retaken by the allies in May, 1814. Population of the grand duchy, 1867, 199,958; 1875, 205,158; 1885, 213,283.

The grand duchy was annexed to the Netherlands, still remaining a member of the Germanic confederation, the capital having a Prussian garrison 1815. A portion given to the new kingdom of Belgium 1830. After the dissolution of the Germanic confederation, the emperor Napoleon objected to the Prussian garrison, and offered to buy the grand duchy from the king of Holland March, 1867. In consequence of the opposition of Prussia, a conference of representatives of the great powers met in London, 7-11 May, who agreed upon a treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the province, the retirement of the Prussian garrison, and the dismantling the fortress of Luxemburg 7-11 May, " the Prussian soldiers retired Nov. " the fortifications dismantled Aug. 1870. The people protest against absorption into Germany, 21 Oct. " They are accused of violating neutrality, and the abrogation of the treaty is mooted by Prussia, early in Dec. "

The king of Holland, their sovereign, declared that he would maintain the treaty, 15 Dec.; and the government protested against the charge, 19 Dec. " A new treaty with Prussia; indemnity to be paid for breaches of neutrality; fortresses to be garrisoned by Germans Feb. 1871. Fortifications transformed to civil purposes 1874. The duke of Nassau, on the severe illness of the king of Holland, assumed the regency of Luxemburg 10 April, 1889. The king recovers and resumes the government 3 May, " Respective grand duke, Adolphus William Charles, titular duke of Nassau, born 24 July, 1817.

LUXOR, or **EL-UKSUR**, Egypt, see *Thebes*.

LUXURY. Lucullus (died 49 B.C.), at Rome, distinguished for inordinate luxury; see *Sump- tuary Laws*.

LYCEUM (originally a temple of Apollo Lyceus, or a portico, or gallery, built by Lyceus, son of Apollo) was a spot near the Ilissus, in Attica, where Aristotle taught philosophy; and as he usually taught as he walked, his pupils were called *peripatetics*, *walkers-about*, and his philosophy that of the Lyceum, 342 B.C. *Stanley*; see *Theatres*.

LYCIA (Asia Minor), subject successively to Persians (about 560 B.C.), to the Persians (546 B.C.), Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), and to his successors the Seleucidae. The Romans gave Lycia to the Rhodians (188 B.C.). It became nominally free under the Romans, and was annexed to the empire by Claudius. The marbles brought from Lycia by Charles Fellows were deposited in the British Museum, 1840-46.

LYCURGUS, see *Laws*.

LYDIA, or *Mæonia*, an ancient kingdom in Asia Minor, under a long dynasty of kings, the last being Croesus, "the richest of mankind." The mine of gold and silver money, and other useful inventions, are ascribed to the Lydians. *Æsop*, the Phrygian fabulist, Aleman, the first Greek poet, Thales of Miletus, Anaximenes, Xenophanes, Ana-

creon of Teos, Heraclitus of Ephesus, &c., flourished in Lydia. The early history is mythical.

Agroon, a descendant of Hercules, reigns in Lydia, Herod. about B.C. 1223. The kingdom, properly so called, begins under Ardys I. Blair 797. Alyattes I. reigns 761. Myrsus commences his rule. 747. Reign of Candaules (or Myrsilus) 735. Gyges, first of the race Mermnadae, kills Candaules, marries his queen, usurps the throne, and makes great conquests. about 713. Ardys II. reigns, 678; the Cimbri besiege Sardis, the capital of Lydia 635. The Milesian war, commenced under Gyges, is continued by Sadyattes, who reigns 628. Reign of Alyattes II. 617. Battle upon the river Halys, between the Lydians and Medes, interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun. This eclipse had been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus. Blair. 28 May, B.C. 585. Croesus, son of Alyattes, succeeds to the throne, and conquers Asia Minor 560-50. Croesus, dreading Cyrus, whose conquests had reached to the borders of Lydia, crosses the Halys to attack the Medes, with 420,000 men and 60,000 horse 548. He is defeated, pursued, and besieged in his capital by Cyrus, who orders him to be burned alive; the pile is already on fire, when Croesus calls aloud *Solon!* and Cyrus hearing him, spares his life. Lydia made a province of the Persian empire 546. Sardis burnt by the Ionians 499. Lydia conquered by Alexander 332. Becomes part of the kingdom of Pergamus 283. Conquered by the Turks A.D. 1326.

LYDDITE, the English name for the French *Melenite* (which see).

LYING-IN HOSPITALS. The first, established in Dublin by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, a physician, amid strong opposition, was opened March, 1745; see *Hospitals*.

LYMPHATICS (absorbent vessels connected with digestion), discovered about 1650 by Rudbek in Sweden, Bartholin in Denmark, and Jolyffe in England. Asellius discovered the lacteals in 1622. In 1654, Glisson ascribed to these vessels the function of absorption; and their properties were studied by Wm. and John Hunter, Monro, Hewson, and other great anatomists.

LYNCH LAW, punishment inflicted by private individuals, independently of the legal authorities, said to derive its name from John Lynch, a farmer, who exercised it upon the fugitive slaves and criminals dwelling in the "dismal swamp," North Carolina, when they committed outrages upon persons and property which the law could not promptly repress. This mode of administering justice began about the end of the 17th century, and still exists in the outlying districts of the United States. Four robbers were taken from prison and hanged by a vigilance committee at New Albany, on the Ohio, 11 Dec. 1868.

LYNDHURST'S ACT (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54), introduced by lord Lyndhurst, rendered valid certain marriages within the forbidden degrees (with deceased wife's sister) up to that time, but prohibited them for the future; passed 31 Aug. 1835.

LYONS (S. France), the Roman Lugdunum, founded by M. Plancus, 43 B.C. The city was reduced to ashes in a single night by lightning, A.D. 59, and was rebuilt in the reign of Nero. It was a free city till its union with France in 1307.

Battle near Lyons; Clodius Albinus defeated and slain by Septimius Severus 19 Feb. 197.

Two general councils held here (13th and 14th), 1245, 1274
 Silk manufacture commenced . . . 1515
 Lyons taken by the republicans after 70 days' siege,
 9 Oct.; awful pillage and slaughter follow; the
 Convention decreed the demolition of the city,
 12 Oct. 1793
 Capitulated to the Austrians . . . March; 1814
 Entry of Napoleon . . . 8 March, 1815
 An insurrection among the artisans, which led to
 great popular excesses; quelled by an army,
 21 Nov.-31 Dec. 1831
 Dreadful riots, put down by military . 15 April, 1834
 Railway to Paris opened . . . 7 April, 1839
 A dreadful inundation at Lyons (see *Inundations*),
 4 Nov. 1840
 Another insurrection quelled, with much loss of life,
 15 June, 1849
 Grand banquet to Louis Napoleon . . 15 Aug. 1850
 A committee of public safety appointed here and the
 red flag raised soon after the revolution in Paris. M.
 Saigne, calling himself president, gen. Cluseret (ex-

pelled from Paris), and other extreme republicans,
 defeated in their endeavours to depose M. Challemeil
 Lacour, the prefect of the Rhône, who was well
 supported by the national guard; gen. Mazure,
 the military commander, accused of treacherous
 inaction, was arrested . . . 28 Sept. 18
 Arnaud, commandant of the national guard, mur-
 dered by the mob, after a mock trial, for resist-
 ing them . . . 20 Dec. 18
 Visited by marshal MacMahon . . . Sept. 18
 Rioting, see *France* . . . Oct. 18

LYRE. Its invention is ascribed to the Greek
 Hermes (in Latin Mercury), who, according
 Homer, gave it to Apollo, the first that played up-
 it with method, and accompanied it with poet
 The invention of the primitive lyre, with thr
 strings, is ascribed to the first Egyptian Herm
 Terpander added several strings to the lyre, maki
 the number seven, 673 B.C. Phrynis, a musician
 Mitylene, added two more, making nine, 438 B.C.

MACADAMISING.

MACADAMISING, a system of road-making invented by Mr. John Macadam, and published by him in an essay, in 1819, having practised it in Yorkshire. He prescribed stones to be broken to six ounces weight, and the use of clean flints and granite splittings. He received 10,000*l.* from parliament; was appointed surveyor-general of the metropolitan roads in 1827, and died in 1836; see *Roads*.

MACAO (in Quang-tong, S. China) was given to the Portuguese as a commercial station in 1586 in return for their assistance against pirates), subject to an annual tribute, which was remitted in 1863. Here Camoens composed part of the "*Lusiad*."

MACARONI. This name, given to a poem by Theophilus Folengo, 1509, continues to designate trifling performances, as buffoonery, puns, anagrams, "wit without wisdom, and humour without sense." His poem was so called from a nutritious preparation of wheat-flour in tubes and threads. These poems, in Italy and France, gave rise to *Macaroni academies*, and in England to *Macaroni clubs* (about 1772), when everything ridiculous in dress and manners was called "*Macaroni*."

MACCABEES, a name of the Asmoneans, who commenced their career during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, 167 B.C. Mattathias, a priest, resisted the tyranny; and his son, Judas Maccabæus, defeated the Syrians in three battles, 166, 165 B.C.; it fell in an ambush, 161 B.C. His brother Jonathan made a league with the Romans and Laee-monians, and after an able administration was treacherously killed at Ptolemais by Tryphon, 13 B.C. His brother and successor, Simon, was so murdered, 135 B.C. John Hyrcanus, son of Simon, succeeded. His son Judas, called also Aristobulus, took the title of king, 107 B.C. The history of the Maccabees is contained in five books of that name, two of which are included in our Apocrypha. Our accounts are canonical by the Roman Catholic Church; none by Protestant communions.

The magnificent Maccabees chapel, at Geneva, founded in 1415, by the cardinal Jean de Broguier, president of the council of Constance and the place of his sepulchre. The building much injured and desecrated at the time of the Reformation was finely renovated in 1831 and fitted up as a museum.

MACDONALD AFFAIR, see *Brussia*, 1861.

MACE, a weapon anciently used by the cavalry most nations, was originally a spiked club, hung the saddle-bow, and usually of metal. Maces were also early ensigns of authority borne before officers of state, the top being made in the form of open crown, and commonly of silver gilt. The chancellor and speaker of the house of commons were maces borne before them. Edward III. granted London the privilege of having gold or silver maces carried before the lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and corporation, 1354. It was with the mace usually carried before the lord mayor on state occasions, that Walworth, lord mayor of London, is said to have knocked the rebel Wat Tyler off his horse, for rudely approaching Richard II., a courier afterwards despatching him with his dagger, June, 1381. Cromwell, entering the house of commons to disperse its members and dissolve the

MACEDON.

parliament, ordered one of his soldiers to "take away that bauble," the mace, which was done, and the doors of the house locked, 20 April, 1653.

MACEDON (N. Greece). The first kingdom was founded by Caranus, about 814 B.C. It was successively under the protection of Athens, of Thebes, and Sparta, until the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who by his political wisdom and warlike exploits made it a powerful kingdom, and paved the way for his son's greatness.

Reigns of Caranus, 814 B.C., or 796, or 748; Perdiccas I., 729; Argæus I., 684; Philip I., 640 or 609.

Eropus conquers the Illyrians	B.C.	602
Reign of Amyntas, 540; of Alexander I.		500
Macedon conquered by the Persians, 513; delivered by the victory of Platea		479
Reign of Perdiccas II.		454
Potidæa, revolting, 433; re-taken by the Athenians		429
Archelaus, natural son of Perdiccas, murders the legitimate heirs; seizes the throne, and improves the country, 413; murdered by a favourite, to whom he promised his daughter in marriage		399
Pansanias reigns		394
Reign of Amyntas II., after killing Pansanias		393
The Illyrians enter Macedonia, expel Amyntas, and make Argæus, brother of Pansanias, king		392
Amyntas again recovers his kingdom		390
Reign of Alexander II., 369; assassinated		367
Reign of Perdiccas III., 364; killed in battle		360
Reign of Philip II., and institution of the Macedonian phalanx		359
He defeats the Athenians and Illyrians		360,
He takes Amphipolis; see <i>Archery</i>		358
He conquers Thrace, Illyria, and Thessaly		356-352
Birth of Alexander III. the Great		356
Close of the first sacred war		346
Illyricum overrun by the army of Philip		344
Thrace made tributary to Macedon		343
Aristotle appointed tutor to Alexander		"
War against the Athenians		341
Philip besieged Byzantium unsuccessfully		340
Battle of Cheronea; Philip victor		338
Philip is assassinated by Pansanias at Ege during the celebration of games in honour of his daughter's nuptials; Alexander III., the Great, succeeds		336
The Greeks appoint him general of their armies against the Persians		335
The Thebans revolt; he levels Thebes to the ground; the house of Pindar alone left		"
He passes into Asia, and gains his first battle over Darius at the Granicus		334
Sardis surrenders, Halicarnassus taken, and cities in Asia Minor		"
Memnon ravages the Cyclades; Darius takes the field with 400,000 infantry, and 100,000 cavalry		333
Darius defeated at Issus (<i>which see</i>)	Nov.	"
Alexander on his way to Egypt, lays siege to Tyre, which is destroyed after seven months		332
Damascus is taken; Gaza surrenders		"
Alexander enters Jerusalem; Egypt conquered; Alexandria founded		"
The Persians totally defeated at Arbela	1 Oct.	331
Alexander master of Asia; enters Babylon		"
Sits on the throne of Darius at Susa		330
Parthia, Media, &c., overrun by him		329
Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, visits him		"
He puts his friend Parmenio to death, on a charge of conspiracy supposed to be false		"
His expedition to India; Porus, king of India, is defeated and taken; and the country as far as the Ganges, is overrun		"
Callisthenes is put to the torture for refusing to render divine homage to Alexander		327
		328

Voyage of his admiral Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates	B.C. 328-325
Returns to Babylon, 324; dies	323
Philip III. (Aridæus) king	323
Alexander's conquests are divided among his generals, 323; his remains are transported to Alexandria, and buried by Ptolemy	322
The Greeks defeated by Antipater and the Macedonians, near Cranon (<i>which see</i>)	"
Cassander reigns, 316; rebuilds Thebes	315
Seleucus recovers Babylon	312
Cassander kills Roxana and her son (the last of Alexander's family), and usurps the throne	311
Battle of Ipsus (<i>which see</i>); Antigonus killed	301
New division of the empire	"
Death of Cassander	298
Reign of Alexander V. and Antipater, his sons Demetrius I., Ptolemy, son of Antigonus, murders Alexander, and seizes the crown of Macedon	294
Achaean league formed against Macedon	281-243
Governments of Pyrrhus, 287; Lysimachus, 286; Ptolemy Ceraunus	281
Irruption of the Gauls; Ptolemy killed	279
Sosthenes governs	278
Reign of Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius	277
Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king	274
Pyrrhus slain; Antigonus restored	272
Antigonus takes Athens	268
The Gauls again invade Macedon	"
Revolt of the Parthians	250
Reign of Demetrius II.	239
Philip, his son, 232; set aside by Antigonus Doson	229
Philip V., 220; allies with Hannibal, 211; wars unsuccessfully against the Rhodians	202
Philip defeated by the Romans at Cynoscephalæ	197
Reign of Perseus, his son, 178; war with Rome	171
Perseus defeated at Pydna; Macedon made a Roman province	168
Perseus and his sons walk in chains before the chariot of Æmilius in his triumph for the conquest of Macedon	167
Insurrection of Andrisicus, calling himself Philip, son of Perseus, quelled	148
Macedonia plundered by Theodoric the Ostrogoth	482
Conquered by the Bulgarians	A.D. 978
Recovered by the emperor Basil	1001
Formed into the Latin kingdom of Thessalonica, by Boniface, of Montferrat	1204
After various changes, conquered by Amurath II., and annexed to Turkey	1430
A Macedonian Society formed to urge the execution of the Treaty of Berlin (1878) was active in 1885.	

MACEDONIANS, a semi-Arian sect, followers of Macedonius, made bishop of Constantinople about 341. His appointment was greatly opposed and led to much bloodshed. He was expelled by the decree of a council held 360.

MACHIAVELLIAN PRINCIPLES, those of Nicolo Machiavelli of Florence (born 1469, died 1527), in his "Practice of Politics" and "The Prince." By some they are styled "the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest policy;" by others as "sound doctrines, notwithstanding the prejudice erroneously raised against them." The author said that if he taught princes to be tyrants, he also taught the people to destroy tyrants. "The Prince" appeared at Rome in 1532, and was translated into English in 1761.

MACIEJOVICE (near Warsaw, Poland). Here the Poles were totally defeated by the Russians, and their general, Kosciuszko, taken prisoner, 10 Oct. 1794, after a murderous action. He strenuously endeavoured to prevent the junction of the Russian and Austrian armies. The statement that he said "Finis Poloniæ!" is contradicted.

MACKENZIE BASIN, see *Canada*, 1888.

MADAGASCAR (S. E. coast of Africa), a large island (capital, Antananarivo), said to have

been discovered by Lorenzo Almeida, 1506. The people are called Hovas. Population, about 3,500,000 (1884).

Portuguese settlement, 1548; destroyed by the French one, 1642, on arrival of a French governor	1669
The French attempted to settle at Antongel-bay in Count Benyowski supreme in the island, Oct. 1775; killed in an encounter with the French	1774
Their establishment at Fort Dauphin fell into the hands of the English with Bourbon and Mauritius in	1786
The settlements ceded to king Radama, on his giving up the slave trade	1810-11
Radama I. king 1810, who favoured Europeans and encouraged Christianity, died	1818
A reactionary policy under his energetic queen Ranavalona, 1828. The English missionaries who came in 1820 obliged to depart	1828
The application of the native laws to the European settlers occasioned an unsuccessful attack on the town of Tamatave, by a united expedition from the English at the Mauritius, and the French from the isle of Bourbon	June, 1845
All amicable intercourse ceases, the native Christians suffer persecution	1846 <i>et seq.</i>
The French defeated in an attack on the island, 19 Oct.	1855
Conspiracy against the queen frustrated	June, 1857
The rev. W. Ellis published accounts of his three visits to the island, on behalf of the London Missionary Society, in 1854-5-6	1858
The queen dies; succeeded by her son Radama II., a Christian	23 Aug. 1861
Treaty with Great Britain and France signed, 12 Sept.	1862
A revolution; the king and his ministers assassinated; the queen Rasolohérina proclaimed sovereign, May, 1863	1863
Embassy from Madagascar arrives at Southampton, Feb.	1864
Disputes with the French	Nov. "
Treaty with Great Britain; Christians to be tolerated, &c., 27 June, 1865; ratified	5 July, 1866
Rev. Wm. Ellis's "Madagascar Revisited," published	1 Feb. 1867
The queen died in March; her cousin, Ranavalona II., succeeded as queen, 1 April, 1868; baptized, Feb.	1869
Dr. Henry Rowley was consecrated bishop of Madagascar, Dec. 1872; Dr. R. Kestell-Cornish African slavery prohibited, 1873; solemnly June, 1877	1874
Disputes with the French begin respecting land given to Laborde, a missionary, reclaimed by the Hovas; aggressive insolent conduct of French consuls, Cassas, Meyer, and Baudais	1879 <i>et seq.</i>
The French claim protectorate of part of N.W. Madagascar, by virtue of a treaty made with rebel chiefs, 1840-1; on appeal the British government correspond with the French ministry July, Aug.	1882
Native embassy to France objecting to French protectorate, &c.	Oct. "
The French government unyielding Nov.; the envoys come to London; received by earl Granville, 2 Dec., by the queen	12 Dec. "
Friendly modification of the treaty of 1868 with England	Feb. 1883
Arrival of French war vessels in Madagascar 23 Feb. Treaty with the United States ratified about	14 March, "
H. M.S. <i>Dryad</i> at Tamatave	14 April, "
Treaty with Germany	15 May, "
Admiral Pierre bombards and seizes the custom-house at Majunga 24 May; Adm. Pierre bombards Tamatave, unresisting 13 June, captures it, 13 June, French ultimatum, offered and rejected, announced	13 June, "
Tenoarivo destroyed; state of siege at Tamatave; adm. Pierre orders the British consul, T. C. Pakenham (ill) to quit within 24 hours, who dies, 22 June. Mr. Shaw, missionary, arrested; capt. Johnson of the <i>Dryad</i> insulted; the British government demands explanations 12 July, satisfaction ordered to be given	Aug. "
Adm. Pierre reports repulse of two night-attacks on	22 June and 5 July, "
The queen Ranavalona II. dies about 13 July; succeeded by her niece Ranavalona III.	July, "
Release of Mr. Shaw about	7 Aug. "
Adm. Pierre dies	10 Sept. "

The Hovas retake French posts, except Majunga announced . . . 6 Sept. 1883
 Mr. Shaw at Exeter Hall, describes his arrest, false charges against him, cruel usage and abrupt release . . . 27 Sept. "
 Great mortality among French troops . . . Sept. "
 1000. awarded to Mr. Shaw, and apology made to the British government by the French, announced about 29 Oct. "
 Much British property destroyed . . . Nov. "
 French demand raised, by M. Baulais . . . Jan. 1884
 The French chambers vote to support French honour in Madagascar (450—32) . . . 27 March, "
 French attack on the Hova camp repulsed 27 June, "
 Two blue books published by the Hova government giving the history of the disputes with the French, 1879-84 . . . Aug. "
 Desultory warfare and negotiations reported, French settlements in progress at Majunga, &c.; the Hovas prepare for war . . . Aug. "
 The French bombard Mahanoro . . . 22 Sept. "
 Mr. T. Wilkinson, missionary and trader, expelled from Antananarivo for newspaper correspondence Nov. "
 The Hovas severely defeated . . . 2 Dec. "
 The French take forts after sharp conflict 6-11 Dec. "
 Seven French ships of war at Tamatave, the Hovas retreating inland . . . Jan. 1885
 French chambers vote for maintaining of *status quo*, July-Aug. "
 Unsuccessful French attack on the Malagasy position near Tamatave . . . 10 Sept. "
 Another conflict (undecisive) announced 28 Sept. "
 Negotiations for peace fail; French protectorate rejected . . . 13 June-17 Aug. "
 Treaty signed conceding partial French control on foreign affairs; 400,000. as compensation for local injuries &c., by the agency of adm. Miet. 20 Dec. 1885; ratified by French senate 13 March "
 M. Lemyre de Villers, first French resident April, Tamatave evacuated by the French, re-occupied by the natives . . . 25 Jan. 1887

MADDER, the root of the *Rubia tinctoria*, highly valued for dyeing properties. See *Alizarine*.

MADEIRA, an island, N. W. coast of Africa, discovered, it is said, in 1344, by Mr. Macham, an English gentleman, or mariner, who fled from France for an illicit amour. He was driven here by a storm, and his mistress, a French lady, dying, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro, king of Aragon, which occasioned the report that the island was discovered by a Portuguese, 1345. It is asserted that the Portuguese did not visit this island until 1419 or 1420, or colonise it until 1431. It was taken by the British in July, 1801; and again by admiral Hood and general Beresford, 24 Dec. 1807, and retained in trust for the royal family of Portugal, who had emigrated to the Brazils. It was restored to the Portuguese in 1814. Since 1852 the renowned vineyards here have been almost totally ruined by the vine disease (oidium). Population, 1882, 133,955.

Opposition of the peasantry to new taxation; fighting with bloodshed announced . . . 16 Jan. 1888

MADIAI PERSECUTION, see *Tuscany*.

MADRAS (S. E. Hindostan), called by the natives Chennapatnam, colonised by the English, 1640. Population in 1881, 31,170,631.

Fort St. George built, 1641; made a presidency . . . 1653
 Bengal placed under Madras . . . 1658
 Calcutta, hitherto subordinate to Madras, made a presidency . . . 1701
 Madras taken by the French . . . 14 Sept. 1746
 Restored to the English . . . 1749
 Vainly besieged by the French under Lally, 12 Dec. 1758
 Hyder marches to Madras and obtains a favourable treaty . . . April, 1769
 Sir John Lindsay arrives . . . July, 1770
 He is succeeded by sir R. Hartland . . . Sept. 1771
 Lord Pigot, governor, imprisoned by his own council, 24 Aug. 1776; dies in confinement, 17 April,

1777; his enemies convicted and fined 1000. each, 11 Feb. 1780
 Sir Eyre Coote arrives . . . 5 Nov. "
 He defeats Hyder . . . 1 July, 1781
 Lord Macartney arrives as governor . . . 22 June, "
 The Madras government arrest gen. Stuart for disobedience, and send him to England . . . June, 1783
 Lord Cornwallis arrives here . . . 12 Dec. 1790
 Sir C. Oakley succeeds gen. Wm. Meadows as governor . . . 1 Aug. 1792
 Madras system of education introduced (see *Monitorial*) . . . 1795
 Lord Mornington (afterwards the marquis Wellesley) visits here . . . Dec. 1798
 General Harris with the Madras army enters Mysore, 5 March; and arrives at Seringapatam, 5 April, which is stormed by the British under major-general Baird, and Tipoo Sahib killed . . . 4 May, 1799
 Appointment of sir Thomas Strange, first judge of Madras under the charter . . . 26 Dec. 1800
 More than 1000 houses in Madras burnt . . . Feb. 1803
 The Madras army under general Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington) marches for Poona (see *India*) . . . March, "
 Mutiny among the native forces at Vellore; 600 sepoys killed; 200 executed . . . 10 July, 1806
 Mutiny of the sepoy troops at Madras . . . 1809
 Arrival of lord Minto at Madras, who publishes a general amnesty . . . 29 Sept. "
 Awful hurricane, by which the ships at anchor were driven into the town and seventy sail sunk, many with their crews . . . May, 1811
 Madras attacked by the Pindares . . . 1817
 Appointment of the rev. Dr. Corrie, first bishop of Madras . . . 14 Feb. 1835
 Sir Charles Trevelyan, governor, Jan. 1850; recalled for publishing a minute in opposition to Mr. Jas. Wilson's financial schemes . . . 10 May, 1860
 [Appointed financial secretary and a member of the Indian council at Calcutta, Oct. 1862.]
 His successor, sir H. Ward, dies at Madras, 2 Aug. "
 Sir Wm. Dennison appointed governor, Nov. 1860; arrives . . . 18 Feb. 1861
 Lord Napier appointed governor . . . 31 Jan. 1866
 Arrival of the duke of Edinburgh . . . 22 March, 1870
 Lord Hobart appointed governor, Feb. 1872; died, 27 April; the duke of Buckingham appointed May, 1875
 Visit of the prince of Wales . . . 13 Dec. "
 The Rt. Hon. W. P. Adam appointed governor, Aug. 1880; died 24 May; the Rt. Hon. M. E. Grant Duff appointed governor . . . June, 1881
 He reports "a deep peace broods over the land," natives advancing in civilization . . . Jan. 1884
 The right hon. Robert Bourke (created lord Connemara) appointed governor . . . Aug. 1926
 Great accidental fire began in booths at a fair in the people's park; great panic, about 405 persons said to have perished . . . 31 Dec. "
 25 persons killed by an explosion of gunpowder at a village festival . . . 14 Oct. 1883
 A severe famine in Ganjam, the last crops having failed through deficiency of rain; high prices and much destitution; about 15,000 persons employed on relief works; deaths from cholera; about 1,400 weekly middle of May et seq. 1889.
 Lord Connemara visits the district . . . June, 1889
 Rain has fallen; government relief aided by native princes; 9,429 persons employed on public works; 865 deaths from cholera in one week; reported . . . 18 June "

[For other events, see *India*.]

MADRID (New Castile), mentioned in history as Majerit, a Moorish castle.

Sacked by the Moors . . . 1190
 Fortified by Henry III. about . . . 1400
 Humiliating treaty of Madrid between Charles V. and Francis I., his prisoner . . . 14 Jan. 1526
 Made the seat of the Spanish court by Philip II. . . 1560
 The Escurial built . . . 1563 et seq.
 Taken by lord Galway . . . 24 June, 1706
 The old palace burnt down . . . 1734
 Madrid taken by the French . . . March, 1808
 The citizens attempt to expel the French; defeated with much slaughter . . . 2 May, "
 Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as king of Spain (but soon retires) . . . 20 July, "

Madrid retaken by the French 2 Dec. 1808
 Retained till it is entered by Wellington 12 Aug. 1812
 Ferdinand VII. restored 14 May, 1814
 Madrid pronounces for provisional government 29 Sept. 1868
 against Isabella II. 9 Nov. "
 English protestant church authorised 9 Nov. "
 Madrid (with Alcala de Henares) made a bishopric 1885
 early in "
 The bishop Martinez Izquierdo shot on the steps of
 the pro-cathedral by Cayetano Galeote, a priest
 suspended by him, 18 April; dies 19 April 1886
 Destructive hurricane, about 32 persons killed and
 about 320 wounded, 12 May; sufferers visited by
 the queen 13 May, "
 Population, in 1857, 271,254; in 1870, 332,024; 1884,
 371,829.

See Spain, 1840 et seq.

MADRIGAL, an unaccompanied song for three
 or more voices, of which fine examples are by Eng-
 lish composers. Madrigals, invented in the Nether-
 lands, were adopted in Italy, where fine specimens
 were produced. Many were published by Morley,
 1594; Weekles, 1597; Wilbye, 1598; and Bennet,
 1599. The Madrigal Society in London began in
 1741. English Glee and Madrigal Union founded
 in 1851. Rimbault's "Bibliotheca Madrigalium"
 published 1847. The madrigal, "Summer is i cumen
 in" is attributed to the 13th or 14th century.

MAESTRICHT (Holland), the ancient *Tra-
 jectum ad Mosam*, the capital of Limburg. It re-
 volted from Spain, and was taken by the prince of
 Parma in 1579, when a dreadful massacre took
 place. In 1632, the prince of Orange reduced it
 after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to
 the Dutch in 1648; Louis XIV. took it in 1673;
 William, prince of Orange, invested it in vain in
 1676; but in 1678 it was restored to the Dutch.
 In 1748 it was besieged by the French, who were
 permitted to take possession of the city on condi-
 tion of its being restored at the peace then nego-
 tiating. In Feb. 1793, Maestricht was unsucces-
 fully attacked by the French, but they became
 masters of it, Nov. 1794. In 1814 it was made part
 of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and now
 belongs to Holland.

MAFFIA, a secret terrorist murderous society
 in Sicily, comprising persons of all classes; became
 prominent in 1860. It is opposed to the Camorra.
 Efforts for the suppression of both were made by the
 government in 1874-5.

MAGAZINE, at first a miscellaneous periodical
 publication. There are now magazines devoted to
 nearly every department of knowledge. The fol-
 lowing are the dates of the first publication of the
 principal magazines, some of which are extinct.
 In Jan. 1865, 544 magazines; in Jan. 1872, 639;
 in Jan. 1880, (including reviews) 1,593 were in
 course of publication in Great Britain and Ireland;
 see *Reviews and Newspapers*.

Gentleman's . . .	1731	Tait's . . .	1833
London . . .	1732	Cornhill . . .	1859
Scots . . .	1739	Macmillan's . . .	"
Royal . . .	1759	Good Words . . .	1860
Court . . .	1760	St. Paul's . . .	1868
Gospel . . .	1768	Nineteenth Century . . .	1877
Lady's . . .	1772	Many new ones pub- lished . . .	1860-78
European . . .	1782	Antiquary . . .	1880
Methodist . . .	1784	Century . . .	1880
Evangelical . . .	1792	Harpers . . .	1881
Monthly . . .	1796	Longman's . . .	1882
Philosophical . . .	1817	Merry England . . .	1883
Blackwood's . . .	1814	English Illustrated . . .	"
New Monthly . . .	1814	Murray's . . .	1887
Fraser's . . .	1830	Scribners . . .	"
Metropolitan . . .	1831		
Penny . . .	1832		

MAGAZINE RIFLES, see under *Fire-
 arms*.

MAGDALA, a very strong place in Abyssinia
 (which see). On Good Friday, 10 April, 1868, the
 troops of the emperor Theodore attacked the first
 brigade of the British army under sir Robert
 Napier, and were repulsed with great slaughter.
 On the next day all the European prisoners were
 given up, but Theodore himself refused to sur-
 render; and on Easter Monday, 13 April, Magdala
 was stormed, and Theodore himself killed—it is
 said by his own hand.—British loss, 2 killed; 20
 wounded: Abyssinian loss, about 500 killed and
 wounded out of about 5000. Magdala was burnt to
 the ground by the British, 17 April, 1868.

MAGDALENS and **MAGDALENETTES**,
 communities of nuns, consisting chiefly of penitent
 courtesans. The order of penitents of St. Magdalen
 was founded 1272, at Marseilles. The convent of
 Naples was endowed by queen Sancha, 1324. That
 at Metz was instituted in 1452. At Paris, 1492.
 The Magdalen at Rome was endowed by pope
 Leo X., in 1515, and favoured by Clement VIII. in
 1594. The Magdalen hospital, London, was founded
 in 1758, under the direction of Dr. Dodd. The
 asylum in Dublin was opened in June, 1766.

MAGDEBURG (Prussia). The archbishopric
 was founded about 967. The city suffered much
 during the religious wars in Germany. It was
 besieged and taken by the elector Maurice, Nov.
 1550, and Nov. 1551; blockaded for seven months
 by the imperialists, under Wallenstein, in 1629
 and barbarously sacked by Tilly on 10 May, 1631.
 It was given to Brandenburg in 1648; was taken
 by the French, 8 Nov. 1806; annexed to the king-
 dom of Westphalia, 9 July, 1807; restored
 Prussia, May, 1813.

The *Magdeburg Experiment* is shown by means of a hollow
 sphere, composed of two hemispheres, fitting air-tight
 together. When the air is exhausted by the air pump, the hemi-
 spheres are held together by the pressure of the atmo-
 sphere, and require great force to separate them. The
 apparatus was suggested by Otto von Guericke, the
 inventor of the air-pump. He died in 1686. *Brand*

MAGELLAN, STRAITS OF (connecting
 Atlantic and Pacific oceans), was passed by Fer-
 nando de Magalhaens (Magellan), a Portuguese,
 27 Nov. 1520. He gave the latter ocean its name
 on account of its calmness. Magellan completed
 the first voyage round the world, with a fleet
 of discovery fitted out by the emperor Charles V.,
 which was killed in 1521. The Spaniards had a fort
 called Cape Famine, because the garrison perished
 from want.

MAGENTA, a small town in Lombardy,
 which the French and Sardinians defeated
 Austrians, 4 June, 1859. The emperor
 Napoleon commanded, and he and the king of
 Sardinia were in the thickest of the fight.
 said that 55,000 French and Sardinians, and 7
 Austrians were engaged. The former are as-
 sed to have lost 4000 killed and wounded, as
 Austrians 10,000, besides 7000 prisoners.
 French generals Espinasse and Clere were
 The arrival of general MacMahon during
 the struggle between the Austrians and the
 greatly contributed to the victory. The
 near the bridge of Buffalora was very severe
 Austrians fought well, but were badly com-
 The emperor and king entered Milan on
 following; MacMahon and Regnault d'Anges
 created marshals of France. A monument
 here in memory of the slain was solemnly in-
 rated 4 June, 1872.—The red dye, rosaniline,
 obtained by chemists from gas-tar, is termed *ma-*
 see *Aniline*.

MAGI or WORSHIPPERS OF FIRE. The Persians adored the invisible and incomprehensible God as the principle of all good, and paid homage to fire, as the emblem of his power and purity. They built no altars nor temples; their sacred fires blazed in the open air, and their offerings were made upon the earth. The Magi, their priests, are said to have had skill in astronomy, &c.; hence the term Magi was applied to all learned men, till they were confounded with the magicians. Zoroaster, king of Bactria, the reformer of the sect of the Magi, flourished about 550 B.C. This religion was superseded in Persia by Mahometanism, A.D. 652, and the Parsees at Bonbay are descendants of the Guebres or fire-worshippers.

MAGIC, see *Alchemy, Witchcraft, &c.* The invention of the **MAGIC LANTERN** is ascribed to Roger Bacon, about 1260, but more correctly to Athanasius Kircher, who died 1680. See Godwin's "Lives of the Necromancers," 1834, and Ennemoser's "History of Magic," translated by W. Howitt, 1854.

MAGISTRATES, see *Justices*. Stipendiary borough magistrates may be appointed by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, 1835; and by 26 & 27 Viet. c. 97, 1863. The present arrangement of metropolitan magistrates (the chief sitting at Bow-street) was made by acts of parliament in 1792 and 1839. Eleven courts were appointed in 1840. Their salaries raised from 25 March, 1875. Henry Fielding, the novelist, was acting magistrate for Westminster and at Bow-street. He was succeeded by his half-brother, sir John Fielding, in 1761; by

Sir William Addington	1780
Sir Richard Ford	1800
Mr. Read	1806
Sir Nathaniel Corant	1813
Sir Robert Baker	1820
Sir Richard Birnie	1821
Sir Frederick Roe	1823
Mr. T. J. Hall	1839
Sir Thomas Henry (died suddenly, 16 June, 1876)	1864
E Sir James Taylor Ingham	July, 1876
F The new offices, Bow-street, opened	4 April 1881

by **MAGNA CHARTA.** Its fundamental parts he were derived from Saxon charters, continued by co Henry I. and his successors. On 20 Nov. 1214, the th archbishop of Canterbury and the barons met at Po St. Edmundsbury. On 6 Jan. 1215, they presented gu their demands to king John, who deferred his or answer. On 19 May they were censured by the Briti ge. On 24 May they marched to London, and d king was compelled to yield. The charter was in tr by John at Runnymede, near Windsor, emir June, 1215. It was many times confirmed, by Port enry III. and his successors. This last king's vint and charter was granted in 1224, and was assured vine Edward I.; see *Forests*. The original MS. Opp arter is lost. The finest MS. copy, which is at Bgl-ncoln, was reproduced by photographs in the MA tional MSS." published by government, 1865.

MA AGNA GRÆCIA, the independent states natives led by Greek colonists in South Italy, Sicily, 1640. Cumæ, in Campania, is said to have been Fort St. ed in 1034 B.C., Pandosia and Metapontum Bengal p. B.C. These states were ruined through siding Calcutta. Hannibal when he invaded Italy, 216 B.C.

preside	use founded about	B.C.	734
Madras t	inum and Catana		730
Restore	is		721
Vainly l	na		710
Hyder	atum		708
treas	ti Epizephyrii		673
Sir Jo	ara		627
He	grigentum		582
Loi	thuriun		432

MAGNANO (N. Italy). Here Scherer and a French army were defeated by the Austrians under Kray, 5 April, 1799.

MAGNESIA (Asia Minor). Here Antiochus the great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Scipios, 190 B.C.—*Magnesia alba*, the white alkaline earth used in medicine, was in use in the beginning of the 18th century. Its properties were developed by Dr. Black in 1755.

MAGNESIUM, a metal first obtained from magnesia by sir Humphry Davy in 1808, and since produced in larger quantities by Bussy, Deville, and especially by Mr. E. Sonstadt, in 1862-4. Its light when burnt is very brilliant, and is so rich in chemical rays that it may be used in photography. Lamps made for burning magnesium wire, were employed by the excavators of the tunnel through Mount Cenis. By its light photographs of the interior of the Pyramids were taken in 1865. Larkin's magnesium lamp (in which the metal is burnt in the form of a powder) was exhibited at the Royal Institution on 1 June, 1866, and before the British Association at Nottingham in Aug. 1866.

MAGNETISM. Magnes, a shepherd, is said to have been detained on Mount Ida by the nails in his boots. The attractive power of the loadstone or magnet was early known, and is referred to by Homer, Aristotle, and Pliny; it was also known to the Chinese and Arabians. The Greeks are said to have obtained the loadstone from Magnesia in Asia, 1000 B.C. Roger Bacon is said to have been acquainted with its property of pointing to the north (1294). The invention of the mariner's compass is ascribed to Flavio Gioia, a Neapolitan, about 1310; but it was known in Norway previous to 1266; and is mentioned in a French poem, 1150. See under *Electricity*.

Robert Norman, of London, discovered the dip of the needle	about 1576
Gilbert's treatise "De Magnete," published	1600
Halley's theory of magnetic variations published	1683
Marcel observed that a suspended bar of iron becomes temporarily magnetic by position	1722
Artificial magnets made by Dr. Gowan Knight	1746
The variation of the compass was observed by Bond, about 1668; the diurnal variation by Graham, 1722; on which latter Canton made 4000 observations previous to	1756
Conlomb constructed a torsion balance for determining the laws of attraction and repulsion, 1786; also investigated by Michell, Euler, Lambert, Robison, and others	1750-1800
The deflection of the magnetic needle by the voltaic current was discovered by Ørsted	1820
Mr. Abraham invents a magnetic guard for persons engaged in grinding cutlery	1821
The magnetic effects of the violet rays of light exhibited by Morichini, 1814; polarity of a sewing needle so magnetised shown by Mrs. Somerville	1825
Mr. Christie proves that heat diminishes magnetic force	about "
Sir W. Snow Harris invents various forms of the compass	1831
Magnetic north pole discovered by commander (aft. sir) James Clark Ross (during sir John Ross's second voyage)	1 June, "
Electricity produced by the rotation of a magnet by professor Faraday, 1831; his researches on the action of the magnet on light, on the magnetic properties of flame, air, and gases (published 1845), on dia-magnetism (1845), on magno-crystalline action (1848), on atmospheric magnetism (1850), on the magnetic force	1851-2
Magnetic observations established in the British colonies under the superintendence of col. Edward Sabine	1840 et seq.
Prof. Tyndall proves the existence of dia-magnetic polarity	1856
Mr. Archibald Smith described the results of his investigations respecting the deviation of the	

compass in iron ships at the Royal Institution,
9 Feb. 1866
Wm. Robinson patented a method of making wrought
iron from cast iron by the help of magnetism,
announced, July, 1867

Wilde's magneto-electric machine exhibited (see
under *Electricity*)

In the present century our knowledge of the phe-
nomena of magnetism has also been greatly in-
creased by the labours of Arago, Ampère, Hans-
teen, Gauss, Weber, Poggenдорff, Sabine, Lamont,
Du Moncel, Archibald Smith, &c. (see *Animal
Magnetism*).

In the Royal Institution, London, is a magnet by
Logeman, of Haarlem, constructed on the princi-
ples of Dr. Elias, which weighs 100 lb, and can
sustain 430 lb. Hecker, of Nuremberg, con-
structed a magnet weighing 36 grains, capable of
sustaining 146 times its own weight. This was
exhibited in 1851, also at the Royal Institution.

Sir E. Sabine, eminent for life-long researches in
magnetism, died (aged 94), 26 June, 1883.

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, the discovery
of professor Faraday; see under *Electricity*. Mag-
neto-electricity has been recently applied to tele-
graphic and to lighthouse purposes. The South
Foreland lighthouse, near Dover, was illuminated
by the magneto-electric light in the winter of
1858-9 and 1859-60 (the light removed to Dungeness
in 1861), the Lizards, by Dr. C. William Siemens'
magneto-electric light, 1878. See *Faradisation*.

MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia glauca* was brought
here from N. America, 1688. The laurel-leaved
Magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*, from N. America,
about 1734. The dwarf Magnolia, *Magnolia pumila*,
from China, in 1789; and (also from China), the
brown stalked, 1789; the purple, 1790; and the
slender, 1804.

MAGUIRE, see *Molly*.

MAGYARS, see *Hungary*.

MAHARAJPOOR (India). Here sir Hugh
Gough severely defeated the Mahratta army of
Gwalior, 29 Dec. 1843. Lord Ellenborough was
present.

MAHDI (Guided by God), a name assumed by
several Mahometan fanatics claiming to be divinely
sent reformers and liberators. An eminent example
is found in Ibn Tumert, the Almohade Mahdi in the
12th century. See *Babysm*, and for the latest Mahdi
see *Soudan*, 1881. A Mahdi has risen in Bokhara,
named Mahomed Abdallah Ben Oman, May, 1884.

MAHEDPORE, see *Mehedpore*.

MAHOGANY is said to have been brought to
England by Raleigh, in 1595; but not to have come
into general use till 1720.

MAHOMETANISM embodied in the Koran,
includes—the unity of God, the immortality of the
soul, predestination, a last judgment, and a sensual
paradise. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was
revealed to him by the angel Gabriel during a
period of twenty-three years. He enjoined on his
disciples circumcision, prayer, alms, frequent ablu-
tion, and fasting, and permitted polygamy and
concubinage.

The *Mahometan year*, 1306-7. Months; Jomada I.,
begins (3 Jan. 1889); Jomada II., (2 Feb.); Rajab,
(3 March); Shaaban, (2 April); Ramadan, (1 May);
Shawall, (31 May); Dulkada, (29 June); Dulheg-
gia, (29 July)—1307; Muharram, (28 Aug.); Sap-
har, (27 Sept.); Rabia I., (26 Oct.); Rabia II.,
(25 Nov.); Jomada I., (24 Dec.).
Mahomet, Mohammed (the name is spelt many
ways), born at Mecca 569 or 570
Announced himself as a prophet about 611
Fled from his enemies to Medina (his flight is called
the Hégira) 15 July, 622

Overcomes his enemies (the Koreish, the Jews, &c.)
in battle 623-5
Defeats the Christians at Muta 629
Is acknowledged as a sovereign 630
Dies, it is said, of slow poison, administered by a
Jewess to test his divine character . . . 8 June, 632

The Mahometans are divided into several sects, the
two chief being the *Sonnites*, or the Orthodox
(who recognised as caliph Abubeker, the father-in-
law of Mahomet, in preference to Omar and
Ali), and the *Shiites* (Sectaries), or *Fatimites*, the
followers of Ali, who married Fatima, the pro-
phet's daughter.

The former (also called Sunnites) recognise the
"Sunna" (traditions) sayings of Mahomet (supple-
mentary to the Koran) which the Shiites
reject. Husan and other sons of Ali were mur-
dered A.D. 680, and a miracle play and a festival
in their honour are still observed.

The Ottoman empire is the chief seat of the Son-
nites, the sultan being considered the representa-
tive of the caliphs; Persia has been for centuries
the stronghold of the Shiites.

The Mahometans termed Saracens, conquered
Arabia, North Africa, and part of Asia, in the
7th century; in the 8th they invaded Europe,
conquering Spain, where they founded the calif-
fat of Cordova, which lasted from 756 to 1031,
when it was broken up into smaller govern-
ments, the last of which, the kingdom of
Grenada, endured till its subjugation by Ferdi-
nand in 1492; but the Moorish Mahometans were
not finally expelled from Spain till . . . 1609

Their progress in France was stopped by their
defeat at Tours by Charles Martel, in . . . 732

After a long contest, the Turks under Mahomet II.
took Constantinople; he made it his capital and
the chief seat of his religion 1453

Though considered to be declining, Mahometanism
is calculated as including 200 millions amongst its
votaries.

Coomroodeen Tyabjee, a Mahometan, admitted to
practise as an attorney in England, having taken
the oaths upon the Koran Nov. 1858
Budroodeen Tyabjee, a Mahometan, called to the
bar 30 April, 1867

MAHRATTAS, a people of Hindostan, who
originally dwelt north-west of the Deccan, which
they overran about 1676. They endeavoured to
overcome the Mogul, but were restrained by the
Afghans. They entered into alliance with the East
India company in 1767, made war against it in
1774, again made peace in 1782, and were finally
subdued in 1818. See *India* 1803, *et seq.*, *Gwalior*
and *Indore*.

MAID, see *Holy Maid*, Elizabeth Barton, and
Joan of Arc, maid of Orleans.

MAIDA (Calabria) where the French, com-
manded by general Regnier, were signally defeated
by the British under major-general sir John Stuart,
4 July, 1806.

MAIDEN, see *Guillotine*.

MAIDS OF HONOUR. Anne, daughter of
Francis II. duke of Brittany, and queen of Charles
VIII. and Louis XII. of France (1483-98), had
young and beautiful ladies about her person, called
maids of honour. The queen of Edward I. of
England is said to have had four maids of honour
(1272-1307); queen Victoria has eight.

MAIL-COACHES, for the conveyance of
letters, were first set up at Bristol by Mr. John
Palmer, of Bath, 2 Aug. 1784. They were employed
for other routes in 1785, and soon became general
in England. The mails were first sent by rail in
1838.

MAILLOTINS (small mallets), a name given
to certain citizens of Paris, who, in March, 1382,
violently opposed the collection of new taxes
imposed by the duke of Anjou, the regent. They

armed themselves with small iron mallets (taken from the arsenal), and killed the collectors; for which they were severely punished in Jan. 1383.

MAIMING AND WOUNDING, see *Coventry Act*.

MAINTENANCE, see *Barratry*.

MAIN PLOT, a name given to a conspiracy to make Arabella Stuart sovereign of England in place of James I. in 1603. Lord Cobham, sir Walter Raleigh, and lord Grey, were condemned to death for implication in it, but reprieved; others were executed. Raleigh was executed, 29 Oct. 1618.

MAINE, 1, a province, N.W. of France, seized by William I. of England in 1069. It acknowledged prince Arthur, 1199; was taken from John of England by Philip of France, 1204; was recovered by Edward III. in 1357; but given up, 1360. After various changes it was finally united to France by Louis XI. in 1481.—2. **MAINE** (N. America), was discovered by Cabot, 1497; and colonised by the English about 1638; it became a state of the union in 1820. Capital Augusta. Population, 1880, 648,936. The boundary line between the British and the United States territories in Maine was settled by the Ashburton treaty, concluded 9 Aug. 1842. The *Maine liquor law*, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating drinks, with certain exceptions, was enacted in 1851. In 1872, it was officially reported to have greatly decreased drunkenness and rendered the trade disreputable.

MAIWAND, Afghanistan, about 50 miles from Candahar. On 27 July, 1880, gen. J. Burrows marched from Kushk-i-Nakhud, and attacked the army of Ayob Khan, about 20,000 men, entrenched here on the river Helmund, and after four hours' severe conflict was compelled to retreat. About 300 of the British with many officers fell (including lieutenant-col. Galbraith, major G. F. Blackwood, captains Garratt, McMath, Cullen, Roberts, and others), especially officers of the 66th regiment; with about 700 of the native troops killed or missing. The British commanders were censured. Ayob Khan did not improve his victory, and was totally defeated by gen. sir F. Roberts, 1 Sept. 1880. See *Mazra*.

MAJESTY. Among the Romans, the emperor and imperial family were thus addressed, and also the popes and the emperors of Germany. The style was given to Louis XI. of France in 1461. *Voltaire*. Upon Charles V. being chosen emperor of Germany in 1519, the kings of Spain took the style. Francis I. of France, at the interview with Henry VIII. of England, on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, addressed the latter as Your Majesty, 1520. James I. used the style "Sacred," and "Most Excellent Majesty."

MAJOLICA WARE, see *Pottery*.

MAJORCA, see *Baleare Isles*, and *Minorca*. Majorca opposed Philip V. of Spain in 1714; but submitted, 14 July, 1715. Its first railway, from Palma, capital of the Balearic isles, to Inca, 18 miles, opened, 24 Feb. 1875.

MAJUBA HILL (see *Transvaal*). On Saturday night, 26 Feb. 1881, above 600 men under sir George P. Colley marching from the camp at Mount Prospect, ascended Majuba hill overlooking Laing's Nek, where the Boers were encamped, to surprise them. The attack of the Boers began 10.30 a.m. of the 27th. Fierce conflicts ensued; eventually overwhelmed by numbers and deadly fire, the British were routed and fled. Sir George Colley fell with

his face to the enemy. Boer loss about 150. About 350 British engaged. Loss: killed, 3 officers and about 82 men; many wounded, 122 prisoners, and some missing.

MALABAR (W. coast of Hindostan). The Portuguese established factories here in 1505; the English did the same in 1601.

MALACCA, on the Malay peninsula, E. Indies, was made a Portuguese settlement in 1511. The Dutch factories were established in 1640. The Dutch government exchanged it for Bencoolen in Sumatra in 1824, when it was placed under the Bengal presidency. It is now part of the *Straits Settlements* (which see).

MALAGA (S. Spain), a Phœnician town, taken by the Arabs, 714; retaken by the Spaniards, after a long siege, 1487; see *Naval Battles*, 1704. An insurrection against the provisional government was put down with much slaughter, 31 Dec. 1868.

MALAKHOFF, a hill near Sebastopol, on which was situated an old tower, strongly fortified by the Russians during the siege of 1854-55. The allied French and English attacked it on 17, 18 June, 1855, and after a conflict of forty-eight hours were repulsed with severe loss; that of the English being 175 killed and 1126 wounded; that of the French 3338 killed and wounded. On 8 Sept. the French again attacked the Malakhoff; at eight o'clock the first mine was sprung, and at noon the French flag floated over the conquered redoubt; see *Sebastopol*. In the Malakhoff and Redan were found 3000 pieces of cannon of every calibre, and 120,000 lbs. of gunpowder.

MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, see *Moluccas*, *Philippines*, *Straits*, &c.

MALDON (Essex), built 28 B.C., is supposed to have been the first Roman colony in Britain. It was burnt by queen Boadicea, and rebuilt by the Romans; burnt by the Danes, A.D. 991, and rebuilt by the Saxons. Maldon was incorporated by Philip and Mary. Absorbed into the county, 1835. The singular custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burgage tenure on his father's death; see *Borough-English*.

MALEGNANO or **MELEGNANO**, modern names of Marignano (*which see*).

MALICIOUS DAMAGES. The law respecting them was consolidated and amended by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97. This act protects works of art, electric telegraphs, &c., 1861.

MALINES, see *Mechlin*.

MALINS' ACT, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 57, relating to the powers of women in regard to property, was passed in 1857.

MALO, ST. (N.-W. France). This port, as a great resort of privateers, sustained a tremendous bombardment by the English under admiral Benbow in 1693, and under lord Berkeley in July, 1695. In June, 1758, the British landed in considerable force in Cancalle bay, and went up to the harbour, where they burnt upwards of a hundred ships, and did great damage to the town, making a number of prisoners. It is now defended by a very strong castle, and the harbour is very difficult of access.

MALO-JAROSLAVITZ, near Moscow, central Russia: the site of severe encounters between the Russians and the retreating French army, 24 Oct. 1812. The latter were victorious, but with great loss.

MALPLAQUET (N. France). Here the allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene defeated the French, commanded by marshal Villars, 11 Sept. 1709. Each army consisted of nearly 120,000 choice soldiers. There was great slaughter on both sides, the allies losing 18,000 men, which loss was but ill repaid by the capture of Mons.

MALT, barley prepared for brewing and distillation. A duty was laid upon malt in 1667; repealed but reimposed 1697, *et seq.* Important acts for the regulation of malt duties were passed in 1830 and 1837. In March, 1858, there were 6157 licensed maltsters in the United Kingdom. The duty on malt in 1863 amounted to 6,273,727*l.* In 1864 the duty was remitted on malt used for cattle feeding; and in 1865, an act was passed allowing the excise duty to be charged according to the weight of the grain used. A parliamentary committee to consider repeal of malt tax was agreed to, 14 May, 1867, without success; a motion to repeal the tax was negatived (244-17), 23 April, 1874. Tax abolished, 1880 (when it was 2*s.* 8½*d.* a bushel.) It ceased 1 Oct. 1880.

*Revenue from the malt duties in the year ending 31 March, 1850, 5,391,322*l.*;—1854, 5,418,418*l.*;—1856, 6,676,849*l.*;—1857 (tax reduced), 5,600,950*l.*;—1860, 6,648,881*l.*;—1862, 6,208,813*l.*; 1867, 6,816,385*l.*;—1871, 6,978,371*l.*;—1872, 6,910,366*l.*;—1873, 7,544,175*l.*;—1877, 8,040,378*l.*;—1878, 7,721,548*l.**

Malt made and retained in the United Kingdom: in 1825, 36,205,451 bushels; in 1835, 42,892,012; in 1847, 35,307,815; in 1857, 44,545,649; in 1861, 46,650,100; in 1870, 56,775,614; in 1875, 63,015,676.

MALTA (formerly Melita), an island in the Mediterranean, held successively by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans, which last conquered it, 259 B.C. The apostle Paul was wrecked here, A.D. 62. (*Acts* xxvii., xxviii.) Malta was taken by the Vandals, 534; by the Arabs, 870; and by the Normans from Sicily, 1090. With Sicily it became successively part of the possessions of the houses of Hohenstaufen, of Anjou (1266), and of Aragon (1260). In 1530 Charles V. gave it to the Knights Hospitallers, who defended it most courageously and successfully, in 1551 and 1565, against the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise after the loss of 30,000 men. The island was taken by Bonaparte in the outset of his expedition to Egypt, 12 June, 1798. He found in it 1200 pieces of cannon, 200,000 lbs. of powder, two ships of the line, a frigate, four galleys, and 40,000 muskets, besides an immense treasure collected by superstition; and 4500 Turkish prisoners, whom he set at liberty. Malta surrendered to the British under Pigot, 5 Sept. 1800. At the peace of Amiens it was stipulated that it should be restored to the knights. The British, however, retained possession, and the war recommenced between the two nations; but by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, the island was guaranteed to Great Britain. A legislative constitution was established in 1849; and after various changes was replaced by a more popular one proclaimed 22 Dec. 1887. *La Valetta*, the capital, was founded in 1557 by the grand master La Valetta, and completed and occupied by the knights, 18 Aug. 1571. The Protestant college was founded in 1846. A grand new naval dry dock was opened, May, 1871. Governor of Malta and Gozo, sir Patrick Grant, March, 1867; sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, 1872; sir Arthur Borton, 1878; gen. sir John Lintorn A. Simmons, 1884; lt.-gen. sir Henry D'Oyly Torrens, March, 1888.—The visit of prince of Wales, 6 April, 1876. Great immigration of destitute Europeans from Alexandria (see *Egypt*).

middle June, 1882; about 2200, 6 July, 1882. See *Cholera*.

MALTA, KNIGHTS OF. A military religious order, called also Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of St. John, and Knights of Rhodes. Some merchants of Malfi, trading to the Levant obtained leave of the caliph of Egypt to build a house for those who came on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and whom they received with zeal and charity, 1048. They afterwards founded a hospital for the reception of pilgrims, from whence they were called Hospitallers (Latin, *hospes*, a guest). The military order was founded about 1099; confirmed by the pope, 1113. In 1119 the knights defeated the Turk at Antioch. After the Christians had lost their interest in the East, and Jerusalem was taken, the knights retired to Acre, which they defended valiantly in 1290. John, king of Cyprus, gave them Limisso in his dominions, where they stayed till 1310, in which year they took Rhodes, under their grand master De Vallaret, and the next year defended it under the duke of Savoy against an army of Saracens. The story that his successors have used F. E. R. T. (*Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, or his valour kept Rhodes) for their device is much doubted. From this they were also called *knights of Rhodes*; but Rhodes being taken by Solymann in 1522, they retired into Candia, thence into Sicily. Pope Adrian VI. granted them the city of Viterbo for their retreat; and in 1530 the emperor Charles V. gave them the isle of Malta. The order was suppressed in England in 1540; restored in 1557; and again suppressed in 1559. St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, a relic of their possessions still exists. The emperor Paul of Russia declared himself grand master of the order in June, 1790. After the death of the grand master, Tommasi di Contara, in 1805, the order was governed by a lieutenant and a college at Rome, till Pope Leo XII. made count Ceschi a Santa Cisce (lieutenant since 14 Feb. 1871) grand master, 28 March, 1879. The knights sent a hospital establishment into Bohemia during the war in 1866, which afforded great relief to the wounded and sick.

MAMELON, a hill, one of the defences of Sebastopol, was captured by the French, 7 June, 1855.

MAMELUKES, originally Turkish and Circassian slaves, established by the sultan of Egypt as a body-guard, about 1240. They advanced on their own corps to the throne of Egypt, May, 1250, and continued to do so until it became a Turkish province, in 1517, when the beys took them into pay and filled up their ranks with renegades from various countries. On the conquest of Egypt by Bonaparte, in 1798, they retreated into Nubia; but assisted by the Arnauts, reconquered Egypt from the Turkish government. In 1804, Napoleon embodied some of them in his guard. On 1 March, 1811, they were decoyed into the power of the Turkish pacha, Mehemet Ali, and slain at Cairo.

MAMERTINI, sons of Mamers or Mars, were Campanian soldiers of Agathocles. They seized Messina in Sicily, in 281, B.C., and when closely besieged by the Carthaginians, and Hiero of Syracuse, in 264, they implored the help of the Romans, which led to the first Punic war.

MAMMOTH, an extinct species of elephant. An entire mammoth, flesh and bones, was discovered in Siberia, in 1799. Remains of this animal have since been found at Harwich, in 1807, and at places in Europe, Asia, and America.

MAN, ANTIQUITY OF. In 1836, M. Boucher de Perthes found some rude flint implements, which he believed to be of human manufacture, mingled with bones of extinct animals, in the old alluvium near Abbeville in Picardy, France, and also in 1847, near Amiens. Similar flints have since been found in Sicily by Dr. Falconer, at Brixham by Mr. Pengelly, and lately in various parts of the world. Hence many geologists infer that man existed on the earth many ages earlier than has been hitherto believed.

Some burnt bricks found in the Nile are considered to be 20,000 years old, and some bones found in lacustrine deposits in Florida, 30,000 years old.

The "Engis skull" found by Schmerling in the valley of the Meuse . . . about 1834

Fossil human remains found in extinct volcanos of St. Denis, near Puy en Velay . . . 1844

A human jaw said to have been found in the drift at Moulin Quignon, near Abbeville . . . March, 1863

Sir Charles Lyell's "Antiquity of Man" was published in 1863 (4th edition, 1873), and Sir John Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times," 1865 (4th ed. 1878).

The skeleton of a man supposed to have been a contemporary of the mammoth and cave-bear was found with polished flint implements by M. Rivière in the Cavillin cavern, near Meutone, 26 March, 1872. Mr. W. Pengelly went to examine these remains.

"The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain," by John Evans, F.R.S., published, July, 1872; and his "Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, &c." published . . . May, 1881

"In our day the quaternary man is a fact universally accepted; but the tertiary man is a problem under discussion."—*Virchow* . . . 1877

MAN, ISLE OF,* was subdued by Edwin, king of Northumberland, about 620; by Magnus of Norway, 1098; by the Scots, 1266; occupied by Edward at the wish of the inhabitants 1290; recovered by the Scots in 1313; but taken from them by Montacute, afterwards earl of Salisbury, to whom Edward III. gave the title of king of Man, in 1343. It was afterwards subjected to the earl of Northumberland, on whose attainder Henry IV. granted it in fee to sir John Stanley, 1406. It was taken from this family by Elizabeth, but was restored in 1610 to the earl of Derby, through whom it fell by inheritance to the duke of Athol, 1735. He received 70,000*l.* from parliament for all his rights in 1765; and the nation was charged with the further sum of 132,944*l.* for the purchase of his remaining interest in the revenues of the island in Jan. 1829. The countess of Derby held the isle against the parliament forces for a time in 1651. The new queen's landing pier (cost 46,400*l.*) inaugurated by the lieut. governor, H. B. Loch, 1 July, 1872. Act relating to the harbours and coasts, passed June, 1872. The first railway (from Douglas to Peel) opened, 1 July, 1873.—Revenue under government, 1873, 12,625*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*—Population, 1871, 54,042; in 1881, 54,089. Proposed reform of the house of keys, Dec. 1886; partly negatived, 26 Jan. 1887. New Customs Act passed in 1887. The BISHOPRIC is said to have been presided over by Amphibalus about 360. Some assert that St. Patrick was the founder of the see, and that Germanus was the first bishop, about 447. It was united to Sodor in 1113. The bishop has no seat in the house of lords; but lord Auckland (bishop, 1847-54) sat by right of his barony. Present income, 2000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF SODOR AND MAN.

1784. Clandius Crigan: died in 1813.

1813. George Murray, trans. to Rochester, 1827.

328. William Ward: died in 1838.

838. James Bowstead, trans. to Lichfield, Dec. 1839.

* 226½ square miles; population, 1881, 53,492; revenue (1874), 44,166*l.*: balance in hand, Jan. 1874, 18,170*l.*

1840. Henry Pepys, trans. to Worcester, 1841.

1841. Thos. Vowler Short, trans. to St. Asaph, 1846.

1846. Walter Augustus Shirley: died in 1847.

1847. John Eden (lord Auckland), trans. to Bath, 1854.

1854. Hon. Horatio Powys: died 31 May, 1877.

1877. Rowley Hill, consecrated 24 Aug; died 27 May, 1887.

1887. John Wareing Bardsley.

MANASSAS JUNCTION (Virginia, United States), an important military position, where the Alexandria and Manassas Gap railways meet, near a creek named BULL RUN. 1. It was held by the confederates in 1861, when they were attacked by the federal general Irwin McDowell. He began his march from Washington on 16 July, and gained some advantage on the 18th at Centreville. On the 21st was fought the first battle of Bull Run. The federals, who began the fight, had the advantage till about three o'clock p.m., when the confederate general Johnston brought up reinforcements, which at first the federals took for their own troops. After a brief resistance, the latter were seized with sudden panic, and, in spite of the utmost efforts of their officers, fled, abandoning a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and baggage. The confederate generals Johnston and Beauregard did not think it prudent to pursue the fugitives, who did not halt till they arrived at Washington. The federal army is said to have had 481 killed, 1011 wounded, 1216 missing. The loss of the confederates was stated to be about 1500.—In March, 1862, when the army of the Potomac, under general McClellan, marched into Virginia, they found that the confederates had quietly retreated from the camp at Manassas. 2. On 30 Aug. 1862, this place was the site of another great battle between the northern and southern armies. In August, general "Stonewall" Jackson, after compelling the federal general Pope to retreat, defeated him at Cedar mountain on the 9th, turned his flank on the 22nd, and arriving at Manassas repulsed his attacks on the 29th. On the 30th general R. E. Lee (who had defeated general McClellan and the invading northern army before Richmond, 26 June to 1 July) joined Jackson with his army, and Pope received reinforcements from Washington. A desperate conflict ensued, which ended in the confederates gaining a decisive victory, compelling the federals to a hasty retreat to Centreville, where they were once more routed, 1 Sept. The remains of their army took refuge behind the lines of Washington on 2 Sept. Pope was at once superseded, and McClellan resumed the command to march against the confederates, who had crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland; see *United States*.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), in the time of the Druids, was one of their most principal stations, and had the privilege of sanctuary attached to its altar, in the British language *Meyne*, a stone. It was one of the seats of the Brigantes, who had a castle, or stronghold, called *Mancenion*, or the place of tents, near the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell. The site of this, still called the "Castle Field," was, about 79, selected by the Romans as the station of the *Cohors Prima Ffrisiorum*, and called by them *Mancunium*; hence its Saxon name *Manceastre*, from which its modern appellation is derived. *Lewis*. See under *Population*.

Mancenion taken from the Britons	488
Captured by Edwin of Northumbria	620
The inhabitants become Christians	about 627
The town taken by the Danes, 870; retaken	923
The charter (<i>Magna Charta</i> of Manchester), 14 May, 1301	1301
"Manchester cottons" introduced	1352
The church made collegiate	1421
Free grammar-school founded	1516

Privilege of sanctuary moved to Chester . . . about	1541	Great anti-corn law meeting, at which 64,984l. were	
An aulager (measurer) stationed here	1565	subscribed in four hours	23 Dec. 1845
Sir Thomas Fairfax takes the town	1643	The Queen's-park, Peel-park, and Philip's-park,	
The walls and fortifications razed	1652	opened	Aug. 1846
Cheetham college, or Blue-coat hospital, founded	1653	Manchester made a bishopric	10 Aug. 1847
Tumult raised by "Syddall, the barber," afterwards		Opening of Owens collegiate institution, to which	
hanged	1715	Johu Owens bequeathed 100,000l.	10 March 1851
Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender,		The Queen's visit to Manchester	7 Oct. "
makes it his quarters	28 Nov. 1745	Great meeting in the Free-trade hall, to greet M.	
Queen's theatre first built	1753	Kossuth	11 Nov. "
The Infirmary instituted, 1752; built	1755	The engineers' strike	3 Jan.-26 April, 1852
The inhabitants discharged from their obligation to		The Guild of Literature entertained at a banquet by	
grind their corn at Irk-mill	1759	the citizens	31 Aug. "
Cotton goods first exported	1760	Opening of the Free library	2 Sept. "
Manchester navigation opened, by Bridgewater		Great Free-trade banquet	2 Nov. "
canal	1761	Manchester declared to be a city, and formally so	
Lunatic asylum founded	1765	gazetted	16 April, 1853
Agricultural society instituted	1767	Great strike of minders and piecers	7 Nov. 1855
Christian, king of Denmark, visits Manchester, and		EXHIBITION OF ART TREASURES determined on, 20	
puts up at the Bull-inn	1768	May, 1856; 1115 old paintings, 689 new paintings,	
The Queen's theatre rebuilt	1775	669 water-colours, 388 British portraits, &c. col-	
Subscription concerts established	1777	lected; opened by prince Albert, 5 May; visited	
Riots against machinery	9 Oct. 1779	by the Queen, 29, 30 June; visited by 1,335,915	
Manufacture of muslin attempted here	about 1780	persons; expenses, 99,500l., receipts, 98,500l.;	
Philosophical society established	1781	closed	17 Oct. 1857
New Bailey bridge completed	1785	Sir John Potter, a benefactor to the town, died	
Queen's theatre burnt down, 19 June, 1789; re-		erected	25 Oct. 1858
erected	1790	British Association meet here (2nd time), 4 Sept.	
New Bailey built		Great county meeting; 130,000l. subscribed to the	
Assembly-rooms, Mosley-street, built	1792	Lancashire Relief fund	2 Dec. 1862
Philological Society instituted	1803	Meeting of the Church Congress	13-15 Oct. 1863
Fever hospital erected, 1805; Theatre-royal . . .	1806	Great Reform meeting; Mr. Bright there, 24 Sept.	
The portico erected		Manchester Education bill committee appointed .	
The weavers' riot	24 May, 1808	Additional M.P. granted by Reform act	15 Aug. 1867
Exchange and Commercial buildings erected, Jan.	1809	Meeting of Manchester and Liverpool agricultural	
Manchester and Salford water-works established .		society	27 Aug. "
Blanketeers' meeting	4 Nov. 1817	Trades' Unions commission opened; evidence ob-	
Lock-hospital established	1819	tained of gross outrages	3-24 Sept. "
Manchester reform meeting (called <i>Peterloo</i>) of from		Two Femlans, Kelly and Deasy, forcibly taken from	
60,000 to 100,000 persons, men, women, and chil-		a police-van, near Manchester, and Brett, a	
dren. Mr. Hunt, who took the chair, had spoken a		policeman killed	18 Sept. "
few words, when the meeting was suddenly as-		23 persons committed for trial; trial, 29 Oct.-12	
ailed by a charge of cavalry, assisted by a		Nov.; five condemned to death for murder, 1	
Cheshire regiment of yeomanry, the outlets being		Nov.; others to imprisonment; Allen, Gould,	
occupied by other military detachments. The		and Larkin executed	23 Nov. "
unarmed multitude were driven upon each other;		Jacob Bright elected M.P. (Lily Maxwell, a widow,	
many were ridden over by the horses, or cut down		voted for him)	26 Nov. "
by their riders. The deaths were 11, men,		False alarm of fire at Lang's music-hall, 23 killed,	
women, and children, and the wounded about 600		31 July, 1868	
	16 Aug. "	New town-hall founded	26 Oct. "
New Brunswick-bridge built	1820	Manchester Reciprocity Association founded, Sept.	
Chamber of commerce established	"	National Education Union meet	3, 4 Nov. "
Law library founded	"	Bishop James Prince Lee died, 24 Dec. 1869; suc-	
Natural History society projected	1821	ceeded by James Fraser	Jan. 1870
New Quay company founded	1822	Alexandra-park (provided by the corporation)	
Deaf and Dumb school instituted	1823	opened	6 Aug. "
Royal Institution formed	"	Owens college new buildings founded	23 Sept. "
Floral and Horticultural society established . .	"	Grammar school: additional building opened by	
Mechanics' institution founded	1824	earl of Derby	25 Oct. 1871
Musical festival first held	1828	Visit of Mr. Disraeli; enthusiastically received,	
At the launch of a vessel which keeled and upset,		2-5 April, 1872	
upwards of 200 persons precipitated into the		Proposal to rebuild the cathedral by subscription,	
river; 51 perished	29 Feb. "	spring, 1874	
In a tunnel, a factory burnt, and much machinery		Athenæum lecture-rooms opened by lord chief just.	
destroyed	3 May, 1829	Cockburn, the marquess of Salisbury, &c. 22 Jan.	
New concert-room established	1830	Humphry Nichols, who had given about 100,000l.	
The races established	"	to public charities, died	31 Oct. "
Manchester and Liverpool railway opened—Mr.		Statue of Cromwell (by M. Noble) gift of Mrs.	
Huskisson killed (see <i>Liverpool</i>)	15 Sept. "	Abel Heywood, uncovered	1 Dec. "
Manchester made a parliamentary borough (2 mem-		Rev. Thos. Middleton bequeaths 14,000l. to Royal	
bers) by Reform act	7 June, 1832	Infirmary	May, 1876
Choral society established	1833	Proposal to make Owens college a university, July,	
Statistical society formed (the first in England),		Death of sir Elkanah Armitage, a great benefactor	
2 Sept.		26 Nov. "	
Church-rate refused	3 Sept. 1834	New town-hall opened, by Mr. Abel Heywood, the	
Manchester incorporated, by Municipal Reform act		mayor	13 Sept. 1877
Manchester and Leeds railway act passed . . .		Owens college made the nucleus of Victoria Uni-	
Geological Society instituted	1838	versity (which see)	July, 1880
Charter of Incorporation	23 Oct. "	New school of art opened by the earl of Derby,	
Manchester police act	26 Aug. 1839	27 April, 1881	
Great disorders in the midland counties among		Visit of the dukes of Edinburgh and Albany 12 Dec.	
artisans: they extend to this town	Aug. 1842	Formation of a ship canal by junction of the Mersey	
British Association meet here	23 June, "	and Irwell; Mr. William's plan approved about	
Great free-trade meetings held here (see <i>Corn Laws</i>)		26 Sept. 1882	
	14 Nov. 1843	Fire art and industrial exhibition opened	20 Oct. "
Important meeting held at the Athenæum (see		Fire at Messrs. Wilkinson and Hodgkinson's, about	
<i>Athenæum</i>)	3 Oct. 1844	100,000l. damage	17 Nov. "

New fine art gallery opened . . . 31 Aug. 1883
 Edmund Potter, manufacturer and benefactor of
 the city, died aged 81 . . . 26 Oct. "
 Three great meetings to support the government
 and the franchise bill . . . 26 July, 1884
 Great conservative demonstration, present the
 marquis of Salisbury, sir R. Cross, lord Randolph
 Churchill, and others . . . 9 Aug. "
 Manchester Geographical Society established Jan. 1885
 Manchester returns six M.P.'s by act passed 25 June, "
 Royal Jubilee Exhibition of manufactures, science,
 and art opened by the prince and princess of
 Wales, 3 May; closed . . . 10 Nov. 1887
 [4,765,137 persons admitted; receipts about
 250,000.]
 Sir Joseph Whitworth's trustees propose the estab-
 lishment of the Whitworth Institute of Art and
 Industry . . . May, 1888
 Prince Albert Victor opens Birchfield recreation
 grounds and lad's club . . . 20 Oct. "
 Manchester ship canal act (with conditions) passed
 July, 1885; company formed, proposed capital
 8,000,000, Oct. 1885. To hold property of Bridge-
 water Navigation Company; to occupy about
 7,500 square miles. Contract for work taken by
 Lucas and Aird for 5,750,000, July; execution of
 the scheme suspended through non-subscription
 of capital announced 24 July, 1886; first stock cut
 at Eastham by lord Egerton of Tatton 11 Nov.
 1887; satisfactory progress in the work reported,
 about one third done . . . June, 1889

MANCHESTER, BISHOPRIC OF. An order
 in council in Oct. 1838, declared that the sees of
 St. Asaph and Bangor should be united on the next
 vacancy in either, and that the bishopric of Man-
 chester should be immediately created within the
 jurisdiction of the archiepiscopal see of York; the
 county of Lancaster for that purpose to be detached
 from Chester. By act 10 Vict. (1847) the sees of
 St. Asaph and Bangor were to exist undisturbed,
 and that of Manchester was to be created.

BISHOPS.

1847. James Prince Lee; died 24 Dec. 1869.
 1870. James Fraser, Jan. 1870; died 22 Oct. 1885.
 1886. James Moorhouse, D.D. (bishop of Melbourne),
 Jan.

MANDALAY, see *Burmah*.

MANERU, near Puente de la Reyna Navarre.
 Here took place a conflict between the republicans,
 under Moriones, and the Carlists, under Otto; both
 claimed a victory; 6 Oct. 1873. The Carlists were
 considered to have the advantage.

MANES, the name applied by the ancients to
 the soul when separated from the body. The Manes
 were reckoned among the infernal deities, and were
 generally supposed to preside over the burial-places
 and monuments of the dead. They were worshiped
 by the Romans, and invoked by the augurs;
 Virgil (22 B.C.) makes his hero sacrifice to the
 Manes. The Romans superscribed their epitaphs
 with D. M., *Dis Manibus*.

MANGANESE. Black oxide of manganese,
 long used to decolorise glass, and called *Magnesia
 nigra*, was formerly included among the ores of iron.
 Its distinctive character was proved by the re-
 searches of Pott (1740), Kaim and Winterl (1770),
 and Scheele and Bergmann (1774); it was first
 eliminated by Gahn. Manganese combined with
 potassium is called mineral chameleon, from its
 rapid change of colour under certain circumstances.
 Forchammer employed it as a test for the presence
 of organic matter in water; and Dr. Angus Smith,
 successfully applied this test to air in 1858. The
 oxide is the important ingredient in Condy's "dis-
 infecting fluid." Manganese bronze, a new metal
 produced by Mr. P. M. Parsons, inventor of white
 brass, 1876. Manganese steel produced by Messrs.
 Pfeil & Co. 1887.

MANICHEANS, a sect founded by Manes,
 in Persia, about 261. It spread into Egypt, Arabia,
 and Africa. A rich widow, whose servant Manes
 had been, left him much wealth, after which he as-
 sumed the title of Apostle, or envoy of Jesus
 Christ, and announced that he was the paraclete
 or comforter that Christ had promised to send. He
 maintained two principles, the one good he called
 light, the other bad he called darkness. He re-
 jected the Old Testament, and composed a system of
 doctrine from Christianity and the dogmas of the
 ancient fire-worshippers. Sapor, king of Persia,
 believed in him at one time; but afterwards
 banished him. He was burnt alive by Bahram or
 Varanes, king of Persia, in 277. His followers
 dispersed, and several sects sprang from them.

MANILLA (built about 1573), capital of the
 Philippine isles, a great mart of Spanish commerce.
 Manilla was taken by the English, 6 Oct. 1762,
 when the archbishop engaged to ransom it for about
 a million sterling; never wholly paid. Manilla
 has suffered greatly by earthquakes. It is stated
 that nearly 3000 persons perished by one in 1645.
 In Sept. 1852, the city was nearly destroyed, and
 on 3 July, 1863, about a thousand lives were lost.
 The duke of Edinburgh was hospitably entertained
 here, 19 Nov. 1869. See *Earthquakes* 1852, 1863,
 1880. Destructive typhoon, 20, 21 Oct. 1882.

MANITOBA, see *Rupert's Land and Hudson's
 Bay* (N. America). Manitoba was made a part of
 the confederation in 1870. Capital, Winnipeg.
 Population, 1886, 108,640. A Fenian attack on
 the colony was suppressed by American troops about
 12 Oct. 1871. For insurrection in the neighbouring
 provinces in March, 1885, see *Canada*. For the
 Red River Railway disputes see *Canada*, Oct. 1888.

MANNHEIM (S. Germany), founded in 1606,
 became the court residence of the palatine of the
 Rhine in 1719; but his becoming elector of Bavaria
 in 1777 caused the removal of the court to Munich.
 Mannheim surrendered to the French, under com-
 mand of general Pichegru, 20 Sept. 1795. On 31
 Oct. the Austrians under general Wurmser defeated
 the French near the city. Several battles were
 fought with various success in the neighbourhood
 during the wars of Napoleon I. Kotzebue, the popu-
 lar dramatist, was assassinated at Mannheim, by
 Sand, a student of Wurtzburg, 2 April, 1819.

MANOMETER (Greek, *manos*, thin), an in-
 strument for measuring the rarity of the atmo-
 sphere, gases, and vapours. One is said to have
 been made by Otto von Guericke about 1660, and
 the "statical barometer" of Robert Boyle was
 a simple manometer. Various forms of the appar-
 atus were devised by Ramsden (about 1773), by Roy
 (1777), by Cazalet (1789), and by Bourdon and
 others. A manometer was constructed for the in-
 vestigation respecting the elasticity of steam con-
 ducted by Prony, Arago, Dulong, and Girard, 1830.

MANORS are as ancient as the Saxon times,
 and imply a territorial district with its jurisdiction,
 rights, and perquisites. They were formerly called
 baronies, and still are lordships. Each lord was
 empowered to hold a court called the court-baron
 for redressing misdemeanors, and settling disputes
 between the tenants. *Cabinet Lawyer*.

MANSFIELD COLLEGE, Oxford, for the
 study of Nonconformist theology opened in tempo-
 rary rooms 19 Oct. 1886.

MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON. The resi-
 dence of the lord mayor. It is situate at the east
 end of the Poultry on the site of the ancient Stocks-

market. It was built of Portland stone by George Dance the elder, 1739-53; repaired and redecorated, 1867-68; see *Mayor*.

Attempt to blow up part of Mansion-House; a box of gunpowder (40 lbs.) discovered in a window, east side, about 11 p.m. 16 March, 1881; again, 12 May, 1882

Visited by the queen, after opening the People's Palace. 14 May, 1887

Mansion-House Funds:—

FRENCH RELIEF FUND for the sufferers by the siege of Paris, was established at a meeting. 18 Jan. 1871

In four days about 24,000l. had been received; up to 4 March, 113,599l.; finally, 126,609l. Col. H. Stuart Wortley and Mr. George Moore went to Paris on 3 Feb. with 68 tons of provisions, and personally superintended their distribution by the clergy, foreign consuls, and others. An official report issued by the lord mayor, dated 7 Nov. 1871, showed a balance of 4679l. in hand.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND, begun 24 Jan. 1874; prince of Wales became patron, 24 Feb.; public meeting, 14 April; above 55,000l. subscribed, 19 March; 125,000l., 27 July, when the fund was closed.

EASTERN WAR SUFFERERS' FUND: 9400l. received up to 6 Oct. 1876; 18 Oct. 13,000l.; 27 Oct. 14,200l.

INUNDATIONS RELIEF FUND; 1877, received, 11 Jan. 3600l.; 20 Jan. 8100l.; closed, 14 Feb. 8792l.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND, 1877-8; announced, 15 Aug.; received up to 20 Aug. 12,000l.; 11 Sept. 135,000l.; 23 Oct. 415,000l.; 5 Nov. 446,100l.; (fund declared closed by request of the duke of Buckingham, governor-general of Madras); since received, 22 Dec. 493,000l.; 15 Jan. 1878, 503,000l. Wound up, 515,200l. received;—506,063l. sent to India. 20 May, 1878

"EVERYDAY" FUND (see *Wrecks*, 24 March, 1878); received for families of the men, 5496l.; transmitted 25 Sept. "

"PRINCESS ALICE" RELIEF FUND; opened 5 Sept. 1878; received, 21st Sept. 25,000l.; 1 Oct. 31,400l. See *Princess Alice*.

ABERCARNE COLLIERY EXPLOSION FUND; opened 14 Sept. 1878; received, 21 Sept. 11,500l.; 21 Oct. 29,300l.; above 18,000l. received in the country.

DINAS COLLIERY EXPLOSION FUND (for 180 widows and children); opened in Feb. 1879

HUNGARIAN FLOODS FUND; opened 14 March; received 18 March, about 4,200l.; May 1, 11,248l. "

ZULU WAR FUND; opened, 31 March; received 2 April, 3,400l.; 25 April, 10,500l. "

ROWLAND HILL MEMORIAL proposed 9 Sept. 1879; the lord mayor, Whetlam, announced that as about 100l. only had been subscribed; the money would be returned; another committee was then formed, and lord mayor Truscott assumed charge of the fund, 11 Nov.; 6,300l. received 12 Dec. 1879; about 16,000l. 26 Feb. 1880; 17,286l. 5 Jan. 1881

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH'S IRISH RELIEF FUND; opened on appeal by her grace, 22 Dec. 1879; about 2,300l. received 29 Dec.; total sent to Dublin, 34,164l. 6s. 6d.; fund closed. 10 Aug. 1880

"ATALANTA" FUND; to relieve sufferers by loss of the *Atalanta* (which see); opened. 15 June, "

TRIRO CATHEDRAL FUND opened 14 July; received, 1,085l. 9 Nov. "

RISCA COLLIERY EXPLOSION FUND, opened 16 July; received 7,317l. 9 Nov. "

NAINI TAL LANDSLIP FUND; opened. 22 Oct. "

AGRAM EARTHQUAKE FUND; opened. 17 Nov. "

PEN-Y-GRAGIO COLLIERY EXPLOSION FUND; opened, 13 Dec. "

CHIOS OR SCIO EARTHQUAKE FUND; opened 7 April, 1881

DEFENCE OF PROPERTY IN IRELAND FUND, ("to uphold the rights of property against organized combination, to defend and to sustain freedom of contract and liberty of action,") begun, 13 Dec.; 1881; 18,226l. applied, balance of 1,268l. transferred to Irish Defence Union. 18 Dec. 1885

EGYPTIAN REFUGEES FUND: 2,100l., 30 June, 1882; 2,700l., 6 July; 7,800l., 11 Aug.; 8,000l., 10 Sept.; 21,308l. 10 April, 1883

RELIEF OF PERSECUTED RUSSIAN JEWS FUND, begun 1 Feb. 1882; 46,000l., received, 13 Feb.; 50,365l. 20 Feb.; about 72,000l., 19 May. Fund closed

108,759l., received (over 110,000l. received, finally closed 9 July, 1886). 25 Oct. 1882

FUND FOR EMIGRATION OF THE UNEMPLOYED, established 13 April; unsuccessful, closed 25 April, 1882

ICELAND FAMINE FUND, formed 29 Aug. 1882; 1,500l. received 6 Sept.; 2,800l. 14 Sept.; 3,700l. 21 Sept.; 5,505l., closed. 12 April, 1883

CLAY CROSS COLLIERY EXPLOSION FUND, about 14 Nov.; 496l. 10s. 6d. remitted; fund closed, 26 Jan.

JAMAICA FIRE RELIEF FUND, established, 22 Jan. received 4,400l.; 21 Feb. 7,620l.; closed, received 7,850l. 9 April, "

WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND FUND, 2,200l. received 3 April; 3,964l., 12 April; 4,861l. 8 May; 5,150l. fund closed. 23 July, "

FUND FOR SUFFERERS BY NORTH SEA GALE, (6 March). 12 April, "

ISCHIA EARTHQUAKE FUND, opened 14 Aug.; 1,200l. 22 Aug.; about 29,000l. 12 Oct.; closed. 31 Oct. "

EGYPTIAN CHOLERA FUND, opened 31 Aug. about 2,731l. received; closed. 9 Nov. "

EASTERN COUNTIES EARTHQUAKE FUND, begun 26 April, 1884; 2,000l. received, 2 May; 3,000l. 5 May; 6,000l. 15 May; 9,900l. 10 June; 10,413l. 31 July, 1884

NISERO FUND (see *Nisero*), established 17 July; 405l. received from earl of Derby and others; 600l. received from Rotterdam, Aug.; 1,237l. received, fund closed. 1 Dec. "

NEAPOLITAN CHOLERA FUND, 1,000l. sent off, Oct. 1 final remittance, 323l. 1 Nov. "

GORDON NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND, (see *Gordon Memorial*) begun 25 Feb.; 13,500l. received up to 8 April; king of Belgium gives 100l. 8 April, 1885

SPANISH CHOLERA FUND begun 11 Sept.; 4,017l. received; closed. 4 Nov. "

UNEMPLOYED RELIEF FUND, begun about 5 Feb.; over 3,300l. received; 76,225l. 26 March; 76,819l. 31 March; 77,910l. (1,200l. collected in the streets 3 April); 7 April; closed 19 April; total received 78,629l. 1886

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL APPROACH FUND, begun about 5 Feb. "

EARTHQUAKE FUND for sufferers in Greece and Charleston, U.S. 7 Sept.; 5,000l. 17 Sept.; 6,500l. 24 Sept.; closed. 26 Oct. "

COLONIAL AND INDIAN INSTITUTE FUND proposed as a memorial of the queen's jubilee by the prince of Wales 13 Sept. 1886; 27,500l. received. 27 Oct. 1887

EXETER THEATRE FIRE RELIEF FUND 8 Sept.; the queen gives 100l.; announced 12 Sept.; 1,300l. to 16 Sept. "

PRUSSIAN INUNDATION FUND, 9 April; 3,000l. received. 13 April, 1888

CHINESE FAMINE FUND proposed 22 Jan.; 5,300l. received 30 Jan.; 18,250l. 4 March; 21,706l. 26 March; fund closed, over 30,000l. received May, 1889

The fund in aid of the Royal Agricultural Jubilee Show (see *Windsor*) amounted to 5,912l. 14 June "

MANSOURAH (Lower Egypt). Here Louis IX. was defeated by the Saracens and taken prisoner, 5 April, 1250. He gave Damietta and 400,000 livres for his ransom. Mansourah suffered much by cholera, summer, 1883.

MANTINEA (Arcadia, Greece). Here—(1) Athenians and Argives were defeated by Agis II. of Sparta, 418 B.C. (2) And here Epaminondas and the Thebans defeated the combined forces of Lacedæmon, Achaia, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia, 362 B.C. Epaminondas was killed in the engagement, and Thebes lost its power among the Grecian states. The emperor Adrian built a temple at Mantinea in honour of his favourite Alceiois. The town was also called Antigonía. Other battles were fought near it.

MANTUA (N. Italy), an Etruscan city, near which Virgil was born, 70 B.C. Mantua was ruled by the Gonzagas, lords of Mantua, from 1328 to 1708, when it was seized by the emperor Joseph I. It surrendered to the French, 2 Feb. 1797, after a siege of eight months; retaken by the Austrians and Russians, 30 July, 1799, after a short siege. After the battle of Marengo (14 June, 1800), the French again obtained possession of it. It was in-

cluded in the kingdom of Italy till 1814, when it was restored to the Austrians, who surrendered it to the Italians, 11 Oct. 1866, after the peace.

MANU, see *Menu*.

MANUFACTURES, see *Silk*, *Cotton*, &c.

MAORIS, see *New Zealand*.

MAPLE-TREE. The *Acer rubrum*, or scarlet maple, was brought here from N. America, before 1656. The *Acer Negundo*, or ash-leaved maple, before 1688. From the *Acer saccharinum* (introduced here in 1735) the Americans make good sugar.

MAPS, see *Charts*, and *Mercator*.

MARANON, see *Amazon*.

MARATHON (in Attica). Here, on 28 or 29 Sept. 490 B.C., the Greeks, only 11,000 strong, defeated the Persian army amounting to about 110,000. The former were commanded by Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles. Among the slain (about 6400) was Hippas, the instigator of the war. The Persian army was forced to retreat to Asia; see *Greece*.

MARBLE. Dipœnus and Scyllis, statuarys of Crete, were the first artists who sculptured marble, and polished their works; all statues previously being of wood, about 568 B.C. *Pliny*. The edifices or monuments of Rome were constructed of, or ornamented with, fine marble. The ruins of Palmyra are chiefly of white marble. The marble arch, London, erected at Buckingham palace, 1830, was removed to Hyde-park, March, 1851.

MARBURG (W. Germany). The cathedral was founded, 1231; and the first Protestant university in 1527: It suffered much during the Seven years' war, 1753-60.

MARCH, the first month of the year, until Numa added January and February, 713 B.C. Romulus, who divided the year into months, gave to this month the name of his supposed father, Mars; though Ovid observes, that the people of Italy had the month of March before the time of Romulus, but placed it differently in the calendar. The year formerly commenced on the 25th of this month; see *Year*. The March of 1845 and 1886 had much frost and skating.

MARCHES. The old boundaries between England and Wales, and England and Scotland. The Lords Marchers of the Welsh borders had vice-regal authority; the wardens of the Scotch marches were subordinate officers. These powers were abolished, 1536, and 1689.

MARCHFELD (Austria). Here Ottocar II. of Bohemia was defeated and slain by his rival, the emperor Rodolph of Hapsburg, 26 Aug. 1278; see *Bohemia*.

MARCIONITES, followers of Marcion, a heretic, about 150, who preceded the Manichees, and taught similar doctrines. *Cave*.

MARCOMANNI, a people of Southern Germany, expelled the Boii from Bohemia, and, united with other tribes, invaded Italy about 167, but were repelled by the emperors Antoninus and Verus. They were defeated by the legion called, from a fabled miracle, the Thundering Legion, 179; and finally driven beyond the Danube by Aurelian, 271.

MARENGO (N. Italy). Here the French army, commanded by Bonaparte, after crossing the Alps into Piedmont, attacked the Austrians, 14 June, 1800; his army was retreating, when the arrival of general Dessaix turned the fortunes of the day. The

slaughter on both sides was dreadful. By a treaty between the Austrian general Melas and Bonaparte, signed 15 June, the latter obtained twelve strong fortresses, and became master of Italy.

MARESCHALS or **MARSHALS**, in France, were the esquires of the king, and originally had the command of the vanguard to observe the enemy and to choose proper places for its encampment. Till the time of Francis I., in 1515, there were but two marshals, who had 500 livres per annum in war, but no stipend in time of peace. The number was afterwards greatly increased. Napoleon's marshals were renowned for skill and courage; see *Marshal*.

MARGARINE, see under *Butter*.

MARIAN PERSECUTION, see *Protestants*.

MARIGNANO (now **MALEGNANO**), N. Italy, near Milan. Three battles have been fought near here—1. Francis I. of France defeated the duke of Milan and the Swiss, 13, 14 Sept. 1515; above 20,000 men were slain. This conflict has been called the Battle of the Giants.—2. Near here was fought the battle of Pavia (*which see*), 24 February, 1525.—3. After the battle of Magenta, 4 June, 1859, the Austrians entrenched themselves at Malegnano. The emperor sent marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers with 16,000 men to dislodge them, which he did with a loss of about 850 killed and wounded, on 8 June. The Austrians are said to have lost 1400 killed and wounded, and 900 prisoners, out of 18,000 engaged.

MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. See *Biology*.

MARINER'S COMPASS, see *Compass*, and *Magnetism*.

MARINES were first established with the object of forming a nursery to man the fleet. An order in council, dated 16 Oct. 1664, authorised 1200 soldiers to be raised and formed into one regiment. In 1684, the third regiment of the line was called the Marine Regiment; but the system of having soldiers exclusively for sea service was not carried into effect until 1698, when two marine regiments were formed. More regiments were embodied in subsequent years; and in 1741 the corps consisted of ten regiments, each 1000 strong. In 1759 they numbered 18,000 men. In the latter years of the French war, ending in 1815, they amounted to 31,400, but there were frequently more than 3000 supernumeraries. The *jollies*, as they are called, frequently distinguished themselves. The "Royal Marine Forces" (so named 1 May, 1802), now comprehend artillery and light infantry. The vote for 1857 was for 16,000 marines, inclusive of 1500 artillery. *P. H. Nicolas*. Marine Engineers' Institution, founded in 1872. Officers of the marines made equal in rank with those in the army and navy, Dec. 1882.

MARINE SOCIETY (for the maintenance and instruction of boys for the navy), was founded by Jonas Hanway, 1756, and incorporated, 1772. It instituted the first training ship on the Thames, 1786. *H.M.S. Warspite* was burnt, without loss of life, 3 Jan. 1876; and the boys were removed to the *Conqueror*.

MARINO, SAN, a republic in central Italy. Its origin is ascribed to St. Marinus, a hermit, who resided here in the 5th century. Its independence lost for a short time, to Caesar Borgia, 1503, and to the pope, 1739; was confirmed by pope Pius VII. in 1817. A convention with Italy, 27 March, 1872. Population, in 1858, about 8000; in 1869, 7303; in 1874, 7816; in 1886, 7840.

MARIOLATRY, worship of the virgin Mary, began in the 4th century, greatly increased in the 10th.

MARIONETTES, puppet plays. The *fantoccini*, popular in Italy in the 15th century; in the 18th in England, and Germany. See *Punch*.

MARITIME EXHIBITION at Havre opened by representatives of the government 1 June, 1868: (another at Havre, 7 May, 1887); a similar exhibition was opened at Naples by the prince of Piedmont, 17 April, 1871; at Paris, 10 July, 1875; at Liverpool, 11 May, 1886.

MARK, a silver coin of the northern nations, and the name *mark-lubs* is still retained in Denmark. In England, the mark means the sum of 13s. 4d., and the name is retained in law courts.

MARKET, see *Smithfield*, *Metropolitan Cattle Market*, London, 1868. New market constructed by Great Eastern Railway Co. at Bishopsgate-street; opened, 1 July, 1882. Wholesale fish and poultry market opened, 19 Oct. 1882.

Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls appointed in 1883; issued first report March, 1889.

MARK'S, St. (Venice). The church was erected in 829; the piazza in 1592.

The proposed restorations and changes in the façades and mosaic pavement created much excitement in England, and led to remonstrances which irritated the Italian people. . . . Nov., Dec. 1879

MARLBOROUGH, a town in Wiltshire; a royal manor mentioned in Domesday book. King Henry III. passed the "*Statutes of Marlbridge*" in the ancient castle in 1267. Marlborough returned two members to parliament since Edward I. Absorbed into the county, 1885. The grammar school was founded by Edward VI.—**MARLBOROUGH HOUSE**, Pall Mall London, was built by Wren for the duke of Marlborough, 1709-10; was bought for the princess Charlotte and prince Leopold in 1817; held by queen Adelaide till 1849, and became the residence of the prince of Wales, 1863. See *Gems*.

MARLOWE MEMORIAL, a committee determine to erect a memorial to Christopher Marlowe, the dramatist (1564-93), in Canterbury, Dec. 1888.

MAROCCO, see *Morocco*.

MARONITES, Christians in the East, followers of one Maron in the 5th century; they are said to have embraced the errors of the Jacobites, Nestorians, and Monothelites. About 1180 they numbered 40,000, living in the neighbourhood of mount Libanus, and were of service to the Christian kings of Jerusalem. They were reconciled to the church of Rome soon after. For an account of the massacres of the Maronites in 1860, see *Druses*.

MAROONS, a name given in Jamaica to runaway negroes. When the island was conquered from the Spaniards, a number of their negroes fled to the hills and became very troublesome to the colonists. A war of eight years' duration ensued, when the Maroons capitulated on being permitted to retain their free settlements, about 1730. In 1795 they again took arms, but were speedily put down and many were transported. *Brande*.

MARPINGER, village, near Saarbrück. The Virgin and Satan said to have been seen by children; and miracles wrought, 3 July, 1876. The priest, Neureuter, acquitted of the charge of imposture, April, 1879.

MAR-PRELATE TRACTS, virulently attacking episcopacy, were mostly written, it is

believed, by Henry Penry, who was cruelly executed, 29 May, 1593, for writing seditious words against the queen (found about his person when seized). The tracts appeared about 1586. Some had very singular titles: such as "An Almand for a Parrot," "Hay any Worke for Cooper?" &c. They were collected and reprinted in 1843.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF, see *Privateer*.

MARQUESAS ISLANDS (Polynesia) were discovered in 1595 by Mendana, who named them after the viceroy of Peru, Marquesa de Mendoza. They were visited by Cook in 1774, and were taken possession of by the French admiral Dupetit Thouars, 1 May, 1842.

MARQUIS, a dignity, called by the Saxons *markin-reve*, by the Germans *markgrave*, took its original form from *mark* or *March*, a limit or bound (see *Marches*); the office being to guard or govern the frontiers of a province. Marquis is next in honour to a duke. The first Englishman on whom the title was conferred was the favourite of king Richard II., Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, created marquis of Dublin, and placed in parliament between the dukes and earls, 1385. James Stewart, second son of James III. of Scotland, was made marquis of Ormond, in 1476, without territories, afterwards earl of Ross.

MARRIAGE was instituted by God (*Gen. ii.*), and confirmed by Christ (*Mark x.*), who performed a miracle at the celebration of one (*John ii.*). Matrimonial ceremonies among the Greeks are ascribed to Cecrops, king of Athens, 1554 B.C. See *Age, Affinity*.

Law favouring marriage passed at Rome . . .	B.C.	18
Priests forbidden to marry after ordination . . .	A.D.	325
Marriage in Lent forbidden . . .		366
It was forbidden to bishops in 692, and to priests in 1015; and these latter were obliged to take the vow of celibacy . . .		1073
Statute prohibiting marriages between certain persons within prohibited degrees 25 Hen. VIII. . .		1533-4
The celebration of marriage, as a sacrament, in churches ordained by pope Innocent III. about 1199; and so affirmed by the council of Trent . . .		1547
Marriages solemnised by justices of the peace under an act of the commons . . .		1653
A tax laid on marriages, viz.: marriage of a duke, 50l.; of a common person, 2s. 6d. . .		1695
Irregular marriages prohibited (see <i>Fleet Marriages</i>) . . .		1753
Marriages again taxed . . .		1784
New marriage act, 1822; partially repealed . . .		1823
Acts prohibiting marriages by Roman Catholic priests in Scotland, or other ministers not belonging to the church of Scotland, repealed . . .		1834
The present marriage act for England, authorising marriages without religious ceremony, by registrar's certificate, or in a dissenting chapel, passed 1836 [amended in 1837 and 1856]. . .		
Marriage Registration act . . .		1837
Amendment acts passed in . . .		1840 and 1856
A bill to suppress irregular marriages in Scotland (see <i>Gretna</i>) passed in . . .		"
A court established for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which has the power of giving sentence of judicial separation for adultery, cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years and upward (see <i>Divorce</i>) . . .		1857
Act to render the children of certain marriages within forbidden degrees (<i>with deceased wife's sister</i>) legitimate; such marriages in future prohibited (<i>Lyndhurst's act, which see</i>); (efforts made to legalise marriage with deceased wife's sister ever since) . . .		1835
The Marriage Law Reform association instituted (to legalise a marriage with a <i>deceased wife's sister</i>), 15 Jan. 1851. A bill for this purpose passed the commons, 2 July; was rejected by the lords, 23 July, 1858; again rejected, 1862; and again by the commons, 2 May, 1866; and 30 April, 1870, rejected by the lords (77-73) 19 May, 1870; passed		

by commons, 9 March, rejected by the lords (97-71), 27 March, 1871; passed by commons in 1872, 1873; and rejected by the lords (49-74), 14 March, 1873; rejected by commons (171-142), 17 Feb. 1875; by the lords (101-81); (the prince of Wales and duke of Edinburgh voted for it), 6 May, 1879; (101-90), 25 June, 1880; (132-128), 12 June, 1882; read second time by commons, (165-148) 11 June; rejected by lords (145-140) . . . 28 June, 1883

Resolution for it adopted by the commons (238-127) 6 May, 1884; rejected by the lords (149-127) 24 May, 1886; read and time by commons (239-182) 18 April, 1888; again for Scotland 3 April; rejected by the lords (147-120) . . . 9 May, 1889

These marriages made legal by the legislature at Melbourne, Nov. 1872; at Sydney, 1875; in New Zealand, 1880; Canada . . . 1882

A bill for the recognition in Great Britain of such colonial marriages was read a 2nd time in the commons (192-141), 28 Feb. 1877; (21 majority) . . . 27 Feb. 1878

In the case of *Brook v. Brook*, it was decided that such a marriage celebrated in a foreign country was not valid . . . 17 April, 1858

This decision confirmed on appeal to the house of lords, on . . . 18 March, 1861

A commission appointed to inquire into the working of the marriage laws of Scotland, 22 March, 1865, reported strongly in favour of changes being made to insure uniformity, simplicity, and certainty . . . July, 1868

Consular Marriage Act, enabling acting British consuls abroad to solemnize marriages, passed . . . 16 July, 1868

Married Women's property act passed . . . 9 Aug. 1870

Marriage Law of Ireland amended by an act passed 10 Aug. 1870; amended . . . July, 1871

Matrimonial Causes Act (*which see*), passed . . . 1878

An act to encourage regular marriages in Scotland; passed . . . 8 Aug. "

Marriage Act passed 1886 extends hour of marriage from 12 to 3 p.m. in England and Wales.

Commander Christopher Bethell's marriage with Teepoo, a Baralong woman, in Bechuanaland, according to native rites, declared invalid in England ("Bethell c. Hildyard") . . . 15 Feb. 1888

REGISTERED MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1750	40,300	1854	159,727
1800	73,228	1855 (<i>Crimean War</i>)	152,113
1810	84,473	1856	159,337
1815	91,946	1857	159,097
1820	96,833	1858	156,070
1825	98,378	1859	167,723
1830	102,437	1860	170,156
1840	121,083	1861 (<i>Cotton famine</i>)	163,706
1845	143,743	1862	164,030
1848	138,230	1863	173,510
1850*	152,744	1864	180,387
1853	164,520		

MARRIAGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

England and Wales.		Scotland.	Ireland.†
1865	185,474	23,527	—
1866	187,776	23,629	30,151
1867	179,154	22,521	29,796
1868	176,962	21,853	27,753
1869	176,970	22,083	27,277
1870	181,655	23,788	28,835
1871	190,112	23,966	28,960
1872	201,267	25,580	27,114
1873	205,615	26,730	26,270
1874	202,010	26,247	24,481
1875	201,212	25,021	24,037
1876	201,874	26,563	26,388
1877	194,352	25,790	24,722
1878	190,054	24,333	25,284
1879	182,082	23,492	23,254

* Of these marriages, it is stated in the registrar's returns that 47,570 men and 70,601 women could not write, and that they signed the marriage register with their marks.—In France, the marriages were 208,893 in 1820; 243,674 in 1825; and 259,177 in 1830. As respects Paris, 7754 marriages were, bachelors and maids, 6456; bachelors and widows, 368; widowers and maids, 708; widowers and widows, 222.

† Approximative, through doubtful returns.

1880	191,965	24,489	20,363
1881	197,290	25,948	21,826
1882	204,405	26,574	22,029
1883	206,324	26,855	21,363
1884	204,301	26,061	22,585
1885	197,745	25,256	21,177
1886	196,071	24,469	20,594
1887	200,175	24,851	20,800
1888	203,456		

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT, 12 Geo. III. c. 11, was passed in 1772, in consequence of the marriage of the duke of Gloucester, the king's brother, with the widow of the earl Waldegrave, and of the duke of Cumberland with the widow of colonel Horton and daughter of lord Irham. [By this act, none of the descendants of George II., unless of foreign birth, can marry under the age of 25, without the consent of the king; at and after that age, after twelve months' notice given to the privy council, they may contract such marriage, which shall be good unless both houses of parliament disapprove. The marriage of the duke of Sussex with the lady Augusta Murray, solemnised in 1793, was pronounced illegal, 1794, and the claims of their son, sir Augustus d'Este, declared invalid, by the house of lords, 9 July, 1844. He married lady Cecilia Underwood (afterwards duchess of Inverness), 1831.

H. R. II. the princess Louise was married to the marquise of Lorne by the queen's consent, 21 March, 1871.

HALF MARRIAGE. *Semi-Matrimonium*. Among the Romans concubinage was a legitimate union, not merely tolerated but authorised. The concubine had the name of *semi-conjux*. Men might have either a wife or a concubine, provided they had not both together. Constantine the Great checked concubinage, but did not abolish it. This ancient custom of the Romans was preserved, not only among the Lombards, but by the French when they held dominion in that country. Cujas assures us that the Gascons and other people bordering on the Pyrenean mountains had not relinquished this custom in his time, 1590. The women bore the name of "wives of the second order." *Hennell*. See *Morganatic Marriages*.

DOUBLE MARRIAGES. There are some instances of a husband and two wives (but they are very rare) in countries where polygamy was interdicted by the state. The first Lacedæmonian who had two wives was Anaxandrides, the son of Leon, about 510 B.C. Dionysius of Syracuse married two wives, viz.: Doris, the daughter of Xenetus, and Aristomache, sister of Dion, 398 B.C. It is said that the count Gleichen, a German nobleman, was permitted, under peculiar circumstances, by Gregory IX., in A.D. 1237, to marry and live with two wives. The Mormons practise and encourage polygamy.

FORCED MARRIAGES. The stat. 3 Henry VII. (1487) made the principal and abettors in marriages with heiresses, &c., contrary to their will, equally guilty as felons. By 39 Eliz. (1596) such felons were denied the benefit of clergy. This offence was made punishable by transportation, 1 Geo. IV. (1820). The remarkable case of Miss Wharton, heiress of the house of Wharton, whom captain Campbell married by force, occurred in William III.'s reign. Sir John Johnston was hanged for seizing the young lady, and the marriage was annulled by parliament, 1690.—Edward Gibbon Wakefield was tried at Lancaster, and found guilty of the felonious abduction of Miss Turner, 24 March, 1827; and his marriage with her was immediately dissolved by act of parliament.

MARRIAGES BY SALE. Among the Babylonians, at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled, and disposed of to the best bidder. This custom is said to have originated with Atossa, daughter of Belochos, about 1433 B.C.

FLEET MARRIAGES. See *Fleet*.

MARRIED WOMEN, see *Wives*.

MARRS MURDERS, see *Ratcliffe Highway*.

MAR'S INSURRECTION. John, earl of Mar, proclaimed James III. at Bracmar, Aberdeenshire, 6 September, 1715. He was defeated at Sheriffmuir, 13 Nov., and escaped from Montrose with the Pretender, 4 Feb. 1716.

MARS, a planet, next to the earth in order of distance from the sun; the spots on its surface were

first observed by Fontana, in 1636. Two satellites were discovered by professor Asaph Hall, at Washington, U.S., 11 Aug. 1877.

M. Dubois of Paris suggests that these satellites may be planetoids attracted by Mars, Aethra and another of these bodies having disappeared about the time of the discovery.

M. Schiaparelli, of Milan, describes configurations like canals, 1882, and M. Perrotin since has mapped them and asserts that Mars has an atmosphere and clouds (1887).

"They have likewise discovered two lesser stars or satellites which revolve about Mars." — *Swift*, *Gulliver's Travels*—Voyage to Laputa, about 1726.

MARSAGLIA (Piedmont, N. Italy). Here the imperialists under prince Eugene and the duke of Savoy were defeated by the French under Catinat, 4 Oct. 1693.

MARSEILLAISE HYMN. The words and music are ascribed to Rouget de Lille, or L'Isle, a French engineer officer, who, it is said, composed it by request, 1792, to cheer the conscripts at Strasburg. It derived its name from a body of troops from Marseilles marching into Paris in 1792 playing the tune. This account is doubted by some (1879). The author was pensioned by Louis Philippe, 1830.

MARSEILLES. The ancient *Massilia* (S. France), a maritime city, founded by the Phœceans about 600 B.C.; an ally of Rome, 218 B.C. Cicero styled it the Athens of Gaul, on account of its excellent schools.

Taken by Julius Caesar after a long siege	B.C.	49
Ily Euric the Visigoth	A.D.	470
Sacked by the Saracens		839
Marseilles a republic		1214
Subjected to the counts of Provence		1251
United to the crown of France		1482
The plague rages		1649
It carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. The bishop Belsunce devotedly exerted himself to relieve the sufferers		1720-1
Revolutionary commotions here	30 April,	1789
Marseilles opposes the revolutionary government, and is reduced	23 Aug.	1793
Discussions and conflicts between the French and Italians; much stabbing; several deaths; about 200 arrests, 20 June; city quiet	22 June	1881
Pharo Château and Park presented to the city, by the ex-empress Eugénie, Dec. 1882; finally accepted		July, 1883

See *Cholera*.

MARSHALS. Two were appointed in London to clear the streets of vagrants, and to send the sick, blind, and lame to asylums and hospitals for relief, 1567. *Northouck*.

MARSHALS, BRITISH FIELD-. This rank was first conferred upon John, duke of Argyll, and George, earl of Orkney, by George II. in 1736. The duke of Cambridge was made field-marshal, 9 Nov. 1862; the prince of Wales, 29 May, 1875; lord Napier of Magdala, 1 Jan. 1883; sir Patrick Grant, 24 June, 1883; and lord William Paulet, 1886, see *Mareschal*.

MARSHALS OF FRANCE, appointed by Napoleon I. during his wars, 1804-14.

Arrighi, duke of Padua; died 21 March, 1853.
Augereau, duke of Castiglione; died 12 June, 1816.
Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, king of Sweden, 1818; died 8 March, 1844.
Berthier, prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, killed or committed suicide at Bamberg, 1 June, 1815.
Bessières, duke of Istria; killed at Lützen, 1 May, 1813.
Brune, murdered at Avignon, 2 Aug. 1815.
Clarke, H. J. W., duc de Feltre; died 28 Oct. 1838.
Claudel, Bertrand, comte de; died 21 April, 1842.
Drouet, J. Baptiste, comte d'Erlon; died 25 Jan. 1844.
Davoust, prince of Eckmühl and duke of Auerstadt; died 1 June, 1823.

Duroc, G. Christophe Michel, duc de Friuli; killed at battle of Mackerdsdorf 23 May, 1813.
Gerard, Etienne Maurice; died 17 April, 1852.
Gouvion Saint-Cyr, Laurent; died 17 March, 1830.
Grouchy, died 20 May, 1847.
Jourdan, peer of France; died 23 Nov. 1833.
Junot, duke of Abrantes; suicide, 29 July, 1813.
Kellermann, duke of Valmy; died 12 Sept. 1820.
Lannes, duke of Montebello, wounded at Aspern; died 31 May, 1809.

Lauriston, Jacque Alexandre Bernard Law; died June, 1828.
Lefebvre, duke of Dantzic; died 14 Sept. 1820.
Macdonald, duke of Tarento; died 24 Sept. 1840.
Maison, Nicolas Joseph, marquis; died 13 Feb. 1840.
Marmont, duke of Ragusa; died 2 March, 1852.
Massena, prince of Essling and duke of Rivoli; died April, 1817.
Molitor, Gabriel Jean Joseph; died 28 July, 1849.
Moncey, duke of Conegliano; died 20 April, 1842.
Mortier, duke of Treviso, killed by Fieschl, 28 July, 1835.
Murat, king of Naples, executed 13 Oct. 1815.
Ney, prince of Moskwa, duke of Elchingen, executed 7 Dec. 1815.
Oudinot, duke of Reggio; died 13 Sept. 1847.
Perignon, marquis de; died 25 Dec. 1818.
Poniatowski, prince Josef Anton, wounded at Leipsic, and drowned 19 Oct. 1813.
Serrurier, Jean Mathieu Philibert, comte; died 21 Dec. 1819.
Soult, duke of Dalmatia; died 26 Nov. 1851.
Suchet, duke of Albufera; died 3 Jan. 1826.
Victor, duke of Belluno; died 1 March, 1841.

MARSHALSEA COURT, having jurisdiction in the royal palace, was very ancient, of high dignity, and coeval with the common law. Since the decision of the case of the Marshalsea (see *Lord Coke's 10 Rep.* 68) no business has been done in this court; but it was regularly opened and adjourned at the same time with the Palace court, the judges and other officers being the same. These courts were removed from Southwark to Scotland-yard in 1801, were abolished by parliament, and discontinued 31 Dec. 1849; see *Prisons*.

MARSI, a brave people of Southern Italy, who after several contests, yielded to the Romans, about 301 B.C. During the civil wars they and their allies rebelled, having demanded and been refused the rights of Roman citizenship, 91 B.C. At many successes and reverses, they sued for a obtained peace and the rights they required, 87 B.C. The Marsi being *Socii* of the Romans, this was called the *Social war*.

MARSTON-MOOR (near York). The Scots and parliamentary army were besieging York, when prince Rupert, joined by the marquis of Newcastle, determined to raise the siege. Both sides drew up on Marston-moor, on 2 July, 1644, and the contest was long undecided. Rupert, commanding the right wing of the royalists, was opposed by Oliver Cromwell, at the head of troops disciplined by himself. Cromwell was victorious; he drove his opponents off the field, followed the vanquished, returned to a second engagement and a second victory. The prince's artillery was taken, and the royalists never recovered the blow.

MARTELLO TOWERS, said to have been erected by Charles V. on the coasts of Italy. Similar circular buildings were erected in the beginning of the present century, on the southern coast of England, and other parts of the empire, as defences against invasion. The towers were said by some to be named from Cape Martello, or Mortella in Corsica. They are now being destroyed as obsolete.

MARTIAL LAW, see *Courts-Martial*, and *Military Law*.

MARTINESTI, see *Rimmik*.

MARTINIQUE (French West Indies), discovered in 1493 or 1502; settled by France, 1635. This and the adjacent isles of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the Grenadines, were taken by the British from the French in Feb. 1762. They were restored to France at the peace of the following year. They were again taken, 16 March, 1794; restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802; again captured 23 Feb. 1809. A revolution in this island in favour of Napoleon was finally suppressed by the British, 1 June, 1815, and Martinique reverted to its French masters. Severe earthquakes occurred here in 1767 and 1839.

MARTINMAS, 11 Nov., the feast of St. Martin, bishop of Tours, in the 4th century, is quarter day in parts of the north of England and in Scotland. The high sheriffs of England and Wales are nominated on the morrow of St. Martin, 12 Nov.

MARTIN'S HALL, ST. (Long Acre, London), was opened as a concert-room for Mr. John Hullah, on 11 Feb. 1850; burnt down 26 Aug. 1860; rebuilt, 1861; opened as the New Queen's Theatre, by Mr. Alfred Wigan, 24 Oct. 1867.

MARTYRS. Stephen, the first Christian martyr, was stoned, 37. The festivals of the martyrs, of very ancient date, took their rise about the time of Polycarp, who suffered martyrdom about 169. St. Alban is the English protomartyr, 286; see *Persecutions, Protestants, and Diocletian Era*. The Martyrs' Memorial, Smithfield, erected by the Protestant Alliance, was inaugurated 11 March, 1870. The Martyrs' memorial church, St John's-street, Clerkenwell, was consecrated 2 June, 1871.

MARY-ANNE. Secret republican associations, especially in France. The name was given to the republic of 1792, to the guillotine, and to little statues of Liberty.

MARYLAND, named after queen Henrietta Maria, one of the first thirteen United States of North America, was granted in 1632 to lord Baltimore, and settled by a company of English Romanists in 1634. It contains the district of Colombia, in which Washington is situate. It continued in the Union when the other slave states seceded in 1860 and 1861. The confederate army, under general Lee, after their victory at Bull Run, 30 Aug. 1862, crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland. They were followed by the federal army under McClellan. Severe conflicts ensued, especially on 17 Sept., at Antietam Creek, with great loss on both sides, each claiming the victory. The confederates retired into Virginia in good order, and it is said with much booty. Capital, Annapolis; population 1880, 934,943.

MARY-LE-BONE, a large parish, N.-W. London. The name is corrupted from St. Mary at the Bourne, or brook,—Tyebourne. It was chiefly pasture land in 1760. The manor was acquired by the duke of Portland in 1813. The hunting-grounds now form Regent's park (*which see*). The parishes of Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Paddington were made a parliamentary borough in 1832. By act of 1885 Marylebone alone returns two M.P.'s. Six men killed by fall of a new house in Great Titchfield Street, 9 Nov. 1888.

Mary-le-bone gardens—attached to the "Rose of Normandy"—a place of public entertainment, opened in the middle of the 17th century; mentioned by Pepys; closed 23 Sept. 1776; a music hall erected here, 1835. *The Marylebone Murder*.—Miss Lucy Clark, dressmaker, aged 49, living at 26, George St., Portman Sq., found murdered 23 Jan. 1888.

MASANIELLO, see *Naples*, 1647. Auber's opera, "La Muette de Portici" (1828), was produced in London as "Masaniello," 4 May, 1829.

MASCAT, see *Muscat*.

MASKS. Poppæa, the wife of Nero, is said to have invented the mask to guard her complexion from the sun; but theatrical masks were in use among the Greeks and Romans. Horace attributes them to Æschylus; yet Aristotle says the inventor and time of their introduction were unknown.—Modern masks, and muffs, fans, and false hair for the women, were devised in Italy, and brought to England from France in 1572. *Stow*; see *Iron Mask*.

MASONIC INSTITUTIONS, see *Freemasonry*.

MASORAH (Hebrew, *tradition*), a collection of conjectural readings (Keris) of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, with critical, grammatical, and exegetical remarks by various Jewish doctors, written between the 6th and 10th centuries, who also furnished the *Masoretic vowel points*.

The first Rabbinical Hebrew Bible, containing the Masorah, Targums, and comments, was printed by Bonberg at Venice, 1518. The "Book of the Masorah, the Hedge of the Law," was first printed at Florence, 1750.

MASQUERADES were in fashion in the court of Edward III., 1340; and in the reign of Charles II. 1660, masquerades were frequent among the citizens. The bishops preached against them, and made such representations as occasioned their suppression, 9 Geo. I. 1724. They were revived and carried to a shameful excess in violation of the laws, and tickets of admission to a masquerade at Ranelagh were on some occasions subscribed for at twenty-five guineas each, 1776. *Mortimer*. At the close of a bal masqué, given by Anderson the Wizard, 5 March, 1856, Covent-garden theatre was destroyed by fire.

MASQUES, precursors of the opera, introduced into England in the latter part of the 16th century; many were written by Ben Jonson; one at the Middle Temple on the marriage of princess Elizabeth, Feb. 1613. Milton's "Comus" was represented at Ludlow castle in 1634.

MASS, in the Roman church, is the office or prayers used at the celebration of the Eucharist, in memory of the passion of Christ, and to this every part of the service alludes. The general division consists in high and low; the first is that sung by choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and sub-deacon; low masses are those in which the prayers are rehearsed without singing. Mass was first celebrated in Latin about 394; it was introduced into England in the 7th century. Prostration was enjoined at the elevation of the host in 1201. Dr. Daniel Rock, in "The Church of our Fathers" (1849), describes an ancient MS. of "The Service of the Mass, called the Rite of Salisbury," compiled for that cathedral, by St. Osmund and others, during the 12th century. The English communion service was adopted in 1549; see *Missal*, and *Ritualism*.

MASSACHUSETTS, the mother state of New England, North America, founded by the English puritans at Plymouth-rock, 1620. It abolished slavery 1783, and adopted the constitution of the United States, 1788. Capital, Boston. Population, 1880, 1,783,085.

MASSACRES. The following are among the most remarkable, probably exaggerated:—

BEFORE CHRIST.

Of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, 397.
2000 Tyrians crucified and 8000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331.
Of 2000 Capuans, friends of Hannibal, by Gracchus, 211.
A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius, the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102.
The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88.
A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius, 87.
Again, under Sylla and Catiline, his minister of vengeance, 82.
At Perusia, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators and other persons of distinction to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 40.

AFTER CHRIST.

At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,100,000 Jews are said to have been put to the sword, 70.
The Jews, headed by one Andre, put to death many Greeks and Romans, in and near Cyrene, 115.
Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 300,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, 165.
At Alexandria, many thousands of citizens were massacred by order of Antoninus, 215.
The emperor Probus is said to have put to death 400,000 of the barbarian invaders of Gaul, 277.
Of the Gothic hostages by Valens, 378.
Of Thessalonica, when 7000 persons invited into the circus were put to the sword, by order of Theodosius, 390.
Of the circus factions at Constantinople, 532.
Massacre of the Latins at Constantinople, by order of Andronicus, 1184.
Of the Albigenses and Waldenses, commenced at Toulouse, 1208. Thousands perished by the sword and gibbet.
Of the French in Sicily, 1282; see *Sicilian Vespers*.
At Paris, of the Armagnacs, at the instance of John, duke of Burgundy, 1418.
Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II., 1520.
Of Protestants at Vassy, 1 March, 1562.
Of 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, in France (see *St. Bartholomew*), 24 Aug. 1572.
Of the Christians in Croatia by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592.
Of the pretender Demetrius, and his Polish adherents, at Moscow, 27 May, 1606.
Of Protestants in the Valteline, N. Italy, 19 July, 1620.
Of Protestants at Thorn, put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a Roman Catholic procession, 1724. All the Protestant powers in Europe interceded to have this unjust sentence revoked, but unavailingly.
At Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were massacred by the natives, Oct. 1740, under the pretext of an intended insurrection.
At the taking of Ismail by the Russians, 30,000 old and young were slain, Dec. 1790; see *Ismail*.
Of French Royalists (see *Septemberists*), 2 Sept. 1792.
Of Poles, at Praga, 1794.
In St. Domingo, where Dessalines made proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, 29 March, 1804, and many thousands perished.
Insurrection at Madrid, and massacre of the French, 2 May, 1808.
Massacre of the Mamelukes, in the citadel of Cairo, 1 March, 1811.
Massacre of Protestants at Nismes, perpetrated by the Catholics, May, 1815.
Massacre at Seio, 22 April, 1822; see *Chios*.
Of the Janissaries at Constantinople, 14 June, 1826; at Cabul (see *Afghanistan*), 1841.
600 Kabyles suffocated in a cave in Algeria, 18 June, 1845; see *Dahra*.
Massacre of Christians at Aleppo, 16 Oct. 1850.
Of 136 emigrants at Mountain Meadows, Utah (said to be by Mormons whom they had offended); a few children spared; 18 Sept. 1857.
[Bishops Ph. K. Smith and Lee accused; Brigham Young

exonerated, 1875. Bp. Lee sentenced to death, Oct. 1876; shot, 23 March, 1877.]
Of Maronites, by Druses, in Lebanon, June, 1860; and of Christians, by Mahometans, at Damascus, 9-11 July, 1860; see *Druses and Damascus*.
Of 173 N.-W. Indians (including women and children) (as a chastisement for murders, outrages, and robberies), by major Baker, of U.S. army, Jan. 1870.
Of French missionaries and others, at Tien-tsin, 22 persons (see *China*), 21 June, 1870.
Of foreigners, by the native Gauchos in the Tandel district, Buenos Ayres, S. America, 1 Jan. 1872.
Of about 60 French colonists and others in New Caledonia, by natives, during a revolt, June, 1878.
Of about 6 negro militia-men, who had made a patriotic demonstration on 4 July, by whites, at Hamburg, South Carolina, 9 July, 1876.
Of Mehemet Ali Pacha, and others, at Ipek, near Scutari, by Albanians, 6 Sept. 1878.
At Cabul (see *Afghanistan*), 1879.
Alexandria (see *Egypt*), 11 June, 1882.
Of Christians in Cochin-China; 24,000 reported to be massacred, summer, 1885; and about 22,000 in Annam by rebels, July-Dec. 1885.
See *Minnesota*, *Modoc Indians*, and *Turkey*, 1876.

MASSACRES IN BRITISH HISTORY.

Of 300 British nobles, on Salisbury Plain, by Hengist, about 450.
Of the monks of Bangor, to the number of 1200, by Ethelfrid, king of Bernicia, 607 or 612.
Of the Danes in the southern counties of England, in the night of 13 Nov. 1002, by order of Ethelred II. At London it was most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary. Amongst the rest was Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded. *Baker*.
Of the Jews, in England. Some few pressing into Westminster hall at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people; and a false alarm being given that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England slew all they met. In York 500, who had taken shelter in a castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the multitude, 1189.
Of the Bristol colonists, at Cullen's Wood, Ireland (see *Cullen's Wood*), 1209.
Of the English factory at Amboyna, in order to dispossess its members of the Spice Islands, Feb. 1624.
Massacre of the Protestants in Ireland, in O'Neill's rebellion, which began 23 Oct. 1641. Upwards of 30,000 British were killed in the commencement of this rebellion. *Sir William Petty*. In the first three or four days of it, forty or fifty thousand of the Protestants were destroyed. *Lord Clarendon*. Before the rebellion was entirely suppressed, 154,000 Protestants were massacred. *Sir W. Temple*.
Of the Macdonalds of Glencoe (see *Glencoe*), 13 Feb. 1692.
Of 184 men, women, and children, chiefly Protestants, burnt, shot, or pierced to death by pikes; perpetrated by the insurgent Irish, at the barn of Scullabogue, Ireland, in 1798. *Musgrave*.
Of Europeans at Meerut, Delhi, &c., by mutineers of the native Indian army (see *India*). May and June, 1857.
Of Europeans at Kalangan, on the south coast of Borneo, 1 May, 1859.
Of the Europeans at Morant bay, Jamaica, by the infuriated negroes, 11-12 Oct. 1865; see *Jamaica*.
Of lieutenant Holcombe and surveying party (about 70) in Assam on Naga hills; about 24 Feb. 1875.
Of Mr. Margary and servants (with col. Browne's expedition into Western China) at Manwyne, by Chinese, 21 Feb. 1875.
Of commodore Goodenough, of the *Pearl*, and 2 seamen, by natives of Santa Cruz island, South Pacific ocean; attacked 12 Aug., died 20 Aug. 1875.

MASSAGETÆ, an ancient Scythian people (probably the ancestors of the Goths), who invaded Asia about 635. In a conflict with them Cyrus the Great was killed, 529 B.C.

MASSILIA, see *Marseilles*.

MASSORAH, see *Masorah*.

MASSOWAH, a port on the Red Sea, subject to Egypt. Certain commercial rights secured to Abyssinia by treaty with England and Egypt, May, 1884.

The Italian flag hoisted beside the Egyptian, 6 Feb. 1885
 The Abyssinians under Ras Aloula severely defeat the Arabs at Kufeit near Amadib 23 Sept. "
 Government of Massowah assumed by the Italians 2 Dec. "
 Abyssinians attack Massowah and Italian outposts but suffer loss and retire 13 Jan. *et seq.* 1887
 About 500 Italians proceeding with supplies to Sahati cut off by Abyssinians under Ras Aloula after heroic resistance at Dagoli, near Massowah 25-26 Jan. "
 Negotiations with Ras Aloula with respect to release of prisoners 11 March, "
 Skirmishes between Italians and Deber tribe 27-28 March, "
 Major Savoiroux made a prisoner, still kept by the Abyssinians, April; released Sept. "
 Proclamation issued declaring that a state of war exists in Massowah and its dependencies, with blockade of ports 2 May, "
 The chief Kantibay submits to Italy 18 Oct. "
 Declared to be in a state of siege 10 Nov. "
 Italy notifies to the powers that it has annexed Massowah July, 1888
 Protectorate proclaimed at Zulla 3 Aug. "
 Severe defeat of Italians at Sanganeit on the borders through native treachery; four Italian officers killed Aug. "
 Keren occupied and annexed by the Italians 2 June, 1889

MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES, see *Ceremonies*.

MASTER AND SERVANT ACT (amending the statute respecting them) was passed 20 Aug. 1867; see *Servants*.

Royal commission to examine into its working, reported 31 July; published evidence Oct. 1874

MASTER OF THE GREAT WARDROBE, an officer of great antiquity and dignity. The establishment was abolished in 1782, and the duties transferred to the lord chamberlain.

MASTER OF THE REVELS, an officer of the court. Solomon Dayrolle was the last appointed. Part of the duties were transferred to the licenser of plays, 1737.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS, an equity judge, derives his title from having the custody of all charters, patents, commissions, deeds, and recognizances, entered upon rolls of parchment; his decrees are appealable to the court of chancery. The repository of public papers, called the Rolls, was in Chancery-lane. The rolls were formerly kept in a chapel founded for the converted Jews; but after the Jews were expelled the kingdom in 1290 it was annexed for ever afterwards to the office of the mastership of the rolls. Here were kept all the records since the beginning of the reign of king Richard III., 1483; all prior to that period being kept in the Tower of London; see *Records*. The first recorded master of the rolls was either John de Langton, appointed 1286, or Adam de Osgodeby, appointed 1 Oct. 1295; but it is clear that the office was in existence long before. *Hardy*. The duties were defined in 1833; the salary regulated in 1837. Changes by the judicature act of 1831. By the supreme court of judicature act, the master of the rolls was made a judge of appeal only.

RECENT MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.

Sir Wm. Grant appointed	27 May, 1801
Sir Thomas Plumer	6 Jan. 1818
Robert, lord Gifford	5 April, 1824
Sir J. S. Copley (<i>oft.</i> lord Lyndhurst)	14 Sept. 1826
Sir John Leach	3 May, 1827
Sir C. Pepys (<i>oft.</i> lord Cottenham)	29 Sept. 1834
Henry Bickersteth (<i>oft.</i> lord Langdale)	19 Jan. 1836
Sir John (baron 1865) Romilly	28 March, 1851
Sir George Jessel (a Jew), 29 Aug. 1873; died, 21 March, 1883	
Sir Wm. Balgill Brett (lord Esher, 1885)	3 April, "

MASTERS IN CHANCERY, chosen from the equity bar, were first appointed, it is said, to assist the ignorance of sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor of England, in 1587. The office was abolished in 1852. The offices of the masters in the queen's bench, common pleas, and exchequer divisions of the high court of justice were amalgamated into one central office in the high court of justice in 1879.

MASTODON, see *Mammoth*.

MATABELE LAND, South Africa. A depntation from the king Lobengula was received by queen Victoria at Windsor, 2 March, 1889; he appealed for protection against Mr. Rudd and others (a syndicate), to whom he had inconsiderately conceded lands, &c. It was reported in April, that these concessions were legally withdrawn.

MATACÃO, a small island near Sierra Leone; secured to the British by treaty, 18 April, 1826. It was occupied by the French, March, 1879; and after some discussion was left by them June following.

MATCHES, see *Lucifers*.

MATERIALISM, the doctrine held by those who maintain that the soul of man is not a spiritual substance distinct from matter, but is the result of a particular organisation of matter in the body. The term is rather loosely applied to the system of Epicurus, about 310 B.C.; Hobbes, about A.D. 1642; Priestley, about 1772; and many eminent men in the present day. It is not necessarily identical with atheism.

MATERNITY CHARITY, ROYAL, Finsbury; founded 1757.

MATHEMATICS formerly signified all kinds of learning; but the term is now applied to the sciences relating to numbers and quantity; see *Arithmetic*. Among the most eminent mathematicians were Euclid, 300 B.C.; Archimedes, 287 B.C.; Descartes, died 1650 A.D.; Barrow, died 1677; Leibnitz, died 1716; sir Isaac Newton, died 1727; Euler, died 1783; Lagrange, died 1813; Laplace, died 1827; and Dr. Peacock, died 1858; sir G. B. Airy, Bartholomew Price, J. J. Sylvester, and I. Todhunter, (died 1884,) are eminent mathematicians. Mary Somerville, born 1790, author of the "Mechanism of the Heavens," died 1873. The London Mathematical Society was founded, 16 Jan. 1865; professor Aug. De Morgan, president. John Thomas Crossley, author of the popular "Intellectual Calculator," died 29 April, 1889, aged 89.

MATHURINS, see under *Trinity*.

MATINS. The service or prayers first performed in the morning or beginning of the day in the Roman Catholic church. The *French Matins* were the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 24 Aug. 1572. The *Matins of Moscow* were the massacre of prince Demetrius, and the Poles his adherents, in the morning of 27 May, 1606.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT, passed 1859. By the act passed 27 May, 1878, a magistrate may grant judicial separation with maintenance to a wife suffering from a husband's violent usage. The act was amended in 1884.

MATTER is held to exist in three states: gaseous, liquid, and solid. Mr. William Crookes considers that there is a fourth state, "radiant matter," subtler than any of these, 1879-80. See *Light*.

MATTERHORN, a part of the main ridge of the Alps, about 14,836 feet high, S. Switzerland. After various fruitless attempts by professor Tyndall and other eminent climbers, in 1860, the summit was reached on 14 July, 1865, by Mr. Edward Whymper and others. During their descent, four of the party were killed. Mr. Hadow fell; the connecting rope broke, and he himself, lord Francis Douglas, the rev. Mr. Hudson, and Michael Croz, a guide, slipped down, and fell from a precipice nearly 4000 feet high. Miss Walker, with her father, ascended the Matterhorn, 22 July, 1871. Three gentlemen ascended without a guide, 21 July, 1876. Dr. W. O. Moseley, an American, was killed here, 14 Aug. 1879.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY (derived by Spelman from *mande*, a hand-basket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor; by others from *dies mandati*, the day on which Christ gave his grand *mandate*, that we should love one another), the Thursday before Good Friday. *Wheatly*. On this day it was the custom of our sovereigns or their almoners to give alms, food, and clothing to as many poor persons as they were years old. It was begun by Edward III., when he was fifty years of age, 1363, and is still continued.

MAUR, ST., see *Benedictions*.

MAURITANIA (N. Africa), with Numidia, became a Roman province, 45 B.C., by Sallust for pro-consul. Augustus created (30 B.C.) a kingdom formed of Mauritania and part of Getulia, for Juba II., a descendant of the ancient African princes. Suetonius Paulinus suppressed a revolt here, A.D. 42, when it was made a province, divided into parts. The country was subjugated by the Vandals and Greeks, and fell into the hands of the Arabs, about 667; see *Morocco*, and *Moors*.

MAURITIUS, or ISLE OF FRANCE (in the Indian Ocean), was discovered by the Portuguese, 1505; but the Dutch were the first settlers in 1598. They called it after prince Maurice, their stadtholder, but on the acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope, they deserted it; and it continued unsettled until the French landed, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France, 1715. This island was taken by the British, 2 Dec. 1810, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814. The bishopric was founded 1854. Sir Henry Barkly, governor, in 1863, succeeded by sir Arthur H. Gordon, 1870; sir Arthur Purves Phayre, 1874; sir George F. Bowen, 1878; sir J. Pope Hennessy, Dec. 1882; Mr. Clifford Lloyd, lieutenant-governor, Nov. 1885. Population in 1861, 313,462; in 1875, 344,602; in 1885, 361,404. In 1866 two railways were in progress; both now opened. By an awful hurricane, on 11 March, 1868, great damage was done to shipping and buildings, with much loss of life.

A responsible government granted with a legislative assembly July-Sept. 1885. Dissensions between sir J. Pope Hennessy and Mr. Clifford Lloyd and the council, April; Mr. Lloyd removed (made governor of the Seychelles); sir Hercules Robinson as royal commissioner investigates the affairs, and suspends the governor from action, announced 28 Dec. 1886. Sir J. Pope Hennessy reinstated with admonition July, 1887; arrives at Mauritius 22 Dec. 1888.

MAUSOLEUM. Artemisia married her own brother, Mausolus, king of Caria, Asia Minor, 377 B.C. At his death she drank in liquor his ashes after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory at Halicarnassus a monument, one of the seven wonders of the world (350 B.C.), termed *Mausoleum*. She invited all the literary men of

her age, and proposed rewards to him who composed the best elegiac panegyric upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus, 357 B.C. She died 352 B.C. The statue of Mausolus is among the antiquities brought from Halicarnassus by Mr. C. T. Newton in 1857, and placed in the British Museum. A mausoleum for the royal family of England was founded by the queen at Frogmore, 15 March, 1862.

MAUVE (French for *malva*, mallow), a dye produced by Dr. Stenhouse from lichens in 1848; now produced from *Aniline* (which see).

MAY, the fifth month of the year, received its name, some say, from Romulus, who gave it this appellation in respect to the senators and nobles of his city, who were denominated *maiores*; others supposed it was so called from Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifices on the first day. The ancient Romans used to go in procession to the grotto of Egeria on May-day; see *Evil May-day*.

Mrs. Elizabeth Montague (who died in 1800) gave for many years, on May-day, an entertainment at her house in Portman-square, to the chimney-sweepers of London. They were regaled with roast beef and plum pudding, and a dance succeeded. Upon their departure, each guest received a shilling from the mistress of the feast. It is said, though the statement is much doubted, that this entertainment was instituted to commemorate the circumstance of Mrs. Montague's having once found a boy of her own, or that of a relation, among the sooty tribe. In allusion to this incident, perhaps, a story resembling the adventures of this lost child is pathetically related by Montgomery, in "The Chimney-Sweeper's Boy."

The annual festival of "Jack in the Green," and his companion sweeps, has gradually ceased, 1876.

MAYENCE, see *Mentz*.

MAY-FLOWER, see *Pilgrim Fathers*.

"**MAY LAWS**," see *Prussia*, May, 1873.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE (Ireland), founded by parliament, 1795, and endowed by a yearly grant voted for the education of students designed for the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland. An act for its government was passed in 1800. It contains about 500 students. Permanent endowment of this college (30,000*l.* for the enlargement of the buildings and 26,000*l.* annually) was granted by parliament, June, 1845. This occasioned much controversy in England, a motion being made for its abolition almost every session. The college was repaired and enlarged in 1860. By the Irish Church act, passed 26 July, 1869, the annual parliamentary grant was to cease after 1 Jan. 1871; a compensation being made. A synod held here, Sept. 1875, condemned mixed education. The buildings were much injured by fire, 31 Oct. 1878; damage estimated at 10,000*l.* The pictures and books were saved.

MAYO ASSASSINATION. Richard Southwell Bourke, earl of Mayo, was born 21 Feb. 1822. As lord Naas he was chief secretary for Ireland, in the Derby and Disraeli administrations, 1852, 1858-9, 1866-8. In Sept. 1868, he was appointed viceroy of India, and energetically fulfilled the duties. He was assassinated at Port Blair in the Andaman islands, on a visit of inspection, by Sher Ali, a convict, 8 Feb. 1872. The Indian government granted an annual pension of 1000*l.* to the countess, and 20,000*l.* for the children; and 1000*l.* a year was added to lady Mayo's pension by parliament, voted unanimously, 22 July, 1872.

MAYORS OF THE PALACE, high officers in France, who had great influence during the later Merovingian kings, termed "*fainéants*," do-no-

things:—Pepin the Old (or de Landen), 622 *et seq.*; Pepin Héristal, 687-714; Charles Martel, despot, 714-741; Pepin le Bref, 741, who shut up Childeric III. in a monastery, and himself took the kingdom, 752.

MAYORS OF CORPORATIONS. At the time of the Norman conquest, 1066, the chief officer of London was called *port-grave*, afterwards softened into *port-reeve*, from Saxon words signifying chief governor of a harbour. He was afterwards called provost, but in Henry II.'s reign the Norman title of *maire* (soon after *mayor*) was brought into use. At first the mayor was chosen for life, but afterwards for periods of irregular duration; now he is chosen annually, but is eligible for re-election. He must be an alderman, and have been sheriff. His duties commence on 9 Nov. The prefix *LORD* is peculiar to the chief civic officer of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and York.

The "*Lord Mayor's court*" is very ancient.

The first mayor of London, Henry Fitz-Alwyn, held office for 24 years, appointed . . . 1189

First presented to the barons of the exchequer . . . 1251

The prefix of *lord* granted by Edward III., with the style of right honourable . . . 1354

Sir Henry Pickard, who had been lord mayor of London in 1357, sumptuously entertained in one day four monarchs: Edward, king of England; John, king of France; the king of Cyprus; and David, king of Scotland; the Black Prince and many of the nobility being present. *Stowe*. . . 1363

Sir John Norman, the first lord mayor who went by water to be sworn at Westminster, and instituted lord mayor's show . . . 1453

The more costly pageants of the show laid aside . . . 1685

The lord mayor entertained the prince regent of England, the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and numerous foreigners of high rank 18 June, 1814

The lord mayor, Farncombe, gave a banquet to prince Albert and the mayors of most of the boroughs of the United Kingdom, in furtherance of the project of the great International Industrial Exhibition, 1851 . . . 21 March, 1850

The lord mayor, sir F. Moon, entertained the emperor and empress of the French . . . 10 April, 1855

The lord mayor, B. S. Phillips, entertained the king and queen of the Belgians, July; entertained by them at Brussels . . . Oct. 1866

The lord mayor entertained the viceroy of Egypt, 11 June; the sultan, 18 July, 1867; the shah of Persia, 20 June, 1873; the czar . . . 18 May, 1874

Lord Mayor Nottage died while in office (the first since William Beckford, who died 21 June, 1770), 11 April, 1835

LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

- 1800-1. Sir William Staines, bart.
- 1801-2. Sir John Eamer, bart.
- 1802-3. Charles Price.
- 1803-4. John Perring.
- 1804-5. Peter Perchard.
- 1805-6. Sir James Shaw.
- 1806-7. Sir William Leighton, bart.
- 1807-8. John Ainsley.
- 1808-9. Sir Charles Flower, bart.
- 1809-10. Thomas Smith.
- 1810-11. Joshua Jonathan Smith.
- 1811-12. Sir Claudius S. Hunter, bart.
- 1812-13. George Scholey.
- 1813-14. Sir William Domville, bart.
- 1814-15. Samuel Birch.
- 1815-16. Matthew Wood.
- 1816-17. Matthew Wood again.
- 1817-18. Christopher Smith.
- 1818-19. John Atkins.
- 1819-20. George Brydges.
- 1820-1. John T. Thorpe.
- 1821-2. Christopher Magnay.
- 1822-3. William Heygate.
- 1823-4. Robert Waitlman.
- 1824-5. John Garratt.
- 1825-6. William Venables.
- 1826-7. Anthony Browne.
- 1827-8. Matthias Prime Lucas.

- 1828-9. William Thompson.
- 1829-30. John Crowder.
- 1830-1 and 1831-2. Sir John Key, bart.
- 1832-3. Sir Peter Laurie.
- 1833-4. Charles Farebrother.
- 1834-5. Henry Winchester.
- 1835-6. William Taylor Copeland.
- 1836-7. Thomas Kelly.
- 1837-8. Sir John Cowan, bart.
- 1838-9. Samuel Wilson.
- 1839-40. Sir Chapman Marshall, bart.
- 1840-1. Thomas Johnson.
- 1841-2. John Pirie.
- 1842-3. J. Humphrey.
- 1843-4. Sir W. Magnay, bart.
- 1844-5. Michael Gibbs.
- 1845-6. John Johnson.
- 1846-7. Sir George Carroll.
- 1847-8. John Kinnersley Hooper.
- 1848-9. Sir James Duke, bart., M.P.
- 1849-50. Thomas Farncombe.
- 1850-1. Sir John Musgrove.
- 1851-2. William Hunter.
- 1852-3. Thomas Challis, M.P.
- 1853-4. Thomas Sidney.
- 1854-5. Sir Fras. G. Moon, bart.
- 1855-6. David Salomons.
- 1856-7. Thomas Quested Finnis.
- 1857-8. Sir Robert W. Carlen (bart., May, 1837), (died 20 Jan. 1838).

- 1858-9. David W. Wire.
- 1859-60. James Carter.
- 1860-1. William Cubitt, M.P.
- 1861-2. William Cubitt, again.
- 1862-3. W. A. Rose.
- 1863-4. Wm. Lawrence.
- 1864-5. Warren S. Hale.
- 1865-6. Benj. Sam. Phillips.
- 1866-7. Thos. Gabriel.
- 1867-8. Wm. Ferneley Allen.
- 1868-9. James Lawrence.
- 1869-70. Robert Besley.
- 1870-1. Thomas Dakin.
- 1871-2. Silks John Gibbons.
- 1872-3. Sir Sidney Hedley Waterlow.
- 1873-4. Andrew Lusk, M.P.
- 1874-5. David Henry Stone.
- 1875-6. Wm. James Richmond Cotton.
- 1876-7. Sir Thomas White.
- 1877-8. Thomas Scambler Owen.
- 1878-9. Sir Charles Whetham.
- 1879-80. Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott.
- 1880-1. Wm. McArthur.
- 1881-2. John Whittaker Ellis; bart. May.
- 1882-3. Henry Edmond Knight.
- 1883-4. R. N. Fowler, M.P.
- 1884-5. George Swan Nottage; died 11 April, 1885.
- 1885. Sir R. N. Fowler, bart. M.P., re-elected 14 April.
- 1885-6. John Staples.
- 1886-7. Sir Reginald Hanson (bart., May, 1837).
- 1887-8. Polydore de Keyser (Belgian R.C.) (knt. Oct. 1888).
- 1888-9. James Whitehead.

LORD MAYORS OF DUBLIN.

- John le Deceur was appointed first provost in 1308; a gilded sword was granted to be borne before the provost by Henry IV. . . . 1407
- Thomas Cusack appointed first mayor . . . 1409
- The collar of SS. and a foot company granted by Charles II. to the mayors . . . 1660
- Sir Daniel Bellingham, the first mayor honoured with the title of lord, by Charles II., who granted 500l. per annum, in lieu of the company of foot . . . 1665
- The new collar of SS. granted by William III. to the mayor, value 1000l., the former having been lost in James II.'s time . . . 1697

MAZARIN BIBLE, see *Printing*, 1450-5.

MAZRA (or Baba Wali), near Candahar, Afghanistan. Here gen. sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts totally defeated Sirdar Mahomed Ayoub Khan, and captured his camp and all his cannon, 1 Sept. 1880. Amongst the killed were colonel F. Brownlow, capt. St. John F. Frome, and capt. E. Straton; lieut. Hector MacLaine (made prisoner 27

July) was found recently murdered. Ayoob Khan with some followers fled towards Herat.

MAZURKA, a Polish dance of the 16th century, introduced into England about 1845; Chopin's music for the mazurka is much admired.

MEAL TUB PLOT, against the duke of York, afterwards James II., contrived by one Dangerfield, who secreted a bundle of seditious letters in the lodgings of colonel Maunsell, and then gave information to the custom-house officers to search for smuggled goods, 23 Oct. 1679. After Dangerfield's apprehension, on suspicion of forging these letters, papers were found concealed in a *meal-tub* at the house of a woman with whom he cohabited, which contained the scheme to be sworn to, accusing the most eminent persons in the Protestant interest, who were against the duke of York's succession, of treason,—particularly the earls of Shaftesbury, Essex, and Halifax. On Dangerfield being whipped the last time, as part of his punishment, 1 June, 1685, one of his eyes was struck out by a barrister named Robert Francis. This caused his death, for which his assailant was hanged.

MEASURES, see *Weights*, and *Micrometer*. "Not men, but measures," a phrase used in parliament by Brougham, 2 Nov. 1830.

MEAT, see *Provisions*.

MEAT-BISCUIT, said to have been invented by Cecil Borden, 1850. See *Milk*.

MEATH (Ireland). Many episcopal sees in Meath (as Clonard, Duleek, and others of less note) were fixed at Clonard, before 1151-2, when the division of the bishoprics in Ireland was made by John Paparo, then legate from Pope Eugene III. Eugene was the first styled bishop of Meath, about 1174. Meath was valued, 30 Henry VIII., at 373*l*. 12*s*. per annum.

MECCA (in Arabia), the birth-place of Mahomet, about 571, whence he was compelled to flee, 15 July, 622 (the Hégira). On one of the neighbouring hills is a cave, where it is asserted he retired to perform his devotions, and where the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him by the angel Gabriel, 604. Mecca, after being vainly besieged by Hosen for the caliph Yezid, 682, was taken by Abdelmelek, 692. In 1803 it fell into the hands of the Wahabees, a Mahometan sect. They were expelled by the pacha of Egypt in 1818, who retired in 1841. It is said that 160,000 pilgrims visited Mecca in 1858, and only 50,000 in 1859. The grand shereef was assassinated by a fanatic, 21 March, 1880. Pilgrimage to Mecca still continues; annual average, 93,350 (1887).

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' INSTITUTION. See under *Engineers*, 1847.

MECHANICS. The simple mechanical powers have been ascribed to heathen deities; the axe, wedge, wimble, &c., to Dædalus; see *Steam Engine*, *Motion*.

Aristotle writes on mechanics about . . . B.C. 320
The properties of the lever, &c., demonstrated by Archimedes, who died . . . 212

[He laid the foundations of nearly all those inventions, the further prosecution of which is the boast of our age. Wallis (1695).]

The hand-mill, or quern, was very early in use; the Romans found one in Yorkshire.

Cattle-mills, *mola jumentaria*, were also in use by the Romans.

The water-mill was probably invented in Asia; the first that was described was near one of the dwellings of Mithridates . . . 70

A water-mill is said to have been erected on the river Tiber, at Rome . . . 50
Pappus wrote on mechanics . . . about A.D. 350
Floating-mills on the Tiber . . . 536
Tide-mills were, many of them, in use in Venice about 1078

Wind-mills were in very general use in the 12th century.

Saw-mills are said to have been in use at Augsburg 1332
Theory of the inclined plane investigated by Cardan about 1540

Work on Statics, by Stevinus . . . 1586
Galileo's "Scienza Meccanica" . . . 1634
Theory of falling bodies, Galileo . . . 1638
Laws of percussion, Huygens, Wallis, Wren, about 1660
Theory of oscillation, Huygens . . . 1670
Epicycloidal form of the teeth of wheels, Roemer . . . 1675
Perussion and animal mechanics, Borelli; he died 1679
Application of mechanics to astronomy, parallelism of forces, laws of motion, &c., Newton, Hooke, &c. . . 1666-1700

Problem of the catenary with the analysis, Dr. Gregory . . . 1697

Spirit level (and many other inventions) by Dr. Hooke from 1660 to 1702

D'Alembert's researches on dynamics . . . about 1743
Lagrange's "Mécanique Analytique" published . . . 1788

Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste" published . . . 1799-1805
Borgnis' Dictionnaire de Mécanique appliquée aux Arts, 10 vols. . . 1818-23

Edward H. Knight's excellent "Practical Dictionary of Mechanics," published . . . 1877-84

[Among the best modern writers on the science of mechanics are Poncelet, Whewell, Barlow, Mosely, Delaunay, Rankine, Bartholomew Price, Ball and Willis.]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS. One was founded by Dr. Birkbeck in London, and another in Glasgow, in 1823; and soon after others arose in different parts of the empire. They have revived since 1857, many noblemen and gentlemen giving lectures in them.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, weekly; established 30 Aug. 1823; was incorporated with a new paper termed "Iron," Jan. 1873.

MECHLIN or **MALINES** (Belgium), renowned for its lace manufacture, was founded in the 6th century; destroyed by the Normans in 884; sacked by the Spaniards, 1572; taken by the prince of Orange, 1578, and by the English, 1580; and frequently captured in the 17th and 18th centuries, partaking in the evil fortunes of the country. A Roman Catholic congress was held here Sept. 1867.

MECKLENBURG (N. Germany), formerly a principality in Lower Saxony, now independent as the two grand duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (population in 1885, 575,152) and Mecklenburg-Strelitz (population in 1885, 98,371). The house of Mecklenburg claims to be descended from Genseric the Vandal, who ravaged the western empire in the 5th century, and died 477. During the Thirty years' war Mecklenburg was conquered by Wallenstein, who became its duke, 1628; it was restored to its own duke, 1630. After several changes the government was settled in 1701 as it now exists in the two branches of Schwerin and Strelitz. In 1815 the dukes were made grand dukes. The dukes joined the new North German confederation by treaty, 21 Aug. 1866. Disputes between the two chambers respecting a new constitution, Feb. 1875.

GRAND-DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

1815. Frederic-Francis I.; died 7 March, 1842.

1842. Frederic-Francis II.; born 28 Feb. 1823; died 15 April, 1883.

1883. Frederic-Francis III. son, born 19 March, 1851.

GRAND-DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

1815. Charles; died 6 Nov. 1816.

1816. George, born 12 Aug. 1779; died 6 Sept. 1860.

1860. Frederic William, born 17 Oct. 1819; married princess Augusta of Cambridge, 28 June, 1843.
Heir: his son, Adolphus-Frederic, born 22 July, 1848.

The royal family of England is intimately allied with the house of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*. King George III. married Charlotte, a daughter of the duke, in 1761; their son, the duke of Cumberland (afterwards king of Hanover) married princess Frederica Caroline, a daughter of the duke, in 1815.

MEDALS, see *Numismatics*. The ancient medals resembled medallions. Modern medals began about 1453 in Germany. Charles I. authorized the presentation of a badge or medal for "forlorn hopes" soldiers, May, 1643. The house of commons resolved to grant rewards and medals to the fleet whose officers (Blake, Monk, Penn and Lawson) and men gained a glorious victory over the Dutch fleet, off the Texel, in 1653. Blake's medal of 1653 was bought by his majesty, William IV. for 150 guineas. In 1692 an act was passed for applying the tenth part of the proceeds of prizes for medals and other rewards for officers, seamen, and marines. Subsequent to Lord Howe's victory, 1 June, 1794, it was thought expedient to institute a naval medal. Medals were struck for the victory of Waterloo; a general war medal (for the war 1793-1814) was ordered in 1847; and special medals were given after the Caffre and Chinese wars. Medals were presented by the queen to persons distinguished in the war in the Crimea, 18 May, 1855. Medals were given to arctic voyagers of 1875-6, in 1877; after Egyptian war, 1882, distributed by the queen at Windsor, 21 Nov. 1882; medals for the Soudan war, ordered, 2 Sept. 1885; a Burmah medal was given for the war, 1885-7. Col. Eaton exhibited 1000 medals in New Bond-street, May, 1880.

Society of Medalists formed in the spring of 1885 by the hon. C. W. Fremantle, deputy-master of the Mint, president, sir Frederic Leighton and others.

Jubilee medal designed by sir Frederic Leighton, F.R.A., issued.

A list of military and naval medals is given in *Whitaker's Almanack* in 1888.

General Fred. Brine possesses a fine collection of war medals which he has exhibited.

MEDIA, a province of the Assyrian empire, revolted, 711 B.C. Its chronology is doubtful.

Revolt of the Medes B.C. 711
 Deioces, founder of Ecbatana, reigns 709
 Phraortes, or Arphaxad, reigns; (he conquers Persia, Armenia, and other countries) 656
 Warlike reign of Cyaxares 632-594
 War with the Lydians (see *Halys*) 603
 Astyages reigns 594
 Astyages deposed by Cyrus, 550; who established the empire of Persia (*which see*) 560

MEDIEVAL, see *Dark Ages*.

MEDICAL ACT, see *Medical Council*.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, British, founded in 1832 for the promotion of medical science and the maintenance of the honour of the medical profession. It holds annual meetings at different places in the United Kingdom, and publishes the "British Medical Journal," weekly.

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE, Royal, (Epsom,) opened in 1855 by the prince consort. It provides an asylum for 20 pensioners male and female; and 40 foundation scholars (sons of medical men) are fed, clothed, and educated.

MEDICAL CONGRESSES, International, have been held at Paris, 1867; Florence, 1869; Vienna, 1873; Brussels, 1875; Geneva, 1877; Amsterdam, 1879; the seventh was held in

London, 2-9 August, 1881; eighth, Copenhagen, 10 Aug. 1884; ninth, Washington, 5-10 Sept. 1887; tenth, to be at Berlin, 1890.

MEDICAL COUNCIL. The Medical Act, 1858, "to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in medicine and surgery," was amended in 1860, and an important amendment act, withdrawn 25 July, 1884, passed 1886. It established "the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom." The first meeting of this council took place on 23 Nov. 1858, when sir B. C. Brodie was elected first president (who on 30 Nov. was elected president of the Royal Society). He was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Green in June, 1860; by Dr. George Burrows, Jan. 1864; by Dr. George Edward Paget in 1870; and by Dr. Henry Wentworth Acland in 1874. The first Medical Register was issued in July, 1859. In 1862 the council was incorporated by parliament, and authorised to prepare and sell a new Pharmacopœia, which was published as the "British Pharmacopœia," in 1864. New editions have appeared since.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, founded 1773. Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, founded 1805.

MEDICI FAMILY, the restorers of literature and the fine arts in Italy, were chiefs or *signori* of the republic of Florence from 1434, in which year Cosmo de' Medici, who had been banished from the republic, was recalled and made its chief; he ruled for thirty years. Lorenzo de' Medici, styled "the Magnificent," and the "Father of Letters," ruled Florence from 1469 to 1492. Giovanni de' Medici (pope Leo X.) was the son of Lorenzo. *Roscoe*. From 1569 to 1737 the Medici family were hereditary grand dukes of Tuscany (*which see*). Cattarina de' Medici became queen of France in 1547, and regent in 1550. She plotted with the duke of Alva to destroy the Protestants in 1565.

MEDICINE, see *Physic*, and *Physicians*.

MEDINA (Arabia Deserta), famous for the tomb of Mahomet, in a large mosque, lighted by rich lamps. Medina was called the City of the Prophet, because here Mahomet was protected when he fled from Mecca, 15 July, 622; see *Hegira*. Medina was taken by the Wahabees in 1804; retaken by the pacha of Egypt, 1818.

MEDINA, Bopora country, Africa, a kingdom annexed to Liberia by consent, announced Feb. 1880. It is rich in forests and African products, with gold, iron, and other minerals.

MEDINA DE RIO SECO (Valladolid, Spain). Here Bessières defeated the Spaniards, 15 July, 1808.

MEDIOLANUM, see *Milan*.

MEDIUM, see *Spiritualism*.

MEDUN, near Podgoritz, European Turkey. In a ravine here, the Turks, under Mahmud Pacha, were severely defeated by the Montenegrins, 14 Aug. 1876.

MEEANEE. The Beloochees, amounting to 30,000 infantry, with 15 guns and 5000 cavalry, posted in a formidable position at Meeanee, were defeated with great loss on 17 Feb. 1843, by lieutenant sir Charles Napier, with 2600 men of all arms.

MEERUT (near Delhi). Here the Indian mutiny began, 10 May, 1857; see *India*.

MEGÆRA, see *Wrecks*, 1871.

MEGAPHONE, a form of telephone (*which see*), invented by Mr. T. A. Edison, for the use of the deaf; announced 1878.

MEGARA, a city of ancient Greece, was subdued by the Athenians in the 8th century B.C. Pericles suppressed a revolt, 445 B.C. The Megarians founded Byzantium 657 B.C. and sent a second colony, 628 B.C. The Megarian (Eristic or disputatious) school of philosophy was founded by Euclid and Stilpo, natives of Megara.

MEHADPORE or **MAHEDPORE** (W. India). Here sir Thomas Hislop and sir John Malcolm defeated the Mahrattas under Holkar, 21 Dec. 1817.

MEININGEN COURT COMPANY. See under *Theatres: Drury-lane*.

MEISTERSINGERS, see *Minnesingers*.

MELANESIA, South-west Pacific Isles. The rev. J. C. Patteson (son of sir John), born 1827, was consecrated missionary bishop of Melanesia. He and the rev. J. Atkin were murdered at the isle of Santa Cruz, one of the Queen Charlotte group, by the natives, Sept. 1871, it is supposed in revenge for the kidnapping natives for slaves for Queensland and the Fiji isles, a measure which the bishop himself strenuously opposed.

MELAZZO (W. Sicily). Here Garibaldi, on 20, 21 July, 1860, defeated the Neapolitans under general Bosco, who lost about 600 men; Garibaldi's loss being 167. The latter entered Messina; and on 30 July a convention was signed, by which it was settled that the Neapolitan troops were to quit Sicily. They held the citadel of Messina till 13 March, 1861.

MELBOURNE (Australia) capital of Victoria (*which see*). It was founded by J. P. Fawkner, 29 Aug. 1835; and laid out as a town by order of sir R. Bourke, in April, 1837. The first land sale took place in June, and speculation continued till it caused wide-spread insolvency, in 1841-2. Population in 1851, 23,000; 1887, 380,000.

Made a municipal corporation, 1842; a bishopric . . . 1847

First legislative assembly of Victoria meets . . . 1852

Gold found in great abundance about 80 miles from Melbourne in the autumn of 1851, and immense numbers of emigrants flocked there in consequence, causing an enormous rise in the prices of provisions and clothing . . . "

The city greatly improved with public buildings, handsome shops, &c. . . 1853

The Victoria bank, Ballarat, broken open, and 14,300l. in money and 200 ounces in gold dust carried off [one of the robbers was taken in England, sent back to Melbourne, and there tried and hanged] . . . 8 Oct. 1854

University founded . . . 1855

Monster meeting held at Ballarat respecting the collection of the gold licences, followed by riots, during which the Southern Cross flag was raised; intervention of the military; 26 rioters and three soldiers killed, and many wounded . . . 30 Nov. "

The mayor comes to London to congratulate the queen on the marriage of the princess royal . . . 1858

Intercolonial exhibition opened . . . 25 Oct. 1866

Arrival of the duke of Edinburgh . . . 23 Nov. 1867

Great telescope set up at the Observatory early in . . . 1869

Theatre-royal burnt . . . 19 March, 1872

International exhibition opened by the marquiss of . . . 1 Oct. 1880

Direct railway to Sydney completed . . . June, 1883

Centenary exhibition to celebrate the foundation of . . . "

New South Wales colony opened by sir Henry . . . "

Brougham Loch, the governor, 1 Aug. 1888-31 Jan. 1889

Great meeting to support Imperial Institute 9 May, "

See *Victoria*.

MELBOURNE ADMINISTRATIONS.

On the retirement of earl Grey, 9 July, 1834,

viscount Melbourne* became first minister of the crown, 16 July. When viscount Althorp became earl Spencer, on his father's decease, Nov. same year, lord Melbourne waited on the king to receive his majesty's command as to the appointment of a new chancellor of the Exchequer, when his majesty said he considered the administration at an end. Sir Robert Peel succeeded, but was compelled to resign in 1835, and lord Melbourne returned to office. His administration finally terminated, 30 Aug. 1841, sir Robert Peel again coming into power; see *Administrations*.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, July, 1834; resigned Nov. 1834.

Viscount Melbourne, first lord of the treasury.

Marquis of Lansdowne, lord president.

Earl Mulgrave, *privy seal*.

Viscount Althorp, chancellor of the exchequer.

Viscount Duncannon, viscount Palmerston, and T. Spring Rice (afterwards lord Monteagle), home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.

Lord Auckland, admiral.

Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), and Mr. C. P. Thomson (afterwards lord Sydenham), boards of control and trade.

Lord John Russell, paymaster of the forces.

Lord Brougham, lord chancellor.

Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Ellice, marquis of Conyngham, Mr. Littleton, &c.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, April, 1835.

Viscount Melbourne, first lord of the treasury.

Marquis of Lansdowne, lord president.

Viscount Duncannon, *privy seal*, and woods and forests (succeeded by earl of Clarendon, Jan. 1840).

T. Spring Rice, chancellor of the exchequer (succeeded by Francis T. Baring, Aug. 1840).

Lord John Russell, home secretary (succeeded by marquis of Normanby, Aug. 1839).

Viscount Palmerston, foreign secretary.

Lord Glenelg, colonial secretary (succeeded by marquis of Normanby, Feb. 1839; lord John Russell, Aug. 1839).

Viscount Howick, secretary-at-war (succeeded by T. B. Macaulay, Sept. 1839).

Lord Auckland, admiral (succeeded by earl of Minto, Sept. 1835).

Sir John C. Hobhouse, board of control.

C. Poulett Thomson, board of trade (succeeded by Henry Labouchere, Aug. 1839).

Lord Holland, chancellor of duchy of Lancaster (succeeded by earl of Clarendon, Oct. 1840).

The chancellorship in commission; sir C. Pepys (afterwards lord Cottenham), became lord chancellor, Jan. 1836.

MELEGNANO, see *Marignano*.

MELÉNITE, a new explosive invented by M. Turpin, a French chemist; approved by the French War Minister, Dec. 1886. Several persons killed by an explosion of this material at Belfort. The patent was bought by Messrs. Armstrong & Co., of Elswick, named Lyddite, and sold by them to the British Government, announced Oct. 1888.

MELFI (Apulia, S. Italy) was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 14 Aug. 1851: about 600 persons perished.

MELODISTS' CLUB, founded in 1825 by admirers of Dibdin; prizes were offered.

MELODRAMA, in which dialogue is interspersed with music, began in Germany in the 18th century, and was introduced here by Thomas Holcroft.

MELORA or **MELORIA**, a small isle in the Mediterranean, near which the Pisan fleet defeated the Genoese, in 1241, capturing many bishops going with much treasure to a council. The total destruc-

* Wm. Lamb, born in 1770; became M.P. for Westminster, 1812; secretary for Ireland, 1827; succeeded his father as viscount Melbourne, 1828; died, 24 Nov. 1848.

tion of the Pisan fleet on 6 Aug. 1284, by the Genoese near the same place, after a most sanguinary conflict, was considered to be the just punishment of their impiety.

MELOS (now Milo), one of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea, colonised by the Spartans about 1116 B.C.: During the Peloponnesian war the Melians adhered to Sparta, till the island was captured, after seven months' siege, by the Athenians, who massacred all the men and sold the women and children as slaves, 416 B.C. A statue of Venus, found here in 1820, was placed in the Louvre, 1834.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (**CHARGES AND ALLEGATIONS**) ACT, passed 13 Aug., 1888. See under *Ireland* and *Parnellites*.

MEMEL, an important commercial port in Prussia, built about 1279. It was taken by the Teutonic knights, about 1328. It has suffered much by fire, and was almost totally destroyed 4 Oct. 1854. The loss was estimated at 1,100,000*l*.

MEMNONEIUM or **RAMESEION** (Thebes, Egypt), the tomb of Osmandias, according to Diodorus, now considered to be that of Rameses III., 1618 B.C.

MEMORIAL HALL, see *Independents*.

MEMORY, see *Mnemonics*.

MEMPHIS, an ancient city of Egypt ("of which the very ruins are stupendous"), is said to have been built by Menes, 3890 B.C.; or by Misraim, 2188 B.C. It was restored by Septimius Severus, A.D. 202. The invasion of Cambyzes, 525 B.C., began the ruin of Memphis, and the founding of Alexandria, 332, completed it. In the 7th century, under the dominion of the Saracens, it fell into decay.—**MEMPHIS**, Tennessee, U. S., on the Mississippi, was taken from the confederates by the federals after a severe conflict, 6 June, 1862.

"**MEN OF THE REIGN**," by T. Humphry Ward, published 1885. "Celebrities of the Century," by L. C. Sanders, 1887.

MEN OF THE TIME, a Dictionary of Contemporaries, first published 1852; 12th edition, by T. Humphry Ward, 1887—"Men of Mark," printed photographs, with biographical sketches, by Mr. T. Cooper, first appeared Jan. 1876.

MENAGERIE, see *Zoology*, *Tower*.

Mr. Phineas Taylor Barnum's great menagerie at Bridgeport, Connecticut, burnt; a great many animals perish; loss about 140,000*l*. 20 Nov. 1887. Mr. Barnum stated to have purchased the old Wombwell's collection Jan. 1888.

MENAI STRAIT (between the Welsh coast, and the Isle of Anglesey). Suetonius Paulinus, when he invaded Anglesey, transported his troops across this strait in flat-bottomed boats, while the cavalry swam over on horseback, and attacked the Druids in their last retreat. Their horrid practice of sacrificing their captives, and their opposition so incensed the Roman general, that he gave the Britons no quarter, throwing all that escaped from that battle into fires which they had prepared for the destruction of himself and his army, 61.—In crossing this strait, a ferry-boat was lost, and fifty persons, chiefly Irish, 4 Dec. 1785. The road from London to Holyhead has long been regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin; Mr. Telford was applied to by the government to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead mail-coach road, which he did by erecting beautiful suspension bridges over the river Conway and the

Menai Strait, commenced in July, 1818, finished in July, 1825, opened 30 Jan. 1826. The Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai was constructed by Stephenson and Fairbairn in 1849-50; see *Tubular Bridges*.

MENDICANT FRIARS. Several religious orders commenced alms-begging in the 13th century, in the pontificate of Innocent III. They spread over Europe, and formed many communities; but at length by a general council, held by Gregory X. at Lyons, in 1272, were reduced to four orders—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines. The Capuchins and others branched off; see *Franciscans*, &c.

MENDICITY SOCIETY (Red Lion-square, London), was established in 1818 for the suppression of public begging, and other impositions. Tickets received from the society are given by subscribers to beggars, who obtain relief at the society's house, if deserving. Up to 1872 the society had caused above 23,000 vagrants to be convicted as impostors. In 1857, 54,074 meals; in 1860, 42,912; in 1865, 52,137; in 1872, 26,330; in 1878, 55,180 were distributed. In 1857, 3785; in 1865, 3809; in 1872, 2192; and in 1878, 1700 begging letters were investigated; 1384 cases were relieved in 1887. See *Poor*. The society has been much aided by the action of the Charity Organization society; established in 1870.

MENDOZA, in the Argentine republic, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, one of the most awful recorded, 20 March, 1861: above 7000 persons perished.

MENIPPÉE, see *Satire*.

MENNONITES, four sects of Dutch, Flemish and German baptists; derive their name from Menno Symonis (1505-61), formerly a catholic priest, who became a teacher and leader of the anabaptists, about 1537, and published his "True Christian Belief" in 1556; subsequently divisions and changes ensued. The Mennonites, objecting to war, emigrated from Prussia to Odessa, to escape military service, and went thence to America, 1878.

MENSURATION. The properties of conic sections were discovered by Archimedes, to whom the chief advancement in mensuration may be attributed. He also determined the ratio of spheres, spheroids, &c., about 218 B.C.; see *Arithmetic*. The *Mensurator*, a new machine for the solution of triangles, was explained by Mr. W. Marsham Adams, at the British Association Meeting at Brighton, Aug. 1872.

MENTANA, (near Monte Rotondo, in the old papal states). Here Garibaldi and his volunteers, after having intrenched his positions at Monte Rotondo and Mentana on their march towards Tirol, on Sunday, 3 Nov. 1867, were totally defeated by the pontifical and French troops under generals Kanzlar and Polhes, after a severe conflict, in which general Faillly said "the Chassepot rifles did wonders." There were about 5000 men on each side, but the Garibaldians were very badly armed. The loss of the papal and French troops was about 200 killed and wounded; that of Garibaldi about 800. Garibaldi crossed the Italian frontier, and was arrested at Correse, and eventually sent to Caprera (about 25 Nov.). See *Rome*. A monument to the Garibaldians who fell here was inaugurated 25 Nov. 1877.

MENTZ or **MAYENCE** (S.W. Germany), the Roman *Moguntiacum*, built about 13 B.C. The

archbishopric was founded by Boniface, 745. Many diets have been held here; and here John Faust established a printing press, about 1440. A festival in honour of John Gutenberg was celebrated here in 1837. See *Printing*. Mentz was given up to the Prussians, 26 Aug. 1866.

MENU, INSTITUTES OF, the very ancient code of India. Sir Wm. Jones, who translated them into English (1794), considers their date should be placed between Homer (about 962 B.C.) and the Roman Twelve Tables (about 449 B.C.).

MERCANTILE MARINE ACT was passed in Aug. 1850, and amended Aug. 1851.

MERCATOR'S CHARTS, said to have been constructed by Gerard Mercator or Kauffmann and published 1556, and applied to navigation by Edward Wright about 1599.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, passed in 1862 to punish forgeries of trade-marks. Another act passed in 1887.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' COMPANY, established by the duke of Brabant in 1296, was extended to England in Edward III.'s reign, and was formed into a corporation in 1564.—**THE MERCHANT-TAYLORS**, a rich company of the city of London, of which many kings have been members, were so called after the admission of Henry VII. into their company, 1501, but were incorporated in 1466. Their school was founded in 1561. *Stow*.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT of 1854 was amended by acts passed in 1862, 1867, 1871, 1872, and 1873. The Act suddenly passed 13 Aug. 1875, gave further power to the Board of Trade for stopping unseaworthy ships. Other Acts passed 1876 and 1880, 1882 and 1883; see *Courts of Survey*, and *Seamen*.

Loss of life at sea having greatly increased, a new bill brought in by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade, to prevent over-loading, under-manning, and over-insurance, 19 May; withdrawn 3 July, 1884
Royal commission to inquire into merchant shipping (earl of Aberdeen, the duke of Edinburgh, Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Burt, Mr. H. Green, Mr. T. C. Baring and eight others), gazetted 28 Oct. 1884; last meeting 31 July, 1885
First report issued 15 Nov. "
Royal commission on loss of life at sea appointed 4 March, 1886
Issue report recommending such alteration of law of marine insurance as would prevent owners from making profit by the loss of their ships and other changes 27 Aug. 1887

MERCHANTS were protected by Magna Charta, 1215, and by many statutes. See *Acton Burnel*. An attempt made by queen Anne's ministry to exclude merchants from sitting in the house of commons in 1711, failed.

MERCIA, see under *Britain*.

MERCURY, the planet nearest the sun, and the smallest known to the ancients. The last transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, of rare occurrence and first observed by Gassendi, 1631, was well observed 5 Nov. 1868. See *Colonel and Quick-silver*. The Greek god Hermes was the Roman Mercury.

MERCY, ORDER OF (in France), was established with the object of accomplishing the redemption of Christian captives among the Saracens, by John de Matha in 1198. *Hénault*. Another order was formed by Pierre Nolasque in Spain, 1223.

MERIDA (Spain), a town in Estremadura (built by the Romans), was taken by the French, Jan. 1811. Near this town, at Arroy dos Molinos, the British army under general (afterwards lord) Hill defeated the French under general Girard, after a severe engagement, 28 Oct. 1811. The British took Merida from the French in 1812, general Hill leading the combined forces of English and Spanish troops.

MERIDIAN, see under *Geodesy*.

MERINO SHEEP, imported into England from Spain, 1788, are thought to be descendants of English sheep taken to Spain as part of the dowry of John of Gaunt's daughter Katherine, 1390.

MEROE, an ancient city and country of Africa, near the sources of the Nile, said to have flourished under sacerdotal government in the time of Herodotus, about 450 B.C.

MEROVINGIANS, the first race of French kings, 418-752; see *France* and *Mayors*.

MERRIMAC, see *United States*, 1862.

MERRY-ANDREW. The name is said to have been first given to Andrew Borde, a physician, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and who, on some occasions, on account of his facetious manners, appeared at court, 1547.

MERSEY TUNNEL, see *Tunnel*.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL (Glamorganshire). Riots commenced here, 3 June, 1831, and continued for several days; many persons were killed and wounded; see *Coal (Accidents)*.

MERTON (Surrey). At an abbey here, the barons under Henry III., 23 Jan. 1236, held a parliament which enacted the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws next after Magna Charta. They were repealed in 1863; see *Bastards*.

MERV, or Meru (the ancient *Antiochia Margiana*), a town of independent Turkestan, Central Asia. In 1880-1, the Russian advance towards this place was much discussed. See *Russia* and *Turkestan*.

MESMERISM. Frederick Anthony Mesmer, a German physician, of Merseburg, published his doctrines in 1766, contending, in a thesis on planetary influence, that the heavenly bodies diffused through the universe a subtle fluid which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. Quitting Vienna for Paris, in 1778, he gained numerous proselytes and much money. A committee of physicians and philosophers investigated his pretensions, and Bailly, in a paper drawn up in 1784, exposed the futility of animal magnetism. Mesmerism excited attention again about 1848, when Miss Harriet Martineau and others announced their belief in it. In 1859, the Mesmeric Infirmary issued its tenth annual report, archbishop Whately being president, and the earl of Carlisle and Mr. Monckton Milnes (since lord Houghton) among the vice-presidents.

MESSALIANS, a sect professing to adhere to the letter of the gospel, about 310, refused to work, quoting this passage, "Labour not for the food that perisheth."

MESSENIA (now *Mavra-Matra*), in the Peloponnesus, a kingdom founded by Polycaon, 1499 B.C. It had long sanguinary wars with Sparta, and once contained a hundred cities. It was at first governed by kings; after its restoration to power in the Peloponnesus it formed an inferior

republic, under the protection first of the Thebans, and afterwards of the Macedonians.

The first Messenian war began 743 B.C.; was occasioned by violence offered to some Spartan women in a temple of devotion common to both nations; the king of Sparta being killed in his efforts to defend the females. Eventually, Ithome was taken, and the Messenians became slaves to the conquerors B.C. 724

The second war, to throw off the Spartan yoke, commenced about 685, ending in the defeat of the Messenians, who fled to Sicily 668
The third war 466-455

MESSIAH, synonymous with Christ "the anointed," foretold by *Daniel* ix. 25, about 538 B.C. "We have found the Messias, which is, being interpreted, the Christ." *John* i. 41. "The Messias," Handel's greatest oratorio, composed by him in twenty-three days (22 Aug.-14 Sept. 1741), was first performed at Dublin, 13 April, 1742, the receipts being given by him to the charities of that city.

MESSINA (Sicily), so named by the Samians, who seized this city, then called Zancle, 671 B.C. It was seized by the Mamertini (*which see*), about 281 B.C. It belonged for many ages to the Roman empire; was taken by the Saracens, about A.D. 829. *Priestley*. Roger the Norman took it from them by surprise, about 1072.

Revolts against Charles of Anjou, and is succoured by Peter of Aragon 1282
Revolts in favour of Louis XIV. of France, 1676; the Spaniards punish it severely 1678
Almost ruined by an earthquake and eruption of Etna 1693
Nearly depopulated by a plague 1740
Half destroyed by an earthquake 1783
Head-quarters of the British forces in Sicily, prior to an insurrection here subdued 7 Feb. 1848
Garibaldi enters Messina after his victory at Melazzo 20-21 July, 1860
The citadel surrenders to Cialdini 13 March, 1861

METALS. Tubal-Cain is mentioned as an "instructor of every artificer in brass and iron." (*Gen.* iv.) Moses and Homer speak of the seven metals, and Virgil of the melting of steel. The Phenicians had great skill in working metals. Bunsen and Kirchhoff's method of chemical analysis by means of the spectrum has added cesium, rubidium, thallium, indium, gallium, and others to the known metals. See *Elements, Mines, Iron*, and the other metals. "Metallurgy," published by Dr. John Percy, 1861-80; he died 19 June, 1889.

METAMORPHISTS in the 15th century affirmed that Christ's natural body, with which he ascended into heaven, was wholly deified.

METAPHYSICS, the science of abstract reasoning, or that which contemplates the existence of things without relation to matter. The term, literally denoting "after physics," originated from these words having been put at the head of certain essays of Aristotle, which follow his treatise on Physics. *Mackintosh*. Modern metaphysics arose in the 15th century—the period when an extraordinary impulse was given to the study of the human mind in Europe, commonly called the "revival of learning." Hobbes, Cudworth, S. T. Coleridge, Dugald Stuart, and sir W. Hamilton, were eminent British metaphysicians, and Descartes, Pascal, Kant, Schelling, and Fichte, foreign ones. See *Philosophy*.

METAUROS, a river in central Italy, where Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, was defeated and slain, 207 B.C., when marching with abundant reinforcements. The Romans were led by Livius and Claudius Nero, the consuls. The latter com-

manded the head of Hasdrubal to be thrown into his brother's camp. The victory saved Rome.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, a doctrine attributed to Pythagoras, about 528 B.C., asserts the transmigration of the soul from one body to another. It is also ascribed to the Egyptians, who would eat no animal food lest they should devour the body into which the soul of a deceased friend had passed. They had also an idea that so long as the body of the deceased was kept entire, the soul would not transmigrate; and therefore embalmed the dead. See *Buddhism*.

METEOROGRAPH, an apparatus for the invention of which father Secchi of Rome received a prize at the Paris International Exhibition, July, 1867. It is self-acting, and registers the various changes of the atmosphere in the form of a diagram.

METEOROLOGY (from the Greek *meteōros*, aerial), the science which treats of the phenomena which have their origin in the air, such as rain, lightning, meteors, fogs, &c. Bacon, Boyle, and Franklin wrote on the subject.

Meteorological Society of the Palatinate, established 1780.

Meteorological Society of London, first met, 15 Oct. 1823.

John Dalton's essay on meteorology appeared in 1793.

Luke Howard's work on the clouds appeared in 1802, and his "Barometrographia" in 1848. See *Clouds*.

Sir W. Reed published his work on the "law of storms" in 1838. The works of Daniell (1845), Kämtz (1845), Müller (1847), and Buchan (1867) are esteemed.

The "British" Meteorological Society, established in 1850, chartered in 1866, became Royal, Oct. 1883. By the exertions of Mr. James Glaisher, long the secretary, the apparatus at Greenwich was erected; and meteorology has appeared in the "Greenwich Observations" since 1848. See *Balloon—Scientific Ascents*.

The royal meteorological society's annual exhibitions began in 1880.

Meteorological observatories have been erected in all parts of the globe.

The Meteorological department of the Board of Trade, established in 1835, under admiral Fitzroy, commenced the publication of reports in 1857. The admiral published his "Weather-Book" in 1863. His exertions are said to have overworked his brain; and on 30 April, 1865, he died by his own hand. The Meteorological office was soon after placed under the direction of Mr. Robert H. Scott. It has issued apparatus and instruction books to captains of ships and established observatories in many places in the empire. Placed under a committee of Royal Society, R. H. Scott, secretary, July, 1877.

The new meteorological observatory given to the British Association in April, 1860: was purchased and presented to the Royal Society by Mr. J. P. Gassiot, 1871. At the recommendation of M. Le Verrier and admiral Fitzroy, meteorological information, obtained by the telegraph from the principal places in the United Kingdom, has been transmitted daily to Paris, and thence to other parts of Europe since 1 Sept. 1860.

Storm-warnings first issued in Holland through M. Buys Ballot, 1860.

Storm-warnings first sent to the coast by the Board of Trade, 6 Feb.; and first published 31 July, 1861; suspended, 7 Dec. 1866; restoration proposed, Nov. 1867; declared inadvisable.

Daily international bulletin of the imperial observatory at Paris, under the direction of M. Le Verrier, first published, Nov. 1862.

"Daily weather charts" first issued by the Meteorological Office, 11 March, 1872; "Weekly Weather Report" first published, 11 Feb. 1878.

International Meteorological congress at Vienna, 2-16 Sept. 1873; at Rome 14-22 April, 1879; and at Berne, 9-12 Aug. 1880.

"Weather Charts and Storm Warnings," by R. H. Scott, published, 1876 et seq.

Wrecks diminished in consequence, June 1876-7, 1805; 1879-81, 891.
Circular issued relating to a new plan for obtaining information from ships at sea, &c., 14 April, 1882.
Observatory erected on Ben Nevis; Mr. R. T. Omond appointed director, 6 Sept.; opened 17 Oct. 1883. New tower erected, 1884.
A French academy of meteorology organised a successful balloon ascent, 9 Aug. 1879.
An observatory on Sonnbliek Salzburg (10,177 feet high), opened about 1 Sept. 1886.
Daily forecasts for midland counties, 1886, 310. Absolute successes 247, absolute failures 26; and partial or doubtful successes 36, announced in *Times*, 7 Feb. 1887.
Weather plant (*Abrus precatorius*) exhibited by professor Nowak at Vienna; changes in the weather foretold by alteration in the leaves attributed to electro-magnetism in 24 to 48 hours previously, Aug.-Sept. 1888. The plant is grown in the botanical society's gardens, London. Many other plants possess this property (*W. Sowerby*), Sept. 1888.
See *Barometer, Thermometer, &c.*

METEORS, LUMINOUS, include shooting stars, fire-balls, and falling stones or aërolites. They were described by Halley, Wallis, and others early in the 17th century. The periodicity of the star showers about the 10th of August (turned in the middle ages St. Lawrence's tears) was discovered separately by Quetelet, 1836, and by Herrick in 1837. The following are remarkable epochs for their annual return:—2 Jan.; 29 July; 3 and 9-12 Aug.; 8-14 Nov.; 11 Dec. *R. P. Greg.* See *August*.

The magnificent continuous star-shower of 14 Nov. 1866, had been predicted by professor Newton some time previously. A fine display occurred on the night of 13 Nov. 1868, in the United States. A similar phenomenon had been witnessed by Humboldt at Cumana (S. A.), 12 Nov. 1799; and by Dr. D. Olmsted, at New-haven (U.S.), 13 Nov. 1833. They were well observed in Britain and Europe, 27 Nov. 1872; and in Southern and Western Europe, 27 Nov. 1885.

AEROLITES, falling-stones, accompanying meteors, are found in our museums. They contain iron, nickel, and other minerals.

Mr. Norman Lockyer announces his theory, based on spectrum experiments that all self-luminous bodies in the celestial spaces are composed of meteorites or masses of vapour produced by heat brought about by condensation of meteor swarms due to gravity, royal society, 17 Nov. 1887.

METHOD (Greek, a way of transit), that which gives to knowledge its character. S. T. Coleridge's treatise on the science of method is prefixed to the first volume of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." 1845.

The most recent work on this subject is Professor Stanley Jevons' "Principles of Science: a treatise on Logic and Scientific Method," 1874. "The powers of mind concerned in creation of science are discrimination, detection of identity, and retention."

METHODISTS, see *Wesleyans*.

METHUEN TREATY, a treaty for regulating the commerce between Great Britain and Portugal, made 27 Dec. 1703, concluded by Paul Methuen, our ambassador at Lisbon. It greatly favoured the importation of port wine into this country by lowering the duty, to the discouragement of French wines. It was abrogated in 1834.

METHYL, a colourless inodorous gas, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, obtained in the free state first by Frankland and Kolbe separately, in 1849.

METHYLATED SPIRITS. By an act passed in 1855 a mixture of spirits of wine with 10 per cent. of its bulk of wood-naphtha, or methylic alcohol, is allowed to be made duty free for use in the arts and manufactures, not less than 450 gal-

lons being made at one time. In 1861 an act was passed permitting the methylated spirits to be re-tailed by licence.

METONIC CYCLE, a period of 19 years, or 6940 days, at the end of which the changes of the moon fall on the same days; see *Calippic Period, Golden Number*.

METRIC SYSTEM. Before the revolution there was no uniformity in French weights and measures. On 8 May, 1790, the constituent assembly charged the Academy of Sciences with the organisation of a better system. The committee named for the purpose by the academy included the names of Berthollet, Borda, Delambre, Lagrange, Laplace, Méchain, and Prony. Delambre and Méchain were charged with the measurement of an arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and from their calculations the *mètre*, which is equal to a ten-millionth part of the distance between the poles and the equator (3,2808 English feet) was made the unit of length and the base of the system by law on 7 April, 1795. The system was completed in 1799, and made by law the only legal one on 2 Nov. 1801. A decree on 12 Feb. accommodated the old measures to the new system; but on 4 July, 1837, it was decreed that after 1 Jan. 1840, the metric and decimal system in its primitive simplicity should be used in all business transactions. The example of France has been followed by the greater part of Europe, and will probably in time be adopted in the British empire.

Unit of SURFACE, *centiare*=a square *mètre*=1'1960 English yard (a square *décamètre* or *are*=100 square *mètres*).

Unit of VOLUME or SOLIDITY, *stère*=a cubic *mètre*.

Unit of CAPACITY, *litre*=a cubic *décimètre* (or 10th of a *mètre*)=1'76077 English pint.

Unit of WEIGHT, *gramme*=weight of a cubic *centimètre* (the 100th part of a *mètre*) of distilled water=0'56438 English drachm.

Unit of MONEY, the *franc*, a piece of silver weighing 5 grammes.

The multiples of these units are expressed by Greek numerals (*deca*, 10; *hecto*, 100; *kilo*, 1000; *myria*, 10,000. The divisors are expressed by Latin numerals (*deci*, 10; *centi*, 100; *milli*, 1000).

Sir John Wrottesley brought the subject before parliament . . . 25 Feb. 1824

A commission of inquiry appointed at the instance of the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Spring Rice (since lord Montegle) . . . May, 1838

Another commission was appointed (both consisted of eminent scientific men, and reported strongly in favour of the change) . . . 20 June, 1843

A committee of the house of commons reported to the same effect . . . 1 Aug. 1853

Mr. Gladstone, admitting the advantages of the system, thought its introduction premature.

Decimal Association formed for the purpose of obtaining the adoption of the system . . . June, 1854

Another commission for inquiry was appointed, consisting of lords Montegle and Overstone, and Mr. J. G. Hubbard, who published a preliminary report (with evidence), but expressed no opinion, . . . Nov. 1855

An International Decimal Association formed in . . . 1 Jan. 1858

The decimal currency adopted in Canada . . . 1 Jan. 1858
The new weights and measures bill (an approximation to the decimal system) was passed . . . 1866

An act passed "to render permissive the use of the metric system of weights and measures," 29 July, 1866.
(repealed by weights and measures act, 1878).

A bill for the compulsory adoption of the metric system rejected by the commons . . . 26 July, 1871

Meeting at the Mansion-house, London, advocating its adoption . . . 17 Jan. 1872

International Congress to promote the universal adoption of the metric system . . . 24 Sept. "

International convention for adopting metric system, signed at Paris, by representatives of Austria, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark,

United States of America, Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Peru, 20 May, 1875, England 1884
 The system (to come into force in 1889) adopted by Sweden May, 1876
 International congress on weights and measures met at Paris 4 Sept. 1878
 Adoption of decimal system proposed in house of commons by Mr. Ashton W. Dilke; negatived (188-28) 29 March, 1881

METRONOME, to regulate time in the performance of music. A metronome with double pendulum, invented by Winkel, was adopted successfully by Maelzel, and patented by him in 1816.

METROPOLIS OF GREAT BRITAIN includes the cities of London and Westminster, and the boroughs of Southwark, Finsbury, Marylebone, Tower-Hamlets, Hackney, Lambeth, and Chelsea. The Metropolis Management Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122, was passed in 1855; estimated gross value of property, 6 April, 1889, 38,028,506*l.*; rateable, 31,244,495*l.*; see *London*.

METROPOLIS ROADS ACT (passed in 1863) transferred the management of certain roads north of the Thames from the commissioners to the parishes, and abolished certain turnpikes and toll-bars.

METROPOLIS WATER ACT, 1852, amended, 1871.

METROPOLITAN (from the Greek *metropolis*), a title given at the council of Nice, 325, to certain bishops who had jurisdiction over others in a province. The dignity is said to have arisen in the 2nd century, through the dissentient bishops in a district referring to one bishop of superior intellect.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES. Founded 15 Sept. 1841; incorporated 16 Oct. 1845.

Capital originally 100,000*l.*; increased to 200,000*l.* (1884). Dividend not to exceed 5 per cent. Secretary, and chief originator, Mr. Charles Gatliff; offices, 118, Finsbury-circus. The late rt. hon. Lord Claud Hamilton member 1845-84; chairman for 13 years.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS was established by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120 (1855),* amended in 1862. It held its first meeting and elected Mr. (aftds. sir) John Thwaites as chairman, 22 Dec. 1855. The office was in Spring-gardens. In 1858, its powers were extended in order to effect the purification of the Thames by constructing a new main drainage for the metropolis. The board was authorised to raise a loan and levy 3*d.* in the pound on the property in the metropolis. It was also authorised to construct the Thames Embankment. In 1861 the board received nearly a million pounds, and expended 900,000*l.*; see *Sewage*, and *Thames*. Sir John Thwaites, the chairman, died 8 Aug. 1870, aged 55. Much discussion ensued respecting the appointment of his successor; Mr. Bruce, the home secretary, having intimated the probability of the office being abolished by parliament, with other changes, 11 Aug. Col. (aftds. sir) James Macnaghten McGarel Hogg (created baron Magheramorne, June, 1887), a member of the board, was elected chairman for one year, 18 Nov. 1870; annually till 1889. The board was empowered to borrow money by acts passed 1869-87. Its powers extended over 117 square miles, and 3,266,287 persons in 1873. It was composed of delegates from various local boards, &c.

* "For the management of public works in which the metropolis has a common interest."

Royal commission of inquiry into the working of the board appointed by parliament, 1888. Lord Herschell chairman; charges against Messrs. Robertson, Goldani, and others; many dismissed June-July, 1883

The commissioners' "interim" report discloses cases of negligence, inefficiency, irregularities, errors in judgment, and some evidence of corruption Nov. "

The eminent engineer, sir Joseph Bazalgette, resigns Feb. 1889

The board was abolished by the local government act of 1888, and its powers, duties, property, debts and liabilities transferred to the London county council, beginning 21 April, 1889; carried into effect by the local government board, 21 March, "

The board accepted a tender for the construction of a tunnel from Blackwall to Greenwich for 318,840*l.* from Messrs. S. Pearson & Sons, 15 March, "

Final report of the commission issued 4 May "

METROPOLITAN BUILDING ACTS, see *Building*.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, inaugurated by the lord mayor and corporation on Wednesday, 13 July, 1855, in presence of the prince consort. It is situated in Copenhagen-fields, an elevated site north of London, occupying an area of about fifteen acres, larger by nine acres than Smithfield, and capable of containing 30,000 sheep, 6400 bullocks, 1400 calves, and 900 pigs. In the centre is a circular building, let to bankers and others having business connected with graziers and cattle-agents. Within and around the market are erected several large taverns. A place is set apart for slaughtering animals, with approved appliances for purposes of health, by ventilation, sewerage, &c.; there is also a place for haystands. Sales commenced on Friday, 15 June, 1855.—An act for establishing a meat and poultry market in Smithfield (*which see*) was passed in 1860.

METROPOLITAN COMMONS. Acts respecting them passed 1866, 1869, and 1878. See *Commons*.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION, FIRE BRIGADE, and HOUSELESS POOR. See *Convalescent*, *Fire Brigade*, and *Houseless Poor*.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM BOARD, instituted by parliament in 1867, proceeded to erect hospitals at Haverstock-hill, Caterham, &c., 1868, causing much discontent in several parishes. The asylum for idiots at Leavesden, near Watford, Herts, inaugurated 27 Sept. 1870. An act respecting the board passed in 1884. The epidemic of fevers, especially scarlet, caused greatly increased demand for accommodation for patients, well met Sept. 1837-Jan. 1838. The spread of small-pox greatly checked.

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE, see *Sewers*.

METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION; founded 1859. See *Drinking Fountains*.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Smithfield, erected in accordance with an act passed in 1860, was inaugurated by the lord mayor, James Lawrence, 24 Nov. 1868, and opened for business, 1 Dec.

METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION met 11 Dec. 1866.

METROPOLITAN POLICE ACTS, 1829 et seq., consolidated in 1837.

METROPOLITAN POLICE MAGISTRATES, see *Magistrates and Police*.

METROPOLITAN POOR ACT, "for the establishment in the metropolis of asylums for the sick, insane, and other classes of the poor," passed 29 March, 1867; was amended in 1869; see *Poor*.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY (*Underground*), at first between Paddington and Victoria-street, near Holborn. The act for it passed in 1853; the construction began in the spring of 1860; and it was opened for traffic, 10 Jan. 1863. Many serious difficulties were overcome with great skill and energy by the engineer, John Fowler, and the contractors, Jay, Smith, and Knight. In the first six months of 1865 there were 7,462,823 passengers. It has been continued and there is now an Inner and Outer Circle, and it has been supplemented by the Metropolitan Districts Railway.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL BOARD, instituted by the Elementary Education act, 1870, was elected 29 Nov. 1870 (for three years). It included lord Lawrence, lord Sandon, professor Huxley, Miss Garrett, M.D., and Miss Davies. At its first meeting, 15 Dec., lord Lawrence was elected chairman, and Mr. C. Reed, M.P., vice-chairman; and it was decided that the chairman should be unpaid at present. On 27 Nov. 1873, 30 Nov. 1876, and 27 Nov. 1879, Mr. (afterwards sir) Charles Reed was elected chairman. He died 25 March, 1881, succeeded by Mr. Edwd. North Buxton. Rev. J. K. Diggle, elected chairman, 3 Dec. 1885; re-elected 4 Dec. 1888. See *Education*.

METROPOLITAN STREETS ACT (30 & 31 Vict. c. 134) "for regulating the traffic in the metropolis, and for making provision for the greater security of persons passing through the streets," passed 20 Aug. 1867. A short act, modifying the clauses relating to costermongers and cabs, was passed 7 Dec. 1867.

METTRAY, see *Reformatory Schools*.

METZ, a fortified city in Lorraine, now in the department of the Moselle, N.E. France. It was the Roman Divodunum or Meti, capital of the Mediomatrici, a powerful Gaulish tribe, and afterwards of the kingdom of Austrasia, or Metz, in the 6th century. It was made a free imperial city, 985. It was besieged by Charles VII. of France for seven months in 1444, and was ransomed for 100,000 florins; was captured by Henry II., 10 April, 1552, and successfully defended by the duke of Guise against the emperor Charles V. with an army of 100,000 men, 31 Oct. 1552 to 15 Jan. 1553. Metz was ceded to France by the peace of Westphalia, 24 Oct. 1648, and was fortified by Vauban and Belleisle. On 28 July, 1870, the emperor Napoleon III. arrived at Metz and assumed the chief command. After the disastrous defeats at Worth and Forbach, on 6 Aug. the whole French army (except the corps of MacMahon, De Failly, and Douay) was concentrated here, 10. 11 Aug., and by delay was hemmed in by the Germans. Marshal Bazaine assumed the chief command, 8 Aug. The emperor departed with the vanguard, which crossed the Moselle early on 14 Aug.

1. Battle of Pange or Courcelles, gained by the first army under Von Steinmetz, after several hours' fighting, with great German loss, 14 Aug. 1870
Bazaine was censured for not advancing on 15 Aug. "
2. Battle of Vionville or Mars-la-Tour, gained by the 2nd army under prince Frederick Charles, after twelve hours' fighting. By the unex-

pected unmasking of a mitrailleuse battery, Henry, prince of Reuss, and many German nobles were killed in a few moments. The victory was at first claimed by the French. (This battle, the most sanguinary in the war hitherto, included a Balacava charge of a German regiment of cavalry upon a French battery, by which it was decimated, but to which the victory was greatly due. Twice as many Germans were killed as at Königgrätz, the killed and wounded being estimated at 17,000. The French loss was said to have been equally great) 16 Aug. 1870
Bazaine masses his troops for a decisive conflict, 17 Aug. "

3. Battle of Rézonville or Gravelotte, gained by the combined 1st and 2nd armies, commanded by the king in person, after twelve hours' fighting. "The most desperate struggle took place on the slopes over Gravelotte, which the Germans gained by nightfall, after repeated fatal charges; the fortune of the day being long in suspense. But the right of the French had been outflanked, they fell back fighting to the last, and retired under cover of Metz. The French are said to have lost 19,000; and the Germans, 25,000." (The king, on the 19th, had not undressed for thirty hours. The carnage is considered to have been unexampled; a large number of French prisoners were made; and enormous loss was experienced by the imperial guard. The German army included Saxons and Hessians), 18 Aug. "

Bazaine repulsed in a sortie at Courcelles, near Metz (he claimed a victory) 26 Aug. "

His whole army defeated by gen. Manteuffel of the army of prince Frederick Charles, in a battle lasting from the morning of 31 Aug. to noon, 1 Sept. "

Von Steinmetz sent to govern Posen; prince Frederick Charles sole commander before Metz, 21 Sept. "

Three vigorous but ineffective sallies, 23, 24, 27 Sept. "

About 100,000 soldiers estimated in Metz, 30 Sept. "

Great sortie; the Germans surprised; about 40,000 French engaged; they are repulsed after a severe engagement from 3 p.m. till dark; loss about 2000 French and 600 Germans 7 Oct. "

About 600 oxen and 500 sheep captured during a sortie 8 Oct. "

General Boyer arrives at Versailles to treat for terms of capitulation 14 Oct. "

Metz surrenders with the army, including marshals Bazaine, Canrobert, and Le Boeuf; 66 generals; about 6000 officers; 173,000 men, including the imperial guard; 400 pieces of artillery; 100 mitrailleuses; and 53 eagles or standards, 27 Oct. "

The capitulation was signed at Frescati by generals Jarras and Stiehle on behalf of the French and German commanders 27 Oct. "

General order to the army issued by marshal Bazaine, saying that they were "conquered by famine," 27 Oct. "

Order to the army issued by prince Frederick Charles, recognising their bravery, great obedience, calmness, cheerfulness, and devotion, 27 Oct. "

The Germans enter Metz 29 Oct. "

One cause of the fall of Metz was the great army it contained; it might have been successfully defended by 20,000 men. 29 Oct. "

Marshal Bazaine was tried and condemned to death for surrendering Metz and the army, 6 Oct. 10 Dec.; punishment commuted to 20 years' imprisonment, 12 Dec.; he escaped from Isle St. Marguerite 9 Aug. 1874

See *France*.

MEXICO, anciently Anahuac, N. America, is said to have been conquered by the Aztecs, who founded the city of Mexico about 1325. It was discovered in 1517, and conquered by Fernando Cortez, 1519-21; explored by Alexander von Humboldt, 1799-1804. It consists of 27 confederate states. It is stated that there have been above 200 insurrec-

tions in Mexico since 1821. Population, 1874, about 9,276,079; 10,447,974 in 1882.

Montezuma emperor. 1503

Cortes lands, 1519; captures the city of Mexico . . . 1521

Mexico constituted a kingdom. Cortes, governor . . . 1522

Mendoza, first viceroy of New Spain, 1530; establishes a mint 1535

Unsuccessful insurrections of Miguel Hidalgo, 1810; of Morelos, 1815; of Mina 1817

Mexico declared independent by the treaty of Aquala 23 Aug. 1821

Agustín Iturbide, president of a provisional junta, Feb.; Mexico formed into an empire; the crown declined by Spain; Iturbide made emperor, May, 1822

Compelled to abdicate 26 March, 1823

Mexican federal republic proclaimed 4 Oct. "

Iturbide went to England; returns and endeavours to recover his dignity; shot 19 July, 1824

Federal constitution established Oct. "

Treaty of commerce with Great Britain April, 1825

Expulsion of the Spaniards decreed March, 1829

Spanish expedition against Mexico surrendered, 26 Sept. "

Mexican revolution: the president Guerrero deposed 23 Dec. "

Santa Anna president 11 May, 1833

Independence of Mexico recognised by Brazil, June, 1830; by Spain 28 Dec. 1836

Declaration of war against France 30 Nov. 1838

This war terminated 9 March, 1839

War with the United States 4 June, 1845

The Mexicans defeated at Palo Alto, and at Matamoros 8 May, 1846

Santa Fe captured, 22 Aug.; and Monterey, 24 Sept. "

Battle of Buena Vista; the Mexicans defeated by general Taylor, with great loss, after two days' fighting 22 Feb. 1847

The Americans, under general Scott, defeat the Mexicans at Cerro Gorda 18 April, "

The Mexicans beaten in several actions; Mexico taken by assault by general Scott 15 Sept. "

Treaty of peace ratified 19 May, 1848

Political convulsions Sept. 1852

President Arista resigns, 6 Jan.; and Santa Anna returns, Feb.; dictator 16 Dec. 1853

He abdicates; Carrera elected president Jan. 1855

Who also abdicates; succeeded first by Alvarez, and afterwards by general Comonfort Dec. "

Property of the clergy sequestered 31 March, 1856

New constitution established 5 Feb. 1857

Beginning of a reformed Church by Aguilar and others "

Comonfort chosen president July, "

Coup d'état; constitution annulled by the church party; Comonfort compelled to retire, 11 Jan.; general Zuloaga takes the government, 21-26 Jan. 1858

Benito Juárez declared constitutional president at Vera Cruz 11 Feb. "

Civil war: several engagements Aug. to Nov. "

General Miguel Miramón nominated president at Mexico by the Junta 6 Jan. 1859

Zuloaga abdicates 2 Feb. "

In consequence of injury to British subjects, ships of war sent to Mexico Feb. "

Miramón forces the lines of the liberal generals, enters the capital, assumes his functions as governor, and governs without respect to the laws of life and property 10 April, "

Juárez confiscates the church property 13 July, "

Miramón and the clerical party defeat the liberals under Colina 21 Dec. "

He besieges Vera Cruz, 5 March; bombards it; compelled to raise the siege 21 March, 1860

General Zuloaga deposes Miramón, and assumes the presidency 1 May, "

Miramón arrests Zuloaga, 9 May; the diplomatic bodies suspend official relations with the former, 10 May, "

Miramón defeated by Degollado 10 Aug. "

He governs Mexico with great tyranny; seizes 152,000, belonging to English bondholders, Sept.; the foreign ministers quit the city Oct. "

He is defeated; compelled to retire; Juárez enters Mexico, 11 Jan.; re-elected president 19 Jan. 1861

Juárez made dictator by the congress 30 June, "

The Mexican congress decides to suspend payments to foreigners for two years 17 July, "

Which leads to the breaking off diplomatic relations with England and France 27 July, 1862

In consequence of many gross outrages on foreigners, the British, French, and Spanish governments, after much vain negotiation, claiming efficient protection of foreigners, and the payment of arrears due to fundholders, sign a convention engaging to combined hostile operations against Mexico 31 Oct. "

The Mexican congress dissolves, after conferring full powers on the president 15 Dec. "

Spanish troops land at Vera Cruz, 8 Dec.; it surrenders 17 Dec. "

A British naval and French military expedition arrives 7, 8 Jan. 1862

The Mexicans resist, and invest Vera Cruz; their taxes raised 25 per cent. Jan. "

Miramón arrives, but is sent back to Spain by the British admiral Feb. "

Project of establishing a Mexican monarchy, for archduke Maximilian of Austria, disapproved of by British and Spanish governments Feb. "

Negotiation ensues between the Spanish and Mexicans; convention between the commissaries of the allies and the Mexican general Doblado, at Soledad 19 Feb. "

The Mexican general Márquez takes up arms against Juárez; and general Almonte joins the French general Lorencez; Juárez demands a compulsory loan, and puts Mexico in a state of siege, March, "

Conference between plenipotentiaries of the allies at Orizaba; the English and Spanish declare for peace, which is not agreed to by the French, 9 April; who declare war against Juárez, 16 April, "

The Spanish and British forces retire; the French government sends reinforcements to Lorencez, May, "

The French, induced by Márquez, advance into the interior; severely repulsed by Zaragoza, at Fort Guadalupe, near Puebla 5 May, "

Juárez quits the capital 31 May, "

The French defeat the Mexicans at Cerro de Borgo, near Orizaba 13, 14 June, "

The Mexican liberals said to be desirous of negotiation Aug. "

Gen. Forey and 2500 French soldiers land 28 Aug. "

Letter from the emperor Napoleon to Lorencez disclaiming any intention of imposing a government on Mexico; announced Sept. "

Death of Zaragoza, a great loss to the Mexicans, 9 Sept. "

Gen. Forey deprives Almonte of the presidency at Vera Cruz, and appropriates the civil and military power to himself Oct. "

Ortega takes command of the Mexicans 19 Oct. "

The Mexican congress assembles, and protests against the French invasion 27 Oct. "

The French evacuate Tampico 13 Jan. 1863

Forey marches towards Mexico 24 Feb. "

Siege of Puebla; bravely defended, 29 March; severe assault, 31 March to 3 April; it is surrendered at discretion by Ortega 18 May, "

Juárez and the republican government remove to San Luis de Potosí 31 May, "

Mexico occupied by the French, under Bazaine, 5 June; Forey and his army enter, 10 June; provisional government "

Assembly of notables at Mexico decide on the establishment of a limited hereditary monarchy, with a Roman Catholic prince as emperor; and offer the crown to the archduke Maximilian of Austria; a regency established 6-10 July, "

The French re-occupy Tampico 11 Aug. "

Marshal Forey resigns his command to Bazaine, and returns to France 1 Oct. "

The archduke Maximilian will accept the crown if it be the will of the people 3 Oct. "

The Mexican general Comonfort surprised and shot by partisans 12 Nov. "

Successful advance of the imperialists; Juárez retires from San Luis de Potosí, 18 Dec.; it is entered by the imperialists 24 Dec. "

The French occupy various places Jan. & Feb. 1864

The ex-president, general Santa Anna, lands at Vera Cruz, professing adhesion to the empire, 27 Feb.; dismissed by Bazaine 12 March, "

Juarez enters Monterey, which becomes the seat of the republican government . . .	3 April, 1864	sional president; foreign consuls said to be leaving, 8 Dec. 1867
The archduke Maximilian definitively accepts the crown from the Mexican deputation at Miramar, 10 April, "	"	Juarez re-elected president . . . Dec. "
The emperor and empress land at Vera Cruz, 29 May; enter the city of Mexico . . .	12 June, "	Juarez inaugurated as president . . . about 25 Dec. "
The emperor visits the interior; grants a free press, Aug. "	"	Maximilian's body buried at Vienna . . . 18 Jan. 1868
The republicans defeat the imperialists at San Pedro, 27 Dec. "	"	Rebellion against Juarez in Yucatan and other provinces . . . Jan.-Feb. "
Juarez, at Chihuahua, exhorts the Mexicans to maintain their independence . . .	1 Jan. 1865	Hasty blockade of Mazatlan by capt. Bridge of U.S.S. <i>Chanticleer</i> , for an outrage . . . 20 June; raised by admiral Hastings . . . July, "
The emperor institutes the order of the Mexican eagle . . .	"	Treaty with United States adopted . . . Dec. "
Surrender of Oaxaca to marshal Bazaine . . . 9 Feb. "	"	Insurrection at Puebla suppressed . . . Feb. 1869
A constitution promulgated . . . 10 April, "	"	General Almonte dies at Paris . . . March, "
Ortega, at New York, enlists recruits for the republican army, May; discountenanced by the U. S. government . . . June, "	"	Encounter between Mexicans and United States troops who had pursued some Indian depredators; about 40 Americans killed; reported, 12 April, 1871
Anniversary of Mexican independence; descendants of Iturbide made princesses, &c. . . 16 Sept. "	"	Election for president; Diaz, 1982 votes; Juarez, 1963; Lerdo, 1366; Juarez retains the power, 27 July, "
The emperor proclaims the end of the war, and martial law against all armed bands of men; much indignation excited . . . 2 Oct. "	"	Insurrections arise . . . Aug. "
Juarist generals taken prisoners; shot . . . 16 Oct. "	"	Insurrection headed by Negrete, Riveras, and others, suppressed with much slaughter . . . 12 Oct. "
The American government protests against the French occupation . . . Nov.-Dec. "	"	Juarez re-elected president . . . Oct. "
Presidency of Juarez expires; he determines to continue to act, 30 Nov.; he flies to Texas, 20 Dec. "	"	Insurgents under Porfirio Diaz twice defeated; announced . . . Jan. 1872
Bagdad, on the Rio Grande, seized by American Juarists, 4, 5 Jan.; occupied by the American general Weitzel, 5 Jan.; his conduct disavowed; and Bagdad re-occupied by imperialists, 20 Jan. 1866	"	Civil war going on with varying success, April-June; Rebels nearly subdued . . . 1 July, "
Ministerial changes . . . March-April, "	"	Death of Benito Juarez (aged about 68) by apoplexy . . . 18 July, "
Emperor Napoleon agrees to withdraw all his soldiers from Mexico between Nov. 1866 and Nov. 1867	"	The country tranquil; Diaz accepts the amnesty; announced . . . 14 Aug. "
Guerrilla warfare going on, numerous conflicts, with varying success . . . March-May, "	"	Lerdo de Tejada (of good character) elected president, Oct.; Diaz submits . . . Nov. "
Matamoras captured by the liberals, under Escobedo, 23, 24 June, "	"	Railway from Mexico city to Vera Cruz completed; runs . . . 23 Jan. 1873
The empress Charlotte departs for France, 13 July; conspiracy against the government suppressed, 15-17 July, "	"	Customs' tariffs liberalised . . . July, 1874
Convention between Maximilian and the French; transfer of the receipts of the customs to France, 30 July, "	"	A senate voted by the Congress . . . Aug. "
Juarez and his party take Tampico . . . 1 Aug. "	"	Religious orders suppressed . . . Dec. "
The Americans disallow Maximilian's blockade of Matamoras . . . 17 Aug. "	"	Religious disturbances: Catholic outrages on Protestants . . . Jan. 1875
Dissension among the liberals; three rival presidents, Juarez, Ortega, and Santa Anna, Sept.-Oct. "	"	Insurrection by Porfirio Diaz, March; he takes Matamoras . . . 1 April, 1876
The empress solicits help from France, in vain, Sept.; she falls ill . . . Oct. "	"	Progress of reformed church; overtures for union with episcopal church of United States . . . about April, "
Firm speech of emperor Maximilian . . . 19 Sept. "	"	Insurgents defeated at Oaxaca, 29 May; at Quinero . . . June, "
Emperor leaves Mexico for Orizaba; giving authority to Bazaine . . . Oct. "	"	Death of Santa Anna, ex-president . . . 20 June, "
The French evacuate several places . . . Nov. "	"	Diaz defeats the government troops at Tekoar, 12 Nov.; enters Mexico, assumes power as provisional president . . . 20 Nov. "
Imperial council at Orizaba determine to maintain the empire . . . 24 Nov. "	"	President Lerdo de Tejada retires; Iglesias takes arms as president . . . Dec. "
Death of Augustin Iturbide . . . 11 Dec. "	"	Diaz defeats Iglesias, who retreats; Diaz elected president, 18 Feb.; proclaimed . . . 5 May, 1877
Maximilian, at the head of the army, arrives at Queretaro . . . 10 Feb. 1867	"	Brief rebellion; about 80 hanged; announced, 28 Dec. 1878
Departure of the French, 13 Jan., 5 Feb., 14 March, Contest for supremacy between Juarez, Diaz, and Ortega . . . April, "	"	Insurrection of Negrete; Diaz marches against him; becomes president . . . 16 June, 1879
Queretaro, after many conflicts, captured by treachery; Mendez shot . . . 15 May, "	"	Manuel Gonzalez elected, 11 July; succeeds . . . 1 Dec. 1880
Emperor Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia, after trial, shot . . . 19 June, "	"	About 200 lives lost through precipitation of train on San Morelos railway into the river near Cuartla, through fall of bridge . . . night of 24 June, 1881
Mexico city taken after 67 days' siege; republic re-established . . . 21 June, "	"	Increase of railways constructed by Americans . . . "
Surrender of Vera Cruz . . . 25 June, "	"	British envoy re-appointed (sir Spencer St. John), June; received . . . 17 July, 1883
Santa Anna captured; detained a prisoner . . . July, "	"	Remains of an ancient city discovered in Sonora, near Magdalena, including a great pyramid, rooms cut in a stony mountain, implements, &c. and hieroglyphic inscriptions . . . "
Juarez enters Mexico; convokes the assembly to elect a president . . . 14, 15 July, "	"	Diplomatic relations with Great Britain resumed, announced, Aug. 1884
Marquez and others said to be organising resistance to Juarez . . . Aug. "	"	Concession obtained from the Mexican government by Mr. James B. Eades for 99 years for the construction of a railway for the conveyance of ships across the isthmus; estimated cost, 15,000,000; model exhibited at Long Acre, London . . . Aug. "
Numerous executions; reign of terror . . . Aug. et seq. "	"	Riots in Mexico city on account of conversion of English debt; bloodshed . . . 18 Nov. "
Porfirio Diaz said to be nominated for the presidency, Sept. "	"	Porfirio Diaz inaugurated president . . . 1 Dec. "
Santa Anna sentenced to eight years' banishment, Oct. "	"	Impending state insolvency through public works speculations; funding debts and loan proposed; much dissatisfaction . . . June, 1885
Maximilian's body given up to the Austrian admiral Tegethoff . . . 26 Nov. "	"	Insurrection at Nuevo Leon suppressed, Dec. 1885; another insurrection, Guerrero captured, insurgents signally defeated; disturbances between the people of El Paso and the Texans; interference
Mexican congress opened; Juarez acting as provi-	"	

of the United States and Mexican governments, July, 1836
 Mr. Cutting, an American journalist in Texas, imprisoned for libel; the U.S. government intervenes, July-Aug.; Mr. Cutting released 23 Aug. "
 Inundations through heavy rains; great loss of life, especially at Leon and Silas 17-20 June, 1838
 Wreck of an excursion steamer on Lake Chapala; loss of 50 lives March, 1839

EMPERORS.

1822. Aug. Augustin Iturbide, Feb.; abdicated 23 March, 1823; shot for attempting to recover his authority, 19 July, 1824.
 1864. Maximilian (brother to the emperor of Austria), born 6 July, 1832; accepted the crown, 10 April, 1864; married 27 July, 1857, to princess Charlotte, daughter of Leopold I., king of the Belgians; adopted Augustin Iturbide as his heir, Sept. 1865; shot (after a trial), 19 June, 1867.

MEZZOTINTO, see *Engraving*.

MHOW COURT-MARTIAL, see *Trials*, Nov. 1863.

MICHAEL, ST., AND GEORGE, ST. This order of knighthood, founded for the Ionian Isles and Malta, 27 April, 1818, was reorganised in March, 1869, in order to admit servants of the crown connected with the colonies. Among the first of the new knights were the earl of Derby, earl Russell, and earl Grey.

MICHAELMAS, 29 Sept., the feast of St. Michael, the reputed guardian of the Roman Catholic church, under the title of "St. Michael and All Angels." Instituted, according to Butler, 487.

The custom of eating goose at Michaelmas has been erroneously attributed to Queen Elizabeth's eating of the bird at dinner on 29 Sept. 1588, at the house of sir Neville Umfreville, at the time she heard of the destruction of the Spanish Armada. The custom is of much older date, and is observed on the continent. *Clavis Calendaria*.

MICHAEL'S MOUNT, ST. (Cornwall), is considered by some to be the Iktis of Diodorus Siculus, and an ancient resort of the tin merchants. St. Michael was said to have appeared on the mount, 495 or 710; and the place, thus reputed holy, became the seat of a body of monks, who received a charter from Edward the Confessor, 1044, and many privileges from pope Gregory VII., 1079.

MICHIGAN, a north-west state of N. America, settled by the French, 1670; admitted into the union, 26 Jan. 1837. Capital, Lansing. Population, 1880, 1,636,937.

About 500 persons perish and 10,000 made homeless by destructive forest fires on . . . 5 Sept. 1881

MICROBES, see *Germ*.

MICROMETER, an astronomical instrument used to measure any small distances and the minuter objects in the heavens, such as the apparent diameters of the planets, &c., was invented by Wm. Gascoigne, who was killed at the battle of Marston-moor, 2 July, 1644. It was improved by Huyghens about 1652. Sir Joseph Whitworth made a machine to measure the millionth of an inch, about 1858; the measurement of the 30,000th of an inch is now common.

MICROPHONE (Greek, *mikros*, little; *phone*, sound), a name given by Wheatstone, in 1827, to an instrument for rendering weak sounds audible by means of solid rods. The name was also given to an arrangement invented (in Dec. 1877) by professor D. E. Hughes (an American, an inventor

of the printing telegraph), and shown to the Royal Society, 9 May, 1878.

An electric current is established between two moderately conducting bodies (such as pieces of charcoal, metallised by being plunged when heated into mercury) resting slightly upon each other, mounted on a piece of thin wood. If the contact is so made that one of the bodies may be easily displaced, minute sounds produced on the wood disturb the electric conductivity at the place of contact, and may be heard by the help of the telephone. The sonorous and electric waves are thus rendered synchronous, and become convertible. The tread of a fly sounds like that of a large quadruped. See *Telephone*.

MICROSCOPES, said to have been invented by Jansen, in Holland, about 1590; by Galileo, about 1610; by Fontana, in Italy, and by Drebbel, in Holland, about 1621. Those with double glasses were made at the period when the law of refraction was discovered, about 1624. Solar microscopes were invented by Dr. Hooke. In England great improvements were made in the microscope by Benjamin Martin (who invented and sold pocket microscopes about 1740), by Henry Baker, F.R.S., about 1763, and still greater during the present century by Wollaston, Ross, Jackson, Varley, Hugh Powell, and others. *Diamond microscopes* were made by Andrew Pritchard in 1824; and the properties of "test objects" to prove the qualities of microscopes, discovered by him and Goring in 1824-40. A *binocular microscope* (i.e., for two eyes), was constructed by professor Riddell in 1851, and Wenham's important improvements were made known in 1861. Treatises on the microscope by J. Quekett (1848), by Dr. W. B. Carpenter (1856 *et seq.*), by Dr. Lionel Beale (1858 *et seq.*), and Griffith and Henfrey's "Micrographic Dictionary" (1856, 1875, and 1883), are valuable. The Microscopical Society of London was established 20 Dec. 1839, and the Quekett Microscopical Club, 1865. In 1865 Mr. H. Sorby exhibited his *spectrum microscope*, by which the millionth of a grain of blood was detected.

MICRO-TASIMETER, a new instrument invented by Mr. T. A. Edison, in which he has applied the principle of the carbon microphone to the measurement of infinitesimal pressure; announced July, 1878. He proposes to apply the principle to delicate barometers, thermometers, hygrometers, &c.

MIDDLE AGES, see *Dark Ages*. Henry Hallam's "Middle Ages" appeared in 1818.

MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATION AND SCHOOLS, see *Education* (1858, and 1865-8).

Middle-Class Education Corporation, established in 1866, for education of children of clerks and others in similar ranks of life. Building in Cowper-street, London.

MIDDLE-LEVELS, see *Levels*.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, N. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees, a coal port and a chief seat of the iron manufacture, the first house erected by George Chapman, April, 1830; population, 1861, 18,992; 1881, 71,634. New dock, and literary and scientific institution opened, Oct. 1875. Mr. Henry W. F. Bolekow and John Vaughan, heads of great iron-works (Mr. Bolekow, the first mayor and M.P., died 18 June, 1878). The prosperity of the Cleveland district, which had greatly declined since 1874, began to revive in the autumn of 1879. At the jubilee celebration, 6 Oct. 1881, a bust of Mr. Bolekow was unveiled; and one of Mr. Vaughan was unveiled 2 June, 1884. See under *Steel*. South Gare breakwater, nearly 2½ miles long,

begun in 1864, opened by the right hon. W. H. Smith 25 Oct. 1888
A town hall &c. opened by the prince and princess of Wales 23 Jan. 1889

MIDDLESEX, the metropolitan county of England, was the seat of the Trinobantes in the Roman province, Flavia Cæsariensis, and the Mid-el-Sexe, or Middle Saxons, in the kingdom of East-Sexne, or Essex. Lionel Cranfield was created earl of Middlesex, 16 Sept. 1622; succeeded by his sons, James, 1645-51; Lionel, 1651-74, when the title became extinct. Charles Sackville was made earl in 1675; and his son became duke of Dorset in 1720.

Middlesex returns forty-eight M.P.s. by act passed 25 June, 1885

The Middlesex county record society was established in 1884. It has issued three volumes containing session rolls &c. (1549 *et seq.*) Nov. 1888. The earl of Strafford, lord lieutenant, president 1888

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, London, founded, 1745; incorporated, 1836; cancer ward endowed, 1791.

MIDIAN, now **ARZ MADIAN**, N.W. Arabia; anciently held by the descendants of Midian, a son of Abraham. Having enticed the Israelites to idolatry, they were severely chastised, 1452 B.C. They invaded Canaan about 1249 B.C., and were thoroughly defeated by Gideon.

Capt. Richard F. Burton explored the ruined cities of Midian in 1877, and found the remains of ancient mines, many relics, and gold. An expedition, equipped by the khedive of Egypt, and placed under his command, started from Suez, 10 Dec. 1877, and returned 20 April, 1878. He brought home 25 tons of geological specimens, specimens of silver and copper ore, many coins and other antiquities, and photographs of the remains of ruined cities, &c.

MIDLAND INSTITUTE, BIRMINGHAM, incorporated 1854.

MIDLAND RAILWAY STATION, St. Pancras, N. London, possessing the largest known roof in the world (245 feet 6 inches wide, and 698 feet long), was opened for traffic 1 Oct. 1868. The engineer was Mr. H. W. Barlow. The architect of the magnificent Gothic hotel was sir G. Gilbert Scott.

MIDWIFERY. Women were the only practitioners among the Hebrews and Egyptians. Hippocrates, in Greece, 460 B.C., is styled the father of midwifery, as well as of physic.* It advanced under Celsus, who flourished A.D. 37, and of Galen, who lived 131. In England midwifery became a science about the period of the institution of the college of physicians, 10 Hen. VII. 1518. Dr. Harvey engaged in the practice of it, about 1603; Astruc affirms that madame de la Vallière, mistress of Louis XIV., in 1663, employed Julian Clement, a surgeon, with great secrecy.

MILAN, Mediolanum, capital of the ancient Liguria, now Lombardy, is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, about 408 B.C. The cathedral termed *duomo* was built about 1385.

Conquered by the Roman consul Marcellus	B.C. 222
Seat of government of the western empire	A.D. 286
Council of Milan	346
St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan	375
Milan plundered by Attila	452

* Agnodice, an Athenian virgin, disguised her sex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hierophilus, her father, the art of midwifery, and, when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much practice, that the profession, now out of employment, accused her, before the Areopagus, of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was made to empower all free-born women to learn midwifery. The whole story is doubtful.

Included in the Ostrogothic kingdom, 489; in the Lombard kingdom	569
Becomes an independent republic	1101
The emperor Frederic I. takes Milan, and appoints a podestà	1158
It rebels; is taken by Frederic and its fortifications destroyed	1162
Rebuilt and fortified	1169
The Milanese defeated by the emp. Frederic II.	1237
The Visconti become paramount in Milan	1277
John Galeazzo Visconti takes the title of duke	1395
Francesco Sforza, son-in-law of the last of the Visconti, subdues Milan and becomes duke	1450
Milan conquered by Louis XII. of France	1499
The French expelled by the Spaniards	1525
Milan annexed to the crown of Spain	1540
Great plague alleviated by the archbishop Borromeo	1576
Milan ceded to Austria	1714
Conquered by the French and Spaniards	1743
Reverts to Austria, upon Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain	1748
Seized by the French	30 June, 1796
Retaken by the Austrians	1799
Regained by the French	31 May, 1800
Made the capital of the kingdom of Italy, and Napoleon Bonaparte crowned with the iron crown here,	26 May, 1805
The Milan decree of Napoleon against all continental intercourse with England	17 Dec. 1807
Insurrection against the Austrians; flight of the viceroy	18 March, 1848
Surrenders to the Austrians	5 Aug. "
Treaty of peace between Austria and Sardinia,	6 Aug. 1849
Another revolt promptly suppressed and rigorously punished	6 Feb. <i>et seq.</i> 1853
Milan visited by the emperor of Austria	Nov. 1856
Amnesty for political offences granted	Dec. 1857
After the defeat of the Austrians at Magenta, 4 June, Napoleon III. and the king of Sardinia enter Milan,	8 June, 1859
Peace of Villafranca; a large part of Lombardy transferred to Sardinia	12 July, "
Victor-Emmanuel enters Milan as king	8 Aug. 1860
Reactionary plots of Neapolitan soldiery suppressed,	29, 30 April, 1861
The Victor-Emmanuel gallery opened by the king,	15 Sept. 1867
The arts exhibition opened by the king	26 Aug. 1872
Visit of the emperor of Germany	18-23 Oct. 1875
The Mantana Memorial inaugurated by Garibaldi,	4 Nov. 1880
National exhibition, opened by the king	5 May, 1881

See Italy.

MILBANK PENITENTIARY, Westminster: The very unhealthy site was purchased of the Marquis of Salisbury in 1799 for 12,000*l.* The building, a modification of Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon (*which see*), first received convicts 27 June, 1816.

In consequence of many deaths during a great epidemic the convicts were placed in Woolwich hulks, 1822-3. On 16 June, 1843, a committee reported the penitentiary a failure. The system was abolished in parliament, and the building styled Milbank prison. The buildings ordered to be pulled down and site sold 1888.

MILETUS, a Greek city of Ionia, Asia Minor, founded about 1043 B.C. The Milesians defended themselves successfully, 623-612 B.C. During the war with Persia it was taken, 494, but restored, 449. Here Paul delivered his celebrated charge to the elders of the church of Ephesus, A.D. 60 (*Acts xx.*)

MILFORD HAVEN (Wales). Here the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed on his way to encounter Richard III. whom he defeated at Bosworth, 1485. The packets from this port to Ireland, sailing to Waterford, were established in 1787. The dock-yard, established here in 1790, was removed to Pembroke in 1814. Sham naval fights here 16 Aug. *et seq.* 1886.

MILITARY ASYLUM, ROYAL, at Chelsea, "for the children of the soldiers of the regular army." The first stone was laid by the duke of York, 19 June, 1801.

MILITARY EDUCATION, see *Army*, June, 1868.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, see *Poor Knights of Windsor*.

MILITARY or MARTIAL LAW is built on no settled principle, but is entirely arbitrary, and, in truth, no law; but sometimes indulged, rather than allowed, as law. *Sir Matthew Hale*. It has been several times proclaimed in parts of these kingdoms, and in 1798 was almost general in Ireland, where it was also proclaimed in 1803.

MILITIA, the standing national force of these realms, is traced to king Alfred, who made all his subjects soldiers, 872-901. See *Army Defence*.

Commission of array to raise a militia	1122
Revived by Henry II.	1176
Again revived	1557
Said to amount to 160,000 men	1623
The militia statutes	1661 to 1663
Supplemental militia act passed	1796

Irish militia offered its services in England, 28 March, 1804

General militia act for England and Scotland, 1802; for Ireland, 1809

Enactment authorising courts-martial to inflict imprisonment instead of flogging passed, 1814

Acts to consolidate the militia laws, 1852-54, 1882

Militia embodied on account of the Russian war, 1854; on account of the Indian mutiny, 1857; and on account of the war in the Soudan, 18 Feb. 1885

Militia reserve act passed, 1867

Militia in 1872, 139,018; 1875, 149,330; 1877, 134,500; in 1884, 82,255; in 1886, 108,196; in 1887, 110,488; 1888, 141,593

Militia (volunteers) Enlistment Act, consolidating and amending the laws passed, 11 Aug. 1875

MILITIA OF JESUS, a society of Roman Catholic youth of France and Italy, formed to support the papal cause by moral agencies, became known in 1877.

MILK. The type of food as containing all things needful for the development of the animal body. A process for its condensation was invented by Mr. Gail Borden, near New York, in 1849, for which he was awarded a medal at the Great Exhibition in 1851, when he erected factories. He invented meat biscuit, 1850. The Anglo-Swiss condensed milk company was established in 1866; and since then the Aylesbury company.

Typhoid fever (said to be caused by bad milk, prevailed) in London, Ang., Sept. 1873; about 20 died of fever through milk, at and near Egleay, Lancashire, March, 1876

MILKY WAY (Galaxy) in the heavens. Juno is said by the Greek poets to have spilt her milk in the heavens after suckling Mercury or Hercules. Democritus (about 428 B.C.) taught that the *via lactea* consisted of stars, which Galileo (1610-42) proved by the telescope.

MILLENARIANS (or Chiliasts) suppose that the world will end at the expiration of the seven thousandth year from the creation; and that during a thousand years (millennium) Christ and the saints

* This militia act was consequent upon the then prevailing opinion of the necessity of strengthening our national defences against the possibility of French invasion. The act empowered her majesty to raise a force not exceeding 80,000 men, of which number 50,000 were to be raised in 1852, and 30,000 in 1855; the quotas for each county or riding to be fixed by an order in council.

will reign upon the earth; see *Rer. xx*. The doctrine was very generally inculcated in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, by Papias, Justin Martyr and others.

MILLENARY PETITION, presented to king James on his accession, 1603, on behalf of nearly a thousand Puritan ministers against the "human rites and ceremonies" of the church of England.

MILLS. Moses forbade mill-stones to be taken in pawn, because it would be like taking a man's life to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6*. The hand-mill was in use among the Britons previously to the conquest by the Romans. The Romans introduced the water-mill. Cotton mills moved by water were erected by sir Richard Arkwright, at Cromford, Derbyshire. He died in 1792. See *Mechanics*. Mill-work exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, London, N. 10-18 May, 1881.

MILWAUKEE. A town in Wisconsin, North America. The New Hall hotel was burnt 4 A.M. 10 Jan. 1883, when about 109 persons perished. George Scheller, lessee of the bar-room, arrested for arson about 17 Jan. 1883.

MINCIO, a river of Lombardy. Here the Austrians were repulsed by the French under Brune, 25-27 Dec. 1800; and by Eugène Beauharnais, 8 Feb. 1814, near Valeggio.

MIND-CURE. A sect termed Christian Scientists in Boston, U.S., led by Mrs. M. B. G. Eddy, professed to cure bodily diseases by acting on the mind through the body, by staring, &c., 1885, *et seq.*

MINDEN (Prussia), **BATTLE OF**, 1 Aug. 1759, between the English, Hessians, and Hanoverians (under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick), and the French (under mar-hal De Contades), who were beaten and driven to the ramparts of Minden. Lord George Sackville (afterwards lord George Germain) who commanded the British and Hanoverian horse, for some disobedience of orders was tried by a court-martial on his return to England, found guilty, and dismissed, 22 April, 1760. He was afterwards restored to favour, and became secretary of state, 1776.

MINERALOGY AND MINES. Strabo and Tacitus enumerate gold and silver as among the products of Britain. The earliest instance of a claim to a mine royal being enforced occurs 47 Hen. III. 1262. It related to mines containing gold, together with copper, in Devonshire. In Edward I.'s reign, according to Mr. Ruding, the mines in Ireland, which produced silver, were supposed to be so rich that the king directed a writ for working them to Robert de Ufford, lord justice, 1276. The lead mines of Cardiganshire, from which silver has ever since been extracted, were discovered by sir Hugh Middleton in the reign of James I.; see *Coal*, and the various metals.

The study of mineralogy was advanced by Becker, Kircher, and Woodward in the 17th century. A British Mineralogical Society established in 1800
 Hatly's "Traité de Minéralogie" appeared in 1801
 Mining Journal established 29 Aug. 1835
 The government School of Mines, &c., Jermyn-street, St. James's, opened in Nov. 1851
 An act for the regulation of mines passed in 1860
 A Miners' Protection Association proposed by Mr. William Gurney and others in March, 1862
 Value of the total mineral produce of the United Kingdom estimated at 29,155,701*l.* in 1854; 31,685,811*l.* in 1859; 41,521,705*l.* in 1868; 46,094,600*l.* in 1870; 69,041,158*l.* in 1873; 63,737,881*l.* in 1879; 88,042,457*l.* in 1881; 64,076,424*l.* in 1884; 53,705,435*l.* in 1887.

Miners' conference, for amelioration of their condition, held at Merthyr Tydvil; well conducted; Mr. Halliday president . . . Oct. 1871
 Metalliferous Mines Regulation act passed . . . 10 Aug. 1872
 The Amalgamated Association of Miners begun in Lancashire about 1865, held a conference at Newport, 1872; at Bristol . . . 8 Oct. 1873
 Royal commission on mines (see under *Coal*) appointed, Feb. 1879. Report issued . . . Nov. 1881
 Mineralogical society of Great Britain held first meeting in London, 3 Feb. 1876, and others since.
 Another society termed itself *h, k, l*, Miller's symbol for the face of a crystal . . . 1876
 A miners' national conference on wages, &c.; opened at Birmingham, 20 April, 1881; at Manchester, 29 Aug. 1882, and frequently at other places.
 James D. Dana's "System of Mineralogy," 5th edition . . . 1883
 Miners' association of Northumberland vote against continuance of payments to their M.P.'s, Messrs. Burt and Fenwick, 19 Sept.; vote rescinded, Nov. 1887; further agitation on the subject; again rescinded . . . April, 1888
 Accidents in mines, see under *Coal*.

MINERVA, see *Athens* and *Parthenon*.

MINES, see *Mineralogy*.

MINGRELIA, the ancient Colchis, mentioned in the legend of "Jason, the Argonauts, and the Golden Fleece." A province of Asiatic Russia, prince Nicolas having ceded his rights to the Czar in 1867. In 1887 the prince was spoken of as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

MINIÉ RIFLE, invented at Vincennes, about 1833, by M. Minié (born 1810). From a common soldier he raised himself to the rank of chef d'escadron. His rifle, considered to surpass all made previous to it, was adopted by the French, and, with modifications, by the British, 1852.

MINIMIZERS. A name given to certain writers who advocate the limitation of the sovereign power of the state as much as possible to the protection of life and property, which is styled by professor Buxley "administrative nihilism." They include W. von Humboldt, J. S. Mill (in his "Essay on Liberty"), and Mr. Herbert Spencer (in his "Political Institutions"), 1882.

MINIMS (from *minimi*, the least), an order of monks, founded by S. Francisco di Paolo (1416—1507), in Calabria, received their name, as professing themselves inferior to the Minorites (from *minor*, less); see *Franciscans*. St. Francis died in France in 1507; where he had established houses of his order.

MINISTER OF WAR, see *War Minister*.

MINISTERS, see *Administrations*.

MINISTERS in Scotland: church patronage was abolished in 1874.

MINNESINGERS, lyric German poets, of the 12th and 13th centuries, who sang of love and war to entertain knights and barons of the time. The *Meistersingers*, their successors, an incorporated fraternity in the 14th century, composed satirical ballads for the amusement of the citizens and lower classes. Hans Sachs, a shoemaker (1494-1576), a poet of the reformation, was for a time their dean. His works were published at Nuremberg, 1560. "Owleglass" and "Reynard the Fox," are attributed to the *Meistersingers*.

MINNESOTA, a western state of N. America, was organised as a territory, 3 March, 1849, and admitted into the union in 1857. On 17 Aug. 1862, the Sioux Indians commenced a series of outrages at Acton in Meeker county, desolating the country and massacring above 500 persons, of both sexes,

and of all ages. General Sibley beat the Indians in two battles and rescued many captives. Thirty-eight Indians were executed as assassins. Capital St. Paul. Population 1880, 780,773.

MINORCA AND MAJORCA, the Balearic Isles (*which see*). Port Mahon in Minorca was captured by lieutenant-general Stanhope and sir John Leake in 1708, and was ceded to the British by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was retaken by the Spanish and French in July, 1756, and admiral Byng fell a victim to public indignation for not relieving it; see *Byng*. It was restored to the British at the peace in 1763; taken 5 Feb. 1782; again captured by the British under general Stuart, without the loss of a man, 15 Nov. 1798; given up at the peace of Amiens, 25 March, 1802.

MINORITIES. In the new reform bill, passed 15 Aug. 1867, provision was made for the representation of minorities in constituencies with three members by limiting each elector to two votes. It was introduced as an amendment by lord Cairns in the lords, 30 July, and accepted by the commons, Aug. 1867. The principle was adopted in a new constitution by the state of Illinois, U.S., July, 1870. See *Proportional Representation*.

MINSTER, or **MONASTERIUM**, a place occupied by monks; see *Westminster* and *York*.

MINSTRELS, originally pipers appointed by lords of manors to divert their copyholders while at work, owed their origin to the glee men or harpers of the Saxons, and continued till about 1560. John of Gaunt erected a court of minstrels at Tutbury in 1380. So late as the reign of Henry VIII. they intruded without ceremony into all companies, even at the houses of the nobility; but in Elizabeth's reign they were adjudged rogues and vagabonds (1597).

MINT. Athelstan enacted regulations for the government of the mint about 928. There were several provincial mints under the control of that of London. Henry I. is said to have instituted a mint at Winchester, 1125. Stow says the mint was kept by Italians, the English being ignorant of the art of coining, 7 Edw. I. 1278. The operators were formed into a corporation by the charter of king Edward III., in which condition it consisted of the warden, master, comptroller, assay-master, workers, coiners, and subordinates. The first entry of gold brought to the mint for coinage occurs in 18 Edw. III. 1343. Tin was coined by Charles II. 1684; and gun-metal and pewter by his successors James after his abdication. Sir Isaac Newton was warden, 1699-1727, during which time the debased coin was called in, and new issued at the loss of the government. Between 1806 and 1810, grants amounting to 262,000*l.* were made by parliament for the erection of the present mint, which was completed in 1810; it was injured by fire, 31 Oct. 1815. The new constitution of the mint, founded on the report of the hon. Wellesley Pole, took effect in 1817. Professor Thomas Graham, the master of the mint, died 16 Sept. 1869. By the Coinage Act, passed 4 April, 1870, the office was combined with that of the chancellor of the exchequer, the duties being transferred to the deputy-master (Mr. C. W. Fremantle). After re-organization, the work was resumed, 8 Dec. 1882. See *Coinage*.

MASTERS OF THE MINT.

1817. Wellesley Pole.	1830. Lord Auckland.
1823. Thomas Wallace.	1834. James Abercrombie.
1827. George Tierney.	1835. Alexander Baring.
1828. J. C. Herries.	„ Henry Labouchere.

1841. William E. Gladstone.
1845. Sir George Clerk.
1846. Richard L. Sheil.

1850. Sir John F. Herschel, F.R.S.
1855. Thomas Graham, F.R.S.

for preaching Christianity, such preaching being prohibited by the law of that country, 4 May, 1851.

MISSISSIPPI, a great river, N. America, explored by De Soto about 1541. Captain Glazier discovered its source, and asserted its length to be 3,184 miles, 1884. The Mississippi trade was begun in England, in Nov. 1716. Law's Mississippi scheme in France, commenced about the same period, exploded in 1720; at which time the nominal capital is said to have amounted to 100,000,000*l.* The ruin of thousands soon followed. See *Law's Bubble*.—The North American state, **MISSISSIPPI**, was settled in 1716; admitted as a state of the union, 1817; seceded from it by ordinance, 8 Jan. 1861; submitted, 1865. Capital, Jackson. About 85,000 persons made homeless through floods in the lower Mississippi valley, early in March, 1882. Population, 1880, 1,131,597.

MISSOLOGHI, a town in Greece, taken from the Turks, 1 Nov. 1821, and heroically and successfully defended against the Turks by Marco Botzaris, Oct. 1822—27 Jan. 1823. It was taken 22 April, 1826, after a long siege. Here Lord Byron died, 19 April, 1824. A statue of Byron was unveiled here, 6 Nov. 1881. It was surrendered to the Greeks in 1829.

MISSOURI, a south-western state in N. America, was settled in 1763, and admitted into the union, 10 Aug. 1821. It decided on neutrality in the conflict of 1861, but was invaded by both the confederate and federal forces in June of that year, and became one of the seats of war. Capital, Jefferson city; population, 1880, 2,168,380; see *United States*, 1861 *et seq.*—Great railway strike March, 1886.—For the **MISSOURI COMPROMISE**, see *Slavery in America*.

MISTLETOE, see *Wrecks*.

MITCHELSTOWN, Cork, see *Ireland*, 9 Sept. 1887.

MITHRIDATE, a medical preparation in the form of an electuary, supposed to be an antidote to poison and the oldest compound known, is said to have been invented by Mithridates, king of Pontus, about 70 B.C.

MITHRIDATIC WAR, caused by the massacre of 80,000 Romans, by Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, 88 B.C., and remarkable for its duration, its many sanguinary battles, and the cruelties of its commanders. Mithridates having taken the consul Aquilius, made him ride on an ass through a great part of Asia, crying out as he rode, "I am Aquilius, consul of the Romans." He is said to have killed him by causing melted gold to be poured down his throat, in derision of his avarice, 85 B.C. Mithridates was defeated by Pompey, 66 B.C.; and committed suicide, 63 B.C.

MITRAILLEUSE, or **MITRAILLEUR**, a machine-gun in which 37 or more large-bored rifles are combined with breech-action, by means of which a shower of bullets may be rapidly projected by one man. It was invented in Belgium, and adopted by the French emperor soon after the Prusso-Austrian war in 1866, and was much used in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. Its peculiar "dry, shrieking, terrible sound" was described in the bombardment of Saarbrück, 2 Aug. 1870. Modifications of the mitrailleuse have been made by Montigny and others. The Foberry mitrailleuse was tried and approved at Shoeburyness, 11 Aug. 1870.—It is mentioned in *Grosé's Military Antiquities* (1801) that in England, in 1625, a patent was granted to

MINUET, a French dance, said to have been first danced by Louis XIV., 1653.

MINUS, see *Plus*.

MIRACLE PLAYS, see under *Drama*.

MIRIDITES, or **MIRDITES**, see *Turkey*, 1877.

MIRRORS. In ancient times mirrors were made of metal; those of the Jewish women of brass. Mirrors of silver were introduced by Praxiteles, 328 B.C. Mirrors or looking-glasses were made at Venice, A.D. 1300; and in England, at Lambeth, near London, in 1673. The improvements in manufacturing plate-glass, and that of very large size, have cheapened looking-glasses very much. Various methods of coating glass by a solution of silver, thus avoiding the use of mercury, so injurious to the health of the workmen, have been made known; by M. Petitjean in 1851; by M. Cimeg in 1861, and by Liebig and others.

MISCHNA, see *Talmud*.

MISERERE (*Psalm li.*) sung at Rome in the "*Tenebræ*," the service in Holy or Passion Week, in a peculiarly ancient manner, to old music. One arrangement is by Costanzo Festa, dated 1517.—

MISSAL, or **MASS BOOK**, the Romanist ritual compiled by pope Gelasius I. 492-6; revised by Gregory I. 590-604. Various missals were in use till the Roman missal was adopted by the council of Trent, 1545-63. The missal was superseded in England by the book of common prayer, 1549.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS, see under *Bishops*.

MISSIONS*, see *Mark xvi.* 15. Among the Romanists, the religious orders of St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Augustin, &c., have missions to the Levant and to America. Marco Polo is said to have introduced missionaries into China, 1275. The Jesuits have missions to China (*which see*) and to most other parts of the world. Among the Protestants, an early undertaking of this kind was a Danish mission, planned by Frederick IV. in 1706. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts was established 1701, and the Moravian Brethren encouraged missions about 1732. The London Missionary Society held their first meeting, 4 Nov. 1794. Most Christian sects now support missions. *British Contributions to Foreign Missions*; 1871, 855,742*l.*; 1877, 1,100,793*l.* (in 1871-7, 6,977,586*l.*)

Great congress of protestant missions in London; a large number of societies represented; the earl of Aberdeen president, 9-19 June, 1888.

Commander Allan Gardner, R.N., who left England in the *Ocean Queen* in Sept. 1850, on the Patagonian mission, with Mr. Williams, surgeon, Mr. Maidment, catechist, and four others, died on Picton Island, at the mouth of the Beagle Channel, to the south of Tierra del Fuego, having been starved to death; all his companions having previously perished, 6 Sept. 1851.

M. Schoffler, a missionary to Cochín-China, was publicly executed at Son-Tay, by order of the grand mandarin,

* **MISSIONS**, "a series of sermons, generally by a 'missioner,' or special preacher, often followed by confessions and communions" (a species of revivalism), were authorised in the metropolis by the bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester, held 1869 and since.

William Drummond for a machine composed of a number of muskets joined together, by the help of which two soldiers can oppose a hundred, and named, on account of its effect, "thunder carriage," or more usually, "fire carriage." An English mitrailleuse, a modification of the American galling, containing 50 cartridges, was tried at Woolwich, 18 Jan. 1872; fifty of them were ordered to be made by Armstrong.

MITRE. The eleft cap or mitre was worn by the Jewish high-priest, 1491 B.C. It had on it a golden plate inscribed "HOLINESS TO THE LORD." *Exodus xxxix. 28.* The most ancient mitre that has the nearest resemblance to the present one is that upon the seal of the bishop of Laon, in the 10th century. *Fosbroke.* Anciently the cardinals wore mitres, but at the council of Lyons, in 1245, they were directed to wear hats.

MITYLENE, or LESBOS, Ægean Sea. Near here the Greeks defeated and nearly destroyed the Turkish fleet, 7 Oct. 1824.

MNEMONICS, artificial memory, was introduced by Simonides the younger, 477 B.C. *Arund. Marbles.* "Mnemonicæ" was published by John Willis in 1618; and the "Memoria Technica" of Dr. Grey first appeared in 1730. A system of mnemonics was announced in Germany in 1806-7; and others since.

MOABITES, descendants of Lot, a people living to the south-east of Judæa. They were frequently at war with the Israelites, and were subdued with divine help by Ehud about 1336, by David about 1040, and by Jehoshaphat, 895 B.C., but often harassed the Jews in the decay of their monarchy. The discovery of a stone with inscription in Phœnician characters, said to relate to Mesha, king of Moab, referred to in 2 *Kings*, iii., was announced in Jan. 1870, and impressions were exhibited soon after, causing much discussion among orientalists, and its authenticity was doubted.

MÖCKERN (Prussia). Here the French army under Eugène Beauharnais was defeated by the Prussians under Yorck, 5 April, 1813; and here Blücher defeated the French, 16 Oct. 1813.

MODELS. The first were figures of living persons, and Dibutades, the Corinthian, is the reputed inventor of those in clay. His daughter, being about to be separated from her lover, traced his profile by his shadow on the wall; her father filled up the outline with clay, which he afterwards baked, and thus produced a figure of the object of her affection, giving rise to an art till then unknown, about 985 B.C.

A beautiful model of the new town of Edinburgh, before the building began, was formed in wood.

A model was made of a bridge over the Neva, of uncommon strength as well as elegance; and of the mountains of Switzerland, by general Pfiffer (1766-85).

M. Choffin's model of Paris also was remarkable for its precision.

Fine models of Gibraltar, Quebec, and other fortified places, are deposited in the Rotunda at Woolwich. See *Warwork*.

MODENA (formerly Mutina), capital of the late duchy in Central Italy; was governed by the house of Este, from 1288 till 1796, when the last male of that house, the reigning duke Hercules III., was expelled by the French. By the treaty of Campo Formio, the Modenese possessions were incorporated with the Cisalpine republic, 1797, and with the kingdom of Italy, 1805. The archduke Francis of Este, son of the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and of Mary, the heiress of the last duke,

was restored in 1814. Modena, in accordance with the voting by universal suffrage, was annexed to Sardinia on 18 March, 1860. Population, in 1857, 604,512.

GRAND DUKES.

1814. Francis IV. An invasion of his states by Murat was defeated, 11 April, 1815. He was expelled by his subjects in 1831, but was restored by the Austrians.

1846. Francis V. (born 1 June, 1819) succeeded 21 Jan. His subjects rose against him soon after the Italian war broke out, in April, 1859. He fled to Verona, establishing a regency, 11 June; which was abolished, 13 June; Farina was appointed dictator, 27 July; a constituent assembly was immediately elected, which offered the duchy to the king of Sardinia, 15 Sept., who incorporated it with his dominions, 18 March, 1860. Francis died, 20 Nov. 1875.

MODERADOS. A political party in Spain, long headed by Ramon Maria Narvaez, duke of Valencia (who died 23 April, 1868), who opposed the Progresistas headed by Espartero and Prim. The party was reinforced by the favourers of Don Carlos, after his total defeat in 1876.

MODOC INDIANS. (a few hundreds), dwelling in lands south of Oregon, were removed to other lands by the United States government. Not obtaining subsistence, they returned to their old possessions, and their able leader captain Jack defeated the troops sent to expel them, 17 Jan. 1873. During negotiations for a peaceful settlement, they decoyed the United States commissioners into an ambush (11 April), and massacred general Canby and about 40 others. Fighting took place, 15, 16 April, and the Indians retreated to almost impregnable positions. The troops were fired on, and suffered much loss, 27 April. The Indians were gradually surrounded. Jack and about twenty warriors held out desperately. Some surrendered, and he himself was captured, 1 June; tried, July, and executed 3 Oct. 1873.

MESIA (now Bosnia, Serbia, and Bulgaria), was finally subdued by Augustus, 29 B.C. It was successfully invaded by the Goths, A.D. 250, who eventually settled here; see *Goths*.

MOGULS, see *Tartary*.

MOHACZ (Lower Hungary). Here Louis king of Hungary, defeated by the Turks under Solymán II. with the loss of 22,000 men, was suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook, 29 Aug. 1526. Here also prince Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks, 12 Aug. 1687.

MOHAMMEDAN, see *Mahometanism*.

MOHAMMERAH, a Persian town near the Euphrates, captured, after two hours' cannonading, by sir James Outram, during the Persian war, 26 March, 1857. News of the peace arrived 4 April.

MOHILEV, or MOHILEF (Russia). Here the Russian army, under prince Bagration, was signally defeated by the French under marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmühl, 23 July, 1812.

MOHOCKS, ruffians, who went about London at night, wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women. One hundred pounds were offered by royal proclamation in 1712, for apprehending any one of them. *Northouck.* The "scourers" of the seventeenth century resemble the Mohocks.

MOHURRUM, a Mahometan festival in honour of the prophet's nephews: at its celebration in Bombay, Feb. 1874, the Mahometans fiercely attacked the Parsees, and were quelled by the military.

MOLDAVIA, see *Danubian Principalities*.

MOLINISTS, a Roman Catholic sect, followers of Louis Molina, a Jesuit, born 1535. He maintained the reconcilability of the doctrines of predestination and free will, 1588.

MOLLY MAGUIRE, the name of a secret society in Ireland in 1843, and of another society (originally Buckshot, about 1853) in mining districts, United States (*which see*), 1877. It ceased about March, 1879.

MOLOKANI, a sect in West Russia, said to date from the 16th century, who maintain primitive Christian doctrines and practices; well described by Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace in his "Russia," published 1877.

MOLUCCAS, an archipelago in the Indian Ocean (the chief island, Amboyna), discovered by the Portuguese, about 1511, and held by them secretly until the arrival of the Spaniards, who claimed them, till 1529, when Charles V. yielded them to John III. for a large sum of money. The Dutch conquered them in 1607, and have held them ever since,—except from 1810 to 1814, when they were subject to the English.

MOLWITZ (in Prussian Silesia). Here the Prussians, commanded by Frederick II., obtained a great victory over the Imperialists, 10 April (O. S. 30 March), 1741.

MOLYBDENUM, a whitish, brittle, almost infusible metal. Scheele, in 1778, discovered molybdic acid in a mineral hitherto confounded with graphite. Hjelm, 1782, prepared the metal from molybdic acid; and in 1825 Berzelius described most of its chemical characters. *Gmelin*.

MONACHISM (from the Greek *monos*, alone). Catholic writers refer to the prophet Elijah, and the Nazarites mentioned in *Numbers*, ch. vi., as early examples. The first Christian ascetics appear to be derived from the Jewish sect of the Essenes, whose life was very austere, practising celibacy, &c. About the time of Constantine (306-22) numbers of these ascetics withdrew into the deserts, and were called *hermits*, *monks*, and *anchorites*; * of whom Paul, Anthony, and Pachomius were most celebrated. Simeon, the founder of the Stylite (or pillar saints), died 451. He is said to have lived on a pillar thirty years. St. Benedict, the great reformer of western monachism, published his rules and established his monastery at Monte Casino, about 529. The Carthusians, Cistercians, &c., are varieties of Benedictines. In 964, by decree of king Edgar, all married priests were ineffectually ordered to be replaced by monks. Religious orders expelled from France, by decree, 29 March, 1880. Relieved of their vows by the Pope, 1881. See *Abbeys*, and *Benedictines*.

MONACO, a principality, N. Italy, held by the Genesee family Grimaldi since 968. By treaty on 2 Feb. 1861, the prince ceded the communes of Roquebrune and Mentone, the chief part of his dominions, to France, for 4,000,000 francs. The present prince, Charles III., born 8 Dec. 1818, succeeded his father Florestan, 20 June 1856. *Heir*: Albert, born 13 Nov. 1848. A commercial convention between the prince and France, signed 9 Nov. 1865, was much discussed as tending towards the abolition of the French navigation laws. Petitions

against Monte Carlo, the great gaming establishment, 1880-4. Population, 1888, 13,304.

MONARCHY. Historians reckon various grand monarchies—the Chaldaean, Assyrian, Babylonian, Median, Persian, Grecian, Parthian, and Roman (*which see*).

MONASTERIES, see *Abbeys*.

MONCONTOUR (near Poitiers, France). Here the admiral Coligny and the French Protestants were defeated with great loss by the duke of Anjou (afterwards Henry III.), 3 Oct. 1569.

MONCRIEFF SYSTEM, see *Cannon*.

MONDAY CONCERTS, see under *Musie*.

MONDOVI (Piedmont). Here the Sardinian army, commanded by Colli, was defeated by Napoleon Bonaparte, 22 April, 1796.

MONETARY CONFERENCES, International, opened at Paris, 16 Aug. 1878; and 19 April, 1881; Cologne, 11-13 Oct. 1882; Paris, 21 July, adjourned, 5 Aug. 1885; the union continued till 1 Jan. 1887: conventions signed, 6 Nov., and 8 Dec. 1885. See *Latin Union*.

MONEY is mentioned as a medium of commerce in *Genesis* xxiii., 1860 B.C., when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah. The coinage of money is ascribed to the Lydians. *Moneta* was the name given to their silver by the Romans, it having been coined in the temple of Juno-Moneta, 269 B.C. Money was made of different metals, and even of leather and other articles, both in ancient and modern times. It was made of pasteboard by the Hollanders so late as 1574. The czar Nicholas struck coins in platinum. See *Coin*; *Gold*; *Copper*; *Mint*; *Banks*, &c. For *Money Orders*, see *Post Office*.

MONEYERS travelled with our early kings, and coined money as required; see *Mint*.

MONGOLS, see *Tartary*.

MONITEUR UNIVERSEL, a French newspaper, was established in Paris by C. J. Pankoucke, 5 May, 1789; daily paper, 24 Nov. 1789; the organ of the government, 28 Dec. 1799. It was superseded by the *Journal Officiel*, 1 Jan. 1869; resumed its official position about 23 Sept. 1870; and was again superseded by the *Journal Officiel*, Feb. 1871. It became the organ of MacMahon's government in 1875.

MONITORIAL SYSTEM (in education), in which pupils are employed as teachers, was used by Dr. Bell in the Orphan Asylum at Madras in 1795, and was also adopted by Joseph Lancaster, in London; see *Education*.

MONITOR SHIPS, see *United States*. The American monitor, *Miantonomah*, arrived at Plymouth in June, 1866, and excited much attention.

MONK, see *Monachism*.

MONMOUTH'S REBELLION. James, duke of Monmouth (born at Rotterdam, 9 April, 1649), a natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Waters, was banished England for his connection with the Rye-house plot, in 1683. He invaded England at Lyme, 11 June, 1685; was proclaimed king at Taunton, 20 June; was defeated at Sedgemoor, near Bridgewater, 6 July; and beheaded on Tower-hill, 15 July.

MONOCHORD, a box of thin wood, with a bridge, over which is stretched a wire or chord, said to have been invented by Pythagoras, about 600 B.C.

* The anchorites of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries must not be confounded with the anchorites and anchorets, or hermits. The former were confined to solitary cells; the latter permitted to go where they pleased.

MONOLITH, Greek for single stone; see *Obelisk*.

MONOPHYSITES, see *Eutychians*.

MONOPOLIES were formerly so numerous in England that parliament petitioned against them, and many were abolished, about 1601-2. They were further suppressed by 21 Jas. I., 1624. Sir Giles Mompesson and sir Francis Mitchell were punished for their abuse of monopolies, 1621. In 1630, Charles I. established monopolies of soap, salt, leather, and other common things, to supply a revenue without the help of parliament. It was decreed that none should be in future created by royal patent, 16 Chas. I. 1640.

MONOTHELITES, heretics who affirmed that Jesus Christ had but one will, were favoured by the emperor Heraclius, 630; they merged into the Eutychians (*which see*).

MONROE DOCTRINE, a term applied to the determination expressed by James Monroe, president of the United States, in his message to the congress, 2 Dec. 1823, not to permit any European power to interfere with the concerns of any independent states of North or South America. This doctrine was referred to in 1859, with the view of weakening the influence of Great Britain and Spain on the American continent, and, in 1865, in relation to the new Mexican empire.

MONTALEMBERT'S TRIAL, see *France*, 1858.

MONTANA, a territory of the United States, north America, formed out of Idaho; became a territory in 1864, and a state in 1889. Capital, Helena. Population in 1880, 39,159.

MONTANISTS, followers of Montanus, of Ardaba, in Mysia, about 171, who was reputed to have the gift of prophecy, and proclaimed himself the Comforter promised by Christ. He condemned second marriages as fornication, permitted the dissolution of marriage, forbade avoiding martyrdom, and ordered a severe fast of three lents; he hanged himself with Maximilla, one of his female scholars, before the close of the 2nd century. *Cave*. The eloquent father, Tertullian, joined the sect, 204.

MONT BLANC, in the Swiss Alps, is the highest mountain in Europe, being 15,781 feet above the level of the sea. The summit was first reached by Jacques Balmat in June, 1786, and afterwards by H. B. Saussure, aided by Balmat, on 2 Aug. 1787. The summit was attained by Dr. Hamel (when three of his guides perished) in 1820, and by many other persons before and since. Accounts of the ascents of Mr. John Auldjo, Charles Fellows (1827), and of professor Tyndall (1857-8) have been published; see *Alps*. 57 ascents reported in 1873; 64 in 1881.

MONT CENIS, see *Alps*.

MONTEBELLO, in Piedmont, where Lannes defeated the Austrians, 9 June, 1800, and acquired his title of duke of Montebello; and where, after a contest of six hours, the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, who lost about 1000 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners, 20 May, 1859. The French lost about 670 men, including general Beuret.

MONTE CARLO, see *Monaco*.

MONTE CASINO (Central Italy). Here Benedict formed his first monastery, 529. After affording a refuge for many eminent persons, its monastic character was abolished by the Italian

government in 1866, care being taken for the preservation of its historical and literary monuments.

MONTEM, see *Eton*.

MONTENEGRO, an independent principality in European Turkey, was conquered by Solyman II. in 1526. It rebelled early in the 18th century, and established a hereditary hierarchical government in the family of Petrovitch Njegosh,—permitted, but not recognised by the Porte. Its independence was declared by the treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878. Population, in 1884, 236,000. Capital, Cetinje.

The nephew and successor of the Vladika, Peter II., declined to assume the ecclesiastical function, and declared himself a temporal prince, with the title of Daniel I., 1851; and began war with Turkey 1852
Montenegro put in a state of blockade 14 Dec. "
After indecisive encounters, tranquillity restored by the influence of the arms and negotiations of Omar Pacha, the general of the Turkish army; he left the province 25 Feb. 1853
Blockade raised 10 April, "
War again broke out; the Turks defeated at Grachovo, June; peace restored Nov. 1858
The country much disturbed through the tyrannical conduct of prince Daniel, who was assassinated (aged 35) 13 Aug. 1860
Succeeded by his nephew Nicolas, or Nikita, (married) 8 Nov. "
An insurrection in the Herzegovina, favoured by the Montenegrins; the blockade of Montenegro, 4 April, 1861
Omar Pacha invaded the province with an army of 32,000 men in Aug. "
Many conflicts with various success, but latterly in favour of the Turks; peace made, Turkish supremacy recognised 8-9 Sept. 1862
Murderous quarrels between Christians and Mussulmen at Podgoritz; 21 Montenegrins said to be killed by Turks 20 Oct. 1874
Threatened war prevented by intervention of the great powers; each nation to punish culprits Jan. 1875

Some rioters executed 15 May, "
Montenegro with difficulty restrained from intervention in Herzegovina Autumn and Winter, "
The prince declared war and joined the Servians 2 July, 1876
See *Turkey and Russo-Turkish war* 1876-78
Declared independent of Turkey by treaty of San Stefano, 3 March; (with new boundaries, and Antivari for a seaport) by the Berlin treaty

Podgoritz surrendered by Turkey 13 July, 1878
After much resistance by the Albanians, and negotiation with Turkey, Gussing surrendered, April, 1880
Frontier disputes with Turkey settled, Nov. 1882; the prince well received at Constantinople, Sept. 1883
Building to contain state library, museum, and theatre, at Cetinje founded 12 May, 1884
A constitution promised May, "
Temporary fighting between Turks and Montenegrins at Cetinje 3, 4 July, 1886
The prince visits the czar at St. Petersburg, May, 1889

PRINCES.

1851. Daniel, born 25 May, 1826; assassinated, 13 Aug. 1860.
1860. Nicolas, or Nikita (nephew), born 7 Oct. 1841; married princess Milena, 8 Nov. 1860.
Heir, Danilo, born 29 June, 1871.

MONTENOTTE, a village in Piedmont, memorable as being the site of the first victory gained over the Austrians by Napoleon Bonaparte, 12 April, 1796.

MONTEREAU (near Paris). On the bridge of Montereau, at his meeting with the dauphin, John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, was killed by Tanneguy de Châtel in 1419. This event led to our Henry V. subduing France, the young duke Philip joining the English. Here the allied armies

were defeated by the French, commanded by Napoleon, with great loss in killed and wounded; but it was one of his last triumphs, 18 Feb. 1814.

MONTEREY (Mexico), was taken by general Taylor after a three days' conflict with the Mexicans, 21-23 Sept. 1846.

MONTE-VIDEO (S. America), was taken by storm by the British forces under sir Samuel Auchmuty, but with the loss of nearly one-third of our brave troops, 3 Feb. 1807. It was evacuated 7 July the same year, in consequence of the severe repulse the British met with at Buenos-Ayres; see *Buenos-Ayres*. Monte-Video, a subject of dispute between Brazil and Buenos-Ayres, was given up to Uruguay, 1828. For recent war, see *Brazil and Uruguay*. Fire at celebration service for Garibaldi, about 20 killed, 11 June, 1882.

MONTFERRAT (Lombardy), **HOUSE OF**, celebrated in the history of the Crusades, began with Alderan, who was made marquis of Montferrat, by Otho, about 967. Conrad of Montferrat became lord of Tyre, and reigned from 1187 till 1191, when he was assassinated. William IV. died in a cage at Alexandria, having been thus imprisoned nineteen months, 1292. Violante, daughter of John II., married Andronicus Palæologus, emperor of the East. Their descendants ruled in Italy amid perpetual contests till 1533; when John George Palæologus died without issue. His estates passed after much contention to Frederic II. Gonzaga, marquis of Mantua, in 1536, and next to the duke of Savoy.

MONTGOMERY, capital of Alabama, United States, founded 1817. Here the state convention passed the ordinance of secession from the union on 11 Jan. 1861; here the confederate congress met on 4 Feb. and elected Jefferson Davis president, and Alexander Stephens vice-president, of the confederate states of North America; and here they were inaugurated on 18 Feb. On 21 May the congress adjourned to meet on 20 July at Richmond, in Virginia, that state having joined the confederates and become the seat of war.

MONTH (from *mona*, Anglo-Saxon *moon*), the twelfth part of the calendar year. See *Year, Calendar, January* and other months, *French Revolutionary Calendar* and *Jewish Era*.

Lunar Month.—The period of one revolution of the moon (synodical); mean length, 29d. 12h. 44m. 2.87s.

Sidereal Month.—Time of moon's revolution from a star to the same again, 27d. 7h. 43m. 11.5s.

Solar Month.—The time the sun passes through one sign of the zodiac, 30d. 10h. 29m. 4.1s.

Information respecting the months of the Egyptians, Jews, Greeks, Romans, Persians, and other nations will be found in sir H. Nicolas's "Chronology of History."

MONTI DI PIETÀ, charitable institutions for advancing money on pledges, were first established at Perugia, Florence, Mantua, and other Italian cities, 1462, *et seq.* The Franciscans, in 1493, began to receive interest, which was permitted by the pope, in 1515. *Monts de Piété*, established in France 1777, were suppressed by the Revolution, but restored, 1804; regulated by law, 1851-2; see *Pawnbroking*.

MONTIEL (Spain), **BATTLE OF**, 14 March, 1369, between Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, and his brother Henry of Trastamare, aided by the French warrior, Bertrand du Guesclin. Peter was totally defeated, and afterwards treacherously slain.

MONTIGNY, see under *Firearms*.

MONTLHERY (Seine-et-Oise, France), site of an indecisive battle between Louis XI. and a party of his nobles, termed "The League of the Public Good," 16 July, 1465.

MONTMARTRE, **HEIGHTS OF**, near Paris, taken by Blücher, 30 March, 1814. They were fortified during the communist insurrection, March, 1871; and retaken by the army of Versailles, 28 May.

MONTMIRAIL (Marne, France). Here Napoleon defeated the allies, 11 Feb. 1814.

MONTPELLIER (S. France), built in the 8th century, prospered as the neighbouring city Maguelonne decreased. It was acquired by marriage by the king of Arragon, 1204; by the king of Majorca, 1276; was ceded to France, 1349; given to Charles the Bad, king of Navarre, in exchange for Mantes, &c., 1365; sequestered by France, 1378. It was seized by the Huguenots early in the reign of Henry III., and held by them till Sept. 1622, when it surrendered after a siege, followed by a treaty of peace, 20 Oct.

MONTREAL, the second city in Lower Canada, built by the French, about 1642. Population, 1881, 140,747; 1887, 188,760.

Surrendered to the English	8 Sept. 1760
Taken by the Americans	12 Nov. 1775
Retaken by the British	15 June, 1776
The church, Jesuits' college, prison, and many buildings burnt down	6 June, 1803
Great military affray	29 Sept. 1833
Bishopric founded	1836
Riots against the government	6 Nov. 1837
The self-styled "loyalists" of Montreal assault the governor-general, lord Elgin; enter the parliament-house, drive out the members, and set fire to the building	25 April, 1849
A bishopric established	23 Aug. 1850
A destructive fire	12 July, 1852
Another, destroying 1200 houses; the loss estimated at a million sterling	10 June, 1853
At an anti-papal lecture here by Gavazzi, riots ensued, and many lives were lost	10 Dec. 1856
The cathedral destroyed by fire	25 Aug. 1860
Victoria railway bridge (<i>which see</i>) formally opened by the prince of Wales	16 Nov. "
Fierce riots at the attempt to bury Joseph Guibord, a Roman Catholic, while under censure, in the Roman Catholic cemetery	17 Dec. "
[He belonged to the "Institut Canadien," censured for possessing forbidden books; he died in 1869; after much litigation, the privy council judicial committee affirmed his right to burial against the clerical authorities.]	12 July <i>et seq.</i> 1877
Riot at a memorial Romanist procession; 1 man killed	23 Jan. 1883
Guibord buried with military and police escort	17-18 April, 1886
Violent bread riots	1887-8
Fierce orange riots, with loss of life	
Ice palace erected and carnival held	
Prevalence of small pox; riots against compulsory vaccination suppressed, 29 Sept.; 1,622 deaths in October	
Great inundation through ice gorge of the lower town; about 1,000,000l. damage; much privation	
Great fires in	

MONTSERRAT, a W. India island, discovered by Columbus in 1493, and settled by the British in 1632. It has several times been taken by the French, but was secured to the British in 1783.

MONUMENT OF LONDON, built by sir Christopher Wren, 1671-7. The pedestal is forty feet high, and the edifice altogether 202 feet, that being the distance of its base from the spot where the fire which it commemorates commenced. It is

the loftiest isolated column in the world. Its erection cost about 14,500*l*. The staircase is of black marble, consisting of 345 steps.* Fall of part of the stone coping, no one injured, 25 Sept. 1888; examined and repaired; re-opened 14 Jan. 1889. Of the four original inscriptions, three were Latin, and the following in English,—cut in 1681, obliterated by James II.; re-cut in the reign of William III.; and finally erased by order of the common council, 26 Jan. 1831. They produced Pope's indignant lines:—

"Where London's column, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies."

THIS PILLAR WAS SET UP IN PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE OF THAT MOST DREADFUL BURNING OF THIS PROTESTANT CITY, BEGUN AND CARRIED ON BY Y^e TREACHERY AND MALICE OF Y^e POPIISH FACTION, IN Y^e BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, IN Y^e YEAR OF OUR LORD 1666, IN ORDER TO Y^e CARRYING ON THEIR HORRID PLOT FOR EXTIRPATING Y^e PROTESTANT RELIGION AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND Y^e INTRODUCING POPERY AND SLAVERY.

MONUMENTS, see *Ancient*. An act passed 22 July, 1878, empowers the Metropolitan board of works to take care of Cleopatra's needle, and other monuments.

MOODKEE (India). Here, on 18 Dec. 1845, the Sikhs attacked the advanced guard of the British, commanded by general Gough, and were repulsed three miles, losing many men and fifteen pieces of cannon. Sir Robert Sale was mortally wounded. The battle preceded that of Ferozeshah (*which see*).

MOOLTAN (N. W. India), an ancient city, was stormed by Runjeet Sing, 1818. Here his son, Moolraj Sing, ruler of the Sikhs, treacherously murdered Mr. Vans Agnew and lieutenant Anderson, 21 April, 1848. Several conflicts took place between the British and the Sikhs, in which the latter were beaten, and Mooltan taken after a protracted siege, 2-22 Jan. 1849.

MOON. Opacity of the moon, and the true causes of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, 640 B.C. Hipparchus made observations on the moon at Rhodes, 127 B.C. Posidonius accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, and said that the moon borrows her light from the sun, 79 B.C. *Diog. Laert.*

Maps of the moon constructed by Hevelius, 1647.
Cassini 1680
Beer and Mädler's map published 1834
Professor John Phillips invited the British Association to make arrangements to obtain a "systematic representation of the physical aspect of the moon" 1862
Photographs of the moon taken by Draper at New York, 1840; by Bond, 1850; by Mr. Warren de la Rue, 1857; by Rutherford 1871
Hansen's "Tables of the Moon," calculated at the expense of the British and Danish governments, published at the cost of the latter 1857
The British Association "lunar committee" publish two sections of a map of the moon, on a scale of 200 inches to her diameter July, 1867
The earl of Rosse made experiments on the radiation of heat from the moon 1868-73
Professor J. F. Julius Schmidt, of Athens, completed his map of the moon after 34 years' work: diameter 2 metres 1874
Mr. James Nasmyth and Mr. J. Carpenter published

the result of many years' observations, in "The Moon" 1874; new edition, 1885
Mr. Edmund Neison published "The Moon and the Conditions and Configurations of its Surface" July, 1876

Professor Schmidt's map published at Berlin 1878
See *Eclipses*.

"**MOONLIGHTERS**," see *Ireland*, 1885.

MOORS, formerly the natives of Mauritania (*which see*), but afterwards the name given to the Numidians and others, and now applied to the natives of Morocco and the neighbourhood. They frequently rebelled against the Roman emperors, and assisted Genseric and the Vandals in their invasion of Africa, 429. They resisted for a time the progress of the Saracens or Arab Mahometans, but were overcome in 707, and in 1019 were by them introduced into Spain, where their arms were long victorious. In 1063 they were defeated in Sicily by Roger Guiscard. The Moorish kingdom of Grenada was set up in 1237, and lasted till 1492, when it fell before Ferdinand V. of Castile, mainly owing to internal discord. The expulsion of the Moors from Spain was decreed by Charles V., but not fully carried into effect till 1609, when the bigotry of Philip III. inflicted this great injury to his country. About 1518 the Moors established the piratical states of Algiers and Tunis (*which see*). In the history of Spain, the Arabs and Moors must not be confounded.

MOPLAHS, industrious fanatical Mahometans in Malabar, E. Indies, gave trouble by their attacks on Hindoos and the British, especially in 1845; an outbreak was suppressed about 15 Sept. 1873.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY, the science of ethics; defined as the knowledge of our duty, and the art of being virtuous and happy. Socrates (about 430 B.C.) is regarded as the father of ancient, and Grotius (about 1623) the father of modern moral philosophy; see *Philosophy*.

MORAT (Switzerland), where Charles the Bold of Burgundy was completely defeated by the Swiss, 22 June, 1476. A monument, constructed of the bones of the vanquished, was destroyed by the French in 1798, and a stone column erected. 400th anniversary kept, 1876.

MORAVIA, an Austrian province, occupied by the Slavonians about 548, and conquered by the Avars and Bohemians, who submitted to Charlemagne. About 1000 it was subdued by Boleslas of Poland, but recovered by Ulrich of Bohemia in 1030. After various changes, Moravia and Bohemia were amalgamated into the Austrian dominions in 1526. Moravia was invaded by the Prussians in 1866, and they established their head quarters at Brünn, the capital, 13 July. The demand of the Moravians for home rule was resisted Oct. 1871.

MORAVIANS, or UNITED BRETHREN, said to have been part of the Hussites, who withdrew into Moravia in the 15th century; but the brethren assert that their sect was derived from the Greek church in the 9th century. In 1722 they formed a settlement (called *Herrnhut*, the watch of the Lord) on the estate of count Zinzendorf. Their church consisted of 500 persons in 1727. They were introduced into England by count Zinzendorf about 1738; he died at Chelsea in June, 1760. In 1851 they had thirty-two chapels in England. They are zealous missionaries, and founded settlements in foreign parts, about 1732. London Association founded, 1817.

MORAY FLOODS, see *Inundations*, 1829.

* William Green, a weaver, fell from this monument, 25 June, 1750. A man named Thomas Craddock, a baker, precipitated himself from its summit, 7 July, 1780. Mr. Lyon Levy, a Jewish diamond merchant, of considerable respectability, threw himself from it, 18 Jan. 1870; as did more recently three other persons: in consequence of which a fence was placed round the railing of the gallery in 1839.

MORDAUNT, see *Administrations*, 1689.

MORDEN COLLEGE (Blackheath), almshouses for decayed merchants, with pensions, established by sir John Morden, 1695; opened, 1702.

MOREA, a name given to the Peloponnesus in the 13th century; see *Greece*.

MORETON BAY (New S. Wales). The colony founded here in 1859 has since been named *Queensland* (*which see*).

MORGANATIC* MARRIAGES, when the left hand is given instead of the right, between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of the former. The children are legitimate. Such marriages are frequently contracted in Germany by royalty and the higher nobility. It has been asserted that our George I. was thus married to the duchess of Kendal; the late duke of Sussex to lady Cecilia Underwood; Frederic VI. of Denmark to the countess of Danner, 7 Aug. 1850; and several Austrian princes, recently.

MORGARTEN (Switzerland). 1300 Swiss engaged 20,000 Austrians, commanded by the duke Leopold, whom they completely defeated, 15 Nov. 1315, upon the heights of Morgarten, overlooking the defile through which the enemy was to enter their territory from Zug.

MORICE DANCE, an ancient dance peculiar to some of the country parts of England, and, it is said, also to Scotland: it was performed before James I. in Herefordshire.

MORIER INCIDENT, see *Prussia*, 1889.

MORISONIANS, followers of the Rev. James Morison of Kilmarnock, suspended for heterodoxy, 1841.

MORLEY HALL and Welbeck Institute, Regent Street, London, for the Young Women's Christian Association, opened by princess Christian, 22 Nov. 1886.

MORMONITES (calling themselves the Church of Jesus Christ of LATTER-DAY SAINTS). This sect derives its origin from Joseph Smith, called the Prophet, who announced in 1823, at Palmyra, New York, that he had had a vision of the angel Moroni. In 1827 he said that he found the book of Mormon, written on gold plates in Egyptian characters. This book is said to have been written about 1812, by a clergyman named Solomon Spaulding (or by Martin Harris, who died Sept. 1875), as a religious romance in imitation of the scripture style. It was translated and published in America in 1830, in England in 1841. It fell into the hands of Rigdon and Smith, who determined to palm it off as a new revelation. The Mormonites command the payment of tithes, permit polygamy, encourage labour, and believe in their leaders working miracles. Missionaries are propagating these doctrines in Europe with more success than would be expected.

The Mormonites organise a church at Kirkland, Ohio 1830
They found Zion, in Jackson county, Missouri 1831-2
From 1833 to 1839 the sect endured much persecution, and, driven from place to place, was compelled to travel westwards; till the city Nauvoo on the Mississippi was laid out and a temple was built 1840-1

* Said to be derived from *Morgengabe*, the gift of a husband of a limited part of his property to such a bride on the morning after the marriage.

Joseph and his brother Hyram, when in prison on a charge of treason, shot by an infuriated mob, and Brigham Young chosen seer June, 1844
Much harassed by their neighbours; departure from Nauvoo determined on 1845
The Great Salt Lake chosen "for an everlasting abode," and taken possession of 24 July, 1847
The valley surveyed by order of the United States government 1849

The provisional government abolished and the Utah territory recognised by the United States; Brigham Young appointed the first governor; and the university of Deseret was founded 1849-50

The population, 11,354 1851

The crops at the Utah settlement said to be destroyed by locusts Aug. 1855

The United States judge at Utah resigned from inability to discharge his functions, in consequence of the violent and treasonable conduct of the Mormons, and their leader, Brigham Young 1857

A conference of Mormon elders, &c., was held in London; offensive speeches made and songs sung advocating polygamy 1 Sept. "

The United States government sent an army to Utah: a compromise was entered into, and peace was established by governor Cummings in June, 1858

A Mormonite meeting at Southampton 18 Feb. 1861

A French Mormonite priest preached at Paris in Oct. 1862

"Latter-day Saints" meetings held in London 1865

Utah settlement visited by Hepworth Dixon: he stated that it contained 200,000 persons, and an army of 20,000 rifles. ("New America," published in 1867) 1866

Reported schisms: through increasing opposition to polygamy June, 1867

Synod held in Store-street, London (London conference said to include 1172 members) 5 April, 1868

650 new Mormonites sailed from Liverpool for Utah, 6 June, "

Bill depriving polygamists of civic rights passed U. S. house of representatives March, 1870

Brigham Young ordered to be tried for bigamy, flies; Hawkins, a Mormonite elder, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for adultery, end of Oct. 1871

Brigham Young surrenders for trial, 2 Jan.; proceedings annulled by the supreme court about May, 1872

Brigham Young resigns temporal powers, 10 April, 1873

The Mormonite conferences at the Holborn Amphitheatre 25 May, "

Nineteen missionaries for Britain arrive at Liverpool 12 Nov. "

Brigham Young again indicted for polygamy, about 15 Oct. 1874

Adjudged to support one of his wives while she sues for divorce, March; imprisoned in his own house, for non-compliance, Nov.; discharged Dec. 1875

Bp. J. D. Lee shot for his share in Mountain Meadows massacre, (Brigham Young suspected,) (see *Massacres*) 23 March, 1877

Death of Brigham Young, aged 76 29 Aug. "

John Taylor, chief of 12 apostles, became president of the church Sept. "

Conference in London opened 30 Sept. "

Orson Pratt, a leader and colleague of Joseph Smith, died Nov. 1881

Six meeting-houses in London, March, 1882; estimated 85,000 English converts 1837-82

Polygamy in the United States abolished by Act passed 23 March, 1882

Great meeting at Salt Lake; 57 missionaries sent out 6 Oct. 1883

Senator Edmund's bill for suppression of the Mormon church passed by the U.S. senate (38-7) 9 Jan. 1896

Meeting of Mormon elders and missionaries at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, London 12 Oct. "

John Taylor died 25 July, 1887

Decree for the suppression of the church; appealed against Oct. 1888

MORNING POST, fashionable daily paper, favourable to the Whigs and High Church party, first appeared, 2 Nov. 1772. Conservative, 1874. Price reduced to 1d., 27 June, 1881.

MOROCCO, or **MAROCCO**, an empire in North Africa, formerly Mauritania (*which see*). In 1051

it was subdued for the Fatimite caliphs by the Almoravides, who eventually extended their dominion into Spain. These were succeeded by the Almohades (1121), the Merinites (1270), and in 1516 by the Sherifs, pretended descendants of Mahomet, the now reigning dynasty. The Moors have had frequent wars with the Spaniards and Portuguese, due to piracy. Population about 6,000,000. Slavery prevalent.

Invasion of Sebastian of Portugal, who perishes with his army at the battle of Alcazar 4 Aug. 1578
Tangiers (*which see*) acquired by England, 1662; given up 1683

The Moors attack the French in Algeria at the instigation of Abd-el-Kader; the prince de Joinville bombards Tangiers, 6 Aug., and Mogador 16 Aug. 1844

Marshal Bugeaud defeats the Moors at the river Isly, and acquires the title of duke 14 Aug. "
Peace between France and Morocco 10 Sept. "

The Spaniards, who possess several places on the coast of Morocco (Ceuta, Penon de Velez, &c.), having suffered much annoyance by Moorish pirates, declare war 22 Oct. 1859
Negotiations fruitless: the Spanish government increasing their demands as the sultan yielded; the English government interfered in vain. *For the war, see Spain* 1859-60

A Moorish ambassador (the first since the time of Charles II.) in London. (He gave 200*l.* to the lord mayor for the London charities) June-Aug. 1860

The British government gave a guarantee for a loan of 426,000*l.* to the sultan to meet his engagements with Spain 24 Oct. 1861

Insurrection of a pretender, Elkadln ben Abdalman, suppressed Dec. 1873

Prince Sidi Shereef visits Britain Aug. 1877

The grand sheriff of Wazan marries an English wife; liberates his slaves, &c.; persecuted, becomes a French subject Jan. 1884

The rebel tribes of Benln Guild district defeated after a severe engagement 25 June, 1888

The sultan's visit to Tangier delayed Sept. "
An exploring expedition under Mr. Joseph Thomson and Mr. Harold Crichton Browne aided by the Royal and Geographical societies, spring and summer, "

Disputes among the foreign consuls; abuse of their powers and consequent Moorish resistance, autumn, "

SULTANS.

1822. Muley Abderahman.

1859. Sidi Muley Mohammed, Sept., died Sept. 1873.

1873. Muley Hassan (son), proclaimed 25 Sept.

MORPHIA, an alkaloid, discovered in opium by Sertürner, in 1803.

MORRILLTARIFF, see *United States*, 1861.

MORRIS DANCE, see *Morice*.

MORTALITY TABLES have been frequently compiled. The Northampton tables (for 1735-80), by Dr. Price; the Carlisle tables (for 1780-87), by Dr. Hailsham; see *Bills of Mortality*.

MORTARA ABDUCTION, see *Jews*, 1858.

MORTARS, a short gun with a large bore, and close chamber, for throwing bombs; said to have been used at Naples in 1435, and first made in England in 1543. The mortar left by Soutl at Cadiz in Spain was fixed in St. James's-park in Aug. 1816. On 19 Oct. 1857, a colossal mortar, constructed by Mr. Robert Mallet, was tried at Woolwich; with a charge of 70 lbs. it threw a shell weighing 2550 lbs. 1½ mile horizontally, and about ¾ mile in height.

MORTELLA TOWERS, see *Martello*.

MORTIMER'S CROSS (Herefordshire). The earl of Pembroke and the Lancastrians were here severely defeated by the young duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., 2 Feb. 1461. He assumed the throne as Edward IV. in March following.

MORTMAIN ACTS (*mort main*, dead hand). When the survey of all the land in England was made by William I., 1085-6, the whole was found to amount to 62,215 knights' fees, of which the church then possessed 28,015, to which additions were afterwards made, till the 7th of Edward I., 1279, when the statute of mortmain was passed, from a fear that the estates of the church might grow too bulky. By this act it was made unlawful to give any estates to the church without the king's leave; and this act, by a supplemental provision, was made to reach all lay-fraternities, or corporations, in the 15th of Richard II., 1391. Mortmain being such a state of possession as makes property inalienable, it is said to be in a dead hand. Several statutes have been passed on this subject; legacies by mortmain were especially restricted by the 9th Geo. II., c. 36 (1736). Law consolidated and amended 1888.

MOSAIC WORK (the Roman *opus tessellatum*), is of Asiatic origin, and is probably referred to in *Esther*, ch. i. 6, about 519 B.C. It had attained to great excellence in Greece, in the time of Alexander and his successors, when Sosos of Pergamus, the most renowned Mosaic artist of antiquity, flourished. He acquired great fame by his accurate representation of an "unswept floor after a feast." The Romans also excelled in Mosaic work, as evidenced by the innumerable specimens preserved. Byzantine Mosaics date from the 4th century after Christ. The art was revived in Italy by Tafi, Gaddi, Cimabue, and Giotto, who designed Mosaics, and introduced a higher style in the 13th century. In the 16th century Titian and Veronese also designed subjects for this art. The practice of copying paintings in Mosaics came into vogue in the 17th century; and there is now a workshop in the Vatican where chemical science is employed in the production of colours, and where 20,000 different tints are kept. In 1861, Dr. Salviati of Venice had established his manufacture of "Enamel-mosaics," and in July, 1864, he fixed a large enamel Mosaic picture in one of the spandrels under the dome of St. Paul's cathedral, London. He has since executed commissions for the queen and other persons.

MOSANDRIUM. See *Philippium*.

MOSCOW, the ancient capital of Russia, was founded, it is said, by Dolgorouki, about 1147. The occupation of the south of Russia by the Mongols, in 1235, led to Moscow becoming the capital, and beginning with Jaroslav II., 1238, its princes became the reigning dynasty. It is regarded as a holy city by the Russians.

Cathedral of the Assumption built, 1326; of the Transfiguration 1328
The Kremlin founded 1367
Moscow plundered by Timour 1382
By the Tartars 1451, 1477
Massacre of Demetrius and his Polish adherents, the "Matins of Moscow" 27 May, 1606
Moscow ravaged by Ladislas of Poland in 1611
The university founded 1705
Entered by Napoleon I. and the French, 14 Sept.; the governor, Rostopchin, is said, doubtfully, to have ordered it to be set on fire (11,840 houses burnt, besides palaces and churches) 15 Sept. 1812
The French evacuate Moscow Oct. "
Railway to St. Petersburg opened 1851

Industrial exhibition . . . 16 July, 1865
 Very great fire, about 50 houses burnt . . . 18 June, 1876
 Zvartofsky's weaving-works burnt; about 24 persons perish . . . 8 March, 1880
 Exhibition of Russian arts and manufactures, summer, 1882
 St. Saviour's cathedral (erected to commemorate the retreat of the French in 1812), founded by Nicholas I., 27 July, 1838; consecrated 7 June, 1883

MÖSKIRCH (Baden). Here the Austrians were defeated by Moreau and the French, 5 May, 1800.

MOSKWA or **BORODINO**, **BATTLE OF**; see *Borodino*.

MOSQUITO COAST (Central America). The Indians inhabiting this coast were long under the protection of the British, who held Belize and a group of islands in the bay of Honduras. The jealousy of the United States long existed on this subject. In April, 1850, the two governments covenanted not "to occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume, or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America." In 1855 the United States charged the British government with an infraction of the treaty; on which the latter agreed to cede the disputed territory to the republic of Honduras, with some reservation.* The matter was finally settled in 1859.

MOSS-TROOPERS, desperate plunderers, and lawless soldiers, secreting themselves in the mosses on the borders of Scotland. Many severe laws were enacted against them, but they were not extirpated till the 18th century.

MOTETTS, short pieces of church music, some of which are dated about the end of the 13th century. Good motetts were written between 1430 and 1480; and very fine ones in the 16th and 17th centuries. The "Motett Society," for the publication of these works, was founded in 1847, by Wm. Dyce.

MOTION. On 13 Nov. 1873, professor Sylvester described to the London Mathematical Society a machine for converting spherical into rectilinear, and other motions, and for producing perfectly parallel motion, the discovery of M. Peaucellier, a French engineer officer, about 1867. See *Kinematics*.

MOTTOES, **ROYAL**. *Dieu et mon Droit*, first used by Richard I., 1198. *Ich dien*, "I serve," adopted by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy, 1346. *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, the motto of the Garter, 1349. *Je maintiendrai*, "I will maintain," adopted by William III., to which he added, in 1688, "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion." *Semper eadem*, was assumed by queen Elizabeth, 1558, and adopted by queen Anne, 1702. See them severally.

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS, see *Massacres*.

MOUNTAIN PARTY, see *Clubs, French*.

MOUNT EVEREST, 29,002 feet high, the highest point in the Himalayas and as yet known in the world, was named after the late sir George Everest, superintendent of the trigonometrical survey of India in Dec. 1843, by his successor, col. Andrew Waugh.

* St. Juan del Norte (Greytown) was held by the British on behalf of the Mosquitoes till the American adventurers, under col. Kinney, took possession of it in Sept. 1855. He joined Walker; and on 10 Feb. 1856, their associate, Rivas, the president, claimed and annexed the Mosquito territory to Nicaragua.

MOUNTS, see *Bernard, Calvary, Etna, Hecla, Olivet, and Vesuvius*.

MOURNING FOR THE DEAD. The Israelites neither washed nor anointed themselves during the time of mourning, which for a friend lasted seven days; upon extraordinary occasions a month. The Greeks and Romans fasted. White was used in mourning for the imperial family at Constantinople, 323. The ordinary colour for mourning in Europe is black; in China, white; in Turkey, violet; in Ethiopia, brown; it was white in Spain until 1498. Anne of Brittany, the queen of two successive kings of France, mourned in black, instead of the then practice of wearing white, on the death of her first husband, Charles VIII., 7 April, 1498. *Hénault*.

MOUSQUETAIRES or **MUSKETEERS**, horse-soldiers under the old French régime, raised by Louis XIII., 1622. This corps was considered a military school for the French nobility. It was disbanded in 1645, but was restored in 1657. A second company was created in 1660, and formed cardinal Mazarin's guard. *Hénault*.

MOZAMBIQUE, chief of the Portuguese territories, E. Africa, on an isle, was visited by Vasco da Gama, 1498; conquered by the Portuguese under Tristan da Cunha and Albuquerque, 1506; a settlement was established, 1508.

Great rising of the natives against the Portuguese, who are said to have been severely defeated 23 Oct.; the rebellion quelled Dec. 1886; temporary revival 2-4 March, 1887.

Territorial disputes with the sultan of Zanzibar led to war. The Portuguese stormed Tungi 16 Feb.; the war ended early March, 1887. Fresh insurrection; Bonga defeated by the governor after a severe conflict, announced 12 Jan. 1889.

MUCKER (*hypocrites*), a German sect; see *Ebelsians and Brazil*, 1874.

MUGGLETONIANS, so called from Ludovic Muggleton, a tailor, known about 1641, prominent about 1650; convicted of blasphemy, Jan. 1676; died, 1697. He and John Reeve affirmed that God the Father, leaving the government of heaven to Elias, came down and suffered death in a human form. They asserted that they were the two last witnesses of God which should appear before the end of the world, Rev. xi. 3. This sect existed, 1850.

MÜHLBERG, on the Elbe, Prussia. Here the German protestants were defeated by the emperor Charles V., 24 April, 1547, and John Frederick, elector of Saxony, was taken prisoner.

MÜHLDORF (Bavaria). Near this place Frederick, duke of Austria, was defeated and taken prisoner by Louis of Bavaria, 28 Sept. 1322.

MULBERRY-TREES. The alleged first planted in England are in the gardens of Sion-house. Shakespeare planted a mulberry-tree with his own hands at Stratford-upon-Avon; and Garrick, Macklin, and others were entertained under it in 1742. Shakespeare's house was afterwards sold to a clergyman of the name of Gastrel, who cut down the mulberry-tree for fuel, 1765. A silversmith purchased the whole, and manufactured it into memorials.

MULE, a spinning machine invented in 1779, by Samuel Crompton, born at Bolton, Lancashire, in 1753; named, from Crompton's residence, *Hall-*

in-the-wood-wheel; and *muslin-wheel*, from its giving birth to the British muslin and cambric manufacture; and *mule*, from its combining the advantages of Hargreave's spinning jenny, and Arkwright's adaptation. It is stated that Crompton at the time knew nothing of the latter. He did not patent his invention, but gave it up in 1780. It produced yarn treble the fineness and very much softer than any ever before produced in England. Parliament voted him 5000*l.* in 1812, now considered a most inadequate compensation. Mr. Roberts invented the *self-acting mule* in 1825.

MULHOUSE or **MULHAUSEN** (in N.E. France), an imperial city, under Rodolph of Hapsburg; joined the Swiss confederation in 1515; annexed to France in 1798; conquered and annexed to Germany, 1870-1. The calico manufacture was introduced in 1746.

MUMMIES (from the Arabic *mum*, wax); see *Embalming*. The mummies in the British Museum, with other Egyptian antiquities, were placed there about 1803. Mr. Alex. Gordon, in 1737, published an essay on three Egyptian mummies, one of which was brought to England in 1722 by capt. Wm. Lethieullier; two others came in 1734, one of which was retained by Dr. Mead, the other was given to the College of Physicians. In 1834, Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published a "History of Egyptian Mummies." The discovery of about 39 mummies of kings, priests, and other eminent persons in sarcophagi at Renneh, near Thebes, Upper Egypt, was announced in Aug. 1881.

The mummies of Rameses II. (Sesostris) and III. were uncovered by MM. Gaston Maspero and E. Brugsch in the presence of the khedive of Egypt and others 1 June, 1886.

MÜNCHENGRÄTZ (Bohemia) was taken by the Prussians under prince Frederick Charles, after a severe action, 28 June, 1866. The Austrians lost about 300 killed and 1000 prisoners, and the prince gained about 12 miles of country.

MUNDA (now Monda, S. Spain). Here Cneius Scipio defeated the Carthaginians, B.C. 216; and here Julius Cæsar defeated the sons of Pompey, 17 March, 45, after a severe conflict.

MUNDANE ERAS. That of Alexandria fixed the creation at 5502 B.C. This computation continued till A.D. 284, Alex. era, 5786; but in A.D. 285 ten years were subtracted, and 5787 became 5777. This coincided with the Mundane era of Antioch (which dated the creation 5492 B.C.). *Nicolas*.

MUNICH, the capital of Bavaria, founded by duke Henry of Saxony, 962. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1632; by the Austrians, in 1704, 1741, and 1743; and by the French under Moreau, 2 July, 1800. It abounds in schools, institutions, and manufactories. The university was founded by king Louis in 1826. A Bavarian art-exhibition was opened here by prince Adalbert, 20 July, 1869. A congress of "Old Catholics" (which see) met here, 23 Sept. 1871. International exhibition opened, 19 July, 1879. International art exhibition opened 1 July, 1883; another 1 June, 1888. Centenary of King Louis I., 30-31 July, 1888. Population, Dec. 1871, 169,693; 1880, 230,023; 1885, 261,981.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, &c.; see *Corporations*.

MUNSTER (W. Prussia). The bishopric, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, 780, was secularised in 1802; seized by the French, 1806;

part of the duchy of Berg, 1809; annexed to France, 1810; ceded to Prussia, 1815. The Anabaptists, under John of Leyden, the king of Munster, held the city in 1534-5. Here were signed the preliminaries of the treaty of Westphalia (which see), or Munster, Jan. 1647; definitively signed 24 Oct. 1648.—**MUNSTER**, the southern province of Ireland, an ancient kingdom. In 1568 a commission was issued for its government by a president and council, and new colonies were founded in 1588.

MURADAL, see *Toloso*.

MURCIA, a province, formerly a kingdom, N. E. Spain, was subdued by the Moors, 713; by Ferdinand of Castile, 1240; and divided between Castile and Arragon, 1305.

Murcia, the capital, was sacked by the French under Sebastiani, 23 April, 1810. It was inundated by the Segura, after a violent storm, 15-17 Oct., 1879, when about 1000 persons perished.

MURDER, the highest offence against the law of God. (*Genesis* ix. 6, 2348 B.C.) A court of Ephetae was established by Demophoon of Athens for the trial of murder, 1179 B.C. The Persians did not punish the first offence. In England, during a period of the heptarchy, murder was punished by fines only. So late as Henry VIII.'s time the crime was compounded for in Wales. Murderers were allowed benefit of clergy in 1503. Aggravated murder, or *petit treason* (a distinction now abolished), happened in three ways: by a servant killing his master, a wife her husband, and an ecclesiastical person his superior, stat. 25 Edw. III. 1350. The enactments relating to this crime are very numerous, and its wilful commission has been rarely pardoned by our sovereigns. The act whereby the murderer should be executed on the day next but one after his conviction, was repealed, 1836; see *Assassinations, Executions, Trials*; also *London, 1872, Bravo, Burton, Euston, Ratcliffe, Road, Richmond, Harley Street, Whitechapel, Poisoning; Railways*, 1864 and 1881; *Slough*.

Murders in England and Wales (from Coroners' Inquests):—

1856 .. 205	1865 .. 226	1874 .. 223	1882 .. 176
1857 .. 184	1866 .. 272	1875 .. 200	1883 .. 177
1858 .. 183	1867 .. 255	1876 .. 207	1884 .. 192
1859 .. 204	1868 .. 261	1877 .. 199	1885 .. 158
1860 .. 268	1869 .. 265	1878 .. 176	1886 .. 177
1861 .. 210	1870 .. 222	1879 .. 153	1887 .. 196
1862 .. 221	1871 .. 226	1880 .. 157	
1863 .. 270	1872 .. 257	1881 .. 193	
1864 .. 246	1873 .. 223	(101 females)	

MURET (S. France). Here the Albigenses, under the count of Thoulouse, were defeated by Simon de Montfort, and their ally Peter of Arragon killed, 12 Sept. 1213.

MURFREESBOROUGH (Tennessee, N. America) was the site of fierce conflicts between the federals under Rosencrans and the confederates under Bragg, from 31 Dec. 1862 to 3 Jun. 1863, when Bragg retired with great loss. This struggle is called also the battle of Stone River.

MURIATIC ACID, see *Alkalies*.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS. The parent of the series, a "Handbook for Travellers on the Continent," appeared in 1836. Handbooks for France, Switzerland, South Germany, &c., soon followed; one for Algeria appeared in Oct. 1873; one for Japan in 1884.

Murray's Magazine first published by John Murray, of 50, Albemarle Street, London, W., Jan. 1887.

MUSCAT, or **MASCAT**, an Arab state on the gulf of Oman, was conquered by the Portuguese

under Albuquerque in 1507, but recovered by the Arabs in 1648.

Ahmad bin Sa'id repelled a Persian invasion and founded present dynasty 1741
 Sa'id, his son, succeeded 1775
 Sa'id bin Sultan, his son 1803
 Treaty with the British 1839
 At his death his territories divided; after a conflict, his son Sa'id Thuwainy obtained Oman; and Majid, Zanzibar (*which see*) 1856
 Syud Redin compelled to fly, and a chief, Azan bin Gheo, seized the government Oct. 1868
 The imam endeavoured to regain his authority, Ang. 1870
 The city was taken by Sa'id Toorkee, and the chief killed about 30 Jan. 1871
 Sa'id Abdool Aseer said to be deposed by his brother, Sa'id Toorkee, and of Dec. 1875
 Rebellion against the sultan June, 1882
 The city of Muscat besieged by the sultan's brother, whose camp is shelled by the British ship *Philomel*; siege raised, announced 29-31 Oct. 1883
 Rebels defeated and dispersed, announced 5 Nov. "
 Five Arab horses presented by the sultan received by the queen at Windsor 18 Nov. 1886
 Death of the sultan 6 June, 1888

MUSEUM, originally a quarter of the palace of Alexandria, like the Prytaneum of Athens, where eminent learned men were maintained by the public. The foundation is attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who here placed his library about 280 B.C. Besides the British Museum, Soane's Museum, and the Museum of Geology (*which see*), there are very many others in London. The opening of public museums and galleries on Sunday was long advocated in parliament: negatived by 271 to 68, 19 May, 1874.

MUSIC. "Jubal, the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ" (3875 B.C. *Gen. iii. 21*). The flute, and harmony, or concord in music, are said to have been invented by Hyagnis, 1506 B.C. *Arund. Marbles*. Vocal choruses of men are first mentioned 556 B.C. *Dufresnoy*. See *Organ*, and other musical instruments. Prior to 1600, the chief music in England was masses, ballads, and madrigals, but dramatic music was much cultivated from that time. About the end of James I.'s reign, a music professorship was founded in the university of Oxford by Dr. Wm. Hychin; and the year 1710 was distinguished by the arrival in England of George Frederick Handel. Mozart came to England in 1763; Joseph Haydn in 1791; and Carl Maria von Weber in 1825.

Dictionaries of Music, Rousseau's, published 1767; in "Encyclopédie Méthodique," 1791; Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens," 1835-44, and 1860-65. The publication of the excellent "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," edited by Mr. (aft. Sir) George Grove, begun Jan. 1878, was completed in 1889

MUSICAL NOTES, &c. See *Gamut*. The first six are said to have been invented by Guy Aretino, a Benedictine monk of Arezzo, about 1025. *Blair*. The notes at present used were perfected in 1338. Counterpoint was brought to perfection by Palestrina about 1555. Gafforio of Lodi read lectures on musical composition in the 15th century, and they effected great improvement in the science. The Italian style of composition was introduced into these countries about 1616.

The **MUSICAL PITCH** was settled in France in 1859. The middle A to be 870 simple or 435 double vibrations in a second; but through error of measurement the fork made gave (A) 439 double vibrations (C, 522). At a meeting on the subject, held at the Society of Arts, on

23 Nov. 1860, the concert pitch of C was recommended to be 528 vibrations in a second; but the fork made by Mr. J. H. Griesbach gives 532 vibrations. Mr. Hullah adopted 512 vibrations.

A lower pitch was adopted at concerts in London in Jan. 1860. 528 vibrations for C adopted for performances at the international exhibition of 1872, at a meeting, 20 Jan. 1872.

[Handel's tuning-fork, 1740, was 495; the Philharmonic Society's, 1813-43, was 515.]

Mr. A. J. Ellis's elaborate "History of Musical Pitch" is published in "Journal of the Society of Arts," 5 March, 1880, and separately.

Sir G. Macfarren and a meeting agree to French normal diapason, 20 June; agreed to by international conference at Vienna, about 17 Nov. 1885.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS IN ENGLAND. Dr. Byssie, chancellor of Hereford, about 1724, proposed to the members of the choir, a collection at the cathedral door after morning service, when forty guineas were collected and appropriated to charitable purposes. It was then agreed to hold festivals at Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, in rotation annually. Until the year 1753, the festival lasted only two days; it was then extended at Hereford to three evenings; and at Gloucester, in 1757, to three mornings, for the purpose of introducing Handel's "Messiah," which was warmly received, and has been performed annually ever since. Musical festivals on a great scale are now annually held at various cathedrals in England; see *Handel* and *Crystal Palace*.

"Sons of the Clergy" annual musical performances at St. Paul's began 1709.

MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS. Several were held on the continent in the 18th century; for Haydn at Vienna, 1808, 1811; others at Erfurt 1811, Cologne 1821, and frequently since.

Study of music greatly increased by the efforts and teaching of John Hullah since 1840 *et seq.*

The *Tonic Sol-fa* system, in which the letters *d, r, m, f, s, l, t*, (for *do, re, mi, fa, so, la, ti, or si*) are used instead of notes, was invented by Miss Glover, of Norwich, and improved by rev. John Curwen, about 1844; he died 1880.

The Tonic Sol-fa Association founded 1853; the college established 1862.

MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS. The Ancient Academy of Music was instituted in 1710. It originated with numerous eminent performers and gentlemen wishing to promote the study of vocal harmony.

Madrigal Society was established in 1741, and other musical societies followed.

"Ancient concerts" began, 1776; ceased, 1848.

Royal Society of Music arose from the principal nobility and gentry uniting to promote the performance of operas composed by Handel, 1785.

Philharmonic Society's concerts began in 1813.

Royal Academy of Music, established 1822 (*which see*).

Melodists' Club, 1825.

New Philharmonic Society established 1832.

Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter hall, established 1831.

500th performance, 13 Dec. 1867; performances at St. James's Hall, 1880-1. It ceased to exist in 1882; final concert, 28 April (Handel's "Solomon"). The new society gave its first concert, 23 Feb. 1883.

British Orchestral Society, 1872.

Catch Club formed, 1761; centenary kept, July, 1861.

Glee Club formed, 1787.

Musical Union, founded by John Ella, 1844; he died 2 Oct. 1883.

Harmonic Union (for performances of ancient and modern music), 1852-4.

Musical Society of London, established 1858.

"Popular Monday Concerts" at St. James's Hall, founded by Thos. Chappell, commenced with a "Mendelssohn night," 14 Feb. 1859; 1000th concert, 4 April, 1887.

London Academy of Music founded in 1860.

Cæcilian Society, London, founded by Z. W. Vincent and others in 1785; ceased in 1861.

"Musical Education Committee" of the Society of Arts, London, with the prince of Wales as chairman, held its first meeting 22 May, 1865. Its first report, dated 27 June, 1866, recommended the reconstitution of the Royal Academy.

National Training School for Music; building near the Albert-hall, founded by the duke of Edinburgh, 18 Dec. 1873; opened by him 17 May, 1876; first public

* Pythagoras (about 555 B.C.) maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to mortal ears, which he called "the music of the spheres." St. Cecilia, said to have enticed an angel from the celestial regions by her melody, is termed the patroness of music. She died in the second century.

concert, 23 June, 1879. Premises given up to the prince of Wales as Chairman of the proposed National College of Music, 6 April, 1882.

Guildhall School of Music founded 1880 (see under *Guildhall*).

Royal College of Music, Kensington; establishment proposed at a meeting at Marlborough-house, the prince of Wales in the chair, Aug. 1878, and 23 and 28 Feb. 1882. Charter granted; prince of Wales, president; sir George Grove, director; 21 April, 1883; opened by the prince of Wales, 7 May; reported successful; first annual meeting 28 May, 1884.

Mr. Samson Fox, civil engineer of Leeds, presented 30,000*l.* (increased to 45,000*l.*, 18 May, 1889), for the erection of buildings; personally accepted by the prince of Wales, Jan. 1888.

"Musical Association to the Investigation and Discussion of subjects connected with the Art and Science of Music," founded 16 April, 1874, by Messrs. Spottiswoode, Wheatstone, Tyndall, G. A. Macfarren, J. Hullah, Sedley Taylor, Stone, Pole, Chappell, Barnby, and others. Publishes its "Proceedings."

Henry Leslie's musical choir formed about 1855; dissolved 1880; re-organised, Mr. Randegger conductor, July, 1882.

Church Choral Society, London, incorporated as Trinity College, 1875.

National Opera-house, N. Thames embankment, first brick laid by Mlle. Tietjens, 7 Sept.; first stone by the duke of Edinburgh, 16 Dec. 1875.

The Wagner Society in London gave concerts to introduce R. Wagner's so-called "Music of the Future" (the due combination of music and poetry), Feb. 1873.

Wagner's *Lohengrin*, performed at Covent-garden, 6 May, at Drury-lane, 13 June, 1875. *Tannhäuser* performed at Covent-garden, 29 April, 1876.

Three series of performances of Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen," in four parts (*Rheingold, Walküre, Siegfried, and Götterverdämmerung*), at Bayreuth, in presence of the emperors of Germany and Brazil, the king of Bavaria, and many other sovereigns and princes, 13 Aug., *et seq.*, 1876; at Berlin, May, 1881. In London, 5 May, *et seq.*, 1882.

Wagner Festival, Royal Albert Hall, London (Wagner present), 7—19 May, 1877.

Richard Wagner died at Venice, 13 Feb. 1883.

National Society of Professional Musicians founded in 1882.

A fine collection of musical instruments at the Inventions Exhibition, South Kensington, opened 4 May, 1885.

Josef Hofman, aged about 10, plays brilliantly at St. James's Hall long classical pieces from memory, summer and autumn; goes to America, where his performances are stopped by a philanthropist, 1887.

Otto Hegner, aged 11, plays in London, March, 1888. Copyright of musical compositions, restricting their unauthorized performance, passed 5 July, 1888.

MUSICAL CHARITIES. Royal Society of Musicians, established 1738; incorporated 1790.

Royal Society of Female Musicians, established 1839; these two combined, 1866.

Choir Benevolent Fund, 1851.

Sacred Harmonic Benevolent Fund, 1855.

EMINENT MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

	Born	Died
Tallis	1529	1585
Palestrina	1524	1594
T. Morley	1550	1604
Orlando Gibbons	1583	1624
H. Lawes	1600	1662
Lully	1633	1672
Purcell	1658	1695
J. Seb. Bach*	1685	1750
G. F. Handel	1684	1759
T. A. Arne	1710	1778
C. Gluck	1714	1787
W. A. Mozart	1756	1791
Joseph Haydn	1732	1809
C. Dibdin	1748	1814
S. Webbe	1740	1817
J. W. Callcott	1766	1821
C. Weber	1786	1826
T. Schubert	1797	1828
L. Beethoven	1770	1827

	Born	Died
M. Cherubini	1760	1842
F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy	1809	1848
F. Chopin	1810	1849
H. Bishop	1787	1855
R. Schumann	1810	1856
L. Spohr	1783	1859
J. E. Halevy	1799	1862
J. Meyerbeer	1794	1864
J. Rossini	1792	1868
L. H. Berlioz	1803	1869
M. W. Balfe	1808	1870
D. T. Auber	1784	1871
W. Sterndale Bennett	1816	1875
J. Raff	1822	1882
F. H. Cowen	1852	1882
R. Wagner	1813	1883
M. Costa	1810	1884
Julius Benedict	1804	1885
F. Liszt	1811	1886
G. A. Macfarren	1813	1887
G. Verdi	1814	
R. Franz	1815	
C. F. Gounod	1818	
A. Rubinstein	1830	
J. Brahms	1833	
J. Stainer	1840	
P. A. Dvorak	1841	
E. H. Greig	1841	
A. Sullivan	1844	
A. C. Mackenzie	1847	
C. V. Stanford	1852	

MUSICAL GLASSES, see under *Harmonic*, and *Copphone*.

MUSIC HALLS. In 1878, 347 of these were licensed in London: first class, 3; second class, 6; third class, 13; fourth class, 53; &c.

MUSKETS, see *Firearms*.

MUSKETRY SCHOOLS at Hythe and Fleetwood were established in 1854 under major-general C. C. Hay. He resigned in 1867. The school at Fleetwood was closed the same year.

MUSLIN, a fine cotton cloth, so called, it is said, from having a downy nap on its surface, resembling moss (*French, mousse*); according to others, because it was first brought from Moussoi, in India. Muslins were first worn in England in 1670. *Anderson*. By means of the *Mule* (which see), British much superseded India muslins.

MUTA (Syria). Here Mahomet and his followers defeated the Christians in his first conflict with them, 629.

MUTE. A prisoner is said to *stand mute*, when being arraigned for treason or felony, he either makes no answer, or answers foreign to the purpose. Until 1741, persons refusing to plead were subjected to torture by pressure.

Walter Calverly, esq., of Calverly in Yorkshire, having murdered two of his children, and stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, being arraigned for his crime at York assizes, stood mute, and was thereupon pressed to death in the castle, a large iron weight being placed upon his breast, 5 Aug. 1605. *Stow*.

Major Strangeway suffered death in a similar manner at Newgate for the murder of his brother-in-law, Mr. Fussell, 1657.

Judgment was awarded against mutes, as if they were convicted or had confessed, by 12 Geo. III. 1772.

A man refusing to plead was condemned and executed at the Old Bailey on a charge of murder, 1778, and another on a charge of burglary at Wells, 1792.

An act passed by which the court is directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" when the prisoner will not plead, 1827.

MUTINA (now Modena), N. Italy. Here Mark Antony, after defeating the consul Pansa, was himself beaten with great loss by Hirtius the other consul, and fled to Gaul, 27 April, 43 B.C.

* He had eleven sons musicians; four distinguished.

MUTINIES, BRITISH. The mutiny throughout the fleet at Portsmouth for an advance of wages, April, 1797. It subsided on a promise from the Admiralty, which not being quickly fulfilled, occasioned a second mutiny on board the *London* man-of-war; admiral Colpoys, and his captain, were put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire, whereby some lives were lost. The mutiny subsided 10 May, 1797, when an act was passed to raise the wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers.

Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 28 April, 1789; see *Bounty*.

Mutiny at the Nore, which blocked up the trade of the Thames, broke out on 27 May, 1797, and subsided 13 June, 1797, when the principal mutineers were put in irons, and several executed (including the ringleader, who had assumed the name of rear-admiral Richard Parker), 30 June, at Sheerness.

Mutiny of the *Danæ* frigate; the crew carried the ship into Brest harbour, 27 March, 1800.

Mutiny on board admiral Mitchell's fleet at Bantry Bay, Dec. 1801, and January following (see *Bantry Bay*).

Mutiny at Malta, began 4 April, 1807, and ended on the 12th, when the mutineers (chiefly Greeks and Corsicans) blew themselves up by setting fire to a large magazine, consisting of between 400 and 500 barrels of gunpowder.

Mutiny on the *Flowerly Land*, bound from London to Singapore; John Lyons and six foreign sailors murdered the captain and others, 10 Sept. 1863; a sailor named Tiffin separated from the rest, gave information, and seven were tried and five executed, 14-22 Feb. 1864.

Mutiny on the *Jefferson Borden*, U. S. schooner; two mates murdered; put down by the captain, 20 April; vessel arrived at Gravesend, May; 2 men condemned at Boston, U. S., 1 Oct., 1875.

Mutiny on the *Lennie*, British ship, bound for America, captain and two mates murdered by foreign seamen, 31 Oct. 1875. Van Hoydeck, steward, managed to get the vessel to the Isle of Rhé; 11 men seized and conveyed to London, tried, 4 convicted, 4 May; executed, 23 May, 1876.

Mutiny on the *Caswell*, Glasgow barque, capt. G. Best: 4 Jan., on way home from Valparaiso; captain and 3 men killed; mutineers overcome by others, some killed; vessel brought to Queenstown, 13 May; Christos Baumbos sentenced to death, 31 July; executed at Cork, 25 Aug. 1876. Giuseppe Pistoria executed at Cork, 25 Aug. 1876.

Mutiny in 10th Hussars, Curragh camp, Dublin; through discontent with officers on account of extra duty, 8 Sept.; 75 arrested; court martial; sentenced to penal servitude, 2 for 5 years, 2 for 6 years, 1 for 7 years, 1 for 8 years, 14 Nov. 1877.

Mutiny on board the *Frank N. Thayer*, U. S. ship, 700 miles from St. Helena; two coolies from Manila wound the captain, cause panic, kill six men, imprison others, set fire to the ship; overpowered; leap overboard 2-3 Jan.; the captain and crew in boats reach St. Helena 10 Jan. 1886.

For *Indian Mutinies*, see *Madras*, 1806, and *India* 1857.

MUTINY ACT (1 & 2 Will. and Mary, c. 5), for the discipline, regulation, and payment of the army, &c., was passed 12 April, 1689, and has since been re-enacted annually.

A parliamentary commission reported in favour of consolidating and simplifying military law, by combining the mutiny act and articles of war in a new act to be passed annually, &c., July, 1878, called the *Army (Annual) Act*. See under *Army*, 1879 and 1881.

MYCALE (Ionia, Asia Minor), **BATTLE OF**, fought between the Greeks (under Leotychides, the king of Sparta, and Xantippus the Athenian) and the Persians, 22 Sept. 479 B.C.; the day on which Mardonius was defeated and slain at Plataea by Pausanias. The Persians (about 100,000 men), who had just returned from the unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece, were completely defeated, thousands of them slaughtered, and their camp burnt. The Greeks sailed back to Samos with an immense booty.

MYCENÆ, a division of the kingdom of Argives, in the Peloponnesus. It stood about fifty stadia from Argos, and flourished till the invasion of the Heraclidæ. Early history mythical.

Perseus removes from Argos, and founds Mycenæ. B.C. 1431, 1313, or 1282

Reign of Eurystheus 1289, 1274, or 1258
[Towards the close of his reign is placed the story of the labours surmounted by Hercules.]

Egisthus assassinates Atreus; Agamemnon succeeds to the throne; becomes king of Sicyon, Corinth, and perhaps of Argos. 1201

He is chosen generalissimo of the Grecian forces going to the Trojan war about 1193

Egisthus, in the absence of Agamemnon, lives in adultery with the queen Clytemnestra. On the return of the king they assassinate him; and Egisthus mounts the throne 1183

Orestes, son of Agamemnon, kills his mother and her paramour 1176

Orestes dies of the bite of a serpent. 1106

The Achæians are expelled. "

Invasion of the Heraclidæ, and the conquerors divide the dominions 1103

Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives 1468

Discoveries on the supposed site of Mycenæ made by Dr. Schliemann: reported March, 1874-Sept. 1876

Visited by the emperor of Brazil 15 Oct. "

Discovery of tombs of Agamemnon, and others, and many treasures; announced by Dr. Schliemann 28 Nov. "

Dr. Schliemann reports his discoveries to the Society of Antiquaries, London, 22 March; publishes his "Mycenæ" Dec. 1877

Renewed excavations with discoveries by Dr. Schliemann Sept. 1882

MYLÆ, a bay of Sicily, where the Romans, under their consul Dilius, gained their first naval victory over the Carthaginians, and took fifty of their ships, 260 B.C. Here also Agrippa defeated the fleet of Sextus Pompeius, 36 B.C.

MYOGRAPHION, an apparatus for determining the velocity of the nervous current, invented by H. Helmholtz in 1850, and since improved by Du Bois Reymond and others.

MYSORE (S. India), was made a flourishing kingdom by Hyder Ali, who dethroned the reigning sovereign in 1761, and by his son, Tippoo Sahib, who considerably harassed the English. Tippoo was chastised by them in 1792, and on 4 May, 1799, his capital, Seringapatam, was taken by assault, and himself slain. The English established a prince of the old royal family as maharajah of part of Mysore in 1799; being without an heir he was permitted to adopt a child of four years of age, in Aug. 1867; who succeeded him at his death, 27 Mar. 1868, and assumed the government in May, 1881. Tippoo's last surviving son, Gholam Mahomet, a British pensioner, died at Calcutta, 11 Aug. 1872.

MYSTERIES, derived from the Greek *mysterion*, a mystery or revealed secret. The *Sacred mysteries* is a term applied to the doctrines of Christianity, called the "mystery of godliness," 1 Tim. iii. 16, as opposed to the "mystery of iniquity," 2 Thess. ii. 7. The Holy Eucharist is also termed the sacred mysteries. The *Profane mysteries* were the secret ceremonies performed by a select few in honour of some deity. From the Egyptian mysteries of Isis and Osiris sprang those of Bacchus and Ceres among the Greeks. The Eleusinian mysteries were introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 B.C.—**MYSTERY PLAYS**; see *Drama*.

MYSTICS, a name given to those theologians who, in addition to the obvious meaning of the Holy Scriptures, assert that there are interpretations to be discovered by means of an emanation of

the Divine Wisdom, by which the soul is enlightened and purified; for which purpose they advocate seclusion for contemplation and asceticism.

Mysticism taught at Alexandria by Clemens, Pantænus, Origen, and others, who mingled Christianity and Platonism, 2nd and 3rd centuries.

Much promoted by the works of the pseudo-Dionysius ("The Mystic Theology," &c), 6th century.

Introduced into the Western empire, 9th century.

Eminent Mediaeval mystics (opposed by the schoolmen), Master Eckhart (1251-1329); John Tauler of Strasburg, where he acted heroically during the plague, termed the "black death" (1290-1361); Henry Suso (1300-65). They aimed at a more spiritual religion than Romanism; but their followers were charged with immorality, pantheism, communism, and maintaining private inspiration.

Jacob Böhme or Behmen, the German mystic, published his "Anrora" (an alleged divine revelation) 1612; died, 18 Nov. 1624.

For modern mystics, see *Quakers*, *Quietists*, *Hutchinsonians* and *Swedenborgians*.

MYTHOLOGY (Greek *mythos*, fable), the traditions respecting the gods of any people. Thoth (or Mercury Trismegistus) is supposed to have introduced mythology among the Egyptians, 1521 B.C.; and Cadmus, the worship of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities among the Greeks, 1493 B.C.

<i>Greek Gods.</i>		<i>Roman.</i>
Kronos	} parents of	Saturn
Rhea		Cybele
Zeus		Jupiter (Jovis-pater).
Ploutōn (Aïdes, Hades)		Pluto.
Poseidōn		Neptune.
Hērē or Hēra		Juno.
Dēmētēr		Ceres.
Hestia		Vesta.
JUPITER'S CHILDREN.		
Apollōn		Apollo.
Ares		Mars.
Hermes		Mercury.
Hephaistos		Vulcan.
Athena or Athēnē		Minerva.
Aphroditē		Venus.
Artēmis		Diana.

NAAS.

NAAS (E. Ireland). Here a desperate engagement took place between a body of royal forces and the insurgent Irish, 24 May, 1798, during the rebellion. The latter were defeated with the loss of 300 killed and many wounded.

NABONASSAR, ERA OF, received its name from the prince of Babylon, under whose reign astronomical studies were much advanced in Chaldea. The years contain 365 days each, without intercalation. The first day of the era was Wednesday (said, in mistake, to be Thursday, in *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*), 26 Feb. 747 B.C.—3967, Julian period. To find the Julian year on which the year of Nabonassar begins, subtract the year, if before Christ, from 748; if after Christ, add to it 747.

NACHOD (Bohemia). At this place the Prussians, under their crown prince, defeated the Austrians, after a severe conflict, 27 June, 1866. The Prussian Uhlans vanquished the Austrian cavalry.

NACOLEA (Phrygia). Near here the usurper Procopius was defeated, and soon afterwards slain by the emperor Valens, 366.

NAFELS (Switzerland). Here an Austrian army was defeated by a small body of Swiss, 1388.

NAGA HILLS MASSACRE, see *India*, 1875.

NA-GAEL, see *Clan-Na-Gael*.

NAG'S HEAD STORY. Matthew Parker was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, 17 Dec. 1559, by bishops Barlow, Coverdale, Scory, and Hodgkins. For forty-five years after, the Romish writers asserted that Parker and others had been ordained in an abnormal fashion by Scory at the Nag's Head Tavern, Cheapside. This fiction was refuted by Burnet, and is rejected by Roman Catholic authorities, such as Lingard.

NAHUM, FESTIVAL OF. Nahum, the seventh of the twelve minor prophets, about 713 B.C.; the festival is the 24th of December.

NAINI TAL, see *Landslips*, 18 Sept. 1880.

NAISSUS (Mœsia). The Goths were defeated near here with great slaughter by the emperor Claudius II., 269.

NAJARA or **NAVARRETE** (N. Spain). At Logroño, near these places, Edward the Black Prince defeated Henry de Trastámara, and re-established Peter the Cruel on the throne of Castile, 3 April, 1367.

NAMES. Adam and Eve named their sons. *Gen.* iv. 25, 26. A Roman citizen had generally three names; *prænomen*, denoting the individual; *nomen*, the gens or clan; *cognomen*, the branch of the clan: sometimes he had the *agnomen* (e.g., Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus). The popes change their names on their exaltation to the pontificate, "a custom introduced by pope Sergius, whose name till then was Swine-snout," 687. *Platina*. Onuphrius (followed by most of the modern authorities), refers it to John XII., 956; stating that it was done in imitation of SS. Peter and Paul, who were first called Simon and Saul.

NAPLES.

In France the name given at baptism was sometimes changed. The two sons of Henry II. of France were christened Alexander and Hercules; at their confirmation these names were changed to Henry and Francis. Monks and nuns, at their entrance into monasteries, assume new names. See *Surnames*. Miss Yonge's "History of Christian Names," published 1863 (new edition 1884). M. A. Lower's "Patronymica Britannica," 1860.

NAMUR, in Belgium, was made a county in 932; taken by the French, 1 July, 1692; by William of England, 4 Aug. 1695; ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht, and garrisoned by the Dutch as a barrier town of the United Provinces in 1715. The city of Namur was ceded to Austria, 1713; taken by the French in 1746, but was restored in 1749. In 1782, the emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792 it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it in 1793; regained 1794; delivered up to the allies, 1814; assigned to Belgium, 1831. It was a site of a severe conflict in June, 1815, between the Prussians and the French under Grouchy, when retreating after the battle of Waterloo.

NANCY (N.E. France), an ancient city, capital of Lorraine, in the 13th century. After taking Nancy, 29 Nov. 1475, and losing it, 5 Oct. 1476, Charles the Bold of Burgundy was defeated beneath its walls, and slain by the duke of Lorraine and the Swiss, 5 Jan. 1477; see *Lorraine*. Nancy was embellished by Stanislas, ex-king of Poland, who resided and died here Feb. 1766. It was captured by Blücher, Jan. 1814, and on the retreat of MacMahon's army, and expecting the German army, surrendered to four Uhlans, 12 Aug. 1870. It was restored at the peace.

NANKIN, said to have been made the central capital of China, 420. It was the court of the Ming dynasty from 1369 till Yung-lo removed it to Peking in 1410. On 4 Aug. 1842, the British ships arrived at Nankin, and peace was made. The rebel Tae-pings took it on 19, 20 March, 1853. It was recaptured by the Imperialists, 19 July, 1864, and found to be in a very desolate condition.

NANTES (W. France), formerly capital of the Namnetes. The edict in favour of the Protestants issued here by Henry IV., 13 April, 1598, was revoked by Louis XIV., 22 Oct. 1685 (bicentenary celebration, 22 Oct. 1885). Awful cruelties were committed here by the republican Carrier, Oct.-Nov. 1793; see *Drowning*.

NAPHTHA, a clear combustible rock oil, known to the Greeks, called "oil of Media," and thought to have been an ingredient in the Greek fire (*which* see).

NAPIER'S BONES, see *Logarithms*.

NAPLES, formerly the continental division and seat of government of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, began with a Greek colony named Parthenope (about 1000 B.C.), which was afterwards divided into Palæopolis (the *old*) and Neapolis (the *new* city); from the latter the present name is derived. The colony was conquered by the Romans in the Samnite war, 326 B.C. Naples, after resisting the power of the Lombards, Franks, and Germans,

was subjugated by the Normans under Roger Guiscard, king of Sicily, A.D. 1131. Few countries have had so many political changes, and cruel and despotic rulers, or suffered so much by convulsions of nature, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, &c. In 1856, the population of the kingdom of Naples was 6,886,030, of Sicily 2,231,020; total, 9,117,050. It now forms part of the revived kingdom of Italy.

Naples conquered by Theodoric the Goth . . . 493
 The city retaken by Belisarius . . . 536
 Taken again by Totila . . . 543
 Retaken by Narses . . . 552
 Becomes a duchy nominally subject to the Eastern empire . . . 568 or 572
 Duchy of Naples greatly extended . . . 593
 Robert Guiscard, the Norman, made duke of Apulia, founds the kingdom of Naples . . . 1059
 Naples conquered, and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies founded by Roger Guiscard II. . . 1131
 The imperial house of Hohenstaufen (see *Germany*) obtains the kingdom by marriage, and rules . . . 1194-1266
 The pope appoints Charles of Anjou, king, who defeats the regent Manfred (son of Frederick II. of Germany) at Benevento (Manfred slain) . . . 1266
 Charles defeats Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufens who had come to Naples by invitation of the Ghibellines), at Tagliacozzo, 23 Aug.: Conradin beheaded . . . 29 Oct. 1268
 The massacre called the Sicilian vespers (*which see*) . . . 30 March, 1282
 Andrew of Hungary, husband of Joanna I. murdered . . . 18 Sept. 1345
 His brother Louis, king of Hungary, invades Naples . . . 1349
 Queen Joanna put to death . . . 22 May, 1382
 Alphonso V. of Arragon (called the Wise and Magnanimous), on the death of Joanna II. seizes Naples . . . 1435
 Naples conquered by Charles VIII. of France . . . 1494
 And by Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand of Spain, who divide it . . . 1501
 Expulsion of the French . . . 1504
 Naples and Sicily united to Spain . . . "
 Insurrection of Masaniello, occasioned by the extortions of the Spanish viceroys. An impost was claimed on a basket of figs, and refused by the owner, with whom the populace took part, headed by Masaniello (Thomas Aniello), a fisherman; they obtained the command of Naples, many of the nobles were slain and their palaces burnt, and the viceroy was compelled to abolish the taxes and to restore the privileges granted by Charles V. to the city . . . June, 1647
 Masaniello, intoxicated by his success, was slain by his own followers . . . 16 July, "
 Another insurrection suppressed by don John of Austria . . . Oct. "
 Henry II. duke of Guise, lands, and is proclaimed king, but in a few days is taken prisoner by the Spaniards . . . April, 1648
 Naples conquered by prince Eugene of Savoy, for the emperor . . . 1706
 Discovery of Herculaneum (*which see*) . . . 1711
 The Spaniards by the victory at Bitonto (26 May) having made themselves masters of both kingdoms, Charles (of Bourbon), son of the king of Spain, ascends the throne, with the ancient title of king of the Two Sicilies . . . 1734
 Order of St. Januarius instituted . . . 1738
 Charles, becoming king of Spain, vacates the throne in favour of his third son, Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty . . . 1759
 Expulsion of the Jesuits . . . 3 Nov. 1767
 Dreadful earthquake in Calabria . . . 5 Feb. 1783
 Enrolment of the Lazzaroni (*which see*) as pikemen or spontoneers . . . 1793
 The king flees on the approach of the French republicans, who establish the Parthenopean republic . . . 1799
 Nelson appears; Naples retaken; the restored king rules tyrannically . . . June, "
 Prince Caracciolo tried and executed by order of Nelson . . . 29 June, "
 The Neapolitans occupy Rome . . . 30 Sept. "
 Dreadful earthquake; thousands perish . . . 26 July, 1805
 Treaty of neutrality between France and Naples ratified . . . 9 Oct. "
 Ferdinand, through perfidy, is compelled to flee to

Sicily, 23 Jan.; the French enter Naples, and Joseph Bonaparte made king . . . Feb. 1806
 The French defeated at Maida . . . 4 July, "
 Joseph Bonaparte, after beginning many reforms, abdicates for the crown of Spain . . . June, 1808
 Joachim Murat made king (rules well) . . . 15 July, "
 His first quarrel with Napoleon . . . 1811
 His alliance with Austria . . . Jan. 1814
 Death of queen Caroline . . . 7 Sept. "
 Joachim declares war against Austria . . . 15 March, 1815
 Defeated at Tolentino . . . 3 May, "
 He retires to France, 22 May, and Corsica: he madly attempts the recovery of his throne by landing at Pizzo: seized, tried, and shot . . . 13 Oct. "
 Ferdinand, re-established, soon returns to tyrannical measures . . . June, "
 A plague rages in Naples, Nov. 1815 to June . . . 1816
 Establishment of the society of the Carbonari . . . 1819
 Successful insurrection of the Carbonari under gen. Pèpè; the king compelled to swear solemnly to a new constitution . . . 13 July, 1820
 The Austrians invade the kingdom, at the king's instigation; general Pèpè defeated . . . 7 March, 1821
 Fall of the constitutional government . . . 23 March, "
 Death of Ferdinand (reigned 66 years) . . . 4 Jan. 1825
 [In 30 years, 100,000 Neapolitans perished by various kinds of death.]
 Insurrection of the Carbonari suppressed . . . Aug. 1828
 Accession of Ferdinand II., Bomba (as faithless and tyrannical as his predecessors) . . . 8 Nov. 1830
 Dispute with England respecting the sulphur trade, 1838; settled . . . May, 1840
 Attilio and Emilio Bandiero, with eighteen others, attempting an insurrection in Calabria, are shot . . . 17 Jan. 1844
 [The statement that lord Aberdeen had given notice of this attempt was contradicted by his lordship.]
 Prospect of an insurrection in Naples; the king grants a new constitution with liberal ministry, 29 Jan. 1848
 Great fighting in Naples; the liberals and the national guard almost annihilated by the royal troops, aided by the lazzaroni . . . 15 May, "
 A martial anarchy prevails; the chiefs of the liberal party arrested in . . . Dec. 1849
 Settembrini, Poerio, Carafa, and others, after a mock trial, are condemned, and consigned to horrible dungeons for life . . . June, 1850
 After remonstrances with the king on his tyrannical government (May), the English and French ambassadors are withdrawn . . . 28 Oct. 1856
 Attempted assassination of the king by Milano 8 Dec. "
 The *Capigliari*, a Sardinian mail steambot plying between Genoa and Tunis, sailed from the former port on 25 June, 1857, with thirty-three passengers, who, after a few hours' sail, took forcible possession of the vessel, and compelled the two English engineers (Watt and Park) to steer to Ponza . . . 25 June, 1857
 [Here they landed, released some prisoners there, took them on board, and sailed to Sapri, where they again landed, and restored the vessel to its commander and crew. The latter steered immediately for Naples; but on the way the vessel was boarded by a Neapolitan cruiser, and all the crew were landed and consigned to dungeons, where they remained for nine months waiting for trial, suffering great privations and insults. This caused great excitement in England: and after much negotiation, the crew were released, the vessel given up to the British government, and 300*l.* given as a compensation to the sufferers.]
 Italian refugees, under count Piscacane, land in Calabria, are defeated, and their leader killed, 27 June-2 July, "
 Dreadful earthquake in the Apennines . . . 16 Dec. "
 Amnesty granted to political offenders . . . 27 Dec. 1858
 Poerio and sixty-six companions released and sent to N. America, Jan.; on their way, they seize the vessel, sail to Cork, 7 March; and proceed to London . . . 18 March, 1859
 Death of Ferdinand II., after dreadful sufferings, 22 May, "
 Diplomatic relations resumed with England and France . . . June, "
 A subscription for Poerio and his companions in England amounted to 10,000*l.* . . . July, "
 Insubordination among the Swiss troops at Naples,

many shot, July 7; major Latour sent to Naples by the Swiss confederation . . . 16 July, 1859
 Army increased; defences strengthened . . . Oct. "
 Many political imprisonments; the foreign ambassadors collectively address a note to the king stating the necessity for reform in his states, 26 March; the count of Syracuse recommends reform and alliance with England . . . April, 1860
 Garibaldi lands in Sicily, 11 May; defeats the Neapolitan army at Calatafimi . . . 15 May, "
 Revolutionary committee at Naples . . . 15 June, "
 Francis II. proclaims an amnesty; promises a liberal ministry; adopts a tricolor flag, &c. . . 26 June, "
 Baron Brenier, French ambassador, wounded in his carriage by the mob . . . 27 June, "
 A liberal ministry formed; destruction of the commissariat of the police in 12 districts; state of siege proclaimed at Naples; the queen-mother flees to Gaeta . . . 28 June, "
 Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans at Melazzo, 20 July; enters Messina, 21 July; the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily . . . 30 July, "
 The king of Sardinia in vain negotiates with Francis II. for alliance . . . July, "
 Francis II. proclaims the re-establishment of the constitution of 1848, 2 July; the army proclaim count de Trani king . . . 10 July, "
 Garibaldi lands at Melito, 18 Aug.; takes Reggio, 21 Aug. . . 21 Aug. "
 Defection in army and navy; Francis II. retires to Gaeta, 6 Sept.; Garibaldi enters Naples without troops . . . 7 Sept. "
 Garibaldi assumes the dictatorship, 8 Sept.; gives up the Neapolitan fleet to the Sardinian admiral Persano, 11 Sept.; expels the Jesuits; establishes trial by jury; releases political prisoners . . . Sept. "
 He repulses the Neapolitans at Cajazzo, 19 Sept.; defeats them at the Volturmo . . . 1 Oct. "

The king of Sardinia enters the kingdom of Naples, and takes command of his army, which combines with Garibaldi's . . . 11 Oct. 1860
 Naples unsettled through intrigues . . . Oct. "
 Cialdini defeats the Neapolitans at Isernia, 17 Oct.; at Venafro . . . 18 Oct. "
 The plebiscite at Naples, &c.; almost unanimous vote for annexation to Piedmont (1,303,064 to 10,312) . . . 21 Oct. "
 Garibaldi meets Victor-Emmanuel, and salutes him as king of Italy . . . 26 Oct. "
 The first English Protestant church built on ground given by Garibaldi; consecrated . . . 11 March, 1865
 Cholera raged at Naples . . . autumn, 1866
 Great eruption of Vesuvius began . . . 12 Nov. 1867
 Land-slip at Naples; 20 persons engulfed . . . 28 Jan. 1868
 Victor-Emmanuel, prince of Naples (son of prince Humbert), born at Naples . . . 11 Nov. 1869
 Maritime exhibition opened at Naples . . . 17 April, 1871
 Great marine biological laboratory organised by Dr. Dohrn . . . 1872
 Manzo and his band of brigands, (said to be the last) destroyed by soldiers . . . 20 Aug. 1873
 National exhibition of the fine arts opened at Naples by the king . . . 8 April, 1877
 Death of Sisto Riario Sforza, cardinal archbishop, a proposed successor to the pope . . . 6 Oct. "
 Antonio Scialoja, statesman and financier, died, aged 61 . . . about 17 Oct. "
 Revival of brigandage, chiefly in the south, July, Aug. 1873
 Asiatic cholera rages in Naples and Spezia (see Cholera). The king energetic in relieving the sufferers, 7-14 Sept.; disease dying out . . . 6 Oct. 1884
 Naples visited by the king Humbert and the emperor William II. . . 16 Oct. 1883
 The king inaugurates new sanitary works . . . 15 June, 1889
 [General history under Italy.]

SOVEREIGNS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

1131. Roger I. (of Sicily, 1130) Norman.
 1154. William I. the Bad; son.
 1166. William II. the Good; son.
 1189. Tancred, natural son of Roger.
 1194. William III. son, succeeded by Constance, married to Henry VI. of Germany.
 1197. Frederick II. of Germany (*Hohenstaufen*).

NAPLES.

(Separation of the Kingdoms in 1282.)

SICILY.

1282. Charles I. of Anjou.
 1285. Charles II.; son.
 1309. Robert the Wise; brother.
 1343. Joanna (reigns with her husband, Andrew of Hungary), 1343-45; with Louis of Tarento, 1349-62; Joanna put to death (22 May, 1382) by Charles III., grandson of Charles II.: he becomes king of Hungary; assassinated there, 1386.
 " Louis I., titular, crowned.
 1385. Louis II., son of Louis I.
 1386. Ladislas of Hungary.
 1414. Joanna II., sister, dies in 1435, and bequeaths her dominions to Regnier of Anjou. They are acquired by

NAPLES.

(Separation of Naples and Sicily in 1458.)

SICILY.

1458. Ferdinand I.
 1494. Alphonso II. abdicates.
 1495. Ferdinand II.
 1496. Frederic II. expelled by the French, 1501.

1435. Alphonso I. thus king of Naples and Sicily.

1458. John of Arragon.
 1479. Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain.

THE CROWNS UNITED.

1503. Ferdinand III. (king of Spain).
 1516. Charles I. (V. of Germany).
 1556. Philip I. (II. of Spain).
 1598. Philip II. (III. of Spain).

NAPLES.

(Separation in 1713.)

SICILY.

1713. Charles III. of Austria.

1713. Victor Amadeus of Savoy (exchanged Sicily for Sardinia, 1720.)

THE TWO SICILIES.

(Part of the empire of Germany, 1720-34.)

1735. Charles IV. (III. of Spain).

1759. Ferdinand IV. fled from Naples to Sicily, 1806.

NAPLES.

(Separation in 1806.)

SICILY.

1806. Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte.
 1808. Joachim Murat, shot 13 Oct. 1815.

THE TWO SICILIES.

1815. Ferdinand I., formerly Ferdinand IV., of Naples and Sicily.
 1825. Francis I.
 1830. Ferdinand II., Nov. 8 (termed king Bomba).

1859. Francis II., 22 May; born 16 Jan. 1836; last KING OF NAPLES; deposed; fled 6 Sept. 1860.
 1861. Victor-Emmanuel II. of Sardinia, as KING OF ITALY, March; (see Italy, end).

NAPOLEON CODE, see *Codes*.

NAPOLEON MEMORIAL: subscriptions from the Royal family and the three services for a statue of prince Louis Napoleon (killed in Zululand, 1 June, 1879), were closed about 15 July, 1879. The statue was placed in St. George's chapel, Windsor, May, 1881; placing it in Westminster Abbey having been much opposed.

NARBONNE (S. E. France), the Roman Narbo Martius, founded 118 B.C., made capital of a Visigothic kingdom, 462; captured by the Saracens, 720; re-taken by Pepin le Bref, 759. Gaston de Foix, the last vicomte (killed at Ravenna, 11 April, 1512), resigned it to the king in exchange for the duchy of Nemours. Many councils held here, 589-1374.

NARCEINE AND NARCOTINE, alkaloids obtained from *Opium* (which see). Narceine was discovered by Pelletier in 1832; and narcotine by Derosne in 1803.

NARVA (Esthonia, Russia). Here Peter the Great of Russia was totally defeated by Charles XII. of Sweden, then in his nineteenth year, 30 Nov. 1700. The army of Peter is said to have amounted to 60,000, some Swedes affirm 100,000 men, while the Swedes were about 20,000. Charles attacked the enemy in his intrenchments, and slew 18,000; 30,000 surrendered. He had several horses shot under him. He said, "These people seem disposed to give me exercise." Narva was taken by Peter in 1704.

NASEBY (Northamptonshire), the site of a decisive victory over Charles I. by the parliament army under Fairfax and Cromwell. The main body of the royal army was commanded by lord Astley; prince Rupert led the right wing, sir Marmaduke Langdale the left, and the king himself headed the body of reserve. The king fled, losing his cannon, baggage, and nearly 5000 prisoners, 14 June, 1645.

NASHVILLE (Tennessee, N. America) was occupied by the confederates in 1861, and taken by the federals, 23 Feb. 1862. Near here the confederates under Hood were defeated by the federals under Thomas, 14-16 Dec. 1864.

NASSAU, a German duchy, made a county by the emperor Frederic I. about 1180, for Wolfram, a descendant of Conrad I. of Germany; from whom are descended the royal house of Orange now reigning in Holland (see *Orange*, and *Holland*), and the present duke of Nassau. Wiesbaden was made the capital in 1839. On 25 April, 1860, the Nassau chamber strongly opposed the conclusion of a concordat with the pope, and claimed liberty of faith and conscience. The duke adopted the Austrian motion at the German diet, 14 June, and after the war the duchy was annexed to Prussia by decree, 20 Sept., and possession taken, 8 Oct. 1866. Population of the duchy in 1865, 463,311.

1788. Count Frederic William made DUKE in 1806.

1814. William-George, 20 Aug.

1839. Adolphus-William-Charles, born 24 July, 1817; assumed the regency of Luxemburg 10 April, 1880, to become the grand duke on the decease of the king of Holland.

NATAL (Cape of Good Hope). Vasco de Gama landed here on 25 Dec. 1497, and hence named it Terra Natalis.

The Dutch attempted to colonise it about . . . 1721

The Zulu power established about . . . 1812

Lieut. Farewell, with some emigrants, settled . . . 1823

Capt. Allen Gardiner's treaty with the Zulus, . . . 6 May, 1835

Dutch republic, Natalia, set up; put down by the British . . . 12 May, 1842
Natal annexed to the British possessions . . . 8 Aug. 1843
Made a bishopric (Dr. John Wm. Colenso, bishop), 1853; and an independent colony . . . 1856
Attempts to depose bishop Colenso for unsound doctrine having failed, the rev. W. R. Macrorie was sent out as bp. of Maritzburg, to act with the clergy opposed to their bishop . . . Dec. 1868

See *Church of England*, 1863-8.

A bishop of Zululand appointed . . . 1871

Alleged insurrection of Caffres under Langalibalele, quickly suppressed . . . Nov.-Dec. 1873

He and others were tried, it was said illegally, and punished with imprisonment; he is sent to Robben island . . . 4 Aug. 1874

Bishop Colenso came to England to advocate his case . . . "

Sir Garnet Wolseley sent as temporary governor, Feb.; Langalibalele released, and placed under surveillance out of the colony; Sir Garnet returns . . . Aug. 1875

Succeeded by Mr. Walter J. Sendall, appointed, . . . Nov. 1881

Great dissatisfaction in the colony at this appointment . . . Nov. "

Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer nominated governor, Dec.; arrived at Durban 4 March, 1882; succeeded by sir A. E. Havelock . . . Nov. 1885

Death of bishop Colenso . . . 20 June, 1883

Governors of Natal: Robt. Wm. Keate, 1867; Anthony Musgrave, 1873; sir Benj. C. C. Pine, 1874; Sir H. Ernest Bulwer, Sept. 1878; sir Garnet Wolseley, May, 1879; sir George Pomeroy Colley, May, 1880; killed at the battle of Majuba Hill, 27 Feb. 1881

The legislative council offers to undertake the administration of Zululand at the cost of the colony to check the encroaching Boers about 22 Oct; sanction refused by the British government announced . . . 27 Oct. 1886

Slight military mutiny; two men killed in its suppression at Fort Napier . . . 7 Aug. 1887

Population, 326,957 (20,400 whites), 1876; in 1886, 442,697. For the war, see *Zululand*.

was proposed in the house of commons, in Feb. 1696, by sir Rowland Gwyn, for the defence of the person and government of William III. soon after the discovery of the assassination plot (*which see*). The members of both houses of parliament, and the majority of the male population, joined it immediately; all persons holding office under government were required to be members; see *Aid to Sick and Wounded, Artillery, Arts, Colonies, Employers, Farmers, Social Science, and Volunteers* for other national associations.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, established 1812, incorporated 1859. Pensions are granted to decayed gentry, and to professional people, teachers, and others in reduced circumstances.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, constituted in the hall of the Tuileries 17 Sept. and formally opened 21 Sept. 1792, when M. Grégoire, at the head of the National Assembly, announced that that assembly had ceased its functions. It was then decreed, "That the citizens named by the French people to form the National Convention, being met to the number of 371, after having verified their powers, declare that the National Convention is constituted." This convention continued until a new constitution was organised, and the Executive Directory was installed at the Little Luxembourg, 1 Nov. 1795; see *Directory*. The Chartists (*which see*) in England formed a National Convention in 1839.

NATIONAL DEBT. The first mention of parliamentary security for a debt of the nation occurs in the reign of Henry VI. The present national debt may be said to have commenced in the reign of William III., 1689. It amounted, in 1697, to about five millions sterling, and was then thought to be of alarming magnitude. The sole cause of the increase has been *war*. By an act passed 31 May, 1867, the conversion of 24,000,000*l.* of the debt into terminable annuities was provided for. The law is consolidated by the national debt act, passed 9 Aug. 1870; amended by acts passed 1875, 1882, 1884, 1886 and 1887. By the national debt act, passed Aug. 1883, 70,241,908*l.* were immediately converted, and 173,300,000*l.* would be cancelled in 20 years. See *Sinking Fund*.

	Debt.
1689. William III.	£664,263
1702. Anne	16,394,702
1714. George I.	54,145,363
1763. George III. (end of Seven years' war), nearly	138,865,430
1786. After American war	249,851,628
1793. Beginning of French war	244,440,306
1802. Close of French war	571,000,000
1817. English and Irish Exchequers consoli- dated	848,282,477
1830. Total amount	840,184,022
1840. Ditto	789,578,720
1850. Ditto	787,029,162
1854. Ditto	775,041,272
(31 March)	
1855. Ditto	793,375,199
1856. Ditto	807,981,788
1857. Funded debt	780,119,722
Unfunded	27,969,000
1858. Funded debt	779,225,495
Unfunded	25,911,500
1859. Funded debt	786,801,154
Unfunded	18,277,400
1860. Funded debt	785,962,000
Unfunded	16,228,300
(31 March)	
1861. Funded debt	785,119,609
Unfunded	16,689,000
1862. Funded debt	784,252,338
Unfunded	16,517,900

1863. Funded debt	£783,306,739
Unfunded	16,495,400
1864. Funded debt	777,429,224
Unfunded	13,136,000
1865. Funded debt	775,768,295
Unfunded	10,742,500
1866. Funded debt	773,313,229
Unfunded	8,187,700
1867. Funded debt	769,541,004
Unfunded	7,956,800
1868. Funded debt	741,190,328
Unfunded	7,911,100
1869. Funded debt	740,418,032
Unfunded	8,896,100
1870. Funded debt	741,514,681
Unfunded	6,761,500
1871. Funded debt	732,043,270
Unfunded	6,091,000
1872. Funded debt	731,756,962
Unfunded	5,155,100
1873. Funded debt	727,374,082
Unfunded	4,829,100
1874. Funded debt	723,514,005
Unfunded	4,479,600
1875. Funded debt	714,797,715
Unfunded	5,239,000
1876. Funded debt	713,657,517
Unfunded	11,401,800
1877. Funded debt	712,621,355
Unfunded	13,943,800
1878. Funded debt	710,843,007
Unfunded	20,603,000
1879. Funded debt	709,430,593
Unfunded	25,870,100
1880. Funded debt	710,476,359
Unfunded	27,344,900
1881. Funded debt	709,078,526
Unfunded	22,077,500
1882. Funded debt	709,498,547
Unfunded	18,007,700
1883. Funded debt	712,698,994
Unfunded	14,185,400
1884. Funded debt	640,631,095
Unfunded	14,110,600
1885. Funded debt	640,181,896
Unfunded	14,033,100
1886. Funded debt	638,849,694
Unfunded	17,602,800
1887. Funded debt	637,637,640
Unfunded	17,517,900
1888. Funded debt	609,740,743
Unfunded	17,385,100

[Exclusive of terminable annuities, estimated, 1867, 27,521,513*l.*; 1872, 55,749,070*l.*; 1876, 51,911,227*l.*; 1878, 46,335,589*l.*]

The National Debt and Local Loans Act passed 12 July, 1887.

Mr. Matthew O'Reilly Dease, formerly M.P. for Louth, bequeaths about 40,000*l.* towards extinguishing the national debt; he died 17 Aug. 1837.

The National Debt Redemption Act with suitable provisions was passed; royal assent, 11 April, 1839.

Sir Stafford Northcote's act provides the annual charge of 28,000,000*l.*; the surplus to be devoted to the reduction of the debt—1876.

The annual interest in 1850 was 23,862,257*l.*; and the total interest, including annuities, amounted to 27,699,740*l.* On 1 Jan. 1851, the total unredeemed debt of Great Britain and Ireland was 769,272,562*l.*, the charge on which for interest and management was 27,620,449*l.* The total charge on the debt for interest and management, 1872, 26,839,601*l.* Mr. Childers' plan for reducing national debt by terminable annuities, commencing 1883, April, 1883; National Debt Conversion of Stock act read and time (17-34), 6 June; passed 3 July, 1884; accepted, 17 Oct. 1884, 13,666,000*l.* for 24 per cent.; 44,451,000*l.* for 24 per cent., by government, nearly 12,000,000*l.* Annual charge reduced by 2,000,000*l.*, April, 1887. Reduced to 25,000,000*l.* by new act passed, royal assent, 31 May, 1889.

Mr. Goschen's National Debt Conversion Act; read and time without division 16 March; royal assent 27 March, 1888.

[3 per cent. stock reduced to 2½ till 5 April, 1903, and
* Including Suez Canal Bonds, 1876, 4,000,000*l.*; 1877 3,990,000*l.*; 1878, 3,929,200*l.*

afterwards to 2½, new stock not redeemable till 5 April, 1923.]

ESTIMATED FOREIGN NATIONAL DEBTS, 1884.

France	£865,000,000	Holland	£90,000,000
Italy	406,500,000	Portugal	106,000,000
Russia	578,000,000	Belgium	85,000,000
Austria	346,000,000	Greece	21,000,000
Spain (1881)	512,000,000	Roumania	29,000,000
Turkey (1881)	106,000,000	Denmark	11,000,000

NATIONAL DEFENCE, see *Colonial Defences Commission*, under *Colonies*, 1879.

Resolutions voted in the commons for supporting arrangements with the colonies in providing ships, &c., 850,000l.; and for defence of various ports and coaling stations, 2,600,000l. 15 May, 1888.

National Defence Act passed 13 Aug. 1888.

NATIONAL DRAMATIC ACADEMY was proposed by professor H. Morley and others in 1879.

NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON, began with the purchase, by the British government, of the Angerstein collection of 38 pictures, for 57,000l., in 1824. The first exhibition of them took place in Pall-mall, on 10 May, 1824. Sir G. Beaumont (1826), Mr. Holwell Carr (1831), and many other gentlemen, as well as the British Institution, contributed many fine pictures; and the collection has been since greatly augmented by gifts and purchases. The present edifice in Trafalgar-square, designed by Mr. Wilkins, was completed and opened 9 April, 1838. In July, 1857, a commission appointed to consider the propriety of removing the pictures reported in favour of their remaining in their present locality; and in 1860, 15,000l. were voted to be expended in adapting the central part of the building to exhibition purposes. On 11 May, 1861, the National Gallery was reopened after having been closed eight months, during which time great improvements were made in the internal arrangements. On 19 June, 1865, the house of commons voted 20,000l. to buy land to enlarge the building, and an act for this purpose was passed 15 July, 1866. Visitors in 1866, 775,901; in 1871, 911,658; in 1883, 849,604; sum voted for year 1867-8, 15,895l., for 1876, 20,098l. Legacy from Francis Wm. Clarke, about 24,000l., fell in 1880; 1880, pictures 1040.

Sir Charles Eastlake, director, 1850; sir Fred. W. Burton, 1864.

A parliamentary return gives a list of pictures presented to or purchased for the National Gallery—284 presented, 256 bequeathed, and 313 purchased. The cost of the 313 purchases, which has been spread over 45 years, has been 254,527l. Up to 1871, 337,195l. had been expended. The Peel collection (70 pictures), bought for 75,000l., spring, 1871. Two pictures of the Blenheim Collection were bought for 83,520l., March, 1885 (Raphael's "Ansidei Madonna" 70,000l.). The "Congress of Munster," a master-piece of Terburg (valued at 7200l. in 1868), presented by sir Richard Wallace, Oct. 1871.

Mr. Wynn Ellis (a silk merchant, born July, 1780; died 27 Nov. 1875) bequeathed about 800 pictures to the National Gallery on certain conditions. Re-opened; new galleries erected by E. Barry: pictures re-arranged, Aug., 1876.

About 1030 oil paintings in the gallery . March, 1882

NATIONAL GUARD OF FRANCE was instituted by the Committee of Safety at Paris on 13 July, 1789 (the day before the destruction of the Bastille), to maintain order and defend the public liberty. Its first colours were blue and red, to which white was added, when its formation was approved by the king. Its action was soon paralysed by the revolution, and it ceased altogether under the consulate and empire. It was revived by Napoleon in 1814, and maintained by Louis XVIII., but was broken up by Charles X., after a

tumultuous review in 1827. It was revived in 1830, and helped to place Louis Philippe on the throne. In 1848 its reconstitution and its enlargement from 80,000 to 100,000 men led to the frightful conflict of July, 1848. Its constitution was entirely changed in Jan. 1852, when it was subjected entirely to the control of the government. Formerly it had many privileges, such as choosing its own officers, &c. In consequence of the defection of part of the National Guard and the incompetency of the rest during the outbreak in Paris in 1871, its gradual abolition was decreed by the national assembly at Versailles (488-154), 24 Aug. 1871. The peaceful disarmament began in September. National Guards have been established in Spain, Naples, and other countries, during the present century.

NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY, founded in 1873 for the collection and diffusion of sanitary knowledge, by lectures and otherwise.

NATIONALISTS. See *Ireland (Young)*, *Home Rule*, and *Separatists*.

NATIONALITY; a word much used since 1848. In Poland, Hungary, Italy, and Germany, the struggle for nationality has been long and severe. In 1866 agitation for this principle began in Bohemia, Slavonia, and other parts of the Austrian empire. The nationality of Ireland is the alleged basis of the Fenian agitation; see *Ireland*, 1870, and *Home Government*.

NATIONALIZATION, &c. See under *Land*.

NATIONAL LEAGUES, see *Leagues*, *Ireland*, 1882, *et seq.*

NATIONAL OPERA HOUSE, N. THAMES Embankment; Mr. Mapleson, proprietor; Mr. F. H. Fowler, architect; Mr. Wm. Webster, contractor. First brick laid by Mlle. Tietjens, 7 Sept.; first stone laid by the duke of Edinburgh, 16 Dec. 1875. Failure of the scheme reported, Nov. 1877. Materials sold, 24 June 1880, *et seq.*; estimated loss by the scheme about 100,000l.; the building was pulled down, May, 1888.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITIONS proposed by the earl of Derby, earl Granville, and others, at a meeting in London, 13 July, 1865. They were held in what had been the refreshment room of the Exhibition of 1862, at South Kensington. The 1st was opened 16 April; closed 18 Aug. 1866: 2nd, opened 3 May; closed 31 Aug. 1867: 3rd, opened 13 April; closed 22 Aug. 1868.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY was determined on in Feb. 1857, in pursuance of votes from both houses of parliament. The sum of 2000l. was appropriated for the purchase of portraits of persons eminent in British history. Donations are received under certain restrictions. The gallery, Gt. George-street, Westminster, was opened 15 Jan. 1859. The collection was removed to South Kensington Dec. 1869, and re-opened 28 March, 1870. The pictures removed to Bethnal Green museum for safety after the fire at the Indian museum, June, 1885. A valuable collection of National Portraits appeared at the Manchester Exhibition in 1857.

The marquis of Salisbury at the Royal Academy dinner, stated that the government had received an anonymous offer to erect a building for the National Portrait Gallery, if a site were provided, 4 May, 1889.

National Portrait Gallery for Scotland.—30,000l. offered by a gentleman to form a collection and erect a building 1883-4.

NATIONAL REVIEW, Conservative, first appeared March, 1883.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS, see *Education*, and *Music*, 1873.

NATIONAL SOCIETY for promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the established church of England, founded 1811, incorporated 1817. In 1883 there were 2,385,374 children, and 28,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ have been expended. Office: Sanctuary, Westminster. Training colleges: St. Mark's, Chelsea, Whitelands, and Battersea.

NATIONAL TESTIMONIALS (subscribed for) were presented to Rowland Hill (for his exertions in obtaining the penny postage), 17 June, 1846; and to Miss Florence Nightingale (for her beneficent exertions for the sufferers during the Crimean war), 29 Nov. 1855.

NATIONAL THRIFT SOCIETY, formed at Oxford in 1878. Meetings have been held at the Mansion House, London, 1880, *et seq.* The erection of a Thrift-hall proposed, 31 Dec. 1887.

NATIONAL TRADE SOCIETY formed in June, 1871, to watch over and secure the interests of traders, and promote amendments in the law affecting commercial interests. President, rt. hon. W. H. Smith, M.P. Civil Service trading, the income tax, and international exhibitions have been considered by the committee.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL for Music, South Kensington, founded by the duke of Edinburgh, 18 Dec. 1873; opened by him, 17 May, 1876.

NATIONAL UNION was formed in 1868 to combine a number of associations supporting the Conservative party. Lecturers were employed and pamphlets circulated. The party was termed Nationalists in Aug. 1871. Lord Randolph Churchill was chairman in 1884. Conference at Aberdeen, 16 Oct. 1884. The twentieth annual conference held at Oxford, 22 Nov. 1887, *et seq.*

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION, see *United States*, 1866.

NATIONAL VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION, for the promotion of social purity, and the protection of women and children, founded by Dr. G. Ridding (bishop of Southwell), Mr. Samuel Morley and others, March 1886.

NATIONAL WORKSHOPS, see *Ateliers Nationaux*.

NATIVITY. There are three festivals in the Roman and Greek churches, under this name. The Nativity of Christ, also observed by the Protestants, on 25 Dec. (see *Christmas*); the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, not observed by the Protestants at all. Pope Sergius I., about 690, established the latter, but it was not generally received in France and Germany till about 1000; nor by the eastern Christians till the 12th century. The festival of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, 24 June, Midsummer-day, is said to have been instituted in 488.

NATURAL HISTORY was studied by Solomon, 1014 B.C. (1 *Kings* iv. 33); Aristotle (384-322 B.C.); by Theophrastus (394-297 B.C.); and by Pliny (23-79 A.D.); see *Botany*, *Zoology*, &c.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, see *Philosophy*.

NATURAL SELECTION, see *Species*.

NATURALISATION is defined to be "the making a foreigner or alien a denizen or freeman of any kingdom or city, and so becoming, as it were, both a subject and a native of a king or country that by nature he did not belong to." The first act of naturalisation passed in 1437; and various similar enactments were made in most of the reigns from

that time; several of them special acts relating to individuals. An act for the naturalisation of the Jews passed May, 1753, but was repealed in 1754, on the petition of all the cities in England; see *Jews*, for the privileges since granted them. The act for the naturalisation of prince Albert passed 3 Vict., 7 Feb. 1840. A committee to inquire into the naturalisation laws, appointed May, 1868, earl of Clarendon chairman, met 25 Oct. 1868; reported about Feb. 1869; and new acts for this purpose were passed 12 May, 1870, and 25 July, 1872. In 1870 there were about 9500 Americans in England, and about 2,500,000 British subjects in the United States of America. By the new act the latter were enabled to renounce their allegiance; and by the convention signed 3 Feb. 1871, the nationality of British subjects was made dependent on choice and not on birth.

NATURALISM, a realistic style in literature, mainly introduced by Balzac, 1829, *et seq.*

Edmond and Jules de Goncourt published "Medical and Physiological Novels," 1846, *et seq.*

Emile Zola, in his "Rougon-Macquart" series, 1871, *et seq.*, portrayed deformed and diseased rather than true nature. A dramatised form of his "Assommoir," entitled "Drink," was much performed in London in 1879.

NATURE, a weekly illustrated journal of science, first appeared 4 Nov. 1869; editor, Mr. Joseph Norman Lockyer, F.R.S.

NATURE PRINTING. This process consists in impressing objects, such as plants, mosses, feathers, &c., into plates of metal, causing these objects, as it were, to engrave themselves; and afterwards taking casts or copies fit for printing from. Kniphoff of Erfurt, between 1728 and 1757, produced his *Herbarium vivum* by pressing the plants themselves (previously inked) on paper; the impressions being afterwards coloured by hand. In 1833, Peter Kuhl, of Copenhagen, made use of steel rollers and lead plates. In 1842 Mr. Taylor printed lace. In 1847 Mr. Twining printed ferns, grasses, and plants; and in the same year Dr. Branson suggested the application of electrotyping to the impressions. In 1849, professor Leydolt, of Vienna, by the able assistance of Mr. Andrew Worrington, obtained impressions of agates and fossils. The first practical application of this process is in Von Heuser's work on the Mosses of Arpasch, in Transylvania; the second (the first in this country) in "The Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland," edited by Dr. Lindley, the illustrations to which were prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Bradbury in 1855-56, who also in 1859-60 printed "The British Sea-weeds," edited by W. G. Johnstone and Alex. Croall. The process was applied to butterflies by Joseph Merrin of Gloucester, in 1864.

NATURFORSCHER GESELLSCHAFT, see *German Union*.

NAUCRATIS, see under *Egypt Exploration Fund*.

NAUVOO, Illinois, N. America, a city of the Mormonites (*which see*); founded 1840; left 1848.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, Royal Commission appointed consisting of Lord Hartington, Lord R. Churchill, Lord Revelstoke, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Mr. Ismay, General Brackenbury, Admiral Sir F. Richards, Sir R. Temple, and Mr. W. H. Smith, 7 June, 1888.

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, instituted to provide employment for retired officers, proposed spring 1885.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTE was established in Jan. 1860.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE. A scientific committee of fifteen appointed to consider the present state of naval architecture, and the requirements of naval warfare; 6 naval officers, 9 scientific men; lord Dufferin chairman; about 19 Dec. 1870. A royal school of naval architecture, established at South Kensington in 1864, merged into the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

M. Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, announced his discovery of a new kind of keel to glide over water, Aug. 1881.

NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER FORCE, ROYAL, established by act passed 5 Aug. 1873.

On March 22, 1889, a proposal to utilise these volunteers who are stationed at various ports, was made in the house of lords.

NAVAL ASYLUM, ROYAL, begun at Paddington in 1801, was transferred to Greenwich in 1807. The interior of the central portion of the building was commenced in 1613 by Anne, queen of James I., and completed in 1635 by queen Henrietta-Maria, whose arms still adorn the ceiling of the room in which her son Charles II. was born, 1630.

NAVAL BATTLES. The Argonautic expedition, undertaken by Jason, is the first upon record, 1263 B.C. *Dufresnoy*. The first sea-fight on record is that between the Corinthians and Corcyreans, 664 B.C. *Blair*. The following are among the most celebrated naval engagements: for the details of which see *separate articles*.

Battle of Salamis (Greek victory)	20 Oct.	480
Battle of Eurymedon (ditto)		466
Battle of Cyzicus; the Lacedemonian fleet taken by Alcibiades, the Athenian		410
Battle of Arginusæ		406
Battle of Egospotamos (Spartans victors)		405
The Persian fleet, under Conon, defeats the Spartan, at Cnidus; Pisander, the Athenian admiral, is killed; and the maritime power of the Lacedemonians destroyed		394
Battle of Mylæ (Romans defeat Carthaginians)		260
The Roman fleet, off Trepanum, destroyed by the Carthaginians		249
The Carthaginian fleet destroyed by the consul Lutatius		241
Battle of Actium		31
The emperor Claudius II. defeats the Goths, and sinks 2000 of their ships		A.D. 269
Battle of Lepanto (Turks defeated)	7 Oct.	1571
Bay of Gibraltar; Dutch and Spaniards (a bloody conflict and decisive victory, giving for a time the superiority to the Dutch)	25 April,	1607
The Austrians defeat the Italians at Lissa (see <i>Lissa</i>)	20 July,	1866

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN BRITISH HISTORY.

[Hallam considers that the naval glory of England can first be traced "in a continuous track of light" from the period of the Commonwealth.]

Alfred with 10 galleys, defeated 300 sail of Danish pirates on the Dorset and Hampshire coast. *Asser's Life of Alfred*

Edward III. defeats the French near Sluys	24 June,	1340
Off Winchelsea; Edward III. defeated the Spanish fleet of 40 large ships, and captured 26	29 Aug.	1350
The English and Flemings; the latter signally defeated		1371
Earl of Arundel defeats a Flemish fleet of 100 sail, and captures 80	24 March,	1387
Near Milford Haven; the English take 8, and destroy 15 French ships		1405
Off Harfleur; the duke of Bedford takes or destroys nearly 500 French ships	15 Aug.	1416
In the Downs; a Spanish and Genoese fleet captured by the earl of Warwick		1459
Bay of Biscay; English and French, indecisive,	10 Aug.	1512

Sir Edward Howard attacks the French under Prior John; repulsed and killed	25 April,	1513
The Spanish Armada destroyed	19 July,	1588
Dover straits; the Dutch admiral Van Tromp defeated by admiral Blake	28 Sept.	
The Dutch surprise the English in the Downs, 80 sail engaging 40 English, several of which are taken or destroyed,	28 Nov.;	
the Dutch admiral sails in triumph through the channel, with a broom at his mast-head, to denote that he had swept the English from the seas	29 Nov.	1652
The English gain a victory over the Dutch fleet off Portsmouth, taking and destroying 11 men-of-war and 30 merchantmen. Van Tromp was the Dutch, and Blake the English admiral	18-20 Feb.	1653
Again, off the North Foreland. The Dutch and English fleets consisted of near 100 men-of-war each. Van Tromp commanded the Dutch; Blake, Monk, and Deane, the English. Six Dutch ships taken; 11 sunk, and the rest ran into Calais roads	2 June,	"
Again, on the coast of Holland; the Dutch lose 30 men-of-war, and admiral Tromp was killed (the seventh and last battle)	31 July,	"
At Cadiz, when two galleons, worth 2,000,000 pieces of eight, were taken by Blake	Sept.	1656
Spanish fleet vanquished, and burnt in the harbour of Santa Cruz by Blake	20 April,	1657
English and French: 130 of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the duke of York (afterwards James II.)	4 Dec.	1664
The duke of York defeats the Dutch fleet off Harwich; Opdam, the Dutch admiral, blown up, with all his crew; 18 capital ships taken, 14 destroyed	3 June,	1665
The earl of Sandwich took 12 men-of-war and 2 India ships	4 Sept.	"
A contest between the Dutch and English fleets for four days. The English lose 9, and the Dutch 15 ships	1-4 June,	1666
Decisive engagement at the mouth of the Thames, the English gain a glorious victory. The Dutch lose 24 men-of-war, 4 admirals killed, and 4000 seamen	25, 26 July,	"
The Dutch admiral de Ruyter sails up the Thames and destroys some ships	11 June,	1667
Twelve Algerine ships of war destroyed by sir Edward Spragg	10 May,	1671
Battle of Southwold bay (see <i>Solebay</i>)	28 May,	1672
Coast of Holland; by prince Rupert, 28 May, 4 June, and 11 Aug., sir E. Spragg killed; d'Etrees and Ruyter defeated		1673
Off Beachy Head; the English and Dutch defeated by the French under Tourville	30 June,	1690
Who is defeated by them near Cape La Hogue,	19 May,	1692
Off St. Vincent; the English and Dutch squadrons, under admiral Rooke, defeated by the French,	16 June,	1693
Off Cartagena, between admiral Benbow and the French fleet, commanded by admiral Du Casse. Fought	19 Aug.	1702
The other ships of the squadron falling astern, left Benbow alone to maintain the battle. A chain-shot shattered his leg, yet he would not be removed from the quarter-deck, but continued fighting till the morning, when the French sheered off. He died in Oct. following, of his wounds, at Jamaica, where, soon after his arrival, he received a letter from the French admiral, of which the following is a translation:—		
"Cartagena, 22 Aug. 1702.		
"Sir,—I had little hopes, on Monday last, but to have supped in your cabin; yet it pleased God to order it otherwise. I am thankful for it. As for those cowardly captains who deserted you, hang them up, for by G—d they deserve it.		
"Du Casse."		
Captains Kirby and Wade were shot on their arrival at Plymouth, having been previously tried by a court-martial.		
Sir George Rooke defeats the French fleet off Vigo (which see)	12 Oct.	"
Off Malaga; bloody engagement between the French, under the count of Thoulouse, and the English, under sir George Rooke	13 Aug.	1704
At Gibraltar; French lose 5 men-of-war	5 Nov.	"

- In the Mediterranean, admiral Leake took 60 French vessels, laden with provisions . . . 22 May, 1708
- Spanish fleet of 29 sail totally defeated by sir George Byng, in the Faro of Messina . . . 31 July, 1718
- Bloody battle off Toulon; Matthews and Lestock against the fleets of France and Spain. Here brave captain Cornwall fell with 42 men, including officers; and the victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals . . . 11 Feb. 1743-4
- Off Cape Finisterre; the French fleet of 38 sail taken by admiral Anson . . . 3 May, 1747
- Off Finisterre; when admiral Hawke took 7 men-of-war of the French . . . 14 Oct. "
- Off Newfoundland; when admiral Boscawen took 2 men-of-war . . . 10 June, 1755
- Off Cape François; 7 ships defeated by 3 English, . . . 21 Oct. 1757
- Admiral Pocock defeats the French fleet in the East Indies, in two actions, 1758, and again . . . 1759
- Admiral Boscawen defeats the French under De la Clue, off Cape Lagos . . . 18 Aug. "
- Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet, commanded by Conflans, in Quiberon Bay, and thus prevents a projected invasion of England (see *Quiberon Bay*) . . . 20 Nov. "
- Keppel took 3 French frigates, and a fleet of merchantmen . . . 9 Oct. 1762
- On Lake Champlain the provincial force totally destroyed by admiral Howe . . . 11 Oct. 1776
- Capt. Sam. Marshall, of "the *sancy Arethusa*", 32 guns (part of Keppel's fleet), summoned *La Belle Poule* to surrender off Ushant, and fired across her bow; after two hours' conflict, the French made sail and escaped . . . 16 or 17 June, 1778
- Off Ushant; a drawn battle between Keppel and d'Orvilliers . . . 27 July, "
- In New England; the American fleet totally destroyed . . . 30 July, 1779
- Near Cape St. Vincent; admiral Rodney defeated a Spanish fleet under admiral don Langara (see *Rodney*) . . . 16 Jan. 1780
- At St. Jago; Mons. Suffrein defeated by commodore Johnstone . . . 16 April, 1781
- Dogger-bank, between admiral Parker and the Dutch admiral Zoutman; 400 killed on each side, 5 Aug. "
- Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica; took 5 ships of the line, and sent the French admiral, Comte de Grasse, prisoner to England . . . 12 April, 1782
- The British totally defeated the fleets of France and Spain in the Bay of Gibraltar . . . 13 Sept. "
- East Indies: a series of actions between sir Edward Hughes and Suffren, viz: 17 Feb. 1782, the French had 11 ships to 9; 12 April they had 18 ships to 11, yet were completely beaten. Again, 6 July, off Trincomalee, they had 15 to 12, and were again beaten with loss of 1000 killed, 3 Sept. 1782; again . . . 20 June, 1783
- Lord Howe defeated the French off Ushant, took 6 ships of war, and sunk one . . . 1 June, 1794
- Sir Edward Pellew took 15 sail; burnt 7, out of a fleet of 35 sail of transports . . . 8 March, 1795
- French fleet defeated, and 2 ships of war taken by admiral Hotham. Fought . . . 14 March, "
- Admiral Cornwallis took 8 transports, conveyed by 3 French men-of-war. Fought . . . 7 June, "
- Eleven Dutch East Indians taken by the *Sceptre*, man-of-war, and some armed British Indians in company . . . 10 June, "
- L'Orient: the French fleet defeated by lord Bridport, and 3 ships of the line taken; see *L'Orient*, . . . 23 June, "
- Dutch fleet, under admiral Lucas, in Saldanha Bay, surrenders to sir George Keith Elphinstone (see *Saldanha Bay*) . . . 17 Aug. 1796
- Victory off Cape St. Vincent (*which see*) . . . 14 Feb. 1797
- Unsuccessful attempt on Santa Cruz; admiral Nelson loses his right arm . . . 24 July, "
- Victory of Camperdown (*which see*) . . . 11 Oct. 1798
- Off the Nile (*which see*) . . . 1 Aug. "
- Off the coast of Ireland; a French fleet of 9 sail, full of troops, as succours to the Irish, engaged by sir John Borlase Warren, and 5 taken, 12 Oct. "
- The Texel fleet of 12 ships and 13 Indianen surrenders to admiral Mitchell . . . 30 Aug. 1799
- Capture of the *Cerbère* (*which see*) . . . 29 July, 1800
- Copenhagen bombarded (see *Copenhagen*), 2 April, 1801
- Gibraltar bay; engagement between the French and British fleets; the *Hannibal*, of 74 guns, lost, 6 July, 1801
- Off Cadiz; sir James Saumarez obtains a victory over the French and Spanish fleets; 1 ship captured. Fought . . . 12 July, "
- Sir Robert Calder, with 15 sail, takes 2 ships (both Spanish) out of 20 sail of the French and Spanish fleets, off Ferrol (Calder censured) . . . 22 July, 1805
- Victory off Trafalgar (*which see*) . . . 21 Oct. "
- Sir R. Strachan, with 4 sail of British, captures 4 French ships, off Cape Ortegal . . . 4 Nov. "
- In the West Indies; the French defeated by sir T. Duckworth; 3 sail of the line taken, 2 driven on shore . . . 6 Feb. 1806
- Sir John Borlase Warren captures 2 French ships, 13 March, "
- Admiral Duckworth effects the passage of the Dardanelles (see article *Dardanelles*) . . . 19 Feb. 1807
- Copenhagen fleet captured . . . 8 Sept. "
- The Russian fleet of several sail, in the Tagus, surrenders to the British . . . 3 Sept. 1808
- Aix or Basque Roads; 4 sail of the line, &c., destroyed by lord Gambier . . . 11-12 April, 1809
- Two Russian flotillas of numerous vessels taken or destroyed by sir J. Saumarez . . . 1 July, "
- French ships of the line driven on shore by lord Collingwood (two of them burnt by the French next day) . . . 25 Oct. "
- Bay of Rosas, where lieut. Tailour, by direction of captain Hallowell, takes or destroys 11 war and other vessels (see *Rosas Bay*) . . . 1 Nov. "
- Basseterre; *La Loire* and *La Seine*, French frigates, destroyed by sir A. Cochrane . . . 18 Dec. "
- The *Spartan* frigate gallantly engages a large French frigate in the bay of Naples . . . 3 May, 1810
- Action between the *Tribune*, captain Reynolds, and 4 Danish brigs. Fought . . . 12 May, "
- Isle of Rhé; 17 vessels taken or destroyed by the *Armide* and *Cadmus* . . . 17 July, "
- Captain Barrett, in the merchant vessel *Cumberland*, with 26 men, defeats four privateers and takes 170 prisoners . . . 16 Jan. 1811
- Twenty-two vessels from Otranto taken by the *Cerberus* and *Active* . . . 22 Feb. "
- Off Lissa (*which see*); brilliant victory gained over a Franco-Venetian squadron by capt. Wm. Hoste . . . 13 March, "
- Amazon* French frigate destroyed off Cape Barleur . . . 25 March, "
- Sagone Bay; 2 French store-ships burnt by captain Barrie's ships . . . 1 May, "
- The British sloop *Little Belt*, and American ship *President*: their rencontre . . . 16 May, "
- Off Madagascar; 3 British frigates under captain Schomberg, engage 3 French larger-sized, with troops on board, and capture 2 . . . 20 May, "
- The *Thames* and *Cephalus* capture 36 French vessels . . . July, "
- The *Naiad* frigate attacked in presence of Bonaparte by 7 armed praams; they were gallantly repulsed . . . 21 Sept. "
- French frigates *Pauline* and *Pomone* captured by the British frigates *Alceste*, *Active*, and *Unité* 29 Nov. 1811
- Rioli, 84 guns, taken by *Victorious*, 74 . . . 21 Feb. 1812
- L'Orient: 2 French frigates, &c., destroyed by the *Northumberland*, capt. Hotham . . . 22 May, "
- Guerrière*, British frigate, 46 small guns, captured by the American ship *Constitution*, 54 guns (an unequal contest) . . . 19 Aug. "
- British brig *Frolic* captured by the American sloop *Wasp* . . . 18 Oct. "
- British frigate *Macedonian* taken by the American ship *United States*, large class . . . 25 Oct. "
- British frigate *Java* taken by the American ship *Constitution*, large class . . . 29 Dec. "
- British frigate *Amelia* loses 46 men killed and 95 wounded, engaging a French frigate . . . 7 Feb. 1813
- British sloop *Peacock* captured by the American ship *Hornet*; she was so disabled that she sunk with part of her crew . . . 25 Feb. "
- American frigate *Chesapeake* taken by the *Shannon*, captain Brooke (see *Chesapeake*) . . . 1 June, "
- American ships *Growler* and *Eagle* taken by British gun-boats . . . 3 June, "
- American sloop *Argus* taken by the British sloop *Pelican* . . . 14 Aug. "
- French frigate *La Trave*, 44 guns, taken by the *Andromache*, of 38 guns . . . 23 Oct. "

French frigate <i>Ceres</i> taken by the British ship <i>Tagus</i>	6 Jan. 1814	Algiers bombarded by lord Exmouth; see <i>Algiers</i>	27 Aug. 1816
French frigates <i>Alcmene</i> and <i>Iphigenia</i> taken by the <i>Venerable</i>	16 Jan. "	Navarino (<i>which see</i>)	20 Oct. 1827
French frigate <i>Terpsichore</i> taken by the <i>Majestic</i>	3 Feb. "	Action between the British ships <i>Vologe</i> and <i>Hyacinth</i> and 29 Chinese war-junks, which were defeated	3 Nov. 1839
French ship <i>Clorinde</i> taken by the <i>Dryad</i> and <i>Achates</i> , after an action with the <i>Eurotas</i> , 25 Feb.	27 March, "	Bombardment and fall of Acre. The British squadron under admiral Stopford achieved this triumph with trifling loss, while the Egyptians lost 2000 killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners (see <i>Syria</i>)	3 Nov. 1840
American frigate <i>Essex</i> captured by the <i>Phoebe</i> and <i>Cherub</i>	29 March, "	Lagos attacked and taken by commodore Bruce, with a squadron consisting of the <i>Penelope</i> , <i>Bloodhound</i> , <i>Sampson</i> , and <i>Teazer</i> , war-steamers, and the <i>Philomel</i> brig of war	26-27 Dec. 1851
British sloop <i>Avon</i> sunk by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i>	8 Sept. "	[For naval actions which cannot be called regular battles, see <i>China</i> , <i>Japan</i> , and <i>Egypt</i> , 1882.]	
Lake Champlain: the British squadron captured by the American, after a severe conflict,	11 Sept. "		
American ship <i>President</i> captured by the <i>Endymion</i>	15 Jan. 1815		

SHIPS TAKEN OR DESTROYED BY THE NAVAL AND MARINE FORCES OF GREAT BRITAIN:—

In the French War, ending 1802.						In the French War, ending 1814.					
Force.	French.	Dutch.	Spanish.	Other Nations.	Total.	French.	Spanish.	Danish.	Russian.	American.	Total.
Of the line	45	25	11	2	83	70	27	23	4	0	124
Fifties	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	1	0	0	9
Frigates	133	31	20	7	191	77	36	24	6	5	148
Sloops, &c.	161	32	55	16	264	188	64	16	7	13	288
Total	341	89	86	25	541	342	127	64	17	19	569

NAVAL COLLEGE, ROYAL, established at Greenwich Hospital, and opened 1 Feb. 1873.

NAVAL DEFENCE ACTS, see *Colonies*, 1865 and 1887 and *Navy of England*, 1889.

NAVAL KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, see *Poor Knights*.

NAVAL REVIEWS, SALUTE, AND VOLUNTEERS, see under *Navy*.

Naval volunteer home defence association, formed in 1885; decided in May, 1889 to break up in June following.

NAVARINO (S. W. Greece), settled by the Arabs 6th century; taken by the Turks, 1500; by Venetians, 1686; by Turks, 1718; by Greeks, 1821; by Turks, 1825. Near here, on 20 Oct. 1827, the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under command of admiral Codrington, nearly destroyed the Turkish and Egyptian fleet. More than thirty ships, many of them four-deckers, were blown up or burnt, chiefly by the Turks themselves, to prevent their falling into the hands of their enemies. This destruction of the Turkish naval power was characterised by the duke of Wellington as an "untoward event."

NAVARRRE, now a province of Spain, formed a part of the Roman dominions, and was conquered from the Saracens by Charlemagne, 778. His descendants appointed governors, one of whom, Garcias Ximenes, took the title of king in 857. In 1076, king Sancho IV. was poisoned, and Sancho Ramirez of Aragon seized Navarre. In 1134, Navarre became again independent under Garcias Ramirez IV. In 1234, Thibault, count of Champagne, nephew of Sancho VII., became sovereign of Navarre; and in 1284, by the marriage of the heiress Jane with Philip IV. le Bel, Navarre was united to France.

SOVEREIGNS OF NAVARRRE.

1274. Jane I. and (1284) Philip-le-Bel of France.
 1305. Louis X. Hutin of France.
 1316. Philip V. the Long, of France.
 1322. Charles I. the Fair, IV. of France.
 1328. Jane II. (daughter of Jane I.), and her husband Philip d'Evrenx.
 1349. Charles II., the Bad.
 1387. Charles III., the Noble.
 1425. Blanche, his daughter, and her husband, John of Aragon.
 1441. John II., alone, who became king of Aragon, in 1458. He endeavoured to obtain the crown of Castile also.
 1479. Eleanor de Foix, his daughter.
 1483. Francis Phœbus de Foix, her son.
 1483. Catherine (his sister) and her husband John d'Albret. Ferdinand of Aragon conquers and annexes all Navarre south of the Pyrenees, 1512

LOWER NAVARRRE (in France).

1516. Henry d'Albret.
 1555. Jane d'Albret and her husband, Anthony de Bourbon, who died 1562.
 1572. Henry III. who became in 1589 king of France, to which Lower Navarre was formally united in 1609.

NAVIGATION began with the Egyptians and Phœnicians. The first laws of navigation originated with the Rhodians, 916 B.C. The first account we have of any considerable voyage is that of the Phœnicians sailing round Africa, 604 B.C. *Blair*.

Plane charts and mariner's compass used about	1420
Variation of the compass observed by Columbus	1492
That the oblique rhomb lines are spiral, discovered by Nonius	1537
First treatise on navigation	1545
The log first mentioned by Bourne	1577
Mercator's chart	1599
Davis's quadrant, or backstaff, for measuring angles, about	1600
Logarithmic tables applied to navigation by Gunter	1620
Middle latitude sailing introduced	1623
Mensuration of a degree, Norwood	1631
Hedley's quadrant	1731

Harrison's time-keeper used . . . 1764
 Nautical Almanac first published . . . 1767
 Barlow's theory of the deviation of the compass . . . 1820
 Quarterly Journal of Naval Science, edited by E. J. Reed, published . . . April, 1872-5
 See *Compass, Latitude, Longitude, Steam, &c.*

NAVIGATION LAWS. A code of maritime laws is attributed to Richard I. of England, said to have been decreed at the isle of Oleron, 1194 (see *Oleron*), and further enactments were made by Richard II. in 1381.—In Oct. 1651, the parliament passed an act entitled "Goods from foreign parts, by whom to be imported," the principles of which were affirmed by 12 Charles II. c. 18, "an act for the encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation" (1660). The latter act restricts the importation and exportation of goods from or to Asia, Africa, or America, to English ships, of which the masters and three-fourths of the mariners are to be English. This was followed by many acts of similar tenor; which were consolidated by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 54 (1833). These acts were in the whole or in part repealed by the act "to amend the laws in force for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation" (passed 12 & 13 Vict. c. 29, 26 June, 1849, after much opposition), and which came into operation 1 Jan. 1850. The steam navigation act passed 14 & 15 Vict. c. 79, 1851, came into operation 1 Jan. 1852. The act regulating the navigation of the river Thames was passed in 1786.—In Feb. 1865 the emperor recommended the modification of the French navigation laws; in Feb. 1872, new restrictions were laid upon foreign ships, chiefly affecting British.

NAVIGATORS (or *Navvies*). These helpers in the construction of railways probably derived their name (about 1830) from formerly making the inland navigation in Lincolnshire, &c., and are doubtfully said to be descendants of the original Dutch canal labourers. Navy Mission Society (new) met at Lambeth palace, 7 May, 1880. A "steam navy" suitable for working in sand, gravel, or heavy clay, made by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor, & Co., of Lincoln, 1878.

NAVY OF ENGLAND, "whereon, under the good providence of God, the wealth, safety, and strength of the kingdom chiefly depends," *Act for the government of the Navy*. See *Naval Battles*.

A fleet of galleys built by Alfred . . . 897
 The number of galleys greatly increased under Edgar, who claimed to be lord of the ocean surrounding Britain . . . about 965
 A formidable fleet equipped by the contribution of every town in England, in the reign of Ethelred II. when it rendezvoused at Sandwich, to be ready to oppose the Danes . . . 1007
 A fleet collected by Edward the Confessor to resist the Norwegians, 1042; and by Harold to resist the Normans . . . 1066
 Richard I. collected a fleet and enacted naval laws about . . . 1191
 [The Cinque ports and maritime towns frequently furnished fleets commanded by the king or his officers.]
 Edward III.'s fleet defeat the French at the battle of Sluys, 24 June, 1340; and the Spanish off Winchelsea . . . 29 Aug. 1350
 Henry V. made efforts to increase the navy . . . 1415-1422
 Henry VII. built the *Royal Harry*; considered to be the beginning of the Royal Navy . . . 1488
 The Trinity house established and the Navy office appointed (see *Admiralty and Trinity house*) . . . 1512
 [The navy then consisted of *Great Harry*, 1200 tons, two ships, of 800 tons, and six or seven smaller.]
 James I. and Charles I. improve the navy. The *Sovereign of the Seas* launched . . . 1637
 Frigates said to have been first built . . . 1649
 James II. systematises sea-signals and improves the navy . . . 1685-8

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Navy Estimates.
1546	58	12,455	8,546	no account.
1558	27	7,110	3,565	no account.
1578	24	10,506	6,700	no account.
1603	42	17,055	8,346	no account.
1658	157	57,000	21,970	no account.
1688	173	101,892	42,000	no account.
1702	272	159,020	40,000	1,056,915l.
1760	412	321,134	70,000	3,227,143
1793	498	433,226	45,000	5,525,331
1800	767	668,744	135,000	12,422,837
1808	869	892,800	143,800	17,496,047
1814	901	966,000	146,000	18,786,509

Reign of George III.; dimensions of ships increased; copper sheathing adopted for ships of every class; establishments of naval stores provided at all dockyards and naval stations; and various improvements made in shipbuilding 1760-1820
 Great Britain had 901 ships; 177 of the line, in 1814; 621 ships, some of 140 guns each, and down to surveying vessels of two guns only; 148 sail employed on foreign and home service . . . 1830
 The screw propeller introduced in the Royal Navy, 1840
 The total number of ships of all sizes in commission, 183 . . . 1 Jan. 1841
 The Navy consisted of 339 sailing and 161 steam vessels . . . 1850
 Naval Coast Volunteers' act passed . . . Aug. 1853
 Of 315 sailing vessels, 97 screw steamers, and 114 paddle steamers . . . April, 1854
 Review of the Baltic fleet at Spithead by the Queen, 10 March, 1854, and 23 April, 1856
 Of 271 sailing vessels, carrying 9594 guns, and 258 steam vessels, carrying 6582 guns; together 573 vessels, carrying 16,176 guns; also 155 gun-boats, and 111 vessels on harbour service, July, 1859
 Proclamation for manning the navy . . . 30 April, 1859
 Naval Reserve Force authorised . . . Aug. "
 Flogging not to be inflicted on first-class seamen except after a trial . . . Dec. "
 Great excitement respecting the French Government building the plated frigate *Gloire* (see *Navy of France*) . . . 1860
 The *Warrior*, our first iron-plated steam frigate, the largest vessel then in the world except the *Great Eastern* (see *Steam*), length, 380 ft. breadth, 58 ft.; iron-plate, 4½ inches thick; 6170 tons burthen; cost about 400,000l.; launched (censured in 1864), 29 Dec. "
 A royal commission recommends the abolition of the board of admiralty, and the appointment of a minister of the navy department . . . March, 1861
 Lord Clarence Paget, secretary of admiralty, states that England has 67 steam ships of the line; while France has 37, Russia 9, Spain 3, and Italy 1. 11 April, "
 New act for the government of the navy (the *Naval Discipline act*) passes . . . 6 Aug. "
 Four iron-plated vessels (400 ft. long; 59½ ft. wide; and cost about 600,000l. each) building . . . Dec. "
 Cupola or Turret Ships. Capt. Cowper Coles' mode of constructing iron-plated vessels, with a cupola or turret for firing from, the other parts of the vessel being nearly submerged, made known in 1855, and recommended to the admiralty in 1861; adopted by Ericson in the *Monitor*, 1862; proposed to be adopted by the British government, 1862
 Six different kinds of plated vessels said to be constructing; E. J. Reed authorised to build the *Enterprise* as a specimen of an iron-plated sea-going vessel . . . April, "
Royal Oak, iron-clad steamer, launched at Chatham, 10 Sept. "
 Twin or double screws for vessels of light draught introduced . . . 1863
 Mr. E. J. Reed appointed chief constructor of the Royal Navy . . . Jan. "
 Navy consists of 1014 vessels of all classes; 85 line-of battle ships; 69 frigates; 30 screw corvettes, Jan. "
 Steam ram *Valiant* launched . . . 14 Oct. "
Minotaur iron-steamer launched . . . 12 Dec. "
 Royal School of Naval Architecture, South Kensington, established . . . 1864

- The turret-ship *Sovereign*, constructed on Coles' principle, put out of commission, and placed among reserved ships; this blamed by some, Oct. 1864
- 29 iron-clad vessels building "to be ready for sea this year" March, 1865
- Bellerophon*, iron-clad, by Mr. E. J. Reed; and the *Lord Warden*, iron-clad, launched May, "
- A British fleet entertained at Cherbourg, Brest, &c., 15 Aug., &c.; and a French fleet at Portsmouth, 29-31 Aug. "
- Royal Navy "consists of 735 vessels and steamships of all classes" (30 iron-clads ready for sea), (see under Cannon) July, 1866
- New Naval Discipline act, passed Aug. "
- Difficult launch of the *Northumberland* iron-clad, 17 March, *et seq.*; effected 17 April, "
- Experimental cruise of the iron-clad fleet in stormy weather; general performance satisfactory (*Times*) Sept.-Nov. "
- Acts for protection of naval stores passed, 1867 and 1869
- 150 wooden ships of all classes sold 1859-67
- [Of these were 7 line-of-battle ships and 6 frigates, cost above 1,000,000*l.*, sold for 87,543*l.*]
- Hercules*, 12, armour-plated ship, 1200 horse-power, floated at Chatham 10 Feb. 1868
- The *Monarch*, our first armour-clad turret ship, launched at Chatham 25 May, "
- 47 armoured vessels afloat, with 598 guns; 66 efficient unarmoured vessels; and a large number of vessels of the old type, constitute the navy, April, 1869
- Satisfactory trial trip of the Navy Reserve squadron, July, "
- Explosion of the boiler of the *Thistle* gun-boat, on trial trip; 10 killed 3 Nov. "
- Devastation*, iron turret ship, first rivet of her keel clinched by Mr. Childers, the first lord, at Portsmouth 12 Nov. "
- Resignation of Mr. E. J. Reed, chief constructor, July, 1870
- Adm. sir T. M. C. Symonds reports on the *Monarch* and *Captain* turret ships (the latter said to be over-masted and unfit to cruise under sail alone) Aug. "
- H.M.S. iron-clad frigate *Triumph* launched at Jarrow 27 Sept. "
- The *Captain* founders near Finisterre about 12.15 A.M. 7 Sept. "
- 472 lives were lost, including the captain, Hugh Burgoyne, Captain Cowper Coles, the designer of the ship, Mr. Childers (a son of the first lord), and other officers, the *élite* of the service; 18 men of the crew were saved. "She capsized in a heavy squall shortly after midnight, and went down in three minutes."—*Gunner's report*. Her destruction was attributed to too low free-board, heavy top-weight, masts, and hurricane deck. She cost 440,000*l.* She was built by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead.
- A court-martial for the nominal trial of James May, the gunner, and 17 other survivors, was held 27 Sept. to 4 Oct.; Mr. E. J. Reed and other eminent authorities were examined; the verdict was, that the loss of the ship was due to instability from faulty construction: "a grave departure from her original design having been committed" 8 Oct. "
- Report on the *Monarch* that her reserve of energy to prevent upsetting by a squall, is 16 to 1 of that of the *Captain*.—*Times* 10 Nov. "
- Navy.—55 armoured vessels afloat; 9 constructing; effective force afloat, 354 vessels; and a large number of others 1871
- Megara* troopship lost near Amsterdam Island (see *Wrecks*) 16 June, "
- The *Agincourt*, capt. Hamilton Beamish, 6621 tons, struck on the Pearl Rock near Gibraltar, 11 A.M. 11 July; got off by great skill and management by the *Hercules*, capt. Lord Guildford 4 July, "
- [After trial, admirals Wellesley and Willmot ordered to strike flags; capt. Beamish and Will super-seeded; others censured; lord Guildford commended, Aug. 1871.]
- Turret vessels of the *Monitor* type designed by E. J. Reed, launched: the *Glutton*, 6 March; *Devastation*, 12 July; *Cyclops* 18 July, 1871
- New rules respecting promotions, &c., published 9 Feb. 1872
- The *Thunderer*, ocean-going turret ship, launched at Pembroke 25 March, "
- Lord Clyde*, iron-clad, stranded off Pantellaria, 15 March; capt. Bythesea and staff-commander May dismissed the service May, "
- A trial-trip of the *Devastation* reported successful, 15 April, 1873
- Navy.—23 great iron-clads; 27 smaller Aug. "
- "We now carry 35-ton guns on board ships in turrets protected by 14-inch plates" (*Times*) 28 Aug. "
- Royal Naval Artillery Volunteer force established by act passed 5 Aug. "
- H.M.S. *Alexandra* launched at Chatham 7 April, 1875
- H.M.S. *Vanguard*, double-screw iron-clad (cost 350,000*l.*), sunk by collision with the *Iron Duke* during a fog off the Wicklow coast; crew (about 400) saved; 50 m. past noon 1 Sept. "
- Court-Martial on capt. Dawkins; assigned as causes: 1. That the squadron (under admiral Tarleton), of which the *Vanguard* was one, was going at too great a speed for a fog; 2. That captain Dawkins had left the deck before an ordered evolution was performed; 3. That the speed of the *Vanguard* had been injudiciously reduced; 4, 5, 6. The increased speed of the *Iron Duke*, her improper navigation, and want of signals; captain Dawkins reprimanded and dismissed; others reprimanded, 29 Sept. "
- The *Admiralty Minute* considered the speed of the squadron no cause of the accident; censured part of admiral Tarleton's evidence on responsibility of officers; and removed Lieutenant Evans of the *Iron Duke* from his command 12 Oct. "
- Iron Duke* nearly lost through a valve left open, 28 Nov. "
- The *Monarch*, iron-clad, injured by collision with Norwegian ship *Halden* in the Channel 28 Nov. "
- The *Infexible*, with 18-inch armour and four 81-ton guns, moveable by hydraulic power, launched by princess Louise at Portsmouth 27 April, 1876
- The *Téméraire*, smaller iron-clad, launched at Chatham 9 May, "
- The *Thunderer* (see 1872 above): explosion of a boiler through sticking of safety valves; 45 deaths ensued; about 50 injured; during a trial trip in Stoke's Bay, near Portsmouth; 14 July; inquest begun 27 July; (about 5,000*l.* subscribed for the sufferers); verdict, accidental deaths 30 Aug. "
- Bacchante*, unarmoured war-ship, launched, 19 Oct. "
- Launched at Glasgow, *Nelson*, iron-clad 4 Nov. "
- Norhampton* 18 Nov. "
- Euryalus*, unarmoured corvette, launched at Chatham 31 Jan. 1877
- Commission of inquiry respecting the *Infexible*, appointed about 14 July, "
- 4 new ironclads bought March, 1878
- Dreadnought*, iron-clad; 10,886 tons; engines, 8000 horse-power; four 38-ton guns, &c.; most powerful fighting ship in the world; constructed "
- Eurydice*, H.M.S. frigate; training ship, foundered in a gale off Dunose, Isle of Wight; about 300 perished with capt. Hare, 24 March; with much skill and labour raised and taken to Portsmouth 1 Sept., ordered to be broken up Sept. "
- The *Thunderer* (see 1876), a 38-ton gun explodes while practising, near Ismid, in the Sea of Marmora, Turkey; 2 officers and 8 men killed, and between 30 and 40 wounded 2 Jan. 1879
- On investigation the cause assigned was that the gun was charged and missed fire; re-charged and both charges were fired, when it exploded Feb. "
- Agamemnon*, iron-clad turret ship; 8492 tons; engines, 6000 horse-power; four 38-ton guns; launched at Chatham 17 Sept. "
- Collision of the *Achilles* and *Alexandra*, off Larnaca, Mediterranean; boats injured, &c. 2 Oct. "
- Sham naval attack on Portsmouth; defended by torpedoes, &c. 16 Oct. "
- Thunderer* gun experiments at Woolwich (confirm decision of investigation committee of Feb. 1879), 9 Dec. 1879—3 Feb. 1880
- Atalanta* training ship lost in gale (see *Atalanta*), 12—16 Feb. "

- Great naval demonstration at Portsmouth; attack on forts; electric light used at night. 10 Aug. 1880
- Doterel*, 6 guns; capt. Richard Evans; destroyed by explosion (attributed to formation of coal gas, 3 Sept.) in Straits of Magellan; out of 150 about 143 persons perished. 26 April, 1881
- Polyphemus*, huge double-screw steam armour-plated ram and torpedo boat; launched at Chatham (designed by sir G. Sartorius). 15 June, "
- Launch of *Canada* corvette at Portsmouth, 26 Aug.; of *Conqueror*, steel-clad turret ship, at Chatham 8 Sept. "
- Triumph*, explosion of *zerotine siccativæ* (a patent drier for paint) near Coquimbo, coast of Chili, 23 Nov.; 3 men killed, 7 wounded. Jan. 1882
- Ajax*, new armoured turret-ship, moved from Chatham 20 Feb. "
- Two very large armour-plated war-ships launched; *Edinburgh*, at Pembroke, 18 March; *Colossus*, at Portsmouth 21 March, "
- The *Phœnix* lost off Prince Edward's island, 12 Sept.; commander Greenfell dismissed. 1 Dec. "
- The *Collingwood*, of "British Admiral class," launched at Pembroke 22 Nov. "
- Naval Intelligence Committee formed. Dec. "
- The duke of Edinburgh appointed to command the Channel fleet about 26 Nov. 1883
- Collision of the *Defence* and *Valiant* in Bantry Bay, 18 July; capt. Edwin John Pollard, of the *Defence*, tried and dismissed from his ship for inefficiency 30 July 1884
- Wasp*, gun boat (comm. Nicholls), wrecked off Tory island (attributed to bad navigation); about 52 perish 22 Sept. "
- Rodney*, great iron-clad, launched by the duchess of Edinburgh, at Chatham 8 Oct. "
- Navy Discipline act amended. Dec. "
- Great Britain has 46 iron-clads. Dec. "
- Large and important additions to the navy authorised Feb. 1885
- Launch of *Mersey*, "protected corvette," at Chatham, 31 March, "
- Benbow*, ironclad battleship, launched at Blackwall, 15 June, "
- Sham battle near Bantry Bay, 30 June; attempted attack on Greenock 14 July, "
- Icarus*, warship, launched at Devonport 27 July, "
- Severn*, fast sailing steel corvette launched at Chatham 29 Sept. "
- Hero*, steel built, armour-plated, turreted ram, launched at Chatham 27 Oct. "
- Swallow*, largest gun vessel launched at Sheerness, 27 Oct. "
- Camperdown*, great ironclad war ship launched at Portsmouth 24 Nov. 1886
- The duke of Edinburgh takes command of the Mediterranean fleet 22 Feb. "
- Anson*, twin-screw armour-plated barbette ship, launched at Pembroke dockyard 17 Feb. "
- H.M.S. *Collingwood*, at Portsmouth, 43 ton gun burst; no casualty, 4 May; stated to be due to defective metal 6 Sept. "
- Sham naval fights at Milford Haven 16 Aug. et seq. "
- H.M.S. *Orlando*, first of the new class of belted cruisers, launched at Jarrow on Tyne 23 Aug. "
- The *Undaunted*, another belted cruiser, launched at Jarrow on Tyne 25 Nov. "
- Narcissus*, new belted cruiser, launched at Hull, 15 Dec. "
- The naval intelligence department formed as a committee, 10 April, 1884; as a department, 1 Feb. 1887
- Report of commission on admiralty contracts—censures system and recommends changes, about 10 March, "
- Serpent*, large torpedo cruiser launched at Devonport 10 March, "
- Victoria* (first called *Renown*), armour clad warship, launched at Elswick yard, Newcastle, 9 April, "
- Sans Pareil*, ironclad war-ship, launched at Blackwall 9 May, "
- Serious collision between *Ajax* and *Devastation* on their way to Spithead 18 July, "
- Naval manoeuvres and torpedo experiments on the coast, Aug. 1887, and Aug. 1888; sham capture of Liverpool and other ports.
- Trafalgar*, great steel twin-screw turret ram; 11,940 tons, 345 feet long, 73 feet broad, launched at Portsmouth 20 Sept. 1837
- Nile*, ironclad, heaviest yet launched in England; 12,000 tons, 345 feet long, 73 feet broad; launched at Pembroke dock 27 March, 1888
- H.M.S. *Magicienne*, twin-screw swift cruiser, launched at Govan 12 May, "
- H.M.S. *Medea*, twin-screw, second class cruiser, launched at Chatham 9 June, "
- H.M.S. *Marathon*, cruiser, launched by princess Beatrice in the Clyde 23 Aug. "
- Lord George Hamilton, first lord, at Glasgow, gives a favourable account of the state of the navy 10 Oct. "
- Navy afloat: 62 armoured vessels; 29 protected and partially protected; 282 unprotected; total, 373 ships; tonnage, 679,144; cost, 35,635,719*l.* 1 Jan. 1889
- Lord George Hamilton proposes resolutions for the construction and equipment of 70 ships, including 10 battle ships, (8 first and 2 second class) and 42 cruisers, 18 torpedo boats &c., to be completed in 4½ years, cost 21,500,000*l.* (10,000,000 from the consolidated fund in seven years; 11,500,000 from five years navy estimates), 7 March, "
- The Northbrook programme of 1885 reported nearly complete 7 March, "
- Lord George Hamilton's resolutions adopted by the commons 24 April, "
- Sir A. Hoskins succeeds the duke of Edinburgh in command of the Mediterranean fleet 6 April, "
- The *Sultan*, ironclad, run ashore on a rock at Comino channel, Maltese group, 6 March; abandoned; the crew saved; after strenuous attempts to save her, the vessel sank, 14 March; trial; captain Rice reprimanded for sailing too close to shore 8 April, "
- [The admiralty appointed a court to enquire into all the circumstances, 29, 30 May, when the duke of Edinburgh, who had directed the salvage operations, was examined; the court reported its approbation of the steps taken for the recovery of the vessel] 13 June, "
- H.M.S. *Fulcan*, swift cruiser, launched at Portsmouth 13 June, "
- Navy defence act passed, royal assent 31 May, "
- ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.—1850, 6,942,397*l.*—1854, 6,640,596*l.*—1855 (to 31 March, Russian war), 14,490,105*l.*—1856, 10,654,585*l.*—1859, 9,215,487*l.*—1861, 13,331,668*l.*—1862, 12,598,042*l.*—1863, 11,370,588*l.*—1864, 10,821,596*l.*—1865, 10,808,253*l.*—1866, 10,259,788*l.*—1867, 10,676,101*l.*—1868, 11,168,049*l.*—1869, 11,366,545*l.*—1870, 9,757,200*l.*—1871, 9,456,641*l.*—1872, 9,900,466*l.*—1873, 9,543,000*l.*—1874, 10,279,000*l.*—1875, 10,680,404*l.*—1876, 10,285,194*l.*—1877, 11,238,872*l.*—1878, 11,053,901*l.*—1879, 10,586,804*l.*—1880, 10,492,935*l.*—1881, 10,725,919*l.*—1882, 10,483,901*l.*—1883, 10,899,500*l.*—1884-5, 11,645,711*l.*—1885-6, 12,694,900*l.*—1886-7, 12,993,100*l.*—1887-8, 12,476,800*l.*—1888-9, 13,082,800*l.*
- NAVAL SALUTE TO THE BRITISH FLAG began in Alfred's reign, and though sometimes disputed, may be said to have been continued ever since. The Dutch agreed to strike to the English colours in the British seas, in 1673. The honour of the flag salute at sea was also formally assented to by France in 1704, although it had been long previously exacted by England; see *Flag and Salutes at Sea*.
- NAVAL UNIFORMS. The first notice of the establishment of a uniform in the British naval service, which we have met with, occurs in the *Jacobite's Journal* of 5 March, 1748, under the head of "Domestic News," in these terms:—"An order is said to be issued, requiring all his majesty's sea-officers, from the admiral down to the midshipman, to wear a uniformity of clothing, for which purpose pattern coats for dress suits and frocks for each rank of officers are lodged at the Navy-office, and at the several dockyards for their inspection." This is corroborated by the *Gazette* of 13 July, 1757, when the first alteration in the uniform took place, and in which a reference is made to the order of 1748, alluded to in the journal above mentioned, and which in fact is the year when a naval uniform was first established. James I. had indeed granted, by warrant of 6 April, 1609, to six of his

principal masters of the navy, "liverie coats of fine red cloth." The warrant is stated to have been drawn *verbatim* from one signed by queen Elizabeth, but which had not been acted upon by reason of her death. This curious document is in the British Museum; but king James's limited red livery is supposed to have been soon discontinued.—*Quarterly Review*.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, organised in 1644, was abolished in 1836, when the army and navy pay departments were consolidated in the Paymaster General's office.

NAVY LIST was first officially compiled by John Finlaison, the celebrated actuary, and published monthly in 1814; now quarterly.

NAVAL REVIEWS. The queen reviewed the fleet at Spithead, near Portsmouth, 11 Aug. 1853; again, March, 1854, before it sailed to the Baltic, at the commencement of the Russian war; and again, at Portsmouth, on the conclusion of peace, in the presence of the parliament, &c. The fleet extended in an unbroken line of 5 miles, and consisted of upwards of 300 men-of-war, carrying 3800 guns, and manned by 40,000 seamen. There were about 100,000 spectators, 23 April, 1856.

A grand naval review (15 great wooden ships, 15 iron-plated, 16 gun-vessels and boats), was held at Spithead (the queen, the sultan, and the viceroy of Egypt present), 17 July, 1867; another at Spithead before the shah of Persia, 23 June, 1873; another at Spithead by the queen, (10 broadside ships, 8 turret ships, &c.), 3 Aug. 1878; another at Portsmouth, the queen and colonial visitors present (at the expense of the officers), 23 July, 1886.

Grand unexampled naval review (jubilee) by the queen at Spithead, 23 July, 1887; 135 vessels of all kinds, including 26 ironclads, 20,200 officers and men; one man died through the bursting of a saluting gun.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS (or Reserve). By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 73 (1853), the admiralty were empowered to raise a body of sea-faring men to be called the "Naval Coast Volunteers," not to exceed 10,000, for the defence of the coast, and for actual service if required. On 13 Aug. 1859, an act was passed to enable the admiralty to raise a number of men, not exceeding 30,000, as a reserve force of seamen, to be called the "Royal Naval Volunteers." In November following, the admiralty issued a statement of the "qualifications, advantages, and obligations" of this reserve. The enrolment commenced on 1 Jan. 1860. The engagement is for five years, and the volunteers are entitled to a pension when incapacitated after the expiration of the term. At the prospect of war with the United States in Dec. 1861, a great number of seamen at Hartlepool, Dundee, London, Aberdeen, &c., offered their services.

First enrolled body of Royal Naval Volunteers inspected, about 18 Jan. 1873; see *Naval College*.

NAVY OF FRANCE. It is first mentioned in history, 728, when, like that of England at an early period, it consisted of galleys; in this year the French defeated the Frisian fleet. The French fleet was almost annihilated by Edward III. at the battle of Sluys, 24 June, 1340. It was considerably improved under Louis XIV. at the instance of his minister Colbert, about 1697. The French navy was in its splendour about 1781; became greatly reduced in the wars with England; see *Naval Battles*. It was greatly increased by the emperor Napoleon III., and in 1859 consisted of 51 ships of the line (14 sailing vessels and 37 steamers), and 398 other vessels, in all 449; including vessels building, converting, or ordered to be built. The new French iron-clad frigate *Gloire*, constructed by M. Dupuy de Lôme, launched in 1860, was generally considered as successful. The *Solférino* and *Magenta* were launched in June, 1861; other iron vessels since. The *Magenta* was destroyed by fire, 6 killed, 31 Aug. 1875. The *Devastation*, a great iron-clad, launched at Lorient, 19 Aug. 1879. France had 22 battle-ships, 11 armoured vessels for coast defence, besides gun boats, cruisers and torpedo boats; in all 256 vessels in 1888.

NAZARENE, a name given to Jesus Christ, and his disciples; but afterwards to a sect who rejected the doctrine of Christ's divinity in the first

century. A sect named Nazarenes, resembling the Society of Friends in Britain, became prominent in Hungary in the autumn of 1867.

NEAPOLIS, see *Naples*.

NEBRASKA, a N.W. territory of North America (part of Louisiana), was organised 30 May, 1854. Capital, Lincoln; Omaha city, very important. Population, 1880, 452,402.

NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS, put forth by sir Wm. Herschel, 1811, supposes that the universe was formed out of shapeless masses of nebulae or clusters of small stars. It has not been generally received. In Oct. 1860, Mr. Lassell strictly scrutinised the dumb-bell nebula, and stated that the brightest parts did not appear to be stars. In 1865, Mr. Wm. Huggins reported that he had analysed certain nebulae by their spectra, and believed them to be entirely gaseous.

For Mr. Norman Lockyer's theory see under *Meteors*, 17 Nov. 1887.

NECROMANCERS, see *Magic*.

NECTARINE, the *Amygdalus Persica*, originally came from Persia about 1562. Previously, presents of nectarines were frequently sent to the court of England from the Netherlands; and Catherine, queen of Henry VIII., distributed them among her friends.

NEEDLES. "The making of Spanish needles was first taught in England by Elias Crowe, a German, about the eighth year of queen Elizabeth, and in queen Mary's time there was a negro made fine Spanish needles in Cheapside, but would never teach his art to any."—*Stow*. The manufacture was greatly improved at Whitechapel, London; Redditch, in Gloucestershire, and Hathersage, in Derbyshire. An exhibition of ancient needlework was formed at South Kensington Museum in 1873.

NEEDLE-GUN (*Zündnadelgewehr*), a musket invented by J. N. Dreyse of Sömmerda, about 1827, and made a breech-loader in 1836, which was adopted by the Prussian general Manteuffel about 1846. It was found to be a most effective weapon in the war with Denmark in 1864, and in that with Austria in 1866. The ignition of the charge is produced by a fine steel rod or needle being pressed through the cartridge. The principle is claimed for James Whitley, of Dublin, 1823; Abraham Mosar, 1831; and John Hanson, of Huddersfield, 1843.

NEERWINDEN, see *Ianden*.

NEGRO TRADE, see *Slavery*.

NEGUS (wine and water), said to be named after col. Francis Negus, about 1714. The sovereign of Abyssinia is termed *negus*.

NELSON'S VICTORIES, &c., see *separate articles*.

Horatio Nelson, born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk
 29 Sept. 1758
 Sailed with captain Phipps to the North Pole . . . 1773
 Distinguished himself in the West Indies . . . 1780
 Lost an eye at the reduction of Calvi, Corsica . . . 1794
 Captured Elba . . . 9 Aug. 1796
 With Jervis, at the victory off St. Vincent, 14 Feb.; knighted and made rear-admiral . . . 20 Feb. 1797
 Lost his right arm at the unsuccessful attack on Santa Cruz . . . 25-26 July, "
 Gained the battle of the Nile, 1 Aug.; created baron Nelson of the Nile . . . 6 Nov. 1798
 Attacks Copenhagen, 2 April; created viscount, 22 May; attacks Boulogne flotilla, and destroys several ships . . . 15 Aug. 1801
 Appointed to chief command in the Mediterranean, 20 May, 1803

Pursues the French and Spanish fleets, March to Aug.; returns to England, Aug.; re-appears at Cadiz, and defeats the fleets in Trafalgar Bay, where he is killed 21 Oct. 1805
 The *Victory* man-of-war arrived off Portsmouth with his remains 4 Dec. "
 The body lay in state in the Painted Hall, at Greenwich, 5 Jan.; removed to the Admiralty, 8 Jan.; funeral took place 9 Jan. 1806
 The prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), the duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), and other royal dukes; almost all the peers of England, and the lord mayor and corporation of London, with thousands of military and naval officers and distinguished men, followed the funeral car to St. Paul's: the military amounted to near 10,000, independent of volunteers.
Nelson Column, Trafalgar-square, London, completed, and statue placed on it (see *Statues*) 4 Nov. 1843

NEMEAN GAMES, celebrated at Nemea, in Achaia, said to have been instituted by the Argives, in honour of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a serpent; and revived by Hercules, 1226 B.C. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of olives, afterwards of green parsley. They were celebrated every third year, or, according to others, on the first and third year of every Olympiad, 1226 B.C.—*Herodotus*. They were revived by the emperor Julian, A.D. 362, but ceased in 396.

NEO-PLATONISM or **NEW PLATONISM**, see *Philosophy*.

NEPAUL (N. India) was conquered by the Ghoorkas, 1768, who made treaties with the British, 1791 and 1801; but frequently made incursions; and in consequence war with them commenced 1 Nov. 1814; terminated 27 April, 1815. A treaty of peace was signed between the parties, 2 Dec. 1815. War was renewed through an infraction of the treaty by the Nepauiese, Jan. 1816; and after several contests, unfavourable to the Nepaulese, the former treaty was ratified, 15 March, 1816. An extraordinary embassy from the king of Nepal to the queen of Great Britain arrived in England, landing at Southampton, 25 May, and remained till Aug. 1850; it consisted of the Nepaulese prince, Jung Bahadoor, and his suite, to whom many honours were paid. He supported the English during the Indian mutiny in 1857. The prince of Wales was honourably received in Nepal, 12 Feb. 1876.

War with Thibet on account of robbed merchants May, 1884
 Thibet submits June, "
 Revolution: the prime minister and son murdered; 22 Nov. 1885
 New ministry constituted: the maharajah, Pirthibi Bir Bikram Sah (born 7 Aug. 1875).
 Another revolution imminent, Dec. 1887; proves unsuccessful Jan. 1888

NEPHALIA, sacrifices of sobriety among the Greeks, when they offered mead instead of wine to the sun and moon, to the nymphs, to Aurora, and to Venus; and burnt any wood but that of the vine, fig-tree, and mulberry-tree, esteemed symbols of drunkenness, 613 B.C.

NEPHOSCOPE (*nephos*, Greek, a cloud). An apparatus for measuring the velocity of clouds, invented by Karl Braun, and reported to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, 27 July, 1868.

NEPTUNE, a primary planet, first observed on 23 Sept. 1846, by Dr. Galle at Berlin, in consequence of a letter from M. Le Verrier, who had conjectured from the anomalous movements of Uranus that a distant planet might exist nearly in the position where Neptune is situated. Calculations to the same effect had been previously made by Mr. J. Couch Adams, of Cambridge. A satel-

lite of Neptune was discovered by Mr. Lassell on 10 Oct. following. Neptune is said to have been seen by Lalande, and thought to be a fixed star. The Greek god Poseidon became the Roman Neptune.

NEPTUNIUM, a new metal discovered in tantalite, from Connecticut, by R. Hermann in 1877; not generally admitted by chemists.

NERVII, a warlike tribe in Belgic Gaul, were defeated in a severe battle by Julius Cæsar 57, and subdued 53 B.C.

NERWINDEN, see *Landen*.

NESBIT, see *Nisbet*.

NESTORIANS, the followers of Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople (428-431), who is represented as a heretic. He was opposed by Eutyches; see *Eutychians*.

1. He rejected the error of those who said Christ was a mere man, as Ebion, Paul of Samosata Photinus.
 2. He maintained that the Word was united to the humanity in Christ Jesus, and that this union was most intimate and strict.
 3. He held that these two natures made one Christ, one Son, one Person; only made up of two natures.
 4. And this one Person may have either divine or human properties attributed to Him.

Nestorian Christians in the Levant administer the sacrament with leavened bread and in both kinds, permit their priests to marry, and use neither confirmation nor auricular confession.—*Du Pin*.

A Nestorian priest and deacon were in London in July, 1862.

NETHERLANDS, see *Flanders, Holland, and Belgium*.

NETLEY HOSPITAL, near Southampton, for invalid soldiers. The foundation stone was laid by the queen, 19 May, 1856.

NEUFCHATEL, a canton in Switzerland, formerly a lordship, afterwards a principality. The first known lord was Ulrich de Fenis, about 1032, whose descendants ruled till 1373, after which by marriages it frequently changed governors. On the death of the duchesse de Nemours, the last of the Longuevilles, in 1707, there were many claimants; among them our William III. He and the allies however gave it to Frederick I. of Prussia with the title of prince. In 1806 the principality was ceded to France, and Napoleon bestowed it on his general Berthier, who held it till 1814, when it fell to the disposal of the allies. They restored the king of Prussia with the title of prince with certain rights and privileges; but constituted it a part of the Swiss confederation.

After an unsuccessful attempt in 1831, the inhabitants repudiated their allegiance to Prussia, and proclaimed Neufchatel a free and independent member of the Swiss confederation 1848

The king of Prussia protested against this; and a protocol was signed between England, France, and Austria, recognising his claims 1852

Some of his adherents, headed by the count de Pourtales, broke out into insurrection against the republican authorities, who, however, quickly subdued and imprisoned them, with the intention of bringing them to trial Sept. 1856

War threatened by the king of Prussia, and great energy and determination manifested by the Swiss. On the intervention of the English and French governments, a treaty was signed by which the king of Prussia virtually renounced his claims, on receiving a pecuniary compensation, which he eventually gave up. He retains the title of prince of Neufchatel, without any political rights

The prisoners of Sept. 1856 were released without trial 18 Jan. "

NEUROLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, formed to promote the study of nerves

from a psychological, physiological, anatomical, and pathological point of view, 1887. First president Dr. Samuel Wilks, F.R.S.

NEUSTRIA or WEST FRANCE, a kingdom allotted to Clotaire by his father Clovis, at his death in 511. His descendant, Charlemagne, became sole king of France in 771. It was conquered by the Northmen and hence named Normandy (*which see*).

NEUTRALITY LAWS. A commission, in a report issued in May, 1863, recommended changes. An act to make better provision for the preservation of neutrality was passed 9 Aug. 1870. John P. McDiarmid apprehended, for breach of neutrality laws, at Bow-street, 28 Oct. 1870.

NEUTRAL POWERS. By the treaty of Paris, signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Turkey, and Sardinia, on 16 April, 1856, it was determined that privateering should be abolished; that neutrals might carry an enemy's goods not contraband of war; that neutral goods not contraband were free even under an enemy's flag; and that blockades to be binding must be effective. The president of the United States acceded to these provisions in 1861. - See *International Law*.

NEVADA, a western territory of the United States of N. America, organised 2 March, 1861; admitted a state, 31 Oct. 1864. Capital, Carson city. Virginia city was nearly destroyed by fire, 26 Oct. 1875; several lives were lost; property about 2,000,000 dols.; 10,000 persons rendered homeless. Population of Nevada, 1880, 62,266.

NEVILLE'S CROSS or DURHAM, BATTLE OF, between the Scots under king David Bruce and the English it is said (probably incorrectly) under Philippa, consort of Edward III., and lord Percy, 12 or 17 Oct. 1346. More than 15,000 of the Scots were slain, and their king taken prisoner.

NEVIS (W. Indies), an island discovered by Columbus, planted by the English in 1628; taken by the French, 14 Feb. 1782; restored to the English in 1783. The capital is Charleston.

NEWARK (Nottinghamshire). The church was erected by Henry IV. Here, in the midst of troubles, died king John, 19 Oct. 1216; here the royal army under prince Rupert repulsed the army of the parliament, besieging the town, 21 March, 1644; and here, 5 May, 1646, Charles I., after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterwards gave him up to his enemies. Newark was first incorporated by Edward VI., and afterwards by Charles II. Absorbed into the county, 1885.

NEW BRUNSWICK was taken from Nova Scotia, and received its name as a separate colony in 1785. It was united with Canada for legislative purposes by an act passed 29 March, 1867. Population of New Brunswick in 1865, 272,780; in 1881, 321,233. Capital Frederikton. Lieut.-governor, Lemuel A. Wilmot, 1868; Samuel Leonard Tilley, 1874; hon. Robert Duncan Wilmot, 1880.

Great fire at St. John, 20-22 June, 1877; destruction of 12 churches, 25 public buildings; thousands homeless; about 20 killed, loss about 3,000,000. Subscriptions in Britain.

NEWBURY (Berkshire). Near here were fought two desperate battles—(1.) 20 Sept. 1643; between the army of Charles I. and that of the parliament under Essex; it terminated somewhat favourably for the king. Among the slain was the amiable Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, deeply regretted. (2.) A second battle of dubious

result was fought between the royalists and the parliamentarians under Waller, 27 Oct. 1644.

A memorial to lord Falkland and his companions, at Newbury, was inaugurated by the earl of Carnarvon, 9 Sept., 1878.

NEW CALEDONIA (Pacific Ocean), discovered by Cook on 4 Sept. 1774, was seized by the French, 20 Sept. 1853, and colonised. The French government in Dec. 1864, redressed the outrages committed upon the British missionaries at a station established here in 1854.

In the latter part of June, 1878, some of the native tribes revolted, burnt some of the towns and villages, and killed about 90 of the European colonists, men, women, children, and servants, including col. Gally-Passechese, the military commandant of the island. The insurrection was not subdued till the end of the year. Now used as a French penal settlement; said to be very disorderly, 1884. See *Recidivists*.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Northumberland), the Roman Pons Ælia, the first coal port in the world,* and the commercial metropolis of the north of England. The coal-mines were discovered here about 1234. The first charter granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239. See *Population*.

The castle built by Robert Courthose, son of William I. 1080
Taken by William II. 1095
St. Nicholas church built, about 1091; burnt in 1216; restored by Edward I., to whom John Baliol did homage here, 1292; rebuilt 1359
Newcastle surrenders to the Scotch. 1640
Who here gave up Charles I. to the parliament 30 Jan. 1647

Occupied by general Wade in 1745
Antiquarian Society established 1813
Literary and Philosophical Society founded 1793;
liberally endowed by Robert Stephenson. 1858-9
T. Bewick, the wood-engraver, dies. 1828
The magnificent market erected by Richd. Grainger, who greatly improved the town 1835
British Association met here 1838

High level bridge erected by Robert Stephenson; and grand central station built 1846-50
1538 persons die of cholera 31 Aug. to 26 Oct. 1853
Great fire through the explosion at Gateshead (*which see*) 5, 6 Oct. 1854

Great distress through failure of Northumberland Joint-Stock Bank Nov. 1857
Richard Grainger dies, aged 63 4 July, 1861
Enthusiastic reception of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, 7-9 Oct. 1862

British Association met here, second time 29 Aug. 1863
Great fire at Brown's flour mills, &c., near the new level bridge, which is injured; about 70,000 loss 24 June, 1866

The Central Exchange destroyed by fire 11 Aug. 1867
Mr. Mawson, the sheriff, and Mr. Bryson, the town surveyor, and others, killed, while attempting to bury some nitro-glycerine in the town-inn, to get rid of it 18 Dec. "

Strike of about 9000 engineers, for day's work of nine hours; begun about 16 May, 1871
College of Physical Science in connection with the Durham University, opened Oct. "
Engineers' strike closed; terms, nine hours a day, to begin on 1 Jan. 1872; men to work overtime when needed; wages to remain the same; arranged by Mr. R. B. Philipson and Mr. Joseph Cowen 6 Oct. "

Elswick estate purchased by a committee for a public park, announced Aug. 1873

New R. C. church built by the Dominicans, opened 10 Sept. "
New swing-bridge over the Tyne (281 feet long; "

* In 1306 the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about the city; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 500 years.

weight, 1450 tons, lifted by a hydraulic crane); begun 1868; completed June, 1876
 Bishoprics act; permitting the erection of a see at Newcastle, passed 16 Aug. 1878
 Technical college for north of England inaugurated 24 Sept. 1880
 Centenary of birth of George Stephenson celebrated 9 June, 1881
 Newcastle constituted a city; charter received 5 July 1882
 Public library opened 13 Sept. 1880; the new building was opened 1 Sept. "
 Sanitary Institute of Great Britain and congress meet here 26 Sept. "
 Parks given by sir William Armstrong; addition Feb. 1883
 Visit of prince and princess of Wales and family; enthusiastic reception; opening of Armstrong park, natural history museum, free library, Albert Edward dock, &c. 20, 21 Aug. 1884
 Great distress through want of employment Oct. "
 Royal mining, engineering, and industrial exhibition opened by the duke of Cambridge, 11 May; 2,092,273 admissions; reported successful; closed 29 Oct. 1887
 Royal agricultural society's show opened 11 July; visited by the prince of Wales and sons 12 July, "
 Newcastle and Durham college of physical science: foundation stone laid by sir Wm. Armstrong (after lord), 15 June, 1887; opened by the princess Louise 5 Nov. 1888

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, BISHOPRIC OF, founded by Order in Council 17 May, 1882.

BISHOP.

1882. Ernest Roland Wilberforce consecrated at Durham, 25 July, 1882.

NEWCASTLE ADMINISTRATION, formed April, 1754; resigned Nov. 1756; when the duke of Devonshire became first lord of the treasury.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, *first lord of the treasury*.
 Henry Bilson Legge, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Earl of Holderness and sir Thomas Robinson (afterwards lord Grantham), *secretaries of state*. The latter succeeded by Henry Fox (afterwards lord Holland).
 Lord Anson, *first lord of the admiralty*.
 Earl Granville, *lord president*.
 Lord Gower (succeeded by the duke of Marlborough 1755), *lord privy seal*.
 Earl of Hardwicke, *lord chancellor*.
 Duke of Grafton, earl of Halifax, George Grenville, &c.

NEWCASTLE AND PITT ADMINISTRATION (see *Chatham Administration*), formed June, 1757. After various changes it resigned May, 1762; lord Bute coming into power.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, *first lord of the treasury*.
 William Pitt (afterwards lord Chatham), *secretary of state for the northern department, and leader of the house of commons*.
 Earl of Holderness, *secretary of state for the southern department*.
 Earl Granville, *lord president*.
 Earl Temple, *privy seal*.
 H. B. Legge, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Duke of Devonshire, *lord chamberlain*.
 Duke of Rutland, *lord steward*.
 Lord Anson, *admiralty*.
 Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by lord Ligonier), *ordnance*.
 Sir Robert Henley, *lord keeper of the great seal*.
 Henry Fox, George Grenville, viscount Barrington, lord Halifax. James Grenville, &c.

NEW CHURCH, see Swedenborgians.

NEW COLLEGE (St. John's Wood, London), erected by the Independent dissenters for the education of their ministers, 1850-1, was formed by the union of Homerton, Highbury, and Coward colleges. See *Oxford*.

NEW DEPARTURE DEMOCRATS, see United States, 1871.

NEW ENGLAND (N. America). The first settlement made in 1607, was named New England by captain Smith, in 1614. A band of 102 Puritans, now termed the "Pilgrim Fathers" (with 28 women) arrived here in the *May Flower*, and founded the settlement on Plymouth Rock, 25 Dec. 1620, which was named New Plymouth. This was the nucleus of Massachusetts, from whence were gradually developed New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. In 1643 these settlements formed the first American confederation, a defensive union, with a constitution based on the Mosaic law, governed by a religious aristocracy, which lasted till 1693. Maine was made an independent state in 1820.

NEW FOREST (Hampshire), was made ("afforested") by William the Conqueror, 1079-85. It is said that the whole country, for thirty miles in compass, was laid waste. William Rufus was killed in this forest by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrel, that accidentally glanced against a tree, 2 Aug. 1100, the site of which is now pointed out by a triangular stone. The New Forest Deer Removal act was passed 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76, 7 Aug. 1851. Agitation for the preservation of this forest, autumn, 1870. In accordance with an act passed in 1877, the forest is now managed by a court of Verderers as a public pleasure ground, and cattle farm. See *Forests*.

NEWFOUNDLAND (N. America), discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who called it *Prima Vista*, 24 June, 1497. It was formally taken possession of by sir Humphry Gilbert, 1583. In the reign of Elizabeth, other nations had the advantage of the English in the fishery. In 1577 there were 100 fishing vessels from Spain, 50 from Portugal, 150 from France, and only 15, but of larger size, from England.—*Hakluyt*. But the English fishery in some years afterwards (1625) had increased so much that the ports of Devonshire alone employed 150 ships, which sold their fish in Spain, Portugal, and Italy. The sovereignty of England was recognised in 1713, by the treaty of Utrecht, certain rights on the "French shores" being reserved for France. Newfoundland obtained the privilege of a colonial legislature in 1832; and the bishopric was established in 1839. Population, 1884, 193,124. Appalling fire at St. John's, a great portion of the town destroyed, the loss estimated at 1,000,000. sterling, 9 June, 1846. On 14 Jan. 1857, a convention was concluded between the English and French governments, confirming certain French privileges of fishery in exchange for others. The English colonists were dissatisfied with this convention. Newfoundland refused union with the dominion of Canada, March, 1869; a railway from St. John's to St. George's bay, proposed by the colonial government Aug. 1878. Capital, St. John's; population, 1884, 31,142. Governor, col. sir Stephen J. Hill, 1870; sir John H. Glover, Jan. 1876. Maxse died Sept. 1883; sir John Hawley Glover, Dec. 1883; died 30 Sept. 1885; sir G. Wm. des Vœux, Feb. 1886; sir J. Terence N. O'Brien, Nov. 1888. See *Canada*, Nov. 1877.

Fishery Dispute. At Fortune bay, U.S., fishers fixed nets on Sunday, 13 Jan. 1878; this being contrary to local regulations, they were forcibly removed; controversy ensued; Mr. Evarts on part of U.S. government sent despatch, 24 Aug.; correspondence, Sept. Oct.; the marquis of Salisbury refused compensation; but earl Granville

granted it; 15,000*l.* were awarded by arbitration
 28 May, 1881
 The French tri-colour flag set up at Cumberland
 Stage, near St. John's, by a French captain,
 9 Sept. 1882
 Conflicts between the Orangemen and Romanists
 at Harbour Grace; several killed 26 Dec. 1883
 Reported settlement of the 170 years' fisheries
 dispute with France, Feb. 1886; disputes revived
 Dec. 1888

NEW FRANCE, *see Canada.*

"NEW" GALLERY, Regent Street, W.,
see under Grosvenor Gallery.

The "New" Review, price 6*d.* published by Messrs.
 Longman, 1 June, 1889.

NEWGATE, LONDON. The PRISON derives its
 name from the gate, to which was attached a small
 prison, gradually enlarged. One was erected in 1086
 by the bishop of London. It was used as a prison
 for persons of rank as early as 1218; but was rebuilt
 about two centuries afterwards by the executors of
 sir Richard Whittington, whose statue with a cat
 stood in the niche till the time of its demolition
 by the great fire of London, in 1666. It was then
 reconstructed; but becoming an accumulation of
 misery and inconvenience, was pulled down and
 rebuilt between 1778 and 1780. During the riots
 in 1780, the interior was destroyed by fire, but
 shortly afterwards restored. In 1857 the interior
 was pulled down to be re-erected on a plan adapted
 to the reformatory system. Newgate was disused
 as an ordinary prison, 31 Dec. 1881. Major Arthur
 Griffiths' "Chronicles of Newgate," published Jan.
 1884. *See Old Bailey.* Newgate MARKET, estab-
 lished in 1681, was ordered to be abolished by
 an act passed in 1861, which took effect when the
 meat and poultry market in Smithfield was opened,
 1 Dec. 1868.

NEW GRENADA (S. America), discovered
 by Ojeda in 1499, and settled by the Spaniards in
 1536. It formed part of the new republic of Bo-
 gota, established in 1811; and, combined with
 Caracas, formed the republic of Colombia, 17 Dec.
 1819; *see Colombia.*

President M. Ospina entered on office 1 April, 1857
 After several reunions and dissolutions, the republic
 of New Grenada merged into the Grenadine Con-
 federation, which includes Bolivar, Antioquia,
 Panama, and other small states 15 June, 1858
 Struggles between the conservatives, partisans of
 the old government, and the liberals 1 Jan. 1861
 General Mosquera (liberal) deposes Ospina; and
 seizes the government 18 July, "
 A congress of the states determine on union, under
 the name of the United States of Colombia, "
 20 Sept. "
 Arloleda, chief of the conservatives, assassinated
 (succeeded by Cassal) 1 Nov. 1862
 New constitution established 8 May, 1863
 Mosquera invites Venezuela and Ecuador to join
 the confederation Aug. "
 Ecuador declines—war ensues 20 Nov. "
 The troops of Ecuador defeated, 6 Dec.; peace en-
 sues, and Ecuador remains independent 30 Dec. "
 Coup d'état of Mosquera, who declares himself dic-
 tator 11 March, 1866
 Mosquera deposed by Santos Acosta, who becomes
 provisional president 23 May, 1867
 Mosquera, the ex-president, exiled 1 Nov. "
 General Santos Gutierrez Vergara, the president,
 deposed and imprisoned, and general Ponce made
 provisional president. Ponce compelled to ab-
 dicate; succeeded by Correo, 29 Aug., who
 defeated his opponents 12 Nov. 1868
 The republic now named Colombia (*which see*).

NEW GUINEA or PAPUA, a large island,
 Pacific Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese after
 their settlement of the Moluccas between 1512 and
 1530. It was visited by Saavedra, a Spaniard, in

1528. It is said to have been named New Guinea
 by Ortiz de Reta, a Portuguese, 1549. Torres
 Straits, which divide New Guinea and Australia,
 were discovered by Torres, a Spaniard, in 1606.
 It was frequently visited by the Dutch in the
 17th century. They established a colony and
 erected a fortress, named Dubus, on the S.W.
 coast, in 1828, which was unsuccessful; and re-
 moved in 1835.

On 9 Oct. the New Guinea Colonizing Association pro-
 posed to lord Carnarvon, the colonial secretary,
 to send to New Guinea an expedition of 200 men with 50
 officers, in a ship of 1200 tons burden; he declined
 to sanction it, and referred to dangers, 30 Oct. 1875;
 part of the island annexed by the Queensland govern-
 ment, announced April, 1883, with the approval of all
 Australia; this act declared by the British government
 to be "null in point of law, and not to be admitted in
 point of policy," 2 July, 1883; signified by lord Derby's
 dispatch, also recommending a confederation of
 Australian states, 11 July, 1883.

Mr. MacIvor's proposed expedition to New Guinea pro-
 hibited by lord Derby, Oct. 1883.

Inter-colonial conference at Sydney recommend annexa-
 tion, 6 Dec. 1883.

Protectorate of the southern part and adjacent islands
 under a high commissioner determined on, Aug. 1884;
 to be supported by the Australian colonies;
 Major-Gen. Peter H. Scratchley appointed, Oct. 1884;
 protectorate proclaimed in New Guinea, 6 Nov.

German flag hoisted on northern part and adjacent
 islands; Australian colonies protest, Dec. 1884.

The German colony named Kaiser Wilhelm's Land,
 March, 1885.

Agreement between England and Germany announced,
 19 June, 1885.

Exploring expedition of geographical society of Austral-
 asia under captain Everill, in New Guinea, Sept. 1885.

Death of sir Peter Henry Scratchley announced, 3 Dec.
 1885.

Bill regulating the government passed by legislature of
 Queensland, 4 Nov. 1887.

New Guinea constituted an independent colony by
 letters patent, 30 Oct. 1888. Seat of government,
 port Moresby; administrator, W. Macgregor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the early united
 states of N. America, was settled in 1623, placed
 under Massachusetts, 1641; separated, 1679. Capital,
 Concord. Population 1880, 346,991.

NEW HARMONY, *see Harmonists.*

NEW HEBRIDES (S. Pacific Ocean), dis-
 covered by Quiros, who believing them to be a
 continent named them *Tierra Australis del Espíritu
 Santo*, in 1606. Bougainville in 1768 found them
 to be islands; and in 1774 Cook gave them their
 present name. On appeal, the British government
 promise protection to the natives against kid-
 napping, &c. 7 Feb. 1883.

In 1878 the British and French governments agreed not
 to occupy these islands, but French aggressions have
 been protested against by the Australian colonies,
 1887.

French vessels land troops here to protect their
 countrymen, 1 June, 1886.

Land dispute between French Hebrides company and
 native christian mission, reported 15 Sept. 1886.

Sir William Stawell appointed lieutenant-governor Jan. 1887.

Convention signed at Paris; the French troops to be
 withdrawn, 24 Oct. 1887; effected 15 March, 1888.

NEW HOLLAND, *see Australia, New South Wales, &c.*

NEW IRELAND, an island in the Pacific
 ocean, lat. 2° 3' S. long. 152° E., 200 miles long, 25
 miles average width. An attempt of the French
 marquis de Rays to colonise this island was re-
 ported a disastrous failure in August, 1880, and
 May, 1881. *See also Ireland, New.*

NEW JERSEY, one of the early United States
 of N. America, was settled by the Dutch from New

York, 1620; and by Swedes in 1627. Capital, Trenton. Population 1880, 1,131,116.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, see *Sveedenborgians*.

NEW LANARK (W. Scotland). Here Robert Owen endeavoured to establish socialism in 1801; and here the first infant school was set up, 1815.

"NEW LEARNING," a term applied to the revival of the study of the Bible and the Greek and Latin classics, in their original tongues in the 15th and 16th centuries, which conduced greatly to the Reformation. See *Humanism*.

NEWMARKET (Cambridgeshire), renowned for its horse-races. It is first mentioned in 1227; and probably derived its name from the market then recently established. James I. erected a hunting seat here, called the king's house, to which Charles I. was taken as a prisoner in 1647, when the parliament army was quartered in the neighbouring village of Kennet. Charles II., who was fond of racing, built a stand-house for the sake of the diversion, about 1667,* and from that period races have been annual to the present time; and many extraordinary races have been run; see *Races*.

NEW MEXICO (N. America), ceded to the United States in 1848, and organised as a territory, 9 Sept. 1850. Capital, Santa Fé. Population 1880, 119,565.

NEW ORLEANS, capital of Louisiana, N. America (*which see*), founded in 1717, under the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven-eighths of the city were destroyed by fire. The British attacked New Orleans in Dec. 1814, and were repulsed with great loss by the Americans under general Jackson, 8 Jan. 1815. New Orleans was surrendered to the Federals in April, 1862. The strong feeling of the inhabitants in favour of the Confederates and against the Federals induced general B. Butler to rule them with military rigour, occasionally degenerating into brutal tyranny, especially towards females, May to October, 1862. He was replaced by general Banks, 16 Dec. 1862. Sanguinary riots; due to agitators, begun 30 July, 1866, only suppressed by martial law; about 40 persons, white and coloured, were killed, and about 160 wounded, similar riots occurred, 24 Oct. 1868, and often since.

New Orleans.—John McEnery elected governor of Louisiana by the southern whites, 4 Nov. 1872; but W. P. Kellogg, elected by the coloured people and their white friends, was recognised by the Federal government. To defend themselves against tyranny, the southern formed the "white league," and collected arms, which they refused to surrender on demand on 15 Sept. 1874. They deposed Kellogg at New Orleans after some resistance, and established McEnery as governor, but submitted to the president's proclamation; and Kellogg was restored 18 Sept., much to the regret of the citizens.

The government troops eject members from the legislative assembly as unduly elected 4 Jan. 1875. After much discussion, a peaceful compromise April. Much trouble, 2 governors at one time, Jan.; disputes settled in favour of Democrats by president Hayes; prospect of peace 25 April, 1877.

* During the races, on 22 March, 1683, Newmarket was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, which occasioned the hasty departure of the company then assembled, including the king, the queen, the duke of York, the royal attendants, and many of the nobility; and to this disaster historians have ascribed the failure of the Rye house plot, the object of which was said to be the assassination of the king and his brother on the road from Newmarket to London, if the period of their journey had not been thus anticipated; see *Rye House Plot*.

"World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial" Exposition 16 Dec. 1884—30 May, 1885. Another exposition opened 10 Nov. 1885. Mississippi steamer, *J. M. White*, burnt, 30 lives lost about 14 Dec. 1883.

NEW PHILOSOPHY, a term applied to the 17th century to that of Bacon (*which see*).

NEW PLYMOUTH, see *New England*.

NEWPORT (Monmouthshire). Chartered by Edward III. and James I.

CHARTIST RIOTS.—About 10,000 chartists (*which see*), from the neighbouring mines, armed with guns, pikes, &c., arrived at Newport, 4 Nov. 1839. They divided themselves into two bodies—one, under the command of Mr. John Frost, an ex-magistrate, proceeded down the principal street; whilst the other, headed by his son, took the direction of Stow-hill. They met in front of the Westgate hotel, where the magistrates were assembled with about 30 soldiers of the 45th regiment, and several special constables. The rioters broke the windows and fired on the inmates, by which the mayor, Mr. (afterwards sir Thomas) Phillips, and several other persons, were wounded. The soldiers returned the fire, and dispersed the mob, which fled, leaving about 20 dead, and others wounded. A detachment of the 10th royal hussars arrived from Bristol, and the town became tranquil.

Frost was apprehended on the following day, together with his printer, and other influential persons among the chartists. He and others were tried and sentenced to death (afterwards commuted to transportation) Jan. 1840.

An amnesty was granted them, 3 May, and they returned to England Sept. 1856. Frost died, aged 66 29 July, 1877.

NEW RIVER, for the supply of London with water, was begun 1609, and finished in 1613, when the projector, Hugh Myddelton, a London goldsmith, was knighted by James I.—*Strype*. This artificial river, which rises in Hertfordshire,* and which, with its windings, then forty-eight miles long, was brought to London, and opened 29 Sept. 1613. So little was the benefit of it understood, that for above thirty years the seventy-two shares, into which it was divided, netted only 5*l.* apiece. Each of these shares was sold originally for 100*l.* A part of a share sold at the rate of 94,050*l.* the share, 1 Nov. 1876; part of a king's share at rate of 90,000*l.*; of an adventurer's share at rate of 93,200*l.* 15 May, 1878; king's share, rate 88,200*l.*; adventurer's; 91,000*l.*, Oct. 1878; king's share, rate 91,010*l.*; adventurer's, 94,500*l.*, Nov. 1880; king's share rate, 85,800*l.*; adventurer's, 85,200*l.* Nov. 1887.

NEW ROAD, N. London (now Pentonville, Euston, and Marylebone roads) was cut through verdant meadows, 1756-7, after much opposition.

NEW ROSS (Wexford), S. E. Ireland. Here general Johnston totally defeated the rebels under Beauchamp D. Bagenal Harvey, 4 June, 1798.

(NEW) RUGBY, Tennessee, United States, N. America, a colony of British farmers and others, founded on English principles by Mr. Thomas Hughes, formerly M.P., author of "Tom Brown's School-days," &c.; inaugurated 5 Oct. 1880. Reported failure of crops and prevalence of fever, Aug. 1881. Said to be not quite a failure by energetic persons, 13 Oct. 1881; more favourable reports, Sept. 1883.

NEWRY (N. Ireland). In the rebellion of 1641, Newry was reduced to a ruinous condition; it was surprised by sir Con. Magenis, but was retaken by lord Conway. After the Restoration the town

* Myddelton turned the first sod at Chadwell, a spring rising at the foot of a hill near Ware, 10 April, 1609; the water issued out of a deep hole, and combined with another spring, Amwell; forming a river about 20 feet wide; he died 1609, 10 Dec. 1631.

was rebuilt. It was burnt by the duke of Berwick when fleeing from Schomberg and the English army, and only the castle and a few houses escaped, 1689.

NEWS-LETTERS. News-writers in the reign of Charles II. collected from the coffee-houses information, which was printed weekly and sent into the country. The *London Gazette*, then the only authorised newspaper, contained little more than proclamations and advertisements.

- **NEW MODEL**, see *Council of Officers*.

NEW SOUTH WALES, the principal colony of Australia on the eastern coast was explored and taken possession of and named by captain Cook in 1770. At his recommendation a convict colony was first formed here. Captain Arthur Phillip, the first governor, arrived at Botany Bay with 800 convicts, 20 Jan. 1788; but he subsequently preferred Sydney, about seven miles distant from the head of Port Jackson, as a more eligible situation for the capital. A new constitution was granted in 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 54). The Intercolonial Exhibition was opened at Sydney, by the governor-general Lord Belmore, 30 Aug. 1870. It consisted of two departments, agricultural and non-agricultural. A conference of delegates from the Australian colonies met at Sydney in Jan. 1873, to deliberate on a customs' union, postal and railway arrangements, &c. The ministry introduced a free trade budget near the end of the year. Industrial exhibition opened by the governor, 11 April, 1874. Population, (1856), 269,722; (1862), 367,495; (1866), 411,388; (1871), 519,163; (1881), 750,000; (1888), 1,085,356. Imports 6,597,053*l.* in 1859; 20,900,157*l.* in 1883; 18,806,236*l.* in 1887; the exports to 4,768,049*l.* in 1859, to 19,886,018*l.* in 1883, to 18,496,917*l.* in 1887. 1887 revenue, 8,582,811*l.*; expenditure, 11,077,964*l.*; revenue 1888, 8,963,000*l.* Governor, sir John Young, 1860; earl of Belmore, 1867; sir Hercules Robinson, April, 1872; Lord Loftus, 1879; Lord Carrington, 1885. See *Australia* and *Sydney*.

The bishopric of Australia was formed in 1836; New Zealand was detached in 1841, and Tasmania in 1842; the diocese of Australia was again divided in 1847, the sees of Sydney, Newcastle, Adelaide, and Melbourne being formed; the diocese of Perth was formed 1857; Goulburn, 1863; Bathurst, 1869; Grafton and Armidale, 1869; Ballarat, 1875; North Queensland, 1878; Riverina. . . . 1883
Town of Jerilderie seized and robbed by the Victorian thieves, "a Kelly gang" . . . 8-10 Feb. 1879
Lord Augustus Wm. F. S. Loftus appointed governor, May; arrives at Sydney . . . 4 Aug. "
International Exhibition opened by Lord A. Loftus, 17 Sept. "
Building burnt down . . . 22 Sept. 1882
The *Wolverene* was presented as a gift from the British government to the government of New South Wales . . . 16 Jan. "
New parliament; resignation of ministry; Mr. Alex. Stuart forms a new cabinet. . . 3 Jan. 1883
The legislature rejects the federal scheme by 1 vote about 1 Nov. 1884
Military contingent ordered to be sent to the Soudan; 30,000*l.* subscribed for the Patriotic Fund, at Sydney, 23 Feb.; amount raised to 45,000*l.*, 3 March; contingent starts, 3 March; arrives at Suakin . . . 29-30 March; left May, 1885
Resignation of ministry; new one formed by sir John Robertson, 17 Dec. 1885; coalition formed by sir J. Robertson and sir Patrick Jennings, 25 Feb. 1886
Explosion at Bulli colliery; 85 men perish, 23 March, 1887
Proposal to change the name of the colony to Australia . . . 23 Nov. "
Reward of 25,000*l.* offered for the extermination of rabbits introduced from Europe.—M. Pasteur suggests the introduction of rabbits inoculated

with microbes; professor Watson of Adelaide proposes a similar method, 1887; [reported unsuccessful, 1889.]

Centenary of the landing of captain A. Phillip at Sydney . . . 24 Jan. *et seq.* 1888

Severe Chinese restriction bill (against the treaties of Nankin and Peking) passed by the assembly . . . 16-17 May, "

Conference of Australasian ministers on the Chinese question . . . 12 June, 1888

Hon. G. R. Dibbs forms a new ministry, 15 Jan.; defeated 17 Jan.; dissolution of parliament; elections, 2 Feb. 1889; sir Henry Parkes, an ex-premier, forms a ministry . . . 14 March, 1889

Great storm on the coast near Sydney with much loss of life and property . . . 25 May *et seq.* "

NEWSPAPERS. The Roman *Acta Diurna* were issued, it is said, 691 B.C. In modern times, a *Gazette*, which derived its name from its price, a small coin, was published in Venice (about 1536). The *Gazette de France*, now existing, first appeared in April, 1631, edited by Renaudot, a physician. It was patronised by the king, Louis XIII., who wrote one article for it, and by Richelieu. The first real newspaper published in England* was established by sir Roger L'Estrange, in 1663; it was entitled the *Public Intelligencer*, and continued nearly three years, when it ceased, on the appearance of the *Gazette*. In the reign of James I., 1622, appeared the *London Weekly Courant*; and in the year 1643 (the period of the civil war) were printed a variety of publications, certainly in no respect entitled to the name of newspapers. The following are the titles of some of them:—

England's Memorable Accidents.

The Kingdom's Intelligencer.

The Diurnal of Certain Passages in Parliament.

The Mercurius Aulicus.

The Scotch Intelligencer.

The Parliament's Scout.

The Parliament's Scout's Discovery, or certain Information.

The Mercurius Civicus, or London's Intelligencer.

The Country's Complaint, &c.

The Weekly Accounts.

Mercurius Britannicus.

A paper called the *London Gazette*,[†] published 22 Aug. 1642. The *London Gazette* of the existing series, published first at Oxford, the Court being there on account of the plague, 7 Nov. 1665, and afterwards at London, 5 Feb. 1666. A valuable index (1830-1883) compiled by Alex. Pulling for council of law reporting, published Nov. 1885.

Printing of newspapers and pamphlets prohibited, 31 Chas. I. 1680. *Salmon's Chron.*

The regular newspapers commenced on the abolition of the censorship of the press, in 1695.

Daily Courant said to have been first published in 1702.

The stamp duty imposed . . . 1711

Sunday Newspapers began with *The British Gazette* and *Sunday Monitor*, 26 March, 1780; followed by the *Observer*, 1791; *Bell's Messenger*, 1796; *Weekly Dispatch*, 1801, &c. London ed. of *New York Herald*, 1889.

A penny charged for every sheet, and a halfpenny for every half sheet . . . 1724

The duty made 1*d.* or 4*d.* 1*s.* 8*d.* the 1000 . . . 1761

The duty raised to 1*d.* in 1776; to 2*d.* in 1789; to 2*d.* in 1794; to 3*d.* in 1797; to 4*d.* in . . . 1815

* Some copies of a publication are in existence called *The English Mercury*, professing to come out under the authority of queen Elizabeth, in 1588, the period of the Spanish Armada. The researches of Mr. T. Watts, of the British Museum, proved these to be forgeries, executed about 1766. The full title of No. 50 is "The English Mercurie, published by authority, for the prevention of false reports, imprinted by Christopher Barker, her highness's printer, No. 50." It describes the Spanish Armada, giving "A Journal of what passed since the 21st of this month, between her majesty's fleet and that of Spayne, transmitted by the Lord High Admiral, to the Lordes of council."

† On 22 May, 1787, a *London Gazette* Extraordinary was forged, with a view of affecting the funds.

Reduced to 1d., and ½d. for a supplement in . . . 1836
Abolished, the compulsory stamp being retained
only for postal purposes . . . 1855
This also ceased . . . 30 Sept. 1870
Newspapers first sent with a ½d. stamp affixed to
the cover . . . 1 Oct. "

NUMBER OF STAMPS ISSUED TO BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

1753 . . .	7,411,757	1820 . . .	24,862,186
1760 . . .	9,404,790	1825 . . .	26,950,693
1774 . . .	12,300,000	1830 . . .	30,158,741
1790 . . .	14,035,639	1835 . . .	32,874,652
1800 . . .	16,084,905	1840 . . .	49,033,384
1810 . . .	20,172,837	1843 . . .	56,433,977

In the year ending 5 Jan. 1851, there were 159 London newspapers, in which appeared 821,650 advertisements; 222 English provincial newspapers, having 875,631 advertisements.

In Scotland, same year, there were 110 newspapers, having 249,141 advertisements.

In Ireland, there were 102 newspapers, having 236,128 advertisements.

In that year the number of stamps issued was—in England, 65,741,271 at 1d., and 11,684,423 supplement stamps at ½d.; in Scotland, 7,643,045 stamps at 1d., and 241,264 at ½d.; in Ireland, 6,302,728 stamps at 1d., and 43,358 at ½d.

Reduction of newspaper duty from 4d. to 1d. took effect on 15 Sept. 1836.

The distinctive die came into use 1 Jan. 1837.

Duty on advertisements abolished, 1853.

By the act passed 15 June, 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 27), the stamp on newspapers, as such, was totally abolished, and to be employed henceforth only for postal purposes. Many new papers were then started, which were but of short duration.

In 1857, 71 million newspapers passed through the post-office. In Jan. 1860, 1060 newspapers; in Jan. 1862, 1165 newspapers; and in Jan. 1868, 1404 newspapers were published in the United Kingdom.

On 1 Oct. 1861, when the paper duty came off, the *Times*, *Daily News*, and *Morning Post* reduced their price to 3d. each copy unstamped.

"Penny a Week Country Daily Newspaper," single copy ½d.; No. 1. 25 June, 1873.

Petit Journal, ½d. daily, established by Marioni, 1861; circulation about 840,000.

Sell's "Dictionary of the World's Press" for 1887 consists of 1,200 pages.

Newspaper libel and registration act passed 1881.

Law of libel relating to newspapers amended 1888.

Mitchell's annual newspaper press directory first published 1846. Henry Sell's dictionary of the world's press, new edition, 1883.

IRISH NEWSPAPERS.

The first was the *Dublin News-Letter*, by Joseph Ray, 1685; *Pue's Occurrences*, 1700 or 1703. *Faulkner's Journal* was established by George Faulkner, "a man celebrated for the goodness of his heart and the weakness of his head," 1728. The oldest of the existing Dublin newspapers is the *Freeman's Journal*, founded as the *Public Register*, by the patriot Dr. Lucas, about 1763. The *Limerick Chronicle*, the oldest of the provincial prints, 1766.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.

Norwich Postman, 1706. *Worcester Postman*, 1709. *Newcastle-on-Tyne Courant*, 1711.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Gazette de Vénise, early in 17th century.
Gazette de France (now publishing), 1631.

Journal de Paris, alleged first French daily paper, 1 Jan. 1777.

Galignani's Weekly Messenger, Paris, begun 1814.
Chinese newspaper published in London . . . 1876

Arabic newspaper . . . "
The first newspaper set up in Germany, 1715.

The first published in America, the *Boston News-Letter*, in 1704; the first at Philadelphia in 1719; and the first in Holland in 1732.

"America, whose population is 23 millions and a half, supports 800 newspapers (50 of these publishing daily), and their annual circulation is stated at 64,000,000. In Paris there exists 169 journals, literary, scientific, religious and political."—*Westminster Review*, 1830.

REGISTERED NEWS-PAPERS. 1850. 1865. 1872. 1876. 1881. 1885. 1889.

London daily . . .	12	22	20	19	17	20	23
London weekly . . .	58	166	209	238	—	318	370
London generally . . .	—	—	268	320	378	405	463
Eng. prov.	222	750	903	956	1087	1202	1364
Irish	102	132	134	138	154	161	146
Scotch	110	140	134	152	131	184	190
British isles . . .	14	14	17	19	20	21	23
Total newspapers in the United Kingdom, Jan. 1839, 2186.							

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL LONDON NEWSPAPERS. (Mitchell) DAILY (1889.)

Lloyd's List (with Shipping and Mercantile Gazette) 1726	
Public Ledger (commercial)	1759
Morning Chronicle (liberal), 1770; extinct	1862
Morning Herald (conservative), 1780, extinct 31 Dec. 1869	
Morning Post (whig, latterly conservative)	1772
Times (independent)	1 Jan. 1783
Sun (liberal) extinct	1792
Morning Advertiser (liberal)	8 Feb. 1794
Globe (whig: 1866 conservative) evening	1803
Standard (conservative) even. (morn. 29 June, 1857)	1827
Shipping and Mercantile Gazette	4 Jan. 1836
Daily News (liberal)	21 Jan. 1846
Daily Chronicle and Clerkenwell News (liberal)	1855
Daily Telegraph* (liberal, latterly conserv.), 29 June,	1859
Sporting Life (and Bell's Life in London)	Oct. 1869
Morning Star (liberal), 1856; extinct	1883
Fall Mall Gazette (independent), even. (morn. Jan. April, 1870)	1865
Sportsman	Aug. "
Glowworm (liberal), extinct	Dec. 1868
Echo ½d. (independent)	March, 1870
Financier	1876
Hour (conservative) 24 March, 1873; extinct 11 Aug.	1878
Continental Times (neutral)	May, 1880
St. James's Gazette (anti-radical)	July, 1881
Evening News (conservative)	1884
Financial News (independent)	1887
Evening Post (independent)	1888
Financial Times (independent)	"
Star (radical)	"

PRINCIPAL SUNDAY, WEEKLY, ETC. (1889).

London Gazette 7 Nov. 1665	Era (theatrical)	1837
St. James's Chronicle (conserv.), united with "Press"	Publishers' Circular	1838
County Chronicle	Ecclesiastical Gazette	1840
Mail	Medical Press	1841
Observer (whig)	Tablet (Rom. Catholic)	1841
Bell's Messenger (lib. conservative)	Gardeners' Chronicle	1841
Weekly Dispatch (lib.) 1801	Nonconformist	"
Examiner (lib., extinct) 1808-81	Punch	"
Literary Gazette (extinct) 1817-62	Jewish Chronicle	"
John Bull (conserv.)	Pharmaceutical Journ.	"
Bell's Life in London (sporting) now with Sporting Life, daily) 1822	Illustrated London News (liberal)	1842
Sunday Times (lib. con.)	Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper (rad.)	"
Lancet (medical)	Builder	"
Mechanic's Magazine (merged into "Iron," 1873)	Inquirer (lib.)	"
Atlas (liberal) extinct	English Churchman (High Church)	1843
Medical Gazette, 1827; Medical Times (united) 1850 (extinct 1885) 1828	News of the World (liberal)	"
Athenæum (lit. and scientific)	Law Times	"
Spectator (liberal)	Economist (liberal)	"
Record (lib. conserv.)	Farmer (agricultural)	"
Court Journal (neut.) 1829	Allen's Indian Mail	"
Mark Lane Express	Musical Times	1844
United Service Gaz. 1833	Agricultural Gazette	1846
Naval and Military Gazette (extinct)	Guardian (High Church)	1847
Mining Journal	Educational Times	"
Musical World	Notes and Queries (lit. and antiquarian)	1849
Railway Times	Journal of Gaslighting	"
	Journal of Society of Arts	1852
	Press (conserv.), united with "St. James's Chronicle" (extinct) 1853	
	Field (country gentlemen's)	"
	Civil Service Gazette	"

* 144,000 copies sold on 16th Dec. 1861. The prince consort died on the 14th.

British Medical Journal	Academy (literary)	1869
Building News	Architect	"
Saturday Review (lit.)	Nature (scientific)	"
Overland Mail	Graphic (illustrated)	"
Engineer	Freemason	"
Court Circular	Empire	1870
City Press (neutral)	Journal of Education	"
Solicitors' Journal	Garden	1871
Bookseller	British Mail	1872
Photographic News	Metropolitan	"
Chemical News	Iron (manufactures and science)	1873
Christian World	Money	1872
Army and Navy Gaz.	Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	1874
National Reformer	Pictorial World	"
Catholic Times	World	"
Fun (comic)	Accountant	"
Queen (ladies)	British Architect	"
Church Review (ritual)	Sanitary Record	"
Owl (satirical) stop—	Whitehall Review	1876
English Mechanic	Truth	1877
Engineering	Referee	"
Law Journal	Statist	1878
Land and Water (nat. hist.)	Electrician	"
Bullionist	Citizen	"
Rock (Protestant)	Lady's Pictorial	1880
Vanity Fair	Knowledge	1881
Bazaar	People	"

NEW STYLE. Pope Gregory XIII., in order to rectify the errors of the current calendar, published a new one, in which ten days were omitted—5 Oct. 1582, becoming 15 Oct. The new style was adopted in France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Flanders, Portugal, in 1582, in Germany in 1584, in Switzerland in 1583 and 1584, in Hungary in 1587; and in Great Britain in 1751. In 1752 eleven days were left out of the calendar—3 Sept. being reckoned as 14 Sept. The difference between the old and new style up to 1699 was 10 days; after 1700, 11 days; after 1800, 12 days. In Russia, Greece, and throughout the East, the old style is still retained. The czar, Alexander II., was born on the 17th April, 1818, old style, 29 April, new style; see *Calendar*.

NEW TESTAMENT, see *Bible*.

NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY, the doctrines respecting gravitation, &c., taught by sir Isaac Newton in his "Principia," published in 1687; see *Gravitation*. He was born 25 Dec., 1642; became master of the mint, 1699; president of the Royal Society, 1703; and died 20 March, 1727. A statue of him in marble by Koubiliac was set up at Trinity College, Cambridge, 14 July, 1755, and one in bronze by Theed, at Grantham, 21 Sept. 1858, when lord Brougham delivered a discourse on the life and works of Newton. The latter statue cost 1600*l.*, a sum obtained by public subscription.

NEWTOWNBARRY RIOT (S.E. Ireland). At a seizure of stock for tithes, a conflict ensued here between the yeomanry and the people, when thirty-five persons were killed or wounded, 18 June, 1831. The jury at the inquest were unable to agree on a verdict.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER (N. Ireland). On 30 July, 1689, the Enniskilleners under Gustavus Hamilton thoroughly defeated the adherents of James II. commanded by general Maccarty, taking him prisoner with his artillery, arms, and baggage.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, &c. The beginning of the Jewish year was changed and the passover instituted, 1491 B.C. A feast is said to have been instituted by Numa, and dedicated to Janus (who presided over the new year), 1 Jan. 713 B.C.

On this day the Romans sacrificed to Janus a cake of new sifted meal, with salt, incense, and wine; and all

the mechanics began something of their art of trade; the men of letters did the same, as to books, poems, &c.; and the consuls, though chosen before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day. Nonius Marcellus refers the origin of NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS among the Romans to Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, who having considered as a good omen a present of some branches cut in a wood consecrated to Strenia, the goddess of strength, which he received on the first day of the new year, authorised the custom afterwards, and gave these gifts the name of Strenae, 747 B.C.

NEW YORK, the "empire state" of the United States of N. America, is said to have been discovered by Verrazano, a Florentine in the French service, about 1524, and rediscovered by Hudson, an Englishman in the Dutch service, in 1609, and settled by the Dutch in 1614, the city being named Manhattan and New Amsterdam; but the English under colonel Nichols dispossessed them and the Swedes, 27 Aug. 1664, and changed its name. Population in 1860, 805,651; 1870, 942,292; in 1880, 1,206,299. The population of the STATE in 1880, was 5,082,871; the capital Albany, 90,758; Brooklyn (on Long Island), 566,663; Buffalo, 155,134.

The city confirmed to England by the peace of Breda . . . 24 Aug. 1667
Taken by the Dutch, and named New Orange, 1673; surrendered . . . 1674
The city a principal point of the struggle for independence. It surrendered to the British forces under general Howe . . . 15 Sept. 1776
The city was evacuated by the British; "Evacuation day" made one of rejoicing ever since, 25 Nov. 1783
Academy of the fine arts, and a botanical garden, established in . . . 1804
Fire here; 674 buildings destroyed, and property valued at nearly 20,000,000 dollars . . . 16 Dec. 1835
Fire; 302 houses burnt . . . 19 July, 1845
The Park theatre destroyed by fire . . . 16 Dec. 1848
Serious riot (several lives lost) at the theatre, originating in a dispute between Mr. Macready (English) and Mr. Forrest (American), actors, . . . 10 May, 1849
New York Times first appeared . . . 18 Sept. 1851

The Crystal Palace, containing an exhibition of goods from all nations, was opened in the presence of the president of the United States and many other dignitaries . . . 14 July, 1853
New York suffered severely by large commercial failures, and "hunger demonstrations" took place during the panic . . . Nov. 1857
The Crystal Palace destroyed by fire . . . 5 Oct. 1858
A magnificent cathedral erected . . . 1859
Great fire; about 50 lives lost . . . 2 Feb. 1860
During the civil war of 1861 New York strongly supported the government of president Lincoln (republican, or abolitionist); but during 1862 a reaction gradually took place, and the opposition (democrat) candidates for congress were elected by large majorities . . . Nov. 1862
Fierce riots against conscription; many persons killed and much property destroyed . . . 13-17 July, 1863
Barnum's museum burnt; great loss, 13 July, 1865; again . . . 2 March, 1868
Great loss and panic through James Fisk and others (the Erie Ring) buying up gold, 22-26 Sept. 1869
Riot through an Orange procession; about 30 killed, . . . 12 July, 1871

Disclosure of great corruption in the municipal government (termed "Tammany frauds," from the council meeting in Tammany hall); public meeting to obtain prompt redress . . . 4 Sept. "
The Tammany party excluded from office by the elections . . . Nov. "
Demonstrations of the International Society of Workmen repressed . . . Dec. "
James Fisk, the railway and financial speculator, assassinated by Edw. Stokes, through jealousy, dies . . . 7 Jan. 1872
Collapse of the Erie railway ring, ruled by Fisk and Jay Gould; new directors elected (including generals Dix and McClellan) . . . March, "
Much inconvenience by the horse disease . . . Oct. "

Legal proceedings against Gould suspended; he agrees to give up to the company 9,000,000 dollars, Dec. 1872
 Stokes convicted of murder; 6 Jan.; new trial, sentenced to imprisonment. 30 Oct. 1873
 Barnum's museum again burnt; menagerie destroyed; reported Jan. "
 Financial excitement through the stoppage of Jay, Cooke, & Co. about 18 Sept. "
 The Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, of the Tammany Ring, convicted of embezzlement (sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment) 19 Nov. Tweed permitted to visit his own house, escapes 4 Dec. "
 Death of W. B. Astor, very rich merchant 24 Nov. 1875
 Great fire, with loss of life, 30 buildings destroyed 8 Feb. 1876
 Death of Alex. T. Stewart, very rich merchant 10 April, "
 Tweed arrested at Vigo 8 Sept. "
 Some of the rocks named "Hell Gate," blown up to improve entrance into the harbour 24 Sept. "
 Brooklyn theatre burnt, about 300 perished 5 Dec. "
 "Commodore" Vanderbilt, a "railway king" and great capitalist died Jan. 1877
 Tweed discloses the system of the "Tammany frauds," incriminating many persons Sept. "
 Abp. Bayley dies 3 Oct. "
 Great fire at Greenfield's confectionery works, &c., 50 to 60 persons perished about 20 Dec. "
 Elevated street-railways in progress 1877-8
 Tweed dies in gaol 12 April, 1878
 International exhibition here (in 1883) proposed 1880
 Fall of O'Kelly, the "boss" of New York; once very influential Dec. "
 Abbey-park theatre burnt 30 Oct. 1882
 Peter Cooper, philanthropist, founder of the Cooper Institute, died aged 92 4 April, 1883
 Bridge from New York to Brooklyn, 5989 feet long (constructed by the skill of Mr. and Mrs. Washington Roebling), begun 3 Jan. 1870; opened 24 May: 12 persons killed in a panic 30 May, "
 New Metropolitan opera-house opened 22 Oct. "
 Centenary of "Evacuation day" celebrated 26 Nov. "
 The Standard theatre burnt 14 Dec. "
 Severe panic in the stock-market, Wall-street, checked. 12-14 May, 1884
 Attempt to kill capt. Phelan, 9 Jan.; to kill O'Donovan Rossa (see *Fenians*) 2 Feb. 1885
 Great ironworkers strike; compromise 1-16 June, "
 General Grant's funeral (see *United States*) 8 Aug. "
 About nine acres of rock (Flood rock) in Hell Gate channel exploded by dynamite 10 Oct. "
 Great strike on S.W. railway, early March, 1886; men submit about 31 March, 1886
 Mr. Abram Hewitt elected mayor in opposition to Mr. Henry George 3 Nov. "
 Alderman McQuade for bribery, &c., sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and fine 20 Dec. "
 Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, popular preacher, &c., of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, dies, aged 73, 8 March, 1887
 Destructive blizzard, see *Storm* 11-13 March, 1888
 Messrs. Fairbank's lard refinery works and other establishments on the river side, about half a mile in extent, burnt; two persons killed, others missing; loss about \$3,000,000 19, 20 April, 1889
 Grand Washington celebration, see *United States*, 20-30 April, 1 May, "
 St. James's Cathedral, Brooklyn, destroyed by lightning 11 or 12 June, "
 See under *United States*.

NEW ZEALAND (in the Pacific Ocean), discovered by Tasman in 1642. The country remained unknown, and was supposed to be part of a southern continent, till 1769-70, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook. In 1773, he planted several spots of ground on this island with European garden seeds; and in 1777, he found some fine potatoes. European population in 1860, 84,294; Dec. 1865, 190,607; 1874, 310,895, natives, 46,016; in 1881, 489,933; 1887, 603,340 Europeans, and 4196 natives. Value of imports, in 1859, 1,551,030*l.*; 1874, 6,464,687*l.*; 1883, 7,974,038*l.*; 1887, 6,245,515*l.* Exports, 1859, 551,484*l.*; in 1874, 5,610,371*l.*; in 1883, 7,095,999*l.*; in 1887,

6,865,169. Revenue, year 1887-8, 3,521,490*l.* Expenditure, 4,082,634*l.* Public debt (1888), 38,758,437*l.* Revenue 1888-9, 3,792,000*l.*
 The right of Great Britain to New Zealand recognised at the peace in. 1814
 No constitutional authority placed over it until a resident subordinate to New South Wales. 1833
 New Zealand company established; Wellington founded. 1839
 Capt. Hobson, the first governor, landed, 29 Jan.; treaty of Waitangi signed, by which the chiefs cede a large amount of land. 5 Feb. 1840
 New Zealand an independent colony and a bishop's see April, 1841
 Capt. (aft. adm.) Fitzroy, governor, Dec. 1843 to Nov. 1845
 Sir George Grey, governor 1846
 A charter, founded upon an act passed in 1846, creating powers municipal, legislative, and administrative 29 Dec. 1847
 This charter was not acted on; a legislative council opened by the governor. 20 Dec. 1848
 Foundation of Auckland, 1840; Nelson and Taranaki (or New Plymouth), 1841; Otago, 1848; Canterbury 1850
 New Zealand company relinquish charter 1852
 New constitution granted 1852
 Settlement of Canterbury, south island, founded (capital Christchurch) 1850-3
 Col. Wynyard, governor Jan. 1854 to Sept. 1855
 Governor Browne Oct. "
 An earthquake; not much damage done, 23 Jan. "
 Constitution modified 1857
 New bishoprics established: Christ Church, 1856; Nelson and Wellington, 1858; Waiapu 1859
 Insurrection of the natives (Maoris) under a chief named William King (Wirimu Kingi), arising out of disputes respecting the sale of land; the bishop Selwyn and others consider the natives unjustly treated. March, 1860
 Indecisive actions between the militia and volunteers and the Maoris 14-28 March, "
 War breaks out at Taranaki; the British repulsed with loss 30 June, "
 Great excitement in Australia; troops sent to New Zealand, under gen. Pratt, land 3 Aug. "
 Indecisive actions 10, 19 Sept., 9, 12 Oct. "
 Gen. Pratt defeats the Maoris at Mahoeatahi, and destroys their fortified places 6 Nov. "
 New Zealand colonists in England justify the conduct of the governor 22 Nov. "
 The Maoris defeated, 29 Dec. 1860; 23 Jan., 24 Feb. 1861
 The war ends: surrender of natives 19 March, "
 Sir George Grey re-appointed governor June, "
 Gold discovered at Otago, &c. June, "
 A native sovereignty proclaimed; 5000 British soldiers in the island July, "
 Loyalty of the natives increasing May, 1862
 The Maori chiefs sign a poetical address of condolence to the queen on the death of the prince consort; received Nov. "
 Natives attack a military escort and kill 8 persons, 4 May, 1863
 Waikato tribe driven from a fort 17 July, "
 War spreads; natives construct rifle pits Aug. "
 Proposed confiscation of Waikato lands Sept. "
 Gen. Cameron severely defeats the Maoris at Rangariri 20 Nov. "
 Continued success of gen. Cameron; capitulation of the Maori king 9 Dec. "
 British attack on Galepa (the gate pah) repulsed with loss of officers and men 29 April, 1864
 Loan of 1,000,000*l.* to New Zealand; guaranteed by parliament July, "
 Several tribes submit Aug. "
 Maori prisoners escape and form the nucleus of a new insurrection Sept. "
 Sir George Grey issues proposals of peace, 25 Oct.; the Aborigines Protection Society send religious, moral, and political advice to the Maoris (considered injudicious) Nov. "
 Change of ministry and policy; seat of government to be removed from Auckland to Wellington on Cook's Strait 24 Nov. "
 Maoris' attack on Cameron severely defeated, 25 Jan.; again 25 Feb. 1865
 Outbreak of the Pai Mariri or Hau-hau heresy, a

compound of Judaism and paganism, amongst the Maoris; the rev. C. S. Volkner murdered and many outrages committed, 2 March; proclamation of governor sir George Grey against it; is checked by the agency of a friendly native chief We-tako, April, 1865	Difficulty peaceably settled . . . announced 3 Dec. 1881
William Thompson, an eminent chief, surrenders on behalf of the Maori king . . . 25 May, "	Resignation of the Hall ministry . . . about 10 April 1882
New Zealand still unsettled . . . July, "	Public debt, 31,400,000. . . 31 March, "
The Hau-haus beaten in several conflicts, Ang.; the governor proclaims peace, 2 Sept.; British troops about to leave . . . 15 Sept. "	Sir William Jervoise, governor . . . "
The Maoris treacherously kill the envoys of peace; resignation of the Weld ministry; one formed by Mr. Stafford . . . Oct. "	Several Maori chiefs in London; received by the prince of Wales, 17 Aug.; sail for home 7 Sept. 1883
Bishopric of Dunedin, Otago, founded . . . Jan. 1866	Release of Te Whiti, John, and others . . . 8 March 1883
General Chute subdues the Hau-haus . . . Jan. 1866	Mahuki and 20 others sentenced to imprisonment for outrages . . . about 7 May, "
Progress of peace measure . . . April, "	Communication between New Zealand and the Thames by steamers; time reduced to 40 days (14,000 carcasses of sheep brought) . . . Dec. "
Murderers of Mr. Volkner executed . . . 17 May, "	Tawhaio, the Maori king, arrives in London, 2 June; visits theatres, &c., and receives visitors; received by the earl of Derby; appeals for redress, referring to the treaty of Waitangi (1840), 22 July; sails from Gravesend . . . 20 Aug. 1884
Governor announces cessation of the war, 3 July, "	Mr. H. A. Atkinson forms a ministry, 28 Aug. "
Death of Wm. Thompson, the Maori chief, 28 Dec. "	resigns 30 Aug. "
Sir George F. Bowen appointed to succeed sir George Grey; gazetted . . . 19 Nov. 1867	Lieut. Bryce, colonial native minister, v. G. W. Rusden, for gross libel in "History of New Zealand," charging him with cruelty &c. to the Maoris; damages awarded, 5,000l. . . 12 March, 1886
Act relating to the government of New Zealand passed in the British parliament . . . 1868	Destructive volcanic eruption of Tarawera mountain; about 60 miles of beautiful fertile country desolated by showers of lava, hot cinders, and mud; about 100 persons killed; Wairoa destroyed . . . 9, 10 June, "
Geo. Samuel Evans (an eminent colonist, 1838-5) dies . . . 23 Sept. "	The Maori king reconciled, sits in the legislative council . . . May, "
Te Kooti, a chief, and about 150 Maori convicts, escape from Chatham island to the mainland, 4 July; they repulse troops sent against them, 7 Sept.; massacre the whites at Poverty Bay, 10 Nov. "	Maori incursions on European lands . . . July, "
Te Kooti and the rebels defeated by col. Whitmore; 130 Maoris killed . . . 5 Jan. 1869	Ministry resign 30 Sept.; Mr. H. A. Atkinson forms a ministry . . . 9 Oct. 1887
Massacre of settlers at Taranaki . . . 12 Feb. "	The earl of Onslow, governor . . . Nov. 1888
Change of ministry: hon. Mr. Fox's proposal to pay for British troops declined by the home government . . . Sept. "	NEY'S EXECUTION. Ney, duke of Elchingen, prince of the Moskwa, and one of the most valiant of the marshals of France, was shot as a traitor, 7 Dec. 1815. On 7 Dec. 1853, his statue was erected on the spot where he fell.
Te Kooti, thrice defeated by the colonists and friendly natives, a fugitive . . . Oct. "	After the abdication of Napoleon I., 5 April, 1814, Ney took the oath of allegiance to the king, Louis XVIII. On Napoleon's return to France from Elba, he marched against him; but his troops deserting, he regarded the cause of the Bourbons as lost, and opened the invader's way to Paris, March, 1815. Ney led the attack of the French at Waterloo, where he fought in the midst of the slain, his clothes pierced with bullet-holes, five horses having been shot under him; night and defeat obliged him to flee. Though included in the decree of 24 July, 1815, which guaranteed the safety of all Frenchmen, he was sought out, and on 5 Aug. taken at the castle of a friend at Urtillac, and brought to trial before the Chamber of Peers, 4 Dec. The 12th article of the capitulation of Paris, fixing a general amnesty, was quoted in his favour in vain.
Despatch from earl Granville, insisting on the withdrawal of the British troops (18th regiment) causes much dissatisfaction . . . 7 Oct. "	NEZIB, Syria. Here Ibrahim and the Egyptians defeated the Turks, 24 June, 1839.
Friendly interview between Mr. McLean and the Maori king's minister . . . 8 Nov. "	NIAGARA (N. America). At the head of this river, on the western shore, is Fort Erie, which was taken by the English, 24 July, 1759. It was abandoned in the war with the United States, 27 May, 1813, but was retaken, 19 Dec. following. A suspension bridge of a single span of 820 feet over the Niagara, connecting the railways of Canada and New York, was opened in March, 1855. It is elevated 18 feet on the Canadian, and 28 feet on the American side.
Increased demand for the New Zealand fibrous plant, <i>Phormium tenax</i> . . . 1869-70	About eighteen miles below Fort Erie are the remarkable falls. The river is here 740 yards wide; the half-mile immediately above the cataracts is a rapid, in which the water falls 58 feet; it is then thrown, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 150 feet perpendicular, in three distinct and collateral sheets; and, in a rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, falls nearly as much more. The river then flows in a deep channel till it enters lake Ontario, at Fort Niagara.
Departure of the last British troops . . . 22 Jan. 1870	The falls visited by the prince of Wales, Sept. 1860. Blondin crossed the falls on a tight rope, 17 Aug. 1859. Professor Tyndall visited the falls, Nov., 1872, and lectured on them at the Royal Institution, 4 April, 1873. Company formed to utilize its water power mechanically, 1877.
Te Kooti, refusing to surrender at discretion, 24 Jan., narrowly escapes . . . 5 Feb. "	
Te Kooti's party attacked and dispersed; his speedy capture anticipated . . . 31 July, "	
The duke of Edinburgh, in the <i>Galatea</i> , at Wellington . . . 27 Aug. "	
Increase of prosperity reported; loan of 4,000,000l. proposed . . . Aug. "	
Political union of the islands effected . . . Aug. "	
Murder of Mr. Todd, surveyor, by Maoris, 28 Dec. "	
Te Kooti reported as living by plunder; acting as a fanatical potentate . . . Nov. 1871	
Friendly meeting of Mr. McLean with Wirimui Kingi and other chiefs, who submit to the British government . . . March, 1872	
Mr. Stafford's ministry resigns, succeeded by one under Mr. Waterhouse (the Fox party) about Oct. "	
Sir James Fergusson appointed governor, March, 1873	
The marquis of Normanby governor . . . Nov. 1874	
The Maori king submits to the British government . . . Feb. 1875	
The colony reported highly prosperous by sir Julius Vogel, ex-premier . . . 31 Oct. 1877	
Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, governor . . . Dec. 1878	
Disputes with the Maoris; they expel British settlers near New Plymouth, Taranaki; and plough the land . . . 25 May, 1879	
The settlers recover their land by force . . . 22 June, "	
Great influence of Erueti, now Te Whiti, a fanatical Christian Maori, aged 45; he supports Maori claims, but checks bloodshed . . . "	
Sir George Grey, too energetic liberal premier, compelled to resign; succeeded by Hon. John Hall, Oct. "	
Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon appointed governor . . . 1880	
Apprehended outbreak at Parikau under the Maori chief, Te Whiti; volunteers coming forward 31 Oct. 1881	
Te Whiti arrested for sedition . . . announced 6 Nov. "	
He counsels passive resistance . . . 8 Nov. "	
124 arrests . . . announced 17 Nov. "	

Capt. Matt Webb drowned while attempting to swim across the whirlpool rapids, 24 July, 1833.

Niagara international park purchased by the U.S. government, opened 15 July, 1885.

Mr. Carlisle D. Graham, an Englishman, passed through the rapids safely in a barrel shaped like a buoy, seven feet long, 11 July, 1886; again, 15 June, 1887.

Wm. J. Kendall in a cork vest swims through the rapids, 22 Aug. 1836.

The huge upper table rock fell, due to weight of accumulated ice, 13 Jan. 1887.

Mr. Hollingshead's grand "cycloorama" of Niagara, London, opened 12 March, 1838.

NIBELUNGENNOT or **NIBELUNGEN-LIED**, a popular German epic of the 12th century, composed of various ancient mythical poems, termed sagas; which according to the poet Wm. Morris, should be to our race what Homer was to the Greeks.

The first critical edition, by K. Lachmann, appeared 1826 and 1846. The best translation in modern German, by Simrock, 1827; a useful edition, with translation and glossary, by L. Braunsfeld, 1846; in English, by W. N. Lettson, 2nd ed. 1874.

Richard Wagner's musical dramas, "The Ring of the Nibelungen," are based on this poem: the persons include the great Northern gods and goddesses, the giants, the dwarfs, and the daughters of the Rhine (see under *Music*).

NICÆA, see *Nice*.

NICARAGUA, a state in Central America (*which see*). The present constitution was established 19 Aug. 1858. At the commencement of 1855 it was greatly disturbed by two political parties: that of the president, Chamorro, who held Grenada, the capital, and that of the democratic chief, Castellon, who held Leon. The latter invited Walker, the filibuster, to his assistance, who in a short time became sole dictator of the state.* By the united efforts of the confederated states the filibusters were all expelled in May, 1857. On 1 May, 1858, Nicaragua and Costa Rica appealed to the great European powers for protection. Nicaragua

* William Walker was born at Tennessee, in the United States, where he became successively doctor, lawyer, and journalist, and afterwards gold-seeker in California, whence he was invited to Nicaragua by Castellon, with the promise of 52,000 acres of land, on condition of bringing with him a band of adventurers to sustain the revolutionary cause. Walker accepted the terms, and on 28 June landed at Realajo with 68 men. He increased his forces at Leon, and soon after attacked the town of Rivas, where he was repulsed with loss. He then joined col. Kinney, who had occupied and governed Grey Town, 6 Sept. On 13 Oct. Walker captured Grenada by surprise when in a defenceless state, shot Mayorga, one of the ministers, and established a rule of terror. By intervention of the American consul he made peace with the general of the state army, Corral, but shot him on 7 Nov., on finding him corresponding with fugitives at Costa Rica. Walker at first was only general-in-chief; but on Rivas, whom he had made president, deserting him, he became sole dictator. On 14 May, 1856, his envoy Viljil was recognised by the president of the United States, whence also he obtained reinforcements during his retention of power. Costa Rica declared war against him, 28 Feb. 1856; the other states of central America soon followed the example, and a sanguinary struggle ensued, lasting till May, 1857. On 25 Nov. 1856, Walker totally burnt Grenada, being unable to defend it, and removed the seat of government to Rivas. This place he surrendered to gen. Mora on 1 May, 1857, on the intervention of capt. Davis, of the *St. Mary's*, U.S. Himself, his staff, and 260 men, were conveyed in that vessel to New Orleans, where they were received with great enthusiasm. On 25 Nov., 1857, he again invaded Nicaragua, landing at Punta Arenas with 400 men; but on 8 Dec. was compelled to surrender to capt. Paulding, U.S., and was conveyed to New York. He escaped punishment by *non prosequi* (2 June, 1858); but capt. Paulding was tried for exceeding orders, and blamed—

railway, a transit route between the Pacific and Atlantic, proposed, and company formed Nov. 1866. President T. Martinez elected, 1859 and 1863; Fernando Guzman, elected 1 March, 1867; Vicente Quadra elected 1 Feb. 1871; Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, 1 Feb. 1875; Joaquin Zavala, 1 March, 1879; Dr. Adam Cardenas, Jan. 1883; Señor Carazo, 16 Dec. 1886. Population in 1886, 262,375.

Louis Napoleon, afterwards emperor, proposed the making a ship canal by the lake Nicaragua from the Atlantic to the Pacific, between 1842-4; the government of Nicaragua proposed it in 1846; colonel Childs made a survey in 1851; a company was chartered for 85 years, and conventions were signed, but the capitalists declined their support.

The scheme was revived in Feb. 1875. See *Panama*; and *Loans*.

Treaty by which the United States may construct a canal (Menscall's plan) from San Juan (Grey Town) on the Caribbean sea to Brito, on the Pacific, with equal powers; contrary to the Bulwer Clayton treaty, which see, about 16 Dec. 1884; rejected by the United States legislature, 30 Jan. 1885.

The senate and house pass the Nicaragua canal bill, 7 Feb. 1889.

The construction of a breakwater at Grey Town begun June, 1839.

NICE or **NICEA**, a town in Bithynia, Asia Minor, N. W. Antigonus gave it the name Antigoneia, which Lysimachus changed to Nicea, the name of his wife. It became the residence of the kings of Bithynia about 208 B.C. At the battle of Nice, A.D. 194, the emperor Severus defeated his rival, Pescennius Niger, who was again defeated at Issus, and soon after taken prisoner and put to death. The first general council was held here 19 June to 25 Aug. 325, which adopted the **NICENE CREED** and condemned the Arians. It was attended by 318 bishops from divers parts, who settled both the doctrine of the Trinity and the time for observing Easter. An addition was made to the creed, 381; was rejected, 431. See *Filioque*. When the Crusaders took Constantinople, and established a Latin empire there in 1204, the Greek emperors removed to Nice and reigned there till 1261, when they returned to Constantinople; see *Eastern Empire*. Nice was taken by the Ottoman Turks in 1330.

NICE (N. Italy) was the seat of a colony from Massilia, now Marseilles, and formed part of the Roman empire. In the middle ages it was subject to Genoa, and suffered from the frequent wars, being taken and re-taken by the imperialists and French. It was taken by the Austrians under Melas, 1800; seized and annexed to France 1792; restored to Sardinia in 1814. Nice was again annexed to France in virtue of the treaty of 24 March, 1860; the people having voted nearly unanimously for this change by universal suffrage. The French troops entered 1 April, and definite possession was taken 14 June following. Garibaldi, a native, vehemently protested against this annexation.

Fire at the opera house, and panic, about 70 killed,

International exhibition 23 March, 1881
6 Jan. 1884

NICIAS, PEACE OF, between Athens and Sparta for 50 years, 421 B.C., negotiated by that

yet excused by president Buchanan. On 5 Aug. 1860, Walker landed near Truxillo, Honduras, and took the fort on the 6th. On the 7th he proclaimed that he made war on the government, not on the people of Honduras. On being summoned to surrender his booty by capt. Salmon, R.N., of the *Icarus*, he refused, and fled. He was pursued, caught, given up to the Honduras government, tried, and shot (12 Sept.). His followers were dismissed. Grey Town was surrendered to Nicaragua in 1860.

unfortunate Athenian general, who with his colleague, Demosthenes, was put to death after the disastrous termination of the expedition against Syracuse, 413 B.C.

NICKEL, a white, ductile, malleable, magnetic metal, employed in the manufacture of German silver. Cronstedt in 1751 discovered nickel in the mineral copper-nickel. Nickel ordered to be substituted for bronze coinage in France, 1882.

NICOBAR ISLES, Indian Ocean, S. of Bay of Bengal, given up by Denmark and occupied by Great Britain to suppress piracy; announced June, 1869.

NICOLAITANES, a sect mentioned in *Rev.* ii. 6, 15, said to have sprung from Nicolas, one of the first seven deacons (*Acts* vi.), and to have advocated a community of wives, and to have denied the divinity of Christ.

NICOMEDIA, the metropolis of Bithynia, Asia Minor, N. W., founded by king Nicomedes I., 264 B.C., on the remains of Astaeus; destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 115; and restored by the emperor Adrian, 124. The Roman emperors frequently resided here during their eastern wars. Here Diocletian resigned the purple, 305; and Constantine died at his villa in its neighbourhood, 337. It surrendered to the Seljukian Turks, 1078; and to Orchan and the Ottoman Turks in 1338.

NICOPOLIS, on the Danube, Bulgaria, founded by Trajan. Here was fought a battle between the allied Christian powers under Sigismund, king of Hungary, afterwards emperor, and the Turks under Bajazet; said to have been the first battle between the Turks and Christians; the latter were defeated, losing 20,000 slain, and as many wounded and prisoners, 28 Sept. 1396. Nicopolis was taken by the Russians after a severe conflict (2 pashas, about 6000 men, 2 monitors, and 40 guns were captured), 15, 16 July, 1877.

NIELLO-WORK, believed to have been produced by rubbing a mixture of silver, lead, copper, sulphur, and borax into engravings on silver, &c., an art known to the ancients, was practised in the middle ages, and said to have given to Maso Finiguerra the idea of engraving upon copper, about 1460.

NIEMEN, or **MEMEL**, a river flowing into the Baltic, and separating Prussia from Russia. On a raft on this river the emperor Napoleon met Alexander of Russia, 22 June 1807, and made peace with him and Prussia. He crossed the Niemen to invade Russia, 24 June, 1812, and re-crossed with the remains of his army, 28 Dec. Near it the Poles defeated the Russians 27 May, 1831.

NIGER. A great river of N.W. Africa. British settlements at the mouth established since 1841. British protectorate with free trade affirmed by the West African Conference at Berlin, Dec. 1884; confirmed June, 1885. Niger expedition, see *Africa*, 1841.

NIGHTINGALE FUND. On 21 Oct. 1854, Miss Florence Nightingale left England with a staff of thirty-seven nurses, and arrived at Scutari, 5 Nov. She rendered invaluable services to the army; and returned to London, 8 Sept. 1856. In honour of this, a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on 29 Nov. 1855, to raise funds to establish an institution for the training of nurses and other hospital attendants. Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt sang at Exeter Hall on 11 March 1856, and gave the pro-

ceeds (1872*l.*) to the fund. The subscriptions closed, 24 April, 1857, amounting to 44,039*l.* The queen gave Miss Nightingale a valuable jewel.

NIGRITIA, see *Soudan*.

NIHILISM, a popular name for the school of philosophy which believes nothing without physical evidence, renounces all forms of Divine revelation, and gives nothing in their place.

NIHILISTS, ultra-reformers in Russia, said to propose the destruction of all government, and to begin society afresh. They became known and spread in 1872; their alleged leader, Zychareff. The government began to suppress them, Sept. 1875. One of the leaders, Michael Bakounin, died at Lugano, 1 July. 1876. They evidently possess wealth. For recent events, see *Russia*, 1877-87. The term *Nihilist* was invented by the Russian novelist Tourgenief, who died 3 Sept. 1883.

"The Nihilists ask concessions, which are the common places of every free community."—*Times*, 16 April, 1881.

NIKA CONTESTS, see *Circus*.

NIKOLSBURG (Moravia). Here were signed, 26 July 1866, the preliminaries of a peace between Austria and Prussia.

NIKSICH, a strong Turkish fortress in Montenegro, many times besieged; having been left by the Turks with insufficient garrison, it was captured by Montenegrins, 7, 8 Sept. 1877, causing great rejoicings.

NIL DARPAN, see *India*, June 1861.

NILE (Egypt). This great river rises in the Mountains of the Moon, in about ten degrees of N. lat. The travels of Bruce were undertaken to discover the source of the Nile. He set out from England in June, 1768; on the 14th of November, 1770, discovered the source of the Blue Nile, and returned home in 1773. This river overflows regularly every year, from about the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when, having given fertility to the land, it begins to decrease. It must rise 16 cubits to ensure that fertility. The first Nilometer (a pillar) was set up by Solymann the Caliph, 715. In 1829, the inundations of the Nile rose to 26 instead of 22, by which 30,000 people were drowned and immense property lost. Mr. Petherick set out early in 1861 to explore the country at the source of the Nile. For recent discoveries, see *Africa* 1863. A bridge over the Nile (above 1300 feet) at Cairo, was completed by a French company, Aug. 1872.

NILE, BATTLE OF THE (or Aboukir), 1 Aug. 1798, near Rosetta, between the French fleet under Bruceys, and the British under sir Horatio Nelson. Nine of the French line-of-battle ships were taken, two were burnt, and two escaped. The French ship, *L'Orient*, with Bruceys and 1000 men on board, blew up, and only 70 or 80 escaped. Nelson's exclamation upon commencing the battle was, "Victory or Westminster Abbey!"

NIMEGUEN (Holland). Here was signed the treaty of peace between France and the United Provinces, 1678. The French were successful against the British under the duke of York, before Nimeguen, 28 Oct. 1794; were defeated by them 3 Nov.; but gained the place 8 Nov.

NINETEENTH CENTURY, a magazine open to writers of totally different opinions; first appeared, March, 1877; editor, James Knowles.

NINEVEH, the capital of the Assyrian empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Ashur about 2245 B.C. Ninus reigned in Assyria, and named this city Nineveh, 2069 B.C.—*Abbé Lenglet*. Jonah preached against Nineveh (about 862 B.C.), which was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 606 B.C. The discoveries of Layard and others since 1839, in the neighbourhood of Mosul, at Koyunjik, the site of the ancient Nineveh, and other places, have in a manner disintegrated and re-peopled a city which for centuries had ceased to figure on the page of history. Botta commenced his explorations at Khorsabad in 1843, and published his great work "Monuments de Ninive," 1849-50. In 1848 Mr. Layard published his "Nineveh and its Remains," and in 1853 his "Discoveries," in his second visit in 1849-50. Mr. Hormusd Rassam, in 1854, discovered an ancient palace. Mr. George Smith described his excavations and their results in 1873-4, in "Assyrian Discoveries," 1875. He died at Aleppo, 19 Aug. 1876. See *Assyria*. Mr. Rassam, appointed his successor, among other valuable discoveries at Balawat, nine miles N.E. of Nimroud, and at Koyunjik, &c., found a bronze monument with inscriptions recording the names, title, genealogy, and exploits of king Assur-nazir-pal (b.c. 885-860), builder of the palaces and temples of Kalakh, the capital of the middle Assyrian empire. Mr. Rassam arrived in London with collections, Dec. 1882.

The forms, features, costume, religion, modes of warfare, and ceremonial customs of its inhabitants stand before us as distinct as those of a living people; and by help of the sculptures and their cuneiform inscriptions, the researches of the learned have increased the knowledge of Assyrian history. Among the sculptures that enrich the British Museum, may be mentioned, the winged bull and lion, and numerous hunting and battle pieces; and the bas-relief of the eagle-headed human figure, presumed to be a representation of the Assyrian god Nisroch (from *Nisr*, an eagle or hawk), whom Sennacherib was in the act of worshipping when he was assassinated by his two sons, about 710 B.C. 2 *Kings* xix. 37.

NIOBIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Hatchett in columbite, a black earth, and named columbium, 1801. It was pronounced to be identical with tantalum (or tantalum) by Wollaston; but was rediscovered by H. Rose in 1846, and named niobium.

NIRVANA, see *Buddhism*.

NISBET or **NESBIT** (Northumberland). Here a battle was fought between the English and Scotch armies, the latter greatly disproportioned in strength to the former. Several thousands of the Scots were slain upon the field and in the pursuit, 7 May, 1402.

NISERO. See *Acheen*.

NISI PRIUS ("unless before"), words in a writ summoning a person to be tried at Westminster, *unless* the judges should come to hold their assizes in the place where he is. Judges sit in Middlesex by virtue of 18 Eliz. c. 12 (1576).

NISMES (Nîmes), S. France, was the flourishing Roman colony, Nemausus. Its noble amphitheatre was injured by the English in 1417. The inhabitants embraced Protestantism, and suffered much persecution in consequence, and Nîmes has frequently been the scene of religious and political contests. The treaty termed the Pacification of Nîmes (14 July, 1629) gave religious toleration for a time to the Huguenots.

NITRE, see *Saltpetre*.

NITRIC ACID, a compound of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called *aqua fortis*, first obtained

in a separate state by Raymond Lully, an alchemist, about 1287; but we are indebted to Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier for our present knowledge of its properties. H. Cavendish demonstrated the nature of this acid in 1785. *Nitrous acid* was discovered by Scheele about 1774. *Nitrous gas* was accidentally discovered by Dr. Hales. *Nitrous oxide gas* (laughing gas) was discovered by Dr. Priestley in 1776. The use of this gas as an anæsthetic began in America in 1864; at Paris, 1866; in London, 31 March, 1868, ingenious apparatus having been invented for its application.

NITROGEN or **AZOTE** (from the Greek *a*, no, and *zao* or *zē*, I live), an irrespirable elementary gas, and an important element in food, discovered by Rutherford about 1772. Before 1777, Scheele separated the oxygen of the air from the nitrogen, and almost simultaneously with Lavoisier discovered that the atmosphere is a mixture of these two gases. Nitrogen combined with hydrogen forms the volatile alkali ammonia, so freely given off by decomposing animal and vegetable bodies.

NITRO-GLYCERINE (also called **NITROLEUM**), an intensely explosive amber-like fluid, discovered by Sobrero in 1847, is produced by adding glycerine (in successive small quantities) to a mixture of one part of nitric acid, and two parts of sulphuric acid. Alfred Nobel, a Swede, first attempted its application as an explosive agent, in 1864. It has caused several most disastrous accidents, with great loss of life. In attempting to bury some nitro-glycerine in the town moor at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 17 Dec. 1867, an explosion took place, and seven persons lost their lives, including Mr. Mawson, the sheriff, and Mr. Bryson, town surveyor; see *Dynamite*. Mr. Alfred Nobel's nitro-glycerine manufactory, near Stockholm, blown up; 15 persons killed, many injured, 10 June, 1868. An act prohibiting its importation for a time, and regulating its transmission, was passed in 1869, and repealed by the Explosives Act of 1875. Secret manufacture discovered, see *Birmingham*, 1883.

NIZAM, see *Hyderabad*.

NOBILITY. The Goths, after they had seized a part of Europe, rewarded their heroes with titles of honour, to distinguish them from the common people. The right of peerage seems to have been at first territorial. Patents to persons having no estate were first granted by Philip the Fair of France, 1095. George Neville, duke of Bedford (son of John, marquis of Montague), ennobled in 1470, was degraded from the peerage by parliament, on account of his utter want of property, 19 Edw. IV., 1478. Noblemen's privileges were restrained in June, 1773; see *Lords*, and the various orders of the nobility.

In 1845 a statistical writer said that there were 500,000 nobles in Russia, 239,000 in Austria; in Spain (in 1780), 470,000; in France (before 1790) 360,000 (of whom 4,120 were of the *ancienne noblesse*; in the United Kingdom, 1,631 with transmissible titles (dukes to baronets).

NOBILITY OF FRANCE preceded that of England. On 18 June, 1790, the National Assembly decreed that hereditary nobility could not exist in a free state; that the titles of dukes, counts, marquises, knights, barons, excellencies, abbots, and others, be abolished; that all citizens take their family names; liveries and armorial bearings also to be abolished. The records of the nobility, 600 volumes, were burnt at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV., 25 June, 1792. A new nobility was created by the emperor Napoleon I., 1808. The

hereditary peerage was abolished 27 Dec. 1831; re-instituted by Napoleon III., 1852.

NOBLE, an English gold coin (value 6s. 8d.), first struck in the reign of Edward III., 1343 or 1344, said to have derived its name from the excellency of the metal of which it was composed.

NOCTURNE, a name given by John Field (who died 1837) to a new and very pleasing musical composition. He was followed very successfully by Chopin, who died, 1849. The term was adopted by Mr. Whistler, the artist, for his night pieces, in which he began with line, form, and colour, 1877-8.

"NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI," see *Bastards*, and *Merton*.

NOMINALISTS (or **CONCEPTUALISTS**), a scholastic sect, opposed to the Realists, maintain that general ideas have no existence outside our minds, and only exist by the names we give them. The founder of the sect, Jean Roscellin, a canon of Compiègne, was condemned by a council at Soissons, 1092, but the controversy was revived in the 12th century. Among the Nominalists are reckoned Abelard, St. Thomas Aquinas (partially), Occam, Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, and Dugald Stewart. The Realists assert that general ideas are real things with positive existence.

NON-CONFORMISTS. The Protestants in England are divided into conformists and non-conformists, or, churchmen and dissenters. The first place of meeting of the latter, in England, was established at Wandsworth, near London, 20 Nov. 1572. The name of non-conformists was taken by the Puritans when the Act of Uniformity came into operation on 24 Aug. 1662 (termed "Black Bartholomew's day"), when 2000 ministers of the established religion resigned, not choosing to conform to the statute passed "for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of the sacraments," see *Puritans*, and *Dissenters*. The laws against them were relaxed by the Toleration act, 24 May, 1689. — The *Nonconformist* newspaper (edited by Mr. Edward Miall, aft. M.P.) first appeared 14 April, 1841. He died 29 April, 1881.

The non-conformists presented to Mr. Miall 10,000 guineas for his exertions on behalf of religious equality 18 July, 1873
Meeting of bishops and dissenting ministers at Lambeth palace, to consider the alleged progress of irreligious thought 24 July 1876
Mansfield college, Oxford, for Nonconformists, opened 1886

NONES, in the Roman calendar, were the fifth day of each month, excepting March, May, July, and October, when the nones fell on the seventh day.

NON-JURORS considered James II. to have been unjustly deposed, and refused to swear allegiance to William III. in 1689. Among them were Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury; Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells, and the bishops of Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough, and many of the clergy, who were deprived 1 Feb. 1691. Non-jurors were subjected to double taxation, and obliged to register their estates, May, 1723. They formed a separate communion, which existed till the beginning of the present century.

NON NOBIS, DOMINE! ("Not unto us, O Lord!" &c., *Psalms* cxv. 1), a musical canon, sung as a grace at public feasts, was composed by W. Birde in 1618.

NON-RESISTANCE OATH (containing a declaration that it is unlawful to take arms against the king upon any pretence whatever), enforced by the Corporation act, 1661, was repealed in 1719.

NOOTKA SOUND (Vancouver's Island), discovered by captain Cook in 1778, and settled by the British in 1786, when a few British merchants in the East Indies formed a settlement to supply the Chinese market with furs; but the Spaniards in 1789 captured two English vessels and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry demanded reparation, and the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, and a free commerce was confirmed to England in 1790.

"NO-POPERY RIOTS," see *Gordon*. The cry was revived against the Catholic emancipation bill, 1829.

NORDLINGEN (Bavaria). Here the Swedes under count Horn were defeated by the Austrians, 27 Aug. 1634; and the Austrians and allies by Turenne in 1645.

NORE MUTINY, see *Mutinies*.

NORFOLK ISLAND (Pacific Ocean), discovered in 1774, by captain Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson under governor Phillip, in 1788, in Sydney bay, on the south side of the island. This was at one time the severest penal colony of Great Britain. The island was abandoned in 1809, but re-occupied as a penal settlement in 1825. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were removed to it in June, 1856, from *Pitcairn's Island* (which see).

NORICUM, see *Austria*.

NORMAL SCHOOLS (from *norma*, a rule). One for the instruction of teachers, established at Paris by a law, 30 Oct. 1794, opened 20 Jan. 1795, under the direction of La Place, La Harpe, Haüy, and other eminent men, was soon closed. Another, established by Napoleon in 1808, was closed in 1822. The plan was revived in 1826, and has been developed in England and other countries.

NORMANDY (N. France), part of Neustria, a kingdom founded by Clovis in 511 for his son Clotaire, which, after various changes, was united to France by Charles the Bald in 837. From the beginning of the 9th century it was continually devastated by the Scandinavians, termed Northmen or Normans, to purchase repose from whose irruptions Charles the Simple of France ceded the duchy to their leader Rollo, 905. Rollo, the first duke, held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, until William the seventh duke, acquired England, in 1066. It remained a province of England till the reign of king John, 1204, when it was conquered by Philip Augustus and reunited to France. It was re-conquered by Henry V., 1418, and held by England partially till 1450. The English still possess the islands on the coast, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal.

DUKES.

912. Rollo (or Raoul), baptized as Robert.
927. William I. Longsword.
943. Richard I. the Fearless.
996. Richard II. the Good.
1027. Richard III.
1028. Robert I. the Devil.
1035. William II. (I. of England).
1087. Robert II., Courthose (his son), after a contest despoiled by his brother.
1106. Henry I. (king of England).
1135. Stephen (king of England).

1144. Matilda and Geoffrey Plantagenet.
 1151. Henry II. (king of England in 1154).
 1189. Richard IV. (I. of England).
 1199-1204. Arthur and John of England.

NORTH ADMINISTRATION, formed by lord North, Jan. 1770, who resigned March, 1782. (Lord North entered into a league with the Whigs; which led to the short-lived Coalition ministry, 1783. He succeeded to the earldom of Guildford in 1790, and died in 1792; see *Coalition*.)

Frederick, lord North, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer.

Earl Gower, lord president.

Earl of Halifax, privy seal.

Earl of Rochford, lord Weymouth (succeeded by lord Sandwich) and earl of Hillsborough, secretaries of state.

Sir Edward Hawke, admiral.

Marquis of Granby, ordnance.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, lord Hertford, duke of Ancaster, lord Carteret, &c.

NORTHALLERTON (Yorkshire). Near here was fought the "battle of the Standard," where the English totally defeated the Scotch armies, 22 Aug. 1138. The archbishop of York brought forth a consecrated standard on a carriage at the moment when they were hotly pressed by the invaders, headed by king David.

NORTH AMERICA, see *America, United States, Indians, Canada, &c.*

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW began at Boston, U.S., in 1815, as a rival of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. It was published at first every second month; in 1818, quarterly; in 1819, monthly, at New York.

NORTHAMPTON was burnt by the Danes in 1010. Here Henry III. proposed to found a university in 1260, and held a parliament in 1269. On 10 July, 1460, a conflict took place between the duke of York and Henry VI. of England, in which the king was defeated, and made prisoner (the second time) after a sanguinary fight which took place in the meadows below the town. Northampton was ravaged by the plague in 1637. It was seized and fortified by the parliamentary forces in 1642. A fire nearly destroyed the town, 3 Sept. 1675. Riots here because Mr. C. Bradlaugh was not elected M.P., 6 Oct. 1874, were suppressed by the military.

NORTH BRITON, a newspaper, first published 29 May, 1762, supported by John Wilkes, M.P. for Aylesbury, and a London alderman, and very bitter against the earl of Bute's administration, accusing him of unduly favouring the Scotch.

In No. 45 (termed "Wilkes's number"), the king was charged with uttering falsehood in his speech; published 23 April, 1763.

"General warrant" issued by lord Halifax against the authors, printers, and publishers 26 April, "Wilkes and others arrested and committed to the Tower, and his house searched 30 April, "

Brought by writ of habeas corpus before chief-justice Pratt, and discharged, his arrest being regarded as illegal 6 May, "

300*l.* damages granted to a printer for false imprisonment 6 July, "

No. 45 declared to be "a scandalous and seditious libel" by parliament, and ordered to be burnt by the hangman 15 Nov. "

Riot at the burning in Cheapside 3 Dec. "

"General warrants" declared illegal by chief-justice Pratt; 1000*l.* damages awarded to Wilkes for seizure of his papers 6 Dec. "

4000*l.* damages obtained by Wilkes in an action against lord Halifax 10 Nov. 1769

Wilkes elected lord mayor, 8 Oct.; elected fifth time M.P. for Middlesex Oct. 1774

Allowed to take his seat Jan. 1775

Elected chamberlain of London, 1779; died, 25 Nov. 1797

NORTHBROOK CLUB. Originated in 1879 to promote comfort and social intercourse for young Indians of good families under education in England. New premises in Whitehall Gardens were inaugurated by the prince of Wales, 21 May, 1883. Lord Northbrook was an active promoter of the undertaking.

NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH GERMAN, see *Carolina, German*.

NORTH-EAST AND -WEST PASSAGES.

The attempt to discover a north-west passage was made by a Portuguese named Corte Real, about 1500. In 1585, a company was formed in London called the "Fellowship for the discovery of the North-West Passage." From 1743 to 1818 parliament offered 20,000*l.* for this discovery. In 1818 the reward was modified by proposing that 5000*l.* should be paid when either 110°, 120°, or 130° W. long. should be passed; one of which payments was made to sir E. Parry. For their labours in the voyages enumerated in the list below, Parry, Franklin, Ross, Back, and Richardson, were knighted.

Sebastian Cabot's voyages to the arctic regions, 1498, 1517

Sir Hugh Willoughby's and Richard Chancellor's expedition to find a north-east passage to China, in the *Edward Bonaventura, Dona Esperanza*, and *Bona Confidentia*, sailed from the Thames. 20 May, 1553

Richard Chancellor, in the *Edward*, reached Archangel and Moscow; the rest perished off the coast of Lapland, about 1554

Sir Martin Frobisher's attempt to find a N.W. passage to China 1576

Capt. Davis's expeditions to find a N.W. passage, 1585, 1586, 1587

Barentz's Dutch expeditions (by N.E.) 1594-5

Waymouth and Knight's expedition 1602

Hudson's voyages (see *Hudson's Bay*) 1607-10

Sir Thomas Button's 1612

Baffin's (see *Baffin's Bay*) 1616

Foxe's expedition 1631

[A number of enterprises, undertaken by various countries, followed.]

Behring's voyages 1728, 1729, 1741

Middleton's expedition 1742

Moore's and Smith's 1746

Hearne's land expedition 1769

Captain Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave, his expedition 1773

Capt. Cook, in the *Resolution and Discovery* July, 1776

Mackenzie's expedition 1789

Captain Duncan's voyage 1790

The *Discovery*, captain Vancouver, returned from a voyage of survey and discovery on the north-west coast of America Sept. 1795

Lieut. Kotzebue's expedition Oct. 1815

Captain Ross and lieut. Parry in the *Isabella and Alexander* 1818

Captain Buchan's and lieut. Franklin's expedition in the *Dorothea and Trent*

Franklin's second expedition 1819-22

Lieuts. Parry and Liddon, in the *Hecla and Griper*, 4 May, 1819

They return to Leith 3 Nov. 1820

Capt. Parry and Lyon in *Fury and Hecla*, 8 May, 1821-23

Parry's third expedition with the *Hecla* 8 May, 1824

Capt. Franklin and Lyon, after having attempted a land expedition, again sail from Liverpool, 16 Feb. 1825

Capt. Parry* again in the *Hecla*, sails from Deptford, and reaches a spot 435 miles from the North Pole, 22 June; returns 6 Oct. 1827

Capt. Ross* arrived at Hull, on his return from his Arctic expedition, after an absence of four years, and when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned † 18 Oct. 1833

* Sir John Franklin died 11 June, 1847 (see *Franklin*); sir E. Parry died 8 July, 1855, aged 65; and sir John Ross died 30 Aug. 1856, aged 80.

† In 1830 he discovered Boothia Felix: on 1 June, 1831, his nephew, com. James Clark Ross, discovered the

Capt. Back and his companions arrived at Liverpool from their perilous Arctic land expedition (1833), after having visited the Great Fish River and examined its course to the Polar Seas 8 Sept. 1835
 Capt. Back sailed from Chatham in command of his majesty's ship *Terror*, on an exploring adventure to Wager River 21 June, 1836

[The Geographical Society awarded the king's annual premium to capt. Back for his polar discoveries and enterprise, Dec. 1835.]

Sir John Franklin, and capt. Crozier and Fitzjames, in the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, leave England, (see Franklin) 24 May, 1845

[The NORTH-WEST PASSAGE was discovered by sir John Franklin and his companions, who sailed down Peel and Victoria Straits, since named Franklin Straits: On the monument in Waterloo-place is inscribed—"To Franklin and his brave companions, who sacrificed their lives in completing the discovery of the north-west passage, A.D. 1847-8." Lady Franklin received a medal from the Royal Geographical Society.]

Commanders Collinson and M'Clure, in the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, sailed eastward in search of sir John Franklin * 20 Jan. 1850

A north-west passage discovered by capt. M'Clure, 26 Oct. "

A German arctic expedition (the *Germania* and the *Hansa*) sailed, 15 June; arrived at Pendulum Bay, Greenland, 18 July, 1869; the vessels parted; the *Germania* arrived at Bremen, 11 Sept. 1870; the *Hansa* was frozen and sank, Oct. 1869; the crew escaped with provisions, and reached Copenhagen 1 Sept. 1870

A Norwegian arctic expedition sailed in the spring 1872

A Swedish expedition under professor Nordenskjöld, sailed from Tromsø, 21 July, 1872; unsuccessful; returned summer 1873

Capt. Hall sailed from New York in the U.S. ship *Polaris*, 29 June, 1871; frozen in, Sept.; died, 8 Nov. After much suffering, the crew reached Newfoundland 9 May, "

Mr. B. Leigh Smith sailed to lat. $81^{\circ} 24'$, and discovered land to the N.E. of Spitzbergen, 1871; in other voyages he discovered under-currents of warm water flowing into the polar basin; he relieved the Swedish expedition 1872-73

An Austro-Hungarian expedition in the *Admiral Tegelhoff*, and the *Isbjörnen*, under Weyprecht and Payer, sailed from Tromsø, in Norway, 14 July, 1872; the ships parted company, and the *Tegelhoff* sailed northward and discovered Franz-Joseph Land, 31 Aug. 1873; frozen in, abandoned ship, May, 1874; reached Varde, Norway, by sledges, 3 Sept.; arrived at Vienna 25 Sept. 1874

Mr. Disraeli consents to a new British arctic expedition, 17 Nov. 1874; 38,620l. voted for the expedition 5 March, 1875

Capt. G. S. Nares, of the *Challenger*, appointed to command the *Alert*, and capt. H. F. Stephenson to command the *Discovery*.

Telegram from the queen to capt. Nares before

north magnetic pole, in $70^{\circ} 5' 17''$ N. lat., and $96^{\circ} 46' 45''$ W. long.

* Capt. M'Clure sailed in the *Investigator* in company with com. Collinson in the *Enterprise* in search of sir John Franklin, 20 Jan. 1850. On 6 Sept. he discovered high land, which he named Baring's land; on the 9th, other land, which he named after prince Albert; on the 30th the ship was frozen in. Entertaining a strong conviction that the waters in which the *Investigator* then lay communicated with Barrow's straits, he set out on 21 Oct., with a few men in his sledge, to test his views. On 26 Oct. he reached Point Russell ($73^{\circ} 31'$ N. lat., $114^{\circ} 14'$ W. long.), where from an elevation of 600 feet he saw Parry or Melville Sound beneath them. The strait connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans he named after the prince of Wales. The *Investigator* was the first ship which traversed the Polar sea from Behring's straits to Behring island. Intelligence of this discovery was brought to England by com. Ingfield, and the Admiralty chart was published 14 Oct. 1853. Capt. M'Clure returned to England, Sept. 1854. In 1855, 5000l. were paid to capt. (afterwards sir Robert) M'Clure, and 5000l. were distributed among the officers and crew. On 30 Jan. 1855, the Admiralty notified that the Arctic medal would be given to all persons engaged in the expeditions from 1818 to 1855.

starting: "I earnestly wish you and your gallant companions every success, and I trust that you may safely accomplish the important duty you have so bravely undertaken."

In the reply, "Her majesty may depend on all doing their duty."

The ships sailed from Portsmouth 29 May, 1875; despatches received from Disco (all well) 15 July, 1875

Alert (on return) arrived at Valencia, 27 Oct.; the *Discovery* at Queenstown, 29 Oct.; at Portsmouth 2 Nov. 1876

Results. Sledges reached $83^{\circ} 20' 26''$, 12 May, 1876; passage to the pole declared to be impracticable; no signs of open polar sea; ships wintered, $82^{\circ} 87'$ lat.; sun absent 142 days; no Esquimaux beyond $81^{\circ} 52'$.

Out of 120 persons 4 deaths (1 frost bitten, 3 scurvy); greatest cold, 72° —zero; extremest N. point reached by Markham named Cape Colombia.

Cost of the expedition, 120,000l.

The "Voyage" published by Capt. Nares 1878

Expedition of capt. Allen Young in the *Pandora* (aided by lady Franklin), sailed 25 June; returned 19 Oct. 1875; sailed again, 2 June; returned 31 Oct. 1876

Dutch expedition sailed from Holland 1 April, 1878

Mr. James Gordon Bennett's expedition; lieutenant de Long sailed in yacht *Jeannette* 8 July, 1879

Dutch exploring expedition in *Willem Barents*, sailed for Arctic Ocean, 6 May; successful; returned to Hammerfest, Norway 24 Sept. "

Another expedition in *Vega*, under prof. Nordenskjöld, started 4 July, 1878; at Port Dickson on the Yenisei, 6 Aug.; at the mouth of Lena, 27 Aug.; at Yakutsk, 22 Sept.; imprisoned in ice near Tschutsche settlement, 28 Sept. 1878—18 July, 1879; passed East Cape, Behring's strait; entered St. Lawrence Bay, in Pacific Ocean, 20 July; reached Yokohama 2 Sept. "

The NORTH-EAST PASSAGE from the Atlantic to the Pacific is thus accomplished; chiefly at the expense of Mr. Oscar Dickson, a merchant of Gothenburg 1878-9

Mr. B. Leigh Smith's successful expedition in his yacht *Eira* from and to Peterhead, 22 June—12 Oct. 1880

Another expedition by him in the *Eira*, 14 June; *Eira* seen in Straits of Nova Zembla 8 July, 1881

[The *Eira* injured by ice; at Cape Flora sank in deep water, 21 Aug.; stores saved, tent and house erected; the party live on seals, walrus, &c. during winter, 1881-2; return voyage began (boats hauled, &c.), 21 June; fell in with a Dutch vessel, *Willem Barents*, and soon after with the *Hope*, near Matotchkin Straits, Nova Zembla, 3 Aug.; sail for home, 6 Aug.; arrive at Aberdeen, 20 Aug.]

Search for him proposed; government to give 5000l. Geographical Society 1000l.; other sums offered March, 1882

The *Hope* (Capt. Sir Allen Young) sails in search of the *Eira* 22 June, "

Expedition in the *Jeannette*, which is crushed by ice, 23 June; two boats with crew received by Russians at mouth of the Lena; one boat missing, Dec. 1881; bodies of capt. de Long and others found near the mouth of the Lena, 23 March, 1882; conveyed to Philadelphia, and buried 23 Feb. 1884

German arctic expedition, *Germania* sailed, summer, returned 23 Oct. 1882

British circumpolar expedition started 11 May, "

Arrived at Fort Rae, 30 Aug.; good news 1 Dec. "

Austrian Polar expedition, *Polar* started 2 April, 1882; returned to Drontheim 11 Aug.; to Vienna 22 Aug. 1883

The British government presents the *Alert* to aid the expedition, under commander Winfield S. Schley, in search for the party under lieutenant Greeley, 25 persons (which started for the Polar seas in the summer of 1881), Feb. 1884; the search expedition starts, 10 May, 1884; 5000l. reward offered by U. S. government for discovery of lieutenant Greeley and party 1 May, 1884

Lieut. Greeley's party reached Cape Sabine, Smith's Sound, 83 deg. N. lat.; 17 persons starved to death; 1 drowned, 6 survivors found by com. Schley with the *Thetis*, 22 June; arrive at St. John's, Newfoundland, 17 July; at Portsmouth, New Hampshire 1 Aug. "

[The *Alert* returned to the British government with thanks, Feb. 1885.]

Colonel Gilder's expedition starts from Winnipeg 2 Oct. 1886; returns 3 March, 1887
(Charts of the latest discoveries are published in Petermann's "Mittheilungen der Geographie.")

NORTHMEN or **NORSEMEN**, see *Scandinavia*, and *Normandy*.

NORTH SEA CANAL, connecting the sea with Amsterdam; opened by the king of Holland, 1 Nov. 1876.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. The new street opened 18 March, 1876.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, **STRAND**, LONDON, built on the site of a hospital, dedicated to the Virgin, by Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, was finished 1605; named Suffolk House by his nephew, Thomas, earl of Suffolk; and afterwards named Northumberland House from his descendant, Elizabeth, marrying Algernon, earl of Northumberland, by whom it was partially rebuilt.

The house was purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works; 497,000*l.* being paid for it, June. The lion (set up 1749) taken down, 3 July, to be put up at Lion-house; and the house sold for building materials and pulled down during the autumn 1874

NORTHUMBRIA, a Saxon kingdom, founded by Ida, 547; see under *Britain*.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES of India, separated from Bengal in 1835 (Oude was annexed in 1856), and all were placed under one lieutenant-governor in 1877. Capital, Allahabad. Population in 1881, 44,107,860. Lieut.-governors, Hon. sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, 1882; sir Auckland Colvin, autumn 1887.

NORWAY, until the 7th century, was governed by petty rulers. About 630, Olaf Trætella, of the race of Odin termed Ynglings or youths, expelled from Sweden, established a colony in Vermeland, the nucleus of a monarchy, founded by his descendant, Halfdan III. the Black, a great warrior and legislator, whose memory was long revered. Population, 1887, 1,925,000.

Olaf Trætella, 630; slain by his subjects 640

Halfdan I., 640; Eysteinn I., 700; Halfdan II., 730; Gudrod, 784; Olaf Geirstade and Halfdan III. 824

Halfdan recovers his inheritance from his brother, whom he subdues, together with the neighbouring chiefs, 840; accidentally drowned 863

The chiefs regain their power during the youth of his son, Harold Hårfager, or fair-haired, who vows neither to cut nor comb his hair till he recovers his dominion 865

He defeats his enemies at Hafsfiord, 872; dies 934

Eric I. (the bloody axe), his son, a tyrant, expelled, and succeeded by

Hako (the Good), 940; he endeavours in vain to establish Christianity; dies 963

Harold II., Graafeld, son of Eric, succeeds 977

Killed in battle with Harold of Denmark

Harold Jarl, made governor of several provinces; becomes king, 977; his licentiousness leads to his ruin; deposed by Olaf I., Trygvæson; and slain by his slave 995

Olaf I., 995; establishes Christianity by force and cruelty 998

Defeated and slain, during an expedition against Pomerania, by the kings of Denmark and Sweden, who divide Norway between them 1000

Olaf II., the Saint (his son), lands in Norway 1012

Defeats his enemies and becomes king 1015

Fiercely zealous in the diffusion of Christianity 1018-21

Successful invasion of Canute, who becomes king 1028-9

Olaf expelled; returns and is killed in battle 1030

Sweyn, at the death of Canute, succeeds as king of Norway, but is expelled in favour of Magnus I., bastard son of Olaf II. 1035

Magnus becomes king of Denmark, 1036; dies 1047

Harold Hardrada, king of Norway

Invades England; defeated and slain by Harold II. at Stamford-bridge. 25 Sept. 1066

Olaf III. and Magnus II. (sons), kings, 25 Sept. 1066;

Olaf alone (pacific) 1069-1093

Olaf III. founds Bergen 1070

Magnus III. (Barefoot), son of Olaf 1093

Invades the Orkneys and Scotland 1096

Killed in Ireland 1103

Sigurd I., Eysteinn II., and Olaf IV. (sons)

Sigurd visits the Holy Land as a warrior pilgrim 1107-10

Becomes sole king, 1122; dies 1130

Magnus IV. (his son) and Harold IV. 1130

Magnus dethroned 1134

Harold IV. murdered; succeeded by his sons, Sigurd II., &c.; civil war rages 1136

Nicolas Breakspear (afterwards pope Adrian IV.), the papal legate, arrives, reconciles the brothers, and founds the archbishopric of Drontheim 1152

Numerous competitors for the crown; civil war;

Inge I., Eysteinn III., Hako III., Magnus V. 1136-62

Magnus V. alone 1162

Rise of Swerro, an able adventurer, who becomes king; Magnus defeated; drowned 1186

Swerro rules vigorously; dies 1202

Hako, his son, king, 1202; Guthrum, 1204; Inge II. 1205

Hako IV., bastard son of Swerro 1207

Unsuccessfully invades Scotland, where he dies 1263

Magnus VI., his son (the legislator), dies 1280

Eric II., the priest-hater, marries Margaret of Scotland; their daughter, the Maid of Norway, becomes heiress to the crown of Scotland 1286

Hako V., his brother, king 1299-1319

Decline of Norwegian prosperity.

Magnus VII. (III. of Sweden), king 1319-43

Hako VI. 1343-80

Olaf V. of Norway (II. of Denmark) 1380-87

Norway united with Denmark and Sweden under Margaret 1389

At an assembly at Calmar the three states are formally united 1397

Sweden and Norway separated from Denmark, 1448; re-united 1450

Denmark and Norway separated from Sweden 1523

Christiania, the modern capital, built by Christian IV. 1624

Norway given to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel;

Pomerania and Rugen annexed to Denmark 14 Jan. 1814

The Norwegians declare their independence, 17 May, 1814

The Swedish troops enter Norway 16 July, 1814

Charles Frederic, duke of Holstein, elected king of Norway; abdicates 10 Oct. 1814

Charles XIII. of Sweden proclaimed king by the National Diet (Storting) assembled at Christiania; he accepted the constitution which declares Norway a free, independent, indivisible, and inalienable state, united to Sweden 4 Nov. 1814

Nobility abolished 1821

The national order of St. Olaf instituted by king Oscar I. 1847

Millennial festival of the establishment of the kingdom, kept 18 July, 1872

The king Oscar II. crowned at Drontheim, 17 July, 1873

Statue of Charles John XIV. unveiled at Christiania 7 Sept. 1875

Christian Selmer succeeds Fk. Stang as prime minister 1881

Disputes between the Storthings and the crown respecting constitutional changes 1882

Elections; liberal majority claiming Norwegian constitutional rights; many republicans Oct. 1882

Liberal leaders, Sorens Jaabok (violent), Mr. Sverdrup (moderate) Jan. 1883

Opening of the Storting, firm resistance of the crown ministers Feb. 1883

Who are threatened with impeachment, 9 March; which is adopted 23 April, 1883

Exhibition of art and industry opened at Christiania June, 1883

Impeachment of the minister, Christian Selmer, and his 10 colleagues, for advising the king to veto the bill for ministerial responsibility 1883

Trial of Selmer began 22 Oct. 1883

Selmer found guilty by the supreme court of Norway; sentenced to dismission from public

service, and payment of expenses of prosecution, 27 Feb. 1884
 M. Selmer resigns his post, the king accedes, but maintains his power of veto 12 March, "
 Trial and conviction of M. Kjerulf and other ministers 20 March—1 April, "
 The crown prince of Sweden appointed viceroy of Norway 19 March, "
 New ministry formed (counsellor Schweigaard and M. Carl Lövenskjöld, and others) 3 April, "
 Resigns, 6 June; M. Johan Sverdrup forms a liberal ministry 26 June; "
 See *Denmark and Sweden*.

NORWICH (Norfolk), mentioned in history in the Saxon Chronicle at the period when Sweyn, king of Denmark, destroyed it by fire, 1004. See *Population*.

Artisans from the Low Countries establish here the manufacture of baizes, &c., about 1132
 Cathedral first erected in 1088, by bishop Herbert Losinga; completed by bishop Middleton, about 1280
 A great plague 1348
 Church of the Blackfriars, now St. Andrew's-hall, erected 1415
 Norwich nearly consumed by fire 1505
 Public library instituted 1784
 John Stratford executed for poisoning John Burgess by arsenic 17 Aug. 1829
 Norwich new canal and harbour were opened, 3 June, 1831
 Church congress met 3-7 Oct. 1865
 The musical festival was attended by the prince of Wales 31 Oct. 1866
 Norwich and Norfolk Industrial exhibition opened in St. Andrew's-hall Aug. 1867
 British Association met here 20-26 Aug. 1868
 Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society founded 1869
 Mutilated remains of a human body discovered near Norwich, 21-25 June, 1851; William Sherward, a publican of the place, confessed on 1 Jan. 1869, that they were the remains of his wife murdered by him; he recanted, but was tried and condemned, and executed 20 April, "
 Norwich Crown bank stopped; much distress occasioned; sir Robert H. J. Harvey, the chief partner, commits suicide; died 19 July, 1870
 Election commission; much corruption disclosed Aug.-Sept. 1875
 Writ for election of M.P. suspended till dissolution of parliament, by act passed 15 Aug. 1876
 National fisheries exhibition (opened by the prince of Wales) 18-30 April, 1881
 The castle, long used as a prison, proposed to be transformed into a museum, &c. 1888

NORWICH, BISHOPRIC OF, originally East Anglia; the first bishop was Felix, a Burgundian, sent to convert the East Anglians about 630. The see was divided into two distinct bishoprics—Elmham, in Norfolk, and Dunwich, in Suffolk, about 673. Both sees suffered extremely from the Danish invasions, inasmuch that after the death of St. Humbert, they lay vacant for a hundred years. At last the see of Elmham was revived, and Dunwich was united to it; but Arfastus removed the seat to Thetford, where it continued till Herbert Losinga removed it to Norwich, 1094. This see has given to the church of Rome two saints; and to the nation five lord chancellors. It was valued in the king's books at 899*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* per annum. Present income, 4500*l.*; see *Bishoprics*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF NORWICH.

1790. George Horne; died 17 Jan. 1792.
 1792. Charles Manners Sutton; translated to Canterbury, 1 Feb. 1805.
 1805. Henry Bathurst; died 5 April, 1837. He was a strenuous supporter of catholic emancipation, and for a long time the only liberal bishop in the house of peers.
 1837. Edward Stanley; died 6 Sept. 1849.
 1849. Samuel Hinds; resigned 1857.
 1857. Hon. John T. Pelham, May.

NOTABLES, French assemblies of nobles, bishops, knights, and lawyers. An assembly of the notables was convened by the duke of Guise, 20 Aug. 1560, and by other statesmen. Calonne, the minister of Louis XVI., summoned one which met on 22 Feb. 1787, on account of the deranged state of the king's finances, and again in 1788, when he opened his plan: but as any reform militated too much against private interest to be adopted, Calonne was dismissed, and soon after retired to England. Louis having lost his confidential minister, De Vergennes, by death, called De Brienne, an ecclesiastic, to his councils. The notables were re-assembled on 6 Nov. 1788. In the end, the states-general were convoked 5 Dec.; and from this assembly sprang the national assembly (*which see*). The notables were dismissed by the king, 12 Dec. 1788.—The *Spanish notables* assembled and met Napoleon (conformably with a decree issued by him commanding their attendance), at Bayonne, 25 May, 1808.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, said to have been appointed by the primitive fathers of the Christian church, to collect the acts or memoirs of the lives of the martyrs in the 1st century.—*Du Fresnoy*. This office was afterwards changed to a legal employment, to attest deeds and writings, so as to establish their authenticity in any other country. A statute to regulate public notaries, was passed in 1801, and statutes on the subject have been enacted since.

"**NOTES AND QUERIES**," a medium of intercommunication for literary men and general readers, founded and edited by W. J. Thoms; first published on 3 Nov. 1849; bought by sir C. W. Dilke, about Aug. 1872.

NOTRE DAME, the cathedral at Paris, was founded in 1163. It narrowly escaped destruction by the communists, May, 1871. It has been beautifully and judiciously restored, at a cost of about 250,000*l.*, under the superintendence of Viollet-le-Duc, 1866, *et seq.*

NOTTINGHAM (Saxon, Snotingaham). The castle here was defended by the Danes against king Alfred, and his brother Ethelred, who retook it, 868. It was rebuilt by William I. 1068; and ultimately became a strong fortress. See *Population*.

Burnt in the civil wars 1140, 1153, 1173
 Parliaments held 1194, 1337, 1386, 1394, 1397
 Here Charles I. raised his standard 6 May, 1642
 The riots at Nottingham, in which the rioters broke frames, &c. 14 Nov. 1811 to Jan. 1812
 Much similar mischief April, 1814
 The Watch and Ward act was enforced 2 Dec. 1816
 Nottingham castle was burnt by rioters during the Reform excitement 10 Oct. 1831
 Fierce election riots with "lambs" and others took place in July, 1865
 The British Association met 22 Aug. 1866
 Suffragan bishop—Henry Mackenzie, D.D. 1870
 The church congress met Oct. 1871
 A gentleman gives 10,000*l.* to educate the working classes Jan. 1875
 University college buildings founded 27 Sept. 1877
 Midland Counties Art museum opened by the prince of Wales 3 July, 1878
 University free public library and free natural history museum opened by prince Leopold, duke of Albany 30 June, 1881
 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Mechanics Institution celebrated; duke of St. Albans in the chair 1 Nov. *et seq.* 1887
 The Royal Agricultural Society meet here, very successful 9 July, 1893
 New guildhall opened by the mayor 27 Sept.

NOVARA (N. W. Italy). Near this town the Austrian marshal Radetzky totally defeated the king Charles Albert and the Sardinian army, 23 March, 1849. The contest began at 10 A.M. and lasted till late in the evening; the Austrians lost 396 killed, and had about 1850 wounded; the Sardinians lost between 3000 and 4000 men, 27 cannons, and 3000 prisoners. The king soon after abdicated in favour of his son Victor Emmanuel.

NOVA SCOTIA (N. America), was discovered by Cabot, 1497; visited by Verazzani, 1524, and named Acadia; settled in 1622, by the Scotch under sir William Alexander, in the reign of James I. of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed proprietors, and was not confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. It was taken in 1745 and 1758; but was again confirmed to England in 1763. Nova Scotia was divided into two provinces in 1784, and was erected into a bishopric in Aug. 1787. King's College, Windsor, was founded in 1788; see *Baronets*. Gold was found in Nova Scotia in 1861. By an act passed 29 March, 1867, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were united with Canada for legislative purposes. On the agitation for secession Mr. John Bright presented a petition in the commons 15 May; his motion for a royal commission of inquiry negatived 16 June, 1868. The agitation soon subsided. Lieutenant-governor, sir Charles H. Doyle, 1867; Joseph Howe died soon after his appointment, 1 June, 1873; Adams George Archibald, 1873; Matthew Henry Richey, 1883. Capital, Halifax. Population, in 1881, 440,572.

NOVATIANS, a sect which denied restoration to the church to those who had relapsed during persecution, began with Novatian, a Roman presbyter, in 250; see *Cathari*.

NOVELS (Novelle), a part of Justinian's Code, published 535. See *Romances*.

NOVEMBER (*novem, nine*), anciently the ninth month of the year. When Numa added January and February, in 713 B.C., it became the eleventh as now. The Roman senators wished to name this month in which Tiberius was born, by his name, in imitation of Julius Caesar, and Augustus; but the emperor refused, saying, "What will you do, conscript fathers, if you have *thirteen* Caesars?"

NOVEMBER METEORS, see *Meteors*.

NOVGOROD (central Russia), made the seat of his government by Ruric, a Varangian chief, in 862, is held to be the foundation of the Russian empire. In memory of the event the czar inaugurated a national monument at Novgorod, on 20 Sept. 1862. Novgorod became a republic about 1150. Visited by the duke of Edinburgh, 20-27 Aug. 1875.

NOVI (N. Italy). Here the French, commanded by Joubert, were defeated by the Russians under Suwarow, with immense loss, 15 Aug. 1799. Among the French slain was their leader, Joubert, and other distinguished officers.

NOVI BAZAR, see *Herzegovina*.

NOVUM ORGANON, the great work of lord Bacon, containing his system of philosophy, was published 1620.

NOXIOUS VAPOURS, see *Alkalies and Chemical Works*.

NOYADES, see *Drowning*.

NUBIA, the ancient Ethiopia *supra* Egyptum, said to have been the seat of the kingdom of the Meroë, received its name from a tribe named Nubes or Nubates. The Christian kingdom, with Dongola, the capital, lasted till the 14th century, when it was broken up into Mahometan principalities. It is now subject to the viceroy of Egypt, having been conquered by Ibrahim Pacha in 1822.

NUCLEUS THEORY IN CHEMISTRY, see *Compound Radicles*.

NUISANCES REMOVAL ACT; passed 1848; amended 1849; see *Sanitary Legislation*.

NUITS. A small fortified town, near Dijon, in Burgundy, N.E. France, chartered in 1212; frequently captured and ravaged, specially in 1560, 1576, and 1636. It was taken by the Badense under Von Werder, 18 Dec. 1870, after five hours' conflict, in which above 1000 French are said to have been killed and wounded, and 700 prisoners taken. The German loss was also heavy. A depot of arms and ammunition was gained by the victors.

NUMANTINE WAR. The war between the Romans and the Celtiberians (Celts who possessed the country near the Iber, now the Ebro) began, 143 B.C., on account of the latter having given refuge to their allies the Sigidiens, who had been defeated by the Romans. Numantia, an unprotected city, withstood a long siege, in which the army of Scipio Africanus, 60,000 men, was opposed by no more than 4000 men able to bear arms. The Numantines fed upon horse-flesh, and their own dead, and then drew lots to kill one another. At length they set fire to their houses, and destroyed themselves, so that not one remained to adorn the triumph of the conqueror, 133 B.C.

NUMIDIA (N. Africa), the seat of the war of the Romans with Jugurtha, which began 111 B.C., and ended with his subjugation and captivity, 106. The last king, Juba, joined Cato and was killed at the battle of Thapsus, 46 B.C., when Numidia became a Roman province; see *Mauritania*.

NUMISMATICS, the science of coins and medals, an important adjunct to the study of history. In this country Evelyn (1697), Addison (1726), and Pinkerton (1789), published works on medals. Pellerin's "Recueil des Médailles," 9 vols. 4to (1762). Ruding's *Annals* is the great work on British coinage (new edition, 1840).—The Numismatic Society in London was founded by Dr. John Lee in 1836. It publishes the *Numismatic Chronicle*.—Mr. Yonge Akerman's *Numismatic Manual* (1840) is a useful introduction to the science. Foreign works are numerous.

NUNCIO, an envoy from the pope of Rome to catholic states. The pope deputed a nuncio to the Irish rebels in 1645. The arrival in London of a nuncio, and his admission to an audience by James II., July, 1687, is stated to have hastened the Revolution.

NUNEHAM COLLEGE, see *Girton*.

NUNNERY. The first founded is said to have been that to which the sister of St. Anthony retired at the close of the 3rd century. The first founded in France, near Poitiers, by St. Marcellina, sister to St. Martin, 360.—*Du Fresnoy*. The first in England was at Folkestone, in Kent, by Eadbald, or Edbald, king of Kent, 630.—*Dugdale*; see *Abbeys and Monachism*. The nuns were expelled from their convents in Germany, in July, 1785; in France, in Jan. 1799. In Feb. 1861, monastic establishments were abolished in Naples, com-

pensation being made to the inmates. For memorable instances of the fortitude of nuns, see *Acre*, and *Coldingham*.

NUREMBERG, a free imperial German city in 1219. In 1522, the diet here demanded ecclesiastical reforms and a general council, and in 1532 secured religious liberty to the Protestants. It was annexed to Bavaria in 1805. Albert Dürer was born here in 1471.

NURSES, their qualifications have been greatly raised during this century by the influence of Florence Nightingale and the viscountess Strangford, who died 24 March, 1887; both ladies rendered eminent services to the sick and wounded in the Russo-Turkish wars. Institution of Nurs-

ing Sisters founded 1840, and many others since. See *Nightingale Fund* and *John, St.*

Mr. Henry C. Burdett in Oct. 1887 proposed a scheme for the establishment of the National Pension Fund for nurses and hospital officials. In Jan. 1888 Messrs. Gibbs, Hambro, J. S. Morgan and Rothschild presented 20,000*l.* towards its foundation; incorporated Feb. 1888.

70,000*l.* of the Women's Jubilee Offering was devoted to the benefit of nurses and nursing institutions by direction of the queen, 1887. See under *Jubilee*.

British Nurses' Association, founded 1887, princess Christian, president.

NYNEE TAL, see *Landships*, 18 Sept. 1880.

NYSTADT, S.W. Finland. By a treaty, signed here 30 Aug. 1721, Sweden ceded Livonia, Esthonia, and other territories to Russia.

OAK.

OAK, styled the monarch of the woods, and an emblem of strength, virtue, constancy, and long life. That produced in England is considered to be the best calculated for ship-building. In June, 403, the "*Synod of the oak*," was held at Chalcedon. The constellation Robur Caroli, the oak of Charles, was named by Dr. Halley in 1676, in memory of the oak in which Charles II. saved himself from his pursuers, after the battle of Worcester, 3 Sept. 1651; see *Boscobel*, and *Races*.

The evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex*, brought from the south of Europe before . . . 1581
The scarlet oak, *Quercus coccinea*, brought from North America before . . . 1691
The chestnut-leaved oak, *Quercus Prinus*, from North America before . . . 1730
The Turkey Oak, *Quercus Cerris*, from the south of Europe . . . 1735
The agaric of the oak was known as a styptic in . . . 1750
Herne's oak, Windsor Park, mentioned in Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," finally destroyed by the wind . . . 31 Aug. 1863
Existing Oaks, 1879. Cowthorpe, Yorkshire; girth at the ground, 55 feet 6 inches. Newland, Gloucester (mentioned in Domesday Book), 46 feet.

OATES'S PLOT. Titus Oates, at one time chaplain of a ship of war, was dismissed for immoral conduct, and became a lecturer in London. In conjunction with Dr. Tongue, he invented a plot against the Roman Catholics, who he asserted had conspired to assassinate Charles II., and extirpate the Protestant religion. He made it known 12 Aug. 1678, and in consequence about eighteen Roman Catholics were accused, and upon false testimony convicted and executed; among them the aged viscount Stafford, 29 Dec. 1680. Oates was afterwards tried for perjury (in the reign of James II.), and being found guilty, was fined, put in the pillory, publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, May, 1685. Pardon on the accession of William and Mary, and a pension of 3*l.* a week granted to him, 1689.

OATHS were taken by Abraham, B.C. 1892 (*Gen.* xxi. 24), and authorised (B.C. 1491) *Exod.* xxii. 11. The administration of an oath in judicial proceedings was introduced by the Saxons into England, 600.—*Rapin*. That administered to a judge was settled 1344.

Icelandic Oath. "Name I to witness that I take oath by the ring, law-oath, so help me Frey and Njördh, and almighty Thor, as I shall this suit follow or defend, or witness bear, or verdict or doom, as I wit rightest and soothe stand most lawfully," &c. . . about 925

OF SUPREMACY, first administered to British subjects, and ratified by parliament, 26 Hen. VIII. (*Stow's Chron.*) . . . 1535

Oaths were taken on the Gospels so early as 528; and the words "So help me God and all saints," concluded an oath until . . . 1550

The ancient oath of allegiance, which contained a promise "to be true and faithful to the king and his heirs, and truth and faith to bear of life and limb and terrene honour; and not to know or hear of any ill or damage intended him without defending him therefrom," was modified by James I., a declaration against the pope's authority being added 1603: it was again altered . . . 1689

The affirmation of a Quaker was made equivalent to an oath, by statute, in 1696, *et seq.*

OBELISK.

OF ABJURATION, being an obligation to maintain the government of king, lords, and commons, the church of England, and toleration of Protestant dissenters, and abjuring all Roman Catholic pretenders to the crown, 13 Will. III. . . 1701

The Test and Corporation oaths modified by stat. 9 Geo. IV. (see *Tests*) . . . 1828

Act abolishing oaths in the customs and excise departments, and in certain other cases, and substituting declarations in lieu thereof, 1 & 2 Will. IV. 1831

Affirmation, instead of oath, was permitted to Quakers and other dissenters by acts passed in 1833, 1837, 1838, and 1863 (see *Affirmation*).

In 1858 and 1860, Jews elected M.P. were relieved from part of the oath of allegiance (see *Jews*).

By 24 & 25 Vict. c. 66, a solemn declaration may be substituted for an oath by persons conscientiously objecting to be sworn in criminal prosecutions . . . 1861

A bill for modifying the oath taken by Roman Catholics (passed by the commons), was rejected by the lords . . . 26 June, 1865

The oath to be taken by members of parliament was modified by an act passed . . . 30 April, 1866

New oath of allegiance provided by the 31st and 32nd Vict. c. 72 (1868), to be taken by the members of the new parliament:—"I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her majesty queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law, so help me God."

Bradlaugh Case, see *Parliament*, 1880.

New parliamentary oaths bill brought in; discharged . . . 5 July, 1881

Affirmations ordered to be accepted for oaths in France, 2 Feb.; in Spain . . . April, 1883

Mr. Bradlaugh's Oaths Bill, substituting an affirmation for an oath, in all cases when required; royal assent . . . 24 Dec. 1888

OBELISK (Greek *obelos*, a spit, *monolithos*, a single stone). The Egyptian symbol of the supreme God. The first mentioned in history was that of Rameses, king of Egypt, about 1485 B.C. The Arabians called them Pharaoh's needles, and the Egyptian priests the fingers of the sun. Several were erected at Rome; one was erected by the emperor Augustus in the Campus Martius, on the pavement of which was a horizontal dial that marked the hour, about 14 B.C. Of the obelisks brought to Rome by the emperors, several have been restored and set up by various popes. One was excavated and set up in the piazza of St. John Lateran, Rome, by Sixtus V. 1588.

In London are three English obelisks: first in Fleet-street, at the top of Bridge-street, erected to John Wilkes, lord mayor of London in 1775 (see *North Briton*); and immediately opposite to it at the south end of Farringdon-street, stands another of granite to the memory of Robert Walpole, lord mayor in 1824, erected 25 June, 1833; the third at the south end of the Blackfriars-road marks the distance of one mile and a fraction from Fleet-street.

Egyptian Obelisks.—42 are known, some broken: 12 at Rome; 1, from Luxor, set up in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, Oct. 1836; 3 in England (2 British museum: 1 Alnwick; 1 Soughton hall; 1 on Thames embankment).

The obelisks improperly named *Cleopatra's Needles* were erected by Thothmes III. at On (Heliopolis), about 1500 B.C. One was removed to Alexandria by Augustus, about 23 B.C. After being long imbedded in the shore, it was acquired for Great Britain by sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1801; but not removed. It was offered to the British government by Mehemet Ali, and again by the Khedive, 15 March, 1877.

Mr. James Erasmus Wilson (knt. Nov. 1881) having offered to pay all expenses, Mr. John Dixon, the engineer, undertook to convey it to England. The vessel, *Cleopatra*, containing it sailed with the *Olga* 21 Sept. During a violent gale, the vessels were separated, 14-15 Oct.; six lives were lost in a fruitless attempt to recover it. The *Cleopatra*, which was abandoned, was found by the *Fitzmaurice* (capt. Carter), and towed to Ferrol, whence it was towed by the *Anglia*, and arrived in London, 20 Jan. 1878.

The salvage awarded was 2000*l.*, 6 April, 1878. After much discussion, the Thames embankment (between Charing cross and Waterloo bridges) was selected for its site; where, by much engineering skill, it was placed, 12 Sept. 1878.

The obelisk weighs 126 tons, 7 cwt., 2 stones, 11 lb. Height, from base to point, 68 feet 5½ inches.

It was placed under the care of the metropolitan board of works by act passed 22 July, 1878.

Sir J. Erasmus Wilson died 8 Aug. 1884.

The Washington Obelisk, at Washington, U. S., 555 feet high, inaugurated, 21 Feb. 1885.

OBLIVION. In 1660 was passed an act of "free general pardon, indemnity, and oblivion for all treasons and state offences" committed between 1 Jan. 1637, and 24 June, 1660. The regicides and certain Irish popish priests were excepted. A similar act was passed 20 May, 1690. See *Amnesty*.

OBSERVANCE, FATHERS OF THE (or OBSERVANTS), a name given to certain members of the Franciscan order, about 1363, who voluntarily undertook the observance of their rule in its pristine rigour. This reformation was after a time enforced by the pope.

OBSERVATORIES. The first is said to have been erected on the top of the temple of Belus at Babylon. On the tomb of Osymandias, in Egypt, was another, and it contained a golden circle 200 feet in diameter; that at Benares was at least as ancient as these. The first in authentic history was at Alexandria, about 300 B.C., erected by Ptolemy Soter. "Observatory, a monthly review of astronomy," first appeared in 1877.

First modern meridional instrument by Copernicus	1540
First observatory at Cassel	1561
Tycho Brahe's at Uraniburg	1576
Astronomical tower at Copenhagen	1657
Italy (French)	1667
Royal observatory at Greenwich (which see)	1675
Observatory at Nuremberg	1678
At Utrecht	1690
Berlin, erected under Leibnitz's direction	1711
At Bologna	1714
At St. Petersburg	1725
At Pekin, about	1750
Oxford, Dr. Radcliffe	1772
Calton Hill, Edinburgh	1776
Dublin, Dr. Andrews	1783
Armagh, Primate Robinson	1793
Cambridge, England	1824
Pulkowa, Russia	1839
Cambridge, U.S.	1840
Washington, U.S.	1842
Liverpool, England	1844
Ben Nevis, Scotland	1883
Lick Observatory, on a peak of Mount Hamilton, California, U.S. (4,200 feet above sea-level), endowed by James Lick of San Francisco (who died 1 Oct. 1876); erected	1888 et seq.

OBSERVER, Sunday paper (liberal), established 1791.

OC (for *hoc*, yes); *oil*, now *oui*, "yes." See *French Language*.

OCANA (central Spain), near which the Spaniards were defeated by the French, commanded by Mortier and Soult, 19 Nov. 1809.

OCCULT SCIENCES (from *occultus*, concealed); see *Astrology*, *Alchemy*, *Magie*, &c.

OCEANA, an imaginary republic, described in a book written by James Harrington, dedicated to Oliver Cromwell, and published in 1656.

OCEAN MONARCH, an American emigrant ship, left Liverpool, bound for Boston, 24 Aug. 1848, having nearly 400 persons on board. When within six miles of Great Orme's head, Carnarvonshire, N. Wales, she took fire, and in a few hours was burnt to the water's edge, and 178 persons perished.

The Brazilian steam-frigate, *Alfonzo*, happened to be out on a trial trip at the time, with the prince and princess de Joinville and the duke and duchess d'Aumale on board, who witnessed the catastrophe, and aided in rescuing and comforting the sufferers. The crews and passengers of the *Alfonzo* and the yacht *Queen of the Ocean* saved 156 persons, and 62 others escaped by various means.

OCTARCH, the chief of the kings of the heptarchy, was called *Rex gentis Anglorum*. Hengist was the first octarch, 455, and Egbert the last, 800; see *Britain*. Some authors insist that the English heptarchy should have been called the *octarchy*.

OCTOBER, the eighth month in the year of Romulus, as its name imports, and the tenth in the year of Numa, 713 B.C. October still retained its first name, although the senate ordered it to be called *Faustinus*, in honour of Faustina, wife of Antoninus the emperor; and Commodus called it *Invictus*, and *Donitianus*. October was sacred to Mars.

OCTOBER CLUB. A party of country gentlemen in the House of Commons, about 1710, which professed high church principles, and favoured Bolingbroke and the Jacobite cause.

OCTROIS (from the low Latin *auetorium*, authority), a term applied to concessions from sovereigns, and to the taxes levied at the gates of towns in France on articles of food before entering the city. These octrois, of ancient origin, were suppressed in 1791; re-established, 1797, and re-organised in 1816, 1842, and 1852. In 1859, the octrois of Paris produced above 54 million francs. The Belgian government became very popular in July, 1860, by abolishing the *Octrois*. The Coal and Wine dues of London are of this nature.

ODDFELLOWS, Unity of, the name of a large friendly society, originally of a convivial character, which took its present name in 1812. It has numerous branches, but its headquarters are in Manchester. In 1886, there were 617,587 members. Reported capital 6,806,736*l.* 31 Dec. 1887.

ODD VOLUMES, SETTE OF. A literary society established in London; dined at Freemasons' Tavern, London, Jan. 1884.

ODES are very ancient; amongst the Greeks they were extempore compositions sung in honour of the gods. Anacreon's odes were composed about 532; Pindar's, 498 to 446; and Horace's from 24 to 13, all B.C. Anciently odes were divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode; see *Poets Laureate*.

ODESSA, a port on the Black Sea, built by the empress Catharine of Russia, 1784-1792, after the peace of Jassy. In 1817 it was made a free port, since when its prosperity has rapidly increased. It was partially bombarded by the British, 21 April, 1854, in consequence of the Russian batteries having fired on a flag of truce, 6 April. On 12 May the English frigate *Tiger* stranded here, and was destroyed by Russian artillery. The captain, Giffard, and many of his crew were killed, and the rest made prisoners.

ODOMETER (from the Greek *hodos*, way, and *metron*, measure), see *Pedometer*.

ODONTOLOGY (from the Greek *odontes*, teeth), the science of the teeth, may be said to have really begun with the researches of professor Richard Owen, who in 1839 made the first definite announcement of the organic connection between the vascular and vital soft parts of the frame and the hard substance of a tooth. His comprehensive work, "Odontography" (illustrated with beautiful plates), was published 1840-45. The Odontological Society was established 1856.

ODRYSÆ, a people of Thrace. Their king Teres retained his independence of the Persians, 508 B.C. Sitalees, his son, enlarged his dominions, and in 429, aided Amyntas against Perdicas II., of Macedon, with an army of 150,000 men. Sitalees, killed in battle with the Triballi, 424, was succeeded by Seuthes, who reigned prosperously; Cotys, another king (382-353), disputed the possession of the Thracian Chersonesus with Athens. After 9 or 10 years' warfare, Philip II. of Macedon reduced the Odrysæ to tributaries, and founded Philippopolis and other colonies, 343. The Romans, after their conquest of Macedon, favoured the Odrysæ, and in 42 their king Sadales bequeathed his territories to the Romans. The Odrysæ, turbulent subjects, and often chastised, were finally incorporated into the empire by Vespasian, about A.D. 70.

ODYL, the name given in 1845 by baron von Reichenbach to a so-called new "imponderable, or influence," said to be developed by magnets, crystals, the human body, heat, electricity, chemical action, and the whole material universe. The odylic force is said to give rise to luminous phenomena, visible to certain sensitive persons only. The baron's "Researches on Magnetism, &c., in relation to the Vital Force," translated by Dr. Gregory, were published in 1850. Emanuel Swedenborg (died 1772) described similar phenomena.

ŒCUMENICAL BISHOP (from the Greek *oikoumenê*, the habitable, *globe* understood), "universal bishop;" a title assumed by John, bishop of Constantinople, 587.

ŒNOPHYTA (Bœotia, N. Greece). Here Myronides and the Athenians severely defeated the Bœotians, 456 B.C.

OFEN, see *Buda*.

OFFA'S DYKE, the intrenchment from the Wye to the Dee, made by Offa, king of Mercia, to defend his country from the incursions of the Welsh, 779.

OGULNIAN LAW, carried by the tribunes Q. and Cn. Ogulnius, increased the number of the pontiffs and augurs, and made plebeians eligible to those offices, B.C. 300.

OGYGES, DELUGE OF (which laid Attica waste for more than 200 years afterwards, and until the arrival of Cecrops), is stated to have occurred 1764 B.C.; see *Deluge*.

OHIO, a western state of North America, settled by the French in 1673, was ceded to the British with Canada, in 1763; extensively settled in 1788, and admitted into the Union, 29 Nov. 1802. Capital, Columbus. Population, 1880, 3,198,062.

OHM'S LAW, for determining the quantity of the electro-motive force of the voltaic battery, was published in 1827. It is in conformity with the discovery that the earth may be employed as

a conductor, thus saving the return wire in electric telegraphy.

OIL was used for burning in lamps as early as the epoch of Abraham, about 1921 B.C. It was the custom of the Jews to anoint with oil persons appointed to high offices, as the priests and kings, *Psalms* cxxxiii. 2; *1 Sam.* x. 1; *xvi.* 13. The fact that oil, if passed through red-hot iron pipes, will be resolved into a combustible gas, was long known to chemists; and after the process of lighting by coal-gas was made apparent, Messrs. Taylor and Martineau contrived apparatus for producing oil-gas on a large scale, 1815.—**OIL SPRINGS**; see *Petroleum*. **OIL FRESCOS**; see under *Painting*.

To supply oil to calm the waves, pipes were laid down in the port of Aberdeen; experiments with Shield's apparatus, 26 Sept.; successful experiments reported Dec. 1882
Scotch fishing vessels provided with oil tanks, Nov. 1883
Mr. Shield's plans successful at Folkestone harbour, Jan. 1884
Capt. Chetwind reports oil to be ineffectual in regard to breakers and surf Oct. "
Mr. Gordon's oil-shells shot out at Montrose said to calm the sea 6 April, 1885

OIL PAINTING, see *Painting*. The Institute of Painters in Oil Colours established; first President Mr. J. H. Linton; 94 members elected, Feb.; first exhibition opened 17 Dec. 1883.

OKLAHOMA ("beautiful land"), a part of the "Indian Territory" situated between Texas, Kansas, and Arkansas, partly inhabited by Indians. It has been surveyed and divided into 85 townships. See *United States*, 1839.

OLBERS, the asteroid, now termed *Pallas*, discovered by M. Olbers, in 1802.

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS COURT is held for the trial of criminals, and its jurisdiction comprehends the county of Middlesex as well as the city of London. It is held eight times in the year by the royal commission of *oyer and terminer*. The judges are, the lord mayor, those aldermen who have passed the chair, the recorder and the common-serjeant, who are attended by both the sheriffs, and one or more of the national judges. The court-house was built in 1773, and enlarged in 1808; see *Central Criminal Court*.

During some trials in the old court, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greater part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, caught the gaol distemper, and died May, 1750
This disease was fatal to several 1772
Twenty-eight persons killed at the execution of Mr. Steele's murderers at the Old Bailey 23 Feb. 1807

OLD BELIEVERS, a Russian sect, said to number about 12,000,000, originated in a revolt against the cruelties of the patriarch Nikon, whom they named Anti-Christ, 1654. They profess to adhere to the old reading of the Slavonian sacred books, which have been superseded by the present Russian church. The czar Alexander II. granted liberty of worship to the sect in 1879.

OLD CATHOLICS, the name assumed in Germany by the members of the Roman Catholic church opposed to the dogma of papal infallibility, headed by professor Döllinger of Munich (see *Councils* 18 July, 1870). After three days' conference at Munich, Sept. 1871, they decided to set up independent worship, first meeting in a church given them by the town council of Munich. The abbé Michaud began a similar movement in Paris in Feb. 1872. Dr. Döllinger preached in favour of union with the church of England, March, 1872. Père Hyacinthe (Charles

Loyson), president of the party at Rome, issued a programme, respecting the Vatican decrees, recognising ecclesiastical authorities, demanding reform, yet opposing schism, about 5 May, 1872. The bishops of Lincoln (Wordsworth) and Ely (Browne) and the dean of Westminster (Dr. Stanley), by invitation attended the conference at Cologne, and delivered addresses, 20-22 Sept. 1872. The Old Catholics elected their first bishop, Dr. Joseph Reinkens, 1 June, 1873, who was recognised by the emperor and other powers.

Congress of old Catholics held at Constance, 18 Sept. 1873; at Freiburg . . . 6 Sept. 1874
First synod held in Germany at Bonn, opened 27 May, "

Dr. Dollinger received delegates from eastern and western churches at Bonn, with a view for union with the old Catholics; and after much discussion certain preliminaries were agreed on; much result was not expected . . . 14 Sept. "
First old Catholic church in Berlin opened 30 Nov. "
In Prussia about 20,000 old Catholics (about 8,000,000 Romanists) . . . 1875

Congress at Bonn: bishop of Winchester, canon Liddon, and several oriental clergy present, 12 Aug.; agreement respecting the *filioque* clause . . . 16 Aug. "

Circular put forth by the old Catholics at Bonn asking for a church for their worship; (they declare opposition to the Vatican decrees of 18 July, 1870; they do not secede from the Catholic church, but desire Catholicism free from debasing doctrines; repudiate infallibility and supremacy of the pope; sanction reading of the Bible, and divine worship in the vulgar tongue; and marriage of priests) . . . Dec. "

Congress at Bonn; strong opposition to celibacy of clergy; question deferred, early in . . . June, 1876

Congress at Mentz opens . . . 28 Sept. 1877

Meeting at Berne: bishop Cotterill of Edinburgh and M. Hyacinthe Loyson there, 17 Aug. 1879; at Geneva, 23 May, 1880; at Baden-Baden 19-21 Sept. 1880; at Vienna, . . . 8 Sept. 1886

Visits of the bishops of Lichfield (W. D. Maclagan) and Salisbury (J. Wordsworth), conferences at Bonn, &c., in Switzerland, and at Vienna Oct. 1887
[The doctrines of the Old Catholics closely resemble those of the church of England.]

The progress of the Italian catholic church opposed to the papacy, reported . . . Feb. 1888

Dr. Dollinger's ninetieth birthday celebrated at Munich . . . 28 Feb. 1889

OLDENBURG, a grand duchy in North Germany, was annexed to Denmark in 1448; in 1773, Christian VII. ceded the country to Russia in exchange for Holstein Gottorp, and soon after the present dignity was established. The duke joined the North German confederation, 18 Aug. 1866, and obtained a slight increase of territory from Holstein, 27 Sept. following. Population in 1864, 301,812; in 1871, 314,591; in 1880, 337,478.

DUKES.

1773. Frederick Augustus.

1785. Peter Frederick. The duchy was seized by Napoleon, and annexed to his empire in 1811; but restored in 1814.

GRAND-DUKES.

1829. May 21. Augustus.

1853. Feb. 27. Peter, son; born 8 July, 1827.

Heir: Augustus, son; born 16 Nov. 1852.

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN, see *Assassins*.

OLD STYLE, see *New Style*.

OLEFIANT GAS, a combination of hydrogen and carbon, which burns with much brilliancy. In 1862, Berthelot formed it artificially by means of alcohol.

OLERON, LAWS OF, relating to sea affairs, are said to have been enacted by Richard I. of

England, when at the island of Oleron of France, 1194; which is now doubted.

OLIVES are named in the earliest accounts of Egypt and Greece; and at Athens their cultivation was taught by Ceroops, 1556 B.C. They were first planted in Italy about 562 B.C. The olive has been cultivated in England since 1648 A.D.; the Cape olive since 1730.

OLMÜTZ, the ancient capital of Moravia. Here the emperor Ferdinand abdicated, on behalf of his nephew, Francis Joseph, 2 Dec. 1848; and here the latter promulgated a new constitution, 4 March, 1849. A conference was held here, 29 Nov. 1850, under the czar Nicholas, when the difficulties between Austria and Prussia respecting the affairs of Hesse-Cassel were arranged.

OLTENITZA. A Turkish force having crossed the Danube, under Omar Pacha, established themselves at Oltenitza, in spite of the vigorous attacks of the Russians, who were repulsed with loss, 2 and 3 Nov. 1853. On the 4th a desperate attempt to dislodge the Turks by general Danneberg with 9000 men, was defeated with great loss.

OLYMPIA, West Kensington, opened 27 Dec. 1886. See under *Agriculture*, and *Irish Exhibition*. First great horse show of English Horse Society opened here . . . 15 May, 1889
The pictures not accepted by the Royal Academy for exhibition in 1889 were exhibited here . . . 22 June, et seq. "

OLYMPIADS, the era of the Greeks, dating from 1 July, 776 B.C., the year in which Coræbus was successful at the Olympic games. This era was reckoned by periods of four years, each period being called an Olympiad, and in marking a date the year and Olympiad were both mentioned. The computation of Olympiads ceased with the 305th, A.D. 440.

OLYMPIC GAMES, so famous among the Greeks, said to have been instituted in honour of Jupiter by the Idaei Dactyli, 1453 B.C., or by Pelops, 1307 B.C., revived by Iphitus, 884 B.C., were held at the beginning of every fifth year, on the banks of the Alpheus, near Olympia, in the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, to exercise the youth in five kinds of combats; the conquerors being highly honoured. The prize contended for was a crown made of a kind of wild olive, appropriated to this use. The festival was abolished by Theodosius, A.D. 394. In 1858 M. Zappas, a wealthy Peloponnesian, gave funds to re-establish these games, under the auspices of the queen of Greece.—**OLYMPIC THEATRE**, London, opened 1806; see *Theatres*.

OLYMPIEUM (near Peloponnesus) the great temple of Jupiter, erected by Libon, of Elis, at the charge of the Eleans, after their conquest of the country, 572-472 B.C. For this temple Phidias made the colossal statue of the god, in gold and ivory, 437-433 B.C.

The German explorations by Messrs. Hirschfeld and Bötticher, planned by prof. Ernst Curtius, the historian, began in Oct. 1875. Torsos and other relics were found. Above 904 objects in marble, many coins, bronzes, inscriptions, &c., found, 1875-8. Explorations closed, Nov. 1880.

OLYNTHUS, a city, N. Greece, subdued in war by Sparta, in 382-379 B.C. It resisted Philip of Macedon, 350 B.C., by whom it was destroyed, 347. Demosthenes delivered three orations on its behalf, 349.

OMENS, see *Augury*. Amphietyon was the first who is recorded as having drawn prognostications from omens, 1497 B.C. Alexander the Great and Mithridates the Great are said to have studied

omens. At the birth of the latter, 131 B.C., there were seen for seventy days together, two splendid comets; and this omen, we are told, directed all the actions of Mithridates throughout his life.—*Justin*.

OMMIADES, a dynasty of Mahometan caliphs, beginning with Moawiyah, of whom fourteen reigned in Arabia, 661–750; and eighteen at Cordova, in Spain, 755–1031. Their favourite colour was green.

OMNIBUS (from *omnibus*, Latin “for all”). The idea of such conveyances is ascribed to Pascal, about 1662, when similar carriages were started, but soon discontinued. They were revived in Paris about 11 April, 1828; and introduced into London by a coach proprietor named Shillibeer. The first omnibus started from Paddington to the Bank of England on Saturday, 4 July, 1829. Regulations were made respecting omnibuses by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (1853). See *Cabriolets and Hackney Coaches*. The London Omnibus Company was established in Jan. 1856. The saloon omnibuses ran in 1857–60. In Sept. 1865, it was stated that there were then running about 620 omnibuses belonging to the General Omnibus Company, and 450 belonging to private proprietors; in 1867, about 1050 omnibuses, with 13,000 drivers and conductors.—*Sir R. Mayne*. In 1873 about 1400 omnibuses. Dividend, Aug. 1878, 12½ per cent. An omnibus bill, one which deals with many topics.

The London Road Car Company registered 1 Jan. 1883. The number of omnibuses greatly increased, daily additions with cheap fares, some *id.* and *3d.* 1889.

OMNIMETER, a new surveying apparatus (combining the theodolite and level, and comprising a telescope and microscope), invented by Eckhold, a German engineer, to supersede chain measuring; announced Sept. 1869.

ONE POUND NOTES issued by the Bank of England, 4 March, 1797, withdrawn for England, 1823; re-issued for a short time, 16 Dec. 1825.

ONEIDA, collision with the *Bombay*; see *United States*, 1870.

ONTARIO, formerly Canada West, or Upper Canada; capital, Toronto. Population, 1861, 1,396,091; 1881, 1,923,228; 1886, 2,115,971.

O. P. (old prices) **RIOT** began on the opening of the new Covent Garden Theatre, London, by J. P. Kemble, with increased prices of admission, 18 Sept., and lasted till 16 Dec. 1809, when the old charges were restored. Of the play, *Macbeth*, not one word was heard, and great injury was done to the theatre.

OPEN AIR MISSION, founded 1853. Races, fairs, &c., are visited by preachers.

OPEN SPACES ACT (METROPOLITAN), 40 & 41 Vict. c. 35 (1877), authorises the Metropolitan Board of Works and the corporation of London to acquire open spaces for the benefit of the public. Acts consolidated in 1887.

OPERAS. Adam de la Hail, a Trouvère, surnamed “le Bossu d’Arras,” born in 1240, is, as far as has yet been ascertained, the composer of the first comic opera, *Li Gieus* (*Le Jeu de Robin et de Marion*). The Italian opera began with the *Il Satiro* of Cavaliere, and the *Dafne* of Rinuccini, with music by Peri, about 1590. Their *Eurydice* was represented at Florence, 1600, on the marriage of Marie de Medicis with Henry IV. of France. *L’Orfeo*, *Favola in Musica*, composed by Monteverde, was performed in 1607, and is supposed to have been the first opera that was ever published. About 1669, the abbot Perrin obtained a grant from

Louis XIV. to set up an opera in Paris, where, in 1672, was acted *Pomona*.

Scarlatti produced 108 operas, 1680 *et seq.*; followed by Stradella, Lulli, and other composers.

Purcell produced *Dido and Æneas*, 1677; and many others.

Handel’s *Rinaldo* was performed at the Haymarket; he successfully broke through previous restrictions.

Pepusch’s *Beggar’s Opera* 24 Feb. 1711

C. W. Gluck introduced a new style with reforms in his *Orfeo ed Euridice* 1762

Arne’s *Artaxerxes* ”

J. H. Hasse produced many operas chiefly at Dresden 1731–63

N. Loggrosino developed the opera buffa; died 1793

Mozart’s *Le Nozze di Figaro*, 1786; *Die Zauberflöte*, 1786; *Il Giovanni*, 1787; *La Clemenza di Tito* 1791

Cimarosa’s *Il Matrimonio Segreto*, &c. 1792

Centenary of the first performance of Mozart’s *Il Giovanni* at Prague celebrated in many European theatres, and at the Crystal Palace, London 29 Oct. 1837

Successful revival of the Italian opera 14 May–21 July, 1888

Storace’s *Waterman*, &c. 1788–96

Cherubini’s *Lodoiska*, 1791; *Anacreon* 1803

Beethoven’s *Fidelio* 1805

Shield’s *Rosina*, &c. 1782–1807

Bishop’s *Guy Rannering*, &c. 1816

Spohr’s romantic opera, *Faust*, 1818; *Jessonda* 1823

Weber’s *Der Freischütz*, 1821; *Oberon* 1826

Auber’s *Muette di Portici* 1828

Rossini’s *Il Tancrède*, 1813; *Barbieri di Siviglia* and *Otello*, 1816; *Gazza Ladra*, 1817; *Semiramide*, 1823; *Guillaume Tell* 1829

Donizetti’s *L’Ercizia Borgia* 1840

Verdi’s *Oberto*, 1839; *Rigoletto*, 1851; *Trovatore* and *Traviata*, 1853, and others; *Otello* 1887

Meyerbeer’s *Robert le Diable*, 1831; *Huguenots*, 1836; *Prophète* 1849

Richard Wagner, reformer of the opera, and author of *Tannhäuser*, 1845; *Lohengrin*, 1848; and the *Ring des Nibelungen* 1876

Gounod’s *Faust*, 1859; *Polyeucte* 1878

Sir A. Sullivan’s chief operas (librettos by W. S. Gilbert) performed at the Savoy, 1881, *et seq.* *H.M.S. Pinafore*, 1878; *Pirates of Penzance*, 1879; *Patience*, 1881; *Iolanthe*, 1882; *Princess Ida*, 1884; *The Mikado*, 1885; *Ruddigore*, 1887; *Yeoman of the Guard*, 1888.

OPERAS IN ENGLAND. Sir William Davenant introduced a species of opera in London in 1684. The first regularly performed opera was at York buildings in 1692. The first at Drury Lane was in 1705. Handel’s opera, *Radamistus*, was performed in 1720, and others by him were frequently performed a few years after. Gay’s *Beggar’s Opera*, first performed in 1727 at the Lincoln’s Inn theatre. It ran for sixty-three successive nights, but so offended the persons in power, that the lord chamberlain refused a licence for the performance of a second part of it entitled “*Polly*.” By Gay’s friends’ subscription, his profits on its publication amounted to 1200*l.*, whereas the *Beggar’s Opera* gained him only 400*l.* By the exertions of Carl Rosa (Rosé) and the company formed by him since 1875, performances of the opera have been greatly promoted in England. The company was joined by Mr. Augustus Harris in April 1889, and obtained the command of Drury Lane in addition to Covent Garden and the Prince of Wales’s.—Carl Rosa died, aged 46, 30 April, 1889, much lamented. See *Theatres*.

OPERA COMIQUE, a new theatre, 299, Strand, opened 29 Oct. 1870, by Mlle Déjazet and a French company. The French *opéra comique* began 1715; destroyed by fire, about 131 persons perished, 25, 26 May, 1887, see *Paris*.

OPERA-HOUSE, THE ITALIAN, or **QUEEN’S**, or (since 1837) **HER MAJESTY’S THEATRE**. The original building is generally s.p.

posed to have been constructed by sir John Vanbrugh, though Mr. Pennant attributes it to sir Christopher Wren. It was built as "the queen's (afterwards changed to king's), theatre" opened 9 April, 1705; and burnt down 17 June, 1789. The foundation of the new theatre was laid 3 April, 1790; and the house was opened 22 Sept. 1791, on an improved plan; a new exterior was erected in 1820, from designs by Mr. Nash. This theatre was totally destroyed by fire (cause unknown) on the night of 6-7 Dec. 1867. The loss of the lessee, Mr. Mapleson, was about 12,000*l.*, and that of Madlle. Titiens (valuable jewels and dresses), was valued at 20,000*l.*; rebuilt, but internal arrangements not completed. Moody and Sankey's revival meetings were held here, 12 April, 31 May, 1875. The new house was opened for Italian opera by Mr. Mapleson, 28 April, 1877; see *Theatres*.—THE ENGLISH OPERA (or Lyceum) was opened 15 June, 1816. It was entirely destroyed by fire 16 Feb. 1830. The new English Opera-house, or Lyceum, was erected from designs by Mr. S. Beazley, and opened in July, 1834; see *Theatres* and *National Opera-house*.

OPHICLEIDE, the keyed bassoon, said to have been invented by Frichot, a Frenchman, in London, between 1791 and 1800.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, see *Hospitals*.

OPHTHALMOSCOPE, an apparatus for inspecting the interior of the eye, invented by professor H. Helmholtz, and described by him in 1851.

OPIUM, the juice of the white poppy, was known to the ancients, its cultivation being mentioned by Homer, and its medicinal use by Hippocrates. It is largely cultivated in British India, and was introduced into China by our merchants, which led eventually to the war of 1839, the importation being forbidden by the Chinese government. The revenue derived from opium by the Indian government in 1862 was about 7,850,000*l.*; in 1874, 8,000,000*l.* Laudanum, a preparation of opium: was employed early in the 17th century. A number of alkaloids have been discovered in opium: narcotine by Derosne, and morphia by Sertürner, in 1803. A society for suppressing the opium trade held meeting in London, 17 Jan. 1881, and since. Opium is now largely grown by the Chinese, 1889.

OPORTO (W. Portugal), the ancient *Calle*, one of the most impregnable cities in Europe, and the mart of Portuguese wine known as "Port." A chartered company for the regulation of the port-wine trade was established in 1756. The French, under marshal Soult, were surprised here by lord Wellington, and defeated in an action fought 12 May, 1809. The Miguelites besieged Oporto, and were repulsed by the Pedroites, with considerable loss, 19 Sept. 1832. The Oporto wine company was abolished in 1834, but re-established by a royal decree, 7 April, 1838. An international exhibition was opened here by the king, 18 Sept. 1865; see *Portugal*.

The Baquet theatre burnt; panic; about 100 lives lost; 20 March, 1888.

Business paralyzed by the strike of masters and men connected with the wine trade, through the government favouring speculators for a monopolizing company; riots quelled by the military about 30 May, *et seq.* 1889.

OPPORTUNISTS, a name given to French politicians (especially the ultra-liberals,) who suspend agitation for their peculiar opinions till a

suitable opportunity comes; among them Gambetta was prominent, 1876-82. See *France*.

OPTICS, a science studied by the Greeks; and by the Arabians about the 12th century. See *Light*.

Burning lenses known at Athens . . . B.C. 424
A treatise on optics doubtfully attributed to Euclid, about 300

The magnifying power of convex glasses and concave mirrors, and the prismatic colours produced by angular glass, mentioned by Seneca, about A.D. 50

Treatise on optics by Ptolemy . . . about 120

Two of the leading principles known to the Platonists . . . 300

Greatly improved by Alhazen, who died . . . 1038

Hints for spectacles and telescopes, given by Roger Bacon . . . about 1280

Spectacles said to have been invented by Salvinus Armatus, of Pisa . . . before 1300

Camera obscura said to have been invented by Battista Porta . . . 1560

Telescopes invented by Leonard Digges . . . about 1571

Kepler publishes his "Dioptrice" . . . 1611

Telescope made by Jansen (said also to have invented the microscope), about 1609, and independently, by Galileo . . . about 1630

Microscope, according to Huyghens, invented by Drebbel . . . about 1621

Law of refraction discovered by Snellius . . . about 1624

Infection of light discovered, and the undulatory theory suggested by Grimaldi . . . about 1665

Reflecting telescope, Jas. Gregory, 1663; Newton . . . 1666

Motion and velocity of light discovered by Roemer, and after him by Cassini . . . 1667

[Its velocity demonstrated to be 190 millions of miles in sixteen minutes.]

Double refraction explained by Bartholinus . . . 1669

Cassegrainian reflector . . . 1672

Newton's discoveries in colours, &c. . . 1674

Telescopes with a single lens by Tschirnhausen, about 1690

Polarisation of light and undulatory theory discovered by Huyghens . . . about 1692

Structure of the eye explained by Petit . . . about 1700

Aberration of light discovered by Bradley . . . 1727

Achromatic telescope constructed by Mr. Hall (but not made public) in . . . 1733

Constructed by Dollond, most likely without any knowledge of Hall's telescope . . . 1757

Herschel's great reflecting telescope erected at Slough . . . 1789

Dr. T. Young's discoveries (undulatory theory, &c.) 1800-3

Camera lucida (Dr. Wollaston) . . . 1807

Malus (polarisation of light by reflection) . . . about 1808

Fresnel's researches on double reflection, &c. . . 1817

Optical discoveries of Wheatstone . . . 1838 *et seq.*

Large telescope constructed by lord Rosse . . . 1845

Arago (colours of polarised light, &c.) . . . 1811-53

Sir D. Brewster, optical researches (see *Kaleidoscope*, *Photography*) . . . 1814-57

The spectroscope constructed and used by Kirchhoff and Bunsen . . . 1861

Dr. Tyndall's Lectures on Light first illustrated by Duboscq's lecture lamp, at the Royal Institution, London . . . 1856

Researches of Mr. Wm. Spottiswoode on polarised light . . . 1871-8

See *Telescope*, *Microscope*, *Stereoscope*, *Pseudoscope*, *Spectrum*, *Photography*, &c.

OPTIC NERVES are said to have been discovered by N. Varoli, a surgeon and physician of Bologna, about 1538.—*Nouv. Diet.*

OPTIMISM (from *optimus*, the best), the doctrine that everything which happens is for the best, in opposition to Pessimism (from *peccimus*, the worst). The germ of optimism is to be found in Plato, and in St. Augustin, and other fathers; and has been especially propounded by Malebranche and Leibnitz, and adopted by Pope, Bolingbroke, Rousseau, and others. Optimism as expressed in the term, "the best of all possible worlds," is ridiculed by Voltaire (1694-1778) in his "Candide."

The term *meliorism* (from *melior*, better) has been lately introduced. See *Pessimism*.

“OPTION,” a term given at the time to the permission given to the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine by the German government to choose, before 30 Sept. 1872, whether they would quit their country or become German subjects. Great numbers emigrated into the French territories. The “option” of archbishops respecting their claims on a benefice becoming void on the creation or translation of a bishop, was abolished in 1845.

ORACLES, a term applied to revelations made by God to man. They were given to the Jews at the Mercy-seat in the tabernacle; see *Exod.* xiv. 22-23. The Holy Scriptures are the Christian “oracles,” *Rom.* iii. 2; *1 Pet.* iv. 11. King Ahaziah sent to consult the oracle of Baalzebub at Ekron about 876 B.C. The Greeks consulted especially the oracles of Jupiter and Apollo (see *Dodona* and *Delphi*); and the Italians those of Faunus, Fortune, and Mars.

ORAN, Algeria (N. Africa), a Moorish city several times captured by the Spaniards; definitively occupied by the French in 1831, who have since added docks, &c.

ORANGE, a principality in S.E. France, formerly a lordship in the 9th or 10th century. It has been ruled by four houses successively: that of Giraud Adhemar (to 1174); of Baux (1182 to 1393); of Chalons (to 1530); and of Nassau (1530 to 1713); see *Nassau*. Philibert the Great, prince of Orange, the last of the house of Chalons, having been wronged by Francis I. of France, entered the service of the emperor Charles V., to whom he rendered great services by his military talents. He was killed at the siege of Florence, 3 Aug. 1530. He was succeeded by his nephew-in-law, René of Nassau; see *princes of Orange* under *Holland*. The eldest son of the king of Holland is styled the prince of Orange, although the principality was ceded to France in 1713. See *Arausio*.

ORANGE FREE STATE, a republic in South Africa, founded by Boers from Cape Colony in 1836. The British government proclaimed its authority over this territory, on 3 Feb. 1848, but declared it independent, 23 Feb. 1854. A constitution proclaimed, 10 April, 1854; revised, 1866, and 1879. The able president, sir John Henry Brand, first elected, 1863, died, 14 July, 1888. President Reitz elected, 11 Jan. 1889. Defensive treaty with the Transvaal, about 13 March, ratified 25 May, 1889. Concession granted to the Cape Government to construct a railway to Bloemfontein, the capital, May, 1889. Population, 1885, 133,518.

ORANGEMEN. The “Battle of the Diamond,” 21 Sept. 1795 (see *Diamond*), and the treachery experienced by the Protestants on that occasion, convinced them they would become an easy prey to the Roman Catholics, from their small numbers, unless they associated for their defence, and consequently the Orange Society was formed in 1795. The first Orange lodge was formed in Armagh; but the name of Orangemen already existed. An Orange lodge was formed in Dublin; the members published a declaration of their principles (the maintenance of church and state under the house of Brunswick) in Jan. 1798. After 1813 Orangemen declined; but revived again in 1827, when the duke of Cumberland became grand-master; and it is stated that in 1836 there were 145,000 Orangemen in England, and 125,000 in Ireland. After a parliamentary inquiry Orange clubs were broken up in conformity with resolutions of the house of commons; but were revived in 1845—1889. In Oct. 1857, the lord chancellor of Ire-

land ordered that justices of the peace should not belong to Orange clubs. The Orangemen in Canada were greatly excited during the visit of the prince of Wales in Sept. 1860. Mr. Wm. Johnston, a grand master, convicted of violating the Party Processions Act, was elected M.P. for Belfast, Nov. 1869. See *Belfast*.

ORANGES. The sweet, or China orange, was first brought into Europe from China by the Portuguese, in 1547; and it is asserted that the identical tree, whence all the European orange-trees of this sort were produced, is still preserved at Lisbon, in the gardens of one of its nobility. Orange-trees were first brought to England, and planted, with little success, in 1595; they are said to have been planted at Beddington park, near Croydon, Surrey. The duty on imported oranges was repealed in 1860.

ORATOR HENLEY. An eccentric English gentleman of some talents, in 1726, opened his “oratory,” a kind of chapel, in Newport-market, where he gave lectures on theological topics on Sundays, and on other subjects on Wednesdays, every week. Novelty procured him many hearers; but he was too imprudent to gain any permanent advantage. He removed his oratory to Clare-market, and sank into obscurity previously to his death, in 1756.

ORATORIANs (from the Latin *orare*, to pray), a regular order of priests established by St. Philip Neri, about 1564, and so called from the oratory of St. Jerome, at Rome, where they prayed. They had a foundation in France, commenced by Guillaume Gibieuf and Pierre de Berulle (afterwards cardinal), 1612, approved by pope Paul V. 1613.—The rev. Frederick Faber and others, as “Fathers of the Oratory,” established themselves first in King William-street, Strand, in 1848, and afterwards at Brompton.

ORATORIO, a kind of musical sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures. The origin of our oratorios (so named from having been first performed in an oratory), is ascribed to St. Philip Neri, about 1550. The first true oratorio, Emilio del Cavaliere’s “Rappresentazione,” was performed at Rome in 1600. He was followed by Giovanni Carissimi, Alessandro Scarlatti, &c. The first oratorio in London was performed in Lincoln’s-inn theatre in Portugal-street, in 1732. Handel’s oratorio of “Israel in Egypt” was produced in 1738, and the “Messiah” in 1741; Haydn’s “Creation” in 1798; Beethoven’s “Mount of Olives,” 1803; Spohr’s “Last Judgment” (properly “Things”), 1825; Mendelssohn’s “St. Paul” in 1836, and “Elijah” in 1846; Costa’s “Eli,” 1865; “Naaman,” 1864; S. Bennett’s “Woman of Samaria,” 1867; Benedict’s “St. Peter,” 1870; Macfarren’s “John the Baptist,” 1873; “Resurrection,” 1876; and “Joseph,” 1877; Dr. P. Armes’ “Hezekiah,” 1878; professor Macfarren’s “King David,” 1883.

ORCHOMENUS, a small Greek state in Boeotia, was destroyed by the Thebans, 368 B.C.; restored by Philip II. of Macedon, 354; and given up by him to Thebes, 346.

ORDEAL was known among the Greeks and Jews (*Num.* v. 2). It was introduced into England by the Saxons. A prisoner who pleaded not guilty might choose whether he would put himself for trial upon God and his country, by twelve men, as at this day, or upon God only. The trial by ordeal was abolished in 1218.

ORDER OF THE CORPORATE RE-UNION, virtually a new episcopal church, said to arise out of the Christian Unity Association (*which see*). It proposed to form four stations, (Canterbury, York, Caerleon, and St. Andrews,) with rectors and provincials; announced 11 Sept. 1877.

ORDERS, see *Knighthood*.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL were issued by the British government 7 Jan. and 11 Nov. 1807, prohibiting trade with the ports occupied by the French, being reprisals for Napoleon's *Berlin decree* (*which see*). They greatly checked the progress of manufactures in this country, and caused much distress till their removal in 1814.

ORDINANCES, see *Ordonnances*, *Self-Denying Ordinances*.

ORDINATION of ministers in the Christian church began with Christ and his apostles; see *Mark* iii. 14, and *Acts* vi. and xiv. 23. In England in 1549 a new form of ordination of ministers was ordered to be prepared by a committee of six prelates and six divines.

ORDNANCE OFFICE. Before the invention of guns, this office was supplied by officers under the following names: the bowyer, the cross-bowyer, the galeater, or purveyor of helmets, the armourer, and the keeper of the tents. Henry VIII. placed it under the management of a master-general, a lieutenant, surveyor, &c. The master-general was chosen from among the first generals in the service of the sovereign. The appointment was formerly for life; but since the restoration, was held *durante bene placito*, and not unfrequently by a cabinet minister.—*Beaton*. The letters patent for this office were revoked 25 May, 1855, and its duties vested in the minister of war, lord Panmure. The last master-general was lord Fitzroy-Somerset, afterwards lord Raglan. The revival of the office recommended by the Ordnance Commission (see under *Army*, 1886).

ORDNANCE SURVEY. The trigonometrical survey of England was commenced by gen. Roy, in 1783, continued by col. Colby, and completed by col. (aft. sir Henry) James in 1856. The publication of the maps commenced in 1819, under the direction of col. Mudge, and was completed in 1862; a large part of these maps have been coloured geologically. The survey of Ireland has been completed and published; that of Scotland, completed Nov. 1882. By the survey act, passed 12 May, 1870, the ordinance survey was transferred to the Board of Works. Directors, lieut.-gen. John Cameron, succeeded sir Henry James in 1875, died 30 June, 1878; col. A. C. Cooke; col. R. H. Stott, 1885.

ORDONNANCES, the laws enacted by the Capetian kings of France previous to 1789. They began with "in the name of the king," and ended with "such is our good pleasure." The first in French is dated 1287 (Philip IV.). The publication of these "ordonnances," ordered by Louis XIV., 1706, is still in progress. The "ordonnances" of Charles X., promulgated 26 July, 1830, led to the revolution.

OREGON TERRITORY (N. America). A dispute respecting boundaries arose in 1845 between the British government and that of the United States, which was settled by treaty, 12 June, 1846. Oregon was admitted as a state, Feb. 1859. Capital, Salem. Population, 1880, 174,768.

ORGAN, a development of the pandean pipe; the "organ" in *Gen.* iv. 21 should be trans-

lated *pipe*. The invention is attributed to Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 250 B.C.; and to Archimedes, about 220 B.C. The organ was brought to Europe from the Greek empire, and was applied to religious devotions in churches, about A.D. 657.—*Bellarmino*. Organs were used in the western churches by pope Vitalianus, in 658.—*Ammonius*. It is affirmed that the organ was known in France in the time of Louis I., 815, when one was constructed by an Italian priest. The organ at Haarlem is one of the largest in Europe; it has 60 stops and 8000 pipes. At Seville is one with 110 stops and 5300 pipes. The organ at Amsterdam has a set of pipes that imitate a chorus of human voices. Of the organs in ENGLAND that at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, by Mr. Willis, was the largest; next in order that at York minster, and that in the music-hall, Birmingham. In London, the largest was, perhaps that of Spitalfields church; and that in Christ Church was nearly as extensive. The erection of the famous Temple organ was competed for by Schmidt and Harris; after long disputes, the question was referred to vote, and Mr. Jefferies, afterwards chief justice, gave the casting vote in favour of Schmidt (called Father Smith), about 1682. A monster organ was erected in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in June, 1857. The organ, by Willis, at the Royal Albert Hall, is now said to be the largest in the world; 1871. A larger proposed for a cathedral in Long Island, North America, 1880. A noble organ (by Bryceson), with many appliances, opened in the hall, Primrose-hill-road, London, N. Jan. 1876.

Barrel organs are said to have been first made early in the 18th century. The finest was the *Apollonicon* (*which see*).

ORGANIC SYNTHESIS, see *Chemistry*.

ORIEL COLLEGE (Oxford), founded in 1326, by Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stow, and almoner to king Edward II. This college derives its name from a tenement called *l'Oriole*, on the site of which the building stands.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, Woking, Surrey, established by high caste Hindoos, Mahometans, and Sikhs, for religious and educational purposes, about 1884.

ORIENTALISTS. The first International Congress of these scholars was held at Paris, 1 Sept. 1873; M. Léon de Rosny, the founder, president. The second Congress met at the Royal Institution, in London, 14-10 Sept. 1874; Dr. S. Birch, president. The third Congress met at St. Petersburg, 1 Sept. 1876; the fourth at Florence, Sept. 1878. The fifth met at Berlin, 12-17 Sept. 1881, M. Dittman, president. The sixth at Leyden, 10 Sept. 1883. The seventh, Vienna, 27 Sept. 1886. The next congress to be at Stockholm 2-6 Sept. 1889. See *Asiatic Societies*.

ORIFLAMME, see *Auriflamma*.

ORIGENISTS pretended to draw their opinions from the writings of Origen, who lived 185-253. They maintained that Christ was the son of God in no other way than by adoption and grace; that souls were created before the bodies; that the sun, moon, stars, and the waters that are under the firmament, have souls; that the torments of the damned shall have an end, and that the fallen angels shall, after a time, be restored to their first condition. They were condemned by councils, and the reading of Origen's work was forbidden.—*Burke*. These doctrines were condemned by the council of Constantinople in 553.

"ORIGIN OF SPECIES. BY MEANS OF

NATURAL SELECTION" by Charles Darwin, F.R.S., first published, 24 Nov. 1859. He was born 12 Feb. 1809, died 19 April, 1882. See *Species*.

ORION STEAM-SHIP. On 18 June, 1850, this splendid vessel, bound from Liverpool to Glasgow, struck on a sunken rock, northward of Portpatrick, within a stone's throw of land, and instantly filled. Of two hundred passengers more than fifty were drowned.

ORISSA, a province of N. W. Bengal, India, with an area of 74,413 square miles, and a population of 20,000,000. It was conquered by Clive in 1755, and nearly all acquired by the company in 1765. It suffered much by famine in 1770, and 1792-3, and more especially from the end of 1865 to Nov. 1866, when it is said about 750,000 persons perished. The government and officials were censured for neglect and want of forethought. It is also said that during a hurricane in Oct. 1836, 22,500 persons were drowned.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLES (North of Scotland), were conquered by Magnus III. of Norway, 1099, and were ceded to James III. as the dowry of his wife Margaret, in 1469. The Orkneys were the ancient Orkades; united with Shetland, they now form one of the Scotch counties. The bishopric of Orkney, founded by St. Servanus early in the 5th century, some affirm by St. Colm, ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, about 1689; see *Bishops in Scotland*.

ORLEANS (a city in central France), formerly *Aurelianum*; gave title to a kingdom, 491, and afterwards to a duchy, usually held by one of the royal family. Attila the Hun, besieging it, was defeated by Aetius and his allies, 451. It was besieged by the English under earls of Salisbury and Suffolk, 12 Oct. 1428, bravely defended by Gaucour (as its fall would have ruined the cause of Charles VI. king of France), and relieved by the heroism of Joan of Arc, afterwards surnamed the Maid of Orleans, 29 April, 1429, and the siege was raised 18 May; see *Joan of Arc*. (The 439th anniversary was celebrated 10 May, 1868; the emperor and empress being present.) During the siege of Orleans, Feb. 1563, the duke of Guise was assassinated.

After nine hours' severe fighting, Orleans captured by the Germans, under general Von der Tann. More than 4000 prisoners were taken. The loss on both sides was heavy. About 35,000 on each side were engaged. The city was made to pay a war contribution of 60,000. 11 Oct. 1870

Von der Tann and the Bavarians defeated by generals D'Aurelle de Paladines and Pallières, and Orleans re-taken. The Germans acknowledged the loss of about 700 men and 1000 prisoners, chiefly wounded. The French asserted the numbers of both to be higher, and were much cheered with their victory. The French loss was heavy. The chief conflict took place between Coulmiers and Bacon or Baecou. 9, 10 Nov. " Severe conflicts at Bazoches and Chevilly, near Orleans, between a part of the army of the Loire and prince Frederick Charles and the grand-duke of Mecklenburg. 2-4 Dec. " A battle, during which the suburbs were stormed, and about 10,000 un wounded prisoners, 77 guns, and four gunboats taken. The French retired; Orleans re-taken by the Germans. 5 Dec. "

DUKES.

Louis contended for the regency with John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, by whose instigation he was assassinated in 1407. Charles taken prisoner at Agincourt, 1415; released, 1440; died, 1465. Louis, became Louis XII. of France in 1498, when the duchy merged in the crown.

Bourbon Branch.—Philip, youngest son of Louis XIII., born, 1640; died, 1701.

Philip II., son, born, 1673; REGENT, 1715; died, 1723.

Louis, son, born, 1703; died, 1752.

Louis Philippe, son, born, 1725; died, 1783.

Louis Philippe Joseph, son, born, 1747; opposed the court in the French revolution; took the name *Egalité*, 11 Sept. 1792; voted for the death of Louis XVI.; was guillotined, 6 Nov. 1793.

Louis Philippe, son, born, 6 Nov. 1773; chosen king of the French, 9 Aug. 1830; abdicated, 24 Feb. 1848; died, 2 Aug. 1850. His queen, Marie Amelie, died, 24 March, 1866 (see *France*).

Ferdinand Philippe, son, duke of Orleans, born, 3 Sept. 1810; died, through a fall, 13 July, 1842.

Louis Philippe, son, count of Paris, born, 24 Aug. 1838, married Maria Isabella, daughter of the duke of Montpensier, 30 May, 1864. A daughter, Maria Amelie, born, 28 Sept. 1865.

The demand of the Orleans princes to return to France, 19 June, refused by the legislative assembly after discussion. 2 July, 1870

Their request to serve in the army after the fall of the empire declined. Sept. "

(The duc de Chartres served *incognito*.)

After discussion, the duc d'Anmale and the prince de Joinville permitted to take their seats as members of the national assembly. 19 Dec. "

After much discussion, the comte de Paris at a personal interview recognized the comte de Chambord as the legitimate head of the Bourbon family and king of France. 5 Aug. 1873

For consequent proceedings see *France*. 1873, *et seq.*

The bodies of king Louis Philippe and others of his family removed from England and buried in the mausoleum at Dreux. 9 June, 1876

Marriage of princess Marie, daughter of duc de Chartres, to prince Waldemar of Denmark 22 Oct. 1885

Marriage of princess Amelie, daughter of the comte de Paris to the duke of Braganza. 22 May, 1886

Expulsion of the Orleans princes from France (see *France*). May-June, "

For acts of the comte de Paris see *France*, 1873, *et seq.*

ORLEANS, NEW, see *New Orleans*.

ORMULUM, a metrical version of the Gospels and Acts, in early English, made by Orm, an ecclesiastic, in the 12th century, printed at Oxford in 1852, from a MS. in the Bodleian.

ORNITHOLOGY, see *Birds*.

ORNITHORHYNCHUS, the duck-billed platypus, or water-mole, a singular compound of the mammal and the bird, a native of Australia, was first described by Dr. Shaw, in 1819.

OROQUIETA, Navarre, N. Spain. Here don Carlos, calling himself king Carlos VII., grandson of don Carlos, brother of Ferdinand VII., commanding about 4000 men, was suddenly attacked by general Moriones with about 2000, and defeated after a short conflict, 4 May, 1872. He fled, leaving 757 prisoners and 38 dead.

ORPHAN-HOUSES. The emperor Trajan first formed establishments for this purpose. Pliny relates in his Panegyric that he had caused 5000 free-born children to be sought out and educated, about A.D. 105. Orphan houses properly so called are mentioned for the first time in the laws of the emperor Justinian. At the court of Byzantium the office of inspector of orphans, *orphanotrophos*, was so honourable that it was held by the brother of the emperor Michael IV. in the 11th century; see *Foundling Hospitals*.

The Orphanotropheon at Halle, established by August Francke. 1698-9

The Orphan Working Asylum for 20 boys was established at Hoxton in 1758. It is now situated at Haverstock-hill, and contains 350 boys and girls.

Asylum for Female Orphans, Lambeth; removed to Beddington, near Croydon; instituted. 1758

London Orphan Asylum founded, 1813; removed to Clapton, 1823; new building at Watford, founded

by the prince of Wales, 13 July, 1869; opened,

British Orphan Asylum, Clapham-rise, established 20 July, 1871
1827; removed to Slough, Bucks; re-opened,

25 June, 1863
The Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead (1827);
and the Asylum for Fatherless Children (in 1844;
settled at Reedham, Surrey), established mainly
through the exertions of a congregational minister,
the rev. Andrew Reed, D.D.

Orphan-houses, Ashley-down, Bristol, founded by
George Müller, a Prussian, supported entirely
by voluntary contributions. (He began in a
house in Bristol, 11 April, 1836.) 2050 orphans
were maintained, 1873; reported prosperous 1876

Erdington Orphanage and Alms-houses, near Bir-
mingham, erected and endowed (with 250,000*l.*)
by Josiah Mason, a manufacturer of Birmingham,

1860-69
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, at Bagshot, estab-
lished, 1864; additional buildings founded by
the queen, 29 June, 1867.

Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, Holloway, 1864;
foundation of building laid, 6 July, 1867.

Stockwell Orphanage, Clapham-road, founded by
Rev. C. Spurgeon, aided by legacy of Miss Hill-
yard 1867

Orphans' Homes:—Maida-hill, 1873; West-square,
Southwark; and Gravesend "

ORPHEONISTS, see *Crystal Palace*, 1860.

ORPHEUS, STEAMER, see *Wrecks*, 7 Feb.
1863.

ORRERY, a planetary machine to illustrate
and explain the motions of the heavenly bodies,
appears to have been coeval with the clepsydra.
Ptolemy devised the circles and epicycles that dis-
tinguish his system about 130. The planetary
clock of Finée was begun 1553. The planetarium
of De Rheita was formed about 1650. The planet-
arium, now termed the Orrery, it is said, was
constructed by Rowley, after a pattern devised by
the clock-maker, George Graham, at the expense of
Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, about 1715. A large
"planetarium" was constructed by the rev. Wm.
Pearson, for the Royal Institution, London, about
1803. An excellent planetarium, constructed in
London by signor N. Perini, was exhibited in Dec.
1879.

ORSINI'S PLOT against the emperor Napo-
leon III.; see *France*, Jan. 1858.

ORTHESES or ORTHEZ (S. France), once capital
of the principality of Bearn. Near it the British
and Spanish armies, commanded by Wellington,
defeated the French, under Soult, 27 Feb. 1814.
The battle of Toulouse soon followed.

ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITALS, for the
cure of club-foot, spinal curvatures, &c.: National,
Great Portland street, founded, 1836; Royal, Han-
over-square, 1838; City, 1851.

OSBORNE HOUSE (Isle of Wight), was
purchased by the queen in 1845, and rebuilt by
Mr. Cubitt.

OSMIUM, one of the heaviest known metals,
discovered in platinum ore by Tennant in 1803.

OSNABURG (N. Germany), made the seat of
a bishopric, by Charlemagne, near the end of the
8th century. After the treaty of Westphalia in
1648, the bishop was a Roman Catholic and Protes-
tant alternately, the latter being chosen from the
house of Brunswick. Frederick, duke of York, the
last bishop, resigned in 1803, when the lands were
annexed to Hanover. He died 5 Jan. 1827.

OSSORY (S. E. Ireland), BISHOPRIC OF,
was first planted at Saiger, about 402; translated

to Aghadoc, in Upper Ossory, in 1052; and to
Kilkenny about the end of the reign of Henry II.
It was united to Ferns and Leighlin in 1835.

OSTEND (Belgium), sustained a siege by the
Spaniards, from July, 1601, to Sept. 1604, when it
honourably capitulated. On the death of Charles
II. of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but in
1706, after the battle of Ramilies, it was retaken by
the allies. It was again taken by the French in
1745, but restored in 1748. In 1756, the French
garrisoned this town for the empress-queen Maria
Theresa. In 1792, the French once more took
Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, but regained
in 1794. The English destroyed the works of the
Bruges canal; but the wind shifting before they
could re-embark, they surrendered to the French,
19 May, 1798. The Ostend East India company,
established 1723, was dissolved 1731. Riotous at-
tacks on British fishermen landing fish quelled
with bloodshed; intervention of the king; peace
restored 23-30 Aug. 1887. See *Cuba*, note.

OSTRACISM (from the Greek *ostrakon*, a
potsherd or shell), a mode of proscription at Athens,
is said to have been first introduced by the tyrant
Hippias; others ascribe it to Cleisthenes, about 510
B.C. The people wrote the names of those whom
they most suspected upon small shells; these they
put in an urn or box and presented to the senate.
Upon a scrutiny, he whose name was oftenest
written was sentenced by the council to be banished
from his altar and hearth. 6000 votes were re-
quired. Aristides, noted for his justice, and Mil-
tiades, for his victories, were thus ostracized. The
custom was abolished by ironically proscribing
Hyperbolus, a mean person, about 338 B.C.

OSTRICH (the *struthio* of the ancients), a
native of Africa (see *Job* xxxix. 14). Ostriches
were hatched and reared at San Donato, near Flo-
rence, 1859-60; and at Tresco abbey, the seat of
Augustus Smith, in the Scilly isles, 1866.

OSTROGOTHS, or EASTERN GOTHS, were
distinguished from the Visigoths (Western Goths)
about 330. After ravaging eastern Europe, Thrace,
&c., their great leader, Theodoric, established a
kingdom in Italy, which lasted from 493 to 553;
see *Italy*.

OSTROLENKA (Poland). Near here the
French defeated the Prussians, 16 Feb. 1807. In
another battle here between the Poles and Russians
the slaughter was immense, but the Poles remained
masters of the field, 26 May, 1831.

OTAGO, see *New Zealand*, 1848, 1861, 1866.

OTAHEITE or TAHITI, an island in the S.
Pacific Ocean, seen by Byron in 1765, and visited
in 1767 by captain Wallis, who called it George the
Third Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1768
to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the
whole island in a boat, and stayed three months;
he visited it twice afterwards. See *Cook*. Omui, a
native of this island, was brought to England by
Cook, and carried back in his last voyage. In
1799, king Pomare ceded the district of Matavai to
some English missionaries. Queen Pomare was
compelled to put herself under the protection of
France, 9 Sept. 1843. She retracted, and Otahete
and the neighbouring islands were taken possession
of by admiral Dupetit-Thouars in the name of the
French king, Nov. 1843. The French imprisoned
Mr. Prichard, the English consul, 5 March, 1844,
but the act was censured in France.

Queen Pomare IV., born, 23 Feb. 1813; succeeded her brother, Pomare III., in Jan. 1827; died 17 Sept. 1877, having reigned 50 years. By consent of her successor the island was formally annexed to France, 29 June, 1880. The queen arrived at Paris, 27 Feb. 1884.

OTHEOSCOPE (from *ōthēō*, I propel), apparatus invented by Mr. W. Crookes, for studying molecular motion, the effects of radiation; described by him, April, 1877.

OTOLOGY, the science of the ear. A congress of Otologists met at Brussels, Sept. 1888.

OTTAWA (formerly **BYTOWN**), on the river Ottawa, was appointed to be the capital of Canada by the queen in August, 1858. The executive council met here 22 Nov. 1865, and the Canadian parliament was, for the first time, opened here by the governor-general, Lord Monck, on 8 June, 1866. Mr. Darcy McGee, M.P. for Montreal (once an Irish agitator, but afterwards exceedingly loyal), was assassinated on his return from parliament, 7 April, 1868. Fenians were suspected, and the town was put in a state of siege. Whelan, convicted of the murder, 15 Sept. 1868, was executed Feb. 1869. A dominion exhibition was opened here 24 Sept. 1879. Population in 1861, 14,669; in 1871, 21,545; in 1881, 27,412; 1886, 37,070.

OTTERBURN (Northumberland). In 1383 the Scotch besieged Newcastle and were driven off by Henry Percy (Hotspur), son of the earl of Northumberland. Percy pursued them to Otterburn, where a battle was fought on 10 Aug., in which the earl of Douglas was killed and Percy taken prisoner. On this battle the ballad of *Chery Chase* is founded.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE, see *Turkey*.

OUDE or **ODUH** (North India), formerly a vice-royalty held by the vizier of the great mogul. About 1760, it was seized by the vizier Sujah-ud-Dowlah, ancestor of the late king.

Battle of Buxar, where Sujah and his ally, Meer Cossim, are totally defeated, and the British become virtually masters of Oude . . . 23 Oct. 1764

Reign of Asoph-ud-Dowlah, who cedes Benares, &c., to the East India Company, who place troops in Oude (see *Chunar*) . . . 1775-81

[The annual subsidy to the company in 1787 was 500,000*l.*; in 1794, 760,000*l.*; in 1801, 1,352,347*l.*] . . . 1801

More territories ceded to the company . . . 1801

Ghazee-ud-deen becomes king, with the consent of the British . . . 1819

Dreadful misgovernment of Nusser-ud-deen . . . 1827-37

[At his death, the British resident, Colonel Lowe, promptly suppresses an insurrection.] . . . 1837-42

Mahomed Ali governs well . . . 1842-7

But his son Umjeed Ali Shah . . . 1847-56

And grandson, Wand Ali Shah, exceed all their predecessors in profligacy . . . 1847-56

In consequence (by virtue of the treaty of 1801) Oude is annexed to the British territories, by decree, proclaimed . . . 7 Feb. 1816

The queen and prince of Oude, &c., arrive in London to appeal . . . 20 Aug. "

Oude joins the Indian mutiny; ex-king of Oude imprisoned (on suspicion) . . . 14 June, 1857

The queen dies at Paris, 24 Jan.; and the prince at London . . . 26 Feb. 1858

[For the war, see *India*, 1857-8.]

Triumphal entry of the governor-general into Lucknow; the Talookdars (landowners) receive a free grant of their estates . . . 22 Oct. 1859

Grand durbar held at Lucknow by the viceroy, sir John Lawrence . . . 12 Nov. 1867

Oude was annexed to the N.W. Provinces in . . . 1856

OULART (S.E. Ireland). Here 5000 Irish insurgents attacked the king's troops, in small numbers, 27 May, 1798. The North Cork militia, after great feats of bravery, were cut to pieces, five men only escaping.—*Musgrave*.

OUNCE (from *uncia*), the sixteenth part of the pound avoirdupois, and twelfth of the pound troy. Its precise weight was fixed by Henry III., who decreed that an English ounce should be 640 dry grains of wheat; that twelve of these ounces should be a pound; and that eight pounds should be a gallon of wine, 1233.

OURIQUE (Portugal), where Alfonso, count-duce of Portugal, is said to have encountered five Saracen kings and a great army of Moors, 25 July, 1139, and signally defeated them; and then to have been hailed the first king. Lisbon, the capital, was taken, and he soon after was crowned.

OUTLAW, one deprived of the benefit of the law, and out of the sovereign's protection; a punishment for such as being called in law do contemptuously refuse to appear. In the reign of Edward III. all the judges agreed that none but the sheriff only having lawful warrant therefor, should put to death any man outlawed.—*Cowel*. Outlawry in civil proceedings was abolished by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 59, 15 Aug. 1879.

OUZEL GALLEY SOCIETY. In 1700, the case of the *Ouzel Galley*, a ship in the port of Dublin, excited great legal perplexity, and was referred to an arbitration of merchants, whose prompt decision was highly approved. This led to the present society, founded in 1705.

OVATION, an inferior triumph which the Romans allowed those generals of their army whose victories were not considerable. Publius Posthumus Tubertus was the first who was decreed an ovation, 503 n.c. A sheep (*oris*) was offered by the general instead of a bull.

OVERLAND MAIL, see *Waghorn*. The overland mail travelled first through the Cenis tunnel to Brindisi, saving 24 hours, 5 Jan. 1872.

OVERSEERS of the poor for parishes were appointed in 1601; see *Poor Laws*.

OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester, founded by means of a bequest of 100,000*l.* by John Owens, merchant, who died in 1846. A new constitution was obtained in 1870, and the duke of Devonshire, president, laid the first stone of the new building, 23 Sept. 1870; and opened it, 8 Oct. 1873. Mr. E. R. Langworthy bequeathed 10,000*l.* to develop the chair of experimental physics, 1874. The college proposed as a university, July 1876-8. See *Victoria University*.

OWHYHEE or **HAWAII**, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, discovered Dec. 1778, by capt. Cook. On 14 Feb. 1779, he here fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives. A boat having been stolen by one of the islanders, the captain went on shore to seize the king, and keep him as a hostage till the boat was restored. The people would not submit to this insult, and their resistance brought on hostilities, and captain Cook and some of his companions were killed. Great progress has been recently made in civilisation here; and an order of nobility and a representative assembly were instituted in 1860. The population then was about 120,000; about 60,000 in 1878; a railway opened in 1878. See *Sandwich Isles* and *Leprosy*.

UDENARDE (Belgium). Here the English and allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene thoroughly defeated the French besiegers, 11 July, 1708.

Eruption of the volcano Mauna Loa ceased, about 20 miles of lava, 8 Feb.; there have been frequent outbreaks of volcanoes on the island with occasional shocks of earthquake; earthquake shocks 5 May, 1887, *et seq.*; 167 persons killed.

OWNERS OF LAND, *see Domesday.*

OXALIC ACID, which exists in several plants, especially in sorrel, is now abundantly obtained, for use in the arts, from sawdust acted upon by caustic potash or soda, according to Dr. Dale's process, patented in 1862.

OXFORD, an ancient city, restored by king Alfred, who resided here and established a mint, &c., about 879. Returns one M.P. by Act of 1885. *See Population.*

Canute held a national council here. . . . 1018
 Stormed by William I. . . . 1067
 Charter by Henry II., the city granted to the burgesses by John . . . 1199
 Henry III. holds the "mad" parliament here . . . 1258
 Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt here, 16 Oct. 1555; and archbishop Cranmer . . . 21 March, 1556
 Fatal (or Black) Oxford Assizes,—when the high sheriff and 300 other persons died suddenly of an infection from the prisoners . . . 1557
 Charles I. took Oxford, 1642, and held a parliament here . . . 1644
 Taken by the parliament . . . 24 June, 1646
 Charles II. held parliaments here . . . 1665 & 1681
 Visit of the allied sovereigns . . . 1814
 British Association met here . . . 1832, 1847, 1860
 Oxford Military College, Cowley, opened . . . 20 Sept. 1876
 New high school opened . . . 15 Sept. 1881
 New theatre opened . . . 13 Feb. 1886

OXFORD ADMINISTRATION, formed 29 May, 1711.

Robert, earl of Oxford (previously right hon. Robert Harley), *lord treasurer.*
 Sir Simon (afterwards lord) Harcourt, *lord keeper.*
 John, duke of Normanby and Buckingham, *lord president.*
 John, bishop of Bristol (aft. London), *privy seal.*
 Henry St. John (afterwards viscount Bolingbroke), and William, lord Dartmouth, *secretaries of state.*
 Robert Benson (afterwards lord Bingley), *chancellor of the exchequer.*
 The duke of Shrewsbury succeeded lord Oxford, receiving the lord treasurer's staff on 30 July, 1714, three days before the death of queen Anne. From the reign of George I. the office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners.

OXFORD BISHOPRIC, established by Henry VIII., formed out of Lincoln, first placed at Osney in 1542; removed to Oxford cathedral (formerly St. Frideswide, now Christ Church), 1545. Present income, 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1807. Charles Moss; died, 16 Dec. 1811.
 1812. William Jackson; died, 2 Dec. 1815.
 1815. Edward Legge; died, 27 Jan. 1827.
 1827. Charles Lloyd; died, 31 May, 1829.
 1829. Richard Bagot; translated to Bath, Nov. 1845.
 1845. Samuel Wilberforce; translated to Winchester, Nov. 1869.
 1869. John Fielder Mackarness; resigned about 21 June, 1888.
 1888. William Stubbs; translated from Chester, July.

OXFORD DECLARATION, *see Church of England*, 1864.

OXFORD HOUSE, *see under University Teaching.*

OXFORD MARBLES, *see Arundelian.*

OXFORD UNION SOCIETY, established as a debating club, in 1823; amongst its early members, are or were Mr. Gladstone, bp. Wilberforce, lord Stanhope, abp. Manning, Sidney Herbert, abp.

Tait, &c. It held a jubilee festival, 22 Oct. 1873, the lord chancellor Selborne in the chair.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. An academy here is described as ancient by pope Martin II. in a deed, 802. Alfred founded "the schools" about 879.

Charter granted by Henry III. . . . 1248
 Charter of Edward III. 1355; of Henry VIII. . . . 1510
 The university incorporated by Elizabeth . . . 1570
 Receives the elective franchise (to send two members to parliament) . . . 1604
 Bodleian Library opened, 8 Nov. 1602; building completed . . . 1613
 The botanic garden, &c., established by the earl of Danby . . . 1622
 Radcliffe Library opened, 13 April, 1749; the Radcliffe observatory completed . . . 1786
 A commission appointed (31 Aug. 1850) to inquire into its "state, studies, discipline, and revenues;" reported . . . 27 April, 1852
 Acts making alterations passed . . . 1854, 1856
 University Museum opened . . . July, 1860
 Examination statutes passed . . . 1801, 1807, 1850, 1862
 Extension of the university proposed at a meeting held . . . 16 Nov. 1865
 University tests abolished by act passed . . . 16 June, 1871
 Royal commission to inquire respecting university property, &c., appointed . . . 6 Jan. 1872
 Income in 1871, reported to be: university, 47,589*l.* os. 3d., colleges and halls, 366,253*l.* 16s. 3d., total, 413,842*l.* 16s. 6d. . . . Oct. 1874
 Hebdomadal board reported that about 100,000*l.* was needed for education in science . . . June, 1875
 Lord Ilchester's bequest to promote the study of Slavonian literature, especially Polish; first lectures given . . . May, "
 New commission appointed (lords Selborne and Redesdale, Montague Bernard, sir M. W. Ridley, dean Burgon, and Mr. Justice Grove); announced . . . 27 March, 1876
 Oxford University Bill withdrawn July, 1876; the Universities Act passed . . . 10 Aug. 1877
 The commission publish a new scheme for professors, &c., very restrictive . . . 2 Nov. 1880
 Statute passed admitting women to examination . . . 29 April, 1884
 Pusey memorial house, containing Pusey's library, &c., opened by bishop of Oxford . . . 9 Oct. "
 4 sets of rooms at Queen's College destroyed by fire . . . 11 Dec. 1885
 Museum for gen. Pitt-Rivers' collection of ancient weapons, &c., presented to the university, opened . . . Feb. 1887

COLLEGES.

University, said to have been founded by king Alfred, 872; founded by William, archdeacon of Durham, about . . . 1232
 Balliol; founded by John Balliol or Balliol, kn. (father to Balliol, king of the Scots), and Deborah, his wife . . . 1263
 Merton College, by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester . . . 1264
 Hertford College 1312 (dissolved in 1805, and a Hertford scholarship appointed) 1805; revived, and Magdalen Hall incorporated with it . . . 1874
 Exeter, by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter . . . 1314
 Oriel College, by king Edward II.; Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stowe . . . 1326
 Queen's College, by Robert de Eglesfield, clerk, confessor to queen Philippa, consort of Edward III. . . . 1340
 New College, by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester; first called St. Mary of Winchester, founded 1379; occupied 1386; (500th anniversary celebrated 14 Oct. 1879).
 All Souls' College, by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury . . . 1437
 Magdalen, by William of Waynflete, bishop of Winchester . . . 1456
 Lincoln College, by Richard Fleming, 1427; finished by Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln . . . 1479
 Brasenose, by William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln, and sir Richard Sutton . . . 1509
 Corpus Christi, by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester . . . 1516

Christ Church, by cardinal Wolsey, 1525; and afterwards by Henry VIII. 1532
 Trinity, by sir Thomas Pope, on the basis of a previous institution, called Durham College 1554
 St. John's, by sir Thomas Whyte, lord mayor of London 1555
 Jesus College, by Dr. Hugh Price and queen Elizabeth 1571
 Wadham, by Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy, his wife 1613
 Pembroke, by Thomas Teesdale and Richard Wightwick, clerk 1624
 Worcester, by sir Thomas Coke, of Bentley, in Worcestershire; it was originally called Gloucester College 1714
 Keble College (see *Keble College*): first stone laid by archbishop of Canterbury 25 April, 1868; consecrated 23 June, 1870
 Indian Institute, founded 1878 or 1879.
 Somerville Hall, opened, 1879; Mansfield College, for Nonconformists 1886
 Proposed establishment of Honour School of modern European languages 3 May, 1887

HALLS (not incorporated).

St. Edmund's 1269
 St. Mary's 1333
 New Inn Hall 1392
 St. Mary Magdalen (incorporated with Hertford college 1874) 1487
 St. Alban's (united with Merton College, 1832) 1547
 [Oxford University Calendar.]
 First Professorships—Divinity (Margaret), 1502;
 Divinity, Law, Medicine, Hebrew, Greek, 1540, &c.

RECENT CHANCELLORS.

1809. William, baron Granville.
 1834. Arthur, duke of Wellington.
 1852. Edward, earl of Derby; d. 23 Nov. 1869.
 1869. Robert, marquis of Salisbury, elected 12 Nov.

OXFORD, PROVISIONS OF, for several political reforms; enacted by "the mad parliament," June 1258; several times annulled and confirmed during the "barons' war."

OXFORD'S ACT, BISHOP OF, see *Dioclet Churches*.

OXFORD'S ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN.

Edward Oxford, a youth who had been a servant in a public-house, discharged two pistols at queen Victoria and prince Albert, as they were proceeding up Constitution-hill in an open phaeton from Buckingham palace, 10 June, 1840. He stood within a few yards of the carriage, but neither her majesty nor the prince was injured. Oxford was tried at the Old Bailey (10 July), and was adjudged to be insane, and sent first to Bethlehem hospital, next to Broadmoor; and set at liberty in 1868, on condition of going abroad.

OXUS (the Persian and Turkish Djihoun, local name, Amou Darya), a river of Central Asia; supposed to have changed its course before 1000 A.D., and to have resumed its ancient bed in 1878.

OXYGEN, a gas (named from the Greek *oxus*, sharp, as being generally found in acids), is the most abundant of all substances, constituting about one-third of the solid earth, and forming about nine-tenths of water and one-fifth of the atmosphere. It was first separated from red oxide of mercury by Priestley, 1 Aug. 1774, and by Scheele, who was ignorant of Priestley's discovery, in 1775. It is a supporter of animal life (in respiration), and of combustion. An oxygen gas company was announced in Dec. 1864; its object being the cheap manufacture of oxygen for its application to the production of perfect combustion in lamps, stoves, furnaces, &c. Oxygen was liquefied by Raoul Pictet at Geneva; (pressure, 320 atmospheres, temp. 140 below zero cent.) 22 Dec. 1877. See *Ozone*.

Professor Dewar obtained 2 cubic centimetres ($\frac{1}{2}$ of a fluid oz.) of liquid oxygen by means of liquid ethylene (the illuminating part of coal gas), temp. 140° below zero Cent. (by Wroblewski and Olzewski's method) at the Royal Institution, London, in the presence of the prince and princess of Wales, 26 June, 1884. He exhibited for the first time some solid oxygen in the form of snow (temperature—200 cent.—400 Fahr.) produced by placing liquid oxygen in a partial vacuum at the Royal Institution 27 May, 1886.

A statue of Priestley, by F. J. Williamson, at Birmingham, was unveiled by professor T. H. Huxley, 1 Aug. 1874, the centenary of the discovery of oxygen. This was also celebrated at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where he was buried, Feb. 1804. The following telegram was sent 31 July: "The brethren at the grave to the brethren at the home of Priestley send greeting on this centennial anniversary of the birth of chemistry."

A method of obtaining oxygen from air, devised and patented by M. Margis, of Paris. The principle is that of dialysis, or diffusion under pressure, Sept. 1882. See *Gas* (liquefaction).

OYER AND TERMINER, a commission directed to the judges of the courts, by virtue whereof they have power to *hear and determine* treasons, felonies, &c., 1285.

O YES! A corruption of the French *oyez*, hear ye! The ancient term still used by a public crier and by the usher of courts of justice to enjoin silence and attention.

OYSTER (the Latin *Ostrea edulis*). British oysters are celebrated by the Roman satirist Juvenal (Sat. iv. 140) about 100. The robbery of oyster-beds is prohibited by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 (1827). About 15,000 bushels of oysters were said to be produced from the Essex beds alone. In 1858 M. Coste commenced rearing oysters in great numbers on the coast of Brittany, and his plan has been found successful.

An act for promoting the cultivation of oysters in the United Kingdom, passed 1 Aug. 1866
 One for the preservation of oyster fisheries 3 May, 1867
 Certain restrictions of the Oyster Fisheries act, 1862, removed by the Fisheries act 1868
 The fisheries (oyster, crab, and lobster) act forbids the sale of deep-sea oysters between 15 June and 4 August; and the sale of others, between 14 May and 4 August; passed 10 Aug. 1877
 Professor Huxley at the Royal Institution asserts the uselessness of restrictions and a close time for oysters, and the present uncertainty of culture 11 May, 1893
 Artificial breeding greatly promoted by professor Brooks of Baltimore, (who discovered non-hermaphrodite) lieutenant Winslow, U.S., and M. Bonchen-Brandely, announced 1 June, 1884
 Act for the cultivation of oysters in Ireland passed
 Oysters, about 1830 the commonest of food, are now becoming scarcer and scarcer, although their reproduction is about a million-fold. A committee recommend a close time for dredging, viz., 1 May to 1 Sept., deep-sea fishing to be restricted, as at present, from 15 June to 15 Aug.; no oyster to be sold under 2½ inches in diameter. The Whitstable beds in 1875 are said to have produced about 79,564,000 oysters; value about 55,140*l*.

American and Portuguese oysters are now largely imported.

OZOKERIT, a mineral hydro-carbon found in Moldavia and Wallachia. From it is distilled a substance suitable for making candles, introduced in the autumn of 1871.

OZONE (from the Greek *ozein*, to yield an odour), was discovered by Schönbein, of Basel, in 1840, when experimenting with the then newly-invented battery of sir Wm. Grove, and was recognised by him successively as a minute constituent of the oxygen gas resulting from the electrolysis of water effected by a current of high tension; of air

or oxygen through which electric discharges have taken place; and of air in which moist phosphorus has been undergoing slow oxidation.

Marignac determined the action of ozone on various substances to be due to their oxidation . . . 1845

Ozonometers constructed . . . 1858

M. Schönbein announced his discovery of another modification of oxygen, which he termed *antozone*, hitherto found only in the compound state (in peroxides of sodium, potassium, &c.) . . . 1859

The French Academy of Sciences appointed a com-

mittee of eminent philosophers to inquire into the nature and relations of ozone . . . 4 Dec. 1865

Andrews and Tait demonstrated ozone to be a condensed form of oxygen . . . 1860, „

This further established by Soret and Brodie, by quantitative reactions. (Odling suggested and Brodie proved ozone to be 3 parts of oxygen compressed into the space of 2) . . . 1872

Ozone, generated by a current produced by Wilde's magneto-electric machine, employed to bleach sugar, by Edward Beane's patent . . . Aug. 1868

Liquefied by Hautefenille and Chappuis . . . Oct. 1880

Other properties since discovered . . . 1881-4

PACIFICATION.

PACIFICATION, EDICTS OF, the name usually given to the edicts of toleration granted by the French kings to the protestants; see *Ghent*.

First edict, by Charles IX., permitting the exercise of the reformed religion near all the cities and towns in the realm Jan. 1562

The reformed worship permitted in the houses of lords, justiciaries, and certain other persons, March, 1563

These edicts revoked, and all Protestant ministers ordered to quit France in fifteen days 1568

Edict, allowing lords and others to have service in their houses, and granting public service in certain towns 1570

[In Aug. 1572, the same monarch authorised the massacre of St. Bartholomew (see *Bartholomew*).]

Edict of Pacification by Henry III., April; revoked, Dec. 1576; renewed for six years Oct. 1577

[Several edicts were published against the protestants after the six years expired.]

Edict of Henry IV., renewing that of Oct. 1577 1591

Edict of Nantes (*which see*), by Henry IV., 13 April, 1598

Pacification of Nismes (*which see*) 14 July, 1629

PACIFIC ISLANDERS. See *Kidnapping Acts*.

PACIFIC OCEAN, see *Magellan*; *Steam*, 1851; *Wrecks*, 1856; *Kidnapping Acts*; *Panama*.

PACIFIC RAILWAY, North America, from Omaha city, Missouri, to Sacramento, California, 1700 miles, opened 12 May, 1869. By a collision near San Francisco, about 15 persons were killed, 14 Nov. 1869. For new Pacific railway see *Canada*, 1881, *et seq.*

PADLOCKS are said to have been invented by Beecher at Nuremberg, 1540, but are mentioned much earlier.

PADUA, the Roman Patavium, in Venetia, N. Italy, said to have been founded by Antenor, soon after the fall of Troy, 1183 B.C. It flourished under the Romans. Patavian Latin was considered very corrupt, and is traced in Livy, a native of Padua. After being an independent republic, and a member of the Lombard league, Padua was ruled by the Carrara family from 1318 with a short interruption till 1405, when it was seized by the Venetians. The university was founded about 1220. It was closed through disturbances, 1848-50.

PAGANS, the heathen, worshippers of idols, not agreeing in any set form or points of belief. See *Idols*. Constantine's nephew, Julian, attempted their restoration, 361; but Paganism was renounced by the Roman senate in 388, and finally overthrown in the reign of Theodosius the younger, about 391.

PAI MARIRE, a name given to the dogmas of the Hau-hau sect; see *New Zealand*, 1865.

PAINS AND PENALTIES, see *Queen Caroline*.

PAINTING. Osymandyas (in Egypt) caused his exploits to be represented in painting, 2100 B.C. *Usher*.

Polignots, said to be the first portrait and historic painter, lived about B.C. 450

Zeuxis of Heraclea and Parrhasius of Ephesus, about 400

Apelles about 332

Pausias of Sicyon was the inventor of the encaustic, a method of burning the colours into wood or ivory about 360-330

Antiphris, an Egyptian, is said to have been the inventor of the grotesque. *Pliny*. B.C. 332

The art was introduced at Rome from Etruria, by Quintus Fabius, styled *Pictor*. *Livy*. 291

PAINTING.

Excellent pictures brought from Corinth by Mummius 146

After the death of Augustus, not a single painter of eminence appeared for several ages; Ludius, who was very celebrated, is supposed to have been the last about A.D. 14

Painting on canvas seems to have been known at Rome in 66. Bede, the Saxon historian, knew something of the art, died 735

It revived about the end of the 13th century, and to Giovanni Cimabue, of Florence, is awarded the honour of its restoration; died 1300

John Van Eyck, of Bruges, and his brother, Hubert, are regarded as the founders of the Flemish school of painting in oil 1415

Uccello first studied perspective; died 1432

Henry VIII. patronised Holbein, and invited Titian to his court about 1523

In Aug. 1860, the sale of lord Northwick's pictures occupied eighteen days. It produced 95,725*l.*. A Carlo Dolce fetched 200*l.*, and a Murillo 1400*l.*

The Bicknell collection, sold in April, 1863, produced 25,600*l.*

Mr. Wm. Noy Wilkins invented a process of using oil with mineral colours for frescoes in 1853; published his "Durability in Art" 1875

Gainsborough's picture of Georgiana, duchess of Devonshire, bought by Messrs. Agnew for 10,100*l.*, stolen from their house in Bond-street, London, 24-25 May, 1876

Baron Albert Grant's collection said to have sold for 106,250*l.* 28 April, 1877

Mr. Munro's Novar collection, sold for 64,975*l.* close of sale 3 June, 1873

Leigh Court collection (sir P. W. Miles) sold for 44,296*l.* 28 June, 1884

The collections of John Graham of Ayrshire: ancient masters sold for 69,168*l.* 12 April, 1886; modern masters, 62,297*l.* 30 April, 1887

Mr. Bolekew's collection of about 70 modern pictures sold for 71,378*l.* 5 May, 1888

EMINENT PAINTERS.

Born or School. Flourished. Died.

Guido da Siena Florentine 1220 1289

Marighitone d'Arezzo Florentine 1212 1289

Cimabue Ditto 1240 1300

Giotto Ditto 1276 1336

Simone Martino (Memmi) Italian 1283 1344

Andrea Orcagna Ditto 1329 1389

Hubert Van Eyck Flemish 1366 1426

J. Van Eyck Ditto 1366 1442

Fra Angelico da Fiesole Italian 1387 1455

Felippo Lippi Ditto 1412 1469

Domenico Ghirlandajo Ditto 1449 1498

Andrea Mantegna Ditto 1431 1506

Giorgione Venetian 1477 1511

Sandro Botticelli Italian 1437 1515

Giovanni Bellini Ditto 1426 1516

Leonardo da Vinci Florentine 1452 1520

Raphael d'Urbino Roman 1483 1520

Pietro Paolo Perugino Italian 1446 1524

Albert Durer German 1470 1528

Quentin Matsys Flemish 1460 1529

Andrea Vannuchi (del Santo). Florentine 1488 1530

Correggio Lombardian 1494 1534

Parmegiano Ditto 1503 1540

Hans Holbein German 1495 1543

Giulio Romano Roman 1492 1546

Sebastian del Piombo Venetian 1485 1547

Lucas Cranach German 1472 1553

Giovanni Razzi Siennese 1479 1554

Michael Angelo Buonarrotti Florentine 1474 1564

Titian Venetian 1477 1576

Paul Veronese Ditto 1532 1588

Tintoretto Ditto 1512 1594

Annibal Caracci Lombardian 1568 1609

Breughel Flemish 1565 1625

F. P. Rubens Ditto 1577 1640

Domenichino Bolognese 1581 1641

	<i>Born or</i>	<i>Flourished.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Vandyck	Flemish	1599	1641
Guido	Lombardian	1575	1642
Wm. Dobson	English	1610	1646
Both	Dutch	1600	1650
P. Potter	Ditto	1625	1654
Le Seur	French	1617	1655
Spagnoletto	Spanish	1589	1656
Snyders	Flemish	1579	1657
Velasquez	Spanish	1599	1660
Zarbarau	Ditto	1598	1662
N. Poussin	French	1594	1665
Guercino	Bolognese	1590	1666
Hobbins	Flemish	1611	1670
A. Cuyt	Dutch	1606	1672
Samuel Cooper	English	1609	1672
A. Vander Velde	Dutch	1638	1672
Salvator Rosa	Neapolitan	1615	1673
Rembrandt	Dutch	1606	1674
Gerard Dow	Ditto	1613	1680
Sir Peter Lely	German	1617	1680
Mieris	Dutch	1635	1681
Ruysdael	Ditto	1636	1681
Claude Lorraine	French	1600	1682
Ostade	Dutch	1610	1685
Murillo	Spanish	1618	1685
Berghem	Dutch	1624	1685
Carlo Dolci	Florentine	1616	1686
Wouwermans	Dutch	1620	1688
Le Brun	French	1619	1690
Teniers, junr.	Flemish	1610	1694
W. Vander Velde	Dutch	1633	1707
Watteau	French	1684	1721
Sir Godfrey Kneller	German	1648	1723
Sir J. Thornhill	English	1676	1732
Huysum	Dutch	1682	1749
Hogarth	English	1697	1764
Canaletti	Venetian	1697	1768
J. Mortimer	English	1739	1779
R. Wilson	Ditto	1714	1782
Gainsborough	Ditto	1727	1788
C. J. Vernet	French	1714	1789
Sir J. Reynolds	English	1723	1792
Romney	Ditto	1734	1802
George Morland	Ditto	1763	1804
Barry	Ditto	1741	1806
George Stubbs	Ditto	1724	1806
Opie	Ditto	1761	1807
Paul Sandby	Ditto	1725	1809
Bourgeois	Ditto	1756	1811
Copley	Ditto	1738	1815
West	Ditto	1738	1820
H. Raeburn	Ditto	1786	1823
Fuseli	Ditto	1741	1825
David	French	1748	1825
Lawrence	English	1769	1830
Northcote	Ditto	1746	1831
Thos. Stothard	Ditto	1755	1834
A. C. H. Vernet	French	1758	1836
Beechey	English	1753	1839
Wm. Hilton	Ditto	1786	1839
Wilkie	Ditto	1785	1841
Haydon	Ditto	1786	1846
Collins	Ditto	1788	1847
Etty	Ditto	1787	1849
Turner	Ditto	1775	1851
Martin	Ditto	1789	1854
C. R. Leslie	Ditto	1794	1859
Aug. Egg	Ditto	1816	1863
Wm. Mulready	Ditto	1786	1863
J. E. H. Vernet	French	1789	1863
F. V. E. De la Croix	Ditto	1798	1863
Wm. Hunt	English	1790	1864
D. Roberts	Ditto	1796	1864
W. F. Witherington	Ditto	1786	1865
Clarkson Stanfield	Ditto	1798	1867
P. Von Cornelius	German	1787	1867
J. D. A. Ingres	French	1781	1867
Thos. Creswick	English	1811	1869
F. Overbeck	German	1789	1869
D. MacIise	English	1811	1870
Sir George Hayter	Ditto	1792	1871
Sir E. Landseer	Ditto	1802	1873
W. Kaulbach	German	1805	1874
P. F. Poole	English	1806	1879
E. M. Ward	Ditto	1816	1879
E. W. Cooke	Ditto	1810	1880

	<i>Born or</i>	<i>Flourished.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Gustave Doré	French	1832	1883
Johannes Makart	German	1840	1884
Thos. Webster	English	1800	1886
Rielfd. Redgrave	Ditto	1804	1883
Frank Holl	Ditto	1846	1893
C. W. Cope	Ditto	1811	
W. P. Frith	Ditto	1819	
John Faed	Ditto	1820	
Fredk. Goodall	Ditto	1822	
Thomas Faed	Ditto	1826	
Il. S. Marks	Ditto	1829	
J. E. Millais	Ditto	1829	
F. Leighton	Ditto	1830	
Vicat Cole	Ditto	1833	
G. D. Leslie	Ditto	1835	
E. J. Poynter	Ditto	1836	
L. Alma Tadema	Dutch	1836	
Thos. S. Cooper	English	1803	
Edw. Armitage	Ditto	1817	
Sir J. Gilbert	Ditto	1817	
J. C. Horsley	Ditto	1817	
J. C. Hook	Ditto	1819	
J. Sant	Ditto	1820	
J. F. Watts	Ditto	1820	
Carl Haag	Ditto	1820	
Edwin Long	Ditto	1829	
Phil Calderon	Ditto	1833	
J. A. M. Whistler	Ditto	1835	
W. O. Orchardson	Ditto	1835	
E. J. Poynter	Ditto	1836	
John Pettie	Ditto	1839	
Marcus Stone	Ditto	1840	
Briton Riviere	Ditto	1840	
Jas. D. Linton	Ditto	1840	
Oulless	Ditto	1848	
Hubert Herkomer	Ditto	1849	

PAISLEY, a borough, W. Scotland, the Roman Vaudara, and grew out of the priory of Passalet, founded 1160-4 by Walter Stewart, made an abbey about 1220; burnt by the English 1307, rebuilt 15th century. Made a burgh of barony 1488 and a Parliamentary borough 1832. Since 1805 Paisley silk and cotton shawls have been celebrated. Visited by the Queen, 23 Aug. 1888.

PALACE COURT, see *Marshalsea*, and *Green Cloth*.

PALACE OF JUSTICE, OR ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE. The names given to the new Law Courts, London. See *Law Courts* under *Law*.

PALACES, see *Buckingham, St. James's, Parliament, 1834-52, 1885, Escorial, Tuileries, St. Cloud, Versailles*, &c.

PALÆOGRAPHY, ancient writing; see *Diplomatics, Writing*.

PALÆOLOGOI, a family which reigned as emperors of the east from 1260 to 1453. George Palæologus raised Alexius Comnenus to the throne in 1081, and thereby founded his own family. Andrew, the last Palæologus, son of Thomas, ruler of the Morea, after the overthrow of his father, became a Mahometan at Constantinople about 1533. A person who called himself John Anthony Palæologus Lascaris died at Turin, Sept. 1874. His claims were doubted.

PALÆONTOLOGY (from the Greek *palaio*, ancient, and *onta*, beings), treats of the evidences of organic beings in the earth's strata. It combines biology and geology (*which see*). Cuvier, Mantell, Agassiz, Owen, Edward Forbes, and Blainville, all of the present century, may be reckoned as fathers of this science. The Palæontographical society, which publishes elaborate monographs of British organic remains, was founded in 1847. The journal "Palæontographica" (German) began 1851. Professor Owen's "Palæontology" was published in 1860. "Nearly 40,000 species of animals and

plants have been added to the *Systema Nature* by palæontological research." *Huxley*. See *Man*.

PALÆOPOLIS, see *Naples*.

PALAIS ROYAL, Paris, originally Palais Cardinal, built for cardinal Richelieu by Lemercier, 1620-36, received its present name when occupied by Louis XIII., to whom the cardinal gave it shortly before his death in 1642. Louis XIV., in 1692, gave it to his nephew Philippe, duke of Orleans, and it became the residence of his successors. It was confiscated by the republic in 1793, after the execution of Philippe Egalité. Louis Philippe resided in it, 1814-31. It suffered much injury at the revolution in 1848. Under the second empire it became the residence of prince Jerome and his son Napoleon. The buildings were much injured by fire by the communists, 24 May, 1871.

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, one of the seven ancient electorates of Germany. It was long united to Bavaria, but was separated in 1294.—Frederic V., the elector palatine in 1610, married in 1613 Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England, and thus was an ancestor of queen Victoria; see *Hanover*. In 1619 he was elected king of Bohemia, but lost all by his defeat by the Austrians at Prague in 1620. The Palatinate was horribly ravaged by Tilly in 1622, and by the French in 1688. Several thousands of the ruined peasantry were sent to America by the British government and people. The elector palatine, Charles Theodore, inherited Bavaria in 1778; since when the two electorates have been united; see *Bavaria*.

PALATINE. William the conqueror made his nephew, Hugh D'Abrincis, count palatine of Chester with the title of earl, about 1070. Edward III. created the palatine of Lancaster, 1539; see *Lancaster, duchy of*. The bishoprics of Ely (963) and Durham were also made counties palatine. There is also mention made of the county palatine of Hexham, in 33 Henry VIII. c. 10, which then belonged to the archbishop of York, but by the 14th of Elizabeth it was dissolved, and made part of the county of Northumberland. The palatinate jurisdiction of Durham was separated from the diocese, and vested in the crown, 6 Will. IV. c. 19, 21 June, 1836.

PALE, the name given to the part of Ireland colonised by the English—viz., parts of the counties of Louth, Dublin, Meath, and Kildare. Anglo-Irish rulers were termed lords of the pale. Their arbitrary exactions led to a royal commission of inquiry in 1537. The defection of the lords of the pale in 1641 was followed by a general insurrection, and the royal cause was ruined in 1647. In 1652 Ireland was committed to the rule of four commissioners.

PALERMO (N. W. Sicily), the ancient Panormus. It has been held by the Carthaginians, 415 B.C.; taken by the Romans, 254 B.C.; by the Saracens, A.D. 832; and by the Normans, 1072. Here Roger II. was crowned king of Sicily, 1130. Palermo was the scene of the Sicilian Vespers (*which see*), 30 March, 1282. It suffered from earthquake in 1726 and 1740. The king Ferdinand resided at Palermo from 1806 to 1815, while Naples was ruled by Joseph Bonaparte and Joachim Murat. It revolted against the tyranny of Ferdinand II. 12 Jan. 1848. It was attacked by general Filangieri, 29 March, 1849, and surrendered on 14 May. It was taken by Garibaldi, 6 June, 1860. An insurrection against the abolition of the monastic establishments broke out in Palermo on 13 Sept. 1866, and was suppressed by the royal troops with much bloodshed; order was restored by 22 Sept.

PALESTINE, see *Jews*. After being several times conquered by the Saracens, and retaken from the 7th to the 10th century, and after being the scene of the wars of the Crusades (*which see*), and other conflicts, Palestine was united to the Ottoman empire by Selim I. in 1516. See *Bible* (note), *Italy Places*, and *Syria*.

Palestine visited by the prince of Wales,

March and April, 1862

"The Palestine exploration fund" was founded in London by many eminent persons as a society "for the investigation of the archaeology, topography, geology, and manners and customs of the Holy Land;" at the first meeting the archbishop of York was in the chair . . . 22 June, 1865

By its means captain (after sir Charles) Wilson and a party left England for Palestine in Nov. 1865; they arrived at Damascus, Dec. 20; and in the following spring explored Jezreel, Nazareth, and many other parts of the Holy Land.

Excavations in Jerusalem carried on by capt. (aft. sir Charles) Warren . . . 1867-1870

The Moabite stone discovered . . . 1868

The systematic trigonometrical survey of Palestine carried on by capt. Stewart, R.E., lieuts. Conder and Kitchener, R.E. . . . 1872-7

A similar fund established at New York . . . 1871

The ordnance survey of Sinai by capt. Wilson and Palmer, published . . . 1872

The surveying party attacked by natives, rescued by soldiers, after much suffering . . . 10 July, 1875

Survey of Western Palestine completed; announced . . . Oct. 1877

Publication of map (1 inch to the mile) in 26 sheets . . . May, 1880

Map and Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine published . . . 1880-1

Survey of Eastern Palestine begun by lieuts. Conder and Kitchener . . . 1881

The twenty-first anniversary of the foundation celebrated at the Royal Institution; the abp. of York in the chair . . . 22 June, 1886

"Twenty-one years' work in the Holy Land," published . . . June, "

For captain Conder's discovery of a key to the Hittite inscriptions see under *Hittites*, 26 Feb. 1887

PALESTRO (N. Italy). Here the Sardinians defeated the Austrians, 30, 31 May, 1859.

PALIMPSEST (from the Greek, *palin*, again; and *pao*, I efface), parchments written on after the previous writing had been partially effaced. Cardinal Mai, by removing the second writing in some MSS., recovered the original. This was the case with Cicero's "De Republica," published by Mai in 1821. It had been covered by a treatise of Laetantius.

PALL, PALLIUM, in the Roman Church an ensign of dignity conferred by the pope upon archbishops. By a decretal of pope Gregory XI. (about 1370), no archbishop could call a council, bless the chrism, consecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or consecrate a bishop, till he had received his pall from the see of Rome. The pall was first worn by an Irish archbishop in 1152, when Gelasius was recognised as primate of all Ireland.

PALLADIUM, the statue of Pallas, said to have fallen from heaven near the tent of Ilus, as he was building Ilium, which the oracle of Apollo declared should never be taken so long as the Palladium was found within its walls. The Greeks are said to have obtained it by craft during the Trojan war, 1184 B.C.; but some writers assert, another statue was taken, and that the real Palladium was conveyed from Troy to Italy by Æneas, 1183 B.C., and preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy in the temple of Vesta.—PALLADIUM is a rare metal, discovered in platinum ore by Dr. Wollaston, in 1803.

PALLAS, the planet, was discovered by Olbers, at Bremen, 28 March, 1802.

PALLISER'S CHILLED SHOT, see Cannon.

PALL MALL, a street near St. James's palace, London, is named from a French game at ball (*paille-maille*, being a wooden mallet), resembling the modern croquet, having been played there about 1621. Among eminent inhabitants were Nell Gwyn and Dr. Thomas Sydenham. The PALL MALL GAZETTE, a daily independent political and literary journal, first appeared 7 Feb. 1865, and was edited by Mr. Frederick Greenwood till 1 May, 1880, when it became a liberal paper, edited by Mr. John Morley, who retired 25 Aug. 1883. Price 2d. reduced to *id.* 2 Jan. 1882.

Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 July, 1885, contained Mr. Stead's statements respecting offences against young women and children. Greatly disproved on investigation. See *Trials*, Oct.-Nov. 1885.

PALMERSTON ADMINISTRATION.*

The resignation of the Aberdeen administration was announced 1 Feb. 1855, but nearly all its members returned to office soon after under lord Palmerston, lord Derby and lord John Russell having each in vain endeavoured to form an administration. On 22 Feb. Mr. Gladstone, sir James Graham, and Mr. Sidney Herbert resigned on account of the Sebastopol inquiry. Lord John Russell resigned 13 July. Lord Canning was appointed governor-general of India, 4 July, 1855. This cabinet resigned 20 Feb. 1858, in consequence of a vote of censure upon it for introducing the Foreign Conspiracy bill, and was succeeded by the Derby administration (*which see*).

First lord of the treasury, Henry viscount Palmerston.

Lord chancellor, lord Cranworth.

President of the council, earl Granville.

Lord privy seal, duke of Argyll; next, earl of Harrowby; afterwards the marquis of Clanricarde.

Secretaries—home, sir George Grey; *foreign*, earl of Clarendon; *colonial*, Sidney Herbert (resigned Feb. 22); afterwards lord J. Russell (resigned July 13); sir William Molesworth (died 22 Oct. 1855); next Henry Labouchere; *war*, lord Panmure.

Chancellor of the exchequer, W. E. Gladstone (resigned 22 Feb.); next, sir G. Cornewall Lewis.

First lord of the admiralty, sir James Graham (resigned 22 Feb.); next, sir Charles Wood.

Board of control, sir Charles Wood; next, R. Vernon Smith.

Public works, sir Wm. Molesworth; next, sir B. Hall (appointed 22 July, 1855).

Postmaster-general, viscount Canning (appointed governor-general of India, 4 July); next, duke of Argyll.

President of the board of trade, lord Stanley of Alderley.

Marquis of Lansdowne, without office.

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, earl of Harrowby; next, M. T. Baines (appointed 24 Nov. 1855).

PALMERSTON-RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION. The second Derby administration (*which see*) resigned 11 June, 1859. Earl Granville was requested by the queen to form an administration, and obtained the support of lord Palmerston,

but not of lord John Russell: the two last then agreed to form a cabinet, which came into office 18 June, 1859. On the decease of lord Palmerston, 18 Oct. 1865, earl Russell became premier; see *Russell*.

First lord of the treasury, Henry viscount Palmerston.

Lord high chancellor, John lord Campbell (died 23 June, 1861); succeeded by sir Richard Bethell, made Lord Westbury, who resigned 4 July, 1865; succeeded by lord Cranworth.

Lord president of the council, earl Granville.

Lord privy seal, duke of Argyll.

Secretaries—foreign affairs, lord John (afterwards earl)

Russell; *colonies*, duke of Newcastle; succeeded by Edward Cardwell, 8 April, 1864; *home*, sir G. Cornewall Lewis; succeeded by sir George Grey; *war*, Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert; succeeded by sir G. C. Lewis (died 13 April, 1863), and by earl de Grey (1 May); *India*, sir Charles Wood.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Wm. Ewart Gladstone.

First lord of the admiralty, duke of Somerset.

President of the board of trade, Thos. Milner Gibson.

[This office was offered to Mr. R. Cobden, and declined by him.]

Secretary of state for Ireland, Edward Cardwell; succeeded by sir R. Peel (not in the cabinet).

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, sir George Grey, bart.; succeeded by Edward Cardwell; and by earl Clarendon, 8 April, 1864.

Postmaster-general, earl of Elgin (proceeded to China in April, 1860); succeeded by lord Stanley of Alderley, appointed Sept. 1860.

Poor-law board, T. Milner Gibson; succeeded by Charles P. Villiers (9 July, 1860).

PALMERSTON'S ACT for abatement of smoke nuisance (16 & 17 Vict. c. 128), 20 Aug. 1853.

PALM-SUNDAY. When Christ made his entry into Jerusalem, multitudes of the people who were come to the feast of the Passover, took branches of the palm-tree, and went forth to meet him, 33. It is usual, in some countries, to carry palms on the Sunday before Easter, hence called Palm-Sunday.

PALMYRA (Syria) was supposed to have been the Tadmor in the wilderness built by Solomon, but was manifestly Grecian. The brilliant part of the history of Palmyra was under Odenatus and his queen Zenobia. At the death of Odenatus, Zenobia assumed the title of queen of the East, in 267. Aurelian defeated her at Emesa, in 272, and made her captive, 273, and killed Longinus, the philosopher, her friend. Palmyra is now inhabited by a few Arab families. The ruins were visited in 1751, by Mr. Wood, who published an account of them in 1753.

PAMPELUNA (N. E. Spain, taken by the French on their invasion of Spain), was invested by the British, between whom and the French obstinate conflicts took place, 27 and 29 July, 1813. It surrendered to the British, 31 Oct. in that year.

PAMPHLETS. Their first appearance amongst us is generally thought to have been in opposition to the church of Rome. Those who were first convinced of the reasonableness of the "new learning," as it was then called, propagated their opinions in small pieces, cheaply printed, and (what was then of great importance) easily concealed. Political pamphlets began in Edward VI.'s time, and were very numerous in the 17th and 18th centuries (by De Foe, Swift, Steele, and others).

Paul Louis Courier wrote "Simple Discours" and other pamphlets against the priests and nobles after the restoration of the Bourbons, 1815. His "Pamphlet des Pamphlets," defending the pamphleteer (published, 1824), probably led to his murder, 10 April, 1825. Large collections are in the libraries of the British Museum and the Royal and London Institutions. Certain enactments respecting pamphlets removed by an act passed July, 1869.

* Henry John Temple was born 20 Oct. 1784; was educated at Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge; succeeded his father, viscount Palmerston, 1802; became M.P., and a junior lord of the admiralty, 1807; was secretary-at-war, 1809-28, and a secretary for foreign affairs, Nov. 1830-34, April, 1835 to Sept. 1841, and July, 1846 to Dec. 1851, and home secretary, Dec. 1852 to March, 1855, when he became first lord of the treasury. He was created lord warden of the cinque ports, 31 March, 1861; and master of the corporation of the Trinity house, 16 June, 1862. He sat for Tiverton, 1835-65. He died 18 Oct., and was buried in Westminster abbey, 27 Oct. 1865. His statue at Romsey, by M. Noble, was uncovered by earl Russell, 21 July, 1868. Lady Palmerston died 11 Sept. 1869, aged 82.

PANAMÁ, the isthmus which joins the two Americas; see *Darien*. Across this a ship canal was proposed by the *Bulwer-Clayton treaty*, 19 April, 1850. A treaty for the construction of a ship canal through the isthmus by the United States was signed by representatives of that government and that of Colombia 26 Jan. 1870. A railway was opened in 1855. In that year a new state, New Granada, was divided into eight federal states, one of which is named PANAMÁ. A revolution took place in Panamá, on 9 March, 1865; the government was deposed, and don Jil Colunje became president; succeeded by Vincent Olarte, 1 Oct. 1866. Panamá is now subject to Colombia (*which see*). The government overthrown by Colombian troops without bloodshed, about 12 Oct. 1875. Civil war between Dr. Damaso Cervera and gen. B. Ruiz; sharp fights; the *Morro* beats the *Alajuela*, 14 Oct. 1884. General Santo Domingo Vila installed as president, 8 Jan. 1884. Rebellion; government steamer *Ecuadorian* captures the rebel ship *Buacho*; much slaughter announced, 24 Dec. 1884. Insurrection in Panamá; conflict with Colombian troops; about 20 people killed. Insurgents destroy Aspinwall railway terminus, &c.; the United States government intervenes with troops, &c. to protect colonists and restore buildings; rebels said to be totally defeated, 16 March-April. Railway reopened with protected trains, 13 April, 1885. Gen. Turr and a committee propose a canal Oct. 1876. Lieut. L. A. Wyse's survey (1875) published autumn 1877. Congress respecting a new canal meet at Paris; F. De Lesseps president 1 May, 1879. Seven schemes proposed; canal from Gulf of Limon to Bay of Panamá recommended (by 74-8) 29 May, " Scheme suspended for want of funds " " Canal through Nicaragua proposed by Americans; favoured by gen. Grant Sept. " Lesseps' scheme opposed by the United States government March, 1880. Lesseps at Liverpool describes his plan; canal to be 46 miles long 31 May, " Engineers leave Paris to proceed to the work, 3 Jan.; at work 24 Feb. 1881. Mr. Blaine, the American secretary, issued a circular to the European powers protesting against joint international guarantees of the neutrality of the canal, asserting that the guarantee of the United States of 24 July, 1846, is sufficient 25 Oct. " Railway and works partly destroyed by earthquakes 7, 9, 10 Sept. 1882. Colon and Aspinwall, with consulates, burnt by the rebels under gen. Aizpurn, announced 1 April, 1885. United States marines defeat the rebels; destroy barricades and occupy Panamá, to protect property and railway transit about 24 April, " The Colombian government resume possession of Panamá; amnesty granted, with exceptions 30 April, " Gen. Aizpurn arrested 4 May, 1885; martial law, about 12 June; quiet restored 1 July, " M. de Lesseps sails up about 3 miles 20 Feb. 1886. Ten men killed by gunpowder explosion, announced 31 March, " M. de Lesseps' proposal of a lottery loan opposed by the French premier, M. Tirard Jan. 1888. The lottery loan bill passed by the deputies 28 April; by the senate 5 June; progress of the scheme retarded July, *et seq.* " M. de Lesseps asserts that the canal will be opened in July, 1890 21 Oct. " The necessary amount of subscriptions to the loan not received; the company suspend payment 14 Dec.; the government bill permitting the company to suspend payments for three months rejected by the chambers (256-181) 15 Dec. " [about sixty million pounds already expended] M. de Lesseps resigns and proposes liquidation 15 Dec. " A great meeting of shareholders agree to the suspension of payments of coupons and annuities until the opening of the canal, and the raising of more capital, and profess continued confidence in M. de Lesseps 27 Dec. "

Report received that perfect order remains at the works, which are still carried on 8 Jan. 1889. The United States senate pass resolutions against any interference of foreign powers in regard to the canal 9 Jan. " New company for the completion of the canal started (the old company dissolved) Jan.; sufficient shares not taken up; the company goes into liquidation Feb. " Gradual suspension of the works Feb. " The Panamá Canal Bill to promote the continuance of the work passed by the chamber of deputies 28 June, "

PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD, the popular name of a conference of 76 bishops, British, colonial, and American, who met at Lambeth-palace, 24-27 Sept. 1867. They issued an address, published their resolutions, of a very general character, and formally closed their conference on 10 Dec.

Another synod of about 100 bishops met 2 July, 1878. Grand closing service at St. Paul's 27 July, " An encyclical letter issued proposing an episcopal board of reference for ecclesiastical questions, &c., 1878; another issued with practical moral recommendations, earnestly advocating unity and union with nonconformists 1883. The third conference of 145 bishops was held at Lambeth 7-28 July; the abp. of York preached at St. Paul's 27 July, " See under *Presbyterians*.

PANDEAN PIPES (said to be the Greek *syrtyn*), and the *ugab* or organ of the Bible, *Gen. iv. 21* and *Psalm cl.*), usually seven tubes, popular in Britain early in the 19th century. A "Preceptor" for Davies' "new invented syrtyn" was published in 1807.

PANDECTS, a digest of the civil law, made by order of Justinian, 533. It is stated that a copy of these Pandects was discovered in the ruins of Amalfi, 1137; removed from Pisa in 1415, and preserved in the library of the Medici at Florence, as the *Pandectæ Florentineæ*.

PANDOSIA (Bruttium, S. Italy). Here Alexander, king of Epirus, was defeated and slain by the Bruttians, 326 B.C. Lævinus, the Roman consul, was defeated at Pandosia, in Lucania, by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 280 B.C.

PANEAS or PANTUS (Syria). Here Antiochus the Great defeated Scopas, the Egyptian general, and his Greek allies, 198 B.C.

PANICS, COMMERCIAL, generally the result of over-speculation; see *Bubbles, South Sea, Law's*.

Through French war: government issued 5,000,000. exchequer bills 1793. Through Irish rebellion, &c. (3 per cents. at 44½) 1797. Through bubble companies, 770 banks stopped winter, 1825-6. Through railway mania Oct. 1847. Through American failures Nov. 1857. Through fear of European war April, 1859. Through over-speculation in limited liability companies May, 1866. Through Franco-Prussian war 10 July, 1870. Through Russian attack on Afghans at Pendjeh (temporary) 9 April, 1885. War panics at Paris and London 3-4 Feb. 1887.

PANNONIA, part of Illyria, now Hungary. Was finally subdued by Tiberius, A.D. 8.

PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART, in Leicester-square, erected in 1852-3 for a chartered company, by Mr. T. H. Lewis, the architect; was opened in 1854 for lectures, musical performances, &c. It had a very large electrical machine, battery, &c. The speculation did not succeed; the building was sold in 1857, and in March, 1858, was opened for concerts and horsemanship, and called the *Alhambra* (*which see*).

Jeremy Bentham's book "Panopticon, or the Inspection House," an establishment in which persons may be kept under inspection, published 1791; see *Milbank*.

PANORAMAS, invented by Robert Barker, are bird's eye views painted round the wall of a circular building. In 1788 he exhibited at Edinburgh a view of that city, the first picture of the kind. He then commenced similar exhibitions in London in 1789, having adopted the name "*Panorama*," and was ultimately enabled to build commodious premises in Leicester-square for that purpose. (He died in April, 1806.) J. P. Loutherbourg, a painter, termed the panoramist, invented the "Eidophisikon," natural phenomena represented by moving pictures, exhibited at Lisle-street, Leicester-square, 3 April, 1781. "This was certainly not a panorama." *Dr. Rimbault*.

PANORMUS, see *Palermo*.

PANTAGRAPH (from the Greek *panta*, all things, and *graphein*, to write, and incorrectly termed *Pentagraph*), an instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans, &c., invented by Christopher Scheiner, about 1603; improved by professor Wallace, and called "Eidograph," about 1821.

PANTALEON, a musical instrument (a drum with tuned strings), invented by Pantaleon Hebenstreit, about 1735.

PANTECHNICON, a range of buildings, Motcombe-street, Knightsbridge, London, W., erected by Seth Smith, as a receptacle for paintings, jewellery, furniture, carriages, &c., 1830; was destroyed by fire 13—14 Feb. 1874, when much property was lost: re-built, 1874.

PANTHAYS, Mahometans in the Chinese province, Yunnan, became independent under a sultan, during the Tae-ping revolt, 1851-64. After its suppression, the Panthays, after a severe struggle, were also subdued. Their capital, Talifoo, was captured, and its inhabitants cruelly massacred in Feb. 1873. The Panthays sent an embassy to England in 1872, without effect. Sultan Suleiman committed suicide.

PANTHEISM, the formula of which is "everything is God, and God is one," was especially taught by Xenophanes, who died 500 B.C. The doctrine is attributed to Spinoza, Kant, Fichte, and other modern philosophers. Amalric of Chartres, censured for holding the doctrine, reconded 13th century. He is said to have asserted that "all is God, and God is all."

PANTHEON, at Rome, a circular temple built by Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, 27 B.C. It had niches in the wall, where the image or representation of a particular god was set up; the gates brass, the beams covered with gilt brass, and the roof covered with silver. Pope Boniface III. dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and all the saints, by the name of S. Maria della Rotunda, or "ad Martyres," A.D. 608.*—The **PANTHEON IN LONDON** was erected by subscription, and opened 27 Jan. 1772; formed into an opera house; burned down 14 Jan. 1792; rebuilt for masquerades in 1795; opened as theatre, 1812; made a bazaar in 1834. The bazaar was closed in 1867, and the premises taken by Gilbey and Co., wine merchants, who lent the south part for a temporary church.

PANTHEON, Paris, a magnificent building founded by Louis XV. in pursuance of a vow, dedicated to Ste. Geneviève; built by Soufflot, 1757-90; named Pan-

theon, and decreed to be a mausoleum for eminent men, 1791; made a church, 1806; named Ste. Geneviève, 1821; re-named Pantheon, 1831; again a church, Nov. 1852; again secularised, 27 May, 1885; received the remains of Victor Hugo, 1 June, 1885.

PANTOGEN, see *Atomic Theory*.

PANTOMIMES were representations by gestures and attitudes among the Greeks, and were introduced on the Roman stage by Pylades and Bathylus, 22 B.C. Comic masques were introduced here from Italy about 1700. The first regular English pantomime is said to have been "Harlequin executed," produced by John Rich at the Lincoln's-inn-fields theatre, 26 Dec. 1717. Joseph Grimaldi (1779-1837) was a most eminent clown.

"PAPAL AGGRESSION." In a consistory holden in Rome, 30 Sept. 1850, the pope (Pius IX.) named fourteen new cardinals, of whom four only were Italians. Among them was Dr. Nicholas Wiseman, vicar-apostolic of the London district, who was at the same time nominated lord archbishop of Westminster.

Dr. Ullathorne enthroned as Roman Catholic bishop of Birmingham in St. Chad's cathedral 27 Oct. 1850. A pastoral letter from Dr. Wiseman read in all the Roman Catholic chapels of his see (all England parcelled out into Roman dioceses). 27 Oct. "

The answer of the bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) to a memorial from the protestant clergy of Westminster, against a Roman hierarchy in this country, was followed by the "Durham" letter from lord John Russell, then chief minister of the crown, to the bishop of Durham, in which he severely censured, not only the papal aggression, but also the proceedings of the tractarian clergy of the Church of England. 4 Nov. "

Immediately from every quarter of England addresses poured in to her majesty the queen, calling upon her and the government to resist the usurpation; 6000 addresses, it is said, had been voted from nearly as many influential meetings up to 31 Dec. "

Dr. Briggs, created Roman Catholic bishop of Beverley, was enthroned in St. George's chapel at York, 13 Feb. 1851

Dr. Browne, created bishop of Clifton, and Dr. Burgess, bishop of Shrewsbury; both consecrated in St. George's cathedral, Southwark 27 July, "The Ecclesiastical Titles act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 60, prohibited the constitution of bishops of pretended provinces under a penalty of 100*l*. Aug. " It was not acted upon, and was repealed 24 July, 1871

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY. This dogma, maintained by one party in the Roman church, tolerated by another, and utterly rejected by a third, was adopted and promulgated at the general council at Rome 18 July, 1870, a great many bishops having withdrawn. The dogma was inculcated by the false decretals of Isidore and others, but not adopted by the council of Trent; see *Councils XXI*. Professor Dollinger, the historian, was excommunicated at Munich for rejecting this dogma, 18 April, 1871; he was made a D.C.L. at Oxford about 16 June following; see *Old Catholics*. The doctrine was strenuously attacked by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, in his pamphlet, "The Vatican Decrees," Nov. 1874.

PAPAL STATES, see *Rome*, and *Popes*.

PAPER, see *Papyrus*. Paper was probably made in Egypt, and centuries before the Christian era. It was made of cotton about 600 A.D.; and of rags about 1300.* White coarse paper was made

* Mr. Joseph Hunter (in the *Archæologia*, xxxvii.) states that the earliest paper which he had seen was a MS. account-book, dated 1302, probably of Bordeaux manufacture. He gives engravings of manufacturers' marks, French and English, the dates of which range

* Victor Emmanuel, first king of united Italy, was buried here, 17 Jan. 1878.

by sir John Spielman, a German, at Dartford, in England, 33 Eliz. 1580; and here paper mills were erected. *Stow*. Paper for writing and printing manufactured in England, and an act passed to encourage it, 2 Will. III. 1690; before this time we paid for these articles to France and Holland 100,000*l.* annually. The French refugees taught our people; we had made coarse brown paper almost exclusively, until they came among us; we made white paper first in 1690. *Anderson*. Paper-making by a machine was suggested by Louis Robert, who sold his model to Didot, the great printer, who brought it to England, and, conjointly with Fourdrinier, perfected the machinery. The latter obtained a patent for paper-making machinery in 1801; and for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length in 1807. The machinery was improved by Bryan Donkin. A sheet of paper, 13,800 feet long, and 4 feet wide, was made at Whitehall-mills, Derbyshire, in 1830; and one 21,000 feet long, and 6 feet 3 inches wide, was made at Colyton in Devon in 1860. Esparto, a Spanish grass, first imported in 1857, has been largely employed in the paper manufacture since 1864. In 1866 wood was largely manufactured into paper at Philadelphia; and at the Paris exhibition, 1867, fine specimens of wood-paper were shown; see *Parchment* (note). The paper duty, imposed in 1694 (producing, latterly, about 1,400,000*l.* annually), after having been the subject of agitation for several years, was repealed in 1861. Hop-stalks said to be used for paper-making in France, 1873.

Paper-mills in Great Britain, 1877, about 38 (England, 300; Scotland, 65; Ireland, 20); annual produce about 360,000 tons; value, 16,000,000*l.* Great increase since that time.

Paper-exhibition at Berlin, Aug. 1878: contained not only great varieties of paper, but a paper house, tables, chairs, carpets, barrels, boats, &c.

Paper pianoforte exhibited, soft tone, July, 1885. Bottles largely made of paper in America, 1887.

PAPER-HANGINGS, &c. Stamped paper for this purpose was first made in Spain and Holland about 1555. Made of velvet and floss, for hanging apartments, about 1620. The manufacture of this kind of paper rapidly improved in this country during the present century. — PAPER BRICKS have been made in America; and paper tubing for water and gas, made by M. Jaloureau of Paris, was shown in 1860.

PAPER-MONEY, see *Banks*.

PAPIER MACHÉ. This manufacture (of paper-pulp combined with gum and sometimes with china clay) has existed for above a century. Martin, a German snuff-box maker, is said to have learnt the art from one Lefevre about 1740. In 1745 it was taken up by Baskerville, the printer at Birmingham, and soon spread over that district. Papier maché is now largely employed in ornamenting the interior of buildings, &c. A large dome at Brussels ordered to be made of it, Dec. 1881.

PAPIN'S DIGESTER (see *Steam*), invented about 1681. Denis Papin, a French philosopher, assisted Boyle in his experiments about 1678.

PAPISTS, see *Roman Catholics*.

PAPUA, see *New Guinea*.

from 1330 to 1431. He also gives an extract from a work by Bartholus, a writer of the middle of the 14th century, in which mention is made of a paper manufactory in the Marches of Ancona. At the end of Wynkin de Worde's edition of Bartholomeus De Proprietatibus Rerum, 1494, its thin paper, made by John Tate in England, is commended.

PAPYRUS, the reed from which was made the paper of Egypt and India, used for writings until the discovery of parchment, about 190 B.C. Ptolemy prohibited the exportation of it from Egypt, lest Eumenes of Pergamus should make a library equal to that of Alexandria, 263 B.C. Many papyri were discovered at Herculaneum in 1754; and many were collected by the French in Egypt, 1798. A manuscript of the *Antiquities of Josephus* on papyrus, among the treasures seized by Bonaparte in Italy, and sent to the National Library at Paris, was restored in 1815.

Fac-similes of the largest known papyrus, found in 1855, behind Modinet Habu on the Nile, and now in the British Museum, were published with translations by the trustees in 1876.

PARABLE, see *Fable*.

PARACHUTE, see *Balloons*, 1785, 1802, 1837, 1874, 1887.

PARACLETE (Greek for comforter), a name given by Abelard to the convent which he founded in Champagne in 1122, of which Héloïse became the first abbess.

PARADISE LOST, the great English epic by John Milton, appeared first in ten books in 1667; in twelve books in 1674.

PARADOX (Greek, *para*, beyond; and *doxa*, opinion), something contrary to common opinion. Professor De Morgan's "Budget of Paradoxes" (of all kinds) was published in 1872. John Paget's "Paradoxes and Puzzles, Historical, Judicial, and Literary," published 1874.

PARAFFIN (from *parum affinis*, from its having little affinity with anything), also called paraffin, a solid substance, somewhat like spermaceti, produced by distillation of coal, and first obtained by Reichenbach in 1830, and by Dr. Christison about the same time. It was procured from mineral oil by Mr. James Young about 1848 at Alfreton in Derbyshire. Soon after it was largely obtained from Boghead coal. It is also obtained from Irish peat. It makes excellent candles. Much litigation ensued through interference with Mr. Young's patent-right.

PARAGRAPH BIBLES, see under *Bibles*.

PARAGUAY, a republic in S. America, discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526; conquered by Alvarez Nuñez in 1535, and civilized by the Jesuits, who in 1608 commenced their missions there and held it till their expulsion in 1768. Paraguay rose against the Spanish yoke in 1811. In 1814, Dr. José G. R. Francia was elected dictator; he ruled vigorously but tyrannically; he was succeeded on his death in 1840 by Vibal. From 1814 to 1844 the country was rigidly closed against foreigners. The president, C. A. Lopez, elected in 1844, was succeeded by his son, Francis S. Lopez, Sept. 1862 (see below). Paraguay was recognised as an independent state by the Argentine Confederation, 14 July, 1852, and by Great Britain in 1853. Population in 1857, 1,337,439; in 1873, 221,079; in 1888 (estimated) 270,000.

Hostilities between Paraguay and Brazil began when a Brazilian steamer was captured as an intruder on the Paraguay 11 Nov. 1864
Brazil invaded in December
Lopez invaded the territories of the Argentine republic, which immediately made alliance with Brazil 14 April, 1865
The army of Lopez defeated Sept. "
The allies captured Uruguayana and an army of Paraguayans 18 Sept. "
[For details of the war, see *Brazil*, 1865-9.]

A provisional government installed; Lopez totally defeated, proclaimed an outlaw	17 Aug. 1869
Lopez killed near the Aquidaban	1 March, 1870
Peace signed with Brazil and the Argentine republic,	20 June, "
President Salvador Jovellanos elected for three years	12 Dec. 1871
President Juan Bautista Gill	25 Nov. 1874
The president and his brother assassinated; announced April; Iliginio Uriarte, president	12 April, 1877
President Candido Bareiro (for 4 years)	25 Nov. 1878
President gen. B. Caballero	25 Nov. 1882
President gen. Escobar	25 Sept. 1886

PARALLEL MOTION, see *Motion*.

PARASOLS were used by the ancient Egyptians. A new form (said to have been devised by the duchess of Rutland) came into general use about 1820.

PARC AUX CERFS, a deer-park at Versailles, near Paris, made by Louis XII., and kept as such till 1694, when Louis XIV. took the land for building. The name was given to a house erected on it by madame Pompadour, popularly said to form a seraglio for Louis XV. in 1755. It was closed by madame Du Barry in 1771.

PARCEL POST (advised by Rowland Hill in 1842). Proposed in Parliament by Mr. H. Fawcett 27 March; act passed, 18 Aug. 1882; came into operation 1 Aug. 1883. Rates, from 1lb. 3d. to 7lb. 1s.

Maximum weight raised to 11 lbs. from 1 May, 1886.

Parcel Post extended to India, British Borneo, Aden, Gibraltar, and Egypt 1 July, 1885, and other countries since.

Coldbath fields prison was converted into offices for the Parcel Post, 1887.

PARCHMENT. Invented for writing books by Eumenes (some say by Attalus), of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library at Pergamus, formed on the model of the Alexandrian, about 190 B.C. Parchment-books from this time became those most used, and the most valuable as well as oldest in the world are written on the skins of goats. It should be mentioned that the Persians and others are said to have written all their records on skins long before Eumenes' time.

Parchment paper (or vegetable parchment) was invented and patented in 1857, by Mr. W. E. Gaine, C.E., who discovered, that when paper is exposed to a mixture of two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and one part of water for no longer time than is required to draw it through the fluid, it is immediately converted into a strong tough skin-like material. It must be instantly washed with water. Its great strength points out many applications of this material, e.g., maps, school and account-books, and drawing-paper. In 1859 it appeared that a similar invention had been made in Paris by Figuier and Poulmarède in 1846.

PARDONS. General pardons were proclaimed at coronations: first by Edward III. in 1327. The king's power of pardoning is said to be derived *a lege sua dignitatis*; and no other person has power to remit treason or felonies, stat. 27 Hen. VIII. 1535. *Blackstone*. A pardon cannot follow an impeachment of the house of commons: stat. Will. III. 1700.

PARGA, a city in European Turkey: retained its civic independence under the protection of Venice till 1797, when that state was conquered by the French. It resisted various attempts to capture it; and in 1806 was garrisoned by Russians. It was given up to the French in 1807; taken by the English, 22 March, 1814; surrendered to the Turks, 1817; and abandoned by above 3000 of its inhabitants, who retired to the Ionian Isles, May, 1819.

PARIAN MARBLES, see *Arundelian Marbles*.

PARIS (formerly *Lutetia Parisiorum*), the capital of France, situated on the river Seine, which cuts it into two unequal parts, the strongest being towards the north, and in which are three isles, *la ville* (the city), the *île St. Louis*, and the *île Louviers*. In the time of Julius Cæsar, Lutetia comprised the city only. It was greatly improved by the emperor Julian, who made it his residence while he governed Gaul, 355 to 361. It became successively the capital of the kingdoms of Paris, Soissons, and Neustria, and eventually of all the kingdom. Many ecclesiastical councils were held at Paris, 360-1528. The representative of the house of Orleans is styled count of Paris. Population of Paris in 1856, 1,178,262; in 1872, estimated population, 1,851,792; in 1876, 1,988,806; in 1881, 2,269,023; see *France*.

Clovis makes Paris his residence . . . about 508
St. Denis founded . . . 613

Hôtel Dieu hospital founded by bishop Landry . . . about 656

Paris ravaged by the Normans (or Danes), 845, 855,
861; suffered from famine . . . 845-940

Gallantly defended against the Danes by the count

Eudes and the bishop Goslin . . . 885

University founded, about . . . 1200

Rebuilt . . . 1231

Church of Notre Dame built . . . 1160-1270

The parliament established . . . 1302

Suffers by the factions of the Armagnacs and Bur-

gundians . . . 1411-1418

Taken by the English . . . 1420

Retaken by the French . . . 1436

Pont Notre Dame built . . . 1499

The Louvre commenced (see *Louvre*) . . . 1522

Hôtel de Ville founded . . . 1533

The Boulevards commenced . . . 1536

Fountain of the Innocents erected . . . 1551

The Tuilleries begun (see *Tuilleries*) . . . 1564

Massacre of St. Bartholomew's . . . 24 Aug. 1572

The Pont Neuf begun . . . 1578

Vainly besieged by Henry IV. . . 1589-90

Entered by him . . . March, 1594

Hospital of Invalids . . . 1595

Place Royale begun . . . 1604

The Hôtel-Dieu founded . . . 1606

Jardin des Plantes formed . . . 1610

The Luxembourg, by Mary de Medicis . . . 1615

The Palais-Royal built . . . 1629

The Val-de-Grâce . . . 1645

Conflicts of the Fronde . . . 1648-53

Royal palace at Versailles built: the court removed

there . . . 1661-72

The Academy of Sciences founded . . . 1666

The Observatory established . . . 1667

Champs Elysées planted . . . 1670

Arch of St. Denis erected . . . 1672

Palais d'Elysée Bourbon built . . . 1718

The Palace of the Deputies . . . 1722

The Military School . . . 1751

The Pantheon (which see) St. Geneviève, founded . . . 1764

The French revolution breaks out; the Bastille taken,

there . . . 14 July, 1789

Pont de Louis XIV. finished . . . 1790

Cemetery of Père la Chaise consecrated . . . 1804

Pont des Invalides, &c., erected . . . 1806

Paris surrenders to the allies . . . 30 March, 1814

Paris lit with gas . . . 1819

Revolution (see *France*) . . . July, 1830

Column of July founded . . . 28 July, 1831

Fortifications of Paris (for which 140,000,000 of

francs were voted, 1833) commenced 15 Dec. 1840;

completed . . . March, 1846

Revolution (see *France*) . . . 22 Feb. 1848

Paris much improved by Louis Napoleon (probable

cost 12,800,000.) . . . 1853-62

Industrial Exhibition opened by the emperor and

empress, 15 May; visited by queen Victoria and

prince Albert (the first visit of an English sovereign

to Paris since 1422), 24 Aug.; exhibition closes,

15 Nov. 1855

Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian Principalities (<i>which see</i>); closes	Aug.	1858
Bois de Boulogne opened as a garden of acclimatization	6 Oct.	1860
Remains of Napoleon I. deposited in the Invalides	31 March.	1861
A building was erected for a permanent industrial exhibition by a company	Oct.	1862
The scheme failed.	Feb.	1864
Boulevard-prince-Eugène opened by the emperor.	7 Dec.	1862
Decree for an international exhibition of the products of agriculture, industry, and the fine arts, at Paris, in 1867; commissioners appointed,	21 Feb.	1864
Cab strike, 4 days		1865
Fine arts exhibition opened	1 May.	1866
The cathedral of Notre Dame and other buildings restored		"
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION on the Champ de Mars (with a new park, comprising more than 100 acres); the oblong building designed by Leplay (enclosing 35 acres), 1245 feet wide, 1500 feet long, consisting of circles within circles; the external corridor was a belt of iron, 85 feet high and 115 feet wide; opened by the emperor and empress,	1 April.	1867
It was visited by the prince of Wales, the kings of Greece, Belgium, Prussia, and Sweden, the czar of Russia, the viceroy of Egypt, the sultan of Turkey, the emperor of Austria, and other inferior potentates	May-Nov.	"
Attempted assassination of the czar by Berezowski, a Pole	6 June.	"
The czar and the king of Prussia entertained by M. Haussmann, prefect of Paris (cost 36,000 <i>l.</i>).	8 June.	"
Departure of the czar, 11 June; of the king of Prussia	14 June.	"
Distribution of prizes to exhibitors by the emperor in the presence of the prince of Wales, the sultan, &c.	1 July.	"
Berezowski condemned to transportation for life,	15 July.	"
Visit of the emperor of Austria	23 Oct.-2 Nov.	"
Grand banquet to commissioners of international exhibition	26 Oct.	"
Exhibition finally closed (instead of on 31 Oct.), Sunday, 3 Nov.; gross receipts, 9,830,369 francs.		"
Ablé Migne's great printing-office burnt, loss about 360,000 <i>l.</i>	12 Feb.	1868
M. Haussmann, the prefect of the Seine, reported the budget of the city to exceed 9,200,000 <i>l.</i> He resigned	Jan.	1870
For the sieges and other recent events, see <i>France and Franco-German War</i>		1870-1
Versailles becomes the seat of government, March,	1871	
Grand Opera-house burnt	28-29 Oct.	1873
Great explosion with loss of life at Poirier's chemical works, near Paris	19 Nov.	1874
Grand new opera-house; decreed 1860; designed by Garnier; opened in state	5 Jan.	1875
Municipal officers visit London, to inspect railways, &c.	30 April.	1877
New Hôtel Dieu finished	Aug.	"
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: site, two unequal parts divided by the Seine. The main building in the Champ de Mars covers 263,593 square yards: (765 by 360 yards;) the Trocadero (<i>which see</i>) palace is a stone structure, with a rotunda supported by columns, crowned by a dome, flanked by two lofty towers, the exterior gallery ornamented with statues.		"
The exhibition was opened by the president, marshal MacMahon ("in the name of the republic") in presence of the prince of Wales, the duc d'Aosta, and other distinguished persons, 1 May,		1878
111,955 persons visited exhibition (a fête day)	15 Aug.	"
Grand distribution of medals by marshal MacMahon, with speech	21 Oct.	"
Closed Sunday	10 Nov.	"
Total admissions, 16,032,725; daily average, 82,000; gross receipts, 12,653,746 francs.		"
International exhibition of applied science opened,	24 July.	1879
The senate and assembly meet again at Paris, 27 Nov.		"
Electrical exhibition and congress (see under <i>Electricity</i>)	Aug.-Oct.	1881
Statue of Alexandre Dumas, sen. by G. Doré uncovered.	4 Nov.	1883
International exhibition of manufactures and processes	23 July-23 Nov.	1885
Grand funeral of Victor Hugo	1 June.	"
International Workmen's Exhibition and Congress opened	2 June.	1886
Opera Comique destroyed by fire; panic; about 131 lives lost 25-26 May; M. Carvalho, the director, sentenced to three months imprisonment and a fine of above 2,000 <i>l.</i> ; and the fireman André to one month's imprisonment	15 Dec.	1887
Death of Mad. Boucicault, a great benefactress of the city, see <i>Don Marché</i>	Dec.	"
Strike of navvies, about 22 July	ends 16 Aug.	1883
Socialistic strikes of waiters and hairdressers	Aug.	"
UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION of Arts, Manufactures, &c. (proposed in 1884), opened by president Carnot (about 209,000 persons admitted), 6 May, 1889.		"
The greatest of all the exhibitions hitherto held. The buildings are of colossal proportions, and with the charming gardens, occupy nearly the whole of the Champs de Mars. The chief galleries are surmounted by domes with a central one. Architect, M. Dutert; engineer, M. Contamin, decorations in excellent taste. The gigantic <i>Eiffel Tower</i> , 884 feet high, was constructed chiefly of iron by M. Eiffel and a company, it is said after the design of a young engineer Nonguier. The building was inaugurated by M. Tirard, the premier, 31 March. The electric lighting by Messrs. Davey, Paxman and Co., the Société Gramme of Paris, very good. 282,415, of whom 234,727 paid, admissions	19 May.	1889
A grand nocturnal fête arranged by M. Alphand, manager	1 June.	"
Visit of the prince and princess of Wales	9-15 June.	"
IMPORTANT TREATIES OF PARIS.		"
Between England, France, Spain, and Portugal; cession of Canada to Great Britain by France, and Florida by Spain	10 Feb.	1763
Between France and Sardinia; the latter ceding Savoy, &c.	15 May.	1796
Between France and Sweden, whereby Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen were given up to the Swedes, who agreed to adopt the French prohibitory system against Great Britain	6 Jan.	1810
Capitulation of Paris: Napoleon renounces the sovereignty of France	11 April.	1814
Convention of Paris, between France and the allied powers; the boundaries of France to be the same as on the 1st of January, 1792	23 April.	"
Peace of Paris ratified by France and all the allies,	14 May.	"
Convention of St. Cloud, between marshal Davoust, and Wellington, and Blücher, for the surrender of Paris	3 July.	1815
[The allies entered it on the 6th.]		"
Treaty of Paris, between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, styling Napoleon the prisoner of those powers, and confiding his safeguard to England	2 Aug.	"
Establishing the boundaries of France, and stipulating for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years	20 Nov.	"
Treaty of Paris, confirming the treaties of Chaumont and Vienna, same day	20 Nov.	"
Treaty of Paris, to fulfil the articles of the Congress of Vienna	10 June.	1817
Treaty of Paris between Russia and Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia (revised 13 March, 1871; see <i>Russia</i>)	30 March.	1856
Declaration of Paris, signed by European powers, not by United States, March, 1856: 1. Privateering abolished. 2. Neutral flags to exempt an enemy's goods from capture, except contraband of war. 3. Neutral goods under an enemy's flag not to be seized. 4. Blockade to be binding must be effective. This declaration was censured in parliament in 1871.		"
Treaty of Paris between England and Persia.	4 March.	1857
Treaty of Paris between the European powers, Prussia, and Switzerland, respecting Neuchâtel,	26 May.	"

Important commercial treaty between France and England. 23 Jan. 1860
Convention between France and Italy for withdrawal of French troops from Rome . . . 15 Sept. 1864

PARISHES. Their boundaries in England were first fixed by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, 636. They were enlarged, and the number of parishes was consequently reduced in the 15th century, when there were 10,000. Parish registers were commenced in 1538. Acts were passed in 1844 and 1856 by which new parishes may be formed out of too extensive ones; acts amended in 1869. The appointment of parish constables was made unnecessary by an act passed Aug. 1872. See *Registers, and Benefices*.

PARISIENNE, LA, popular song by Casimir Delavigne, celebrating the defeat of the troops of Charles X. by the Parisians, 1 Aug. 1830; the music (an old air) was arranged by Auber.

PARKES MUSEUM, see *Sanitation*.

PARKESINE. A new substance, composed of gun-cotton, obtained from various vegetable bodies, and oil. It can be formed with the properties of ivory, tortoiseshell, wood, india-rubber, gutta-percha, &c. It is the invention of Mr. Alexander Parkes, of Birmingham, and was shown by him at the Exhibition in 1862. In Dec. 1865, at the Society of Arts, parkesine was proved to be an excellent electric insulator, and therefore likely to be suitable for telegraphic purposes.

PARK LANE MURDER, see *Trials*, 1872.

PARKS. The Romans attached parks to their villas. Fulvius Lupinus, Pompey, and Hortensius, among others, had large parks. In England, the first great park of which particular mention is made was that of Woodstock, formed by Henry I., 1125. Queen Caroline, consort of George II., inquired, it is said, of the first Mr. Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham), how much it would cost to shut up the parks as private grounds. He replied, "Three crowns, your majesty." The design was never afterwards entertained. See *Finsbury, Southwark, Green, Hyde, James's, St., Regent's, Victoria, Alexandra, Battersea, and People's Parks, and Yellowstone Park, U.S., and London Parks Act*.

The Parks Preservation Society, established by Mr. F. G. Heath and others 1871
The Parks' Regulation act, passed 27 June, 1872
By new regulations, Hyde, Battersea, Regent's, and Victoria parks are the only metropolitan parks in which public addresses may be given, under certain restrictions Oct. "
These regulations (much objected to; broken, and offenders fined) were modified by the home secretary Feb. 1873
Acts for the establishment of public parks in England and Ireland were passed, 12 July, 1869; for Scotland 18 March, 1878
Parks railway bill (Hyde Park, &c.) rejected by commons committee 20 May, 1884
By the London Parks and Works Act, the charge of Battersea park, Bethnal Green museum and garden, Chelsea embankment and Victoria park were transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works 1887
Clissold park, Stoke Newington, purchased for the public (price 96,045l.) 10 Jan. 1889

PARK'S TRAVELS. Mungo Park set sail on his first voyage to Africa, under the patronage of the African society, to trace the source of the river Niger, 22 May, 1795; and returned 22 Dec. 1797, after having fruitlessly encountered great danger.

He again sailed from Portsmouth on his second voyage, 30 Jan. 1804, appointed to a new expedition by government; but never returned. His murder at Broussa on the Niger was well authenticated.

PARLIAMENT (from the French *parlement*, discourse) derives its origin from the Saxon general assemblies, called *Wittenagemot*. The name was applied to the assemblies of the state under Louis VII. of France, about the middle of the 12th century, but it is said not to have appeared in our law till its mention in the statute of Westminster I., 3 Edw. I., 1272: and yet Coke declared in his *Institutes*, and spoke to the same effect, when speaker (1592), that this name was used even in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1041. The first clear account we have of the representatives of the people forming a house of commons, was in the 43rd Hen. III. 1258, when it was settled by the statutes of Oxford, that twelve persons should be chosen to represent the commons in the three parliaments, which, by the sixth statute, were to be held yearly. *Burton's Annals*. The general representation by knights, citizens, and burgesses, took place 49 Hen. III. 1265. *Dugdale's Summons to Parliament*, edit. 1685; see *Commons and Lords*. The power and jurisdiction of parliament are so transcendent and absolute, that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds. It hath sovereign and uncontrollable authority in making and repealing laws. It can regulate or new-model the succession to the crown (as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII. and William III.). It can alter and establish the religion of the country, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. *Sir Edward Coke*.* The ninth edition of May's "Practical Treatise on Parliament" was published in 1883; see *Triennial and Septennial*. Return of the names of members of parliament from the earliest period to the present time, ordered by the house of commons, 4 May, 1876, and 9 March, 1877. Part I. (1213-1702), published 1879. See *Reform and Local Parliaments*.

First summons of barons by writ directed to the bishop of Salisbury, by John 1205
Parliament of Merton 1236
An assembly of knights and burgesses (the *mad* parliament) 11 June, 1258
First assembly of the commons as a confirmed representation. *Dugdale* 20 Jan. 1265
First regular parliament (according to many historians), 22 Edw. I. 1294
First a deliberative assembly: It becomes a legislative power, whose assent is essential to constitute a law 1308
The commons elect their first speaker, Peter De la Mare 1377
Parliament of only one day (Richard II. deposed) 29 Sept. 1399
"Parliamentum Indoctum" at Coventry (lawyers excluded) 6 Oct. 1404
Members obliged to reside at the places they represented 1413
Forty-shilling freeholders only to elect knights 1430
"Parliamentum diabolicum" at Coventry: attainted the Yorkists 1459
Journals of the lords commenced 1509
Acts of Parliament printed in 1501, and consecutively from "

* When the royal assent is given to a public bill, the clerk says "Le roi (or la reine) le veut." If the bill be a private bill, he says "Soit fait comme il est désiré." If the bill have subsidies for its object, he says, *Le roi (or la reine) remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur benvolence, et aussi le veut.* If the king do not think proper to assent to the bill, the clerk says, "Le roi (or la reine) s'avisera," which is a mild way of giving a refusal. It is singular that the French language should still be used.

Members protected from arrest (see <i>Ferrars</i>)	1542
Journals of the commons begun	1547
Francis Russell, son of the earl of Bedford, was the first peer's eldest son who sat in the house of commons	1549
The <i>Adelid Parliament</i> ; remonstrated with James I. respecting benevolences; dissolved by him in anger	1614
The parliament in which were first formed the <i>Court</i> and <i>Country</i> parties, 1614, disputes with James I.	1620
Charles I. dissolves parliament, which does not meet for eleven years	1629
The <i>Long Parliament</i> (which voted the house of lords as useless) first assembled	1640
The bishops excluded from voting on temporal matters	"
The <i>Rump Parliament</i> ; it voted the trial of Charles I.	1649
House of peers abolished	6 Feb. "
A peer sat as a member of the commons	"
Cromwell roughly dissolves the <i>Long Parliament</i>	20 April, 1653
A convention parliament (see <i>Convention</i>)	1660
Roman catholics excluded from parliament	1678
The commons committed a secretary of state to the Tower	Nov. "
The speaker of the commons refused by the king	1679
A convention parliament (see <i>Convention</i>)	1688
James II. convenes the Irish parliament at Dublin, which attaints 3000 protestants	1689
Act for triennial parliament (see <i>Triennial</i>)	1694
First parliament of Great Britain met	23 Oct. 1707
Members of the house of commons accepting any office of profit ordered to be re-elected by statute 6 Anne, cap. 7	"
The Triennial act repealed, and Septennial act voted (see <i>Septennial Parliament</i>)	7 May, 1716
The journals ordered to be printed	1752
Privilege as to freedom from arrest of the servants of members relinquished by the commons	1770
The lord mayor of London (Oliver) and alderman Crosby committed to the Tower by the commons in Wilkes's affair	1771
Reporting the debates permitted (see under <i>Reporting</i>)	"
Assembly of the first parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	2 Feb. 1801
Clergymen prohibited from becoming M.P.s	"
Sir F. Burdett committed to the Tower	6 April, 1810
Murder of Spencer Perceval, by Bellingham, at the house of commons	11 May, 1812
Return for Clare county, Ireland, of Mr. O'Connell, the first Roman catholic commoner elected since the Revolution	5 July, 1828
The duke of Norfolk took his seat in the lords, the first Roman catholic peer under the Relief bill (see <i>Roman Catholics</i>)	28 April, 1829
The Reformed Parliament meet	7 Aug. 1832
Joseph Pease, the first Quaker admitted M.P. on his affirmation	15 Feb. 1833
Houses of <i>Parliament</i> destroyed by fire	16 Oct. 1834
New houses of parliament commenced	" 1840
The members of the commons' and lords' houses relinquish the privilege of franking letters (see <i>Franking</i>)	10 Jan. "
Commitment of Smith O'Brien by the commons for contempt (see <i>Ireland</i>)	30 April, 1846
The peers took possession of their house, that portion of the palace being ready	15 April, 1847
Reporters excluded by motion of John O'Connell for two hours	18 May, 1849
The commons assemble in their new house	4 Nov. 1852

The chairman of committees of the whole house appointed to act as a deputy-speaker of the house of commons	Aug. 1853
The two houses began to communicate by letter	1853
Baron L. Rothschild, the first Jew admitted	26 July, 1858
Court of referees to examine private bills established	1865
Henry Fawcett (blind), elected M.P.	July, "
The parliamentary oath modified and made uniform	30 April, 1866
Arthur M. Kavanagh (without arms and legs), elected	Nov. "
Her Majesty authorised to proclaim prorogation of parliament during the recess, by act passed	12 Aug. 1867
New Reform bill received royal assent	15 Aug. "
Great dissatisfaction in the commons at the smallness of their building; a committee's report (proposing changes or a new house) printed	Oct. "
Changes in mode of dealing with private bills in court of referees	March, 1868
Vote by proxy in the house of lords abolished by standing order	31 March, "
Reform acts for Scotland and Ireland, and Parliamentary Boundaries act passed	13 July, "
Parliamentary Elections act passed	31 July, "
Parliament dissolved	11 Nov. "
New parliament met	10 Dec. "
Reporters excluded from the commons during debates on the Contagious Diseases act,	24 May and 20 July, 1870
The commons sat from 2 P.M. 15 July, to 5.30 A.M.,	16 July, "
Meeting of parliament, in six days after proclamation, legalised by act passed	9 Aug. "
Death of the earl of Onslow, father of the house of lords, aged 93	24 Oct. "
Mr. Fawcett alone in the lobby (350-1, on grant of 30,000l. to princess Louise on her marriage),	16 Feb. 1871
Bankrupt peers disqualified from sitting or voting in parliament by act passed	13 July, "
Mr. Bonham Carter succeeds Mr. J. C. Dodson as deputy speaker and chairman of committees,	8 April, 1872
Mr. Biggar and others caused reporters and others to be excluded from the debates in the commons; much discussion ensued; Mr. Disraeli's resolution that strangers are not to withdraw without a vote of the house or order of the speaker, unanimously adopted	31 May, "
Only 89,938l. paid to members (commons) for salaries and pensions, civil, naval, and military July	"
The ballot act passed	18 July, "
Mr. Plimsoll, greatly excited, makes unparliamentary charges at the proposed withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill, 22 July; apologises; motion for reprimand withdrawn	29 July, 1875
The commons through Irish members (principally Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, O'Donnell, Power, Gray, Kirk, and Nolan) sat from 3.45 P.M. 2 July, to 7.15 A.M. 3 July; from about 4 P.M. 31 July, to 6.10 P.M.	1 Aug. 1877
Temporary resolution to check obstructiveness (by abuse of the power of moving the adjournment of the house) passed (282-32)	27 July, "
Major O'Gorman, M.P. for Waterford, "named" by the speaker for refusing to submit to his authority, 6 Aug.; apologises	7 Aug. 1878
Much obstruction by home-rule party, June, July; Mr. Parnell's virtual vote of censure of the speaker (for directing notes to be taken, &c.) lost (29-421)	11, 12 July, 1879
Breach of privilege; Mr. C. E. Grissell having stated that he could influence the committee on the "Tower high level bridge," is examined by a committee; he and Mr. John Sandilands Ward convicted, 16 July; Mr. Grissell went abroad; order for his apprehension issued; Mr. Ward appeared before the house; taken into custody, 23 July; released, 30 July; Mr. Grissell surrenders; sent to Newgate, 14 Aug.; released	15 Aug. "
Motion for quinquennial parliaments negatived (110-160)	24 Feb. 1880
Sir Stafford Northcote's resolutions against obstruction, 26 Feb.; adopted in the standing orders (160-20)	28 Feb. "

* Termed the "Palace of Westminster." The first contract for the embankment of the river was taken in 1837, by Messrs. Lee; this embankment, faced with granite, is 386 feet in length, and projected into the river in a line with the inner side of the third pier of old Westminster-bridge. Sir Charles Barry (born 1795, died 1866) was the architect of the sumptuous pile of buildings raised since 1830. The whole stands on a bed of concrete twelve feet thick; to the east it has a front of about 1000 feet, and covers an area of nine statute acres. It contains 1100 apartments, 100 staircases, and two miles of passages or corridors. The great Victoria tower at the south-west extremity is 346 feet in height, and towers of less magnitude crown other portions of the building.

Mr. Grissell arrested, and committed to Newgate, 2, 3 March; discharged . . . 24 March, 1880

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P. for Northampton (not believing in God) objects to take oath of allegiance; his affirmation refused, 3 May; his offer to take oath not permitted . . . 21 May, "

A committee appointed; recommends that he be allowed to affirm, 16 June; much discussion ensues; resolution of Mr. Labouchere, M.P. for Northampton, that Mr. Bradlaugh be permitted to affirm, negatived (275-230) . . . 22 June, "

Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to take the oath, or affirm, denied by the house; he refuses to withdraw, and is taken into custody, and imprisoned in the clock tower (vote 326-38), 23 June; released by vote, 24 June, "

Resolution moved by Mr. Gladstone that affirmation be accepted instead of an oath in certain cases; opposed by sir Stafford Northcote as rescinding vote of 22 June; resolution accepted (303-249) 1, 2 July; Mr. Bradlaugh affirms, is admitted, and votes . . . 2 July, "

See *Trials*, 1881.

The commons sat continuously 21 hours (devoted to Irish affairs) . . . 26, 27 Aug. "

Debate on Irish amendments to the address: Mr. Parnell's lost (57-435) . . . 6-14 Jan. 1881

Mr. Justin McCarthy's (37-201) . . . 17-19 Jan. "

Mr. Dawson (36-274) . . . 20 Jan. "

Mr. O'Kelly (34-178) . . . 20 Jan. "

House of Commons on Irish protection bill, sat from 4 p.m. 25 Jan. to 2 p.m. . . 26 Jan. "

Mr. Gladstone's motion for urgency carried (251-33) . . . 26 Jan. "

On first reading of Mr. Forster's coercion bill; debate summarily closed by Mr. H. Brand, the speaker (termed *coup d'état*) 4 p.m. 31 Jan. to 9.30 p.m. . . 2 Feb. "

Thirty-six Irish members, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and others, suspended for the sitting for disorderly conduct; Mr. Gladstone's resolutions; speaker invested with all the powers of the house to regulate business when voted urgent by three-fourths of the members (at least 200) (234-150) . . . 3 Feb. "

New stringent rules to be enforced when business is declared urgent by a minister of the crown; laid on table by the speaker . . . 9 Feb. "

Supplemental rules, 17 Feb. modified; acted on 21 Feb.; new rules announced . . . 11, 12 March

Mr. Gladstone's resolution for "urgency," with the supplies lost (212-296) . . . 14 March, "

Mr. Bradlaugh re-elected for Northampton, 9 April, His offer to take the oath opposed (208-175); he is forcibly removed, 26 April; again ejected, 10 May, New parliamentary oaths bill discharged . . . 5 July, "

Mr. Bradlaugh's attempt to enter the House of Commons, forcibly resisted by the police. Mr. Labouchere's motion to rescind the resolution of 10 May, 1881, negatived (191-7) . . . 3 Aug. "

Differences between the houses on the land bill settled by mutual concessions . . . 12-15 Aug. "

Mr. Bradlaugh not permitted to sit; government motion negatived (286-228) . . . 7 Feb. 1882

New rules of procedure including the clôture (the power of closing a debate) and delegation of business, proposed by Mr. Gladstone . . . 13 Feb. "

Proposal for writ for Northampton negatived (307-18); Mr. Bradlaugh repeats oath and takes a seat; withdraws when directed; 21 Feb. expelled (281-83); new writ to be issued . . . 22 Feb. "

Michael Davitt, convict, elected Mr. P. for Co. Meath . . . 22 Feb. "

Mr. Bradlaugh re-elected for Northampton 2 Mar. Resolution of 7 Feb. re-affirmed (286-228) . . . 6 Mar. "

Mr. Marriott's amendment on Mr. Gladstone's new rule negatived (318-279) . . . 30-31 Mar. "

Discussion on the clôture deferred . . . 1 May, Commons; sat 2 p.m.-8 p.m. 30 hours, committee on prevention of crime bill; 25 Irish members suspended for wilful obstruction 30 June and 1 July, "

Mr. O'Donnell suspended for 14 days (181-33) 2 July, Difference between the two houses; compromise (see *Ireland*) . . . Aug. "

Mr. Bradlaugh publishes a determined manifesto, *Times* . . . 23 Sept. "

Parliament meets 24 Oct.; discussion on procedure resumed . . . 25 Oct. 1882

Mr. Gibbons' amendment (the clôture to be carried by two-thirds instead of bare majority) negatived 322-238 . . . 1-2 Nov. "

The clôture adopted (304-260) . . . 10-11 Nov. "

The new rules made standing orders 27 Nov.-1 Dec. Affirmation bill introduced in the commons (184-53) . . . 19-20 Feb. 1883

Mr. O'Kelly suspended for a week for giving Mr. Forster the lie . . . 22 Feb. "

Grand committee's first meeting, Mr. Goschen chairman . . . 9 April, "

Affirmation bill rejected by the commons (292-289) . . . 3-4 May, "

Mr. Bradlaugh not permitted to take the oath 4 May, His exclusion voted (232-65) . . . 9 July, "

Arrested by Mr. Gosset, the sergeant-at-arms, for attempting to enter the house, 3 Aug.; brings an action against the sergeant, 7 Dec.; verdict for defendant . . . 9 Feb. 1884

Mr. Bradlaugh administers the oath to himself, sits, and votes; excluded by vote (228-120) 11 Feb.; re-elected for Northampton (4,032-3664) 19 Feb.; vote for his re-exclusion (226-173) . . . 21 Feb. "

New Reform bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone . . . 28 Feb. "

Commons: irregular debate on Egyptian policy; supplies; sat from 12.20 p.m. 15 March, to 5.45 a.m. (Sunday) . . . 16 March, "

Queen v. Bradlaugh for voting without taking the oath, Queen's Bench . . . 13 June, "

Verdict for the crown . . . 30 June, "

Conflict between the lords and commons, respecting the Franchise bill, (see *Reform*) . . . "

Explosion (dynamite) on the stair above the crypt in the house of commons; much damage done; two police constables, Win. Cole and Thos. Cox, and Mr. Green seriously hurt. (Cole picked up a blazing parcel, to carry it out and saved the building; he and Cox commended by the queen, and rewarded for steady courage. Cole received the Albert medal, in Westminster Hall 26 March.)^{*} Westminster Hall much injured by another explosion a few minutes past 2 p.m. . . 24 Jan. 1885

Mr. Bradlaugh's appeal disallowed by the lords justices . . . 28 Jan. "

The new rules and the clôture first applied; Mr. O'Brien expelled . . . 24 Feb. "

Mr. Bradlaugh not permitted to take the oath (263-219) . . . 6 July, "

Retirement of Mr. Ralph A. Gosset; knighted after a long service and ten years sergeant-at-arms (died 27 Nov.) 30 Sept.; succeeded by H. D. Erskine . . . 18 Nov. "

Parliament dissolved . . . 21 Jan. 1886

New parliament meets 12 Jan.; opened by the queen . . . 21 Jan. 1886

Mr. Bradlaugh takes the oath, intervention stopped by the speaker . . . 13 Jan. "

Mr. Gladstone introduces his bill, "to make better provision for the future government of Ireland;" the House crammed, occupied by members from 6 A.M. . . 8 April, "

Sir T. Erskine May (author of the "Practice of Parliament," 1884, *et seq.*) assistant clerk to the commons 1856; clerk 1871; retires 15 April (created lord Farnborough 10 May; died 17 May); succeeded by Reginald Palgrave . . . 1 May, "

* The chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, sir E. Y. W. Henderson, issued an order stating that the Prime Minister directed the payment of 50*l.*, each to Cole and Cox from the Royal Bounty Fund, and further, that the Home Secretary has approved of the payment of 120*l.* to Cole and 70*l.* to Cox, while sir James Ingham granted them the sum of 30*l.*, each from the Bow-street Reward Fund. Both were granted a pension of 78*l.* per annum each, April, 1886. Cole and Cox were each presented with a money testimonial from the members of both Houses (108*l.* 10*s.* each); Cole received a gold watch and chain. They both left the hospital at the end of March, 1885. On 5 Oct. 1885, John Colebrook, Esq., retired surgeon of the Indian army, a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, presented to both men a copy of this book at the institution.

Death of lord Redesdale, chairman of committees since 1851, 2 May; succeeded by the duke of Buckingham (122 against 103 for lord Morley) 10 May, 1886

New parliament meets (see *England*) 5 Aug. "

Parliament prorogued 25 Sept. "

New procedure rules with increased application of the closure, &c., introduced 21 Feb.; first and principal rule adopted (222-120) 16 March, 1887

House of commons sat above 21 hours 21-22 March, "

The commons decide that an article in the *Times* of May 2 on Mr. Dillon is not a breach of privilege (Mr. Dillon rejects the offer of a public prosecution) 4, 5 May; Mr. Gladstone's motion for a committee rejected (317-233) 6, 7 May, "

Much obstruction of the opposition to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ireland Bill in the commons; many amendments 28 March, *et seq.* "

Mr. T. Healy suspended for 14 days 29 July, "

Mr. C. Graham and Mr. E. Harrington suspended for speaking disrespectfully of the House of lords 13 Sept. "

New rules of procedure introduced; rule 1 (limiting the sittings of the commons on ordinary days from 3 P.M. to 1 A.M.) passed 24 Feb.; rule 2 (giving the power of closure to a majority in a house of 100), 3-8 (for repressing disorder and waste of time) passed 28 Feb.; 9-12 passed 20 Feb.; 13 (reviving grand committees, &c.) 7 March, 1888

Mr. C. A. V. Conybeare, M.P., suspended for libelling the speaker in the *Star* newspaper 21 July, "

Illegal attempt by constable Jeremiah Sullivan to arrest Mr. Sheehy, M.P., in the precincts of the House; committee to consider breach of privilege appointed 26 Nov.; breach affirmed, but no action 7 Dec. "

Dr. Tanner suspended for insulting Mr. Balfour 21 Dec. "

The House of lords meets to pass the Appropriation Bill, 11.20 P.M. 22 Dec. "

NUMBER AND DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS, FROM 27 EDW. I. 1299, TO 37 VICT. 1874.

Edward I.	8 parl. in 8 yrs' reign
Edward II.	15 " 20 "
Edward III.	37 " 50 "
Richard II.	26 " 22 "
Henry IV.	10 " 14 "
Henry V.	11 " 9 "
Henry VI.	22 " 39 "
Edward IV.	5 " 22 "
Richard III.	1 " 2 "
Henry VII.	8 " 24 "

Reign.	Day of Meeting.*	When Dissolved.
HENRY VIII.	21 Jan. 1510	23 Feb. 1510
	4 Feb. 1511	4 March 1513
	5 Feb. 1514	22 Dec. 1515
	15 April 1523	13 Aug. 1523
	3 Nov. 1529	4 April 1536
	8 June 1536	18 July " "
	28 April 1539	24 July 1540
	16 Jan. 1541	28 March 1544
	30 Jan. 1545	uncertain
	23 Nov. " "	31 Jan. 1547
EDWARD VI.	4 Nov. 1547	15 April 1552
	1 March 1553	31 March 1553
MARY	5 Oct. " "	5 Dec. " "
	2 April 1554	5 May 1554
	12 Nov. 1554	16 Jan. 1555
	21 Oct. 1555	9 Dec. " "
	20 Jan. 1558	17 Nov. 1558
ELIZABETH	23 Jan. 1559	8 May 1559
	11 Jan. 1563	2 Jan. 1567
	2 April 1571	29 May 1571
	8 May 1572	10 April 1583
	23 Nov. 1584	14 Sept. 1585
	29 Oct. 1586	23 March 1587
	12 Nov. 1588	29 March 1589
	19 Feb. 1593	10 April 1593
	24 Oct. 1597	9 Feb. 1598
	27 Oct. 1601	19 Dec. 1601

Reign.	Day of Meeting.*	When Dissolved.
JAMES I.	19 March. 1604	9 Feb. 1611
	5 April. 1614	7 June 1614
	16, 23, 30 Jan. 1621	8 Feb. 1622
CHARLES I.	12 Feb. 1624	27 March 1625
	17 May 1625	12 Aug. " "
	6 Feb. 1626	15 June 1626
	17 March 1628	10 March 1629
	13 April 1640	5 May 1640
	3 Nov. " "	20 April 1653
	3 Sept. 1654	22 Jan. 1655
	17 Sept. 1656	4 Feb. 1658
	27 Jan. 1659	22 April 1659
	7 May " "	16 March 1660
CHARLES II.	25 April 1660	29 Dec. " "
	8 May 1661	24 Jan. 1679
	6 March 1679	12 July " "
SEVEN PROROGATIONS.	17 Oct. 1679	18 Jan. 1681
	21 March 1681	28 March 1681
	19 May 1685	2 July 1687
JAMES II. (Convention.)	22 Jan. 1689	6 Feb. 1690
	20 March 1690	11 Oct. 1695
	22 Nov. 1695	7 July 1698
	24 Aug. 1698	19 Dec. 1700
	6 Feb. 1701	11 Nov. 1701
ANNE	30 Dec. " "	2 July 1702
	20 Aug. 1702	5 April 1705
	25 Oct. 1705	11 April 1708
	18 Nov. 1708	28 Sept. 1710
	25 Nov. 1710	8 Aug. 1713
GEORGE I.	11 Nov. 1713	15 Jan. 1715
	21 March 1715	10 March 1722
GEORGE II.	9 Oct. 1722	7 Aug. 1727
	28 Jan. 1728	18 April 1734
	14 Jan. 1735	28 April 1741
	4 Dec. 1741	18 June 1747
	10 Nov. 1747	8 April 1754
GEORGE III.	14 Nov. 1754	21 March 1761
	3 Nov. 1761	12 March 1768
	10 May 1768	30 Sept. 1774
	29 Nov. 1774	1 Sept. 1780
	31 Oct. 1780	25 March 1784
GEORGE IV.	18 May 1784	21 June 1790
	26 Nov. 1790	20 May 1796
	27 Sept. 1796	29 June 1802
	16 Nov. 1802	24 Oct. 1806
	15 Dec. 1806	29 April 1807
	22 June 1807	24 Sept. 1812
	24 Nov. 1812	10 June 1818
	14 Jan. 1819	29 Feb. 1820
	23 April 1820	2 June 1826
	14 Nov. 1826	24 July 1830
	26 Oct. 1830	22 April 1831
	14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832
	29 June 1833	30 Dec. 1834
	19 Feb. 1835	17 July 1837
	15 Nov. 1837	23 June 1841
VICTORIA	19 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847
	18 Nov. 1847	1 July 1852
	4 Nov. 1852	21 March 1857
	1 April 1857	23 April 1859
	31 May 1859	6 July 1865
	1 Feb. 1866	11 Nov. 1868
	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874
	5 March 1874	23 March 1880
	20 April 1880	18 Nov. 1885
	12 Jan. 1886	26 June 1886
	5 Aug. 1886	

PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND, it is said, began with conferences of the English settlers on the hill of Tara, in 1173. Writs for knights of the shire were issued in 1295. The Irish parliament met last on 2 Aug. 1800; the bill for the union having passed.

PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND consisted of barons, prelates, and abbots, and occasionally of burghesses. A great national council was held at Scone by John Balliol, 9 Feb. 1292; and by Robert

* Corrected by the blue-book, "Parliaments of England," printed 1879.

* Corrected by the blue-book, "Parliaments of England," printed 1879.

Bruce at Cambuskenneth, in 1326. A house of commons was never formed in Scotland. The parliament of Scotland sanctioned the act of union on 16 Jan. 1707, and met for the last time on 22 April, same year.

PARLIAMENT OF PARIS was made the chief court of justice in France by Philip IV.; at his suggestion it revoked a bull of pope Boniface VIII., 1302. It was suppressed by Louis XV., 1771; restored by Louis XVI., 1774; demanded a meeting of the states-general in 1787; and was suspended by the national assembly, 3 Nov. 1789; see *Commune*.

PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL REGISTRATION ACTS (41 & 42 Vict. c. 26), passed 22 July, 1878.

PARMA (N. Italy), founded by the ancient Etrurians. It took part with the Lombard league in the wars with the German emperors. It was made a duchy (with Placentia), 1545.

United to Spain by Philip V.'s marriage with Elizabeth Farnese . . . 1714

Battle near Parma; the confederates, England, France, and Spain, against the emperor; both armies claimed the victory . . . 29 June, 1734

Battle near the Trebbia; the French under Macdonald, defeated by Suwarow, with the loss of 10,000 men and four generals . . . 19 June, 1799

The duke of Parma made king of Etruria . . . Feb. 1801

Parma united to France: with Placentia and Guastalla conferred on Maria Louisa, ex-empress, by treaty of Fontainebleau . . . 5 April, 1814

Parma occupied by the Austrians and Sardinians in the war of . . . 1848

The Sardinians retire after the battle of Novara, . . . 23 March, 1849

The duke Charles II. abdicates in favour of his son, Charles III. (died 17 April, 1883) . . . 14 March, "

Charles III. stabbed by an assassin,* 25 March, dies, . . . 27 March, 1854

Robert I., a minor (born 9 July, 1848); whose mother becomes regent.

War in Italy; the Parmeseans establish a provisional government; the duchess-regent retires to Switzerland . . . 1 May, 1859

Parma became dictator . . . 18 Aug. "

Annexation to Sardinia voted . . . 12 Sept. "

Col. Anviti, a former obnoxious police minister, having rashly returned, cruelly murdered by the mob . . . 5 Oct. "

Parma is now part of the province of Emilia in the kingdom of Italy, to which it was annexed by decree after a plebiscite . . . 18 March, 1860

Duchess-regent died . . . 1 Feb. 1864

PARNELLITES, the followers of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, the principal leader of the more energetic section of the home-rule party, 1880 *et seq.* See *Home Rule and Ireland*.

The *Times* publishes a series of articles headed "PARNELLISM AND CRIME," 7, 10, 14 March, 1887 *et seq.*; the third series published June, 1887, related to the Clan-na-gael, based upon statements in *United Ireland* (Dublin), *Irish World* (New York), and other papers. The *Times* published the facsimile of a letter alleged to be signed by Mr. Parnell (dated 15 May, 1882), in which he is made to say "though I regret the accident of Lord Cavendish's death, I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts," 18 April, 1887. This letter Mr. Parnell in parliament termed an "anonymous fabrication" . . . 1 a.m., 19 April, 1887

Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell *r. Mr. John Walter* and others (for libel in the *Times*, "Parnellism and Crime"), damages claimed 50,000*l.*, Queen's Bench Division, no case; verdict for the defendants . . . 2-5 July, 1888

Royal commission to examine into the authenticity of charges against certain Irish members of parliament . . . 17 Sept. 1889

The court of session, Edinburgh, dismisses Mr. Parnell's action against the *Times* 23 Oct. 1888 and 5 Feb. 1890

Mr. Parnell moves for a trial in the exchequer division, Dublin (afterwards stopped) . . . 11 Feb. "

Mr. Parnell's action against the *Times* in London deferred till Michaelmas sessions . . . 18 June, "

PARNELLITE COMMISSION.

Sir James Hannen, president; Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, constituted by act passed 13 Aug. 1888. Preliminary meeting: Sir C. Russell, Mr. Asquith, and others counsel for Mr. Parnell and other M.P.'s (about 85); attorney-general Sir Richard Webster, Mr. W. Graham and others, for the *Times*, 17 Sept. 1888; proceedings begin 22 Oct. 1888. Long examination of witnesses; examination of Mr. Parnell's alleged letters, 14 Feb. 1889; after the evidence and cross-examination of Mr. Soames, solicitor, and Mr. Macdonald, manager of the *Times*, and of Mr. Houston from whom the alleged letters were obtained, Mr. Richard Pigott, Irish journalist, who had sold them to Mr. Houston, on cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell, grossly prevaricated . . . 20-22 Feb. "

Mr. Pigott fled to Paris, and his confession that he forged some of the alleged letters, and had given false evidence, was read in the court, 27 Feb. (57th sitting); the attorney-general on behalf of the *Times* accepted the confession and expressed deep regret for the publication of the letters, 27 Feb., which was confirmed by the *Times* 28 Feb. "

Suicide of Richard Pigott at Madrid, 1 March; buried there . . . 6 March, "

Long address of Sir C. Russell ends . . . 12 April, "

Patrik Malloy sentenced to 6 months' hard labour for perjury before the commission . . . 15 April, "

On examination Mr. Parnell denies all complicity with crime . . . 30 April-8 May, "

Examination of archbishop Walsh and other priests 8 May *et seq.*; W. O'Brien, M.P. 21-23 May; T. D. O'Sullivan, M.P. and others 23 May *et seq.* "

90th sitting (adjournment to 13 June) . . . 31 May, "

91st to 100th sitting, Mr. T. Sexton and other M.P.'s examined . . . 18 June-5 July, "

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES COMMISSION, see *London*, 1878, 1883.

PARRICIDE. There was no law against it in Athens or Rome, such a crime not being supposed possible. About 172 n.c., L. Ostius having killed his father, the Romans scourged the parricide; sewed him up in a leathern sack made air-tight with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thus cast him into the sea. Miss Blandy was executed at Oxford for the murder of her father, April, 1752.

PARSEES or **GUEBRES**, the followers of Zerdusht, dwelt in Persia till 638, when, at the battle of Kadesah, their army was decimated by the Arabs, and the monarchy annihilated at the battle of Naharand in 641. Many submitted to the conquerors, but others fled to India, and their descendants still reside at Bombay (where they are termed Parsees), and where they numbered 114,608 in 1849. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the 3rd baronet, was elected president of the community there, July 1877. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, a Parsee merchant, was for several years professor of Gujarati at University college, London. He was nominated an M.P. for the Holborn district, but not elected, 1886. grand dinner to him, marquis of Ripon in the chair, 21 Jan. 1889. "History of the Parsis," by Dosabhai Framji Karaka, published, 1884. See *Bombay*.

"**PARTANT POUR LA SYRIE**," popular French song; words by comte Alexandre de Laborde; music by Hortense Beauharnois, wife of

* Antonio Carra, in revenge of a private injury, and on behalf of the *Giovane Italiana*. He was acquitted through a flaw in the evidence, and died in Philadelphia Aug. 1837.

Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, about 1809. The music became very popular after her son became emperor, in 1852, as Napoleon III.

PARTHENON (from Greek *parthenos*, virgin), a temple at Athens dedicated to Minerva, erected about 442 B.C. In it Phidias placed his renowned statue of that goddess, 438 B.C. The roof was destroyed by the Venetians in 1687. "The Parthenon" published by Mr. James Fergusson in 1883. See *Elgin Marbles*.

PARTHENOPEAN REPUBLIC was established by the French at Naples (anciently called Parthenope), 23 Jan. 1799, and overthrown in June same year.

PARTHIA (Asia). The Parthians were originally a tribe of Scythians, who, being exiled, as their name implies, from their own country, settled near Hyrcania. Arsaces laid the foundation of an empire which ultimately extended over a large part of Asia, 250 B.C.; the Parthians were never wholly subdued by the Romans. The last king, Artabanus V., was killed, A.D. 226; and his territories were annexed to the new kingdom of Persia founded by Artaxerxes, who had revolted against Parthia.

PARTICULARISTS. The name given to those Germans who desire the maintenance of the independence of the German states, and oppose their absorption into the empire. M. Gasser, one of them, failed in an attempt to form a ministry in Bavaria, Sept. 1872.

PARTITION ACT, relative to the division of property sold by direction of the court of chancery, passed 25 June, 1688.

PARTITION TREATIES. The first treaty between England and Holland for regulating the Spanish succession (declaring the elector of Bavaria next heir, and ceding provinces to France) was signed 19 Aug. 1698; and the second (between France, England, and Holland, declaring the archduke Charles presumptive heir of the Spanish monarchy, Joseph Ferdinand having died in 1699), 13 March, 1700. Treaty for the partition of Poland; the first was a secret convention between Russia and Prussia, 17 Feb. 1772; the second between the same powers and Austria, 5 Aug. same year; the third was between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, 24 Oct. 1795.

PARTNERSHIP. The laws respecting it were amended in 1863; see *Limited Liability*.

PARTY, see *Processions*.

PASIGRAPHY (from Greek, *pasi*, for all): a system which professes to teach people to communicate with each other by means of numbers which convey the same ideas in all languages. A society for this purpose was established at Munich; and the president, Anton Bachmaier, published a dictionary and grammar for German, French, and English, 1868—71; 4334 mental conceptions may be thus communicated.

PASQUINADES. Small satirical poems obtained this name about 1533.

At the stall of a cobbler named Pasquin, at Rome, idle persons used to assemble to listen to his sallies, to relate anecdotes, and rail at the passers-by. After the cobbler's death, his name was given to a statue to which lampoons were affixed.

PASSAROWITZ TREATY, concluded 21 July, 1718, between Germany and Venice, and the Turks, by which the house of Austria ceded certain commercial rights, and obtained from Turkey the Crimea, Belgrade, and part of Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia. The Turks gained the Morea.

PASSAU (Germany), **TREATY OF**, whereby religious freedom was established, was ratified between the emperor Charles V. and the protestant princes of Germany, 31 July, 1552. In 1662 the cathedral and great part of Passau were consumed by fire.

PASSENGERS—by public vehicles, are protected by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22 (1831), 1 & 2 Vict. c. 79 (1853), and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (1853). Mr. Cleghorn, under whom the front seat on the near side of one of the general omnibus company's carriages had given way, recovered 400*l.* damages against the company, in a verdict by consent, in the Queen's Bench, 10 Dec. 1856. The Ships' Passenger act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 119, passed in 1855, was amended in 1863; see *Campbell's Act*, and under *Railways*.

PASSIONISTS, a congregation of clerks of the holy cross, founded by St. Paul of the Cross, who died 1775, and was canonized by the pope 1867. A home was set up in England in 1841, and others since. The monastery, Highgate, London, N., solemnly blessed by cardinal Manning, and opened, 16 July, 1876.

PASSION PLAY, see *Drama*.

PASSION-WEEK, the name given since the Reformation to the week preceding Easter, was formerly applied to the fortnight. Archbishop Laud says the two weeks were so called "for a thousand years together," and refers to an epistle, by Ignatius, in the 1st century, in which the practice is said to have been "observed by all." The week preceding Easter is now by some termed "Holy Week," the previous week "Passion Week."

PASSION-MUSIC: Gregory Nazianzen (A.D. 330-390) is said to have first set forth the history of the Passion in a dramatic form.

Guidetti, in 1836, published music for this subject, which has been treated since by many composers.

J. S. Bach's great "Passion Musik," first performed on Good Friday, 1729, has been revived with great success in this country, beginning with that "according to St. Matthew," 6 April, 1854.

PASSOVER, the most solemn festival of the Jews, instituted 1491 B.C. (*Exodus* xii.) in commemoration of their coming out of Egypt; because the night before their departure, the destroying angel, who put to death the firstborn of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Hebrews without entering them; the door posts being marked with the blood of the Paschal Lamb killed the evening before. The passover was celebrated in the new temple, 18 April, 515 B.C. *Usher*.

PASSPORT SYSTEM forbids subjects to quit one country or enter another without the consent of the sovereign thereof. In 1838 the system was somewhat changed in this country, and the stamp duty on passports was reduced from 5*s.* to 6*d.* Passports were abolished in Norway in 1839; in Sweden in 1860; and (with regard to British subjects) in France, 16 Dec. 1860; in Italy, 26 June, 1862; in Portugal, 23 Jan. 1863; and are falling into disuse in other countries. The passport system was established in the United States on 19 Aug. 1861. The passport system, revived in France on account of the war, 1 Aug. 1870, was abolished by M. Thiers, 10 April, 1872, in compliance with the wish of the British government.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE, Paris, see under *Hydrophobia*.

PASTON LETTERS, the correspondence of a Norfolk family, 1422-83, giving a picture of

social life in England, were edited by sir John Feun, and published in five volumes, quarto, 1787-1823. Their authenticity was questioned Sept. 1865, but was satisfactorily vindicated by a committee of the Society of Antiquaries in May, 1866. Part of the MS. was soon after purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. The publication of a new edition, by James Gairdner, with additional letters, 1872-5. The MS. of the second series with other letters was found in 1875, by Mr. Frere, of Roydon Hall, near Diss, Norfolk.

311 MS. Paston letters put up for sale by Messrs. Christie, London, bought in at a high reserve, 31 July, 1888

PATAY (France), where Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans, was present, when the earl of Richemonte signally defeated the English, 18 June, 1429. Talbot was taken prisoner, and the valiant Fastolfe was forced to flee. In consequence, Charles VII. of France entered Rheims in triumph, and was crowned 17 July, following year, Joan of Arc assisting in the ceremony in full armour, and holding the sword of state, see *Joan of Arc*.

PATENTS (from *pateo*, I lie open), licences and authorities granted by the king. Patents granted for titles of nobility were first made 1344, by Edward III. They were first granted for the exclusive privilege of printing books, in 1591. The property and right of inventors in arts and manufactures were secured by letters patent by an act passed in 1623. The later laws regulating patents are very numerous; among them are 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83 (1835), and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 83 (1852). By the latter COMMISSIONERS of PATENTS were appointed, viz., the lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, the attorney-general for England and Ireland, the lord advocate, and the solicitors-general for England, Scotland, and Ireland. In 1853, a journal was published under their authority, and indexes of patents, from March, 1617 to the present time. Specifications of patents may be consulted by the public at the Free Library and Reading-Room, in Southampton buildings, opened 5 March, 1854. A museum containing models, portraits, &c., was established in 1859 at South Kensington, mainly by the exertions of Mr. Bennet Woodcroft.

The "Illustrated Official Journal" combining six others published Jan. 1889.

An international congress for the protection of patents met at Vienna, Aug. 1873; at Paris, 6 March, 1883.

New patent bills introduced into parliament withdrawn, 1875, 1876, 1879; Mr. Anderson's bill read, 15 June, 1881.

Patent Design and Trade Marks Act, 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57, passed 25 Aug. 1883, began 1 Jan. 1884; amended 24 Dec. 1888. It greatly relieved patentees by lessening fees, &c.

In 1864, the alleged defalcations of Mr. Edmunds, a clerk in the patent office and an official of the house of lords, led to his retirement. He obtained a pension of 800*l.*, which was taken from him by a vote of the house of lords on 9 May, 1865. Much litigation ensued. In an action against Mr. Gladstone, the prime minister, and others, for a libel, Mr. Edmunds was non-suited, 21-22 June, 1872; and he failed in actions against several newspapers for printing a treasury minute. His appeal to the house of lords failed 16 June, 1873.

17,110 applications for patents in 1884; 16,101 in 1885; 17,162 in 1886; 18,051 in 1887; 19,103 in 1888.

PATENT MEDICINES: received for stamps, year 1883-4, 159,238*l.*

PATNA (N. India). Near here the English, under major Carnar, defeated the emperor Shah Alum on 15 Jan. 1761. The town was acquired by the British by their defeat of the sanguinary Meer Cassim, 23 Oct. 1764.

PATRIARCHS (a name given to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and his sons). The ecclesiastical historian Socrates gives this title to the chiefs of Christian dioceses, about 440. It was first conferred on the five grand sees of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Latin church had no patriarchs till the 6th century. The first founders or heads of religious orders are called patriarchs.

Nectarius, bishop of Constantinople, as *ex-officio* chief of the Eastern bishops, was nominated patriarch of Constantinople at the second general council of Constantinople, 9 July, 381. This led the way to the schism between the Eastern and Western churches.

PATRICIANS, the senators of Rome; their authority began with the city itself; see *Rome*.

PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, ST. (Dublin), was founded in 1190 by archbishop Comyn, on the site of an old church. The cathedral was desecrated in 1546, and used as a law court; restored 1553. After renovation by the munificence of the late sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, it was re-opened 24 Feb. 1865. Several persons killed by the falling of a flying buttress, 14 Sept. 1882. See *Dublin*.

PATRICK, ST., KNIGHTS OF, an order instituted by king George III., 5 Feb., the statutes were signed 28 Feb. 1783. The number, originally fifteen, was increased in 1821, 1831, and 1833, and is now twenty-two. The prince of Wales was installed as knight, 18 April, 1868.—St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, London, instituted 1784.

PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION, formed to aid in upholding the honour and interest of the British Empire. A meeting was held at St. James's Hall, London, 27 March, 1880. "England," a weekly paper, was published same day. The duke of Abercorn, earl Stanhope, and others, were supporters.

PATRIOTIC BROTHERHOOD, see *Ireland*, 1883.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS, established to encourage the army and navy in times of war.

1. Founded by the subscribers to Lloyd's, "to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea and land" by providing a fund for the relief of themselves when wounded, and of their widows and orphans, and for granting pecuniary rewards and badges of distinction for valour and merit, 20 July, 1803; 24 Aug. 1809, 424,83*l.* had been received, and 331,611*l.* expended. From 1803 to 1826 the total sum received was 629,823*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*
2. A commission (headed by prince Albert) was appointed to raise and distribute a fund bearing this name, for the relief of the families of those who might fall in the Russo-Turkish war, June; a great meeting held Nov. 1854.

Large sums were collected from this country and the colonies, amounting to 1,171,270*l.* in July, 1855; to 1,296,282*l.* on 16 Nov. 1855; finally to 1,460,861*l.* In Jan. 1874, 1,303,386*l.* expended. 200,000*l.* appropriated to founding an asylum for 300 orphan girls (the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum) on Wandsworth common, the first stone of which was laid by the queen, 11 July, 1857.

The royal family and many of the aristocracy contributed drawings, sold for high prices, in May, 1855.

3. A large fund contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny, Aug. 1857, 434,729*l.* collected up to Nov. 1858. An act for its administration was passed, 12 Aug. 1867, amended 1886; see *India*, 1857. 16th report of commissioners of the Patriotic Fund; receipts to 31 Dec. 1876, 1,460,861*l.*; expenditure, 1,472,150*l.*; (capital, 400,000*l.*; annual income, 33,935*l.*). The alleged mal-administration of the Patriotic Fund was brought before the house of commons by baron de Worms 9 Aug. 1880, and in Jan. 1881. Liberal subscriptions to the fund from Australia, on account of the Sudan war; about 45,000*l.* at Sydney 2 March, 1883.

Patriotic volunteer fund instituted by lord mayor
Whitehead, see *Volunteers* 1889

PATRONAGE OF LIVINGS by Laymen in England is very ancient; in Scotland was opposed by the books of discipline 1560 and 1578, abolished 1649, restored 1660. The system led to the disruption of the established church, and the foundation of the free church, 18 May, 1843. The abolition of lay patronage was earnestly advocated by the authorities of the established church in March, 1870, and the duke of Argyll volunteered to resign his patronage in May. Of 1109 livings 319 belonged to the crown, and about 600 to private persons. An act (37 & 38 Vict. c. 82) for abolishing patronage in Scotland, brought in by the duke of Richmond, 18 May, passed, 7 Aug. 1874.

PAULIANISTS or PAULINIANS, followers of Paul bishop of Samosata, afterwards patriarch of Antioch, 260, who are said to have denied Christ's divinity and the trinity; he was excommunicated 269 by a council at Antioch.

PAULICIANS, a sect of Christian reformers, arose about 652. Although they were severely persecuted, they spread over Asia Minor, in the 9th century, and finally settled at Montford, in Italy, where they were attacked by the bishop of Milan in 1028. Severe decrees against them were made in 1163, and they gradually dispersed; very probably sowing the seeds of the great reformation of the 16th century.

PAUL JONES, a Scotchman, born 1742; died at Paris, 1792. He commanded an American privateer during the American war, and made daring depredations on British commerce. He pillaged the house of lord Selkirk, near Kirkcudbright, and at Whitehaven burnt shipping in the harbour, April 1778. The Dutch permitted Paul Jones to enter their ports with two British ships of war which he had taken, and which the stadtholder peremptorily refused to deliver up, 1779.

PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, ST. (London).
For details of its history, see Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's," 1658 and 1716; Dean Milman's "Annals of St. Paul's," 1863; and Mr. Wm. Longman's "History of the Three Cathedrals, dedicated to St. Paul," 1873.

The first church, built on the site of a temple to Diana, supposed to have been destroyed during the Diocletian persecution (302), rebuilt in the reign of Constantine 223-337
Demolished by the pagan Saxons, and restored by Ethelbert and Sebert about 597-610
Injured by fire 962
Destroyed by the great conflagration, 1086, after which Mauritius, then bishop of London, commenced a magnificent edifice with the highest spire in the world about 1087; completed . . . 1240
Nearly destroyed by fire 1444
The spire burnt 1561
A commission granted to Laud, then bishop of London, to restore the cathedral 2 April, 1631
It was totally destroyed by the fire of Sept. 1666
Clearing of the ground began May, 1674
First stone of the present edifice laid 21 June, 1675
The choir opened for divine worship 2 Dec. 1697
The whole edifice completed under sir Christopher Wren (except some decorations, finished 1723) . . 1710
[The total cost (including 200 tons' weight of iron railing) was £511,202.]
Nelson buried 9 Jan. 1806
Ball and cross restored by Mr. Cockerell 1822
Wellington buried 18 Nov. 1852
Money having been subscribed to adapt St. Paul's for the purpose, evening services began, under the dome, when above 4000 persons were present, Sunday, 28 Nov. 1858]

A national guinea subscription for completing the interior ornamentation, began Feb. 1864
87th meeting of the charity school children 3 June, 1869
Great meeting held at the Mansion-house to complete the interior of the cathedral according to Wren's design, 13 July; 34,708l. collected by 4 Nov. 1870
Dr. Church, the new dean, gave 1000l. Nov. 1871
National Thanksgiving for the recovery of the prince of Wales, see *Thanksgiving* 27 Feb. 1872
"Thanksgiving fund" established Feb. "
The queen gave 1000l., the prince 500l. "
After an interval, annual meeting of the children resumed—[not held 1878] 9 Oct. 1873
The iron railings (set up in 1710) sold, and soon after removed (the dean and chapter bought the enclosed space from the corporation) 8 Jan.; formally opened 26 Jan. 1874
Discussion respecting the ornamentation: Mr. Burges' plans censured, June; the engagement with him rescinded Nov. "
Meeting to endeavour to obtain a peal of bells, the lord mayor, the dean, &c., present, 2 Nov. 1875; arrangements being made Sept. 1876
Grand concluding service of Lambeth episcopal synod; about 100 bishops present 27 July, 1878
Peal of 12 bells (by Taylor, of Loughborough) given by the corporation and some of the companies, dedicated 1 Nov. "
The corporation authorised to deal with the churchyard as an open space, 1878; opened as a garden by the lord mayor 22 Sept. 1879
Great Paul (see under *Bells*) dedicated 3 June, 1882
Professor Palmer, capt. Gill, and lieut. Charrington buried in the crypt 6 April, 1883
The mutilated statue of queen Anne at the west front by Francis Bird, 1712; replaced by a new one by R. Belt and others; uncovered by the lord mayor 15 Dec. 1886
Citizen's jubilee service 23 June, 1887

DIMENSIONS.

Length of St. Paul's from the grand portico to east end	feet. 510
Breadth, north to south portico	282
Exterior diameter of the dome	145
Height from ground to top of cross	404
[Stated by surveyor to be 365 feet from the pavement.]	
Campaniles, or bell towers, at each corner, height	208
Breadth of western entrance	189
Circumference of dome	420
Entire circumference of the building	2292
Diameter of ball	6

PAUL'S CROSS, ST. (London), which stood at the north side of the cathedral, was a pulpit formed of wood, mounted upon steps of store, and covered with lead, from which the most eminent divines were appointed to preach every Sunday in the forenoon. To this place the court, the mayor, the aldermen, and principal citizens used to resort. It was in use as early as 1259, and was appropriated not only to preaching, but to political and ecclesiastical discourses, &c. The cross was demolished in 1643, by order of the parliament.

PAUL'S SCHOOL, ST., was endowed in 1512 by John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, for 153 boys "of every nation, country, and class," in memory of the number of fishes taken by Peter. (*John* xxi. 11). The first schoolhouse was burnt in 1666; the second, by Wren, was taken down in 1824, and another building erected by George Smith. William Lilly was the first master, and his grammar is still used by the school. *Timbs*. The claim of the Mercers' company to be owners instead of trustees of Colet's estate was set aside by the vice chancellor, 11 Feb. 1870. The school ordered to be removed to West Kensington; site bought, June, 1878. New building designed by Mr. Waterhouse opened by lord Selborne, 23 April, 1884. The number of scholars has been increased.

St. Paul's Industrial School, Mile End, ordered to be closed by the home secretary in consequence of serious charges against the managers; brought

forward by Mrs. Surr, member of the metropolitan School Board, Nov.; she is warmly commended in the home secretary's letter, 15 Nov.; who remitted the case to the public prosecutor. Nov. 1881
 Mr. T. Scrutton, manager, sued Miss Helen Taylor, and obtained 1000*l.* for damages; the charges were withdrawn 30 June, 1882

PAUPERS, see *Poor*.

PAVAN, Pavane, or Pavin, was a slow dance of the 16th and 17th centuries, sometimes accompanied by singing.

PAVEMENT. The Carthaginians are said to have been the first who paved their towns with stones. The Romans, in the time of Augustus, had pavement in many of their streets; the Appian way, a paved road, was constructed 312 B.C. In England there were few paved streets before Henry VII.'s reign. London was first paved about 1533. It was paved with flagstones between 1815 and 1825. Wood and asphalt paving were tried in 1839, and have been disused since 1847; see *Wood Pavement*. Asphalt has been much used since 1869. Wood reported to be the best for London, May, 1876.

Grano-metallic stone laid down in a plastic state in part of the Strand, London, and in other places, 1885

PAVIA (N. Italy), the ancient *Ticinum* or *Papia*. Its university, founded by Charlemagne, is said to be the oldest in Europe. Pavia was built by the Gauls, who were driven out by the Romans, and these in their turn were expelled by the Goths: in 568 it was taken by the Lombards, and became the capital of their kingdom. In the 12th century it was erected into a republic, but soon after was subjected to Milan and followed its fortunes. On 24 Feb. 1525, a battle was fought near here between the French and the Imperialists, when the former were defeated, and their king, Francis I., after fighting with heroic valour, and killing seven men with his own hand, was at last obliged to surrender himself a prisoner. It was long asserted that Francis wrote to his mother, Louisa of Savoy, regent of the kingdom during his absence, saying, *Tout est perdu, madame, fors l'honneur* (All is lost, madam, except honour). The words are now said to have been, *L'honneur et la vie qui est sauve*.

PAWNBROKING. The Roman emperors lent money upon land. The origin of borrowing money by means of pledges deposited with lenders is referred to Perugia, in Italy, about 1462. The institutions were termed *monti di pietà* (which see). Soon afterwards, it is said that the bishop of Winchester established a system of lending on pledges, but without interest. The business of pawnbrokers was regulated in 1756, and licences issued in 1783. The rate of interest on pledges was fixed in 1800. In London there were, in 1851, 334 pawnbrokers; and in England, exclusively of London, 1127; the number is increasing more than in proportion to the population. In 1860 an act was passed enabling pawnbrokers to charge a half-penny for every ticket describing things pledged for a sum under 5*£*. The acts relating to pawnbrokers were amended in 1856, 1859, 1860. Pawnbrokers in Great Britain; 1851, 1873; in 1861, 2578; in 1871, 3540. The law was consolidated in the pawnbrokers' act passed 10 Aug. 1872.

PAX, a small tablet, generally silver, termed, *tabula pacis* or *osculatorium*, kissed by the Roman Catholic priests and laity; substituted for the primeval kiss of peace in the early church. The Pax is said to have been introduced about the 12th century.

PAYMASTER GENERAL. In 1836 the army and navy pay departments were consolidated into the paymaster-general's office, sometimes held by a cabinet minister.

PEABODY FUND. Mr. George Peabody, an American merchant (born 18 Feb. 1795, died 4 Nov. 1869), who had made his fortune in London, gave on 12 March, 1862, 150,000*l.*, on 21 Jan. 1866, 100,000*l.*, on 5 Dec. 1868, 100,000*l.*, and by his will directed his trustees to pay 150,000*l.*—in all 500,000*l.*—to ameliorate the condition of the London poor.

An autograph letter, promising her portrait in miniature, was sent him by the queen, 28 March, 1866 [Inscription on the miniature sent:—"V.R. presented by the Queen to G. Peabody, Esq., the benefactor of the poor of London."]

The first block of buildings for working classes, termed "Peabody dwellings," in Commercial street, Spitalfields, was opened 29 Feb. 1864; and others since, in Spitalfields, Islington, Shadwell, Westminster, Chelsea, Bermondsey, &c.; they have been found to be self-supporting, 1878. In 1879, net gain, 24,786*l.*; 1885, 23,691*l.*; 1887, 24,902*l.*; 1888, 29,611*l.*

Mr. Peabody's statue, at the east end of the Royal Exchange, was inaugurated by the prince of Wales 23 July, 1869

Funeral service at Westminster abbey 12 Nov. "

Funeral at Portland, U. S., prince Arthur present 8 Feb. 1870

He also gave large sums, for educational purposes, in the United States.

39,763*l.* expended on land and buildings in 1885, making the total expenditure 1,210,550*l.*

PEACE. A temple was dedicated to peace by Vespasian, 75; see *Fire-works*, *Treaties*, *Justices*, &c.—"PEACE OF RELIGION" (between catholics and protestants) was signed at Augsburg, 15 Sept. 1555.

A PEACE SOCIETY, founded 1816, for the promotion of universal peace; holds annual meetings; proposed amalgamation with the International Arbitration and Peace Association (founded by Mr. Lewis Appleton in 1880), Dec. 1884. The association divided in May, 1886, when the British arbitration association was founded by Mr. Appleton. A congress of the friends of peace, from all parts of the world, commenced its sittings at Paris, 22 Aug. 1849. It met in London at Exeter hall, 30 Oct. following; and at Frankfort, in St. Paul's church, 22 Aug. 1850; at Birmingham, 28 Nov. 1850; and at Exeter hall, 22 July, 1851. A meeting was held at Manchester, 27 Jan. 1853; and at Edinburgh, 12 Oct. 1853

Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden were among the most conspicuous members of the society. A deputation from the Peace Society, consisting of Messrs. J. Sturge, A. Pease, and another Quaker friend, stated their views to the emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg, at an interview granted them in Feb. 1854. At the stormy international arbitration and peace congress at Geneva, Garibaldi was present,

A peace congress met at Berne 9-12 Sept. 1867

At the peace congress held at Lausanne, the violence of the Communists at Paris in May, was warmly reprobated 25 Sept. 1871

Congress held at Lugano, 23 Sept. 1872; at the Hague, 25 Sept. 1873; at Paris, 6 Sept. 1875; at Geneva, Oct. 1877; at Paris, 25 Sept. 1878; at Brussels, 17 Oct. 1882; at Berne 4-9 Aug. 1884

Meeting at Crystal Palace near London, 22 July, 1885; another meeting 16 July, 1886; at Geneva, 9 Sept. 1887; at Paris 23 June, 1889

PEACE PRESERVATION ACTS (IRELAND): one passed 4 April, 1870, was continued in 1876 to 31 June, 1880. A new act to last till 1 June, 1886, passed 21 March, 1881, continued till 31 Dec. 1887, 4 June, 1886. See *Arms Bills*.

PEACHES are said to have been introduced into this country from Persia about 1562.

PEARLS, mentioned *Job* xxviii. 18. M. Réaumur, in 1717, alleged that pearls are formed like other stones in animals. An ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at 80,000*l.* sterling. One which was brought in 1574, to Philip II., of the size of a pigeon's egg, was valued at 14,400 ducats. A pearl named the *Incomparable*, spoken of by De Boote, weighed thirty carats, equal to five pennyweights, and was about the size of a muscadine pear. The pearl mentioned by Tavernier, as being in possession of the emperor of Persia, was purchased of an Arab in 1633, and is valued at a sum equal to 110,400*l.* Value of pearls imported into Great Britain, 1856, 56,162*l.* Artificial mother of pearl is said to have been made at Berne by Mr. K. Gehmnia.

PEASANTS' WAR, see *Jacquerie*.

PEAT, see *Bogs*. A peat coal and charcoal company, established in 1873, when coal was 4*l.* a ton.

"PECULIAR PEOPLE," a small sect founded in London by Wm. Bridges and Jas. Banard in 1838; chief seat Essex. Two members, Thomas and Maryanne Wagstaffe, were tried and acquitted of manslaughter, 29 Jan. 1868. They had neglected getting medical assistance for their sick child, and depended on the efficacy of their elders' prayers and anointing it with oil (*James* v. 14). Many cases of healing by these means are asserted. On 8 May, 1872, a father was convicted for neglecting to get medical advice for his child who died of small pox; and the sect agreed to modify their practice. Establishments for healing diseases by prayer exist in Germany.

At another trial, Thomas Hines was acquitted, in accordance with the opinion of the court; Baron Pigott held that the case did not amount to criminal neglect because the prisoner had not called in a doctor to his sick child, 19 Aug. 1874; similar cases since; 1875-6. John Robert Downes (for neglect respecting scarlet fever) sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment 21 Sept. 1876

PEDESTRIANISM. Euclidas, a citizen of Plataea, went from thence to Delphi to bring the sacred fire. This he obtained, and returned with it the same day before sunset, having travelled 125 English miles. No sooner had he saluted his fellow-citizens, and delivered the fire, than he fell dead at their feet. After the battle of Marathon, a soldier was sent from the field to announce the victory at Athens. Exhausted with fatigue, and bleeding from his wounds, he cried out, "Rejoice, we are conquerors!" and immediately expired.

Poster Powel, the English pedestrian, performed many astonishing journeys on foot. His expedition from London to York and back again, in 1788, is said to have been completed in 140 hours.

Captain Barclay, for a wager (on which many thousands of pounds depended), walked 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, each mile in each hour, in forty-two days and nights (less 8 hours). His task was accomplished on 10 July, 1809.

Thomas Standen, aged 60, of Salehurst, walked 1100 miles in 1100 hours (1 mile in 1 hour), finished, July, 1811.

Richard Manks, a native of Warwickshire, undertook (in imitation of captain Barclay) to walk 1000 miles in 1000 hours: the place chosen was the Barrack-tavern cricket ground, in Sheffield; he commenced on Monday, 17 June, 1850, and completed the 1000 miles, 29 July following, winning a considerable sum.

On 7 Oct. 1861, a 12 miles foot-race was held, when Levett, the champion of England, ran 7 miles in 37 minutes 27 seconds; Deerfoot, a Seneca Indian, ran 12 miles in 65 minutes 5 seconds; and Mills ran 10 miles in 54 minutes 10 seconds; other races followed.

On 11 May, 1863, Deerfoot was beaten by White, who ran 10 miles in 52 minutes 14 seconds.

Miss Richards walked 1000 miles in 1000 hours 18 May-29 June, 1874

Edward Payson Weston (American), at Newark, U.S., walked 500 miles in 5 days 23 hours 34 min. 21-26 Dec. 1874

Wm. Perkins, at Lillie Bridge, London, S.W., walked 8 miles in less than one hour. 20 Sept. 1875

Match between Weston and Perkins at Agricultural Hall, London, N., began 9.25 p.m. 8 Feb. 1876; Perkins walked 50 miles in 9 h. 37 m. 41 s., rested 26 m., went on for 65 m., and stopped; Weston walked 50 miles in 9 h. 55 m. 52 s., went on for 16 h., stopped for 1 h., went on to 24 h. (walked 109 miles 758 yards). 8-9 Feb. 1876

Weston began to walk 500 miles in 6 days at Agricultural Hall, 12.5 a.m. 6 March, had walked 450 miles 11 March; he walked 111 miles in 24 consecutive hours at Manchester April, "

Bella St. Clair walked 1000 miles in 950 hours 25 July, *et seq.* "

Weston engaged to walk 505 miles in 6 days at Agricultural hall, London, walked 460 18-23 Dec. "

Match between Weston and O'Leary, for 1000 guineas; won by O'Leary, who walked 520 miles, Weston 510 miles 2-7 April, 1877

Wm. Gale, aged 45, walked 1500 miles in 1000 consecutive hours, at Lillie bridge, London, S.W. 26 Aug.-6 Oct.; 4000 1/2 miles in 4000 consecutive 10 minutes, at Agricultural hall, London; completed 17 Nov. "

Match of 17 pedestrians at Agricultural hall; O'Leary won, walked 520 miles 18-23 March, 1878

Grand match (of 18 competitors) for championship and 500*l.*, Agricultural hall; 6 days and 6 nights; won by W. Corkey, who walked 521 miles 28 Oct.-2 Nov. "

E. P. Weston starts to walk over England 2000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours (except on Sundays), 18 Jan.; fails by 22 1/2 hours. 28 Feb. 1879

Weston walked 550 miles at the Agricultural hall, and won sir John Astley's belt 16-21 June, "

Blower Brown walked 553 miles in 6 days (won long distance championship of England, Astley's belt, &c.) 16-21 Feb. 1880

Belt, &c. won by Rowell 1-6 Nov. "

Wm. Gale attempts to walk 2500 miles in 1000 hours; walks 2405 1/2 miles. 20 Nov. 1880, to 1 Jan. 1881

Weston walks 5000 miles in 100 days (on teetotal principles) 21 Nov. 1883-15 March, 1884

Littlewood wins sir John Astley's belt at Westminster Aquarium; 405 miles in six days. Nov. "

George Littlewood walks 623 miles, 1,320 yards in six days at New York; declared champion of the world; concluded 1 Dec. 1888

PEDLARS, see *Hawkers*. The Pedlars' act passed, Aug. 1871.

PEDOMETER AND ODOMETER, apparatus for measuring the distance traversed by a walker or carriage.

Odometers, or road-measures, are said to have been known in the 15th century; and improvements in them were made in England by Butterfield, about 1678; and by Meynier, in France about 1724

Wm. Grayson's odometer, or road-measure, to be attached to carriages, was patented 1 Dec. 1851

Ralph Goult's pedometer for indicating the steps taken by a walker, was patented 4 Nov. 1799

Wm. Payne's pedometer for the waistcoat pocket, patented 15 Feb. 1831

PEEL ACTS. Among the most important were the Bank Acts of 1819 and 1844; the acts amending the criminal laws, 1827; dividing parishes into districts, 1843, and the act repealing the corn laws in 1846.

PEEL ADMINISTRATIONS.* The FIRST

* Sir Robert Peel was born 5 Feb. 1788; entered parliament in 1809; became under-secretary of the colonies in 1811, chief secretary for Ireland in 1812; M.P. for Oxford in 1818 (when he resigned his office); secretary for home department in 1822; resigned office and re-appointed in 1827; resigned again in 1830; became premier in 1834 and 1841 (see *above*). He was thrown from his horse 29 June, and died 2 July, 1850. He greatly

succeeded the Melbourne administration, which was broken up on the retirement of lord Althorp, the chancellor of the exchequer, in Nov. 1834. Sir R. Peel, then in Italy, was summoned home, the duke of Wellington holding the seals of office in the interim. They both resigned in April, 1835. In May, 1841, sir R. Peel carried a vote of want of confidence in the Melbourne cabinet, but did not take office; and in Sept. of that year, he became again premier. He lost the support of the conservative party by obtaining the repeal of the corn laws, and resigned 29 June, 1846.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (Dec. 1834).

Sir Robert Peel, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.
 Earl of Rosslyn, *lord president*.
 Lord Wharmcliffe, *privy seal*.
 Henry Goulburn, *duke of Wellington, and earl of Aberdeen, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries of state*.
 Earl De Grey, *first lord of the admiralty*.
 Lord Ellenborough, and Alexander Baring, *board of control and trade*.
 Sir Edward Knatchbull, *paymaster of the forces*.
 J. C. Herries, *secretary of war*.
 Sir George Murray, *master-general of the ordnance, &c.*

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (Sept. 1841).

Sir Robert Peel, *first minister*.
 Duke of Wellington in the cabinet without office, *ast. commander-in-chief*.
 Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.
 Lord Wharmcliffe, *lord president*.
 Duke of Buckingham, *lord privy seal* (succeeded by duke of Buccleuch).
 Sir James Graham, *earl of Aberdeen, and lord Stanley, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.
 Henry Goulburn, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Earl of Haddington, *first lord of the admiralty*.
 Earl of Ripon, *board of trade* (succeeded by W. E. Gladstone).
 Lord Ellenborough, *India board* (succeeded by lord Fitzgerald; succeeded by earl of Ripon).
 Sir Henry Hardinge, sir Edward Knatchbull, sir George Murray, &c.

[Terminated 29 June, 1846, by sir Robert's resignation.]

PEELITES, a name given to gentlemen, whigs and Tories, who adhered to sir Robert Peel, after his defeat by the conservative party, on account of his free-trade measures carried in 1846. The principal were Henry Goulburn, W. E. Gladstone, Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert, sir James Graham, Edward Cardwell, sir George Clerk, lord Lincoln (afterwards duke of Newcastle), and lords Canning and Elgin, and others. Several of them became members of the Palmerston and Aberdeen administrations (*which see*).

PEEL PICTURES. The family collection (70) were purchased for the National Gallery for 75,000*l.* 1871.

PEEP-O'-DAY-BOYS, insurgents in Ireland, who visited the houses of their antagonists at break of day, in search of arms. They first appeared 4 July, 1784, and were long the terror of the country; see *Defenders*.

PEERESSES of the United Kingdom (*in their own right*): six in 1885, Countess of Cromartie (duchess of Sutherland), baronesses Berners, Burdett-Coutts, Le Despencer, Willoughby D'Eresby, and Bolsover.

PEERS, see *Lords*.

relaxed the severity of our criminal code in 1827, *et seq.*; established the new police, and carried the catholic emancipation bill in 1829, and the repeal of the corn laws in 1846. Statues have been erected to him—at Salford, in 1852; at Tamworth, Leeds, Bury, and Manchester, in 1853; and in London and Birmingham in 1855.

PEGU, a province of the Burmese empire, discovered by the Portuguese in 1520. Pegu, the capital, was taken by major Cotton, with 300 men, in June, 1852, without loss; and afterwards abandoned. It was again occupied by the Burmese and strongly fortified, with a garrison of 4000 men. It was recaptured by general Godwin with 1200 men and two guns, in two hours, with the loss of six killed and thirty-two wounded. The province was annexed to our Indian possessions, by proclamation, 20 Dec. 1852, and has since prospered. In Feb. 1862, it was united with Arracan and Tenasserim as British Burmah.

PEIHO, see *China*, 1859, 1860.

PEISHWA, the prime minister of the Mah-rattas, seized the sovereign power and settled at Poonah, 1749. The title was abolished in 1818.

PEIWAR PASS (Kotul), in the Khoorum valley, Afghanistan. Here general Roberts, with the 72nd highlanders and the Ghoorikas, defeated the Afghans, 2 Dec. 1878. Major Anderson and capt. Kelso were killed, and about 80 men were killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was very great.

PEKIN, the capital of China, was built by Kachilai-Khan, grandson of Genghis-Khan, about 1267. Here was held the court of the Mongol or Yuen dynasty, 1280 to 1368. In 1369, Hung-wu, of the Ming dynasty, removed to Nankin, which was the capital till Yung-lo removed his court to Peking in 1410; and by him and his successors the city was enlarged, fortified, and beautified. It was visited by lord Macartney, Sept. 1793; surrendered to the allied English and French armies, 12 Oct. 1860; and evacuated by them 5 Nov., after peace had been signed 24 Oct. It was described as being in a very desolate state, and the inhabitants scattered and indigent. English and French representatives were settled at Peking, March, 1861. Preliminary Peace with France concluded here, 5 April, 1885.

PELAGIANS, followers of Pelagius, a Briton, appeared at Rome about 400. Their doctrines were condemned by councils at Jerusalem, Carthage, and other places, 415, 530. They maintained:—

1. That Adam was by nature mortal, and whether he had sinned or not would certainly have died.
2. That the consequences of Adam's sin were confined to his own person.
3. That new-born infants are in the same condition with Adam before the fall.
4. That the law qualified men for the kingdom of heaven, and was founded upon equal promises with the Gospel.
5. That the general resurrection of the dead does not follow in virtue of Christ's resurrection.

PELASGI, the primitive inhabitants of Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy, appear to have belonged to the Indo-Germanic race. They were in Greece about 1900 B.C., and in Italy about 1600 B.C. They have been termed Tyrrheni, Sicani or Siculi, Apuli, &c. From the Pelasgi came the Dorians, Æolians, and Ionians; all three being Hellenes or Greeks. The Pelasgi appear not to have had the art of writing, but have left numerous architectural remains; they were probably a wealthy, powerful and intelligent people.

PELEW ISLANDS (N. Pacific Ocean), discovered by the Spaniards in the 17th century. The East India Company's packet *Antelope*, captain Wilson, was wrecked here in 1783. The king, Abba Thulle, allowed captain Wilson to bring prince Le Boo, his son, to England, where he arrived in 1784, and died of the small-pox soon after. The East India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard.

PELHAM ADMINISTRATION. Mr. H. Pelham replaced the earl of Wilmington as premier, 25 Aug. 1743; see *Wilmington*. In Nov. 1744, the following ministry was formed (termed "the broad bottom administration," because it comprehended a grand coalition of the parties). It was dissolved by the death of Mr. Pelham, 6 March, 1754.

Henry Pelham, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.

Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor*.

Duke of Dorset, *president of the council*.

Earl Gower, *lord privy seal*.

Duke of Newcastle and the earl of Harrington, *secretaries of state*.

Duke of Montagu, *master-general of the ordnance*.

Duke of Bedford, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Duke of Grafton, *lord chamberlain*.

Duke of Richmond, *master of the horse*.

Duke of Argyll, *keeper of the great seal of Scotland*.

Marquis of Tweeddale, *secretary of state for Scotland*.

All of the cabinet.

The duke of Devonshire and duke of Bolton were *not* of the cabinet.

PELLS (from *pellis*, skin), receipts on parchment rolls deposited in the court of exchequer. By an act passed in 1834, the office of clerk of the pells was abolished, and a comptroller-general appointed. "Pell Records," or "Issues of the Exchequer," or payments made out of his revenue by James I., were published by the government in 1836.

PELOPOIUM, see *Niobium*.

PELOPONNESUS (the island of Pelops), S. Greece, termed *Morea* in the 13th century, said to have been settled by Pelops about 1283 B.C. **PELOPONNESIAN WAR** continued for twenty-seven years between the Athenians and the people of the Peloponnesus, with their respective allies, and is the most famous of the wars of Greece. It began by an attempt of the Boeotians to surprise Platea, 431 B.C., on 7 May, and ended 404 by the taking of Athens by the Lacedæmonians.

PELUSIUM (now *Tineh*), formerly *Sin*, the key of Egypt. Here, in 525 B.C., Psammeticus III. was defeated by Cambyzes, the Persian, who thereby obtained possession of the kingdom. Pelusium surrendered to Alexander, 333; was taken by the Persians, 309; by Antiochus, 173; by Augustus, 30 B.C.; and after a protracted resistance by Amrou, the Saracen, A.D. 638.

PEMBINA, a territory of the United States of America; limits marked out, 11 Feb. 1881.

PEMBROKE (S. Wales). A county palatine till 1536. The royal dockyard at Milford was moved to Pembroke in 1814. **PEMBROKE COLLEGE** and **HALL**, see under *Oxford and Cambridge*.

PENAL LAWS, see *Criminal Laws* and *Roman Catholics*. *Penal servitude* was substituted for transportation by acts passed in 1853 and 1857, and amended in 1864. A penal servitude commission appointed, 22 Jan. 1878.

PENANCE, a sacrament in the Roman church, arose out of the practice of auricular confession (*which see*). The council of Trent, in its 14th session (1551), decreed that every one is accursed who shall affirm that this sacrament was not instituted by Christ.

PENANG, or **PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND**, was given up to the East India Company in 1786, by captain F. Light, who received it as a marriage portion with the daughter of the king of Keddah. After several changes it became one of the Straits Settlements (*which see*).

PENDULUMS. The isochronous property of the pendulum is said to have been applied to clocks by Galileo about 1639, and by Richard Harris about 1641. Christian Huyghens claimed this discovery, 1658. See *Clocks*. George Graham invented the compensating pendulum, 1715. Experiments were made to determine the density of the earth by pendulums by Mr. (aft. sir) G. B. Airy (aftds. astronomer royal), and others, in a mine in Cornwall, in 1826 and 1828; and at Horton Colliery 1854. In 1851, M. Foucault demonstrated the rotation of the earth by the motion of a pendulum.

PENGE MYSTERY, Surrey, see *Trials*, Sept. 1877.

PENINSULAR WAR, see under *Spain*, 1808-14.

Wellington computed that he lost 36,000 men in this war—killed, prisoners, deserters, &c. He took great care of his men (1836).

PENITENTIARIES. The London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville-road, was established in 1807; and the British Penitent Female Refuge at Cambridge Heath, Hackney, in 1829. The Church Penitentiary Association, founded 1851. See *Millbank*.

PENITENTS, see *Magdalens*. The Penitents of the name of Jesus in Spain, were a congregation of persons who had led a licentious life, formed about 1550. The penitents of Orvieto were formed into an order of nuns about 1662.

PENNSYLVANIA (N. America), the first state in the Union in regard to mineral wealth. Sir Walter Raleigh was the first adventurer who planted a colony on these shores, in the reign of Elizabeth. Pennsylvania was granted by Charles II. to the duke of York, 1664; and it was sold to the Penn family, 1681. Pennsylvania was afterwards purchased from the Indians by the celebrated William Penn (son of admiral Penn), who went out from England with a number of colonists; from which period the settlement gradually increased. Mr. Penn granted a charter in May, 1701, but the emigrants from the Low Countries refused it, and separated themselves from the province of Pennsylvania. They afterwards had their own assembly, in which the governor of Pennsylvania presided. This state adopted an independent constitution in 1776, and established the present in 1790. Capital, Harrisburg; principal city, Philadelphia. It was strongly unionist during the civil war, 1861-5; see *United States of America*, and *Petroleum*. For strikes see *United States*, 1877, 1882. Population in 1860, 2,906,370; in 1870, 3,521,791; in 1880, 4,282,891. Great destruction of property and life by a tornado, especially at Pittsburg and Reading, 9 Jan. 1839. Several days' violent storms and heavy rain in the Alleghanies, swelled the rivers and caused the overflow of the lakes, May, 1839. At 5 p.m. 31 May, the South Fork reservoir, a lake about 4 miles square burst the huge dam, and a mass of water rushed down the South Fork, four miles, by the deep circuitous Conemaugh valley to its junction with the Conemaugh river, driving all before it. For a distance of about 12 miles round Johnstown the flood swept out towns and villages, destroying all the bridges, railways, and factories. South Fork, Johnstown, Cambria city Morrellville, Sheridan, and other flourishing towns were completely blotted out. A great mass of floating wreckage, which was stopped by a stone railway bridge at Johnstown, took fire, above five hundred persons, who were hurled on the burning mass, perished.

On June 2nd the loss of life was estimated to be between 10 and 12 thousand (of whom about 8,000 were burned or drowned around Johnstown), and of property about \$15,000,000.

The most energetic measures were taken by the government, by several states and by the railway companies for the relief of the sufferers, and for averting imminent famine and pestilence. Robbers of the dead and living were lynched by a vigilance committee. Troops were sent to maintain order, liberal subscriptions were begun in London, Paris, and other places, June.

It is stated that the dam had previously given visible signs of its being in a very insecure condition, and had not been properly constructed. The floods caused by the overflow of the Susquehanna caused great destruction of life and property in N. Pennsylvania; several towns and villages submerged, June; many bridges swept away; above 150 deaths reported.

PENNY. The ancient silver penny was the first silver coin struck in England, and the only one current among the Anglo-Saxons. The penny until the reign of Edward I. was struck with a cross, so deeply indented that it might be easily parted into two for halfpence, and into four for farthings, and hence these names. Copper penny and two-penny pieces were coined by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, Birmingham, in 1797, and were accounted the finest of our copper currency; see *Coins, &c.*—**PENNY-POST**; see *Post-Office*.—**THE PENNY MAGAZINE** began in 1832; the **PENNY CYCLOPEDIA** in 1833 (supplements in 1846 and 1858). The **PENNY RECEIPT** stamp was appointed in 1853 (postage stamps authorised to be used for receipts after 1 June, 1881), and in 1858 a penny stamp was directed to be placed on bankers' cheques.—**PENNY BANKS** (in 1861 about 200) were established about 1850. They have become numerous, and in 1878 were authorised to invest their funds.—**PENNY READINGS**, for the working classes, became general in 1850. Carpenter's "Penny Readings," published in 1865-7. The value of the Roman penny (mentioned *Matt. xx. 2*), or *denarius*, was estimated at $\frac{1}{16}$ d. of our money.

Penny dinners for poor Board school children; organization proposed at Society of Arts, 6 Dec. 1884. A similar self-supporting system existed in the provinces.

PENRUDDOCK'S REBELLION on behalf of Charles II. was suppressed, and colonel John Penruddock himself executed, 16 May, 1655.

PENSIONS. The crown's power of granting them, often much abused, was materially checked by statute 1 Anne, c. 1 (1702).

English pension list fixed at 95,000. . . . 1781

Irish pension list said to amount to 489,000. . . . 1793

Provision made by parliament to reduce all the pension lists of the united kingdom from 145,000. to a maximum of 75,000. . . . 1830

A committee appointed to define the proper persons to whom pensions should be granted; it reported in favour of servants of the crown and public, and also of those who "by their useful discoveries in science and attainments in literature and the arts, have merited the gracious consideration of their sovereign and the gratitude of their country" . . . 1834

The queen empowered to grant annually new pensions to the amount of 1200l. . . . 1837

The political offices pension act passed . . . 9 Aug. 1869

The pensions commutation acts passed . . . 29 June, 1871 and 1882

Death of Rev. Thos. Thurlow, nephew of the lord chancellor, whereby pensions for abolished offices, said to amount to 11,779l. ceased 26 Sept. 1874

Report of committee on such pensions published . . . Sept. 1887

Perpetual pensions were granted to the dukes of Grafton, Richmond, Marlborough, and many others in the 17th and 18th centuries.

PENTAGRAPH, see *Pantagraph*.

PENTAMETER VERSE (five feet), first used about the 7th century, B.C.; see *Elegy*.

PENTATEUCH, the five books of Moses, probably written about 1452 B.C. See *Bible*.

PENTECOST signifies the fiftieth, and is the solemn festival of the Jews, called also "the feast of weeks," because it was celebrated fifty days, or seven weeks after the feast of the Passover. 1491 B.C. (*Lev. xxiii. 15*; *Exod. xxxiv. 22*); see *Whitsuntide*.

PENTLAND HILLS (near Edinburgh). Here the Scotch presbyterians, since called Cameronians (*which see*), who had risen against the government on account of the establishment of episcopacy, were defeated by the royal troops, 28 Nov. 1666.

PENZANCE, Cornwall. The town was burnt by the Spaniards, July, 1595. It was taken by Fairfax in 1646. Here sir Humphry Davy was born, 17 Dec. 1778, and here was inaugurated his memorial statue, 17 Oct. 1872.

PEOPLE. The duke of Norfolk and C. J. Fox, at a dinner in 1798, gave a toast "the majesty of the people," for which their names were struck off the list of privy councillors. A "people's petition" was presented to parliament by Mr. T. Duncombe, and rejected, 2 May, 1842. "PEOPLE'S PARKS," principally through private liberality, have been opened since 1846, at Manchester, Halifax, Birmingham, Sheffield, Dundee, Bradford, Hull, Bath, Bolton, Liverpool, Leeds, &c. (*which see*).

People's banks, based on co-operative principles have been successfully introduced into Germany and Italy by Dr. Schulze-Delitzsch, they begin with a deposit of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and a monthly subscription of 5d. In 1887 there were 2,200 of these banks in Germany and in that year, less than half of them dealt with more than 50,000,000l. sterling. Their introduction into Great Britain is warmly advocated.

People's Café Company established 1874, to give the working classes the advantages of club-houses, opened their first house in Upper Whitecross-street, London . . . 16 April, 1875

A "People's Tribute" to the earl of Beaconsfield, a gold wreath, made by Hunt & Roskell, by subscription of 52,800 pennies; collected by the agency of Mr. Tracy Turnerell. Its presentation was declined by the earl . . . 16 June, 1879

See *Entertainment*.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, see *Beaumont Trust*.

PEPPER was used by the Greeks; licenses to sell pepper abolished, 1869. Pepper imported into the United Kingdom in 1863, 16,810,467 lbs.; in 1883, 31,375,589 lbs.: in 1887, 29,795,236 lbs.

PEPSIN, a peculiar organic substance found by Schwann in the gastric juice, and named by him from *pepsis*, digestion. It was experimented on by M. Blondlot in 1843, and has since been prescribed as a medicine.

PEPYS' DIARY. Samuel Pepys was born 23 Feb. 1632; became secretary to the admiralty about 1664; president of the Royal Society, 1684; died 26 May, 1703. His "Diary," as published, begins 1 Jan. 1659-60; ends 31 May, 1669.

The MSS. at Magdalene College, Cambridge, was deciphered by the Rev. John Smith. The first edition (with a selection from his correspondence) by Richard, lord Braybrooke, appeared in 1825. The publication of a new edition, "deciphered with additional notes by the Rev. Mynors Bright," 1875-9

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, the residence of the British and other ambassadors; has frequently been destroyed by fire; see *Turkey*, 2 Aug. 1831, and 5 June, 1870.

PERAK, see *Straits Settlement*.

PERCEVAL ADMINISTRATION. It commenced on the dissolution of the duke of Portland's, through his death, 30 Oct. 1809. Mr. Perceval was assassinated in the lobby of the house of commons, by Bellingham, 11 May, 1812. The earl of Liverpool succeeded as premier.

Spencer Perceval [born 1762; *chancellor of exchequer*, 1807], first lord of the treasury, *chancellor of the exchequer*, and *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*.

Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*.

Earl Camden, *lord president*.

Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal*.

Richard Ryder, *marquis of Wellesley*, and earl of Liverpool, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.

Lord Mulgrave, *admiralty*.

Mr. Dumas, and earl Bathurst, *boards of control and trade*.

Earl of Chatham, *ordnance*.

Viscount Palmerston, *secretary-at-war*, &c.

PERCUSSION CAPS, see *Fire-arms*.

PERCY FAMILY. William de Percy obtained lands in Yorkshire from William the Conqueror, and died at Antioch about 1096.

The heiress of the last baron Percy married Josceline de Louvaine, son of Godfrey, duke of Brabant, in the reign of Henry II. 1154-89

Henry de Percy, their descendant, created earl of Northumberland in 1377

Many of his descendants were slain during the wars of the Roses.

Lady Elizabeth Percy, the heiress of Josceline Percy, who died 1670, married Charles, duke of Somerset.

Lady Elizabeth Percy, heiress of their son Algernon Seymour, duke of Northumberland, married sir Hugh Smithson, created duke of Northumberland in 1766

Their descendant, duke Algernon, died without issue, 12 Feb. 1865, and was succeeded by his cousin, George Percy, earl of Beverley, who died 22 Aug. 1867; succeeded by George Algernon, the present duke.

The PERCY SOCIETY, for the publication of ancient ballads, &c., named after Dr. Percy, bishop of Dromore (died 1811), who published ballads, was established in 1840, published 94 little volumes, and was dissolved. 1852

Percy Anecdotes, classified, compiled by J. C. Robertson and Thomas Byerley, under the names of Sholto and Reuben Percy, 1820-3.

PERED (Hungary). Here the Hungarians under Görgey were defeated by Wohlgemuth and the Russians, 21 June, 1849.

PEREKOP, an isthmus, five miles broad, connecting the Crimea with the mainland. It was called by the Tartars Orkapou, "gate of the Isthmus," which the Russians changed to its present name, which signifies a barren ditch. The lines across the isthmus were forced by the Russian marshal Munich, May, 1736, and the fortress was taken by Lacy, July, 1738. It was again strongly fortified by the khan, but was again taken by the Russians in 1771, who have since retained it.

PÈRE-LA-CHAISE, see *Cemeteries*.

PERFECTION, see *Illuminati*.

PERFUMERY. In *Erodis xxx.* (1490 B.C.), directions are given for making the holy incense. Philip Augustus of France granted a charter to the master perfumers in 1190. Perfumes became fashionable in England in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1860 there were about forty manufacturing perfumers in London; in Paris about eighty. No such trade as a perfumer was known in Scotland in 1763. *Creech*. A stamp-tax was laid on various articles of perfumery in England, and the vendor was obliged to take out a licence in 1786. At the corner of Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand, resided Lily, the perfumer, mentioned in the *Spectator*.

PERGAMOS, see *Seven Churches*. 3.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE, see *Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews*. "An Index to Periodical Literature to 1 Jan. 1887." By W. F. Poole. Published in two volumes, 1882-8.

PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHY, see *Lycæum*.

PERJURY. The early Romans threw the offender headlong from the Tarpeian precipice; and the Greeks set a mark of infamy upon him. After the empire became Christian, any one who swore falsely upon the Gospels, was to have his tongue cut out. The canons of the primitive church enjoined eleven years' penance; and in some states the false swearer became liable to the punishment he charged upon the innocent. In England perjury was punished with the pillory, fine, and imprisonment, 1562. By the Abolition of Oaths bill, persons making a false declaration are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. cc. 60 and 61, 9 Sept. 1835. Perhaps the greatest perjurer in modern times was Titus Oates; see *Oates*. A woman named Alice Grey was convicted of many perjuries in 1856. See *Trials*, 1873.

PERKINS' METALLIC TRACTORS, see *Animal Magnetism*.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES. One was appointed, 15 Sept. 1871, by the French national assembly to watch over the proceedings of the government during a recess. It consisted of 25 persons of various parties. A similar committee of the Spanish cortes, appointed 22 March, 1873, was peremptorily dissolved by the government 22 April following.

PERMISSIVE PROHIBITORY BILL (which would give power to two-thirds of the ratepayers of a parish to refuse licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors), advocated by the United Kingdom Alliance party, was rejected by the house of commons, 8 June, 1864; 12 May, 1869 (193-87); 17 May, 1871 (206-124); 8 May, 1872 (369-15); 7 May, 1873 (321-81); 17 June, 1874 (301-75); 16 June, 1875 (371-86); 14 June, 1876 (299-81); withdrawn, 25 July, 1877; (278-84) 26 June, 1878. It is strongly advocated by sir Wilfrid Lawson, late M.P.; resolution rejected (252-164) 11 March, 1879.

His resolution to give *local option* (that is, power to the inhabitants of any place to stop licensing public-houses) was rejected by the commons (248-134) 5 March, 1880; but adopted (229-80) 18-19 June, 1880; (196-154) 14 June, 1881; (228-147) 27 April, 1883. "Local Option," an Americanism, is said not to work satisfactorily in the United States.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brazil, with a city of the same name, comprising Recife and other towns, founded in 1530; seized by the British, and retained for a month, 1594; insurrections here, 1661, 1710, 1817, 1821, and 1829.

PERONNE (N. France). Louis XI. of France, having placed himself in the power of the duke of Burgundy, here was forced to sign a treaty, confirming those of Arras and Conflans, and recognising the duke's independence; 14 Oct. 1468. The notables declared the treaty invalid and the duke a traitor, Nov. 1470.

PERPENDICULAR, see *Gothic Architecture*.

PERPETUAL EDICTS, see *Edicts*.

PERPETUAL MOTION. For this purpose machines have been constructed by the marquis of

Worcester and many others, although the impossibility of attaining it was demonstrated by sir Isaac Newton and De la Hire, and affirmed by the academy of sciences at Paris, 1775. It is still the object of experiment by half-taught persons.

PERRANZABULOE, Perran in the sands (*in sabulo*), Mid-Cornwall, named from Perran, the patron of tinnerns. The remains of an ancient British oratory or church, resembling the arrangement of protestant churches, were discovered in the sand in 1835, with other interesting relics.

PERSECUTIONS. Historians usually reckon ten general persecutions of the Christians; see *Jews, Heretics, Inquisition, Huguenots, Protestants, Massacres, Bartholomew, &c.*

- I. Under Nero, who, having set fire to Rome, threw the odium upon the Christians; multitudes were massacred; wrapt up in the skins of wild beasts, and torn and devoured by dogs; crucified, burnt alive, &c. 64-68
- II. Under Domitian 95
- III. Under Trajan 106
- IV. Under Marcus Aurelius 166-177
- V. Under Septimius Severus 199-204
- VI. Under Maximus 235-8
- VII. Under Decius, more bloody than any preceding 250-2
- VIII. Under Valerian 258-60
- IX. Under Aurelian 275
- X. Under Diocletian, who prohibited divine worship; houses filled with Christians were set on fire, and many of them were bound together with ropes and cast into the sea 303-13

PERSEPOLIS, the ancient splendid capital of Persia. Alexander is accused of setting fire to it, while intoxicated, 331 B.C. Ruins of this city still exist.

PERSIA or **IRAN**, in the Bible called Elam,* is said to have received its appellation from Perseus, the son of Perseus and Andromeda, who settled here, and established a petty sovereignty. The name is more probably of Indian origin. Persia was included in the first Assyrian monarchy, 900 B.C. When that empire was dismembered by Arbaces, &c., it appertained to Media. Population of the present kingdom, about 6,500,000.

Zoroaster, king of Bactria, founder of the Magi, B.C. 2115
Zoroaster II., Persian philosopher, generally confounded with the king of Bactria 1082

Cyrus, king of Persia, 559; overthrows the Medo-Babylonian monarchy, about 557; conquers Asia-Minor about 548; becomes master of the east, 536; killed in a war with the Massagetae 529
Cambyses, his son, king, 529; conquers Egypt (*which see*) 525

The false Smerdis killed; Darius Ilystaspes king, 521; conquers Babylon 517
Conquest of Ionia; Miletus destroyed 498

Darius equips a fleet of 600 sail, with an army of 300,000 soldiers to invade the Peloponnesus, which is defeated at Marathon (*which see*) 490

Xerxes (king, 485); recovers Egypt, 484; enters Greece in the spring at the head of an immense force; battle of Thermopylae 480

Xerxes enters Athens, after having lost 200,000 of his troops, and is defeated in a naval engagement off Salamis 479

Persians defeated at Mycale and Platea 479
Cimon, son of Miltiades, with a fleet of 250 vessels, takes several cities from the Persians, and destroys their navy, consisting of about 340 sail, near Cyprus 470

Xerxes is murdered in his bed by Artabanus 465
Artaxerxes I. Longimanus, king, 464; marries Esther, Xerxes I. king, slain by Sogdianus, 425; who is deposed by Darius II., Nothus 424

Artaxerxes II. Mnemon, king, 405; battle of Cunaxa, Cyrus the younger killed 401

- Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks (see *Retreat*) 401
War with Greece, 399; invasion of Persia 396
Peace of Antalcidas (*which see*) 387
Artaxerxes III. (Ochus) kills all his relations at his accession 359
He is killed by his minister Bagoas, and his son, Arses, made king 338
Bagoas kills him and sets up Darius III., Codomannus, by whom he himself is killed 336
Alexander the Great enters Asia; defeats the Persians at the river Granicus, 334; near Issus, 333; at Arbela 331
Darius III. treacherously killed by Bessus 331
Persia partly re-conquered from the Greeks; subjugated by the Parthians 250
Artaxerxes I. founds the Sassanides dynasty; restores kingdom of Persia 226
Religion of Zoroaster restored and Christianity persecuted 227
Artaxerxes murdered; succeeded by Sapor I.; Armenia becomes independent under Chosroes 240
Sapor conquers Mesopotamia, 258; repels the Romans and slays the emperor Valerian 260
Sapor assassinated; succeeded by Hormisdas I.; who favours the Manichees 272
Varanes I. (Baharam) persecutes them and the Christians 273
Varanes II. defeated by the emperor Probus; makes peace 277
Persia invaded by the emperor Carus, who conquers Seleucia and Ctesiphon 283
Varanes III. king, 293; Narses 294
The emperor Galerius conquers Mesopotamia, &c. 298
Peace with Diocletian 301 or 303
Hormisdas II. king 303
Ormuz built 303
Sapor II. king, 309; proscribes Christianity, 326; makes war successfully with Rome for the lost provinces 337-360
The emperor Julian invades Persia; slain near the Tigris, 26 June; his successor Jovian purchases his retreat by surrendering provinces 363
Sapor annexes Armenia, 365; and Iberia, 366; makes peace with Rome 372
Artaxerxes II. king, 380; Sapor III. 385
Armenia and Iberia independent 386
Varanes IV., 390; Yazdejdird I., 404; conquers Armenia 412
Varanes V., 420, persecutes Christians; conquers Arabia Felix, 421; makes peace with the Eastern Empire for 100 years 422
Armenia again united to Persia 428
Wars with Huns, Turks, &c. 430-2
Yazdejdird II. king, 440; Hormisdas III., 457; civil war, 458-86; Perozeking, 458; Pallas, 484; Kobad, 486; Jamaspes, 497; Kobad again 497
His son, Chosroes I. king; long wars with Justinian and his successors, with various fortune 531-79
Successful campaigns of Belisarius 541-2
Hormisdas IV. continues the war; degrades his general, Baharam, who deposes him; but is eventually defeated 590
Chosroes II. 591; renews the war with success, 603; Egypt and Asia Minor subdued 614-6
Chosroes totally defeated by the emperor Heraclius, who advances on Persia 627
Chosroes put to death by his son, Siroes, 628; Artaxerxes III. king, 629; Purandokt, daughter of Chosroes, reigns, 630; Shenendeh, her lover, 631; Arzemdokt, her sister, 631; Kesra, 631; Ferokeh-dad, 632; Yazdejdird III. 632
Persia invaded by the Arabs; the king flees, 651; is betrayed to them and is put to death, and his army exterminated 652
Persia becomes the seat of the Shiite or Fatimite Mahometans 661
The Taherite dynasty established, 813; the Sof-feride, 872; the Samanide 902
Persia subdued by Togrul Beg and the Seljukian Turks, 1038; who are expelled, 1194; subdued by Genghis Khan and the Mongols 1223
Bagdad made the capital 1345
The poet Hafiz died about 1388
Persia invaded by Timour, 1380; ravaged by him 1399
The poet Jami born 1414
Persia conquered by the Turcomans 1468
Who are expelled by the Shiites, who establish the Sophi dynasty under Ismail I. 1501

* Elamite antiquities presented to the British Museum by col. Ross, 1876.

Isfahan made the capital	1590
The Turks take Bagdad; great massacre	1638
Georgia revolts to Russia	1783
Teheran made the capital	1796
War with Russia	1826-9
Rupture with England through the Persians taking Herat (<i>which see</i>), 25 Oct.; war declared	1 Nov. 1856
Persians defeated; Bushire taken	8-10 Dec. "
General Outram defeats the Persians at Kooshab,	3 Feb.; and at Mohammerah. 26 March, 1857
Peace ratified at Teheran	14 April, "
Commercial treaty with France, &c.	June, "
Herat given up by the Persians	July, "
The shah re-organizes the government	9 Sept. 1858
Railways in process of formation	1865
Electric telegraph introduced	1867
Great sufferings through three years' drought, accompanied by fever and cholera; about 16,000 persons perished at Isfahan, &c.	July-Oct. 1871
Collection in London for relief; above 13,000 subscribed.	Oct. 1871-Feb. 1872
Concession to baron Julius de Renter to make railways, waterworks, &c. for 70 years, with great power	25 July, "
Prosperity restored through a good harvest, March, 1873	1873
The shah starts to visit Europe, 19 April; arrives at St. Petersburg, 22 May; at Berlin, 31 May; at Brussels, 16 June; at London, 18 June; receives the garter at Windsor, 20 June; at Paris, 5 July; at Turin, 25 July; at Vienna, 30 July; at Constantinople, 19 Aug.; returned to Teheran 23 Sept.	"
The shah visits Europe in summer; returned to Teheran	9 Aug. 1878
Rebellious incursions of the Kurds suppressed after much bloodshed (<i>see Kurdistan</i>)	Oct.-Dec. 1880
Treaty with Russia signed	22 Dec. 1881
The Russians attack the Shohsovan tribes going into winter quarters, killed about 80	Jan. 1886
First railway constructed in Persia from Teheran to Shah-Abdul-Azim opened	25 June, 1888
The river Karun decreed open to all nations by the intervention of England	9 Sept. "
The shah visits Europe; at St. Petersburg, 23-26 May; Berlin, 9 June; Amsterdam, 16 June; Antwerp, 22 June; received by the prince of Wales at Gravesend, and sails to Westminster, 1 July; at Windsor, 2 July; at Guildhall, London	3 July, 1889
Sir H. D. Wolff, British minister	"
A. D. SHAHS.	
1502. Ismail or Ishmael; conquers Georgia, 1519.	
1523. Tamasop or Thamas I.	
1576. Ismail II. Meerza.	
1577. Mohammed Meerza.	
1582. Abbas I. the Great; made a treaty with the English, 1612; died in 1628.	
1628. Shah Sophi.	
1641. Abbas II.	
1666. Shah Sophi II.	
1694. Hussein; deposed.	
1722. Mahmood, chief of the Afghans.	
1725. Ashraf the Usurper; slain in battle.	
1730. Tamasop or Thamas II.; recovered the throne of his ancestors from the preceding.	
[Thamas-Kouli-Khan, his general, obtained great successes in this and the subsequent reigns.]	
1732. Abbas III., infant son of Tamasop, under the regency of Kouli-Khan, who afterwards caused himself to be proclaimed king as	
1736. Nadir Shah (the victorious king); conquers India, 1739; assassinated at Khorassan by his nephew.	
1747. Shah Rokh.	
1751. [Interregnum.]	
1759. Kureem Khan.	
1779. Many competitors for the throne, and assassinations till—	
1795. Aga-Mahammed Khan obtains the power, and founds the reigning (Turcoman) dynasty; assassinated, 1797.	
1798. Futteh Ali-Shah.	
1834. Mahommed-Shah, grandson of Futteh; died, 10 Sept. 1848.	
1848. Nasr-ul-Deen, or Nassr-ed-Deen, son; born 4 April, 1839; the PRESENT shah of Persia; said to be an able prince and friendly to Britain; visited Europe, 1873, 1878 and 1889.	
Heir: son, Muzaffer-ed-Deen, born 1850.	

PERSON, OFFENCES AGAINST. The statute laws respecting these were consolidated and amended in 1861.

PERSPECTIVE in drawing was observed by the Van Eycks (1426-46) and treated scientifically by Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Albert Dürer, early in the 16th century. Guido Ubaldo published a treatise in 1608; Dubreuil's treatise (the "Jesuits' perspective") appeared in 1642, and the mathematical theory was demonstrated by Brook Taylor in 1731.

PERTH (the old capital of Scotland), said to have been founded by Agricola, about A.D. 70. It was besieged by the Regent Robert, 1339. On 20 Feb. 1437, James I. was murdered at the Black Friars' monastery here, by Robert Graham and the earl of Athol, for which they suffered condign punishment. Gowrie's conspiracy occurred here, 6 Aug. 1600. Perth was taken from the French garrison by the reformers, 26 June, 1559. The "Articles of Perth" relating to religious ceremonies, were agreed to by the General Assembly of Scotland, 25 Aug. 1618. Perth was taken by Cromwell in 1651; and by the earl of Mar after the battle of Dunblane, in 1715. The statue of the prince consort was inaugurated in the presence of the queen, 30 Aug. 1864.

PERTH, capital of western Australia (*which see*), founded 1829. Population, 1886, 5,044.

PERU (S. America), was long governed by incas, said to be descended from Manco Capac, who ruled in the 11th century. Population 1876, 2,699,945. Peru explored and conquered by Francisco Pizarro and Almagro 1524-33
The last inca, Atahualpa, put to death 29 Aug. 1533
Pizarro assassinated at Lima 26 June, 1541
Fruitless insurrection of the Peruvians under Tapac Amaru, an inca 1780
San Martin proclaims the independence of Peru, 28 July, 1821
War against Spain 14 Jan. 1824
Bolívar made dictator. Feb. "
Mariano Prado president 28 Nov. "
The Spaniards defeated at Ayacucho, and freedom of Peru and Chili achieved 9 Dec. "
The new Peruvian constitution signed by the president of the republic 21 March, 1828
War with Columbia; treaty of peace 28 Feb. 1829
After a succession of fierce party conflicts, general Ramon Castilla becomes president; firm and politic 1845
Exportation of guano began 1846
His successor, Echenique, deposed; Castilla again president 1855
New constitution, 1856; modified 1860
Population (without Indians) about 25 millions 1859
Marshal San Ramon president 24 Oct. 1862
General J. A. Pezet president 3 April, 1863
The Spanish admiral Pinzon took possession of the Chincha-isles (valuable for guano) belonging to Peru, stating that he would occupy them till the claims of his government on Peru were satisfied. 14 April, 1864
American congress at Lima; plenipotentiaries from Chili and other states meet to concert measures for defence against European powers Nov. "
Negotiations followed by peace with Spain, 28 Jan.; Chincha islands restored 3 Feb. 1865
Revolt against president Pezet, 28 Feb.; several provinces soon lost May, "
The insurgents declare war against Spain Oct. "
They take Lima; Pezet flies, and Canseco becomes president Nov. "
Peru joins Chili, and declares war against Spain, Feb. 1866

The Spanish admiral Nuñez, in his attempt to bombard Callao, repulsed and wounded 2 May, "
The Spaniards quit Peruvian waters 10 May, "
Riots at Lima against religious toleration 15 April, 1867
Invasion of ex-president Castilla, May; dies of fever, 30 May, "
Mariano-Ignace Prado resigns dictatorship; made

provisional president, 15 Feb.; proclaimed, 31 Aug. 1867

Insurrection against Prado; he resigns, 7 Jan.; succeeded by gen. La Puerta; Pezet's treaty with Spain confirmed 18 Jan. 1868

Col. J. Balta president 1 Aug. "

Several towns in Peru suffered by great earthquakes (see *Earthquakes*) 13-15 Aug. "

Gold mines discovered at Huacho 1 Oct. 1871

Industrial exhibition opened at Lima 1 July, 1872

Military insurrection at Lima; Tomas Gutierrez, minister of war, makes himself dictator, and imprisons president Balta 22 July, "

Unsupported by the people, and not recognised by diplomatic representatives, he orders Balta to be shot: is himself compelled to fly; caught; killed by the people, and hanged to a lamp-post; col. Zavallos, vice-president, assumes the government; order restored; about 200 lives were lost during the *coup d'état* 26 July, "

Manuel Pardo elected president by the people, assumed office 2 Aug. "

Armed riots in Lima at the execution of cols. Ganrio and Zavallos as rebels 1 May, 1873

President Pardo escapes assassination 22 Aug. 1874

Insurrection under Pierola; he is defeated at Sorota, near Tarata 3 Dec. "

Talisman sailed from Cardiff for South America; consigned to Peruvian rebels; seized and condemned as a prize, and English sailors imprisoned, Nov. 1874-Nov. 1875; report on ill-usage, English government promise inquiry 1 March, 1876

President, Mariana I. Prado 2 Aug. "

Reported insurrection of Nicolas de Pierolas, with about 6000 men, endeavouring to establish a southern confederacy 6-10 Oct. "

He sails away with the *Huascar* ironclad, 20 May; this is attacked by adm. De Horsey, with H.M.S. *Shah* and *Amethyst*, as piratical, for attacking mail ships; it is compelled to go into Lima and surrender; the Peruvians resent British interference, and threaten reprisals June, 1877

Peruvian government issues a circular to the powers, 10 June; demands reparation 25 June, "

Sir John Holker, att.-general, in house of commons, said that the *Huascar* had committed acts which made her an enemy of Great Britain, and had no belligerent rights; and that De Horsey was justified in what he did 11 Aug. "

Pierolas and his adherents amnestied 1 Aug. "

Ex-president Pardo, president of the senate, assassinated at Lima 16 Nov. 1878

Peru and Bolivia declare war against Chili, announced 2 April, 1879

For the events of the war, see *Chili*, 1879-81

Sanguinary revolution at Lima; Pierolas proclaimed dictator; Prado flees 22 Dec. *et seq.* "

Lima occupied by the Chilians 17 Jan. 1881

Señor F. G. Calderon provisional president at Magdalena 1 March, "

Anarchy in Lima 1 March, "

Pierolas, near Lima, declares for continual war, April, "

Pasco, a seaport, burnt by Peruvian soldiery; about 1000 inhabitants massacred, announced 20 Feb. 1882

Pierolas quits Peru, announced 10 April, "

President Montero opposed to truce with Chili; disaffection 1 May, "

President Iglesias formed a ministry about 12 Sept.; he signs peace with Chili at Ancon 20 Oct. 1883

Important territories surrendered 1 Oct. "

Lima evacuated by the Chilians 23 Oct. "

Arequipa surrendered to the Chilians 26 Oct. "

Gen. Iglesias' government confirmed by elections, about 20 Jan. 1884

Treaty with Chili ratified by the Notables, March; partial evacuation of Peruvian territory May, "

Gen. Caceres makes himself president in opposition to Iglesias; enters Lima with a rabble, and is quickly repulsed 27 Aug. "

Montero oscillates between the two parties; civil war continues; Truxillo captured for Iglesias; severe fighting announced 17 Oct. "

Gradual submission to the government Dec. "

Insurrection; government troops defeated at Ayacucho, announced 2 May, 1885

Gen. Caceres defeated by gen. Iglesias at Huancayo, about 28 May, 1885

Caceres' army disbanded, announced 26 June, "

Renewed heavy fighting announced, 9 July; reported rebel victory 15 Aug. "

Government troops gain a victory over the forces of gen. Caceres, 16 Oct.; at Jania, about 10 Nov.; Caceres attacks Lima; severe fighting; Iglesias surrenders 2 Dec.; Dr. Arenas elected president, 3 Dec.; Iglesias and Caceres retire from Lima through foreign intervention 4 Dec. "

The elections favour gen. Caceres, announced 29 March; gen. Caceres elected president 23 April, 1886

PERUGIA, a city of central Italy; as Perousia, anciently one of the Etruscan confederation. It allied itself with the Samnites, but was ruined by two defeats by the Romans, 309 and 295 B.C. It was taken by Octavius Caesar from the adherents of Antony; many of whom were immolated on altars by their victor, 41. Leo X. took Perugia from the rival families Oddi and Baglioni, in A.D. 1520. An insurrection here against the pope was put down by the Swiss with great cruelty, 20 June, 1859. Perugia was taken by the Sardinian general Fanti, in Sept. 1860, when the cruel papal general Schmidt and 1600 men were made prisoners.

PERUKE or WIG. The ancients used false hair, but the present peruke was first worn in France and Italy about 1620; and introduced into England about 1660, and prevailed more or less till about 1810.

It is said that bishop Blomfield (of London), in 1830, obtained permission for the bishops to discontinue wearing their wigs in parliament, of which they gradually availed themselves. On account of the heat, sir J. P. Wilde, and other judges and several counsel, appeared in court without wigs, 22, 23 July, 1868.

PERUVIAN BARK, see *Jesuits' Bark*.

PESCHIERA, a strong Austrian fortress, on an island in the Mincio, near the Lago di Garda, N. Italy. It has been frequently taken by siege:—by the French, 1796; by the Austrians and Russians, 1799; by the French again, 1801; given up by them, 1814; taken by the Sardinians, May, 1848; retaken by Radetsky, March, 1849. The Sardinians were preparing to besiege it in July, 1859, when peace was made. It was given up to the Italians, 9 Oct. 1866; see *Quadrilateral*.

PESSIMISM (from *peessimus*, the worst), the opposite doctrine to *optimism* (which see). Mr. James Sully's "Pessimism, a History and a Criticism," was published in 1877. Arthur Schopenhauer (1788-1860), an eminent pessimist, says, "All life is effort, all effort is painful, the pains of life must predominate."

PESTALOZZIAN SYSTEM of education was devised by John Henry Pestalozzi, born at Zurich in Switzerland, in 1746, died 17 Feb. 1827. In 1775 he turned his farm into a school for educating poor children in reading, writing, and working; but he did not succeed. In 1798 he established an orphan school where he began with the mutual instruction, or monitorial system, since adopted by Lancaster; but his school was soon after turned into a hospital for the Austrian army. In 1802, in conjunction with Fellenberg, he established his school at Hofwyl, which at first was successful, but eventually declined through mismanagement.

PESTH (Hungary), built about 889, on the east bank of the Danube, opposite Buda, was repeatedly taken and besieged in the wars of Hungary, particularly with the Turks. The great insurrection broke out here, and the minister, count Lamberg, was killed, 28 Sept. 1848. Buda-Pesth was

taken by the imperialists, 5 Jan. 1849. The Hungarians afterwards defeated the Austrians, who were obliged to evacuate it 18 April, same year; see *Hungary*. Buda-Pesth formally constituted capital of Hungary, Nov. 1873.

Hungarian national exhibition opened 2 May, 1885.

PESTILENCE, see *Plague*.

PETALISM (from the Greek *petalon*, a leaf), a mode of deciding upon the guilt of citizens of Syracuse, similar to the Athenian ostracism, the name being written on a leaf (generally of an olive) instead of on a shell, about 460 B.C. If guilt were established the sentence was usually banishment.

PETARD, or **PETAR**, an invention ascribed to the Huguenots in 1579. Petards of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, were employed to blow up gates or other barriers, and also in countermines to break through into the enemy's galleries. Cahors was taken by Henry IV. by means of petards, in 1580, when it is said they were first used. "Hoised with his own petar." *Shakespeare*, Hamlet iii. 4.

PETER THE GREAT'S WILL, see under *Wills*.

PETER THE WILD BOY, a savage creature found in the Harzwald, electorate of Hanover, when George I. and his friends were hunting. He was found walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees like a squirrel, and feeding on grass and moss, Nov. 1725. At this time he was supposed to be thirteen years old. He died, while under the care of an English farmer, Feb. 1785.

The king caused him to taste of all the dishes at the royal table; but he preferred wild plants, leaves, and the bark of trees, which he had lived on from his infancy. No efforts of the many philosophic persons about court could entirely vary his savage habits, or cause him to utter one distinct syllable. Lord Monboddo represented him to be a proof of the hypothesis that "man in a state of nature is a mere animal."

PETERBOROUGH, anciently Medeshamstede (Northamptonshire); obtained its present name from a king of Mercia founding an abbey and dedicating it to St. Peter about 655. The church, destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt with great beauty. The tower becoming dangerous, restoration resolved on, Dec. 1882. Foundation laid of new building, 7 May, 1884. The bishopric was erected by Henry VIII., out of the lands of dissolved monasteries in the diocese of Lincoln. The first bishop was John Chambers, the last abbot of Peterborough, 1541. The see was valued in the king's books at 419*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* Present income 4500*l.*

Exhibition of relics of Mary queen of Scots opened 19 July, 1887.

RECENT BISHOPS.

- 1794. Spencer Madan; died, 8 Oct. 1813.
- 1813. John Parsons; died, 12 March, 1819.
- 1819. Herbert Marsh; died, 1 May, 1839.
- 1839. George Davys; died, 8 April, 1864.
- 1864. Francis Jeune, May; died 20 Aug. 1868.
- 1868. Wm. Connor Magee; elected 31 Oct.

PETERLOO, see *Manchester Reform Meeting*, 16 Aug. 1819.

PETERSBURG, ST., the modern capital of Russia, founded by Peter the Great, 27 May, 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wooden hovels. In 1710, the count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same material. The seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place in 1711. Here, in 1736, a fire consumed 2000 houses; and

in 1780, another fire consumed 11,000 houses; this last fire was occasioned by lightning. Again, in June, 1796, a large magazine of naval stores and 100 vessels were destroyed. The winter palace was burnt to the ground, 29 Dec. 1837. The railway to Moscow was finished in 1851; to Berlin, opened 5 May, 1862. The university was closed in Oct. 1861, on account of the riotous conduct of the students. On 10 June, 1862, property to the amount of nearly a million sterling was destroyed by fire. See *Russia*, 1879-81.—**PETERSBURG**, Virginia, see *United States*, 1864.

Peace of St. Petersburg, between Russia and Prussia, the former restoring all her conquests to the latter, signed 5 May, 1762
Treaty of St. Petersburg for the partition of Poland (see article, *Partition Treaties*) 5 Aug. 1772
Treaty of St. Petersburg, led to a coalition against France 8 Sept. 1805
Treaty of Alliance, signed at St. Petersburg, between Bernadotte, prince royal of Sweden, and the emperor Alexander; the former agreeing to join in the campaign against France, in return for which Sweden was to receive Norway 24 March, 1812
Grand new Alexander II. bridge over the Neva opened 12 Oct. 1879
Ship canal to Cronstadt completed, Feb.; opened by the Czar 27 May, 1885
War memorial or glory monument uncovered by the czar 26 Oct. 1886

PETER'S CHURCH, ST. (Rome), originally erected by Constantine, 306. About 1450, pope Nicholas V. commenced a new church. The present magnificent pile was designed by Bramante; the first stone laid by pope Julius II. in 1506. In 1514, Leo X. employed Raphael and two others to superintend the building. Paul III. committed the work to Michael Angelo, who devised the dome, in the construction of which 30,000 lb. of iron were used. The church was consecrated 18 Nov. 1626. The front is 400 feet broad, rising to a height of 180 feet, and the majestic dome ascends from the centre of the church to a height of 324 feet; the length of the interior is 600 feet, forming one of the most spacious halls ever constructed. The length of the exterior is 669 feet; its greatest breadth within is 442 feet; and the entire height from the ground 432 feet. Renewal of the leaden envelope completed, July, 1884.

PETER'S PENCE, presented by Ina, king of the West Saxons, to the pope at Rome, for the endowment of an English college there, about 725; so called because agreed to be paid on Peter Mass, 1 Aug. The tax was levied on all families possessed of thirty pence yearly rent in land, out of which they paid one penny. It was confirmed by Offa, 777, and was afterwards claimed by the popes as a tribute from England, and regularly collected, till suppressed by Henry VIII. 1534. *Camden*. A public collection (on behalf of the pope) was forbidden in France in 1860.

PETERSWALDEN (Germany), **CONVENTION OF**, between Great Britain and Russia, by which a firm and decisive alliance between those powers was made against France, and the course of action against Napoleon Bonaparte was planned; signed 8 July, 1813. This alliance led to the overthrow of Bonaparte in the next year.

PETERWARDEIN (in Austria), was taken by the Turks, July, 1526. Here prince Eugene of Savoy gained a great victory over the Turks, 5 Aug. 1716.

PETITIONS. The right of petitioning the crown and parliament for redress of grievances is a fundamental principle of the constitution. Peti-

tions are extant of the date of Edward I. In the reign of Henry IV. petitions began to be addressed to the house of commons in considerable numbers. In 1837 there were presented to parliament 10,831 petitions, signed by 2,905,905 persons; in 1859, 24,386, signed by 2,290,579; in 1867, 12,744, signed by 1,145,216. See *Abhorers*, and *Rights*.

A petition from Boulogne for a consul was brought in, but not received by the commons. April-May, 1876. Evidence before a committee of the commons disclosed systems whereby vast numbers of fictitious and forged signatures were obtained, rendering the petitions for and against the continuance of the London coal and wine dues utterly valueless, May, 1887.

PETO'S ACT, 13 & 14 Viet. c. 28 (1850), renders more simple and effectual the titles by which religious bodies hold property.

PETRA, the ancient Sela, in mount Seir, near mount Hor, in the land of Edom. In the 4th century B.C. it was held by the Nabathæans, who successfully resisted Antigonus. About A.D. 70 it was the residence of the Arab princes named Aretas. It was conquered by Cornelius Palma, and annexed to the empire under Trajan, 105, to which period its remarkable monuments are ascribed. It was an important station for commercial traffic with Rome. It has been described by Burekhardt and other travellers.

PETRARCH AND LAURA; celebrated for the refined passion of the former for the latter, began in 1327, and the chief subject of his sonnets. He was born 1304, crowned with laurel, as a poet and writer, on Easter-day, 8 April, 1341; and died at Arqua, near Padua, 18 July, 1374. Laura died 6 April, 1348. A commemoration of his death at Avignon and other places, 18 July, 1874.

PETRO-BRUSIANS, followers of Pierre de Bruys, an early reformer, who was burnt at St. Gilles, Languedoc, as a heretic, in 1130.

PETROLEUM, rock oil or mineral oil similar to paraffin, has been found in many parts of the world, especially at Rangoon. In 1859 and since, a number of oil-springs were discovered in the bituminous coal regions of N. W. Pennsylvania, now termed "Petrolia," and others have been discovered in Ohio and other states, and also in Canada. Numerous artesian wells were sunk, manufactories erected, and an almost unlimited supply obtained; between 1859-77, 2,802,500,000 gallons; in 1863, 8,907,365 gallons. In consequence of the importation of this oil into this country, and many accidents having taken place through its inflammability at low temperature, acts for "the safe keeping of petroleum" were passed, 29 July, 1862; July, 1868, Aug. 1871, and 1879. Petroleum became an awful weapon in the hands of the insurgents in Paris, 23-27 May, 1871. About fifty killed by explosion at a petroleum manufactory near Rheims, 16 July, 1871. The Petroleum Association test petroleum, with the view of preventing the importation of that which is dangerous. Refined petroleum imported: 1872, 5,670,674 gallons; 1877, 33,474,955 gallons; 1881, 58,371,386 gallons. Unrefined and refined: 1882, 59,695,982 gallons; 1883, 70,526,996 gallons; 1884, 52,975,789 gallons; 1885, 73,873,641 gallons; 1886, 71,251,736 gallons; 1887, 77,390,435 gallons. Petroleum oil found in Luncheberg Haidee, Hanover; a colony formed named Oelheim announced Aug. 1881.

Petroleum fire at Bristol; fire floated through the drains into the river 30 Nov. "The great petroleum grounds near Baku, a Russian town on the Caspian, long monopolized, set free, 1872; greatly developed by Ludwig (died April 1888), and Robert Nobel, Sweden, since 1875;

34,000,000 gallons of oil produced in 1875; Russia supplied 200,000,000 in 1882; exportation begun and greatly increasing 1884 [Baku is the site of the ancient fire worship by the followers of Zoroaster.]

Petroleum largely discovered in Austrian Galicia, 1885. Mr. Edwin N. Henwood's invention for use of petroleum for the production of steam announced March, 1886; Spiel's petroleum engine announced April, 1886.

Petroleum discovered in Egypt on the coast of the Red Sea, March, 1886; reported successful 22 Aug. 1887. Petroleum found in Burmah May, "Destructive fire at the Markoff petroleum fountain near Baku 25 July, "Large quantities of natural gas now used as fuel in ironworks &c. in Pittsburgh, &c. 1884 et seq.

PETROLEUSES, a name given to women charged with throwing petroleum on the burning houses in Paris during the siege by the government, May, 1871.

PETROPAULOVSKI, a fortified town on the east coast of Kamtschatka, was attacked by an English and French squadron, 30 Aug. 1854. They destroyed the batteries, but failed in taking some Russian frigates, except the *Sitka*, a store-ship taken by the *President*, and a schooner taken by the *Pique*. Admiral Price was killed, it is supposed by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. A party of 700 sailors and marines landed to assault the place, but fell into an ambushade; many were killed, including captain Parker and M. Bourasset, English and French officers. The objects of the attack were not attained, it is thought from want of stores. After this the Russians greatly strengthened their defences, but on 30 May, 1855, the allied squadron in the Pacific arriving here found the place deserted. The fortifications were destroyed, but the town was spared. The Russian ships escaped.

PETTY BAG, clerk of the: power was given to the treasury, with consent of the lord chancellor and master of the rolls, to abolish this office, by the Great Seal Offices Act, 1874.

PEVENSEY (Sussex), said to be the site of the Roman Anderida, on which a Norman castle was erected. Here William of Normandy landed, 28 or 29 Sept. 1066. The duke of York, in the reign of Henry IV., was for some time confined within the walls of this castle; as was also queen Joan of Navarre, the last wife of Henry IV., who, with her confessor, friar Randal, was accused of a design to destroy Henry V., her step-son.

PEWS in churches. "In a London will we read of *sedile vocatum pew*" (a seat called pew), 1453. Pews were censured by Latimer and Bradford, 1553. *Walcot*. The church of Geddington St. Mary, Northamptonshire, long contained a pew dated 1602. The rev. W. M. H. Church (vicar 1844-6) restored and re-seated the church, and preserved the panel with the date in the door of the surplice press. Another pew in the chancel was dated 1604.

PEAFFENDORF AND LIEGNITZ (Silesia). Near these two places was fought a battle between the Imperialists and Prussians, 15 Aug. 1760. The Austrians were defeated by Frederick of Prussia, who thus prevented the junction of the Russian and Austrian armies.

PHALANX, the Greek phalanx consisted of 8000 men in a square battalion, with shields joined, and spears crossing each other. The battalion of Philip of Macedon, called the Macedonian phalanx, was formed by him about 360 B.C.

PHALANSTERY, see *Fourierism*.

PHALSBURG (Pfalzburg, Palatine city), a strong town of Alsace, was founded in 1570, by the elector palatine George John. It was ceded to France in 1661, and its fortress erected by Vauban, 1679. It checked the progress of the victorious armies of the allies both in 1814 and 1815, and withstood the Germans from 16 Aug. to 12 Dec. 1870, when it capitulated unconditionally. It was retained at the peace in Feb. 1871.

PHARAOH'S SERPENTS, a dangerous chemical toy, composed of sulpho-cyanide of mercury, appeared in Paris in the summer of 1865.

PHARISEES, a sect among the Jews; so called from *pharash*, a Hebrew word for separated, because they pretended to a greater degree of holiness than the rest of the Jews. *Luke* xviii. 9-12. The Talmud enumerates seven classes of Pharisees.

PHARMACOPŒIA, a book of directions for the preparation of medicine, published by colleges of physicians, the earliest in England 1618. In 1862 the General Medical Council were empowered to prepare and sell a new pharmacopœia, to supersede those of the colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, which was published in June, 1864; succeeded by a new one in May, 1867; reprinted, 1885.

PHARMACY: the knowledge of the chemical and medical properties of drugs and other things employed medicinally. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, founded 1 June, 1841, mainly by Mr. Jacob Bell, obtained its charter in 1843. It publishes a weekly journal.—The pharmacy act, 1852, regulates the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists. It was amended by the pharmacy act of 1868 which required all sellers of poisons to be registered after 31 Dec. 1868; act amended in 1869. Sale of Food and Drugs Act passed 11 Aug. 1875
Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was instituted by the Irish Pharmacy Act, passed 11 Aug. "
Pharmacy.—An international pharmaceutical congress (with an exhibition) was opened in London 1 Aug. 1881
International Pharmaceutical congress at Brussels, 31 Aug. 1885

PHAROS, of Ptolemy Philadelphus of Alexandria, was esteemed as one of the wonders of the world. It was a tower built of white marble, completed about 283 B.C. On the top fires were constantly kept to direct sailors in the bay. The building cost 800 talents, which are equivalent to above 165,100*l.* English, if Attic; or, if Alexandrian, double that sum. It is said that there was this inscription upon it—"King Ptolemy to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors;" but Sostratus, the architect, wishing to claim all the glory, engraved his own name upon the stones, and afterwards filled the hollow with mortar, and wrote the above inscription. When the mortar had decayed, Ptolemy's name disappeared, and the following inscription became visible: "Sostratus, the Cnidian, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors." See *Lighthouses*.

PHARSALIA, a strong city in Thessaly, N. Greece. Near it Julius Cæsar defeated his rival Pompey, 9 Aug. 48 B.C., and became virtually master of the known world. Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was treacherously slain, by order of Ptolemy the younger, then a minor, and his body left naked on the strand, till it was burnt by his faithful freedman, Philip.

PHENOL, or phenic acid, names for carbolic acid (*which s.e.*).

PHENOPHTHALMOSCOPE, an apparatus for investigating the movements of the eye-ball, invented by Donders, of Utrecht, and announced in 1870.

PHERÆ (Thessaly, N. Greece), see *Thessaly*.

PHIGALIAN MARBLES, in the British Museum, were purchased for it by the prince regent in 1815. They consist of portions of the frieze taken from the temple of Apollo Epicurus at Phigaleia in Arcadia, and are reputed to be works of the earlier school of Phidias, who died 432 B.C. The bas-reliefs represent the conflicts of the Greeks and Amazons, and of the Centaurs and Lapithæ.

PHILADELPHIA (Asia Minor), see *Seven Churches*.—**PHILADELPHIA**, Pennsylvania, was planned by William Penn 24 Oct. 1682. The first American congress assembled here in 1774, and promulgated the declaration of independence on 4 July, 1776. It was the capital of the Union till 1800, when Washington was selected in its place. The National Union Convention held its first meeting here 14 Aug. 1866; see *United States*. Population 1880, 847,170.

Beginning of centennial year celebrated with great demonstration 1 Jan. 1876
International exhibition opened by the president, the emperor and empress of Brazil present; very successful; about 130,000 persons present

Said to be the most extensive of all exhibitions 10 May, "
hitherto; vista of three-eighths of a mile; main building 1900 feet long; 6 other large buildings, and 200 smaller.
Prizes awarded to exhibitors; out of 11,000, 438 given to Great Britain 27 Sept. "
About 80,000 persons admitted by payment daily, Sept.; exhibition closed 10 Nov. "
[Total admitted, 9,789,392; daily average, 61,568; receipts, 3,813,749 dollars.]
International congress respecting education July, "
A permanent exhibition opened by president Hayes 10 May, 1877
Great storm: 34 dwellings, 31 churches, and many public buildings destroyed; 8 ships sunk; estimated loss, 2,000,000 dollars 24 Oct. 1878
Grand festival to honour gen. Grant on return from his long tour 17-24 Dec. 1879
Foundation of city celebrated 24 Oct. 1882
Great Irish convention 25-27 April, 1883
Fire at lunatic asylum, 28 perish 12 Feb. 1885
Celebration of the centenary of the adoption of the federal constitution (see *United States*) 15 Sept. 1887

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, for the reformation of criminal boys, was established in 1788, and incorporated in 1806. It supports a farm-school at Redhill, Reigate, Surrey; see *Reformatory Schools*.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (London), was established in 1813; first concert, 8 March. New Philharmonic Society began 1852.

PHILIPHAUGH, near Selkirk, S. Scotland, where the marquis of Montrose and the royalists were defeated by David Leslie and the Scotch covenanters, 13 Sept. 1645.

PHILIPPI (Macedonia), so named by Philip II. of Macedon. Here Octavius Cæsar and Marc Antony, in two battles, defeated the republican forces of Cassius and Brutus, who both committed suicide, Oct. 42 B.C. Paul preached here, A.D. 48, and wrote an epistle to the converts, 64.

PHILIPPICS, the term applied to the orations of Demosthenes against Philip II. of Macedon, 352-341 B.C., and also to the orations of Cicero against Marc Antony (one of which, called *divine* by Juvenal, cost Cicero his life), 44-43 B.C.

PHILIPPINE ISLES (in the Malay Archipelago), discovered by Magellan, in March, 1521, who here lost his life in a skirmish. They were taken possession of in 1565 by a fleet from Mexico, which first stopped at the island of Zebu, and subdued it. In 1570 a settlement was effected at the mouth of the Manilla river, and Manilla became the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines; see *Manilla* and *Earthquakes*. The Philippine commercial company was unsuccessful, 1785. A successful Philippine exhibition was opened in Madrid, autumn 1887.

PHILIPPUM, a metal of the yttrium series, found in Samarskite earth (in Russia, North Carolina, &c.) by M. Marc Delafontaine, by means of the spectroscope; announced Oct. 1878. Also said to have been found by Mr. Lawrence Smith, and named Mosandrium, July, 1878.

PHILISTINES, a people of Palestine, conquered Israel, 1156 B.C., and ruled it forty years. They were defeated by Samuel, 1120; and by Saul and Jonathan, 1087. They again invaded Israel about 1063, when David slew their champion, Goliath. After David became king he thoroughly subdued them, 1040. In common with Syria their country was subjugated by the Romans, under Pompey, about 63.—In Germany, about 1830, Heine and the liberal party applied the term "Philistines" to the opponents of progress, or conservative party.

In England the term has been applied to the opponents of "culture" and refinement, chiefly among the upper middle classes by Mr. Matthew Arnold and others. 1867 et seq.

PHILOBIOLICAL SOCIETY, was instituted in 1853 by Mr. R. Monckton Milnes (aft. Lord Houghton), M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, and others. It publishes volumes of "Miscellanies," &c.

PHILOLOGY, the science of *language*, much studied during the present century.

John Horne-Tooke's "Diversions of Purley" published 1786
Philological society of London established 18 May, 1842
Lorenz Diefenbach's "Lexicon Comparativum" 1846-51
32nd congress of German philologists met at Wiesbaden, professor Curtius, president 26-29 Sept. 1877
[See *Language*, *Dictionaries*, and *Grammarians*.]

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE, see *Alchemy*.

PHILOSOPHICAL LAMP, constructed by Johann Wolfgang Döbereiner, who applied in it the property possessed by spongy platinum of causing the combination of oxygen and hydrogen, discovered by him in 1823.

PHILOSOPHY (love of wisdom), the knowledge of the reason of things (distinguished from history, the knowledge of facts, and from mathematics, the knowledge of the quantity of things)—the hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke*. Pythagoras first adopted the name of philosopher (such men having been previously called sages) about 528 B.C. Philosophers were expelled from Rome, and their schools suppressed, by Domitian, A.D. 83. Philosophy is now divided into:—1. Moral or Ethical; 2. Intellectual; 3. Natural or Physical.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

ANCIENT SCHOOLS.—*Pythagorean*, about 500 B.C.; *Platonic* (the academy), by Plato, 374; *Peripatetic* (the Lyceum), by Aristotle, 334; *Stoic*, by Pyrrho, 334; *Cynic* by Diogenes, 330; *Epicurean* by Epicurus, 306; *Stoic*, by Zeno, 290; *Middle Academy*, by Arcesilaus, 278; *New Academy*, by Carneades, 160; *New Platonists* (who attempted to combine Platonism with Christianity):

Ammonius Saccas, died A.D. 243; Plotinus, died about 270; Porphyry, died about 305; Jamblichus, died about 333; Julian the emperor, died 363.

MODERN SYSTEMS.—*Nominal*, Jean Roscellin, about 1092; Abelard, &c.; *Rational*, Bacon, about 1624; *Cartesian*, Descartes, about 1560; *Reflective* or *Perceptive*, Locke, 1690; *Idealistic*, Berkeley, 1710; *Elective*, Leibnitz, 1710; *Common Sense*, Reid, 1750-70; *Transcendental*, Kant, Hamilton, &c., 1770-1860; *Scientific*, Fichte, 1800-14; *Absolute Identity*, Schelling, 1800-20; *Absolute Idealism*, Hegel, 1810-30; *Utilitarian*, Bentham, Mill, &c., 1790-1873; *Positive*, Comte, 1830; *Realism* and *Evolutionary Materialism*, prevalent, Darwin, Herbert Spencer, &c. 1873.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Greek and Latin.—Thales, about 600 B.C.; Pythagoras, 590; Aristotle and Plato, 350; Euclid, 300; Archimedes, 287; Hipparchus, 150; Lucretius, about 100; Julius Caesar, 50; Ptolemy, A.D. 150.

Middle Ages.—Arabians: Ben Musa, 800; Alhazen, &c., 1100. Gerbert, Decimals, 959. Roger Bacon, *Opus Majus*, 1266.

Inductive Philosophy:

Copernicus's system published 1543
Tycho Brahe 1546-1601
Gilbert's researches in electricity and magnetism 1600
Kepler's Laws 1609-18
Bacon's *Novum Organum* 1620
Galileo's *Dialogues* 1632
Royal Society begins (*which see*) 1645
Otto Guericke—air pump and electric machine . 1654
Huyghens on pendulums 1658
Newton—*Fluxions*, 1665; *Analysis of Light*, 1669;
Theory of Gravitation, 1684; *Principia* published, 1687; death 1727
Bradley discovers aberration 1748
Euler on Perturbation of the Planets 1762
Black on Heat 1762
Laplace on Tides 1775
Lagrange, *Mécanique Analytique* 1788
Galvani and Volta's researches 1791
Laplace, *Mécanique Céleste* 1799
Ersted discovers electro-magnetism 1819
Faraday, magneto-electricity 1831
[See *Acoustics*, *Astronomy*, *Optics*, *Chemistry*, *Electricity*, &c.]

PHIPPS' EXPEDITION. The hon. captain Phipps (afterwards Lord Mulgrave) sailed from England in command of the *Sea-Horse* and *Carcass* ships, to make discoveries, as near as possible to the North Pole. In August 1773, he was for nine days environed with barriers of ice, in the Frozen Ocean, north of Spitzbergen, 80° 48' N. lat. All progress or retreat was impossible, and all on board gave themselves up for lost; but a brisk wind in two or three days accomplished their deliverance. They returned to England without having made any discoveries, 20 Sept. 1773. Nelson was coxswain to the second in command.

PHLOGISTON, a term employed by Stahl to designate the matter or principle of fire; "the inflammable principle" of bishop Watson, near the close of the 17th century. The chemical theory based upon it, considered to have been totally refuted by Lavoisier, 1790, has been recently revived in a modified form.

PHOCIS, a state in Northern Greece. The Phocians seized Delphi 357 B.C., and commenced the second Sacred War. They were opposed by Thebes and other states, and were utterly subdued by Philip II. of Macedon in 346.

PHENICIA, on the sea coast of Syria. The natives were the most eminent navigators and traders of antiquity; their cities or allied states being Tyre, Sidon, Berytus, Tripoli, Byblos, and Ptolemais, or Acre. From the 19th to the 13th centuries before Christ, they established colonies on the shores or isles of the Mediterranean—Carthage, Hippo, Utica, Gades, Panormus, and are said to have visited the British Isles. Phenicia

was conquered by Cyrus, 537 B.C.; by Alexander, 332; by the Romans, 47; and after partaking of the fortunes of Palestine, was added to the Ottoman empire, A.D. 1516.

PHOENIX CLUBS, of a treasonable character, were formed in Ireland in 1853. They met at night to drill. Several persons were arrested and tried in March, 1859, at Tralee; but the jury could not agree on their verdict. Daniel Sullivan was condemned to penal servitude for ten years, April, 1859. Eventually some of the prisoners pleaded guilty, and were discharged on being bound over to keep the peace.

PHOENIX PARK MURDERS, see *Ireland*, 1882-3.

PHONEIDOSCOPE, an instrument for observing the colour-figures of liquid films under the action of sonorous vibrations, being a visible demonstration of the vibratory and molecular motion of a telephone plate; invented by Mr. Sedley Taylor, 1877; manufactured by S. C. Tisley & Co., London, 1878.

PHONOGRAPH, a machine proposed to be attached to pianofortes and other keyed instruments, by which any music that is played may be written down on blank paper, since it rules and prints the notes simultaneously. It was patented by Mr. Fenby, 13 June, 1863. The motive-power is electro-magnetism. Machines with a similar object were projected by Mr. Creed in 1747; Mr. J. F. Unger in 1774; and by Mr. Carreyre in 1827.

A new phonograph by Thomas Elvey Edison, electrician of New Jersey, was announced Dec. 1877. Linear indentations are made by means of a pin in a sheet of tinfoil by speaking or singing; and from these casts may be taken. When these are placed upon the diaphragm of a telephone connected with revolving apparatus, the sounds may be reproduced with a weirdlike effect. Improved by Mr. Shelford Bidwell, 1879. See *Telephone*.

A greatly improved instrument by Mr. Edison adapted for postal communication announced 21 Nov. 1887; successful experiments reported

12 May, 1888
Professor Graham Bell's *graphophone*, a modification of Edison's phonograph, was announced Nov. 1887
Mr. Emile Berliner (of Washington) announced his *gramophone*, a modification of Leon Scott's *phonograph*. Nov. 1887

The *phonograph* and *graphophone* were both exhibited to the British Association at Bath Sept. 1888

Exhibitions of Mr. Edison's greatly improved phonograph, considered perfect in the record, reproduction and preservation of sounds of all kinds (wax is used in place of tinfoil) Nov. 1888 *et seq.*
Mr. Edison receives phonograms from the duke of Cambridge, Mr. Gladstone, and others Jan. 1889

PHONOGRAPHY (from the Greek *phonē*, sound), suggested by Franklin, 1768. The Phonetic society, whose object was to render our mode of writing and printing more consonant to sound, was established, 1 March, 1843; sir W. C. Trevelyan, president, and Mr. Isaac Pitman, secretary, the latter being the inventor of the system which was made known in 1837. Among other works published by the promoters of the system, was the "Phonetic News," in 1849; see *Visible Speech*.
Pickwick Papers in shorthand, first of a series, published by Mr. Pitman May, 1883

Messrs. Pitman first publish in phonography, the New Testament from engraved plates 8 Oct. 1886
Solfà system in shorthand first published 5 Feb. 1887
The book of Common Prayer; and a National "Phonographic Library" begun in April, "

PHONOPORE, an arrangement of telegraph wires to facilitate transmission of sound, by checking the influence of adjoining wires, the invention

of Mr. C. Langdon Davies, announced, May, 1886. See *Telephones*. The system was stated to have worked successfully on the South Eastern railway between London and Folkestone, Feb. 1887, and the Midland railway, 1889.

PHONOSCOPE, an apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, invented by M. König, and exhibited at the International Exhibition in 1862.

Mr. Edmunds' phonoscope, exhibited to the British Association, Aug. 1878, is an instrument for producing figures and light from the vibrations of sound.

PHOSPHOR-BRONZE, an alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus, invented by Messrs. Montefiore-Levi and Künzel, of Belgium, in 1867. It is very hard, ductile, and elastic, with a colour resembling gold.

PHOSPHORESCENCE. The property possessed by some bodies of retaining luminosity after exposure to light observed by the ancients; especially noticed by Vincenzo Cascariolo (1602), Boyle, Canton, Wilson, and others; and specially studied by Edmond Becquerel, and Balmain. See *Luminous Paint*.

PHOSPHORUS was discovered in 1667, by Brandt, of Hamburg, who procured it from urine. The discovery was prosecuted by John Kunckel, a Saxon chemist, about 1670, and by the hon. R. Boyle about the same time. *Nouv. Diet.* Phosphoric acid is first mentioned in 1743, but is said to have been known earlier. Gahn pointed out its existence, in bones in 1769, and Scheele devised a process for extracting it. Canton's phosphorus is so called from its discoverer, 1768. Phosphoretted hydrogen was discovered by Gengembre in 1812. The consumption of phosphorus has immensely increased since the manufacture of lucifer matches. In 1845, Schrötter, of Vienna, discovered allotropic or amorphous phosphorus, which ignites more slowly and is less unwholesome in working than ordinary phosphorus.

PHOTOGRAPHY. The action of light on chloride of silver was known as early as the 16th century. The phenomenon was studied by Scheele (1777), Sennebier (1790), Ritter and Wollaston (1801). From the results of these investigations, experiments were made by Thos. Wedgwood and Humphry Davy, in the Royal Institution, London, which were published in its Journal, 1802. Wedgwood may be regarded as the first *photographer*. His paper was entitled "an account of a method of copying paintings upon glass, and of making profiles by the agency of light upon nitrate of silver."

Further discoveries were made by Niépce in 1814, and sir J. Herschel in 1819.

Louis J. M. Daguerre commenced his experiments in 1824; and in 1826 joined Joseph Nicéphore Niépce, and worked with him till the death of the latter in 1833. The production of *Daguerreotype* plates was announced in Jan. 1839; and the French chamber of deputies granted a pension to Daguerre and to Niépce's son Isidore.

In 1839 Mr. Henry Fox Talbot first published his mode of multiplying photographic impressions by producing a *negative* photograph (i. e., with the light and shades reversed) from which any number of positive copies may be obtained. His patent for producing the *Talbotype* or *Calotype* (on paper) is dated Feb. 1841.

In 1851, Collodion (*which see*) was applied to photography by Mr. F. Archer.

The Photographic Society of London was established in 1853. It publishes a journal. On 22 Dec. 1852, 774 specimens of photography were exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi.

Carte de Visite portraits (which see) taken by M. Ferrier at Nice, 1857.

In 1861 Mr. Thompson, of Weymouth, photographed the bottom of the sea.

Photography was successfully applied to the transfer of works of art to wood blocks by Mr. John Leighton, in his illustrated edition of *Lyra Germanica*, 1861.

In 1861 professor O. M. Rood suggested the application of photography to the microscope.

The tannin process introduced by major Russell about 1861.

The copyright of photographs is secured by an act passed in 1862.

Dr. Henry Wright photographed objects of surgical interest in Jan. 1863.

The *Wothlytype* process, in which nitrate of silver and albumen are discarded and a double salt of uranium and collodion substituted, invented by Wothly, was announced in the autumn of 1864.

The light of ignited *magnesium* was employed for photographs by Mr. Brothers, of Manchester, in the spring of 1864.

Mr. H. Van der Weyde, an American artist, succeeded in making electric light very effectual in photography, 1876-8.

Photographs of the first page of the *Times*, containing many French advertisements ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch long by 1 inch wide), sent to Paris from Bordeaux by balloons, Jan. 1871.

Criminals ordered to be photographed (by the act for prevention of crime), from 2 Nov. 1871.

Composite portraits (in which sometimes 9 components were used) formed by Mr. Francis Galton, by means of photography, 1877.

The *Autotype* process for transferring and printing reported successful, April, 1873.

Mr. E. J. Muybridge photographed, instantaneously, animals in rapid motion, 1881 *et seq.* See *Zoopraxiscope*.

Capt. Abney photographed a disc in rapid motion by the electric spark, 17 March, 1882.

Celestial Photography began with professor Bond, the astronomer, of Cambridge, U.S., who exhibited a photograph of the moon in 1851. Since then, Mr. Warren de la Rue, of London, has produced excellent photographs of the moon, and other heavenly bodies, and on 18 July, 1860, photographed the solar eclipse.

By means of the gelatine dry plate, the results of the astronomical work of years is now obtained in hours. Delicate details are obtained not only of comets, nebulae and faint stars, but also of stars invisible by the most powerful telescopes. Since 1876, Dr. W. Huggins and Mr. Andrew A. Common in England, and Mr. Draper in America, have been eminently successful in celestial photography. About 400 stars have been depicted in the space of two square inches.

Photography successfully applied to the heavens by MM. Paul and Prosper Henry, 1835-6. Charts of the whole heavens expected in ten years.

Decision by Justice North that a photographer has no right to sell or exhibit photographs of private sitters; "Pollard and wife v. The Photographic Company, Rochester," 20 Dec. 1888.

PHOTOHELIOGRAPH, an apparatus for registering the position of the sun's spots by means of clockwork and photography; erected at the suggestion of sir John Herschel at Kew observatory about 1857. It was used by Mr. Warren de la Rue to photograph the disc of the sun during the eclipse of 18 July, 1860.

PHOTOHALVANOGRAPHY, the art of producing engravings by the action of light and electricity. The earliest specimens were produced by Nicéphore Niépce, and presented by him in 1827 to the great botanist, Robert Brown. Great advances have since been made in this art by MM. Niépce de St. Victor (who published a treatise on it in 1856), Vitry, W. R. Grove, H. Fox Talbot, &c. In 1852, Paul Pretsch patented a process which he called "Photogalvanography."

PHOTOLYTHIC ENGRAVING (a process by which the light actually etches a picture on a plate that may be and has been printed from) was patented by Mr. Fox Talbot in 1838, and is described and exemplified in the *Photographic News*, 9 and 16 Sept. 1859, a specimen being given in the latter number.

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY (a process by which photographs are transferred to zinc plates which may be printed from) was devised by sir Henry James, chief of the Ord-

nance Survey, and made known in 1860. By it maps, charts, and engravings may be printed at a small cost.

PHOTO-SCULPTURE: M. Villène's employment of photographs in the formation of sculpture was announced in 1863.

Messrs. Goujil's process of *Photogravure*, rivaling mezzotint, reported highly successful; fine picture reproduced, Feb. 1884.

PHOTOMETER (light measurer); one was constructed by Dr. W. Ritchie in 1825. Many improvements have been made recently in photometry.

Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt's new holophotometer highly approved June, 1888.

PHOTOPHONE. In this apparatus, constructed by professor Graham Bell and Mr. Sumner Tainter of Washington, in 1880, a thin planar mirror is thrown into vibration by the voice; beam of light is reflected from this mirror and received at a distance by a cell of the metal selenium when, by arrangement, this is connected with a telephone, the sounds are reproduced.

PHOTOSPHERE, see *Sun*, note.

PHOTOTACHOMETER, an instrument for measuring the velocity of light, invented by Professor Simon Newcomb of Washington, 1879-80.

PHRENOLOGY, see *Craniology*.

PHRYGIA (now Karamania), a province in Asia Minor, became part of the Persian empire in 537 B.C., and partook of its changes. It became a Roman province in 47 B.C., and a Turkish one A.D. 1392.

PHYLLOXERA, see *Vine*.

PHYSIC appears to have been first practised by the Egyptian priests. Pythagoras endeavoured to explain the philosophy of disease and the action of medicine, about 529 B.C. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, flourished about 422 B.C., and Galen born A.D. 131, was the oracle of medical science. About 980 Avicenna, an Arab, wrote a system of medicine. Dr. R. Quain's *Dictionary of Medicine* published 1882. See *Medical*.

The dogmatic age of medicine lasted till the Reformation, when it was attacked by Paracelsus (1493-1541) and Vesalius (1514-64). Since 1800 medical practice has been completely transformed by physiology and chemical research.

The discovery of the circulation of the blood, by Dr. Harvey, furnished an entirely new system of physiological and pathological speculation, 1628. See *Medical and Societies*.

PHYSICIAN TO THE KING.—John, the king's chaplain and physician (afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells), mentioned 1090.

The earliest mandate or warrant for the attendance of a physician at court is dated 1454, and 33 Henry VI., reign fertile in the patronage which was afforded to practitioners in medicine; but no appointment existed which can justly be called physician to the royal person. By this warrant the king, with the consent of his privy council, deputed to three physicians and two surgeons the regulation of his diet, and the administration of such medicines and remedies as might be sufficient for his cure, without any allusion to the previous existence or permanency of the office which they were authorised for a time to fill, or to a remuneration for their services.—*Life of Linacre*.

Miss Garrett (afterwards Mrs. Andersen) licensed as an Apothecaries' hall, London, to practise medicine, 2 Sept. 1865.

At a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 3 May, 1860, it was resolved that the "Royal Society of Medicine" (including the various sections) be founded; the resolution was affirmed, 22 Feb. 1870 but in 1871 the project dropped.

School of Medicine for Women in London (council Professors Burdon-Sanderson and Huxley, Mrs. Garrett

Anderson, M.D., Mrs. Blackwell, M.D., and others); opened, Oct. 1874.
Registration of medical women, permitted by Medical act, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 41, 11 Aug. 1876.
The queen lays the foundation of the Medical Examination hall on the Victoria Embankment, 24 March, 1886.

See *Anatomy*.

EMINENT MEDICAL MEN.

	Born	Died
Cornelius Celsus	14 A.D.	
Paulus Ægineta flourished	about 630	
Averrhoes	12 Dec. 1198	
Thomas Linacre	1460	1524
Paracelsus	1493	1541
Ambrrose Paré, French surgeon	1517	1590
William Harvey	1578	1657
Thomas Sydenham	1624	1689
Malpighi	1628	1694
Hermann Boerhaave	1668	1738
R. Mead	1673	1754
Albert von Haller	1708	1777
William Hunter	1718	1783
John Hunter	1728	1793
R. T. Laennec	1781	1826
John Abernethy	1764	1831
Astley Cooper	1768	1841
Sir James Young Simpson (introducer of anæsthetics)	1811	1870
Sir Henry Holland	1783	1873
Henry Bence Jones	1813	1873
Sir Thomas Watson	1792	1882
Richard Quain	1816	1887
Sir Jas. Risdon Bennett	1809	
Sir Jas. Paget	1814	
Sir Wm. Jenner	1815	
Sir Wm. W. Gull	1816	
John Eric Erichsen	1818	
Sir Joseph Fayrer	1824	
Sir Andrew Clark	1826	
Sir Joseph Lister	1827	

PHYSIC GARDENS. The first cultivated in England was by John Gerard, surgeon of London, in 1567; that at Oxford was endowed by the earl of Danby, in 1652; that at Cambridge was commenced about the middle of the last century; and that at Chelsea, originated by sir Hans Sloane, was given to the Apothecaries' company in 1721; this last was very much admired by the illustrious Linnæus.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY, established 14 Feb. 1874; Dr. J. H. Gladstone, first president.

PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, of London (of England since 1858), was projected by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., who, through his interest with cardinal Wolsey, obtained letters patent, constituting a corporate body of regular physicians in London, with peculiar privileges, 23 Sept. 1518. Linacre was elected the first president of the college. Dr. W. Harvey was a great benefactor to this institution, 1653. He built a library and public hall, which he granted for ever to the college, with his books and instruments. The college was afterwards held in a building in Warwick-lane, erected by sir C. Wren, where it continued till 1825, when the present elegant stone edifice in Trafalgar-square was erected from designs by sir R. Smirke.—The College of Physicians, Dublin, was founded by charter of Charles II. 1667, and was re-incorporated in 1692. The Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, 29 Nov. 1681.

RECENT PRESIDENTS OF ROYAL COLLEGE, LONDON.

1796. Thomas Gisborne.	1862. Sir Thomas Watson.
1804. Sir Lucas Pepys.	1867. Sir James Alderson.
1811. Sir Francis Milman.	1871. Sir George Burrows.
1813. John Latham.	1876. Sir James Risdon Bennett.
1820. Sir Henry Hallford.	1881. Sir Wm. Jenner.
1844. John Ayrton Paris.	1888. Sir Andrew Clark.
1857. Thomas Mayo.	

PHYSICS, see under *Philosophy*.

PHYSIOGNOMY, a science which affirms that the dispositions of mankind may be discovered from the features of the face. The origin of the term is referred to Aristotle; and Cicero was attached to the science. It became a fashionable study from the beginning of the 16th century; and in the last century, the essays of Le Cat and Pernetty led to the modern system. Lavater's researches in the pursuit arose from his having been struck with the singular countenance of a soldier who passed under a window at which he and Zimmerman were standing; his "Fragment" on this subject appeared in 1776.

PHYSIOLOGY is that part of physics which treats of the inner constitution of animals and plants, and the several functions and operations of all their organs and tissues. The works of Müller, Milne-Edwards, Huxley, and Carpenter are much celebrated, and Todd's "Cyclopædia of Physiology" (1836-59) is a library in itself. Physiological Society, in London, founded by Dr. Burdon-Sanderson and others, early in 1876; see *Royal Institution*.

PIACENZA, see *Placentia*.

PIANETTE, a small upright piano introduced by Bord of Paris in 1857.

PIANOFORTE. * The invention is attributed to Cristofalli (or Cristofori), an Italian, J. C. Schröter, a German, and Marius, a Frenchman, early in the 18th century. The strings are struck by small hammers, and not by quills, as in harpsichords. Schröter is said to have presented a model of his invention to the court of Saxony, in 1717; and G. Silberman manufactured pianofortes with considerable success in 1772. Pianofortes were made in London by M. Zumpie, a German, 1766, and have been since greatly improved by Clementi, Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, Erard, Pleyel, and others.

Upright pianos, first made in this country, were suggested by Isaac Hawkins in 1800, and Thomas Lond, in 1802. Wm. Southwell patented "cabinet pianos" in 1807; superseded, from about 1840, by the cottage, piccolo, and other pianos.

A keyed instrument at Modena was named "piano e forte," 1598.

A "stone pianoforte," formed of a series of flints and other stones of various sizes, collected in France and arranged by M. Baudre, was played on by him at the Royal Institution, on 16 March, 1866.

See Grove's "Dictionary of Music," article "Pianoforte."

PICARDY (N. France), was conquered by the English in 1346, and by the duke of Burgundy in 1417, to whom it was ceded by the treaty of Arras, 21 Sept. 1435, and annexed to France by Louis XI., 1463.

PICCADILLY, a fine street, W. London; the name, of uncertain origin, was Pickadilla and Pigdello, about 1660, when a house of entertain-

* The nucleus of the instrument was a little box over which was stretched strings: such was the citole, the dulcimer, and the psalter. The clavitherium had keys; the clavichord (about 1500) had dampers; successive improvements were the virginals (on which queen Elizabeth played), the spinet (about 1700), and the harpsichord (with two rows of keys), said to have been used in the 15th century, for which Bach and Handel composed in the 17th century. A collection of harpsichords (one dated 1555) is in the South Kensington museum. A double-pianoforte (with two keyboards reversed), giving remarkable effects (patented by M. M. Mengeot), played on at Covent-garden theatre, 21 Oct. 1878.

ment existed near the Haymarket, termed Pickadilly hall, after which buildings were gradually extended westwards.

PICCOLO, a small piano introduced by Robert Wornum in 1829.

PICENTINES, a Sabine tribe, subdued by the Romans, and their capital, Asculum, taken, 268 B.C. They began the Social war in 90, and were conquered in 89 B.C.

PICHEGRU'S CONSPIRACY, see *Georges*, &c.

PICKETING, see *Trials*, Aug. 1867.

R. Read and four other cabinetmakers imprisoned for picketing May, 1875

PICQUET, a game with cards, invented, it is said, by Jequemín, for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, then in feeble health, 1390. *Mézéray*.

PICTS (from *Pietì*, painted), Seythians, who landed in Scotland much about the time that the Scots began to seize upon the Hebrides, or Western Isles (Hebudes). They afterwards lived as two distinct nations, the Scots in the highlands and isles, and the Picts in that part now called the lowlands. Between 838 and 842, the Scots under Kenneth II. totally subdued the Picts, and seized all their kingdom. Their incursions in England led to the Saxon invasion; see *Roman Wall*.

PICTURES, see *Painting*.

PIEDMONT (*Podemontium*, Latin, foot of the mountains), a region in N. Italy, formerly the seat of government of the kingdom of Sardinia, *which see*, and *Savoy*.

PIE-POUDRE COURT, the Court of Dusty Foot, whose jurisdiction was established for cases arising at fairs and markets, to do justice to the buyer and seller immediately upon the spot. By stat. 17 Edw. IV., it had cognizance of all disputes in the precincts of the market to which it might belong, 1477.

PIER AND HARBOUR ACT, to facilitate the formation, management, and maintenance of piers and harbours in Great Britain and Ireland, was passed in 1862.

PIETISTS, a Lutheran sect, instituted in Leipsic, by Philip James Spener, a professor of theology, about 1689, with the view of reforming the popular religion. He established "colleges of pietists," with preachers resembling those of the society of friends and the methodists in Britain, about 1760. A body resembling the Pietists, named Chasidim, arose among the Jews in the Ukraine, and spread through Poland and European Turkey.

PIETRO BARSANTI CLUB, see *Italy*, 1878.

PIEZOMETER (Greek *píezo*, I compress), an apparatus for measuring the compressibility of liquids, invented by Ersted (died 1851); improved by Despretz & Saigey.

PIGEONS were employed as carriers by the ancients. Hirtius and Brutus corresponded by means of pigeons at the siege of Modena. The pigeons of Aleppo served as couriers at Alexandretta and Bagdad. Thirty-two pigeons liberated from London at 7 o'clock in the morning, 22 Nov. 1819; at noon one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour afterwards a second arrived; the remainder on the following day. *Phillips*. At a pigeon race, 25 July, 1872, from Spalding to London, the speed allowed was 90 seconds a mile; see *Post Office*, 1870.

In a pigeon race from Dover to Plymouth, some pigeons attained the velocity of 1,233 yards, 1,218 yards and 1,008 yards per minute 22 July, 1886. About 300 pigeon-flying societies exist in France: the organization of carrier-pigeon stations ordered by the minister for war, Jan. 1888. About 350 similar societies exist in Germany, stated Jan. 1888.

National Peristeric Society (originating from the Colonialist Society, founded in 1750), has annual shows. A bill for prohibiting shooting pigeons rising from a trap, attended with cruelties, passed by the commons with large majorities, in 1883 and 1884 (195-40), was rejected by the lords in 1883 (30-17), and on 9 May, 1884 (78-48).

PILCHARD FISHERY. Peculiar to Lands End, Cornwall, reverts to W. Ireland, after suspension of two centuries (stated July, 1883).

PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE, a name assumed by religious insurgents in the north of England, who opposed the dissolution of the monasteries. The movement, which commenced in Lincolnshire in Sept. 1536, was suppressed in Oct.; but soon after revived in Yorkshire; and an expedition, bearing the foregoing name, having banners on which were depicted the five wounds of Christ, was headed by Aske, and other gentlemen, and joined by priests and 40,000 men of York, Durham, Lancaster, and other counties. They took Hull and York, with smaller towns. The duke of Norfolk marched against them, and by making terms dispersed them. Early in 1537 they again took arms but were promptly suppressed, and the leaders, several abbots, and many others, were executed.

PILGRIMAGES began with the pilgrimage of the empress Helena to Jerusalem, 326. They became very frequent at the close of the 10th century. Robert II. of France made several pilgrimages; among others one to Rome about the year 1016, perhaps in 1020, when he refused the imperial dignity and the kingdom of Italy. The pilgrimage to Canterbury is described by Chaucer in his *Canterbury Tales* about 1383. The pilgrimage of Mahometans to Mecca, the birth-place of the prophet, is commanded in the Koran. Pilgrimages to shrines of the Virgin Mary in France revived in 1873, and since, in consequence of miracles alleged to have taken place at La Salette in 1846 and at Lourdes, 11 Feb. 1858; those of La Salette discredited by Pope Leo X., 1879. See *Sacred Heart*.

100 American pilgrims received by the pope 9 June, 1874. About 100 agricultural labourers (locked out for being unionists) traversed England as pilgrims, receiving hospitality and money; beginning

30 June, *et seq.* "
English R.C. pilgrimage to shrine of St. Edmund, "
archbishop of Canterbury, at Pontigny Sept. "
English pilgrimage to Lourdes directed by the "
Catholic Union of Great Britain," start proposed: "
given up Aug. 1880

[See *Boulogne*.]

PILGRIM FATHERS, the name given in North America to a party of 74 English puritans and 28 women, members of John Robinson's church, who sailed in the *May Flower* from Leyden to North America, and landed on Plymouth Rock, where they founded a colony, 25 Dec. 1620.

"**PILGRIM'S PROGRESS FROM THIS WORLD TO THAT WHICH IS TO COME**," written by John Bunyan, in Bedford gaol, where he was imprisoned twelve years, 1660-72. The first part was published in 1678. A Hebrew version appeared in 1851; see *Bedford*.

PILLAR SAINTS, see *Monachism*.

PILLORY, a scaffold for persons to stand on to render them publicly infamous. This punish-

ment was awarded against persons convicted of forgery, perjury, libelling, &c. In some cases the head was put through a hole, the hands through two others, the nose slit, the face branded with one or more letters, and one or both ears were cut off. There is a statute of the pillory, 41 Hen. III. 1256. Many persons died in the pillory by being struck with stones by the mob, and pelted with rotten eggs and putrid offal. It was abolished as a punishment except for perjury, 1815, and totally abolished in 1837. The last who suffered at the Old Bailey was Peter Jas. Bossy, for perjury, 24 June, 1830.

PILNITZ (near Dresden, Saxony). The convention of Pilnitz took place between the emperor Leopold and the king of Prussia, 20 July, 1791. On 27 Aug. the treaty of Pilnitz, or, as some style it, the Partition treaty, was finally agreed upon at Pavia by the courts in concert. It was to the effect "that the emperor should retake all that Louis XIV. had conquered in the Austrian Netherlands, and uniting these provinces to the Netherlands, give them to his serene highness the elector palatine, to be added to the palatinate; Bavaria to be added to the Austrian possessions," &c.

PILOT. The act relating to pilots, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 129 (1853), with other acts, is embodied in the Merchant Shipping act; see *Trinity-House*.

PILPAY, see *Fables*.

PIMLICO, S.W. suburb of London, belonging to the Grosvenor family, who have built largely upon it since 1830.

On 20 Dec. 1881, Georgina Moore, 7½ years old, living with her parents in Winchester-street, disappeared; her body was found by bargemen in the Melway, near Yalding, 30 Jan. 1882. Esther Pay, with whom she was last seen, accused of her murder, was acquitted, 29 April, 1882.

Pimlico poisoning case. See *Trials*, April, 1886.

PINCHBECK, an alloy of 25 per cent. of zinc, and 75 copper, used for watch-cases, &c., named after Mr. Christopher Pinchbeck, a toyseller in Cockburn-street, London, who died March, 1783.

PINE-TREES. The stone pine (*Pinus Pinæa*), brought to these countries before 1548. The cluster pine (*Pinus Pinaster*), brought from the south of Europe before 1596. The Weymouth pine (*Pinus Strobus*), from North America, 1705. Frankincense pine (*Pinus Tæda*), from North America, before 1713. There are other varieties.

PINKEY (near Edinburgh), where the English under the Earl of Hertford, protector, totally defeated the Scots under the regent Arran, 10 Sept. 1547. There fell not 200 of the English, but above 10,000 of the Scots. Above 1500 were taken prisoners.

PINS have been found in British barrows (*Foss-broke*); and are mentioned in a statute of 1483. Brass pins were brought from France in 1540, and first used in England, it is said, by Catherine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Pins were made in England in 1543. *Stoic*. They were first manufactured by machinery in England in 1824, under a patent of Lemuel Wellman Wright, of the United States.

PIOMBINO, a principality, Italy, previously ruled by the Apptani family, was acquired by the Spaniards, 1589. It was ceded to France, 1801, and given by Napoleon to his sister Elise, wife of prince Bacciochi, who held it from 1805 to 1815, when it was restored to the Buoncampagni family, subject to Tuscany. It became part of the kingdom of Italy, 1860.

PIPE ROLL SOCIETY, founded in 1884

for printing all extant public records prior to the year A.D. 1200.

PIRACY was severely suppressed by the Romans. Pompey destroyed the Cilician pirates, 67 B.C.; see *Buccaneers*. Many acts of parliament have been passed for the suppression of piracy; the latest in 1837.

PIRÆUS, the port of Athens, was united to the city by two long walls, one erected by Themistocles, and the other by Pericles, 456 B.C., which were destroyed by Lysander, 404 B.C. It was fortified by Conon, 393 B.C. The Piræus was able to contain 400 Greek vessels. It was occupied by the French during the Russian war in 1854.

PIRMASENS (Bavaria). Here Moreau and the French were defeated by the duke of Brunswick and the Prussians, 14 Sept. 1793.

PISA, an ancient city in Tuscany, was founded about six centuries before Christ, and was favoured by the early Roman emperors as a flourishing republic. The citizens took an active part in the Italian wars of the middle ages, but became subject to Florence, after a long siege, 1405-6. In 1494 Pisa became independent under the protection of Charles VIII. of France, but was retaken by the Florentines in 1509. The university was founded in 1343, and revived by the Medici in 1472 and 1542. The rival popes, Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII., were deposed at a council held at Pisa in 1409, and Alexander V. elected in their room. The Campanile or leaning tower was built about 1154,* and the Campo Santo about the same time.

PISCICULTURE, see *Fisheries*.

PISTOLS, the smallest fire-arms, said to have been invented at Pistoia in Italy; were first used by the cavalry of England about 1544. Of late years they have been made with a revolving cylindrical breech, in which are formed several chambers for receiving cartridges, and bringing them in succession into a line with the barrel ready for firing. The earliest model of this kind of arm is to be found in the museum of the United Service Institution, and is supposed to date from the reign of Charles I. An eight-chambered matchlock revolver of the 16th century is placed in the Royal Artillery Museum, Woolwich. The manufacture of pistols by machinery was first introduced into England from the United States, America, in the year 1853, by col. Colt, who invented the Colt revolving pistol, 1851. This system of manufacture induced the British government to establish the Enfield armoury, in 1855; see *Fire-Arms*.

PIT BROW WOMEN, see *Coal*, 23 June, 1887.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, said to have been discovered by Pitcairn in 1768, seen by Cook in 1773, and since colonised by ten mutineers from the ship *Bounty*, captain Bligh, in 1789; see *Bounty*.

The mutineers remained unknown to England until discovered accidentally in 1814. A ship nearing the island was hailed by a swartly youth in the English

* The Campanile was erected to contain bells, and stands in a square close to the cathedral. It is built entirely of white marble, and is a cylinder of eight stories, each adorned with a round of columns, rising one above another. It inclines so far on one side from the perpendicular, that in dropping a plummet from the top, which is 188 feet in height, it falls sixteen feet from the base. Some thought this was done purposely by the architect, others attributed it to an accidental subsidence of the foundation. From this tower Galileo made his observation on gravitation (about 1635).

PITCH.

language, when it appeared that the mutineers, soon after settling there, had married some black women from a neighbouring island, and had become a well-conducted community under the care of Adams, the principal mutineer. He died in 1829, when George Hunn Nobbs, an Englishman, who arrived a few years before, became chief. In Aug. 1852 admiral Moresby was sent to England on the island. By his means Nobbs was sent to England and obtained ordination. His death (aged 86) announced Jan. 1885. As their numbers increased, the government removed them, with all their property, in the ship *Morayshire*, on 3 May, 1856, and landed them, after a boisterous passage, on Norfolk Island, prepared previously for their reception, 8 June. The government stocked Norfolk Island with 2000 sheep, 450 head of cattle, and twenty horses, and gave them stores to last twelve months; their numbers were 96 males and 102 females. The island visited by H.M.S. *Peterel* was found to be prosperous, Dec. 1875; 86 inhabitants, 2 Mar. 1878; 93, 15 Aug. 1879; 130 in 1884.

PITCH, see under *Music*.

PITT ADMINISTRATIONS.* The first administration was formed on the dismissal of the Portland ministry 18 Dec. 1783, and terminated by resignation in 1801. The second was formed 12 May, 1804; and terminated (after various changes) by Mr. Pitt's death, 23 Jan. 1806. A public funeral was decreed to him, and 40,000*l.* to pay his debts.

ADMINISTRATION OF 1783.

William Pitt, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.
 Earl Gower, lord president.
 Duke of Rutland, *privy seal*.
 Marquis of Carmarthen, and earl Temple (immediately succeeded by lord Sydney), *secretaries*.
 Lord Thurlow, lord chancellor.
 Viscount Howe, *admiralty*.
 Duke of Richmond, *ordnance*.
 William Wyndham Grenville, Henry Dundas, &c.
 [Mr. Pitt was joined by the duke of Portland, earl Spencer, and other leading whigs in 1794; he continued minister until 1801. Many changes occurred in the ministry in the long period of seventeen years.]

ADMINISTRATION OF 1804.

William Pitt, first lord of the treasury.
 Lord Eldon, lord chancellor.
 Duke of Portland, succeeded by lord Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington), lord president.
 Earl of Westmoreland, lord *privy seal*.
 Lord Hawkesbury, lord Harrowby (succeeded by lord Mulgrave), and earl Camden (succeeded by viscount Castlereagh), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.
 Viscount Melville (succeeded by lord Barham), *admiralty*.
 Duke of Montrose, Mr. Dundas, &c.

PITTSBURG, see *Fort Du Quesne* and *United States*, 1877. The exhibition building burnt, 3 Oct. 1883.

Upwards of 100 persons perish by a mining explosion near here, about 11 Nov. 1838.

PITTSBURG LANDING (near Corinth, Tennessee). On Sunday, 6 April, 1862, a great battle was fought between the American federals under Grant and Prentiss, and the confederates under Albert Sydney Johnston and Beauregard. The latter began the attack and were victorious, but lost their able general Johnston. The federals were reinforced the next day and renewed the attack; the confederates maintained their ground; but soon after retired in good order to Corinth. This engagement is also named the battle of Shiloh.

* William Pitt, second son of the great earl of Chatham, was born 28 March, 1759; became M.P. 23 Jan. 1782; moved for a reform in parliament, 7 May, 1782; became chancellor of the exchequer, July, 1782; died 23 Jan. 1806.

PITURINE, a new narcotic, said to have been discovered in 1882 in Australia. It resembles a mixture of opium and tobacco, and is extracted from the dried leaves of the *Duboisia pituri*.

PIUS IV., CREED OF, see *Confessions*.

PLACENTIA (now Piacenza), N. Italy, founded by the Romans about 220 B.C. It suffered in all the convulsions attending the fall of the empire, and the wars of the middle ages. In 1302 Alberto Scotti was overcome, and Placentia was united to Milan, then ruled by the Visconti. On their extinction in 1447, Placentia revolted, was taken by Sforza duke of Milan, and treated very cruelly. In 1513 it was given to pope I. In 1545, Paul III. gave it with Parma as a dowry to his son Peter Louis Farnese. The French Spaniards were defeated by the Austrians and their dominions near Placentia, 16 June, 1746; see *P. Spaniards*.

PLAGUE. The plagues of Egypt (149) are described in *Exodus ix.*, &c. The first general plague in all parts of the world occurred 767 B.C. *Petavius*. At Carthage a plague terrible that people sacrificed their children to appease the gods, 534 B.C. *Baronius*. At 1000 B.C. a desolating plague prevailed, 453 B.C. The devastating plague at Athens, which spread into Egypt, Ethiopia, 430 B.C., is admirably described by *Hecataeus*. Another which raged in the Greek empire, Egypt, and Syria, destroyed 2000 persons daily, 187 B.C. *Pliny*. See *Cattle*.

At Rome, a most awful plague; 10,000 persons died daily, A.D. 80. Again ravaged the Roman empire, 167, 169, 189. Another in the Roman empire. For some time 1000 persons died daily at Rome; many towns entirely depopulated, 250-265.

In Britain, a plague swept away such multitudes of the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead, 430.

A long-continued dreadful one began in Europe, extended all over Asia and Africa. At Constantinople, when 200,000 of its inhabitants perished, and in Calabria, Sicily, and Greece in London, 962.

At Chichester, in England, an epidemical disease, which killed off 34,000 persons, 772. *Will. Malm.* In Scotland 40,000 persons perished, 954. In London, great mortality, 1094; and in Ireland, 1100. Again, in London; it extended to cattle, fowls, and domestic animals, 1111. *Holinshed*.

In Ireland; after Christmas this year, 1120, forced to quit the country, 1172. Again, in Ireland, when a prodigious number of persons died, 1204.

The "Black Death" in Italy, 1340. A plague raged throughout Europe, causing great mortality. Britain and Ireland suffered. In London alone 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse-yard, 1348-9. (That at Florence by Boccaccio.)

In London and Paris a dreadful mortality, 1361-2, 1367, 1369, and in Ireland in 1370. A great pestilence in Ireland called the *Foras*, a great number of the people, 1383. 30,000 persons perished of a dreadful pestilence, 1407.

Again, in Ireland, superinduced by a plague, 1470. Numbers died, 1466; and Dublin was depopulated, 1470.

An awful pestilence at Oxford, 1471; and in England, a plague which destroyed more than the continual wars for the fifteen preceding years. *Rapin*: *Salmon*.

The *Sudor Anglicus*, or sweating sickness, London, 1485. *Delandine*.

The plague in London so dreadful that the king's court removed to Calais, 1499-1500. The sweating sickness (mortal in three hours) in London, 1566; and in 1517. In most of the

gland half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was visited, 9 Henry VIII. *Stow*.
 k was visited by a plague, when many thousands died, 1522.

ating sickness again in England, 1528; and in Germany in 1529; and for the fifth time in England, 1551.

ersons perished of the plague in London alone, 604. It was also fatal in Ireland.

perished of a pestilence at Constantinople in

on a great mortality prevailed, and 35,417 perished, 1625.

a general mortality; at Lyons, 60,000 persons perished, 1632.

ogy brought from Sardinia to Naples (being introduced by a transport with soldiers on board), raged such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months, 1656.

REAT PLAGUE OF LONDON, began Dec. 1664, which died off 68,596 persons; some say 100,000. Fires kept up night and day to purify the air for three days, and it was thought the infection was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration of Sept. 1666.

ally described by De Foe in his partially imaginary *History of the Plague*.]

ersons perished of the plague at Marseilles and neighbourhood, brought in ship from the Levant, 1720.

The most awful plagues that ever raged, prevailed in Asia, 1760. *Abbé Mariti*.

ria, a fatal pestilence, which carried off 80,000 of the inhabitants of Bassora, 1773.

ot, about 800,000 persons died of plague, 1792.

ary, 3000 died daily; and at Fez 247,000 perished, in the east, 1800; 1840; 1873; many deaths in India, &c., April-May, 1876.

and at Gibraltar immense numbers were carried off by a pestilential disease in 1804 and 1805.

t Gibraltar, an epidemic fever much resembling ague, caused great mortality, 1828.

atic cholera (see *Cholera*) made its first appearance in England, at Sunderland, 26 Oct. 1831; in Scotland at Haddington, 23 Dec. same year; and in India, at Belfast, 14 March, 1832.

lera again visited England, &c. 1848 and 1849 (see *Cholera*).

lera raged at Smyrna and Constantinople, and re-appeared in Paris, Marseilles, Naples; July-Dec. 1865.

cattle plague (*which see*) in England, resembling swine, near London, begins June, 1865.

and hitherto an incurable disease, named *black* on account of purple blotches coming out on skin, appeared in Dublin; many persons of all ages died a few hours after the seizure. March 1866.

in Astracan, Jan.—April, 1879.

AN OF CAMPAIGN, see *Ireland* Oct. 1833.

Condemned by the Pope, 20 April, 1838.

ANE. A true plane, so important in astronomy, has been most successfully obtained by Joseph Whitworth. Fine specimens were exhibited at the Royal Institution in 1873.

NETARIUM, see *Orrery*.

NETS. Jupiter was known as a planet to the Greeks and the Chaldeans, and inserted in a catalogue of the heavens, made about 600 B.C., and in which the stars are accurately described; this chart is preserved in the national library at Paris. The names of Jupiter discovered by Galileo, 7 Dec. 1610.

see *Mars*, *Saturn*. We now know nine planets, termed major; *Mercury*, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, *Uranus*, *Neptune*, *Vulcan* (doubtful); and, secondary or minor, *Ceres*, *Pallas*, *Juno*, *Vesta*, *Astræa*, *Hebe*, *Iris*, *Flora*, *Melampus*, *Themis*, *Phœbe*, *Proserpine*, *Euterpe*, *Bellona*, *Amphitrite*, *Urania*, *Euphrosyne*, *Pomona*, *Polyhymnia*, *Circe*, *Leucothea*, *Atalanta*, *Fides*, *Leda*, *Letitia*, *Harmonia*, *Daphne*, *Iris*, *Ariadne*, *Nysa*, *Eugenia*, *Hestia*, *Metê*, *Aglaia*, *Doris*, *Pales*, *Virginia*, *Nemausa*, *Europa*, *Calypso*, *Alexandria*, *Pandora*, *Mnemosyne*, *Concordia*, *Danaë*, *Olympia*, *Erato*, *Echo* (orig. *Titania*), *Ausonia*, *Angelina*, *Cybele* (orig. *Maximiliana*), *Maia*, *Asia*.

uated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, the numerical order differs in the lists of the German, and French astronomers. In the German and German lists, *Aglaia* to *Pandora* are numbered 47 to 55; *Metê* is 56.

formerly called *Georgium Sidus* and *Georgium*; discovered by W. Herschel (see *Georgium Sidus*) 13 March, 1781.

, discovered by Galle (in consequence of the

calculations of Le Verrier and Adams) (see *Neptune*) 23 Sept. 1846

Vulcan (between Mercury and the Sun), said to be discovered by M. Lescaubault, a physician (not seen since), 26 March, 1859; said to have been seen by Watson during the solar eclipse (doubted by Peters) 29, 30 July, 1878

A red star seen by M. Trouvelot during the solar eclipse, most probably *Vulcan* 6 May, 1883

MINOR PLANETS (according to Mr. G. F. Chambers and others).

1. *Ceres*, discovered by Piazzi (visible to the naked eye) 1 Jan. 1801

2. *Pallas*, discovered at Bremen by Olbers (see *Pallas*) 28 March, 1802

3. *Juno*, discovered by Harding 1 Sept. 1804

4. *Vesta*, discovered by Olbers 29 March, 1807

5. *Astræa*, by K. C. Hencke 8 Dec. 1845

6. *Hebe*, by the same 1 July, 1847

7. *Iris*, by J. R. Hind 13 Aug. "

8. *Flora*, by the same 18 Oct. "

9. *Melampus*, by A. G. Graham 25 April, 1848

10. *Hygeia*, by A. de Gasparis 12 April, 1849

11. *Parthenope*, by the same 11 May, 1850

12. *Victoria*, by J. R. Hind 13 Sept. "

13. *Egeria*, by A. de Gasparis 2 Nov. "

14. *Irene*, by J. R. Hind 19 May, 1851

15. *Eunomia*, by A. de Gasparis 29 July, "

16. *Psyche*, by the same 17 March, 1852

17. *Thetis*, by R. Luther 17 April, "

18. *Melpomene*, by J. R. Hind 24 June, "

19. *Fortuna*, by the same 22 Aug. "

20. *Massilia*, by A. de Gasparis 19 Sept. "

21. *Lutetia*, by H. Goldschmidt 15 Nov. "

22. *Calliope*, by J. R. Hind 16 Nov. "

23. *Thalia*, by the same 15 Dec. "

24. *Themis*, by A. de Gasparis 5 April, 1853

25. *Phœbe*, by M. Chacornac 6 April, "

26. *Proserpine*, by R. Luther 5 May, "

27. *Euterpe*, by J. R. Hind 8 Nov. "

28. *Bellona*, by R. Luther 1 March, 1854

29. *Amphitrite*, by Mr. Marth 1 March, "

30. *Urania*, by J. R. Hind 22 July, "

31. *Euphrosyne*, by James Ferguson 1 Sept. "

32. *Pomona*, by H. Goldschmidt 26 Oct. "

33. *Polyhymnia*, by M. Chacornac 28 Oct. "

34. *Circe*, by the same 6 April, 1855

35. *Leucothea*, by R. Luther 19 April, "

36. *Atalanta*, by H. Goldschmidt 19 April, "

37. *Fides*, by R. Luther 5 Oct. "

38. *Leda*, by M. Chacornac 12 Jan. 1856

39. *Letitia*, by the same 8 Feb. "

40. *Harmonia*, by R. Luther 31 March, "

41. *Daphne*, by H. Goldschmidt 22 May, "

42. *Iris*, by Norman Pogson 23 May, "

43. *Ariadne*, by the same 15 April, 1857

44. *Nysa*, by H. Goldschmidt 27 May, "

45. *Eugenia*, by the same 28 June, "

46. *Hestia*, by N. Pogson 16 Aug. "

47. *Metê*, by H. Goldschmidt 9 Sept. "

48. *Aglaia*, by R. Luther 15 Sept. "

49. *Doris*, by H. Goldschmidt 19 Sept. "

50. *Pales*, by the same 19 Sept. "

51. *Virginia*, by James Ferguson 4 Oct. "

52. *Nemausa*, by M. Laurent 22 Jan. 1858

53. *Europa*, by H. Goldschmidt 6 Feb. "

54. *Calypso*, by R. Luther 4 April, "

55. *Alexandria*, by H. Goldschmidt 10 Sept. "

56. *Pandora*, by Mr. Searle 10 Sept. "

57. *Mnemosyne*, by R. Luther 22 Sept. 1859

58. *Concordia*, by the same 24 March, 1860

59. *Danaë*, by H. Goldschmidt 9 Sept. "

60. *Olympia*, by M. Chacornac 12 Sept. "

61. *Erato*, by MM. Förster and Lessing 14 Sept. "

62. *Echo* (orig. *Titania*), by J. Ferguson 15 Sept. "

63. *Ausonia*, by A. de Gasparis 10 Feb. 1861

64. *Angelina*, by M. Tempel 4 March, "

65. *Cybele* (orig. *Maximiliana*), by M. Tempel 8 March, "

66. *Maia*, by H. P. Tuttle 9 April, "

67. *Asia*, by N. Pogson 17 April, "

* It was believed at first to be *Daphne*, No. 41; and hence was called "*Pseudo-Daphne*," when E. Schubert proved it to be a new planet. It was not re-discovered by M. Goldschmidt till 1 Sept. 1862, when it received its present name, that of the Muse of Meditation.

68. <i>Leto</i> , by R. Luther	29 April, 1861	152. <i>Atala</i> , by Paul Henry	2 Nov. 1875
69. <i>Hesperia</i> , by M. Schiaparelli	29 April, "	153. <i>Hilda</i> , by J. Palisa	2 Nov. "
70. <i>Panopaea</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	5 May, "	154. <i>Bertha</i> , by Prosper Henry	4 Nov. "
71. <i>Feronia</i> , by Peters and Safford	29 May, "	155. <i>Scylla</i> , by J. Palisa	8 Nov. "
72. <i>Niobe</i> , by R. Luther	13 Aug. "	156. <i>Xanthippe</i> , by J. Palisa	22 Nov. "
73. <i>Clytie</i> , by H. F. Tuttle	7 April, 1862	157. <i>Dejanira</i> , by A. Borelly	1 Dec. "
74. <i>Galatea</i> , by M. Tempel	29 Aug. "	158. <i>Koronis</i> , by V. Knorre	4 Jan. 1876
75. <i>Eurydice</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	22 Sept. "	159. <i>Aemilia</i> , by Paul Henry	26 Jan. "
76. <i>Freia</i> , by M. d'Arrest	21 Oct. "	160. <i>Una</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	20 Feb. "
77. <i>Frigga</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	12 Nov. "	161. <i>Athor</i> , by J. C. Watson	18 April, "
78. <i>Diana</i> , by R. Luther	15 March, 1863	162. <i>Laurentia</i> , by Prosper Henry	21 April, "
79. <i>Eurynome</i> , by Jas. C. Watson	14 Sept. "	163. <i>Erigone</i> , by M. Perrotin	26 April, "
80. <i>Sappho</i> , by N. Pogson	2 May, 1864	164. <i>Eva</i> , by Paul Henry	12 July, "
81. <i>Terpsichore</i> , by M. Tempel	30 Sept. "	165. <i>Loreley</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	10 Aug. "
82. <i>Alcmene</i> , by R. Luther	27 Nov. "	166. <i>Rhodope</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	17 Aug. "
83. <i>Beatriz</i> , by A. de Gasparis	26 April, 1865	167. <i>Urdo</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	29 Aug. "
84. <i>Clio</i> , by R. Luther	25 Aug. "	168. <i>Sibylla</i> , by J. C. Watson	27 Sept. "
85. <i>Io</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	19 Sept. "	169. <i>Zelia</i> , by Prosper Henry	28 Sept. "
86. <i>Semele</i> , by F. Tietjen	4 Jan. 1866	170. <i>Maria</i> , or <i>Myrrha</i> , by M. Perrotin	10 Jan. 1877
87. <i>Sylvia</i> , by N. Pogson	16 May, "	171. <i>Ophelia</i> , by Alphonse Borelly	13 Jan. "
88. <i>Thïsbe</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	15 June, "	172. <i>Baucis</i> , by Alphonse Borelly	5 Feb. "
89. <i>Julia</i> , by M. Stephan	6 Aug. "	173. <i>Ino</i> , by Alphonse Borelly	2 Aug. "
90. <i>Antiope</i> , by R. Luther	1 Oct. "	174. <i>Phadra</i> , by J. C. Watson	3 Sept. "
91. <i>Ægina</i> , by Alphonse Borelly	4 Nov. "	175. <i>Andromache</i> , by J. C. Watson	1 Oct. "
92. <i>Undina</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	7 July, 1867	176. <i>Idunna</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	14 Oct. "
93. <i>Minerva</i> , by J. C. Watson	24 Aug. "	177. <i>Irma</i> , by Paul Henry	5 Nov. "
94. <i>Aurora</i> , by the same	6 Sept. "	178. <i>Belisana</i> , by J. Palisa	6 Nov. "
95. <i>Arethusa</i> , by R. Luther	23 Nov. "	179. <i>Clytemnestra</i> , by J. C. Watson	12 Nov. "
96. <i>Ægle</i> , by M. Coggia	17 Feb. 1868	180. <i>Garumna</i> , by M. Perrotin	29 Jan. 1878
97. <i>Clotho</i> , by M. Tempel	17 Feb. "	181. <i>Eucharis</i> , by Cottenot	2 Feb. "
98. <i>Ianthe</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	18 April, "	182. <i>Elsa</i> , by J. Palisa	7 Feb. "
99. <i>Diké</i> , by A. Borelly	28 May, "	183. <i>Istria</i> , by J. Palisa	8 Feb. "
100. <i>Hecate</i> , by J. C. Watson	11 July, "	184. <i>Deiopeia</i> , by J. Palisa	28 Feb. "
101. <i>Helena</i> , by the same	15 Aug. "	185. <i>Ennike</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	1 March, "
102. <i>Miriam</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	22 Aug. "	186. <i>Celuta</i> , by Prosper Henry	6 April, "
103. <i>Hera</i> , by J. C. Watson	7 Sept. "	187. <i>Lamberta</i> , by Coggia	11 April, "
104. <i>Clymene</i> , by the same	13 Sept. "	188. <i>Menippe</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	18 June, "
105. <i>Artemis</i> , by J. C. Watson	16 Sept. "	189. <i>Phthia</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	9 Sept. "
106. <i>Dione</i> , by J. C. Watson	10 Oct. "	190. <i>Ismene</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	22 Sept. "
107. <i>Camilla</i> , by N. Pogson	17 Nov. "	191. <i>Kolga</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	30 Sept. "
108. <i>Hecuba</i> , by R. Luther*	2 April, 1869	192. <i>Nansikaa</i> , by J. Palisa	17 Feb. 1879
109. <i>Felicitas</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	9 Oct. "	193. <i>Ambrosia</i> , by Coggia	28 Feb. "
110. <i>Lydia</i> , by Alphonse Borelly	19 April, 1870	194. <i>Proene</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	21 March, "
111. <i>Ate</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	14 Aug. "	195. <i>Eurykleia</i> , by J. Palisa	22 April, "
112. <i>Iphigenia</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	19 Sept. "	196. <i>Phylomela</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	14 May, "
113. <i>Amalthæa</i> , by R. Luther	12 March, 1871	197. <i>Arete</i> , by J. Palisa	21 May, "
114. <i>Cassandra</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	23 July, "	198. <i>Ampeila</i> , by Borelly	13 June, "
115. <i>Thyra</i> , by J. C. Watson	6 Aug. "	199. <i>Byblis</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	9 July, "
116. <i>Sirona</i> (by R. Luther, 14 Sept.), by C. H. F. Peters	8 Sept. "	200. <i>Dynamene</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	27 July, "
117. <i>Lomia</i> , by A. Borelly	12 Sept. "	201. <i>Penelope</i> , by J. Palisa	7 Aug. "
118. <i>Peitho</i> , by R. Luther	15 March, 1872	202. <i>Chryseis</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	11 Sept. "
119. <i>Althea</i> , by J. C. Watson	3 April, "	203. <i>Pompeia</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	25 Sept. "
120. <i>Lachesis</i> , by A. Borelly	10 April, "	204. <i>Callisto</i> , by J. Palisa	8 Oct. "
121. <i>Hermione</i> , by J. C. Watson	12 May, "	205. <i>Martha</i> , by J. Palisa	13 Oct. "
122. <i>Gerda</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	31 July, "	206. <i>Hersilio</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	13 Oct. "
123. <i>Brunhilda</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	31 July, "	207. <i>Hedda</i> , by J. Palisa	17 Oct. "
124. <i>Alceste</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	23 Aug. "	208. <i>Laerimosa</i> , by J. Palisa	21 Oct. "
125. <i>Liberatrix</i> , by Prosper Henry	11 Sept. "	209. <i>Dido</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	22 Oct. "
126. <i>Velleda</i> , by Paul Henry	5 Nov. "	210. <i>Isabella</i> , by J. Palisa	12 Nov. "
127. <i>Johanna</i> , by Prosper Henry	5 Nov. "	211. <i>Isolda</i> , by J. Palisa	10 Dec. "
128. <i>Nemesis</i> , by J. C. Watson	25 Nov. "	212. <i>Medea</i> , by J. Palisa	6 Feb. 1880
129. <i>Antigone</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	5 Feb. 1873	213. <i>Lilæa</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	16 Feb. "
130. <i>Electra</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	17 Feb. "	214. <i>Aschera</i> , by J. Palisa	1 March, "
131. <i>Vala</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	24 May, "	215. <i>Enone</i> , by V. Knorre	7 April, "
132. <i>Æthra</i> , by J. C. Watson	13 June, "	216. <i>Cleopatra</i> , by J. Palisa	10 April, "
133. <i>Cyrene</i> , by J. C. Watson	16 Aug. "	217. <i>Eudora</i> , by Coggia	30 Aug. "
134. <i>Sophrosyne</i> , by R. Luther	27 Sept. "	218. <i>Bianca</i> , by J. Palisa	4 Sept. "
135. <i>Iertha</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	18 Feb. 1874	219. <i>Thunelda</i> , by J. Palisa	30 Sept. "
136. <i>Audrea</i> , by J. Palisa	18 March, "	220. <i>Stephanio</i> , by J. Palisa	19 May, 1881
137. <i>Melibæa</i> , by J. Palisa	21 April, "	221. <i>Eos</i> , by J. Palisa	18 Jan. 1882
138. <i>Tolosa</i> , by M. Perrotin	19 May, "	222. <i>Lucia</i> , by J. Palisa	9 Feb. "
139. <i>Jueva</i> , by J. C. Watson	10 Oct. "	223. <i>Rosa</i> , by J. Palisa	9 March, "
140. <i>Stiva</i> , by J. Palisa	13 Oct. "	224. <i>Oceana</i> , by J. Palisa	30 March, "
141. <i>Lumen</i> , by Paul Henry	13 Jan. 1875	225. <i>Henrietta</i> , by J. Palisa	19 April, "
142. <i>Polana</i> , by J. Palisa	28 Jan. "	226. <i>Weringia</i> , by J. Palisa	19 July, "
143. <i>Adria</i> , by J. Palisa	23 Feb. "	227. <i>Philosophia</i> , by Paul Henry	12 Aug. "
144. <i>Vibilia</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	3 June, "	228. <i>Agathe</i> , by J. Palisa	19 Aug. "
145. <i>Adeona</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	3 June, "	229. <i>Adelinda</i> , by J. Palisa	22 Aug. "
146. <i>Lucina</i> , by A. Borelly	8 June, "	230. <i>Athamantis</i> , by L. De Ball	3 Sept. "
147. <i>Proteneta</i> , by L. Schulhof	10 July, "	231. <i>Vindobona</i> , by J. Palisa	10 Sept. "
148. <i>Gallia</i> , by Prosper Henry	7 Aug. "	232. <i>Russia</i> , by J. Palisa	31 Jan. 1883
149. <i>Medusa</i> , by M. Perrotin	21 Sept. "	233. <i>Asterope</i> , by Borelly	11 May, "
150. <i>Nuwa</i> , by J. C. Watson	18 Oct. "	234. <i>Barbara</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	12 Aug. "
151. <i>Abundantia</i> , by J. Palisa	1 Nov. "	235. <i>Carolina</i> , by J. Palisa	28 Nov. "
		236. <i>Honorio</i> , by J. Palisa	26 April, 1884
		237. <i>Celestina</i> , by J. Palisa	27 June, "
		238. <i>Hyppatia</i> , by V. Knorre	1 July, "
		239. <i>Adraslea</i> , by J. Palisa	18 Aug. "

* *Atropos* said to have been discovered by R. Luther, 14 April, 1869. Not observed since.

240.	<i>Vanadis</i> , by Borelly	27 Aug.	1884
241.	<i>Germania</i> , by R. Luther	12 Sept.	"
242.	<i>Kriemhild</i> , by J. Palisa	22 Sept.	"
243.	<i>Ida</i> , by J. Palisa	29 Sept.	"
244.	<i>Sita</i> , by J. Palisa	14 Oct.	"
245.	<i>Vera</i> , by J. Palisa	6 Feb.	1885
246.	<i>Asporina</i> , by Borelly	6 March,	"
247.	<i>Eukrate</i> , by Luther	14 March,	"
248.	<i>Lameia</i> , by J. Palisa	5 June,	"
249.	<i>Ilse</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	16 Aug.	"
250.	<i>Bettina</i> , by J. Palisa	3 Sept.	"
251.	<i>Sophia</i> , by J. Palisa	4 Oct.	"
252.	<i>Clementina</i> , by Perrotin	27 Oct.	"
253.	<i>Mathilde</i> , by J. Palisa	12 Nov.	"
254.	<i>Augusta</i> , by J. Palisa	31 March,	1886
255.	<i>Opparia</i> , by J. Palisa	31 March,	"
256.	<i>Walpurga</i> , by J. Palisa	3 April,	"
257.	<i>Silesia</i> , by J. Palisa	5 April,	"
258.	<i>Tyche</i> , by Luther	4 May,	"
259.	<i>Altheia</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	28 June,	"
260.	<i>Huberia</i> , by J. Palisa	3 Oct.	"
261.	<i>Prymno</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	31 Oct.	"
262.	<i>Valda</i> , by J. Palisa	3 Nov.	"
263.	<i>Dreada</i> , by J. Palisa	3 Nov.	"
264.	<i>Libussa</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	22 Dec.	"
265.	<i>Anna</i> , by J. Palisa	27 Feb.	1887
266.	<i>Aline</i> , by J. Palisa	17 May,	"
267.	<i>Tirzi</i> , by Charlois	27 May,	"
268.	<i>Adorea</i> , by A. Borelly	9 June,	"
269.	<i>Justitia</i> , by J. Palisa	21 Sept.	"
270.	<i>Anahita</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	8 Oct.	"
271.	<i>Penthesilea</i> , by V. Knorre	16 Oct.	"
272.	<i>Antonia</i> , by Charlois	4 Feb.	1888
273.	<i>Atropos</i> , by J. Palisa	8 March,	"
274.	<i>Philagoria</i> , by J. Palisa	3 April,	"
275.	<i>Sapientia</i> , by J. Palisa	15 April,	"
276.	<i>Adelheid</i> by J. Palisa	17 April,	"
277.	<i>Eleira</i> , by Charlois	3 May,	"
278.	<i>Paulina</i> , by J. Palisa	16 May,	"
279.	<i>Thule</i> , by J. Palisa	25 Oct.	"
280.	<i>Philia</i> , by J. Palisa	29 Oct.	"
281.	<i>Lucretia</i> , by J. Palisa	31 Oct.	"
282.	, by J. Palisa	4 Jan.	1889
283.	, by Charlois	29 Jan.	"
284.	, by Charlois	8 Feb.	"
285.	, by Charlois	29 May,	"

PLANIMETER, a machine for measuring the area of any figure by the passage of a tracer round about its perimeter. *Amels*'s planimeter (in use for several years) was described at the British Association meeting at Brighton, Aug. 1872.

PLANING-MACHINE. One for wood was constructed by Bramah, about 1802; and one for iron by Joseph Clement in 1825.

PLANTAGENET,* HOUSE OF, to which belonged fourteen English kings, from Henry II. 1154, to Richard III. killed at the battle of Bosworth, 1485; see *England, Kings*.

PLANTATIONS, see *Trade*.

PLASSEY, in Bengal, India, the site of a battle fought between the British under Clive, and the Hindoos under Surajah Dowlah, 23 June, 1757. The nabob, although at the head of about 68,000 men, was vanquished by 1000 British and about 2000 sepoys. The victory laid the foundation of our empire in India; see *India*.

PLASTER OF PARIS. Gypsum, sulphate of lime, used for moulds, statuary, &c., first found at

* Fulke Martel, earl of Anjou, having contrived the death of his nephew, the earl of Brittany, in order to succeed to the earldom, his confessor sent him, in atonement for the murder, to Jerusalem, attended by only two servants, one of whom was to lead him by a halter to the Holy Sepulchre, the other to strip and whip him there, like a common malefactor. Broom, in French *genet*, in Latin *genista*, being the only tough, pliant shrub in Palestine, the noble criminal was smartly scourged with it, and from this instrument of his chastisement he was called *Planta-genista*, or *Plantagenet*; other accounts are given. Skinner and Méziary.

Montmartre, near Paris, whence its name. The method of taking likenesses by its use was first discovered by Andrea del Verrochio, about 1466.

PLATA, LA, see *Argentine Republic*.

PLATÆA (Borotia, N. Greece), site of the battle between Mardonius, commander of the army of Xerxes of Persia, and Pausanias, commander of the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, 22 Sept. 479 B.C.; the same day as the battle of Mycale. Of 300,000 Persians scarce 3000 escaped with their lives. The Grecian army, about 110,000, lost but few men. The Greeks obtained immense plunder, and were henceforth delivered from the fear of Persian invasions. Platea, as an ally of Athens, was destroyed by the Thebans, 372; and rebuilt by Philip II. after his victory at Chaeronea, 338.

PLATE. In England, plate, with the exception of spoons, was prohibited in public-houses by statute 8 Will. III. (1696). The celebrated Plate act passed in May, 1756. This act was repealed in 1780. The act laying a stamp-duty upon plate passed in 1784; see *Goldsmiths' Company*. By 17 & 18 Viet. c. 96 (1854), gold wares were allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard; but a later act excepted marriage rings.—The art of covering baser metals with a thin plate of silver, either for use or for ornament (PLATING), said to have been invented by a Birmingham spur-maker, who began with making the branches of a pair of spurs hollow, and filling the hollow with a slender rod of steel. He continued to make the hollow larger and the iron thicker, till at last he merely coated the iron spur with silver; see *Electrotype*.

Mr. Wilfred Joseph Cripps' "Old English Plate," a valuable work, containing the researches of Mr. O. Morgan, published, 1878. His "Old French Plate," 1880. Duty on silver plate to be reduced gradually till abolished, from 1 June, 1881.

PLATE-WAYS, on ordinary roads for waggons carrying goods, proposed at Liverpool about 1880, to supersede railways for cheapness; not adopted, Jan. 1883.

PLATINUM, the heaviest of all the metals, except iridium. The name originated with the Spaniards on account of its silvery colour; *Plata* signifying silver. It was found in the auriferous sand of the river Pinto, in South America, and was unknown in Europe until 1741, when don Antonio Ulloa announced its existence in the narrative of his voyage to Peru. *Greig*. In its ore have been found the metals palladium, rhodium, osmium, iridium, and ruthenium (*which see*). In 1859, M. H. Ste.-Claire Deville made known a new method of obtaining platinum from its ore, in great abundance and purity; and at the international exhibition of 1862 was shown a mass worth 3840*l.*, weighing 2664*lb.* of a metal hitherto considered infusible, obtained by his process, employing the oxy-hydrogen flame. See *Philosophical Lamp*.

Dodé's process for coating iron with platinum to prevent rust, shown at Johnson & Matthey's, 11 Jan. 1879.

PLATONIC PHILOSOPHY, the most popular of all systems (see *Philosophy*). Plato's dialogues have been termed "Philosophy backed by example." He was a disciple of Socrates, 409 B.C., and died 347. The leading feature of his mind was comprehensiveness.

PLATONIC YEAR, the period of time which the equinoxes take to finish their revolution, at the end of which the stars and constellations have the same place with regard to the equinoxes that they had at first. Tycho Brahe says that this year or

period requires 25,816 common years to complete it; Riccioli computes it at 25,920; and Cassini at 24,800; at the end of which time some imagined that there would be a total and natural renovation of the whole creation.

PLATTSBURG. A British expedition against this place, a town of New York, on Lake Champlain, was designed under general sir George Prevost, but was abandoned after the naval force of England had suffered a defeat in an engagement with the Americans; 11 Sept. 1814, when the British squadron in Lake Champlain was captured; see *United States*.

PLAY-GROUNDS. In 1858 a society was established by the earl of Shaftesbury and other benevolent persons to provide play-grounds for the recreation of adults and the children of the humble classes. Ground was liberally offered by the government, and by the marquis of Westminster and others; and in 1859 an act of parliament was passed to facilitate grants of lands for this purpose, for which part of Smithfield was to be reserved. The scheme was not successful.

The Metropolitan Public Garden, Boulevard, and Play-ground association formed by lord Brabazon (aft. earl of Meath) and others in 1882 has done good service in the east of London.

PLAYS, see *Drama* and *Theatres*.

PLEADINGS. Clothaire held a kind of movable parliament called *pleaite* whence came the word *pleas*, A.D. 616. *Henault*. In the early courts of judicature in England, pleadings were made in the Saxon language in 786; and in Norman-French from the period of the conquest in 1066 until 1362. Pleadings were ordered to be in English by 36 Edward III. 1362, and Cromwell extended the rule to all legal proceedings 1650. In English law the proceedings are the mutual statements of the plaintiff's cause of action, and the defendant's ground of defence.

PLEBEIANS, Plebes, the citizens of Rome, as distinguished from the Patricians; see *Rome*, 494-366 B.C.

PLEBISCITUM, a term given to a law passed by the *comitia tributa*, an assembly of the Roman people in their tribes, first established in 491 B.C. The term has been recently revived in France and Italy, and applied to *Universal Suffrage* (which see).

PLETHYSMOGRAPH, an apparatus for detecting the state of the mind by observing the relations of the circulation of the blood from the heart to the brain, invented by M. Mossol, of Turin, 1882.

PLEVNA, Bulgaria, 27 miles N.N.W. of Nicopolis; near the river Vid; the site of very fierce conflicts during the Russo-Turkish war, 1877.

Occupied by the Russians, 6 July, but retaken by Osman Pacha, 18 July, and held by him after severe combats, with Schildner-Schuldner, 19, 20 July; with Krudener . . . 29-31 July, 1877

The Russians lost about 2000 killed, 4000 wounded. The Russian attack was considered rash, like that at Balaklava, and a disastrous check.

Osman Pacha defeated in a desperate sortie, about . . . 30 Aug. "

Gen. Scobelloff gained a great advantage by capturing Lovatz (or Loftcha) . . . 3 Sept. "

Siege began, 7 Sept., with an artillery duel lasting to . . . 10 Sept. "

Fruitless sanguinary conflicts . . . 11, 12 Sept. "

Chefket Pacha carried in reinforcements to Plevna, about . . . 22 Sept. "

Tolleben takes command of the staff . . . 28 Sept. "

Plevna completely invested; reported . . . 8 Nov. "

Russian attacks repulsed . . . 12, 15 Nov. 1877
Osman Pacha, reduced by want of supplies, desperately endeavours to break out at night, 9 Dec.; surrounded and defeated with great slaughter; surrenders unconditionally (30,000 prisoners, 128 officers, 100 guns) . . . 10 Dec. "

PLOTS, see *Conspiracies*, and *Rebellions*.

PLOUGH. "Thou shalt not plough with an ox and an ass together." *Deut.* xxii. 10 (1451 B.C.). The Roman plough is minutely described by Virgil, about 31 B.C. Engines to plough grounds, whether inland or upland, were patented by David Ramsay and Thomas Wildgoose, in 1618; and many improvements in ploughs have been patented since. The application of steam power to ploughing was patented by John Upton in 1837, and by others since, more especially by lord Willoughby D'Eresby, the marquis of Tweeddale, and the earl of Caithness; see *Steam-Plough*.

International trial of ploughs, &c. at Haarlem; prizes won by English makers (Howards, Ransomes, &c.), 17-19 Sept. 1879.

PLOUGH MONDAY, in January, the first Monday after the Epiphany. It received the appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers as the day upon which they returned to the duties of agriculture after enjoying the festivities of Christmas. *Ashe*. On Plough Monday, too, the ploughmen of the north country used to draw a plough from door to door and beg plough money to drink. *Bailey*.

PLUM. We have two native plums; our finer kinds came from Italy and Flanders about 1522. The *Diospyros Lotus*, the date plum, was brought from Barbary, before 1596; the Pishamin plum, *Diospyros virginiana*, from America, before 1629. Formerly damsons, apricots, and peaches went by this name, as raisins do to this day.

PLUMBAGO, see *Graphite*.

PLURALITIES. Clergymen have been restrained from holding more than one benefice by several statutes; the first being 21 Henry VIII. 1529. In 1838 an act was passed prohibiting the holding of more than two benefices except they were at a distance less than ten miles; and the law on this subject was still further amended in 1850, 1855, and 1885, provisions being made for the amalgamation of neighbouring benefices.

PLURAL NUMBER, see *We*.

PLUS (+) AND MINUS (—). Professor De Morgan attributes these signs to either Christopher Rudolf, who published a book on algebra about 1522, or Michael Stifelius, about 1544.

PLYMOUTH, a fortified seaport in Devonshire, originally Sutton, was incorporated as Plymouth in 1439. It was in 1588 the rendezvous of the English fleet of 120 sail under Howard, Drake, &c., which pursued the Spanish armada. The fine hotel and assembly-rooms were burnt 6 Jan. 1863; loss about 50,000*l*. The National Association for Social Science met here, Sept. 1872. See *Armada*, 1888, *Breakwater*, *Dock-yards*, and *Population*.

The new guildhall was opened by the prince of Wales . . . 13 Aug. 1874
New wing to British female orphan asylum (established about 1834), founded by the duke of Edinburgh . . . 7 Oct. "
Art and industrial exhibition opened . . . 23 May 1881
Tercentenary of the birth of sir Francis Drake celebrated, statue unveiled . . . 14 Feb. 1884

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN, a body of Christians calling themselves "the Brethren," first

appeared at Plymouth about 1830. In 1851 they had 132 places of worship in England and Wales. They object to national churches as too latitudinarian, and to other dissenters as too sectarian. They receive into communion all who confess Christ, and own the Holy Ghost as his vicar. Their doctrines agree with those of most evangelical protestant churches, but they recognise no order of ministers. Mr. Darby, regarded as their founder, afterwards separated from them with some adherents.

PNEUMATIC DESPATCH COMPANY, to convey letters and parcels through tubes by means of atmospheric pressure and a vacuum. The company's act was passed 13 Aug. 1859, and tubes were laid down in Threadneedle-street on 12 Sept. 1860; and on 20 Aug. 1861, successful experiments were performed at Battersea. In 1862 tubes were laid down from the Euston railway station to the N. W. post-office in Camden-town, and on 21 Feb. 1863, the conveyance of the mail-bags began. In Oct. 1865, tubes had been laid down between Euston railway and Holborn; and on 7 Nov. several persons travelled in them. Engineer, Mr. Rammell. The company stopped through insufficient support, 1876. A pneumatic tube by Siemens, employed to transmit telegraphic messages, began about Jan. 1871.

PNEUMATIC LOOM, in which compressed air is the motive power, invented by Mr. Harrison, was exhibited in London in Dec. 1864. A company was formed to bring it into general use.

PNEUMATICS, the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and gases; see *Air*, and *Atmospheric Railways*.

PODESTA (from *potestas*, power), an Italian governor, afterwards a judge; one with supreme authority was appointed at Milan by the emperor Frederick I., when he took the city in 1158.

PODOLL (Bohemia), the site of a severe conflict between the Austrians and a part of the army of prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, 26 June, 1866. The Prussians had the advantage.

PODOSCAPHE, see *Canoe*.

POET-LAUREAT. Selden could not trace the precise origin of this office.

Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, states that in the reign of Henry III. there was a *Versificator Regis*, to whom an annual stipend was first paid of one hundred shillings.

Chaucer, on his return from abroad, assumed the title of poet-laureat; and in the twelfth year of Richard II., 1389, he obtained a grant of an annual allowance of wine. In the reign of Edward IV., John Kay was laureat. Andrew Bernard was laureat, temp. Henry VII.; and John Skelton, temp. Henry VIII.

James I. in 1615, granted to his laureat a yearly pension of 100 marks; and in 1630, this stipend was augmented by letters patent of Charles I. to 100*l.* per annum, with an additional grant of one tierce of Canary Spanish wine to be taken out of the king's store of wine yearly. We believe that on Southey's appointment the tierce of Canary wine was commuted for 2*l.*

Laurence Eusden commenced a series of Birth-Day and New Year's Odes, which continued till the death of Eys, in 1813.

On the death of Warton its abolition was recommended by Gibbon, whose elegant compliment on the occasion still more forcibly applied on Wordsworth's death, in 1850—"This is the best time for not filling up the office, when the prince is a man of virtue, and the poet just departed was a man of genius."

POETS-LAUREAT.

Edmund Spenser, died 1599.
Samuel Daniel, died 1619.
Ben Jonson (born 1574), died 1637.
Sir William Davenant, 1637; died 1668.
John Dryden, 1670; deposed at the revolution, 1688.

Thomas Shadwell, 1688; died 1692.

Nahum Tate, 1692; died 1715.

Nicholas Rowe, died 1718.

Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718; died 1730.

Colley Cibber, 1730; died 1757.

William Whitehead (on the refusal of Gray), 1757; died 1785.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Warton (on the refusal of Mason), 1785; died 1790.

Henry James Eys, 1790; died 1813.

Dr. Robert Southey (on the refusal of Scott), 1813; died 21 March, 1843.

William Wordsworth, 1843; died 23 April, 1850.

Alfred (aft. lord) Tennyson (born 1809), installed 1850.

POETRY. The song of Moses on the deliverance of the Israelites, and their passage through the Red Sea, 1491 B.C. (*Exodus* xv.). Ancient Egyptian poetry still extant. Orpheus of Thrace is deemed the inventor of poetry (at least in the western part of the world) about 1397 B.C.; see *Epics*, *Odes*, *Satire*, *Comedy*, *Tragedy*, *Sonnets*, *Ballads*, *Hymns*, and *Verses*.

POICTIERS (W. France), near which was fought the battle between Edward the Black Prince and John, king of France, in which the English arms triumphed, 19 Sept. 1356. The standard of France was overthrown, many of her nobility slain, and her king was taken prisoner, and brought to London; see *Tours*, and *Vouglé*.

POISONING. A number of Roman ladies formed a conspiracy and poisoned their husbands. A female slave denounced 170 of them to Fabius Maximus, who ordered them to be publicly executed, 331 B.C. It was said that this was the first public knowledge they had of poisoning at Rome. Poisoning was made petty treason in England, and was punished by boiling to death (of which there are some remarkable instances), 23 Henry VIII. 1531; see *Boiling to death*. The frequency of cases of poisoning by means of arsenic, in England, caused the British legislature to pass a law rendering the sale of arsenic difficult (14 Vict. c. 13, 6 June, 1851). The sale of poison is now regulated by the Pharmacy act of 1868. Additional restrictions enacted by act passed in 1885. The *Poisoned Grain Prohibition Act* was passed 28 July, 1863.

A deadly poison freely administered by Italians in the seventeenth century, was called *aqua tofana*, from the name of the woman Tofania, who made and sold it in small flat vials. She carried on this traffic for half a century, and eluded the police; but, on being taken, confessed that she had been a party in poisoning 600 people. Numerous persons were implicated by her, and many of them were publicly executed. All Italy was thrown into a ferment, and many fled, and some persons of distinction, on conviction, were strangled in prison. It appeared to have been chiefly used by married women who were tired of their husbands. Four or six drops were a fatal dose; but the effect was not sudden, and therefore not suspected. It was as clear as water, but the chemists have not agreed about its real composition. A proclamation of the pope described it as aquafortis distilled into arsenic, and others considered it as a solution of crystallised arsenic.

Between 1666 and 1676, the marchioness de Brinvilliers poisoned her father and two brothers and many others. She was executed, 16 July, 1676.

W. Palmer was executed in 1856, and Miss M. Smith tried in 1857, for poisoning; see *Trials*. Catherine Wilson, a noted poisoner, was executed on 20 Oct. 1862. Edward William Pritchard, M.D., was executed at Glasgow, 28 July, 1865, for the slow murder of his wife and her mother, by antimony.

Nov. 1858, 17 persons died at Bradford through eating sweetmeats in which arsenic had been mixed by mistake. Mr. Hodgson, a chemist, was tried for homicide, and acquitted.

Weltmann, a bookbinder at Posen, poisoned 4 wives and 2 children, about 1859.

Christiana Edmunds, of Brighton, was convicted of murdering a child by poisoned sweetmeats; other persons barely escaped (sentence remitted on the ground of insanity), 16 Jan. 1872.

Mary Ann Cotton, imprisoned Oct. 1872, suspected of poisoning 16 persons, principally children; convicted of poisoning her child, 7 March; executed at Durham, 24 March, 1873.

About 25 wives convicted of poisoning their husbands at Gross Bedskerch in Hungary; Thekla Popav was said to be the head of the conspiracy, Aug. 1882.

Catharine Flanagan and Margaret Higgins (sisters) convicted of poisoning Thomas Higgins, to obtain insurance money, 9 Feb.; other charges not tried; they confessed, and were executed, 3 March, 1884.

Mad. Van Der Linden convicted of many poisonings at Leyden, 3 May, 1885.

Albert Pel poisoned mother, wife, mistress and others, 1872, *et seq.*; convicted at Paris 13 June; penal servitude 14 Aug. 1885.

Dr. Philip Cross convicted at Cork of poisoning his wife with arsenic and strychnine 17 Dec. 1887; executed 10 Jan. 1888.

Mrs. Maybrick charged with the murder of her husband James Maybrick by poisoning with arsenic, 6 June, 1889; she was tried before Mr. Justice Stephen at Liverpool, and convicted 31 July—7 Aug. 1889.

See *Bravo case*.

POITOU, an ancient province, W. France, part of the dowry of Eleanor, queen of Henry II. of England. It partook of the fortunes of Aquitaine.

POLA (Illyria), a very ancient city, where Augustus founded the colony Pietas Julia, which flourished during the empire. Off Pola, the Genoese fleet, under Doria, defeated the Venetians under Pisani, 5 or 6 May, 1379, with great loss.

POLAND (N. E. Europe), part of ancient Sarmatia. It is said to have become a duchy under Lechus or Lesko I. 550; and a kingdom under Boleslaus, about 992. The natives belong to the great Slavonic family. The word Pole is not older than the 10th century. Population of the kingdom of Poland in 1857 was 4,780,379; in 1867, 5,705,607; in 1872, 6,528,017; in 1885, 7,476,958.

Piastus, a peasant, is elected to the dual dignity, about 842

[Piastus is said to have lived to the age of 120, and his reign to have been so prosperous that succeeding native sovereigns were called Piasts.]

Introduction of Christianity, about 992

Boleslas II. murders St. Stanislaus, the bishop of Cracow, with his own hands, 1079; his kingdom laid under an interdiction by the pope, and his subjects absolved of their allegiance 1080

He flies to Hungary for shelter; but is refused it by order of Gregory VII., and at length kills himself or dies in a monastery 1081

Tartar invasion 1241

Premislas assassinated 1296

Louis of Hungary elected king 1370

Ladislas VI. defeated and slain by the Turks 1444

War against the Teutonic knights 1410; 1447

The Wallachian invaders carry off 100,000 Poles, and sell them to the Turks as slaves 1498

The Wallachians defeated 1531

Splendid reign of Sigismund II. 1548

Lithuania incorporated with Poland 1569

Stephen forms a militia composed of Cossacks, on whom he bestows the Ukraine 1575

Poland conquered by the Swedes 1655

Recovered its independence 1660

Abdication of John Casimir 1668

Victories of John Sobieski over the Turks at Vienna 1683

Many protestants killed after an affray at Thorn 1724

Stanislaus abolishes torture 1770

An awful pestilence destroys 250,000 persons 1770

Civil war so weakened the kingdom that it fell an easy prey to Russia, Austria, and Prussia 1772

The first partition treaty 17 Feb. "

The public partition treaty, 5 Aug.; acted on, 18 Sept. "

A new constitution granted by the king 3 May, 1791

The Russians, &c., on various pretexts enter Poland 1792

Second partition treaty signed 1793

Insurrection under Kosciusko March, 1794

After many successes he is defeated by the Russians at Maciejowice and taken prisoner 10 Oct. "

Praga sacked by Suwarrow 4 Nov. "

Courland is annexed to Russia 30 May, 1795

Stanislaus resigns his crown at Grodno; final partition of his kingdom 25 Nov. "

Kosciusko set at liberty 25 Dec. 1796

He arrives in London 30 May, 1797

The Poles enter the French army and greatly help to gain their victories 1797 *et seq.*

Stanislaus dies at St. Petersburg 12 Feb. 1798

Napoleon I. enters Warsaw; his army wintered in Poland 1806-7

The Poles neglected by the treaty of Tilsit (*which see*) 7 July, 1807

General diet at Warsaw June, 1812

The central provinces (the duchy at Warsaw, between 1807 and 1813) made the kingdom of Poland under Alexander of Russia 30 April, 1815

New constitution granted and Cracow declared to be a free republic 27 Nov. "

Polish diet opened Sept. 1820

A revolution at Warsaw; the army declare in favour of the people 29 Nov. 1830

The diet declares the throne vacant 25 Jan. 1831

Battle of Grochow, near Praga; the Russians lose 7000 men; the Poles, who keep the field, 2000, 19, 20 Feb. "

Battle of Wawz (*which see*) 31 March, "

Insurrection in Wilna and Vollynia 3 April, "

Russians defeated at Zelicho, 6 April; Seidlice, 10 April; at Ostrolenka 26 May, "

The Russian general Diebitsch dies 10 June, "

Battle of Wilna; Poles defeated 19 June, "

Grandduke Constantine dies 27 June, "

Battle of Minsk 14 July, "

Warsaw taken by Russians 8 Sept. "

The insurrection suppressed 5 Oct. "

Ukase issued by the emperor Nicholas, decreeing that the kingdom of Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian empire, 26 Feb. 1832

Attempted revolution in Austrian Poland, 22-27 Feb. 1846

The courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia revoke the treaty of 1815, which constituted Cracow a free republic, and it is declared Austrian territory 16 Nov. "

[This annexation was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey.]

The kingdom of Poland declared a Russian province May, 1847

Great popular demonstration in commemoration of the battle of Cracow 25 Feb. 1861

Six members of the Royal Agricultural Society killed by the military 27 Feb. "

Great excitement at their funeral; many citizens put on mourning; an address to the emperor Alexander signed by 60,000 persons; mild conduct of prince Gortschakoff, the governor 1-7 March, "

Mukhanoff, curator of Poland, who had written a circular exciting the peasantry against their

* On 22 Feb. 1846, an Austrian force under general Collin, which had entered Cracow on the approach of armed bands of peasantry, was attacked and driven out of the town. A provisional government was then proclaimed by the insurgents, and two days afterwards they crossed the Vistula, expecting to be joined by the peasantry of Galicia, who were solicited by the nobles and clergy to strike a blow in the cause of liberty. The Austrian government, in order to prevent this junction, excited in the peasantry a suspicion of the motives of the nobles, and offered a reward for every noble delivered up, alive or dead: a general massacre of the nobility and clergy in the circle of Tarnow followed: the insurgents from Cracow were defeated at Gdow, whence they retreated to Podgorze, a suburb of Cracow; here they were attacked by general Collin, and driven into Cracow on the 27th of February. The forces of the three powers then began to concentrate on Cracow; the people in the town opened negotiations with the Austrians about a surrender, and while these were going on a Russian corps entered the town without resistance, and soon afterwards the revolution was at an end.

- lords, quits Warsaw, which is illuminated in consequence 17 March, 1861
- The government promises reforms and the re-establishment of Poland as a separate kingdom; yet abolishes the Agricultural Society 7 April, "
- Great meeting in consequence; which is dispersed by the military (now 32,000 strong); above 100 are killed and wounded. 8 April, "
- Great agitation in the rural districts; the Russian officials quit Lublin; general Chruleff marches hither 8 April, "
- 80,000 soldiers in Poland; reign of terror in Warsaw May, "
- Death of prince Gortschakoff, lieutenant-general of Poland 30 May, "
- New administrative council appointed June, "
- Death of prince Adam Czartoryski at Paris, aged 91, 15 July, "
- Oppressive regulations issued respecting dress "
- Fresh disturbances; Warsaw put in a state of siege, Oct. "
- Military arrests in churches in Warsaw; they are closed by the priests 17 Oct. "
- The governor, count Lambert, leaves Warsaw, 23 Oct. "
- General Gerstenzweig, the military governor, assassinated 25 Oct. "
- Bialobzeski, catholic archbishop of Warsaw, arrested, 19 Nov.; tried and condemned to death as a rebel for closing the churches [he died shortly after] 18 Dec. "
- The new archbishop Felinski exhorts the Poles to submission 15 Feb. 1862
- Rigour of the government relaxed; amnesty granted to 89 convicted political prisoners 29 April, "
- Attempted assassination of Wielopolski, a liberal Pole, president of the council 7 Aug. "
- The grandduke Constantine appointed governor, 28 May; begins with lenient policy, but his life is attempted by Jaroszynsky, 3 July, who is executed, 21 Aug. "
- Count Zamoyski, an eminent loyal Pole, exiled for presenting to the government the report of a meeting of nobles at Warsaw, for which he had been asked. Sept. "
- Telkner, the chief of the secret police, found murdered 9 Nov. "
- Severe military conscription without notice, 14 Jan. 1863
- Insurrection in the night; at Warsaw 22 Jan. "
- Many Russians murdered; Poland put in a state of siege 24 Jan. "
- The Polish provisional government issues its first proclamation 2 Feb. "
- Louis Mieroslawski announces himself as head of the Poles, 19 Feb.; his band defeated and dispersed 23 Feb. "
- Marian Langiewicz declared dictator of Poland, 10 March; after several defeats he enters the Austrian territory, is detected and imprisoned, 19 March, "
- The insurrection becomes general, and is supported by the landed proprietors, Feb.; successful guerilla warfare March and April, "
- The secret central committee assumes the supreme command March, "
- The czar offers an amnesty to all who lay down arms before 13 May; rejected 12 April, "
- European intervention on behalf of Poland, 17 April, &c.; firmly replied to by the Czar, 26 April, &c. "
- The secret committee (as a provisional government) levies taxes, 3 May, and forbids payment of taxes to Russia 9 May, "
- 80,000 taken from the Russian treasury at Warsaw for the provisional government, 12 June; the Poles claim the Poland of 1772 26 June, "
- Fruitless intervention of European powers; sanguinary rule of Mouravieff at Wilna June, "
- General Berg replaces the marquis de Wielopolski, as lieutenant-general, and governs with great rigour, 7 July, "
- Unsuccessful invasion of Volhynia by the Poles, under Wysocki and Horodycki, 1 July; Felinski, the R. C. archbishop of Warsaw, banished, July; frequent conflicts with varying results; many captured priests and nobles executed 1 Aug. "
- Lelewel, a brave Pole, after several victories, killed in battle 6 Sept. "
- Earl Russell decides against armed intervention, Aug.; negotiation ceases Sept. 1863
- Gen. Berg fired at from the Zamoyski hotel, Warsaw, 19 Sept.; the hotel destroyed Sept. "
- Many eminent Poles executed, Oct.; Wm. Alger, an Englishman, shot at Warsaw for making grenades; the hotel de ville fired 9 Oct. "
- Monning forbidden to be worn for the Poles at Warsaw, 27 Oct.; 41 ladies arrested at night, 3 Nov. "
- The *Times* correspondent expelled from Warsaw, 27 Nov. "
- The abbé Machiewicz, a warlike priest, venerated as a martyr, hanged 28 Dec. "
- Mouravieff rules Lithuania with great rigour, Dec. "
- Numerous skirmishes, and many executions of prisoners captured by the Russians; the insurrection gradually dying out Jan. to April, 1864
- The pope promulgates an arrogant encyclical letter to the Polish church 30 July, "
- Romuald Traugott, once a Russian colonel, head of the Polish provisional government, since Oct. 1863, and five others, hanged 5 Aug. "
- Decree for reorganising education at Warsaw, founding a university, &c. 11 Sept. "
- The secret provisional government, after stating that 50,000 men had been slain, and 100,000 exiled to Siberia, still calls on the Poles to begin a "national war" 21 Sept. "
- Many Roman Catholic convents closed for participating in the insurrection Nov. "
- Further measures for denationalising Poland adopted Dec. "
- The ex-dictator Langiewicz released by the Austrians and sent to Switzerland [he died May, 1887] Feb. 1865
- The abbé Stanislas Bizoski and his lieutenant, captured and executed 23 May, "
- Estates of suspected sympathisers with rebels ordered to be sold 22 Dec. "
- Church property appropriated by the government; the clergy to be paid by the state 9 Jan. 1866
- Military government ceases, and state of siege partially raised 17 Feb. "
- Count Goluchowski, a Pole, made governor of Galicia Oct. "
- Insurrection of Polish exiles in Siberia, soon suppressed, July; many executed Nov. "
- Decree abolishing all political distinctions of Poland as a kingdom 19 Dec. "
- Promulgated 5 Jan. 1867
- Amnesty to political offenders proclaimed, 31 May, "
- Poland designated the "Vistula province" in a ukase Jan. 1868
- Its separate internal government abolished, and complete union with the empire effected, 29 Feb. "
- The distinct financial departments of Poland abolished April, "
- The Polish language interdicted in public places, July, "
- Conciliatory policy towards the Poles in Russia and Austria proposed March, 1872
- Count Berg, the last lieutenant-general for Poland, dies 18 Jan. 1873
- Polish language prohibited in courts of law and public offices in Russian Poland June, 1876
- The Czar and Czarina visit Warsaw (great precautions) 8-27 Sept. 1884
- About 34,700 Poles expelled from Prussia Oct.-Nov. 1885
- Movement for de-nationalising Poland (see *Prussia*) Feb. 1886
- Count Ladislaw Platu, active in the revolutions of 1830 and 1863, dies in Switzerland (aged 83) 23 April, 1889
- Conciliatory measures towards Polish landowners proposed May, "
- See *Cracow, Warsaw, and Russia.*
- DUKES AND KINGS OF POLAND.
842. Piastus, duke.
861. Ziemowit, his son.
892. Lesko or Lescus IV.
913. Ziemomislus, son of Lesko.
964. Miecislus I. becomes Christian.
992. Boleslas I., surnamed the Lion-hearted; obtained the title of KING from the emperor Otho III.
- Miecislus II.
1034. Richense or Richsa, his consort, regent: driven from the government.

1037. [Anarchy.]
 1041. Casimir I., her son, surnamed the Pacific; he had retired to a monastery, but was invited to the throne.
 1058. Boleslas II., styled the Intrepid.
 1081. Ladislas I., called the Careless.
 1102. Boleslas III., surnamed Wry-mouth.
 1138. Ladislas, son of the preceding.
 1146. Boleslas IV., the Curled.
 1173. Miecislav III., the Old; deposed.
 1177. Casimir II., surnamed the Just.
 1194. Lesko V., the White; abdicated.
 1200. Miecislav III.; restored.
 1202. Ladislas III.; retired.
 1206. Lesko V.; restored; assassinated: succeeded by his son, an infant.
 1227. Boleslas V., surnamed the Chaste.
 1279. Lesko VI.; surnamed the Black.
 1289. [Horrid anarchy.]
 1295. Premislas, styled king of Poland, governs wisely; assassinated.
 1296. Ladislas I. (IV.), the Short; deposed.
 1300. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, abandons Poland.
 1304. Ladislas IV., the Short.
 1333. Casimir III., the Great; encourages the arts, and amends the law: killed by a fall from his horse.
 1370. Louis, king of Hungary.
 1382. Maria; and 1384 Hedwige (daughters of Louis), and her consort, Jagello, duke of Lithuania, by the style of Ladislas V.
 1399. Ladislas II. (V.), alone; annexed Lithuania.
 1434. Ladislas III. (VI.), son; succeeded as king of Hungary, 1440.
 1445. [Interregnum.]
 " Casimir IV.
 1492. John (Albert) I., son.
 1501. Alexander, prince of Livonia, his brother.
 1506. Sigismund I., brother; obtained the surname of the Great.
 1548. Sigismund II., Augustus, son (last of the Jagellon dynasty); a splendid reign: added Livonia to his kingdom: died 1572. Interregnum.

ELECTED MONARCHS.

1573. Henry de Valois, duke of Anjou, brother to the king of France; he afterwards succeeded to the French throne.
 1575. Stephen Bathori, prince of Transylvania: established the Cossacks as a militia.
 1586. [Interregnum.]
 1587. Sigismund III., son of the king of Sweden, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, elected by the nobles.
 1632. Ladislas IV. (VII.), Vasa, son of Sigismund III.; succeeded by his brother.
 1648. John II., or Casimir V.; abdicated 1668, and retired to France, where he died a monk, in 1672.
 1668. [Interregnum.]
 1669. Michael-Koributh-Wiesnowski: in this reign the Cossacks join the Turks, and ravage Poland.
 1674. John III., Sobieski; the last independent king: illustrious for victories over the Cossacks, Turks, and Tartars.
 1697. [Interregnum.]
 " Frederick-Augustus I., son of John-George, elector of Saxony; and elector in 1694; deprived of his crown.
 1704. Stanislas I. (Lezinski); forced to retire from his kingdom in 1709.
 1709. Frederick-Augustus I. again.
 1733. Frederick-Augustus II., son of the preceding sovereign.
 1763. [Interregnum.]
 1764. Stanislas II. Augustus Poniatowski, resigned his sovereignty, 25 Nov. 1795; died at St. Petersburg, a state prisoner, 12 Feb. 1798.

POLAR CLOCK. An optical apparatus invented by professor Wheatstone (about 1849), whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarisation of light.

POLAR CONFERENCES, INTERNATIONAL. to organize setting up stations round the polar area for continuous scientific investigation, met at Hamburg, 1879; at Berne in 1880; at St. Petersburg, 1-6 Aug. 1881, and at other places since.

POLARISATION OF LIGHT, see *Optics*.
POLAR REGIONS, see *North-West Passage*, and *South Pole*.

POLE STAR or **POLAR STAR**, a star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of the constellation called the *Little Bear*. As its nearness to the North Pole causes it never to set to those in the northern hemisphere, it is called the seaman's guide. Two stars in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or Great Bear, are called *pointers* to the Polar star. The discovery of the Pole star is ascribed by the Chinese to their emperor, Hong-ti, the grandson (they say) of Noah, who reigned and flourished 1970 B.C. *Univ. Hist.*

POLICE. The London police grew out of the London watch, instituted about 1253. Its jurisdiction was extended 27 Eliz. 1585, and 16 Chas. I. 1640; and the system improved by various acts in subsequent reigns. See *Magistrates*.

Police offices.—The jurisdiction of twenty-one magistrates, three to preside in each of the seven divisional offices, commenced 1 Aug. 1792
 The Thames police was established in 1798
 The *Police Gazette* (re-modelled by Mr. Howard Vincent in 1834) established 1828
 The London police, remodelled by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel, by 10 Geo. IV. 19 June, commenced duty 29 Sept. 1829
 The London police improvement acts passed 3 Vict. 1839, 4 Vict. 1840, which were amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 2. 1856

In 1857 the total expenditure was 445,212*l.* for the metropolitan police, consisting of 17 superintendents, 140 inspectors, 630 sergeants, and 5296 constables.

The total efficient police force in England and Wales, exclusive of the metropolis, in Sept. 1859, was 11,309, and in Sept. 1863, 14,661 (see *Constabulary*).

Division X was established to attend the International Exhibition in 1862

The whole police and constabulary in England and Wales amounted to 23,032 men; metropolitan police, 6590; city of London police, 743; dock-yard police, &c., 743 29 Sept. 1863

Metropolitan police, 7493, 1 Jan. 1866; 7548, 1 Jan. 1867; great increase proposed in Dec. 1867

Col. Rowan and Richard Mayne, commissioners of metropolitan police, appointed, 1829; Mayne died 26 Dec. 1868

Colonel (after sir Edmund) Henderson appointed commissioner in room of sir R. Mayne 1 Feb. 1869

Resigns in consequence of the riots of 8 Feb. 1886 (see *Riots*), 22 Feb. 1886; succeeded by sir Charles Warren, 12 March, 1886, who resigned 8 Nov. 1888; succeeded by Mr. James Monro, 26 Nov. 1888.

The first annual report of the commissioner issued, 1870

State: 8883 police constables for a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross (exclusive of the city of London), including 3,563,410 inhabitants Dec. 1869

The detective police, only 15 men in June, 1869, has been since raised to 266 men and a superintendent, with good effect Oct. 1870

State: 9655 of all ranks, Dec. 1871; 9958 Dec. 1874

Large meetings of police to agitate for an increase of pay 17-24 Oct. 1872

Request granted; meeting of some constables through misapprehension 16 Nov. "

Some constables prosecuted, 18 Nov.; 109 dismissed; 65 reduced in rank 20 Nov. "

Several policemen censured for misconduct and over-zeal, autumn 1873

Police Detectives prosecution, see *Trials* 1877

Appointment of commission to investigate detective system in metropolitan police (sir H. Selwyn-Ibbetson, hon. col. Wm. Fielding, and others), about 13 Aug. "

Pay: first class constable, 30*s.* per week; reserve, 31*s.* 6*d.*; first class sergeant, 36*s.*; second class, 34*s.* 1878

Discontent among police respecting pay (crime said to have increased; apprehensions diminished)

Committee of inquiry (sir M. W. Ridley and Mr. J.

B. Maule) appointed to inquire into the pay and organisation, about 8 Aug. 1878
Various changes (with increase of pay in some cases) were ordered by the home secretary

end of Aug. "
20,000 peculiarly made whistles, received for distribution among the police . . . March, 1884
Metropolitan police 13,319; cost 1,059,628*l.* in . . . 1885
Police arrangements north of Thames remodelled

1 April, 1886
Report of committee on the police, with vague recommendations, issued . . . about 2 Oct. "
Police Disabilities Removal Act enabling police to vote at parliamentary elections passed 23 May, 1887
Miss Cass arrested in mistake by police-constable Endacott in Regent St. about 9.15 P.M. 28 June;
inquiry refused by home secretary July; government defeated in commons (153-148) 5 July;
Endacott acquitted of perjury . . . 1 Nov. "

Medals presented to the metropolitan police for their conduct during the jubilee celebrations in June, ordered . . . 3 Sept. "
A testimonial to the police for their conduct at Trafalgar Square (see under *Riots*); combination of two funds Nov.; appropriated to their convalescent asylum at Dover . . . Feb. 1888

Charges against the police of levying black mail made by Mr. W. S. Cairne and others in July, 1887; investigated and declared not proved by sir Charles Warren, *Times* . . . 6 Feb. "

Metropolitan police, 14,081; cost 1,096,277*l.* 31 Dec. 1887
Police of England and Wales, year 1871-2, 27,999 men, cost 2,372,888*l.* (84*l.* 1*s.* a man); 1872-3, 28,550 men, cost 2,567,481*l.*; 1874-5, 29,460 men, cost 2,742,526*l.*; 1875-6, 29,710 men, cost 2,849,073*l.*; 1876-7, 30,016 men, cost 2,902,635*l.* (per man, 96*l.* 14*s.*); 1877-8, 30,673 men, cost 2,980,592*l.* (per man, 97*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*); 1878-9, 31,407 men, cost 3,058,671*l.* (per man, 98*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*); 1881-2, 33,773 men, cost 3,264,337*l.*; 1882-3, 34,488 men, cost 3,367,678*l.*; 1886-7, 36,912 men, cost 3,711,933*l.*

POLICIES OF ASSURANCE ACT, passed 20 Aug. 1867; see *Insurance*.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, the science which has for its object the improvement of the condition of mankind, and the promotion of civilisation, wealth, and happiness. Its history in this country may be dated from the publication of Dr. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," 1776. The works of Mill, McCulloch, and Fawcett are celebrated. A professorship of Political Economy was established at Oxford by Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., 1825; and at Cambridge, first by Mr. G. Pryme, in 1828; but regularly established by the university in 1863, Henry Fawcett (blind) being the first professor.

Archbishop Whately endowed a professorship at Trinity College, Dublin; Isaac Butt first professor . . . 1832
The Political Economy Club, London, founded in 1821, by Thos. Tooke and others, to propagate free trade principles, kept the hundredth anniversary of the publication of Smith's "Wealth of Nations" . . . 31 May, 1876

POLITICAL OFFICES PENSIONS ACT passed 9 Aug. 1869.

POLITICAL UNIONS were formed in England in 1831 to carry the Reform Bill; the most important was that of Birmingham.

POLITICIANS. A politician is described as a man well versed in policy, or the well regulating and governing of a state or kingdom; a wise and cunning man. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance. *South*. The term was first used in France about 1569. A new faction appeared, known by the name of Politicians, headed by the duc d'Alençon and the Montmorencies, and strengthened by the accession of the Huguenots in 1574. The duke was arrested and the Montmorencies sent to the Bastille.

POLKA, a dance said to have been invented between 1830 and 1834 in Bohemia, and to have obtained its name in Prague in 1835. It became very popular, and was introduced into England about 1844.

POLL ACT passed in Ireland by the Junto of the Pale, putting a price upon the heads of certain Irish; the earl of Desmond being then deputy, 5 Edward IV. 1465. This act long endured, see *Ireland*, 1465.

POLLENTIA (Piedmont, N. Italy), the site of a great victory of Stilicho, the Imperial general, over Alaric the Goth, 29 March, 403.

POLL-TAX or CAPITATION TAX, existed among the ancient Romans. It was first levied in England in 1380; and occasioned the rebellion of Wat Tyler (see *Tyler*), 1381. It was again levied in 1513. By the 18th Charles II. every subject was assessed by the head, viz., a duke 100*l.*, a marquis 80*l.*, a baronet 30*l.*, a knight 20*l.*, an esquire 10*l.*, and every single private person 12*d.*, 1667. This grievous impost was abolished by William III. 1689.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS, see *Rivers*.

POLO, the game of ball termed hockey played on horseback, became popular in England in 1782, having been introduced from India. Games were played by launcers and life-guards at Woolwich, 16, 19 July, 1872. A polo club was formed, and international contests held; at Brighton one opened 3 Aug. 1878. Polo is said to have been an old Russian game, mentioned 1492 under the name of Chûgân, as brought from Persia.

POLOTSK (Russia). The French under marshal Oudinot were here defeated by the Russians under general Wittgenstein, 30 and 31 July, 1812; the next day, the Russians were defeated. After several smaller actions with various results, Polotsk was stormed by the Russians, and retaken Oct. 1812.

POLTOWA, see *Pultowa*.

POLYGAMY, &c., was permitted among the early nations, and now by Mahometans. In Media, it was a reproach to a man to have less than seven wives. Among the Romans, Marc Antony is mentioned as the first who took two wives. The practice was forbidden by Arcadius, 393. The emperor Charles V. punished polygamy with death. In England, by stat. 1 James I. 1603, it was made felony, with benefit of clergy. It was formerly punished with transportation, but now by imprisonment or penal servitude; see *Marriages*. Polygamy exists among the Mormons (which see). Abolished in the United States, 23 March, 1882.—**POLYANDRY** (where one woman has several husbands) is permitted in some eastern countries, the children having equal rights.

POLYGLOT, from two Greek words denoting "many languages," is chiefly applied to editions of the Bible in several languages.

- Justiniani published a polyglot psalter, 1576.
1. The Complutensian Polyglot, in six vols. folio, was printed at Alcalá (Complutensis), in Spain, 1502-14; the first edition published in 1522, at the expense of the celebrated cardinal Ximenes, costing 250,000 ducats. Six hundred copies of it were printed; three on vellum. Count MacCarthy, of Toulouse, paid 483*l.* for one of these copies at the Pinelli sale.
2. The Polyglot, printed at Antwerp, by Montanus, 8 vols. folio, in 1559-69, at the expense of Philip II. of Spain.
3. Printed at Paris, by Le Jay, in 10 vols. folio, 1628-45.
4. Edited by Bryan Walton, in 6 vols. folio, 1654-7. Copies of all four are in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

5. Edited by Dr. Samuel Lee, published by S. Bagster, 1 vol. folio, 1831.
6. Hexaglot bible: begun by Henry Cohn; completed by the Rev. Edw. R. De Levante and others, 6 vols. 4to, 1874.

POLYNESIA, a name recently given to the isles in the great Pacific Ocean.

POLYPES, also named *Hydræ* (*many-footed animals*), on account of their property of reproducing themselves when cut in pieces, every part soon becoming a perfect animal; first discovered by Leeuwenhoek, and described by him in the *Philosophical Trans.* 1703. The polypes are of the order Zoophytes, and partake of the animal and vegetable nature.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, ROYAL, Regent-street, London, was erected by Thompson in 1838, opened 6 Aug. 1839, and enlarged in 1848. It contained a hall of manufactures with machines worked by steam-power, lecture theatres, &c., diving-bell, electric machine, &c. *Timbs*. The institution did not prosper commercially, and its decline was hastened by the fall of a staircase on 3 Jan. 1859, when one person was killed and many injured. The institution was closed in May, 1859, but was re-opened by a new company on 12 Nov. 1860; see *Ecole Polytechnique*. Professor Pepper, the director for many years, resigned in 1872; returned, 1878. The classes were formed into a college, which was inaugurated by the earl of Shaftesbury, 7 Oct. 1872. Polytechnic institution announced to be closed on 27 Aug. 1881; affairs wound up. Plant sold for about 2000*l.* 23 March, 1882. In 1882 it was occupied by the Polytechnic young men's christian institute, principally by the instrumentality of Mr. Quintin Hogg, for educational purposes, with about 2000 members.

The number of members in May, 1888, were 12,128. The establishment of similar institutions in south and south-west London promoted by the charity commissioners and liberally subscribed for—1888-9. See *Beaumont Trust and Goldsmiths' Company*.

POMEGRANATE TREE (*Punica Granatum*) was brought to England from Spain before 1584.

POMERANIA, a Prussian province, N. Germany, was held by the Poles, 980, and by Denmark, 1210; made an independent duchy, 1479; and divided between Sweden and Brandenburg, 1648. The Swedish part, awarded to Denmark in 1814, was given up to Prussia for Lauenburg, 1815; see *Denmark; Wrecks*, 1878.

POMFRET or **PONTEFRAC** (S. York). At the castle (built 1069), Richard II. was confined and murdered, 10 Feb. 1399. Henry IV., by whom he was deposed, wishing for his death, an assassin, attended by eight followers, rushed into the king's apartment. He wrested a pole-axe from one of the murderers, and soon laid four of their number dead at his feet, but was at length overpowered and slain. Some writers assert that Richard escaped and died in Scotland. In this castle also, the earl Rivers, lord Grey, sir Thomas Vaughan, and sir Richard Haut or Hauase, were put to death by order of the duke of Gloucester, then protector of England (afterwards Richard III.) about 26 June, 1483. The first parliamentary election by ballot took place here, 15 Aug. 1872, very quietly.

POMPEII (S. Italy), an ancient city of Campania, was partly demolished by an earthquake in A.D. 63. It was afterwards rebuilt, but was over-

whelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, accompanied by an earthquake, on the night of 24 Aug. 79. The principal citizens were then assembled at a theatre where public spectacles were exhibited. The ashes buried the whole city and covered the surrounding country. After a lapse of fifteen centuries, a countryman, as he was turning up the ground, found a bronze figure; and this discovery led to further search, which brought numerous other objects to light, and at length the city was uncovered. The part first cleared was supposed to be the main street, 1750. The kings of Naples greatly aided in exploring Pompeii, and the present Italian government resumed the work in 1863.

A commemorative meeting of antiquaries and philosophers met at Pompeii, 25 Sept. 1879. Further discoveries made, autumn 1882.

POMPEY'S PILLAR stands about three-quarters of a mile from Alexandria, between the city and the lake Mareotis. The shaft is fluted, and the capital ornamented with palm-leaves; the whole, which is highly polished, composed of three pieces, and of the Corinthian order. The column measures, according to some, 94 feet; to others 141, and even 160 feet; but of its origin, name, use, and age, nothing is certain.

It is generally believed that the column has no reference to Pompey, to whom a mark of honour was, nevertheless, set up somewhere about this part. One supposes the edifice was dedicated to Vespasian, another to Severus; and Mr. Clarke, from a half-effaced inscription on the base, considered that Adrian is the person honoured; while many assert, from the same inscription, that it is dedicated "to Diocletian Augustus, most adorable emperor, tutelary deity of Alexandria."

PONDICHERY (S.E. India), the capital of French India, and first settled by the French in 1674. It was taken from them by the Dutch in 1693, restored 1697; besieged by the English, 1748; taken by them, Jan. 1761; restored, 1763; again taken, Oct. 1778; restored in 1783; taken 23 Aug. 1793, and in 1803; restored, 1815. Visited by the Viceroy of India (Earl Dufferin), Dec. 1886. Prosperous state of the colony reported Jan. 1889.

PONDOLAND, the coast between Cape Colony and Natal, S. Africa, the British protectorate was proclaimed and notified, 6 Jan. 1885.

PONT-À-CHIN, see *Espierres*.

PONT-À-NOYELLES. At this place, near Amiens, took place a fierce indecisive conflict, lasting from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M., between the Germans under Manteuffel and the French army of the north under Faidherbe, 23 Dec. 1870. Both sides claimed a victory; the French general asserted that he remained master of the field.

PONTEFRAC, see *Pomfret*.

PONTIFFS (Latin *Pontifices*), the highest Roman sacerdotal order, established by Numa. The college first consisted of 4 patricians, with a chief (Pontifex Maximus); to these 4 plebeians were added, by the Ogulnian law, 300 B.C. Sylla increased the number to 15 (8 *maiores*, 7 *minores*), (81), and Julius Cæsar to 16. T. Coruncanus, a plebeian, obtained this office, 254 B.C.

PONTUS, in Asia Minor, seems to have been a portion of Cappadocia, and received its name from its vicinity to the *Pontus Euxinus*. Artabazus was made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes, B.C. 487. His successors were mere satraps of the kings of Persia.

Reign of Mithridates I.	B.C.	383
Ariobarzanes invades Pontus		363
Mithridates II. recovers it		336
Mithridates III. reigns		301
Ariobarzanes II. reigns		266
Mithridates IV. is besieged in his capital by the Gauls, &c.		252
Mithridates attacks Sinope, and is obliged to raise the siege by the Rhodians		219
Reign of Pharnaces, 100; he takes Sinope, and makes it the capital of his kingdom		183
Reign of Mithridates V.		157
He is murdered in the midst of his court		123
Mithridates VI. surnamed the Great, or Eupator, receives the diadem at 12 years of age		"
Marries Laodice, his own sister		115
She attempts to poison him; he puts her and accomplices to death		112
Mithridates conquers Scythia, Bosphorus, Colchis, and other countries		111
He enters Cappadocia		97
His war with Rome		89
Tigranes ravages Cappadocia		86
Mithridates enters Bithynia, and makes himself master of many Roman provinces, and puts 80,000 Romans to death		"
Archelaus defeated by Sylla, at Cheronea; 100,000 Cappadocians slain		"
Victories and conquests of Mithridates up to this time		74
The fleet of Mithridates defeats that under Lucullus in two battles		73
Mithridates defeated by Lucullus		69
Mithridates defeats Fabius		68
But is defeated by Pompey		66
Mithridates stabs himself, and dies		63
Reign of Pharnaces		"
Battle of Zela (see Zela); Pharnaces defeated by Cæsar		47
Darius reigns		39
Polemon, son of Zeno, reigns		36
Polemon II. succeeds his father	A.D.	33
Mithridates VII. reigns		40
Pontus afterwards became a Roman province.		
Alexis Commnens founded a new empire of the Greeks at Trebisond, in this country, 1204, which continued till the Turks destroyed it in 1459.		

POONAH, a province, S.W. India, formerly the seat of the power of the peishwa of the Mahrattas, 1749. It was captured by Wellesley from Holkar, 19 April, 1803, for Bajee Rao, who had claimed British protection. Bajee resigned his office, 3 June, 1818, for a pension. Visited by the prince of Wales, 13 Nov. 1875.

POOR CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, for providing food, clothing, &c., established 1887.

POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, or ALMS KNIGHTS. Soon after his institution of the order of the Garter, Edward III. founded this charity, for the provision of 24 (afterwards 26) poor persons eminent for military services. Edward IV. discharged the college from the support of the alms-knights, but Elizabeth re-established the charity for 13 knights, 1559. King William IV. changed the name to the "Military Knights of Windsor," in consequence of their all having held commissions in the army, Sept. 1833.—The "Naval Knights of Windsor" are maintained on a distinct foundation, under the bequest of Samuel Travers. An act making lieutenants and widowers eligible was passed in 1867. Alterations made by act passed in 1885.

POOR. The poor of England, till the time of Henry VIII., subsisted as the poor of Ireland until 1838, entirely upon private benevolence. By statute 23 Edw. III. 1349, it was enacted that none should give alms to a beggar able to work. By the common law, the poor were to be sustained by "parsons, rectors of the church, and parishioners, so that none should die for default of sustenance;" and by

15 Rich. II. improprators were obliged to distribute a yearly sum to the poor; but no compulsory law was enacted till the 27th Hen. VIII. 1535. The origin of the present **POOR LAW** is referred to the 43rd of Elizabeth, 1601, by which overseers were appointed for parishes.

Additional workhouses ordered to be erected, 1819, 1834.	
Poor Law Amendment bill passed 1834; forming "Unions," &c., amended in 1836, 1838, 1846 and 1847.	
Poor Law (Ireland) act passed 1838; amended 1839.	
A Poor Law system established in Scotland, 1845.	
Poor Law (Ireland) Rate in aid act passed in 1849.	
In Scotland, in the year ending May, 1851, the number relieved was 141,870, at an average cost of 2l. 2s. 5d. and the expenditure was 535,943l.	
In Ireland, the poor's rate for the year ending Sept. 1851, was 1,101,878l.	
Mr. Henry Mayhew publishes his "London Labour and the London Poor," 1851-2.	
An agitation for the equalisation of poor's rates throughout the kingdom, began in 1857.	
The Times drew attention to the condition of the houseless poor in London, which led to measures for their relief, Dec. 1858.	
Society for relief of distress, St. James's, established 1860.	
Laws respecting removal of the poor amended in 1861.	
Union relief act passed to enable certain unions to obtain temporary aid (on account of the distress in Lancashire through suspension of cotton manufactures), 1862.	
Metropolitan houseless poor act (authorising guardians to receive destitute persons into workhouses, and the metropolitan board to reimburse them) passed, 29 July, 1864.	
Annual report of Poor Law board for 1864, shows great decrease of pauperism—issued Sept. 1865.	
40 refuges for houseless poor established in London, 1864-5.	
"Casual wards" in London workhouses receive 1000 per night, Jan. 1865.	
Union chargeability act passed, 1865.	
Field-lane Refuge: new building formally opened by earl of Shaftesbury, 6 June, 1866.	
Metropolitan Poor act passed for establishment of asylums for the sick, insane, &c., 29 March, 1867.	
Poor Law Amendment act makes Poor Law board permanent; passed, 20 Aug. 1867.	
Much excitement respecting the bad condition of London workhouse infirmaries, June, 1866; of Farnham workhouse, Oct. 1867.	
Poor Law Amendment act passed 31 July, 1868	
Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment act passed 15 Aug. 1876	
Presidents of the Poor Law board: Gathorne Hardy, 9 July, 1866; earl of Devon, May, 1867; G. J. Goschen, 9 Dec. 1868 to March, 1871; see Local Government Board.	
Minute of the poor law board defining limits of relief, and recommending organisation of metropolitan charitable institutions, 20 Nov., which is adopted by several parishes Dec. 1869	
General order for boarding-out pauper children, issued 25 Nov. 1870	
Charity Organisation Society (see Charitable Relief), established, 1869; reported very successful Jan. 1878	
The act for more equal distribution of charge for relief of in-door poor (passed 20 June) came into operation 29 Sept. "	
Circular of poor law board respecting farming out pauper children 25 Nov. "	
New regulations for casual poor published in Times 27 Nov. "	
Poor rate assessment acts amended 1882	
Poor law conference act passed 18 June, 1883	
Commission to inquire into the state of the poor appointed; abp. of Canterbury, earls Spencer, Onslow and others March, 1883	

* "The principle of the poor law of 1834 (now in force).—(1) No one shall be allowed to perish through want of what is necessary for sustaining life and health; (2) every destitute parent is bound to demand and obtain from the guardians what is necessary for sustaining the health and life of his children; neglect of this duty is criminal; (3) it is obligatory on the guardians of the poor to afford sufficient relief to all persons unable to maintain themselves; refusal an indictable offence." (F. Peck.)

Housing of the poor, see *Artisans*.

Received, for relief of the poor, in 1869, in England and Wales, 11,776,151; in Scotland, 892,712; in Ireland, 927,046; total, 13,595,911.

Paupers receiving relief 1 Jan. 1878: England and Wales, 742,703; Ireland, 85,530; 14 May, 1877, Scotland, 96,404; total, 924,437; Feb. 1889, England and Wales, 762,853.

Paupers in the metropolis receiving relief:—Dec., 1869, 152,557; Dec., 1870, about 147,000; Dec., 1871, about 124,000; July, 1872, 104,280; April, 1873, 104,578; Oct., 1873, 97,287; Sept., 1874, 104,983; June, 1875, 84,598 (indoor 32,661, out 51,927); Dec., 1875, 84,782 (indoor 35,673, out 49,109); July, 1876, 77,498 (indoor, 33,735, out 43,763); Jan. 1877, 82,950; June, 78,203 (indoor, 35,903); 8 Dec. 81,986 (indoor, 42,242); 27 March, 1878, 84,753 (indoor, 41,403); 27 July, 76,709 (indoor, 38,043); 31 Dec. 83,674; 8 Feb. 1879, 94,765 (indoor, 45,095); 19 April, 83,075; 28 June, 78,680; 27 Sept. 79,674; 717 vagrants; 27 Dec. 92,495. 1880, last week, March, 88,803; (indoor, 46,738); June, 84,137 (vagrants, 931); Sept. 82,188; Dec. 92,654 (vagrants, 697); 1881, last week March, 95,767; (indoor, 52,012; vagrants, 780; June, 80,404 (indoor, 48,293); 1881, Oct., 89,740 (indoor, 50,792, vagrants, 932); Dec. 1st, 93,170; vagrants, 883; 1882, 1 April, 92,233 (indoor, 51,480, vagrants, 788); June, 86,417 (indoor, 48,363, vagrants, 643); Sept. 88,581 (indoor, 50,174, vagrants, 915); Dec. 96,687 (indoor, 54,373, vagrants, 696); 1883, March, 97,743 (indoor, 49,836, vagrants, 497); June, 85,555 (indoor, 49,713, vagrants, 386); Sept. 85,849 (indoor, 50,917, vagrants, 461); 1884, Jan. 94,540 (indoor, 55,965, vagrants, 471); April, 89,540 (indoor,

54,122, vagrants, 528); Aug. 85,069 (indoor, 51,849, vagrants, 482); Dec. 94,041 (indoor, 57,092, vagrants, 374); 1885, March, 94,047 (indoor 56,491, vagrants, 540); June, 85,555 (indoor, 49,713, vagrants, 592); Sept. 86,119 (indoor, 51,668, vagrants, 562); 26 Dec. 94,902 (indoor, 56,002, vagrants, 322); 1886, 27 March, 101,982 (indoor, 56,507, vagrants, 463); 26 June, 87,171 (indoor, 51,579, vagrants, 454); 25 Sept. 87,604 (indoor, 52,628, vagrants, 650); 25 Dec. 98,611 (indoor, 57,520, vagrants, 475); 1887, 26 March, 103,726 (indoor, 58,221, vagrants, 627); 27 Aug. 88,274 (indoor, 53,164, vagrants, 619); 26 Nov. 101,852 (indoor, 59,066, vagrants, 1,054); 1888, 28 Jan. 108,783 (indoor, 60,883, vagrants, 1,165); 28 April, 102,617 (indoor, 58,273, vagrants, 1,151); 28 July, 90,510 (indoor, 52,875, vagrants, 976); 27 Oct. 96,030 (indoor, 58,070, vagrants, 1,182); 1889, 26 Jan. 104,734 (indoor, 61,521, vagrants, 1,119); 27 April, 95,600 (indoor, 58,509, vagrants, 1,114); 29 June, 88,699 (indoor, 54,460; vagrants, 605).

The powers and duties of the Poor Law board merged into the *Local Government board* by act passed 14 Aug. 1871; president, James Stansfeld; G. Selater-Booth

A Poor-law act passed Feb. 1874
15 Aug. 1879

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Expended.	Poor rates.	Expended.	Poor rates.
In 1820	£188,811	In 1820	£7,329,594
1680	665,562	1830	8,111,422
1698	819,000	1835	6,356,345
1760	1,556,804	1840	5,468,699
1785	2,184,950	1845	5,543,650
1802	4,952,421	1853	6,522,412
1815	5,418,845		

PAUPERS RECEIVING RELIEF (NOT VAGRANTS).

	1849.	1858.	1862.	1870.	1875.	1882.	1888.
England and Wales, 1 Jan.	934,419	968,186	932,400	1,079,391	815,587	799,296	825,509
Scotland . . about 14 May	82,357	69,217	78,433	126,187	105,895	92,618	92,071
Ireland 1 Jan.	620,747	50,582	59,541	73,921	80,993	115,684	113,947
Total	1,637,523	1,087,985	1,070,374	1,279,499	1,002,475	1,007,598	1,031,527
		1857.	† 1861.				

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Years ended	Average number of paupers.	Expendi-	
Lady-day.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	ture.
1858	122,613	786,263	£5,878,542
1859	121,232	744,214	5,558,689
1860	113,507	731,126	5,454,994
1861	125,866	758,055	5,778,943
1862	132,236	784,906	6,077,922
1863	136,907	942,475	6,527,036
1864	133,761	881,217	6,423,381
1865	131,313	820,586	6,264,966
1866	132,776	783,376	6,439,517
1867	137,310	794,236	6,959,840
1868 (1 Jan.)	158,723	876,100	7,498,059
1869	163,071	876,478	7,673,100
1870	165,324	914,067	7,644,307
1871	165,289	916,637	7,886,724
1872	154,233	823,431	8,007,403
1873	154,171	736,201	7,692,169
1874	149,558	679,723	7,664,957
1875	153,711	661,876	7,488,481
1876	148,931	600,662	7,335,858
1877	157,191	571,159	7,400,034
1878	166,875	575,828	7,688,650
1879	175,345	625,081	7,829,819
1880	169,394	648,636	8,015,010
1881	189,438	613,688	8,102,136
1882	188,433	609,181	8,232,472
1883	190,386	608,910	8,353,292
1884	187,593	586,717	8,402,550
1885	190,184	593,971	8,491,600
1886	194,440	613,193	8,296,230
1887	196,853	620,436	8,176,768
1888	200,666	624,843	

POPE (from the Greek *Pappas* and *Papa*, a father or grandfather), considered by Romanists to be the visible chief of the church, the vicar of Jesus Christ, and the successor of St. Peter. He styles himself "servant of the servants of God." The title pope was formerly given to all bishops. It

was first adopted by Hyginus, 139; and pope Boniface III. induced Phocas, emperor of the east, to confine it to the prelates of Rome, 606. By the connivance of Phocas also, the pope's supremacy over the Christian church was established; see *Italy, Reformation, and Rome, Modern*.

Wilfrid, abp. of York, expelled from his diocese, appeals to the pope 679
Custom of kissing the pope's toe introduced 708
Adrian I. caused money to be coined with his name 780
Sergius II. the first pope who changed his name on his election, 844: some contend that it was Sergius I. 687, and others John XII. 956
Indulgences for the pardon of sin granted by pope Leo III. about 800
John XVIII. a layman, made pope 1024
The first pope who kept an army, Leo IX. 1054
Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) obliges Henry IV., emperor of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, barefooted at the gate of the castle of Canossa, to implore his pardon 1077
The pope's authority fixed in England 1079
Appeals from English tribunals to the pope introduced (*Viner*), 10 Stephen 1154
Henry II. of England holds the stirrup for pope Alexander III. to mount his horse 1161
Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry VI.'s crown off his head while kneeling, to show his prerogative of making and unmaking kings 1191
John king of England did homage to the pope's legate for his dominions, and bound himself and his successors to an annual payment to the pope, 15 May, 1213 1213

The pope collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England 1226
The papal seat was removed for seventy years to Avignon in France 1308
The pope's demands on England refused by parliament 1363
After the discovery of America, pope Alexander VI. granted to the Portuguese all the countries to the

east, and to the Spanish all the countries to the west, of Cape Non, Africa, they might conquer . 1493
 Pope Leo X. published the sale of general indulgences throughout Europe . 1517
 Appeals to Rome from England abolished (*Viner*) . 1533
 The words "Lord Pope" struck out of all English books . 1541
 Kissing the pope's toe and other ceremonies abolished by Clement XIV. . 1773
 The pope's political influence greatly diminished by the French revolution . 1789-1814
 His temporal power lost, see *Rome* . Dec. 1870
 See *Prus IX.* under *Popes*.

BISHOPS AND POPES OF ROME

(the names in italics were antipopes):

42. St. PETER: (said to have been the first bishop of Rome, and to have been crucified, head downwards, in 66.)
- * St. Clement (Clemens Romanus): according to Tertullian.
66. St. Linus: * martyred?
78. St. Cletus, or Anacletus? martyred?
91. St. Clement II.: abdicated?
100. St. Evaristus: martyred; multiplied churches.
109. St. Alexander: martyred.
119. St. Sixtus I.: martyred?
127. St. Telesphorus: martyred.
139. St. Hyginus: condemns Gnostics; called himself pope.
142. St. Pius: martyred.
157. St. Anicetus.
168. St. Soterus: martyred under Marcus Antoninus.
177. St. Eleutherius: opposed the Valentinians.
193. St. Victor I.: martyred under Severus.
202. St. Zephyrinus: claimed to be Peter's successor.
219. St. Calixtus: martyred.
222. [The chair vacant.]
223. St. Urban I.: beheaded.
230. St. Pontianus: banished by the emperor Maximin.
235. St. Anterus: martyred.
236. St. Fabian: martyred under Decius, 250.
250. [The chair vacant.]
251. St. Cornelius: died.
252. St. Lucius: martyred 252. *Noratianus*: (denied restoration to the repentant lapsed).
253. St. Stephen I.: martyred in the persecution of Valerian.
257. St. Sixtus II. (his coadjutor): martyred three days before his disciple St. Laurence, in the persecution of Valerian, 258.
258. [The chair vacant.]
259. St. Dionysius: opposed the heresy of Sabellius.
269. St. Felix I. died in prison.
275. St. Eutychianus.
283. St. Caius: a relative of the emperor Diocletian.
296. St. Marcellinus: said to have lapsed under a severe persecution?; canonised.
304. [The chair vacant.]
308. St. Marcellus: banished from Rome by the emperor Maxentius.
310. St. Eusebius: died the same year.
311. St. Miltiades or Melchides: coadjutor to Eusebius.
314. St. Sylvester: commencement of temporal power by gifts of Constantine.
336. St. Marcus: died the next year.
337. St. Julius I.: of great piety and learning; maintained the cause of St. Athanasius.
352. Liberius: banished.
355. *Felix II.*, antipope: placed in the chair by Constantians, during the exile of Liberius, on whose return he was driven from it with ignominy.
 [The emperor would have the two popes reign together; but the people cried out, "One God, one Christ, and one bishop!"]
358. Liberius again: abdicated.
- " *Felix* became pope.
359. Liberius again: martyred 365.
366. St. Damasus: opposed the Arians: St. Jerome, his secretary, corrected Latin Bible.

* St. Linus is frequently set down as the immediate successor of St. Peter; but Tertullian maintains that it was St. Clement. In the first century neither the dates nor order of succession of bishops are reconcilable by even the best authorities. Some assert that there were two or three bishops of Rome at the same time.

367. *Ursinus*: expelled by Valentinian.
384. Siricius: combated heretics.
398. St. Anastasius: proscribed works of Origen.
402. St. Innocent I.: condemned Pelagians.
417. St. Zozimus: ditto.
418. St. Boniface I.: maintained by the emperor Honorius, against *Eulalius*.
422. St. Celestine I.: sent missions to Ireland.
432. Sixtus III.: opposed Nestorius and Eutyches.
440. St. Leo I. the Great: zealous; restrained Alaric an able writer.
461. St. Hilary: rich, liberal.
468. St. Simplicius: wise, prudent.
483. St. Felix III.: opposed emperor Zeno respecting the Henoticon.
492. St. Gelasius: opposed heresy; fixed the canon of Scriptures; compiled the mass.
496. St. Anastasius II.: congratulated Clovis.
498. Symmachus: zealous against the Henoticon.
- " *Laurentius*: antipope.
514. Hormisdas: opposed Eutychians.
523. John I.: sent to Constantinople by Theodoric; tolerant.
526. Felix IV.: introduced extreme unction as a sacrament.
530. Boniface II.—*Dioscorus*.
533. John II.: called Mercurius.
535. Agapetus: converted Justinian.
536. St. Silverius: son of pope Hormisdas, who had been married; the empress Theodora procured his banishment into Lycia (where he died of hunger), and made Vigilius pope.
537. Vigilius: banished, but restored.
555. Pelagius I.: an ecclesiastical reformer.
560. John III.: great ornament of churches.
573. [The see vacant.]
574. Benedict I., surnamed Bonosus.
578. Pelagius II.: died of the plague.
590. St. Gregory the Great: revised the liturgy; sent Augustine to convert the Anglo-Saxons.
604. Sabinius: said to have introduced church bells.
- 606 or 607. Boniface III.: died in a few months.
- 607 or 608. Boniface IV.
- 614 or 615. St. Deusdedit.
- 617 or 618. Boniface V.
625. Honorius I.: interested in British churches.
639. [The see vacant.]
640. Severinus: } condemned Monothelites.
642. Theodorus I.: }
649. Martin I.: }
654. Eugenius I.: liberal.
657. Vitalianus: favoured education in England.
672. Adeodatus, the gift of God.
676. Domnus I.: ornamented churches.
678. St. Agathon: tribute to the emperor ceased.
682. St. Leo II.: instituted holy water; favoured music.
683. [The see vacant.]
684. Benedict II.
685. John V.: learned and moderate.
686. Conon.—*Theodore and Pascal*.
687. Sergius: "governed wisely."
701. John VI.: redeemed captives; firm and wise.
705. John VII.: moderate.
725. Sisinnius: died 20 days after election.
- " Constantine: wise and gentle; visited Constantinople.
715. St. Gregory II.: sent Boniface to convert Germans.
731. Gregory III.: independent; first sent nuncios to foreign powers.
741. St. Zacharias, a Greek.
752. Stephen II. elected: died before consecration.
- " Stephen II. or III.: temporal power of the church of Rome commenced.
757. Paul I.: moderate and pious.
767. *Constantine Theophylactus*: killed by Lombards.
768. Stephen III. or IV.: literary.
772. Adrian I.: sanctioned images.
795. Leo III.: crowned Charlemagne, 800.
816. Stephen IV. or V.
817. Pascal I.: ascetic, and built churches.
824. Eugenius II.: "father of the afflicted."—*Zozimus*.
827. Valentinus.
- " Gregory IV.: pious and learned.

844. Sergius II.
 847. Leo IV. : defeated the Saracens.
 855. Pope Joan's election fabulous (*which see*).
 " Benedict III.—*Anastasius*.
 858. Nicholas I., the Great : conversion of Bulgarians.
 867. Adrian II. : eminent for sanctity.
 872. John VIII. : crowned 3 emperors.
 882. Marinus or Martin II. : condemned Photius.
 884. Adrian III. : ditto.
 885. Stephen V. or VI. : very charitable.
 891. Formosus : political.—*Sergius*.
 896. Boniface VI. : deposed.
 897. Stephen VI. or VII. : vicious ; dishonoured the corpse of pope Formosus ; strangled by the people.
 " Romanus.—*Sergius*.
 898. Theodorus II. : governed 22 days.
 " John IX.
 900. Benedict IV. : "a great pope."
 903. Leo V. : expelled : died in prison.
 " Christopher.
 [Several popes made by the infamous Marozia.]
 904. Sergius III. : disgraced by his vices.
 911. Anastasius III.
 913. Landonius, or Lando.
 914. John X. : stifled by Guy, duke of Tuscany.
 928. Leo VI. : considered an intruder.
 929. Stephen VII. or VIII.
 931. John XI. : son of Marozia ; imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died.
 936. Leo VII. : great for zeal and piety.
 939. Stephen VIII. or IX. : "of ferocious character."
 942. Marinus II. or Martin III. : charitable.
 946. Agapetus II. : of holy life ; moderate.
 956. John XII., the infamous : deposed for adultery and cruelty ; and murdered.
 963. Leo VIII. : an honour to the chair.
 964. Benedict V. : chosen on the death of John XII., but opposed by Leo VIII., who was supported by the emperor Otho : died at Hamburg.
 965. John XIII., elected by the authority of the emperor against the popular will.
 972. Benedict VI. : murdered in prison.
 974. Donnus II.—*Boniface VII.*
 975. Benedict VII.
 984. John XIV. : imprisoned by *Boniface VII.*
 " John XV. : died before consecration.
 985. John XVI. : loved gain.
 996. Gregory V.—*John XVII.* : expelled by the emperor, and barbarously used.
 999. Sylvester II. (Gerbert) : learned and scientific ; said to have introduced the Arabic numerals, and invented clocks.
 1003. John XVII. : legitimate pope, died same year.
 1007. John XVIII. abdicated.
 1009. Sergius IV. (original name "Bocca di Porco," Pig's Snout).
 1012. Benedict VIII. : supported by the emperor against *Gregory*.
 1024. John XIX. : elevated by bribery.
 1033. Benedict IX. : became pope, by purchase, at 12 years of age ; expelled for vices.
 1044. Sylvester III. : 3 months.
 " Gregory VI. : deposed.—*Sylvester* ; and *John XX.* [The emperor very influential.]
 1046. Clement II. died the next year (*Clemens Romanus the first Clement*).
 1047. Benedict IX. again : again deposed.
 1048. Damasus II. : died soon after.
 " St. Leo IX. : a reformer of simony and incontinence.
 1054. [The throne vacant one year.]
 1055. Victor II. : a reformer.
 1057. Stephen IX. or X.
 1058. Benedict X. : expelled.
 " Nicholas II. : increased the temporal power.
 1061. Alexander II. : raised the papal power.—*Honorius II.*
 1073. St. Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) : vigorous reformer ; opposed the emperor Henry IV. respecting investitures ; and excommunicated him, 1076 ; restored him at Canossa, 1077 ; died, in exile, 1085.
 1080a. *Clement III.* (Gnibert).
 1085. [The throne vacant one year.]
 1086. Victor III. (Didier) : learned.
 1088. Urban II. : crusades commenced.
 1099. Pascal II. (Ranieri) : Tuscany given to the papacy by the countess Matilda.
 1118. Gelasius II. : retired to a monastery.—*Gregory VIII.*
 1119. Calixtus II. : settled investiture question.
 1124. Honorius II.
 1130. Innocent II. : condemned heresies : held 2nd Lateran council.—*Anacletus II.*
 1138. *Victor IV.*
 1143. Celestine II. : ruled 5 months.
 1144. Lucius II. : killed by accident in a popular commotion.
 1145. Eugenius III. : ascetic.
 1153. Anastasius IV.
 1154. Adrian IV., or Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected pope : born at Abbot's Langley, near St. Alban's ; Frederick I. prostrated himself before him, kissed his foot, held his stirrup, and led the white palfrey on which he rode.
 1159. Alexander III. : learned ; canonised Thomas à Becket ; resisted Frederick I. : 1159, *Victor V.* ; 1164, *Fiscal III.* ; 1168, Calistus III. ; 1178, *Innocent III.*
 1181. Lucius III.—The cardinals acquire power.
 1185. Urban III. : opposed Frederick I.
 1187. Gregory VIII. : ruled only 2 months.
 " Clement III. : proclaimed 3rd crusade.
 1191. Celestine III.
 1198. Innocent III. (Lothario Conti) : endeavoured to free Rome from foreign influence ; excommunicated John of England ; preached crusade against the Albigenses, 1204.
 1216. Honorius III. : learned and pious.
 1227. Gregory IX. : preached a new crusade ; collected decretals.
 1241. Celestine IV. : died 18 days after his election. [The throne vacant 1 year and 7 months.]
 1243. Innocent IV. : opposed Frederick II. : gave the red hat to cardinals.
 1254. Alexander IV. : established inquisition in France.
 1261. Urban IV. : instituted feast of "Corpus Christi."
 1265. Clement IV., an enlightened Frenchman, previously legate to England ; discouraged the crusades.
 1268. [The throne vacant 2 years and 9 months.]
 1271. Gregory X. : held a council at Lyons to reconcile the churches of the east and west.
 1276. Innocent V. : died shortly after.
 " Adrian V. : legate to England in 1254 ; died 36 days after election.
 " Vicedominus : died the next day.
 " John XX. or XXI. : died in 8 months.
 1277. Nicholas III. : died in 1280.
 1281. Martin IV., French : supported Charles of Anjou.
 1285. Honorius IV. : supported the French.
 1288. Nicholas IV. : endeavoured to stir up a new crusade.
 1292. [The throne vacant 2 years and 3 months.]
 1294. St. Celestine V. : ascetic ; resigned.
 " Boniface VIII. : proclaimed that "God had set him over kings and kingdoms ;" imprisoned his predecessor ; quarrelled with Philip of France ; laid France and Denmark under interdict.
 1303. Benedict XI. : a pious and liberal pontiff : said to have been poisoned.
 1304. [The throne vacant 11 months.]
 1305. Clement V. (Bertrand de Got) : governed by Philip of France ; removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon, 1309.
 1314. [The throne vacant 2 years and 4 months.]
 1316. John XXII.
 1334. Benedict XII. (*Nicholas V.* at Rome.)
 1342. Clement VI. : learned.
 1352. Innocent VI. : favoured Rienzi.
 1362. Urban V. : charitable ; a patron of learning.
 1370. Gregory XI. : protector of learning ; restored the papal chair to Rome ; proscribed Wickliffe's doctrines.
 SCHISM—1378-1447.
 1378. Urban VI. : so severe and cruel that the cardinals chose Robert of Geneva, as
 " *Clement VII.*
 1380a. Boniface IX.
 1394. Benedict (called *XIII.*) at Avignon.
 1404. Innocent VII. : died in 1406.
 1406. Gregory XII. Angelo Corario.
 1409. Alexander V. : died, supposed by poison.
 1410. John XXIII. : deposed.
 1417. Martin V. Otho Colonna.

1424. *Clement VIII.*: resigned 1429.
1431. *Eugenius IV.* Gabriel Condolmera: deposed by the council of Basil, and Amadeus of Savoy chosen as *Felix V.*, in 1439, who resigned 1449.
1447. *Nicholas V.*: learned; proposed crusade against Turks.
1455. *Calixtus III.* Alfonso Borgia: courageous.
1458. *Pius II.* Aeneas Silvius Piccolomini: learned.
1464. *Paul II.* Pietro Barbo: preached a crusade.
1471. *Sixtus IV.*: tried to rouse Europe against the Turks.
1484. *Innocent VIII.*
1492. *Alexander VI.* Roderic Borgia: poisoned at a feast by drinking of a bowl he had prepared for another.
1503. *Pius III.* Francesco Piccolomini: 21 days pope.
- " *Julius II.* Julian della Rovere: martial; began St. Peter's.
1513. *Leo X.* Giovanni de' Medici: his grant of indulgences for crime led to the Reformation; patron of learning and art.
1522. *Adrian VI.*: just, learned, frugal.
1523. *Clement VII.* Giulio de' Medici: refused to divorce Catherine of Aragon, and denounced the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne Boleyn.
1534. *Paul III.* Alexander Farnese: approved the Jesuits.
1550. *Julius III.* Giovanni M. Giochi.
1555. *Marcellus II.*: died soon after his election.
- " *Paul IV.* John Peter Caraffa. He would not acknowledge Elizabeth queen of England; instituted "the Index" (*which see*), and leagued with France against Spain.
1559. *Pius IV.* Cardinal de' Medici: founded Vatican press.
1566. *St. Pius V.* Michael Ghisleri: pious; energetic.
1572. *Gregory XIII.* Buoncampagno: great civilian and canonist: reformed the calendar.
1585. *Sixtus V.* Felix Peretti: an able governor; excom. Henry III. and Henry IV. of France.
1590. *Urban VII.*: died 12 days after election.
- " *Gregory XIV.* Nicholas Sfondrate.
1591. *Innocent IX.*: died in two months.
1592. *Clement VIII.* Hippolito Aldobrandini: learned and just: published the Vulgate.
1605. *Leo XI.*: died same month.
- " *Paul V.* Camille Borghese: quarrelled with Venice.
1621. *Gregory XV.* Alexander Ludovisio: founded the Propaganda.
1623. *Urban VIII.* Maffei Barberini: condemned Jansenism.
1644. *Innocent X.* John Baptist Panfili: ditto.
1655. *Alexander VII.* Fabio Chigi: favoured literature.
1667. *Clement IX.* Giulio Rospigliosi: governed wisely.
1670. *Clement X.* Emilio Altieri.
1676. *Innocent XI.* Odescalchi: condemned Gallicanism and Quietism.
1689. *Alexander VIII.* Ottoboni, 6 Oct.; helped Leopold against Turks.
1691. *Innocent XII.* Antonio Pignatelli: 12 July; condemned Fénelon.
1700. *Clement XI.* John Francis Albani: 23 Nov.; issued the bull *Unigenitus*.
1721. *Innocent XIII.* Michael Angelo Conti: the eighth of his family; 8 May; pensioned Jas. Ed. Stuart.
1724. *Benedict XIII.* Orsini: 29 May; favoured J. E. Stuart.
1730. *Clement XII.* Orsini: 12 July; restored San Marino (republic).
1740. *Benedict XIV.* Lambertini: 17 Aug.; learned, amiable.
1758. *Clement XIII.* Chas. Rezzonico: Avignon lost.
1769. *Clement XIV.* Ganganelli: 19 May; suppressed the Jesuits.
1775. *Pius VI.* Angelo Braschi, Feb. 15: dethroned by Bonaparte; expelled from Rome, and deposed in Feb. 1798; died at Valence, 29 Aug. 1799.
1800. *Pius VII.* Barnabo Chiaramonte: elected 13 March; agrees to a concordat with France, 15 July, 1801; crowns Napoleon, 2 Dec. 1804; excommunicates him, 10 June, 1809; imprisoned, 6 July, 1809; restored in 1814; died, 20 Aug. 1823. (He restored the Jesuits, 1814.)
1823. *Leo XII.* Annibale della Genga, 28 Sept.
1829. *Pius VIII.* Francis Xavier Castiglioni, 31 March.
1831. *Gregory XVI.* Mauro Capellari, 2 Feb.: died, 1 June, 1846.
1846. *Pius IX.* Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti (born 13 May, 1792): elected, 16 June. See *Rome*, 1846-71.
1848. His diplomatic relations with Great Britain authorised by parliament.
[Act repealed, 1875.]
- 1860-65. His powers in France greatly checked.
1869. The "Late Sententia," regarding excommunication and limiting absolution, signed, 12 Oct.; issued, Dec.
1870. The pope opens a general council (8 Dec. 1869), which propounds the doctrine of papal infallibility and list of anathemas (see *Councils*), Feb.; deprived of the remains of his temporal power (see *Rome*), Dec.
1871. Visited by the prince and princess of Wales, 27 March; celebrates a jubilee (25th anniversary of election), 16 June; nominates 14 Italian prelates, 24 Nov.
1872. Performs no Easter solemnities 31 March; in his allocution complains of the persecution of the church in Italy, Germany, and Spain, Dec. 23.
1873. Letter from the pope to the emperor of Germany complaining of his persecuting the bishops, and asserting his authority over all baptized persons, 7 Aug.; the emperor replies in justification, and asserts that there is no mediator between God and man but Jesus Christ, 3 Sept.; encyclical letter of the pope on wrongs of the church, 21 Nov.; he appoints 12 new cardinals, 22 Dec.
1874. The papal nuncio expelled from Switzerland; protests by letter, 17 Jan.; a bull (said to be forged), altering mode of electing a pope, &c., dated 28 May, 1873; appears, Jan.; 3,600l. (from poor girls in Great Britain) presented to the pope by lady Herbert of Lea, 9 April; the pope receives 100 American pilgrims, 9 June; the English unofficial secretary of legation at the papal court withdrawn; leaves, 11 Nov.; in his allocution, the pope exhorts the faithful to patience, and forbids priests meddling with politics, 21 Dec.
1875. The pope re-appears at St. Peter's, after four years' seclusion, 9 Feb.; he dedicates the universal church to "the sacred heart," 16 June; his nuncio issues a circular against religious toleration in Spain, Sept.; allocution: new cardinals announced, 17 Sept.
1876. Announces an exhibition of sacred objects at the Vatican (in celebration of his jubilee) on 21 May, 1877, Aug.; performs a requiem for the souls of his enemies, 2 Nov.; death of his cardinal-secretary, Antonelli, 6 Nov.; succeeded by Simeoni, about 15 Nov.
1877. Creates 11 new cardinals, and issues a warm allocution against the Italian government, 12 March; and circular to foreign powers, on account of the bill to repress clerical abuses, 21 March; creates 3 cardinals, 22 June; 2 cardinals, &c., 28 Dec. Died 7 Feb. 1878.
1878. *Leo XIII.* Gioacchino Pecci (born 2 March, 1810): elected, 20 Feb. 1878.
Reduces his guards: holds a consistory, with an allocution; revives R. C. hierarchy in Scotland, 4 March.
Publishes encyclical endorsing policy of predecessor, but moderate, 25 April.
Makes his secretary of state cardinal Franchi, 5 March; cardinal Nina, Aug.
Issues an encyclical letter condemning communism, socialism, and nihilism, as results of the Reformation; dated 28 Dec.
1879. Appoints 10 cardinals (including J. H. Newman), 12 May.
Issues encyclical against modern false philosophy; recommends Thomas Aquinas, early in Aug.
1880. Issues encyclical on marriage, as a sacrament, and against divorce; published 18 Feb.
Delivers an allocution censuring the government of Belgium (*which see*), and praising the bishops, 20 Aug.
Cardinal Nina, secretary, resigns for bad health, 13 Oct.; cardinal Jacobini successor, 17 Nov.; he resigned Dec. 1886 (died 28 Feb. 1887).
1881. Proclaims an extra jubilee for the distressed Church, 15 May,
Issues an encyclical letter, asserting that all government is of divine origin, and that wars are consequences of the Reformation, July.

- Canonizes De Rossi and three others, 8 Dec.
1832. Encyclical letter against heresy, socialism, &c., read in London Churches, 5 Nov.
1883. Circular to Irish bishops enjoining abstinence from disaffection to the government, 11 May.
Letter to president Grévy censuring the republican warfare against religion, 23 June.
Courteous, firm answer delivered, 8 Aug.
Letter from the Pope defending the papacy, and recommending the study of ecclesiastical history, Sept.
- The Pope addresses 20,000 pilgrims in St. Peter's, and recognises Italian unity, 7 Oct.
- Visited by the crown prince of Germany, 18 Dec.
1884. Encyclical letter to French bishops, commending early French devotion to religion, and exhorting the bishops to re-double their vigilance in regard to heresy and infidelity, 11 Feb.
In a letter to cardinal Jacobini he offers 40,000*l.* to erect a hospital for cholera at Rome which he would visit, 10 Sept.
Allocation, 3 cardinals and many bishops created, 10 Nov.
1885. The Pope's messenger, father Giulianielli, well received by the emperor of China, April.
Letter from the pope to the emperor of China, 1 Feb.; reply agreeing to receive a papal agent to protect R.C. missionaries, July.
Encyclical letter condemning liberalism, &c. 6 Nov.
1887. Monsignor Rampolla becomes pontifical secretary of state, March.
Allocation 23 May.
Letter from the pope asserting his territorial rights, 15 June.
The pope's jubilee (on being ordained priest 31 Dec. 1837).
The duke of Norfolk, envoy extraordinary from queen Victoria, appointed, Dec.; received by the pope 17 Dec.; a massive basin and ewer of gold presented to the pope, 25 Dec.
1888. The pope's grand jubilee; masses at St. Peter's: present 48 cardinals, 238 archbishops and bishops, and about 30,000 persons, 1 and 5 Jan.
The pope's speech demanding the independence of the church, 3 Jan.
The pope condemns the plan of campaign and boycotting on moral grounds, announced 27 April.
The emperor William II. visits the pope 12 Oct.
Address of English R.C. bishops to the pope pro-

testing against Italian repressive legislation respecting his temporal power, 10 Nov.

POPE, A., poet (1688—1744). His bi-centenary was celebrated by an exhibition of books, pictures, and other relics, and a lecture by professor H. Morley at Twickenham Town Hall, 31 July, 1888.

POPE JOAN. It is falsely asserted that, in the 9th century, a female named Joan, having conceived a passion for Felda, a young monk, in order to be admitted into his monastery assumed the male habit, and that on the death of her lover she entered upon the duties of professor, and, being very learned, was elected pope, when Leo IV. died, in 855. Other scandalous particulars follow; "yet, until the reformation, the tale was repeated and believed without offence." *Gibbon*.

POPIISH PLOTS, see *Gunpowder Plot* and *Oates's Plot*.

POPLAR TREES. The Tacamahac poplar (*Populus Balsamifera*) was brought hither from North America before 1692. The Lombardy poplar from Italy about 1758.

POPLIN (or Tabinet), an elegant rich fabric composed of silk and worsted, introduced by the Huguenot refugees from France about 1693; first manufactured in Dublin. Irish poplins are still deservedly esteemed.

POPULAR CONCERTS, see under *Music*.

POPULATION. The population of the world was estimated in 1869 at 1,228,000,000; (at Washington, 1874), 1,391,032,000; 1882, 1,433,887,500. For the Population of Countries, see the table (after the Preface) facing page 1.

	1869.	1874.	1878.*
Europe	275,806,741	300,500,000	312,398,480
Asia	755,000,000	798,000,000	831,000,000
Africa	200,000,000	203,000,000	205,219,500
America	67,896,041	84,500,000	86,116,000
Anstralia	1,445,000	4,500,000	4,411,300
Polynesia	1,500,000		

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.
1377 2,092,978	1710 5,240,000	1750 6,467,000	1790 8,675,000
1483 4,689,000	1720 5,565,000	1760 6,736,000	Estimated population of
1696 5,250,000	1730 5,796,000	1770 7,428,000	SCOTLAND in 1751,
1700 5,475,000	1740 6,064,000	1780 7,953,000	1,255,663.

Estimated population of IRELAND in 1652, 850,000; in 1712, 2,099,094; in 1754, 2,372,634; in 1805, 5,395,456.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY CENSUS.

Division.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.
England	8,331,434	9,551,888	11,261,437	13,089,338	14,995,138	16,854,142	18,949,130	21,487,688
Wales	548,546	611,788	717,438	805,236	916,619	1,060,626	1,111,795	1,216,420
Scotland	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,093,456	2,365,807	2,620,184	2,870,784	3,061,251	3,358,612
Army, Navy, &c.	470,598	640,500	719,300	777,017	812,493	142,916	162,021	207,198
Total	10,942,646	12,609,864	14,391,631	16,537,398	18,844,434	20,936,468	23,284,197	26,269,919
Ireland		5,937,856	8,175,124	7,784,934	8,175,124	6,515,794	5,764,543	5,402,759
Islands in British seas						143,126	143,779	144,430
						27,595,388	29,192,419	31,817,108

Division.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Inhabited Houses.
England and Wales	1861	9,758,852	10,302,873	3,745,463
" " " "	1871	11,040,403	11,663,795	4,259,032
Scotland " " " "	1861	1,446,982	1,614,269	393,289
" " " " " " " "	1871	1,601,633	1,756,980	419,635
Ireland	1861	2,804,961	2,959,582	995,156
" " " " " " " "	1871	2,634,123	2,768,636	960,352

* Behn and Wagner.

Abstract of Census of 4 April, 1881: England and Wales, 25,968,286; Scotland, 3,734,370; Ireland, 5,159,839; Channel Isles, 87,731; Isle of Man, 53,492; total United Kingdom, 35,246,561; Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad, 242,844.

Population in 1888, England and Wales (estimated), 28,628,804.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Towns.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.†	1871.†	1881.
London and suburbs	864,845	1,009,546	1,225,694	1,474,069	1,873,676	2,362,236*	2,803,034	3,251,804	3,452,350†
Manchester, &c.	94,876	115,874	161,635	237,832	242,583	494,465	357,979	383,843	393,676
Glasgow, &c.	77,385	100,749	147,043	202,426	274,533	340,653	394,857	477,144	487,948
Liverpool	79,722	100,240	131,801	188,244	286,437	375,955	443,938	493,346	552,425
Edinburgh, &c.	82,560	102,987	138,235	162,403	168,182	193,929	163,098	196,500	228,100
Birmingham	73,670	85,753	106,721	142,251	182,922	232,841	296,076	343,696	400,757
Leeds, &c.			83,796	123,393	152,054	172,270	207,165	259,201	309,126
Bristol, &c.	63,645	76,433	87,779	103,886	122,296	137,328	154,093	182,524	206,503
Sheffield			69,479	91,692	111,091	135,310	185,172	239,947	284,410
Plymouth	43,194	56,060	61,212	75,534	80,059	102,380	62,599	69,414	77,401
Portsmouth	43,461	52,769	56,620	63,026	63,032	72,096	94,799	112,954	127,923
Norwich	36,832	37,256	50,288	61,116	72,344	68,195	74,891	80,390	87,843
Aberdeen	27,608	35,370	44,796	58,019	63,288	71,945	73,794	88,125	105,003
Newcastle-on-Tyne	36,963	36,369	46,948	57,037	70,860	87,784	109,108	128,160	145,228
Paisley	31,179	36,722	47,003	57,466	60,487	69,951	47,419	48,257	55,642
Nottingham	28,861	34,252	40,415	50,680	57,407	71,344	74,693	86,608	111,631
Hull	34,964	32,467	41,874	49,461	71,629	84,650	97,661	123,111	161,519
Dundee	26,084	29,616	30,575	45,355	62,794	77,829	90,425	118,974	140,519
Brighton	7,339	12,012	24,429	40,634	46,661	65,573	87,317	103,760	128,407
Bath	30,113	32,214	36,811	38,063	38,304	54,240	52,528	53,714	53,701
York	23,602	26,422	29,527	34,461	38,321	40,359	45,385	50,761	59,596
Preston	11,887	17,065	24,575	33,112	50,131	69,542	82,985	85,428	93,707
Cambridge	13,360	13,802	14,142	20,917	24,453	27,815	26,361	34,029	40,882
Oxford	15,124	15,337	16,364	20,432	23,834	27,843	27,560	34,514	40,862

IRELAND (1881).

Dublin, 249,602; Belfast, 208,122; Cork, 80,124.

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF CITIES OF THE WORLD.

From latest returns in "Almanach de Gotha," &c.

Cities.	Inhabitants.	Cities.	Inhabitants.	Cities.	Inhabitants.
Aделаide, 1881	67,954	Frankfort-on-Main, 1885	154,513	Paris, &c., 1886	2,344,550
Alexandria, Egypt, 1882	231,396	Geneva, 1888	73,504	Pekin, 1874	1,648,814
Amsterdam, 1887	390,016	Genoa, 1881	179,515	Philadelphia, 1880	847,170
Antwerp, 1887	210,534	Ghent, 1887	147,912	Pittsburg, 1880	156,389
Athens, 1884	84,903	Hague, 1887	149,447	Prague, 1880	162,323
Baltimore, U.S., 1880	332,313	Hamburg, 1885	305,690	Quebec, 1881	62,446
Barcelona, 1886	241,962	Hanover, 1885	139,731	Rio Janeiro, 1885	357,332
Basle, 1888	73,963	Königsberg, 1885	151,151	Rome, 1881	300,337
Belgrade, 1887	38,313	Leipsic, 1885	170,340	Rotterdam, 1887	193,658
Berlin, 1885	1,315,287	Liège, 1887	140,261	Ronen, 1886	107,163
Berne, 1888	50,220	Lille, 1886	188,272	San Francisco, 1880	213,959
Bologna, 1881	123,274	Lima, 1876	101,488	Santiago, 1885	188,305
Bombay, 1881	773,106	Lisbon, 1885	243,010	Seville, 1886	131,048
Bordeaux, 1886	240,582	Lubeck, 1885	55,399	Smyrna, 1885	186,510
Boston, U.S., 1880	362,839	Lyons, 1886	401,930	Stockholm, 1887	227,964
Bremen, 1885	118,395	Madrid, 1881	405,848	St. Etienne, 1886	117,875
Breslau, 1885	299,640	Madrid, 1886	385,888	St. Louis, 1880	350,518
Brooklyn, 1880	566,663	Malaga, 1886	110,575	St. Petersburg, 1885	861,303
Brussels, 1887	177,523	Marseilles, 1886	376,143	Stuttgart, 1885	125,901
Buda-Pesth, 1880	360,551	Melbourne, 1884	122,690	Sydney, 1881	224,211
Buffalo, 1880	155,134	Messina, 1881	126,497	Teheran, estimated	210,000
Cadiz, 1886	57,190	Mexico, 1888	350,000	Tien-tsin, 1887	950,000
Cairo, 1883	368,108	Milan, 1888	321,839	Tokio, 1887	1,552,457
Calcutta, 1881	766,298	Montreal, 1881	140,747	Toronto, 1881	86,415
Canton, 1887	about 1,600,000	Moscow, 1885	753,469	Toulouse, 1886	147,617
Chicago, 1880	503,185	Munich, 1885	261,981	Tunis, estimated	150,000
Christiania, 1885	128,302	Nankin, estimated	1,000,000	Turin, 1881	252,832
Cincinnati, 1880	255,139	Nantes, 1886	127,482	Utrecht, 1887	81,398
Cleveland, 1880	160,146	Naples, 1881	494,314	Valencia, 1886	141,842
Cologne, 1885	161,401	New Orleans, 1880	216,090	Valparaiso, 1885	104,952
Constantinople, 1885	873,565	New York, 1880	1,206,299	Venice, 1881	134,810
Copenhagen, 1887	286,000	Odessa, 1885	240,000	Vienna, 1880	1,103,857
Dresden, 1883	246,086	Oporto, 1878	105,838	Warsaw, 1885	454,298
Florence, 1881	169,001	Palermo, 1881	244,991	Washington, U.S., 1880	147,293

* In 1851, 1,106,558 males, and 1,255,678 females.

† 1861 and 1871: parliamentary limits of the boroughs.

‡ Population 1888, 5,476,447.

PORCELAIN, see *Pottery*.

PORPHYROGENITUS, "born in the purple," a term applied to emperors of the east, born while their fathers were reigning.

PORT BRETON, an isle near New Caledonia, South Pacific.

In 1877 the marquis Du Breil de Rays purchased of the king Maragao a quantity of land on which to found a colony. Glowing prospectuses were issued in France, a company was formed, and, the scheme being favoured by the legitimists, a large number of shares were purchased and much money received. Other speculating companies were formed, and colonial government officers nominated. In spite of warning and prohibition several vessels sailed in 1879 with emigrants to meet with misery, disease, and, to a large extent, with death. A few who had been landed in New Caledonia got back to France and published an account of their sufferings. The marquis and some of his associates were brought to trial 27 Nov. 1883; he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs; his associates to shorter imprisonment, 2 Jan. 1884; on appeal, sentence confirmed, 14 March, 1884.

PORT EGMONT, a fine harbour on the N.W. coast of Falkland Islands. Commodore Byron was despatched to found a colony here in 1765; see *Falkland Islands*.

PORTE, or **SUBLIME PORTE**, official name of the court of the sultan of Turkey. Mostasem, the last of the Abbasside caliphs (1243-58), fixed in the threshold of the principal entrance to his palace at Bagdad a piece of the black stone adored at Mecca, and thus this entrance became the "porte" by eminence, and the title of his court. The sultans, successors of the caliphs, assumed the title. —*Bouillet*.

PORTEOUS MOB. Capt. Porteous, at Edinburgh, on 15 April, 1736, commanded the guard at the execution of Wilson, a smuggler, who had saved the life of a fellow criminal, by springing upon the soldiers around them, and by main force keeping them back, while his companion fled. This excited great commiseration, and the spectators pelted the guard with stones. Fearing a rescue, Porteous ordered his men to fire upon the mob, and seventeen persons were killed or wounded. He was found guilty of murder, 22 June, 1736; but the queen granted him a reprieve (the king being then in Hanover). The people, at night, broke open the prison, took out Porteous, and hanged him on a dyer's sign-post, in the Grass-market, 7 Sept. 1736. None of the rioters were ever detected.

PORTER. Dr. Ashe says that this beverage obtained its appellation on account of its having been drunk by porters in the city of London, about 1730.* The number of licensed brewers in 1850, in England, was 2257; in Scotland, 154; and in Ireland, 96—total, 2507. On 17 Oct. 1814, at Meux's brewhouse two large vats of porter burst, destroying neighbouring houses. Several lives were lost; and the loss was between 8000 and 9000 barrels.

* The malt liquors previously in use were ale, beer, and twopenny, and it was customary to call for a pint or tankard of half-and-half, i.e., half of ale, and half of beer. In the course of time it also became the practice to ask for a pint of three-thirds, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny. To avoid trouble, Harwood, a brewer, made a liquor which partook of the united flavours of ale, beer, and twopenny, calling it entire, or entire butt beer, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt. Being relished by porters and other working people, it obtained its name of porter, and was first retailed at the "Blue Last," Curtain-road. —*Leigh*.

Chief Brewers.	In 1760.	Barrels.
Calvert & Co. brewed		74,734
Whitbread.		63,408
Truman.		60,140
Sir William Calvert.		52,785
Gifford & Co.		41,410
Lady Parsons.		34,098
Thrale.		30,740
Huck & Co.		29,615
Harnan.		28,107
Meux & Co.		10,012
	In 1815.	
Barclay & Perkins.		337,621
Meux, Reid, & Co.		282,104
Truman, Hanbury, & Co.		272,162
Whitbread & Co.		261,018
Henry Meux & Co.		229,100
F. Calvert & Co.		219,333
Combe, Delafield, & Co.		105,081
	In 1840.	
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.		361,321
Truman, Hanbury, & Co.		263,235
Whitbread & Co.		218,828
Reid and Co.		196,442
Combe, Delafield, & Co.		177,542
Felix Calvert & Co.		136,387
Sir Henry Meux & Co.		116,547

PORTERAGE ACT, regulating the charge for portage of small parcels, passed 1799.

PORT HAMILTON, see *Corea*.

PORT JACKSON (New South Wales), thirteen miles north of Botany Bay, was so named by capt. Cook in 1770; see *Sydney*. Here the duke of Edinburgh was shot by O'Farrell, a Fenian, 12 March, 1868, but soon recovered. The assassin was hanged, 21 April.

PORTLAND ADMINISTRATION. The first was the "Coalition ministry," of which William Henry Cavendish, duke of Portland,* as first lord of the treasury, was the head. It obtained the name of the "Coalition" ministry, and included lord North with Mr. Fox, formerly inveterate opponents. Formed 5 April, 1783; dissolved by Mr. Pitt's coming into power, Dec. same year.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

Duke of Portland, *first lord of the treasury*.
Viscount Stormont, *president of the council*.
Earl of Carlisle, *privy seal*.
Frederick, lord North, and Charles James Fox, *home and foreign secretaries*.
Lord John Cavendish, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Viscount Keppel, *admiralty*.
Viscount Townshend, *ordnance*.
Lord Loughborough, *chief commissioner of great seal*.
Charles Townshend, Edmund Burke, Richard Fitzpatrick, Richard B. Sheridan, &c.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, 25 March, 1807.

Earl Camden, *lord president*.
Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*.
Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal*.
Hon. Spencer Perceval, *lord Hawkesbury* (afterwards earl of Liverpool), Mr. Canning, and viscount Castlereagh (afterwards marquis of Londonderry), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.
Earl Bathurst and Mr. Dundas, *boards of trade and control*.
Lord Mulgrave, *admiralty*.
Earl of Chatham, *ordnance*.

PORTLAND CEMENT, first mentioned in a patent granted to Joseph Aspdin, a bricklayer of Leeds, 1824. His son made the true cement at Northfleet. Its value as a building material was established by Mr. John Grant's tests, 1859-71.

* Born 1738; became lord chamberlain, 1765; lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1782; premier, 1783; home secretary, 1794; lord president, 1801; premier again, 1807; died, 1809; when Mr. Spencer Perceval became premier.

Portland cement concrete was used by Mr. E. A. Bernay in 1867.

PORTLAND ISLE (off Dorset), the English Gibraltar. Fortified before 1142. Portland castle was built by Henry VIII. about 1536. Off this peninsula a naval engagement commenced between the English and Dutch, 18 Feb. 1653, which continued for three days. The English destroyed eleven Dutch men-of-war and thirty merchantmen. Van Tromp was admiral of the Dutch, and Blake of the English.—Here is found the noted freestone used for building our finest edifices. The Portland lights were erected 1716 and in 1789. The pier, with nearly half a mile square of land, was washed into the sea in Feb. 1792. Prince Albert laid the first stone of the Portland breakwater, 25 July, 1849, and the last stone was laid by the prince of Wales, 10 Aug. 1872. Mr. James Rendel, the first chief engineer, was succeeded on his death in 1856 by Mr. (aft. sir) John Coode. The breakwater and other harbour works cost 1,033,600*l.* exclusive of convict labour. The Portland prison was established in 1848. A mutiny among the convicts here in Sept. 1858, was promptly suppressed.

PORTLAND (OF BARBERINI) VASE. This beautiful specimen of Greek art (composed of a glass-like substance, with figures and devices raised on it in white enamel; height 10 inches; diameter in the broadest part, 7; with a handle on each side) was discovered about the middle of the 16th century, in a marble sarcophagus in a sepulchre at a place called Monte del Grano, about 2½ miles from Rome. The sepulchre was supposed to have been that of the Roman emperor, Alexander Severus (222-235), and his mother Mamma, and the vase is supposed to have been the cinerary urn of one of these royal personages. It was placed in the palace of the Barberini family, at Rome, where it remained till 1770, when it was purchased by sir William Hamilton, from whose possession it passed to that of the duchess of Portland, 1787; at the sale of her effects, it is said to have been bought by the then duke of Portland, who, in 1810, deposited it (on loan) in the British Museum. On 27 Feb. 1845, this vase was smashed to pieces with a stone by a man named William Lloyd; it has been skilfully repaired, and is now shown to the public in a special room. Josiah Wedgwood made a mould of it, and took a number of casts.

PORT MAHON, see *Minorca*.

PORTO BELLO (S. America), discovered by Columbus, 2 Nov. 1502, was taken by Morgan the Buccaneer in 1668; by the British under admiral Vernon, from the Spaniards, 21 Nov. 1739, and the fortifications destroyed. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, it was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili.

PORTO FERRAJO, capital of Elba (*which see*); built and fortified by Cosmo I. duke of Florence, in 1548. The fortifications were not finished till 1628, when Cosmo II. completed them with great magnificence; see *France*.

PORTO NOVO (S. India). Here sir Eyre Coote, with about 9500 men and 55 light field-pieces, skilfully defeated Hyder Ali, ruler of the Carnatic, with 80,000 men and some heavy cannon, 1 July, 1781. Hyder lost about 10,000, the British 587 killed and wounded.

PORTO RICO, a West India island, belonging to Spain; discovered by Columbus in 1493. Attacks on it by Drake and Hawkins repulsed,

1595. Revolt suppressed, 1823. Slavery abolished, 23 March, 1873.

PORT PHILLIP (New S. Wales), original name of the colony of Victoria (*which see*).

PORTRAIT GALLERY, &c., see *National Portrait Gallery*, and *Composite Portraits*.

PORTREEVE (derived from Saxon words signifying the governor of a port or harbour). The chief magistrate of London was originally so styled; but Richard I. appointed two bailiffs and afterwards London had mayors. *Camden*; see *Mayors*.

PORT ROYAL (N. America), capital of the French colony, Acadie, founded in 1604; after having been taken and restored several times, it was finally acquired by the British in 1710, and named Annapolis.

PORT ROYAL (Jamaica), once a considerable town, was destroyed by earthquakes in 1602 and 1692; laid in ashes by fire in 1702: reduced to ruins by an inundation of the sea in 1722; and destroyed by a hurricane in 1774. After these calamities, the custom-house and public offices were removed to Kingston. Port Royal was again greatly damaged by fire in 1750; by another awful storm in 1784; and by a devastating fire in July, 1815; in 1850 it suffered by cholera.

PORT ROYAL DES CHAMPS (near Paris) was a French Cistercian convent, founded by Ode, bishop of Paris, at the wish of king Philip Augustus, 1204. Having fallen into decay, it was revived and reformed in 1608 by Angelica Arnauld. In 1625 the increased community removed to Paris. The Port Royal des Champs, in 1656, became the retreat of the Arnaulds, Tillemont, Pascal, Lancelot, and other eminent Jansenists, who devoted themselves to education, and produced the Port Royal grammars, logic, and other works. This institution was condemned by the pope in 1709, and the buildings were pulled down, and tombs desecrated, by the order of Louis XIV., in 1710. The Port Royal at Paris was suppressed, with other monasteries, in 1790.

PORTSMOUTH (Hampshire), the most considerable haven for men-of-war, and most strongly fortified place in England. The dock, arsenal, and storehouses were established in the reign of Henry VIII. See *Population*.

The French under D'Annebaut attempted to destroy Portsmouth, but were defeated by viscount Lisle, in the then finest war-ship in the world, the *Great Harry*
Here George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, was assassinated by Felton . . . 23 Aug. 1628
Admiral Byng (see *Byng*) on a very dubious sentence was shot at Portsmouth . . . 14 March, 1757
The dockyard was fired, the loss estimated at 400,000*l.* . . . 3 July, 1760
Another fire occasioned loss of 100,000*l.* . . . 27 July, 1770
[The French were suspected both times, but there was no actual proof.]
Fire caused by James Aitken (John the Painter) 7 Dec. 1776; executed . . . 10 March, 1777
Royal George (*which see*) sunk . . . 29 Aug. 1782
Grand naval mock engagement and parade of the fleet, the king being present, 22 to 25 June, 1773, and . . . 30 June, 1794
Another great fire occurred . . . 7 Dec. 1776
A great naval review was held near Portsmouth on 25 April, 1856
Visited by a French fleet amid great rejoicings, 29 Aug.-1 Sept. 1865
Easter Monday volunteer review, &c., very successful 13 April, 1868
Naval review at Spithead before the shah of Persia. 23 June, 1873
Explosion at Priddy's Hard; 5 killed . . . 5 May 1883

PORTUGAL, the ancient Lusitania. The present name is derived from Porto Callo, the original appellation of Oporto. After a nine years' struggle, under Viriathes, a brave able leader, the Lusitanians submitted to the Roman arms about 137 B.C. Portugal underwent the same changes as Spain on the fall of the Roman empire. There are in Portugal two universities, that of Coimbra, founded in 1308, and the smaller one of Evora, founded in 1533. Lisbon has also its royal academy, and the small town of Thomar has an academy of sciences; but, in general, literature is at a low ebb in Portugal. The poet Camoens, called the Virgil of his country, and author of the *Lusiad* (1569), translated into English by Mickle, was a native of Lisbon. Population of the kingdom and colonies, 31 Dec. 1863, 8,037,194; in 1872, kingdom on the continent, with Madeira and Azores, 4,390,589; colonies, 3,258,140; in 1878, kingdom and colonies, 8,031,831; 1881, kingdom, 4,708,178. The constitution granted in 1826 was revised in 1852.

Settlement of the Alains and Visigoths here . . . 472
 Conquered by the Moors . . . 713
 The kings of Asturias subdue some Saracen chiefs, and Alfonso III. establishes bishops . . . 900
 The Moors, conquered by Alfonso VI. the Valiant, of Castile, assisted by many other princes and volunteers; Henry of Besançon (a relative of the duke of Burgundy and king of France), very eminent; Alfonso bestowed upon him Theresa, his natural daughter, and Portugal as her marriage portion, which he was to hold of him as count . . . 1095
 Alfonso Henriquez defeats five Moorish kings, and proclaimed king; see *Ourique* . . . 25 July, 1139
 Assisted by a fleet of Crusaders on their way to the Holy Land, he takes Lisbon from the Moors, . . . 25 Oct. 1147
 Part of Algarve taken from the Moors by Sancho I. 1189
 Reign of Dionysius I. or Denis, father of his country, who builds 44 cities or towns in Portugal . . . 1279
 University of Coimbra founded . . . 1308
 Military orders of Christ and St. James instituted, . . . 1279 and 1325
 Iñes de Castro murdered . . . 1355
 John I., surnamed the Great, carries his arms into Africa . . . 1415
 Maritime discoveries . . . 1419-30
 Madeira and the Canaries seized . . . 1420
 Code of laws digested . . . 1425
 Lisbon made the capital . . . about 1433
 Passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope discovered by Vasco de Gama . . . 20 Nov. 1497
 Discovery of the Brazils . . . 1499
 Brazil discovered by Cabral . . . April, 1500
 Camoens, author of the *Lusiad*, born . . . about 1520
 The Inquisition established . . . 1526
 University of Evora founded . . . 1451 or 1533
 African expedition; king Sebastian defeated and slain in the battle of Alcazar . . . 4 Aug. 1578
 The kingdom seized by Philip II. of Spain . . . 1580
 The Dutch seize the Portuguese settlements in India, . . . 1602-20
 The Portuguese throw off the yoke, and place John, duke of Braganza, on the throne . . . Dec. 1640
 The Portuguese defeat the Spaniards at Villa Viciosa . . . 1665
 The great earthquake destroys Lisbon . . . 1 Nov. 1755
 Joseph I. narrowly escapes death by assassins . . . 1758
 [Some of the first families were tortured to death; their very names being forbidden to be mentioned; the innocence of many was soon afterwards made manifest; the Jesuits were also expelled.]
 Joseph, having no son, obtains a dispensation from the pope to enable his daughter and brother to intermarry, which took place . . . 6 June, 1760
 The Spaniards and French invade Portugal, which is saved by the English . . . 1762 and 1763
 John, prince of Brazil, marries his aunt, Maria Francisca . . . 1777
 Regency of John (afterwards king), owing to the lunacy of queen Maria . . . 1792
 War with Spain, 3 March; peace . . . 6 June, 1801
 Treaty between France and Spain for the partition of Portugal, Oct.; French invasion; Junot arrives

at Lisbon, 27 Nov.; the court sail for Brazil, . . . 29 Nov. 1807
 Rise of the Portuguese; several times defeated, June and July; arrival of Wellington at Oporto, July; he defeats Junot at Vimeira, 21 Aug.; convention of Cintra confirmed . . . 30 Aug. 1808
 Oporto taken by Soult . . . 29 March, 1809
 Almeida taken by Massena . . . 27 Aug. 1810
 Massena defeated at Busaco . . . 27 Sept. "
 Wellington secures the lines of Torres Vedras . . . Oct. "
 Massena defeated at Fuentes de Onoro; retreats, . . . 5 May, 1811
 The British parliament grants the sufferers by war in Portugal 100,000l. . . . "
 Portugal cedes Guiana to France . . . 1814
 Union of Portugal and Brazil . . . 1815
 Revolution begins in Oporto . . . 29 Aug. 1820
 Constitutional Junta established . . . 1 Oct. "
 Return of the court . . . 4 July, 1821
 Independence of Brazil; the prince regent made emperor; see *Brazil* . . . 12 Oct. 1822
 The king modifies the constitution . . . 5 June, 1823
 Disturbances at Lisbon; Miguel departs . . . 19 May, 1824
 Treaty with Brazil . . . 29 Aug. 1825
 Death of John VI. . . . 10 March, 1826
 Dom Pedro grants a constitutional charter, and confirms the regency . . . 26 April, "
 He relinquishes the throne in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria . . . 2 May, "
 Miguel takes oath of fealty at Vienna . . . 4 Oct. "
 Marquis of Chaves' insurrection at Lisbon in favour of Dom Miguel . . . 6 Oct. "
 Dom Miguel and Donna Maria betrothed . . . 29 Oct. "
 Portugal solicits the assistance of Great Britain, 3 Dec.; departure of the first British auxiliary troops for Portugal . . . 17 Dec. "
 Bank of Lisbon stops payment . . . 7 Dec. 1827
 Dom Miguel made regent; he arrives in London, 30 Dec. 1827; takes the oath at Lisbon . . . 22 Feb. 1828
 The British armament quits Portugal, 28 April; foreign ministers withdraw . . . 3 May, "
 Sir John Doyle, a partisan of Donna Maria, arrested, . . . 13 June, "
 Dom Miguel assumes the title of king . . . 4 July, "
 He dissolves the three estates . . . 12 July, "
 His troops take Madeira . . . 24 Aug. "
 Release of sir John Doyle . . . 7 Sept. "
 The queen Donna Maria arrives in London . . . 6 Oct. "
 Miguel's expedition against Terceira defeated, . . . 11 Aug. 1829
 Duke of Palmella appointed regent . . . March, 1830
 Dom Pedro arrives in England . . . 16 June, 1831
 Insurrection in Portugal in favour of the queen; more than 300 lives lost . . . 21 Aug. "
 Dom Pedro's expedition sail from Belle-isle, 9 Feb.; at Terceira proclaims himself regent, 2 April; takes Oporto . . . 8 July, 1832
 The Miguelites attack Oporto and are defeated with considerable loss on both sides . . . 19 Sept. "
 Mount Cavello taken . . . 9 April, 1833
 Admiral Napier takes Dom Miguel's squadron off Cape St. Vincent . . . 5 July, "
 Lisbon evacuated by the duke of Cadaval; the queen proclaimed, 24 July; enters Lisbon, . . . 22 Sept. "
 After various conflicts Dom Miguel capitulates to the Pedroites, and Santarem surrenders, 26 May; Dom Miguel embarks at Evora for Genoa, 31 May, 1834
 Massacres take place at Lisbon . . . 9 June, "
 The Cortes declare the queen of age . . . 15 Sept. "
 Dom Pedro dies . . . 24 Sept. "
 Oporto wine company abolished . . . "
 Prince Augustus (duke of Leuchtenberg) prince consort; married, 1 Dec. 1834; dies . . . 28 March, 1835
 The queen marries Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, . . . 9 April, 1836
 Revolution at Lisbon . . . 9 Aug. "
 Another outbreak there . . . 8 Nov. "
 The duke of Terceira attempts to restore Dom Pedro's charter . . . 18 Aug. 1837
 He and Saldanha fail, and embark for England, . . . 18 Sept. "
 Oporto wine company re-established . . . 7 April, 1838
 The northern province in a state of insurrection about this time . . . 20 April, 1846
 The duke of Palmella resigns . . . 31 Oct. "
 Action at Evora, the queen's troops defeat the insurgent forces . . . 31 Oct. "

British squadron under admiral Parker arrives in the Tagus, at the queen's request . . . 31 Oct. 1846
 Palmella banished . . . 26 Nov. "
 Marquis of Saldanha defeats count Bomfin at Torres Vedras . . . 22 Dec. "
 The insurgents enter Oporto . . . 7 Jan. 1847
 London conference: England, France, and Spain determine to assist the queen of Portugal to terminate the civil war . . . 21 May, "
 Submission of Sã da Bandeira . . . 11 June, "
 A Spanish force enters Oporto, and the Junta capitulates . . . 26 June, "
 An American squadron in the Tagus to enforce claims against the Portuguese . . . 22 June, 1850
 Military insurrection, headed by the duke of Saldanha, who, being outstripped in his march on Santarem by the king of Portugal, flees northward . . . 10 April, 1851
 Oporto declares for the duke, who had left the city for Vigo to embark for England; but is called back by the insurgents . . . 24 April, "
 Saldanha's entry into Oporto . . . 29 April, "
 The comde de Thomar, prime minister, resigns; arrives in England . . . 16 May, "
 Saldanha, prime minister . . . 23 May, "
 Dom Miguel marries the princess Adelaide of Lowenstein-Rosenberg . . . 24 Sept. "
 Revision of the charter by the Cortes sanctioned by the queen; the prince royal takes the oath to the constitution . . . 18 July, 1852
 Conversion of the public debt . . . 18 Dec. "
 Death of the queen Maria II. . . 15 Nov. 1853
 King-consort recognised as regent . . . 19 Dec. "
 The young king visits England . . . June, 1854
 The slaves on royal domains freed . . . 30 Dec. "
 The king visits France . . . May, 1855
 Inauguration of the king . . . 16 Sept. "
 Resignation of Saldanha ministry . . . 5 June, 1856
 First Portuguese railway (from Lisbon to Santarem) opened . . . 26 Oct. "
 Fever rages in Lisbon; the king very active in relieving the sufferers . . . Oct. and Nov. 1857
 The French emigrant ship for negroes, *Charles-et-Georges*, seized . . . 29 Nov. "
 Anger of the French government; its ultimatum sent, 13 Oct.; and ships of war to the Tagus; the vessel restored (see *Charles-et-Georges*) . . . 25 Oct. 1858
 Death of the duke of Terceira, prime minister, April 26; succeeded by the senhor Aguiar, May 2, who resigns . . . 3 July, 1860
 Death of the king, Pedro V.; succeeded by his brother the duke of Oporto . . . 11 Nov. 1861
 Death of John, the king's brother . . . 20 Dec. "
 The law of succession altered in favour of the king's sisters . . . 3 Jan. 1862
 The duc de Loulé becomes minister . . . 21 Feb. "
 The king married to Princess Maria Pia of Savoy by proxy, at Lisbon . . . 6 Oct. "
 Elections: majority for the government . . . Nov. "
 Birth of Dom Carlos, heir to the throne . . . 28 Sept. 1863
 Ministerial changes . . . Jan. 1864
 Death of the celebrated statesman the duke of Palmella . . . 2 April, "
 Free-trade measures introduced . . . 1 June, "
 Frontier treaty with Spain concluded . . . 29 Sept. "
 U.S. vessels *Niagara* and *Sacramento* in the Tagus fired on, through suspicion of their sailing after the confederate vessel *Stone-wall*, 27 March; the difficulty with the U.S. government arranged, 7 April, 1865
 The premier, De Loulé, resigns; marquis Sã da Bandeira forms a ministry . . . 17 April, "
 Constitutional privileges granted to the colonies, May, "
 Another prince born . . . 31 July, "
 New ministry formed; Aguiar premier . . . 4 Sept. "
 The international exhibition at Oporto opened by the king . . . 18 Sept. "
 The king visits England and France . . . Dec. "
 General Prim enters Portugal, 20 Jan.; ordered to depart . . . 17 Feb. 1866
 Death of Dom Miguel, the ex-king . . . 14 Nov. "
 The king and queen of Spain visit Lisbon . . . 11 Dec. "
 King and queen at the Paris exhibition, July-Aug. 1867
 New ministry under count d'Avila . . . 5 Jan. 1868
 under Sã da Bandeira . . . 21 July, "
 under the duke de Saldanha . . . 7 Jan. 1869
 under the duke de Loulé . . . 11 Aug. "

Violent opposition of Saldanha; ordered back to Paris as ambassador there; he resigns . . . Dec. 1869
 Cortes dissolved . . . Jan. 1870
 Saldanha heads a military insurrection; seizes the royal palace; forms a new ministry . . . 19 May, "
 Neutrality in the French war proclaimed . . . July, "
 Manifestation against Saldanha in Lisbon and Oporto . . . 2 Aug. "
 The French republic recognized . . . Sept. "
 New ministry under the bishop of Vizen, 30 Oct. "
 New ministry under the marquis d'Avila, 30 Jan.; under Fontes Pereira de Mello . . . 13 Sept. 1871
 Great fire at Lisbon . . . 13 June, 1872
 Conspiracy against the government; officers in the army arrested . . . about 26 Aug. "
 Death of Joaquim A. Aguiar, statesman (see 1860, 1865) . . . 26 May, 1874
 The duke of Coimbra visits England . . . Aug. 1875
 The prince of Wales at Lisbon . . . 1 May, 1876
 Financial crisis: banks of Oporto and Portugal suspend payment; confidence soon returns, about 10-24 Aug. "
 Death of the duke de Saldanha (buried in state at Lisbon) . . . 21 Nov. "
 Marquis D'Avila forms a new ministry . . . 5 March, 1877
 Resigns after vote of censure; new ministry formed under Fontes Pereira de Mello . . . 29 Jan. 1878
 Ministry resigns, 30 May, new one formed by sen. A. J. Braamcamp . . . 1 July, 1879
 Great demonstration in honour of Camoens and Vasco da Gama at Lisbon . . . June, 1880
 Discussion in the chambers respecting treaty with Great Britain, respecting Lourenço Marques (*which see*), E. Coast of Africa; ministry resigns; succeeded by sen. Sampaio . . . 21-26 March, 1881
 Elections; majority in favour of ministry . . . 21 Aug. "
 The kings of Portugal and Spain open a new railway between Lisbon and Madrid . . . 8 Oct. "
 Visit of the king and queen of Spain . . . 10 Jan. *et seq.* 1882
 National art exhibition at Lisbon opened . . . about 15 April, "
 Reform bill introduced abolishing hereditary peerage . . . end of Feb. 1883
 The king and queen visit Madrid . . . 22 May, "
 Ministry reconstructed by Fontes Pereira de Mello . . . 20 Oct. "
 Circular affirming Portuguese rights over the Congo issued Oct. "
 The crown prince returned from a visit to England . . . 21 Dec. "
 Government bill for reform of constitution adopted by the deputies . . . 8 Feb. 1884
 Mr. John Dixon's claims on the Guimarães railway company for compensation for their taking the Minho railway, constructed by him; complaint of judicial delays; British intervention; discussed May, "
 Death of the king consort Ferdinand aged 69, 15 Dec. 1885
 The de Mello ministry resigns, succeeded by that of senhor José de Castro . . . 19 Feb. 1886
 The king visits Great Britain, Denmark, and the continent (warmly received) Aug.-Sept. 1886; returns to Lisbon . . . 26 Sept. "
 Strike and riots at Oporto, (*which see*) about 30 May, 1889
 The government confiscates the Delagoa Bay and Transvaal railway as not completed in specified time:—seized, 29 June; arbitration proposed July, "

SOVEREIGNS OF PORTUGAL.

1095. Henry, count or earl of Portugal.
 1112. Alfonso, his son, and Theresa.
 1128. Alfonso, count of Portugal, alone.
 1139. Alfonso I. declared KING, having obtained a signal victory over a prodigious army of Moors on the plains of Ourique.
 1185. Sancho I., son of Alfonso.
 1212. Alfonso II., surnamed Crassus, or the Fat.
 1223. Sancho II., or the Idle: deposed.
 1248. Alfonso III.
 1279. Denis or Dionysius, the father of his country.
 1325. Alfonso IV., the Brave.
 1357. Peter, the Severe.
 1367. Ferdinand I., son.
 1385. John I., the Bastard and the Great; natural brother; married Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster

1433. Edward or Duarte.
 1438. Alfonso V., the African.
 1481. John II., the Great and the Perfect.
 1495. Emmanuel, the Fortunate; cousin.
 1521. John III., son; admitted the Inquisition.
 1557. Sebastian; drowned after the great battle of Alcazarquivir, in Africa, 4 Aug. 1578.
 1578. Henry, the cardinal, son of Emmanuel; great uncle.
 1580. Anthony, prior of Crato, son of Emmanuel; deposed by Philip II. of Spain, who united Portugal to his other dominions.
 1580. Philip II. }
 1598. Philip III. } kings of Spain.
 1621. Philip IV. }
 1640. John IV., duke of BRAGANZA; dispossessed the Spaniards in a bloodless revolution, and was proclaimed king, Dec. 1.
 1656. Alfonso VI.; deposed in 1667, and his brother Peter made regent.
 1683. Peter II., brother.
 1706. John V., son.
 1750. Joseph Emmanuel; son. The daughter and successor of this prince married his brother, by dispensation from the pope, and they ascended the throne, as
 Maria I. and Peter III. jointly.
 Maria I. alone: this princess afterwards falls into a state of melancholy and derangement; dies, 1816.
 1792. Regency—John, son (afterwards king); declared regent, 1791.
 1816. John VI., previously regent. He had withdrawn in 1807, owing to the French invasion of Portugal, to his Brazilian dominions; but the discontent of his subjects obliged him to return in 1821; died in 1826.
 1826. Peter IV. (Dom Pedro), son; making his election of the empire of Brazil, abdicated the throne of Portugal in favour of
 1826. Maria II. (da Gloria); daughter; seven years of age.
 1828. Dom Miguel, brother to Peter IV., usurped the crown, which he retained, amid civil contentions, until 1833.
 1833. Maria II. restored; declared in Sept. 1834 to be of age; married Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, 9 April, 1836 (who died, 15 Dec. 1885); died, 15 Nov. 1853.
 1853. Peter V. (Dom Pedro), son; born 16 Sept. 1837; died, 11 Nov. 1867.
 1861. Luis I., brother; born 31 Oct. 1838; married Maria Pia, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy (born 16 Oct. 1847), 6 Oct. 1862.
Heir: Dom Carlos (son), born 28 Sept. 1863; married Marie Amélie, daughter of the comte de Paris, 22 May, 1886; Louis Philippe, born 21 March, 1887.

PORT VICTORIA, on the Medway, Kent, a new port for London, established by the South Eastern Railway Company; communications opened, Sept. 1884.

POSEN, a Polish province, annexed to Prussia 1772 and 1793; made part of the duchy of Warsaw, 1807; restored to Prussia, 1815. An insurrection here quelled, May, 1848.

About 2,000 Austrian Poles expelled Oct.-Nov. 1885.
 Prince Bismarck's plan for Germanizing Posen, see *Prussia*, Feb. 1886.

POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY set forth by Auguste Comte, an eminent mathematician, born about 1795; died at Paris, 1852. M. P. Émile Littré, the great French philologist, ardently embraced the system, and published "*De la Philosophie Positive*," in 1845.

Comte's "*Cours de Philosophie Positive*," published 1830-42; "*Système de Politique Positive, ou Traité de Sociologie, instituant la Religion de l'Humanité (l'amour pour principe, l'ordre pour base, et le progrès pour but)*," 1851-4.

It professes to base itself wholly on positive facts or observed phenomena, and rejects all metaphysical conceptions, which it considers negatives, having nothing real or true in them; and dispenses with the science of mind. It sets aside theology and metaphysics as two merely preliminary stages in life; and abandons all search after causes and essences of

things, and restricts itself to the observation and classification of phenomena and the discovery of their laws. Comte asserted that Europe had now arrived at the third stage of its progress.

Positivism does not recognise the supernatural or the future state.

The Society of Positivists in London meet in Newton-hall, in Fleur-de-Lys-court, near Gough-square, on Sunday evenings, when discourses on philosophy, morality, science, politics, &c., are delivered. Their professed object is to promote the perfection of man by means of education in its widest sense, aiming at the attaining of universal brotherhood independently of all professed religious sects; concerts are occasionally given; Frederick Harrison, president (*Poll Mall Gazette*, 29 Nov. 1883).

"The Church of Humanity" is a modified form of positivism, described by Mr. Richard Congreve (*Poll Mall Gazette*, 17 Jan. 1884).

POSSIBILISTS. A section of the liberal party in Spain; aiming at reforms: Sen. Castelar, a chief, Oct. 1883.

The name is also given to the workmen's party in Paris, who aim at effecting social reforms by legal methods; they are said to have prevented a revolutionary outbreak of the violent Blanquists, or Autonomists, at the presidential election, 3 Dec. 1887.

POSTS, said to have originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus, who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia, about 550 B.C. Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, 31 B.C. This was imitated by Charlemagne about A.D. 800.—*Ashe*. Louis XI. first established post-houses in France owing to his eagerness for news, and they were the first institution of this nature in Europe, 1470.—*Hénault*. An international commission respecting postal arrangements met at Paris, 11 May, and broke up 9 June, 1863.

POST-OFFICE OF ENGLAND. In England, in the reign of Edward IV. 1481, riders on post-horses went stages of the distance of twenty miles from each other, in order to procure the king the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the course of the war that had arisen with the Scots.—*Gale*. Richard III. improved the system of couriers in 1483. In 1543 similar arrangements existed in England.—*Sadler's Letters*. Post communications between London and most towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, existed in 1635.—*Strype*.

The first chief postmaster of England, Thomas Randolph, appointed by queen Elizabeth . . . 1581

James I. appointed Matthew de l'Equester as foreign postmaster, 1619; and Chas. I. appointed William Frizell and Thomas Witherings . . . 1632

A proclamation of Chas. I., "whereas to this time there hath been no certain intercourse between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, the king now commands his postmaster of England for foreign parts to settle a running post or two to run night and day between Edinburgh and London, to go thither and come back again in six days" . . . 1631

The king commanded his "postmaster of England for foreign parts," to open a regular communication by running posts between the metropolises and Edinburgh, West Chester, Holyhead, Ireland, Plymouth, Exeter, &c. (Rates of postage—1 letter carried under 80 miles 2d.; under 140 miles, 4d.; above that distance in England, 6d.; to any part of Scotland, 8d.)

An enlarged office erected by the parliament in 1643; and one more considerable in 1657, with a view "to benefit commerce, convey the public dispatches, and as the best means to discover and prevent many dangerous wicked designs against the commonwealth by the inspection of the correspondence" . . . 1657

The Post-office as at present constituted was founded 12 Chas. II. . . 27 Dec. 1660
 Farned to John Manley, 1653; to Daniel O'Neil . . . 1663

Penny Post first set up in London and its suburbs by a Mr. Robert Murray, upholsterer . . . 1681
He assigned his interest in the undertaking to Mr. Dockwra, a merchant, 1683; but on a trial at the King's Bench bar it was adjudged to belong to the duke of York, as a branch of the general post, and was thereupon annexed to the revenue of the crown . . . 1690
This institution considerably improved and made a twopenny post, July, 1794. *et seq.*
Cross posts established by Ralph Allen . . . 1720
Between 1730 and 1740, the post was only transmitted three days a week between Edinburgh and London: and the metropolis, on one occasion, sent a single letter, which was for an Edinburgh banker, named Ramsay.
A penny post was first set up in Dublin . . . 1774
The mails conveyed by coaches; the first mail left London for Bristol (see *Mail Coaches*) . . . 2 Aug. "
The mails first conveyed by railway, 1830; by the overland route to India . . . 1835
Post-office acts consolidated . . . 12 July, 1837
Early in 1837, Mr. Rowland Hill broached his plan of *penny postage*, which was adopted after a full investigation by a committee of the house of commons . . . 1839
The new postage law, by which the uniform rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per letter was tried as an experiment, came into operation . . . 5 Dec. "
The uniform rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per letter of half an ounce weight, &c., commenced . . . 10 Jan. 1840
Stamped postage covers came into use . . . 6 May, "
Adhesive stamps invented by Mr. James Chalmers of Dunlee, 1834; they came into use, superseding Mulready's allegorical envelope (of 1 May, 1840) . . . 1841
Reduction in postage—to be $\frac{1}{4}$ instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ for every ounce above the first . . . April, 1865
Book-Post—A treasury warrant issued, providing for the carriage by post of books, pamphlets, &c., under certain restrictions—4 oz. for $\frac{1}{4}$; 8 oz. for $\frac{1}{2}$, &c. . . 5 June, 1855
Altered to under 2 oz., $\frac{1}{4}$; every additional 2 oz., or part of 2 oz., $\frac{1}{4}$; begun . . . 7 Oct. 1870
A *Money-order Office*, set up in 1792, was little used on account of the expense, till 1840. In 1839, 188,291 money orders were issued for 313,124*l.*; in 1861, 7,580,455 orders for 14,616,348*l.*; in 1865, orders were issued for 17,829,290*l.*; in 1870, for 19,993,987*l.*
The *Postal Guide* first appeared in 1856; in which year London and the vicinity were divided into districts for postal purposes; viz., East, West, &c. The postmaster-general has issued Annual Reports since 1854
Postmaster empowered to purchase the electric telegraphs by act passed 31 July, 1868; work begun . . . 5 Feb. 1869
Post-office money order system applied to France by virtue of a convention signed . . . 5 Aug. 1870
Halfpenny stamped cards issued to the public, 1 Oct. "

By the post-office act (passed 9 Aug. 1870) the newspaper stamp for posting was abolished; registered newspapers and pamphlets or patterns under 2 oz. to be sent for $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on and after 1 Oct. 1870
Postage lowered: Letters sent at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for 1 oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for 2 oz., &c., from . . . 5 Oct. 1871
Short strike of telegraph clerks at Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin . . . Dec. "
Pigeon post between London and Tours during the siege of Paris (48 day mails and 186 night mails sent) . . . 18 Nov. 1870—28 Jan. "
Post-office scandal, money spent on other funds on telegraph service without authority of parliament; censured by commons . . . 29 July, 1873
Payment for registered letters reduced from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{8}$ d.; charge for money orders raised; new postal wrappers issued . . . 1 Jan. 1878
Telegraph acts consolidated and amended by 41 & 42 Vict. c. 76 . . . 16 Aug. "
Messrs. Warren de la Rue & Co.'s tender for supply of postage-stamps accepted . . . 17 June, 1879
New postage stamps issued . . . 6 Jan. 1880
Returned letters, &c.: 1867, 3,618,838; year 1878-9, 4,286,648; 1883-4, 5,732,310; 1887-8, 13,436,600.
New system of receiving small sums for savings-banks by stamps tried in some counties; generally adopted . . . 1 Jan. 1881
New rates for money orders from 18. . . 1 Jan. 1881
International postal congresses met at Paris, 7 April, 1878; and 9 Oct. 1880; at Lisbon, 16 March, 1885; (agreement signed 21 March).
POSTAGE STAMPS for $\frac{1}{4}$ d. authorised to be used for receipts after 1 June; and for telegrams after 1 Nov. "
Reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for 480 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. newspaper wrappers . . . 1 Jan. 1882
Reply post-cards authorized, 16 March; issued . . . 2 Oct. "
Late letters received in the sorting carriage of mail trains at stations on and after . . . 1 Nov. 1883
Parcel post comes into operation . . . 1 Aug. 1883
Post-office protection act passed . . . 14 Aug. 1884
Postal orders (like bankers' cheques) largely used (since 1880) . . . 1885
Special postal trains established; letters received later and delivered earlier; beginning 1 July, 1886
Private posting boxes in London sanctioned April, 1886
After negotiation conveyance of American mails transferred from the Cunard and White Star companies to Inman, North German Lloyd and others till 28 Feb. 1887, Dec. 1886; amicable settlement . . . Feb. 1887
New sets of postage stamps issued; the penny stamp unchanged . . . 1 Jan. "
"London Postmen's Rest," Dover, established by lord Wolverton, late postmaster . . . Feb. "
Rented night letter-boxes authorised after 1 Aug. 1883
The government authorised to purchase the submarine electric telegraph with France 21 May, 1883
Post cards to be sold 10 for $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1 July, "

NUMBER OF LETTERS, &c., DELIVERED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1839 (including 6,563,024 franks)	82,470,596	1851-5 (average)	410,000,000
1840	168,768,344	1861-5 "	648,000,000
1851	360,651,187	1866-70 "	800,000,000
Scotland, 36,512,649.	Ireland, 35,982,782.	Scotland, 76,000,000.	Ireland, 60,000,000.

	Letters.	Post Cards.	Books, Circulars, &c.	News-papers.	Money Orders.	Telegrams.	Net Revenue.	
							Postage & Money Orders.	Telegrams.
1871 . . .	867,000,000	—	—	—	£22,573,547	12,473,796	£1,289,754	£303,457
1872 . . .	885,000,000	76,000,000	114,000,000	109,000,000	25,019,683	15,535,780	1,523,976	159,835
1873 . . .	907,000,000	72,000,000	129,000,000	113,016,500	26,802,264	17,821,530	1,555,361	115,975
1874 . . .	964,253,300	79,000,000	141,967,100	117,032,900	27,507,672	19,253,120	1,836,387	115,676
1875 . . .	1,008,392,100	87,116,300	158,666,600	121,049,400	27,688,255	20,973,535	1,894,141	245,116
1876 . . .	1,018,955,200	92,935,700	173,724,900	125,065,900	28,749,512	21,726,143	1,947,066	189,317
1877-8 . .	1,057,732,300	102,237,300	189,300,600	128,558,000	29,153,452	22,171,867	2,056,692	169,428
1878-9 . .	1,097,374,800	111,445,700	197,076,500	130,895,300	27,303,093	24,497,775	2,434,374	257,500
1879-80 .	1,127,997,500	114,458,400	213,963,000	130,518,400	26,371,020	26,547,137	2,497,687	341,006
1880-1 . .	1,165,166,900	122,884,000	240,356,200	133,706,100	26,003,582	29,411,982	2,597,768	368,815
1881-2 . .	1,200,636,200	144,016,000	288,200,400	149,002,600	27,597,883	32,092,026	2,755,562	385,859
1882-3 . .	1,322,086,900	153,586,100	294,594,500	142,702,300	27,629,879	32,843,120	2,610,026	51,255
1883-4 . .	1,512,200,000	188,800,000	389,500,000	152,300,000	26,334,126	53,493,425	2,771,517	31,247

REVENUE OF THE POST-OFFICE.

1643. It yielded .	£5,000	1835. U. Kingdom	£2,353,340
1653. Farned .	10,000	1839. Ditto .	2,522,495
1663. Farned .	21,500	1840. New rate .	471,000
1674. Farned for	43,000	1845. Net revenue	761,082
1685. It yielded .	65,000	1850. Ditto .	803,898
1707. Ditto .	111,461	1855. Ditto .	1,137,220
1714. Ditto .	145,227	1859. Ditto .	1,150,960
1723. Ditto .	201,805	1860. Ditto .	1,102,479
1744. Ditto .	235,492	1861. Ditto .	1,161,985
1764. Ditto .	342,048	1862. Ditto .	1,236,941
1790. Ditto .	480,074	1863. Ditto *	1,037,404
1800. Ditto .	745,313	1864. Ditto .	1,153,261
1805. Gt. Britain	1,424,994	1865. Ditto .	1,482,522
1810. Ditto .	1,709,065	1866. Ditto .	1,397,986
1815. Ditto .	1,755,898	1867. Ditto .	1,421,364
1820. U. Kingdom	2,402,697	1868. Ditto .	1,416,922
1825. Ditto .	2,255,239	1869. Ditto .	1,305,348
1830. Ditto .	2,301,432	1870. Ditto .	1,493,610

* After payment for foreign and colonial mails.

POST-OFFICES.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE of London was originally established in Cloak-lane, near Dowgate-hill, whence it was removed to the Black Swan, in Bishopsgate-street. After the great fire of 1666 it was removed to the Two Black Pillars, in Brydges-street, Covent-garden, and afterwards (about 1690) to sir Robert Viner's mansion in Lombard-street. It was transferred to the building in St. Martin's-le-Grand, erected on the site of an ancient college, from designs by R. Smirke, 23 Sept. 1829. Foundation of a new general post-office laid 16 Dec. 1870; occupied 1873.

The new post-office of Dublin opened, 6 Jan. 1818. The foundation of a new post-office at Edinburgh was laid by the prince consort in Oct. 1861.

Public receipts for letters before 1840, 4,028; in 1865, 16,246; in 1876, 24,171; in 1877, 25,082; Jan. 1879, 25,767; in 1884, 31,700; 1888, 36,750.

In 1860, there were in the United Kingdom, 11,412 post-offices; 1862, 11,316; 1875, 13,226; 1877, 13,447; Jan. 1879, 13,881; 1884, 15,951; 1888, 17,587.

Head offices: 1870, 844; 1875, 886; Jan. 1879, 905; 1884, 921.

The street Letter-boxes were erected in March, 1855. The first one was placed at the corner of Fleet-street and Farringdon-street. There were in 1860, 1,958; in 1875, 10,186; Jan. 1879, 11,880.

Staff employed: 1862, 25,285; in 1872, 28,959; 1874, 43,982; 1875, 44,644; 1879, 45,947; 1888, 56,460.

Post-office SAVINGS-BANKS established by parliament 1861 (began Sept. 16); interest $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}$ per cent.; government responsible to depositors. The number of these banks and the amount of deposits received on 31 March, 1862, were—

	Banks.	Deposits.
England . . .	1795	£668,879 10 2
Wales . . .	129	28,392 2 10
Scotland . . .	299	10,237 9 8
Ireland . . .	300	26,064 18 8
The Islands . .	9	1,679 15 0
	2532	£735,253 16 4
London district .		267,329 13 8

1866. Computed total amount of capital held by these banks in the United Kingdom, 8,121,175*l*.

Dec. 1870, 1,183,153 depositors in United Kingdom; total sum held, 15,099,104*l*; 10 Dec. 1871, total sum, 17,303,815*l*; 31 Dec. 1874, 23,157,469*l*. 188*l*. 10*d*; 31 Dec. 1877, 29,713,529*l*; 31 Dec. 1878, 30,946,962*l*. in 1883, 6,297,378 depositors; total sum held, 43,294,949*l*; 31 Dec. 1887, 6,916,327; total sum held, 53,974,065*l*.

POSTMASTERS.

The number of postmasters (2) reduced to 1, 1822.

The offices of postmaster-general of England and of Ireland united in one person, 1831.

Act passed permitting postmaster to sit in house of commons, July, 1866.

1823. Thomas, earl of Chichester.

1826. Lord Frederick Montague.

1827. William duke of Manchester.

1830. Charles duke of Richmond.

1834. Francis marquess of Conyngham

1835. William lord Maryborough.

1835. Francis marquess of Conyngham.

„ Thomas earl of Lichfield.

1841. William viscount Lowther.

1846. Edward earl of St. Germans.

„ Ulrik earl of Clancarde.

1852. Charles Philip earl of Hardwicke.

„ Charles John earl Canning.

1853. George duke of Argyll.

1855. Charles lord Colchester.

1859. James earl of Elgin.

1860. Edward lord Stanley of Alderley.

1866. James duke of Montrose (July).

1868. Spencer marquess of Hartington (Dec.).

1871. Wm. Monsell (Jan.).

1873. Dr. Lyon Playfair (18 Nov.)

1874. Lord John Manners (21 Feb.)

1883. Henry Fawcett (3 May); died 6 Nov. 1884.

1884. Geo. Shaw-Lefevre (18 Nov.).

1885. Lord John Manners (24 June).

1886. George Grenfell Glyn, lord Wolverton (about 6 Feb.).

„ Henry Cecil Raikes, 26 July.

CHIEF SECRETARIES.

1797. Francis Freeling.

1836. Wm. L. Maberley.

1854. Rowland Hill (sec. to postmaster-general, 30 Nov.

1846); received national testimonial, 17 June,

1846; resigned 29 Feb. 1864; made K.C.B. 1860,

with a grant of 20,00*l*. and 2000*l*. pension; died

27 Aug.; buried in Westminster Abbey, 4 Sept.

1879 (see Rowland Hill Memorial).

1864. John Tilley (March).

1880. Sir Stevenson Arthur Blackwood.

POST-OFFICE ACT, passed 14 June, 1875, consolidates previous acts (1840, *et seq.*), and enacts some new regulations. The Post-office (Parcel-) act was passed 18 Aug. 1882.

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY for London, published by Kelly & Co., since 1800. County directories and trade now published.

POST-OFFICE MONEY-ORDERS ACTS, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 88 (1848), 43 & 44 Vict. c. 33 (1880).

POSTAL INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION. A Congress of representatives of all the great European powers and the United States of North America met at Berne, 15 Sept. 1874, and signed a convention, 9 Oct., agreeing to a uniform postage of 25 centimes, or $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}$ *d*. for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letters; newspapers, &c., 4 oz. 1*d*.; commencing 1 July, 1875. The system was adopted by France, commencing 1 Jan. 1876.

POSTING. Post-chaises were invented by the French, and, according to Grainger, were introduced into this country by Mr. William Tell, son of the writer on husbandry. Posting was fixed by statute of Edward VI. at one penny per mile, 1548. By a statute, re-establishing the post-office, none but the postmaster or his deputies could furnish post-horses for travellers, 1660. The post-horse duty was imposed in 1779. Post-horse duty yielded, in 1852, in England, 128,501*l*., and in Scotland, 16,933*l*.

POSTMAN AND TUBMAN, ancient offices in the court of exchequer held by barristers with certain privileges.

POTASSIUM, a remarkable metal, discovered by Humphry Davy, who first succeeded in separating it from its oxide, potash, by means of a powerful voltaic battery, in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, London, about 19 Oct. 1807; and also the metals Sodium from soda, Calcium from lime, &c. The alkalis and earths had been previously regarded as simple substances. Potassium ignites on contact with moisture.

POTATOES, natives of Chili and Peru, generally considered to have been brought to England from Santa Fé, in America, by sir John Hawkins,

1565. Others ascribe their introduction to sir Francis Drake, in 1586; their general introduction, 1592. Their first culture in Ireland is referred to sir Walter Raleigh, who had large estates in that country, about Youghal, in the county of Cork. It is said that potatoes were not known in Flanders until 1620. A fine kind of potato was first brought from America by Mr. Howard, who cultivated it at Cardington, near Bedford, 1765; and its culture became general soon after. The failure of the potato crop in Ireland, several years, especially in 1846, caused famine, to which succeeded pestilential disease of which multitudes died; among them many priests and physicians. Parliament voted ten millions sterling; and several countries of Europe, and the United States of America, forwarded provisions and other succours; see *Ireland*. In 1868 it was reported that in England and Wales 500,000 acres, and in Ireland 1,000,000 acres, were under cultivation for potatoes. Potato disease prevailed greatly in England, autumn of 1872. In consequence the value of potatoes imported in 1872 was 1,654,240*l.*; in 1871, only 225,732*l.*; in 1877, 7,964,840 cwt., value, 2,348,749*l.*; in 1883, 5,149,509 cwt., value 1,585,260*l.*; in 1887, 2,763,357 cwt. Temporary alarm respecting the American Colorado beetle or bug, autumn, 1876. Acres cultivated for potatoes in Great Britain in 1867, 492,217; 1871, 627,691; 1877, 512,471; 1883, 543,455; in 1887, 559,652.

[Mr. W. Carruthers considers that the disease did not appear in Britain before 1844; Mr. Thiselton-Dyer thinks that it did.]

International potato exhibition, Crystal Palace, 17-18 Sept. 1879; another 7-8 Oct. 1885.

Rain and want of sunshine greatly injured the crops in 1879.

Report of a select committee on the failure of the potato crop, Aug. 1880.

7th potato show (the 1st, 1874) at the Crystal Palace, very good, 23 Sept. 1880; 8th exhibition, 20 Sept. 1882. Solanum maglia successfully cultivated in wet land by Mr. A. Sutton of Reading, 1884.

Tercentenary of the introduction of the potato into England celebrated at Westminster; exhibition and conference, about 500 varieties exhibited, 1-4 Dec. 1886.

POTIDÆA, a town in Macedonia, a tributary of Athens, against which it revolted 432 B.C., but submitted in 429. It was taken from the Athenians after three years' siege, by Philip II. of Macedonia in 358 B.C.

POTOMAC, see *United States*, Aug. 1861.

POTOSI (Peru). Silver mines here were discovered by the Spaniards in 1545; they are in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf.

POTSDAM (near Berlin), the Versailles of Prussia. It was made an arsenal in 1721. Here is situated the palace of *Sans Souci* (built, 1660-73), embellished by Frederick II., and occupied by Napoleon I. in Oct. 1806; and the new palace, erected by Frederick the Great, 1763-9, was the residence of the emperor Frederick III., when prince Frederick William of Prussia and his wife the princess royal of England, married 25 Jan. 1858.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN. The manufacture of earthenware (the ceramic art) existed among the Jews as an honourable occupation (see 1 *Chron.* iv. 23), and the power of the potter over the clay as a symbol of the power of God is described by Jeremiah, 605 B.C. (ch. xviii.). Earthenware was made by the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, Etruscans, and Romans.

The Majolica, Raffaele, or Umbrian ware of the 15th century was probably introduced into Italy from the Moors from Majorca. Raffaele and other artists made designs for this ware.

Pottery manufactured at Beauvais, in France, in the 12th century.

Enamelled pottery made at St. Cloud . . . about 1688
Luca della Robbia (born about 1410) applied tin enamel to terra-cotta. Fayence ware was made in France by Bernard Palissy (died, 1539) and his family.

PORCELAIN, formed of earth *kaolin*, was made in China in the 2nd century after Christ. Chinese porcelain is mentioned in histories of the 16th century, when it was introduced into England, and eagerly sought after.

Porcelain made at Bow, near London, early in the 18th century, and at Chelsea, before . . . 1693

Birch's "History of Ancient Pottery" (1838); Margryat's "History of Pottery and Porcelain, Medieval and Modern" (1857); and Brongniart's "Arts Céramiques," are valuable works.

The first European porcelain was made at Dresden by Bottcher . . . about 1700
[The manufacture was fostered by the king-Augustus II.]

The Capri di Monte factory at Naples established . . . 1736
Thomas Frye painted porcelain, 1749; and Dr. Wall established the manufacture at Worcester . . . 1750

The St. Cloud China manufactory removed to Sévres . . . 1756

Josiah Wedgwood's patent ware was first made . . . 1762

The British manufacture greatly improved by Herbert Minton, who died . . . 1858

The duty on earthenware taken off . . . 1860

Lord Dudley's collection of china sold for 40,856*l.* . . . 21 May, 1886

Great improvements in form and colour in decorative stoneware, &c., were made in Messrs. Doulton's Lambeth pottery works, 1871, *et seq.*, in connection with the Lambeth School of Art. Lambeth faience was introduced in 1873. Sir Henry Doulton was knighted in . . . 1887
The potter's wheel has greatly superseded moulding as producing more original work . . . 1888

POTWALLOPERS (or boilers). Before the passing of the reform act of 1832, persons who had boiled a pot for six months claimed the right to vote for the election of members of Parliament.

POULTRY. An exhibition of poultry was held in London, Jan. 1853, when nearly 1000 cocks were exhibited; and similar exhibitions have been held at the Crystal palace since.

POULTRY COMPTER (London) was one of the most noted of the old city prisons. The compteur of Wood-street belonged to the sheriff of London, and was made a prison-house in 1555. This latter and Broad-street compteur were re-built in 1667. The Giltspur-street prison, built to supply the place of the old city compteurs, was pulled down in 1855. The Poultry chapel was erected on the site of the Poultry compteur, in 1819.—*Leigh*.

POUND, from the Latin *Pondus*. The value of the Roman *pondo* is not precisely known, though some suppose it was equivalent to an Attic *mina*, or 3*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The pound sterling was in Saxon times, about 671, a pound troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part; consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present.—*Peacham*. Our avoirdupois pound weight came from the French, and contains sixteen ounces; it is in proportion to our troy weight as seventeen to fourteen; see under *Standard*.

POWDERING THE HAIR, see *Hair-Powder*.

POWER-LOOMS, see *Looms*, and *Cotton*.

POYNINGS' LAW, named after sir Edward Poynings, lord deputy of Ireland at the time of its passing, at Drogheda, 13 Sept. 1494. By this law all legislation in the Irish parliament was confined to matters first approved of by the king and the English council. The act was repealed, together with the English Declaratory act of the 6th of Geo. I. and other obnoxious Irish statutes, April, 1782.

PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER, or **WHITE CANONS**, founded in 1120 by Norbert, a monk, at Prê Montre, near Laon. Its first house in England was founded by Peter de Gonsla or Gousel, at Newsham, in Lincolnshire, 1143—*Tanner*; according to others in 1146. The order spread widely through England soon after. The house at Newsham was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Martial.—*Lewis*.

PRÆMUNIRE, LAW OF. This law (which obtained its name from the first two words "*Præmuneri*," or "*Præmuniri facias*," "Cause to be forewarned," which is applied to any offence in the way of contempt of the sovereign or his government) derived its origin from the aggressive power of the pope in England. The offence introduced a foreign power into the land, and created an *imperium in imperio*. The first statute of Præmunire was enacted 35 Edward I. 1306.—*Coke*. The pope bestowed most of the bishoprics, abbeyes, &c., before they were void, upon favourites, on pretence of providing the church with better qualified successors before the vacancies occurred. To put a stop to these encroachments, Edward III. enacted a statute in 1353. The statute commonly referred to as the statute of Præmunire is the 16th of Richard II. 1392. Several similar enactments followed. The assertion that parliament is independent of the sovereign was declared a *præmunire*, 1661.

PRÆTORIAN GUARDS, instituted by the emperor Augustus (13 B.C.); their numbers enlarged by Tiberius, Vitellius, and their successors. At first supporters of the imperial tyrants, they eventually became their masters, actually putting up the diadem for sale (as in March, 193 A.D., when it was bought by Didius Julianus). They committed many atrocities, and were finally disbanded by Constantine in 312.

PRÆTORS, Roman magistrates. In 365 B.C., one prætor was appointed; a second appointed in 252 B.C. The *prætor urbanus* administered justice to the citizens, and the *prætor peregrinus* acted in causes relating to foreigners. In 227 B.C. two more prætors were created to assist the consul in the government of Sicily and Sardinia, lately conquered; and two more when Spain was made a Roman province, 197 B.C. Sylla, the dictator, added two, and Julius Cæsar increased the number to 10, which afterwards became 16. After this, their number fluctuated, being sometimes 18, 16, or 12; till, in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreased, and their numbers were reduced to three.

PRAGA, a suburb of Warsaw, where a bloody battle was fought, 4 Nov. 1794; 30,000 Poles were killed by the Russian general Suwarow. Near here, on 25 Feb. 1831, the Poles, commanded by Skrznecki, defeated the Russians, under general Giemsar, who lost 4000 killed and wounded, 6000 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION, an ordinance relating to church and state affairs. The ordinances of the kings of France are thus called; in one the rights of the Gallican church were asserted against the usurpation of the pope in the choice of bishops, by Charles VII. in 1438. The Pragmatic Sanction for settling the empire of Germany in the house of Austria, 1439. The emperor Charles VI. published the Pragmatic Sanction, whereby, in default of male issue, his daughters should succeed in preference to the daughters of his brother Joseph I., 19 April, 1713; and he settled his dominions on

his daughter Maria Theresa, in conformity thereto, 1723. She succeeded in Oct. 1740; but it gave rise to a war, in which most of the powers of Europe were engaged, and which lasted till 1748.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia (*which see*). The old city was founded about 759; the new city rebuilt in 1348 by the emperor Charles IV., who made it his capital and erected a university. Prague has suffered much by war.

Victory of the Hussites under Ziska . . . 14 July, 1420
 Frederick, the king, totally defeated by the An-
 strians near Prague . . . 8 Nov. 1620
 Prague taken by the Swedes in 1648, and by the
 French in 1741; they left it . . . 1742
 Taken by the king of Prussia; obliged to abandon it, . . . 1744
 Great battle of Prague (the Austrians defeated by
 prince Henry of Prussia, and their whole camp
 taken; their commander, general Braun, mor-
 tally wounded, and the Prussian marshal
 Schwerin killed) . . . 6 May, 1757
 Insurrection in Prague; soon suppressed . . . June, 1848
 A treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia signed
 at Prague (by its articles Austria consented to
 the breaking up of the Germanic confederation,
 and to Prussia's annexing Hanover, Hesse Cassel,
 Nassau, and Frankfurt; and gave up Holstein,
 and her political influence in North Germany),
 and North Schleswig to Denmark if the people
 vote for it; (the last not carried out) 23 Aug. 1866;
 abrogated . . . Feb. 1879
 Riots of Czech and German students; Marshal
 Krause appointed governor about . . . 10 July, 1881
 45 socialists sentenced to imprisonment . . . Dec. 1882

PRAGUERIE, WAR OF (so named from Prague, then celebrated for its civil disorders); the revolt of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XI., against his father Charles VII., aided by Alexander, the bastard of Bourbon, and other nobles. It was soon quelled; Louis was exiled, and Alexander put to death by drowning, July, 1440.

PRAIRIAL INSURRECTION at Paris. On 1, 2, 3 Prairial, year 3 (20, 21, 22 May, 1795), the faubourgs rose against the directory, and were quelled by the military.

PRAISE-GOD-BAREBONES' PARLIAMENT, see *Barebones*.

PRASLIN MURDER. The duchesse de Choiseul-Praslin was murdered by her husband, the duc de Praslin, at his own house, in Paris, 17 Aug. 1847. She was the only daughter of the celebrated marshal Sebastiani, the mother of nine children, and in her forty-first year. Circumstances were so managed by him as to give it the appearance of being the act of another. During the arrangements for the trial, the duke took poison.

PRAYER-BOOK, see *Common Prayer*. The Prayer-book and Homily Society, London, was founded in 1812.

Prayer-book Revision Society, established 1854, for promoting a revision of the book of common prayer, and such liturgical reforms in the church of England as will strengthen its Protestant and scriptural character.

PRAYERS. "Then began men to call upon the name of the Lord" (*Gen. iv. 26*), 3875 B.C. The mode of praying with the face to the east was instituted by pope Boniface II. A.D. 532. Prayers for the dead, first introduced into the Christian church about 190, are advocated by some ministers of the English church. Prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary and to the saints are said to have been introduced by pope Gregory, 593. See *Liturgies*.

PREBENDARY a clergyman attached to a cathedral or collegiate church, who receives an

income termed *prebenda* for officiating at stated times. The office slightly differs from that of a canon.

PRECEDENCE was established in very early ages, and was amongst the laws of Justinian. In England the order of precedence was regulated chiefly by two statutes, 31 Hen. VIII. 1539, and 1 Geo. I. 1714.

PRECEPTORS, COLLEGE OF, Bloomsbury, London, established in 1846, and incorporated by royal charter 28 March, 1849, for promoting sound learning, especially among the middle classes, by the instruction of teachers, and by the examination of pupils at stated times.

New building in Bloomsbury Square opened by the prince of Wales, 30 March, 1887.

PREDESTINATION (*Ephes. i.*). The doctrine concerning this is defined in the seventeenth article of the Church of England (*Ephes. i.* and *Romans ix.*). It was maintained by St. Augustin, and opposed by Pelagius, in the early part of the 5th century. In later times it has been maintained by the Augustinians, Jansenists, the church of Scotland, and many dissenters (termed Calvinistic), and opposed by the Dominicans, Jesuits, and dissenters (termed Arminian), especially by the Wesleyan methodists.

PREHISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY began in Sweden, and first systematised by Mr. Nillson. Daniel Wilson's "Archæology and Pre-historic Annals of Scotland," published 1851. An international congress for treating prehistorical subjects met at Neuchâtel in 1866, and at Paris in 1867. At the third meeting at Norwich, Aug. 1868, it assumed the name of "International Congress for Prehistoric Archæology," and published its transactions in 1869. A meeting was held at Stockholm 7-14 Aug. 1874. See *Barrowes, Man, and Ancient Monuments*.

Sir John Lubbock divides prehistoric archæology into four great epochs: 1. The Drift or Palæolithic or old stone age; 2. The Neolithic or polished stone age; 3. The Bronze age; 4. The Iron age, when bronze was superseded. — (1880.)

PRE-RAPHAELITE SCHOOL, a name given about 1850, to J. E. Millais, Wm. Holman Hunt, D. G. Rossetti, and other artists, who opposed the routine conventionality of academic teaching, and resolved to study nature as it appeared to them, and not as it appeared in the antique. For a short time they published "The Germ, or Art and Poetry," beginning in 1850. Their works have been much criticised, but their influence has been beneficial. Their principles are much advocated by the great art-critic, John Ruskin.

PREROGATIVE COURT, in which formerly all wills were proved, and all administrations taken, which belonged to the archbishop of Canterbury by his prerogative, a judge being appointed by him to decide disputes.* Appeals from this court, previously to the pope, were commanded to be made to the king in chancery, 1533; to the privy council in 1830-2. This court was abolished, and the *Probate Court* established in 1857. Sir John Dodson, the last judge, died in 1858.

PREROGATIVE ROYAL. In England the sovereign is the supreme magistrate, and it is a

* The records date from 1383; but the testamentary jurisdiction from that year to 1433 was exercised by the court of arches. Then abp. Stafford transferred it to a new court; president, the commissary of the prerogative court of Canterbury. There was also a prerogative court of the archbishop of York.

maxim that he *can do no wrong*. He is the head of the established church, of the army and navy, and the fountain of office, honour, and privilege, but is subject to the laws, unless exempted by name. The royal prerogatives were greatly exceeded by several despotic sovereigns, such as Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Elizabeth used the phrase "We, of our Royal prerogative, which we will not have argued or brought in question" (1591). James I. told his parliament "that as it was blasphemy to question what the Almighty could do of His power, so it was sedition to inquire what a king could do by virtue of his prerogative." These extreme doctrines were nullified by the revolution of 1688, and the exercise of the prerogative is now virtually subject to parliament; see *Lords*.

PRESBURG, the ancient capital of Hungary, where the diets were held and the kings crowned. On 26 Dec. 1805, a treaty was signed between France and Austria, by which the ancient states of Venice were ceded to Italy; the principality of Eichstadt, part of the bishopric of Passau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyrol, all the possessions of Austria in Suabia, in Brigau, and Ortenau, were transferred to the elector of Bavaria, and the duke of Württemberg, who, as well as the duke of Baden, were then created kings by Napoleon. The independence of the Helvetic republic was also stipulated.

PRESBYTERIANS are so called from their maintaining that the government of the church appointed in the New Testament was by presbyteries, or association of ministers and ruling elders, equal in power, office, and in order. "The elders (Greek, *presbyteros*) I exhort, who am also an elder (*sympresbyteros*)."
I Peter v. 1. Presbyterianism was accepted by parliament in place of episcopacy in England in 1648, but set aside at the restoration in 1660. It became the established form of church government in Scotland in 1696. Its tenets were embodied in the formulary of faith said to have been composed by John Knox, in 1560, which was approved by the parliament, and ratified, 1567, and finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate, 1606, afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. The first Presbyterian meeting-house in England was established at Wandsworth, Surrey, 20 Nov. 1572.

A pan-presbyterian congress held in London. Representatives of about fifty bodies, British, American, and foreign, agreed to form an "Alliance of Presbyterian churches" 19-22 July, 1875
The presbyterian church of England re-constituted at Liverpool (in union with the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland) 13 June, 1876
A pan-presbyterian congress, held at Edinburgh, began 3 July, 1877; at Philadelphia, U.S.A., 23 Sept 1880
The delegates to the pan-presbyterian council assemble at Exeter Hall 4 July, 1883
See *Church of Scotland, Cameronians, Burghers, Relief, Glasites, Free Church, &c.*

PRESCOTT (Upper Canada). On 17 Nov. 1838, the Canadian rebels were attacked by the British under major Young, and (on the 18th) by lieutenant-colonel Dundas, who dispersed the insurgents, several of whom were killed, and many taken prisoners, and the remainder surrendered. The troops also suffered considerably.

PRESERVED MEAT, see *Provisions*.

PRESIDENT, see *Privy Council*; *United States*, 1789; *France*, 1848, 1871; *Wrecks*, 1841.—**PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, LORD**, the fourth great officer of state, is appointed under the

great seal, *durante beneplacito*, and, by his office, is to attend the sovereign's royal person, and to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council-table, and to report to his majesty the resolutions taken thereupon.

PRESS, LIBERTY OF THE. The *imprimatur* "let it be printed" was much used on the title-pages of books printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The liberty of the press was severely restrained, and the number of master-printers in London and Westminster limited by the Star Chamber, 13 Charles I., July 1, 1637. John Milton published his noble work, "*Areopagitica*;" or, a Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing," 1644.

"Disorders in printing" were repressed by the parliament in 1643 and 1649, and by Charles II. . 1662
The censorship of the press (by a licence established in 1655 and 1693) abandoned. . 1695

The toast, "The liberty of the press; it is like the air we breathe—if we have it not we die," was first given at the Crown and Anchor tavern, at a Whig dinner . 1795

Presses licensed, and the printer's name required to be placed on both the first and last pages of a book . July, 1799

The severity of the restrictions on the French press relaxed by M. Persigny, minister of the interior, but soon restored . Dec. 1860

The liberty of the press in the United States greatly checked during the civil war . 1861-1865

Certain restrictions on printers in the United Kingdom removed by act passed . July, 1869

Bill greatly freeing the press in France introduced into the chamber . 24 Jan. 1881

Press (newspaper), a revolutionary journal, published in Dublin: commenced in Oct. 1797; Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Emmett, the barrister (whose brother was executed in 1803), and other conspicuous men, contributors to it; it inflamed the public mind in Ireland on the eve of the rebellion in 1798. The paper was suppressed by a military force . 6 March, 1798

PRESS-GANG for the royal navy was regulated by statute, 1378, and by 5 & 6 Will. IV. 1835; the compulsory service is limited to five years, see *Impressment*.

PRESSING TO DEATH, see *Mute*.

PRESTON (Lancashire). Near here Cromwell totally defeated the royalists under sir Marmaduke Langdale, 17 Aug. 1648. Preston was taken in 1715 by the Scotch insurgents, under Forster, who proclaimed king James VII. They were defeated in a battle on 12, 13 Nov. by generals Wiles and Carpenter, who with the royal army invested Preston on all sides. The Scots laid down their arms, and their nobles and leaders were secured; some were shot as deserters, and others sent to London pinioned and bound together, to intimidate their party.—The stoppage of the cotton manufacture in 1861 and 1862, through the civil war in America, occasioned great suffering in Preston. See *Population*.

"The Preston guild Merchant festival," said to have been instituted in Saxon times, recorded as beginning 1328, and to have been kept once in 20 years regularly since 1562, was duly celebrated in Sept. 1862, and Sept. 1882

A fine art and industrial exhibition here opened . 21 Sept. 1865

The new town hall opened by the duke of Cambridge . 3 Oct. 1867

Statue of the late earl of Derby publicly inaugurated . 3 June, 1873

Preston strikes.—In 1853, a great number of strikes took place among the workmen in the north of England. Those at Preston struck for an increase of 10 per cent. on their wages. On 15 Oct. the

masters, in consequence, closed forty-nine mills, and 20,000 persons were thrown out of employment, who were mostly maintained for a long time by subscriptions from their fellows. In the week ending 17 Dec. 14,972 were relieved, at the cost of 282*ol.* 8*s.* The committee of workmen addressed lord Palmerston, 15 Nov., who gave them his advice . 24 Dec. 1853

After many attempts at reconciliation, the strike closed for want of funds . 1 May, 1854

Another strike was closed in . May, 1869

The executors of Mr. E. C. Harris, a solicitor, awarded 70,00*ol.* for a free library, museum, &c.

Sept. 1879: of which the foundation was laid by the earl of Lathom . 5 Sept. 1882

The foundation of the Lancashire county hall laid by the earl of Derby . 14 Sept. "

Mr. Rich. Newsham bequeaths his pictures and art treasures, worth about 70,00*ol.* to Preston . announced Dec. 1883

PRESTON-PANS, near Edinburgh, the scene of a battle between the Young Pretender, prince Charles Stuart, and his Scotch adherents, and the royal army under sir John Cope, 21 Sept. 1745. The latter was defeated with the loss of 500 men, and fled.

PRETENDERS. A name given to the son and grandsons of James II. of England.

The OLD PRETENDER, James Francis Edward Stuart, Chevalier de St. George, born 10 June, 1688, was acknowledged by Louis XIV. as James III. of England, in 1701

Proclaimed, and his standard set up, at Braemar and Castletown, in Scotland . 3 Sept. 1715

Landed at Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, from France, to encourage the rebellion that the earl of Mar and his other adherents had prompted, . 25 Dec. 1715

This rebellion having been soon suppressed, the Pretender escaped to Montrose (from whence he proceeded to Gravelines) . 4 Feb. 1716

Died at Rome . 30 Dec. 1765

The YOUNG PRETENDER, Charles Edward, was born in . 1720

Landed in Scotland, and proclaimed his father king . 25 July, 1745

Gained the battle of Preston-pans, 21 Sept. 1745, and of Falkirk . 17 Jan. 1746

Defeated at Culloden, and sought safety by flight, . 16 April, "

He continued wandering among the wilds of Scotland for nearly six months; and as 30,00*ol.* were offered for taking him, he was constantly pursued by the British troops, often hemmed round by his enemies, but still rescued by some lucky accident, and at length escaped from the isle of Uist to Morlaix in Sept. . 31 Jan. 1788

His natural daughter assumed the title of duchess of Albany; died in . 1789

His brother, the cardinal York, calling himself Henry IX. of England, born March, 1725; died at Rome in . Aug. 1807

His alleged grandson, Charles Edward Stuart comte d'Albanie, died . 24 Dec. 1830

See France, Louis XVII.; and *Impostors*, 1606.

PREVENTION OF CRIME ACTS, 11 Aug. 1871, 15 Aug. 1879, and 12 July, 1882. See *Ireland*, May, 1882.

PRICES, see *Corn*, *Bread*, and *Provisions*.

Mr. T. Tooke, in 1838, published a "History of Prices from 1793 to 1856." He was latterly aided by Mr. W. Newmarch. "History of Agriculture and Prices" (1259-1702). By Mr. J. E. T. Rogers; six volumes published 1866-87.

PRIDE'S PURGE. On the 6th Dec. 1648, colonel Pride, with two regiments, surrounded the house of parliament, and seizing in the passage forty-one members of the Presbyterian party, sent them to a low room, then called *hell*. Above 160 other members were excluded, and none admitted but the most furious of the Independents. The privileged members were named the *Rump parlia-*

ment, which was dismissed by Cromwell, 20 April, 1653.

PRIENE, one of the twelve cities of the Ionian league in Asia Minor. The temple of Minerva Polias, founded here by Alexander the Great, and the work of Pythios, was excavated by Mr. R. P. Pullan, for the Dilettanti Society, in 1868-9.

PRIEST (derived from *presbyteros*, elder), in the English church the minister who presides over the public worship. In *Gen.* xiv. 18, Melchizedek king of Salem is termed "priest of the most high God." (1913 B.C.; see *Hebrews* vii.) The Greek *hierus*, like the Jewish priest, had a sacrificial character, which idea of the priesthood is still maintained by the Romanists and those who favour their views. Among the Jews, the priests assumed their office at the age of thirty years. The dignity of high or chief priest was fixed in Aaron's family, 1491 B.C. After the captivity of Babylon, the civil government and the crown were superadded to the high priesthood; it was the peculiar privilege of the high priest, that he could be prosecuted in no court but that of the great Sanhedrim. The heathens had their arch-flamen or high priest, resembling the Christian archbishop. For "Priest in Absolution," see *Holy Cross*.

PRIMER. A book so named from the Romish book of devotions, and formerly set forth or published by authority, as the first book children should publicly learn or read in schools, containing prayers and portions of the scripture. Primers were printed 1535, 1539. Henry VIII. issued a prayer-book called a "primer" in 1546. The three were published by Dr. Burton in 1834.

PRIMITIVE CULTURE, see *Civilisation*.

PRIMOGENITURE, RIGHT OF. A usage brought down from the earliest times. The first-born in the patriarchal ages had a superiority over his brethren, and in the absence of his father was priest to the family. In some parts of England, by the ancient customs of gavel-kind and borough-English, primogeniture was superseded. It came in with the feudal law, 3 Will. I. 1068. The rights of primogeniture abolished in France, 1790.

PRIMROSE LEAGUE, formed in 1883 in memory of the late lord Beaconsfield, (with whom the primrose was a favourite flower) and in support of conservative principles, he died 19 April, 1881, and the anniversary of that day is termed "Primrose Day," when the flower is generally worn by his admirers. The marquis of Salisbury became grand master.

The league, which began with under a thousand members, was declared to consist of 810,228 knights, dames, and associates, with 1,992 "habitations," on 20 May, 1889. The league issues great number of political leaflets and songs. "Habitations" have been established in Scotland and Ireland.

PRINCE OF THE PEACE, a title conferred on Manuel Goleoy by Charles IV. of Spain, for concluding the Treaty of Basle.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (North America), was discovered by Cabot, in 1497: was finally taken from the French by the British, in 1758; united with Cape Breton as a colony in 1763; but separated in 1768. Capital, Charlottetown. Population 1881, 108,894. W. F. Robinson, governor, Aug. 1870: sir Robert Hodgson, 1874; hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, 1879; hon. A. A. Macdonald, 1884.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, see *Penang*.

PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND, see *Rupert's Land*, and *Hudson's Bay*.

PRINCESS ALICE, an iron saloon steamer, belonging to the London steamboat company, while carrying, it is supposed, above 900 persons, principally women and children, on their return from Sheerness, was immediately sunk by collision with the *Bywell Castle*, a large iron screw steamer, about 7.40 p.m. on Tuesday, 3 Sept. 1878, in the Thames, in Gallion's reach, about a mile below Woolwich arsenal. About 200 persons were saved, but of these about 16 died afterwards. About 640 bodies were recovered and buried; many at Woolwich.

The *Princess Alice* was 251 tons gross; 219 ft. 4 in. long; 20 ft. 2 in. broad; 8 ft. 4 in. deep. Engines, 140 horse power, by Caird, of Glasgow. Capt. Wm. Grinstead (lost), with (it is said) 6 sailors, 2 engineers, 3 firemen, 6 stewards, and 5 boys.

The *Bywell Castle*, 1376 tons gross; 254 ft. 3 in. long; 32 ft. 1 in. broad; 19 ft. 6 in. deep. Engines, 120 horse power. Owners, Hall Brothers, London. Captain Thomas Harrison.

Mansion House Relief Fund opened, 8 Sept. The queen sent 105l.; subscriptions came from royal family; 38,246l. 2s. 6d. received; final meeting, 30 Dec. 1878.

Board of Trade Inquiry.—Result: Officers of *Bywell Castle* and *Princess Alice* not considered responsible for the accident, but some were censured for carelessness, 28 Oct. The *Princess Alice* considered to be equal to her load; inquiry concluded, 31 Oct. Decision: "that the cause of the casualty was the breach of Rule 29 of the Thames Conservancy Regulations, by the *Princess Alice* not porting her helm when she came end on to the *Bywell Castle*, a vessel coming in the opposite direction." Report dated 6 Nov. 1878.

Coroner's Inquest.—Verdict: "*Bywell Castle* did not take necessary precautions in time, of easing, &c.; *Princess Alice* contributed to the collision by not stopping her engines and going astern, &c.," 14 Nov. 1878.

An action for damage against owners of *Bywell Castle* in Admiralty division began 27 Nov.; decision that both vessels were to blame, 11 Dec. 1878; decision on appeal that the *Princess Alice* was solely to blame, 15 July, 1879.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE, see under *Theatres*.

PRINCETON, New Jersey, N. America. Here Washington defeated the British, 3 Jan. 1777.

PRINTED GOODS, see *Calico*.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY, (now termed "Printers' Corporation"), founded 1827; chartered, 1865; almshouses instituted, 1841; orphan schools have been set up.

PRINTING. Block printing invented by the Chinese about 593 A.D., movable types made in the 10th century. The honour of first printing with single types in Europe has been appropriated to Mentz, Strasburg, Haarlem, Venice, Rome, Florence, Basle, and Augsburg; but the names of the three first only are entitled to attention; see *Press*.

Adrian Junius awards the honour of the invention to Laurencez John Koster, of Haarlem, "who printed with blocks, a book of images and letters, *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, and compounded an ink more viscous and tenacious than common ink, which blotted, about 1438."

[The leaves of this book, being printed on one side only, were afterwards pasted together.]

[In 1859, Mr. Samuel Leigh Sotheby issued an elaborate work compiled by his father and himself, entitled "*Principia Typographica*," containing fac-similes, &c., of the block-books of the 15th century; and Mr. J. Russell Smith published a fac-simile of the *Biblia Pauperum*, a very early block-book.]

John Fust established a printing-office at Mentz, and printed the *Tractatus Petri Hispani*, 1442. John Gutenberg invented cut metal types, and used them in printing the earliest edition of the

Latlu bible (termed the Mazarin, from the discovery of a copy in the cardinal's library) at Mentz 1450-55

[At the sale of the Perkins library, 6 June, 1873, a copy of this bible on vellum sold for 3400l., one on paper sold for 2600l.; a copy belonging to sir John Thorold, of Syston-park, sold for 3900l. 13 Dec. 1884; a copy belonging to the earl of Crawford sold for 2,650l., 15 June, 1887; lord Hopetoun's copy sold for 2,000l., 25 Feb. 1889.]

Book of Psalms, by Fust and Schœffer . . . 14 Aug. 1457

Sir John Thorold's copy on vellum sold for 4950l. [formerly sold for 136l.] 19 Dec. 1884.

The *Duranti Rationale*, first work printed with cast metal types 1459

[Printing was introduced into Oxford, about this time. *Collier*. Denied by Dibdin.]

A *Livy* printed. *Du Fresnoy* . . . 1460

The first Latin bible with a date completed at Mentz by Fust and Schœffer . . . 1462

Mentz taken and plundered, and the art of printing, in the general ruin, is spread to other towns . . . *

The types were uniformly Gothic, or old German (whence our old *English* or *Black Letter*), until . . . 1465

Greek characters (quotations only) first used, same year . . . "

Cicero de Officiis printed by Fust at Mentz . . . "

Roman characters, first at Rome . . . 1467

A *Chronicle*, said to have been found in the archbishop of Canterbury's palace (the fact disputed), bearing the date "Oxford, anno 1468."

Lactantius, by Sweynheym and Pannartz, near Rome, 1465; *Livy* by the same . . . 1469

William Caxton, a mercer of London, set up the first press at Westminster . . . 1470

[To the west of the Sanctuary in Westminster Abbey, stood the Eleemosynary or Almonry, where the first printing press in England was erected in 1471, by William Caxton, encouraged by the learned Thomas Miling, then abbot.]

He printed *Willyam Caxton's Recuyell of the Histories of Troy*, by Raoul le Feure. *Phillips* . . . "

His early pieces were: *A Treatise on the Game of Chess* and *Tully's Offices* (see below). *Dibdin* . . . 1474

Asop's Fables, printed by Caxton, is supposed to be the first book with its leaves numbered . . . 1484

Aldus cast the Greek Alphabet, and a Greek book printed *ap. Aldi* . . . 1476

He introduces the Italics . . . "

The *Pentateuch*, in Hebrew . . . 1482

German Bible at Nuremberg . . . 1483

Homer, *in folio*, beautifully done at Florence, eclipsing all former printing, by *Demetrius* . . . 1483

Caxton prints the *Boke of Eneydos* . . . 1490

Aldus Manutius begins printing at Venice . . . 1494

Printing used in Scotland . . . 1509

The first edition of the *whole bible* was, strictly speaking, the Complutensian Polyglot of cardinal Ximenes (see *Polyglot*) . . . 1517

The *Liturgy*, the first book printed in Ireland, by Humphrey Powell . . . 1550

Printing in Irish characters introduced by Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's . . . 1571

The first newspaper said to be printed in England (see *Newspapers*) . . . 1588

First patent granted for printing . . . 1591

First printing press improved by William Blaeu, at Amsterdam . . . 1601

First printing in America, in New England, when the *Freeman's Oath* and an almanack were printed . . . 1639

"*Bay Psalm-book*" printed at Cambridge, Mass. . . 1640

First bible printed in Ireland was at Belfast. *Hardy's Tour* . . . 1704

First types cast in England by Caslon. *Phillips* . . . 1720

Stereotype printing practised by William Ged, of Edinburgh . . . about 1730

[Specimen at Royal Institution, London.]

The present mode of stereotype invented by Mr. Tillich . . . about 1779

[Stereotype printing was in use in Holland in the last century. *Phillips*.]

Logographic printing in which words cast in one piece were employed: patented by H. Johnson and Mr. Walter of the *Times*; (soon disused) . . . 1783

Machine-printing (which see) first suggested by Nicholson . . . 1790

The Stanhope press invented about 1800; in general, use . . . 1806

Albion press introduced . . . 1816

The roller, which was a suggestion of Nicholson, introduced . . . "

Cowper's and Applegath's rollers . . . 1817

Columbian press of Clymer patented . . . "

Printing for the blind (by raised characters) begins . . . 1827

Anastatic Printing, in which written or printed matter is transferred upon zinc plates, was invented by Baldernus of Berlin about 1841, and made known in London; lectured on by Faraday in 1845; and improved by Strickland and Delamotte in . . . 1848

[A similar process was invented by Mr. Cocks of Falmouth in 1836.]

Printing-types electro-faced with copper . . . about 1850

Engraved copper-plate electro-faced with iron and nickel . . . 1858

Type-composing machines.—By James Young's several numbers of the "*Family Herald*" were set up, beginning 17 Dec. 1842; Hattersley's appeared at the Exhibition of 1862; Hart's was shown at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge 6 Oct. 1862

W. H. Mitchell's composing machine was tried at Messrs. Spottiswoode's, 1861; these machines were said to be in use in America in . . . Jan. 1863

Kastenbein's composing and distributing machines (in use at the *Times* office) shown at the International exhibition . . . 1872

The "*Clowes*" type-composing machine (Hooker's patent), in which electro-magnets are employed, was shown at the Caxton celebration exhibition, South Kensington . . . July, 1877

[10,000 types per hour may be set up in page form.]

Alexander Mackie's type-composing machine in use at his office in Warrington, and at Messrs. Clay's, London, in 1871. It was said to be able to set up 4 columns of the *Times* in an hour.

Miss Emily Faithfull established the Victoria printing-office in Great Coram-street, London, in which female compositors are employed: the "*Englishwoman's Journal*" printed there Aug. 1861; appointed printer and publisher in ordinary to her Majesty . . . June, 1862

[See *Printing Machine*, *Stereotype*, and *Nature Printing*.]

TITLES OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS OF CAXTON AND WYNKYN DE WORDE.

THE GAME AND PLAYE OF THE CHESSE. *Translated out of the Frenche and emprinted by me William Caxton. Fynnysshid the lust day of Marche the yer of our Lord God a thousand foure hundred and lxxiiij.*

[A fac-simile of this book was printed by Mr. Vincent Figgins in 1859.]

THE DICTES AND WISE SAYINGS OF THE PHILOSOPHERS, is stated to be the first book printed by Caxton in England, 1477. (Fac-simile published by Elliot Stock, 1877.)

THE BOKE OF TULLE OF OLDE AGE Emprinted by me simple persone William Caxton into Englysshe as the playstyr solace and reverence of men growyng in to old age the xij day of August the yere of our Lord M. cccc. lxxij. HERBERT.

THE POLYCRONYCON conteynyng the Berynges and Doles of many Tyntes in eyght Bokes. Imprinted by William Caxton after having somewhat chaunged the rude and olde Englysshe, that is to wote [to wit] certayn Words which in these Dayes be neither vsyd ne understanden. Ended the second day of Juyll at Westmestre the xxij yere of the Regne of Kyng Edward the fourth, and of the Incarnacion of oure Lord a Thousand four hundred four Score and tweyne [1482]. DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.

THE CRONICLES OF ENGLOND Emprinted by me Wyllyam Caxton thabyey of Westmynstre by london the v day of Juyne the yere of thincarnacion of our lord god M. cccc. lxxx.

POLYCRONYCON. Ended the thyrtyenth daye of Apryll the tenth yere of the reyne of kyng Harry the seuenth And of the Incarnacion of our lord mcccc.lxxxv. Emprinted by Wynkyn The worlde at Westmestre.

THE HYLLE OF PERFECTION emprinted at the instance of the reverend relligions fader Tho. Prior of the hous of St. Ann, the order of the charterhouse Accomplishyd [d] thei fynysshed [d] att Westmynstre the witi day of Jaueneur and ere of our lord Thousande cccc. lxxxvii. And in

the xii yere of kynge Henry the vii by me wynkyn de worde. AMES, HERBERT, DIBDIN.

THE DESCRIPTION OF ENGLONDE *Walye Scotland and Irland speaking of the Noblesse and Worthynesse of the same Fynnyshed and emprynted in Flete strete in the syne of the Sonne by me Wynkyn de Worde the yere of our lord a m ccccc and ij. mensis Mayis [mense Maii]. DIBDIN'S TYPE. ANT.*

The Festyvall or Sermons on sondays and holidais taken out of the golden legend enprynted at london in Flete-strete at y^e sygne of y^e Sonne by wynkyn de worde. In the yere of our Lord M.CCCC.VIII. And ended the xi daye of Maye. AMES.

THE LORD'S PRAYER [As printed by Caxton in 1433.] Father our that art in heavens, hallowe be thy name: thy kingdom come to us; thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven: our every day bread give us to day; and forgive us oure trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not in to temptation, but deliver us from all evil sin, amen. LEWIS'S LIFE OF CAXTON.

A PLACARD. [As printed by William Caxton.] If it plesse any man spiritual or temperel to bye any pies of two or three comemoracions of Salisburi use^d enprynted at the forme of this presēt lettre whiche ben wel and truly correct, lēt him come to westmonester in to the almonestyte at the read pale [red pale] and he shall have them good there. DIBDIN'S TYPE. ANT.

CAXTON CELEBRATION of 400th anniversary of discovery of printing: First meeting at Westminster abbey; dean Stanley in chair; Messrs. Spottiswoode, Rivington, Clowes, and others present, 17 Feb. 1877.

Exhibition (at South Kensington) of early printed books, bibles, and engravings; printing, paper-making, stereotyping, electrotyping, in operation: opened by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, 30 June; closed 1 Sept. 1877.

1166. profit given to the Printers' Pension Corporation, 30 July, 1878.

The catalogue contains valuable information.

PRINTING-MACHINES.—William Nicholson, editor of the *Philosophical Journal*, first projected (1790-1), but Mr. König first contrived and constructed a working printing machine, which began with producing the *Times* of 28 Nov. 1814, a memorable day in the annals of typography.

In 1818, Mr. E. Cowper patented improvements.† König's machine printed 1800 an hour on one side; Cowper's improvements increased this number to 4200. This was raised to 15,000, by Mr. Applegath's machine, which printed the *Times*.

Hoe's American machine, introduced into London 1838, prints 20,000 an hour.

Marinoni's machine at Paris said to print 35,000 an hour; Dec. 1868.

Walter press, invented for the *Times* by J. C. Macdonald and Mr. Calverley, between 1862-9, prints about 17,000 an hour perfect; 1872.

American Campbell press said to print 50,000 sheets perfected in an hour, Feb. 1876.

Ingram web rotary machine, invented by Mr. W. J. Ingram, M.P., for printing illustrated papers; first used to print *Illustrated London News*, 4 Oct. 1877.

PRINTING IN COLOURS was first commenced by the employment of several blocks, to imitate the initial letters in MSS. (for instance, the Mentz Psalter of Fust, 1455, which has a letter in three colours). Imitations of chiaroscuro soon followed ("Repose in Egypt," engraving on wood after Louis Cranach, in 1519, in Germany; others by Ugo da Carpi, in Italy, 1518).

J. B. Jackson (1720-54) attempted, without success, to imitate water-colour drawings, and to print paper-hangings.

About 1783, John Skippe, an amateur, printed some chiaroscuros.

In 1819-22, Mr. William Savage produced his remarkable work, "Hints on Colour Printing," illustrated by imitations of chiaroscuro, and of coloured drawings, giving details of the processes employed.

* Romish Service-books, used at Salisbury, by the devout called Pies (*Pica*, Latin), as is supposed from the different colour of the text and rubric. Our printing-type *Pica* is called *Cicero* by foreign printers.—*W. heatley*.

† In 1817 was published Blumenbach's *Physiology* by Elliottson, the first book printed by machinery. The machine employed was König's, one which printed both sides in one operation at the rate of 900 sheets an hour (1816).

In 1836, Mr. George Baxter produced beautiful specimens of Picture-Printing, and took out a patent, which expired in 1855. In some of the illustrations to the "Pictorial Album" (1836), he employed twenty different blocks.

It has been applied to Lithography (hence Chromolithography).

In 1849, Mr. G. C. Leighton produced imitations of water-colour drawings, by means of modifications and improvements of Savage's processes. In 1851 he commenced colour-printing by machinery, and has since availed himself of aqua-tinted plates, and also of electrotyped silver and copper surfaces to obtain purity of colour as well as durability.

The large coloured prints of the *Illustrated London News* were first issued in Dec. 1856.

Mr. E. Meyerstein explained his process of printing many colours at one impression (steno-chromy), Society of Arts, 13 Dec. 1876.

PRINTING SURFACES. Vulcanised india-rubber was first employed for this purpose by Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A., about 1862, and patented in the name of Alfred Leighton, 1864. The application is much used for hand-stamps for books, &c.

PRINTING EXHIBITION (of specimens, apparatus, materials, stationery, and machinery), at Agricultural Hall, London, include 5-17 July, 1880; 14 July et seq. 1881; and 30 July et seq. 1883.

PRIORIES, at first dependent on the great abbeys, are mentioned in 722 in England; see *Abbeys, and Monasteries*. Alien priories were seized by the king (Edward I.) in 1285, and in succeeding reigns on the breaking out of war with France; but were usually restored on the conclusion of peace. These priories were dissolved, and their estates vested in the crown, 3 Henry V. 1414.—*Rymer's Fœdera*.

PRISCILLIANISTS, disciples of Priscillian, a Spanish bishop who propagated doctrines alleged to contain Gnosticism and Manicheism, 372. When condemned he appealed from the pope to the emperor, but was beheaded at Treves, 385.

PRISONERS OF WAR, among the ancient nations, when spared, were usually enslaved. About the 13th century, civilized nations began to exchange their prisoners.

The Spanish, French, and American prisoners of war in England were 12,000 in number, 30 Sept. 1779. The number exchanged by cartel with France, from the commencement of the then war, was 44,000 June, 1781.

The English prisoners in France estimated at 6000, and the French in England 27,000 . . . Sept. 1793

The English in France amounted to 10,300, and the French, &c., in England to 47,600, in . . . 1811

Great numbers made by the Germans in the war 1870-1

PRISONERS' COUNSEL ACT, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 114 (1836), allows counsel to persons tried for felony; hitherto prohibited.

PRISONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES. Annual cost: 1867-8, 482,414*l.*; 1869-70, 501,348*l.*; 1880-1, 421,686*l.*; 1881-2, 375,548*l.*; 1883-4, 334,674*l.*; 1887-8, 340,483*l.*

England and Wales; in prisons, March, 1882, 18,392; 1883, 16,913; in 1887, 15,457.

PRISONS OF LONDON, see *Fleet, King's Bench, Newgate, Poultry, Clerkenwell*.

Horsemonger-lane gaol was built in 1791; closed, 1873; opened as a playground . . . 5 May, 1884

The state of prisons greatly improved after the exertions of Howard.* Cold-Bath Fields prison

* John Howard was born 2 Sept. 1726; made sheriff of Bedford, 1773; investigated into the state of English prisons, 1773-5; and gave evidence thereon before the house of commons, which led to amendments by law, 1774; he visited prisons all over the continent, and died at Kherson, 20 Jan. 1790.

was built on his suggestion, 1794; converted into offices for the parcels post 1887
 The atrocities of governor Aris in this prison were exposed in parliament 12 July, 1800
 Sheriffs' fund society for assisting discharged prisoners established by aldermen C. Smith and sir R. Phillpotts 1807
 Whitecross-street prison for debtors erected 1813-15
 Milbank prison (see *Milbank*) received convicts as a penitentiary 27 June, 1816
 Borough comptroller mean and confined till visited by a parliamentary committee in 1817
 Savoy prison, for the confinement of deserters from the Guards, formerly situated in the Strand, was pulled down to make room for Waterloo-bridge 1819
 New Bridewell prison was erected as a substitute for the City Bridewell, Blackfriars, in 1829
 Tothill Fields Bridewell, built in 1618, rebuilt 1836
 The old Marshalsea prison, Southwark, built in the 13th century, taken down 1842
 Pentonville Model prison completed "
 Milbank penitentiary reported a failure; changed to an ordinary prison 1843
 Middlesex House of Detention, Clerkenwell, erected in 1847
 City prison, Holloway, opened 6 Feb. 1852
 Royal Discharged Prisoners' Aid society established Act passed for abolishing Queen's Bench prison 1858
 Prison Ministers' act passed 1863
 Acts to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisons, passed 5 July, 1865; Aug. 1866
 Howard Association (*which see*) instituted "
 A National Prison Association was organized in New York 1869 or 1870
 Milbank made a military prison "
 International prison congress met at the Middle Temple, London 3 July, 1872
 Prison Discipline Society, by the philanthropic labours of sir T. F. Buxton, M.P., was instituted in 1815, and held its first public meeting in 1820. Its objects were the amelioration of gaols, the classification and employment of the prisoners, and the prevention of crime.
 Whitecross-street prison; ordered to be pulled down and materials sold 11 Oct. 1870
 A prisons bill brought forward, 1 June; withdrawn 31 July, 1876
 The *Prison Acts*, for England, Ireland, and Scotland, passed 12 July and 14 Aug. 1877. They transfer management of prisons, after 1 April, 1878, from local authorities to the home secretary; provide for re-distribution and reduction of number of prisons, &c.
 Other gaols closed 1878
 An international *Prison Congress* met at Stockholm 20-24 Aug. "
 Prisoners' aid societies, prison charities act passed 18 Aug. 1882
 Discharged prisoners' aid societies are now attached to all prisons. The "metropolitan" society was established 1864

PRIVATE BILLS, see *Acts of Parliament*.

PRIVATEER, a ship belonging to private individuals, sailing with a licence (termed a *Letter of Marque*), granted by a government in time of war, to seize and plunder the ships of the enemy. The practice, said to have been adopted by Edward I. against the Portuguese in 1295, was general during the war between Spain and the Netherlands in the 17th century, and during the last French war. Privateering was abolished by the great sovereigns of Europe by treaty, 30 March, 1856. The United States government refused to agree unless the right of blockade was also given up. The British government declined this, asserting "that the system of commercial blockade was essential to its naval supremacy." On 17 April, 1861, Jefferson Davis, president of the southern confederacy, announced his intention of issuing letters of marque, and on the 19th president Lincoln proclaimed that all southern privateers should be treated as pirates. This decree was not carried out: see *United States*. All the great powers for-

bade privateering during the American civil war (*which see*). By the treaty of Washington privateering was prohibited.

PRIVILEGED PLACES, see *Asylums*.

PRIVY COUNCIL. A council was instituted by Alfred, 895. The number of the council was about twelve when it discharged the functions of state, now confined to the members of the cabinet; but it had become of unwieldy amount before 1679, in which year it was remodelled upon sir William Temple's plan, and reduced to thirty members: Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, being president. The number is now unlimited. To attempt the life of a privy councillor in the execution of his office was made capital, occasioned by Guisard's stabbing Mr. Harley while the latter was examining him on a charge of high treason, 9 Anne, 1711.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—In lieu of the Court of Delegates, for appeals from the lord chancellors of Great Britain and of Ireland in cases of lunacy—from the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts of England, and the Vice-Admiralty courts abroad—from the Warden of the Stannaries, the courts of the Isle of Man, and other islands, and the Colonial courts, &c.,—fixed by statute 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 41, 1833; amended by other acts in 1844, 1851, 1852.

JUDGES.—The lord president, lord chancellor, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor, lords justices in appeal, lord chief justice of the queen's bench and common pleas, lord chief baron, judges of the courts of bankruptcy, probate, and admiralty, and others appointed by the queen. In consequence of the increase of business, and consequent delay, the queen was empowered to appoint four new judicial members of the committee, by 34 & 35 Vict. c. 91 (21 Aug. 1871). The attorney-general, sir R. Collier, was made a judge of the Common Pleas, 7 Nov., and a member of the judicial committee 22 Nov. 1871.

These proceedings were considered contrary to the spirit of the act by several judges and the legal profession generally. A vote of censure on the Gladstone ministry was negatived in the house of lords (89-87), 15 Feb.; in the commons (268-241), 19 Feb. 1872. Other changes were made by an act passed in 1876.

PRIVY SEAL, THE LORD, the fifth great officer of state, has the custody of the privy seal, which he must not put to any grant, without good warrant under the king's signet. This seal is used by the king to all charters, grants, and pardons, signed by him before they come to the great seal. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, held this office in the reign of Henry VIII. previously to 1523, when Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London, was appointed. The privy seal has been on some occasions in commission.—*Beaton*. See under *Liverpool*, *Canning*, *Wellington*, and succeeding *Administrations*. Present lord, George Henry Cadogan earl Cadogan appointed 26 July, 1886.

PRIZE-FIGHTING, see *Boxing*.

PRIZE MONEY, arising from captures made from the enemy, was decreed by government to be divided into eight equal parts, and distributed by order of ranks, 17 April, 1793. The distribution of army prize-money is regulated by an act passed in 1832. Naval prize-money is now regulated by royal proclamation; the last, 19 May, 1866.

PROBABILITY, THEORY OF (termed by Butler, "the guide of life"; by Laplace, "good sense reduced to calculation"); was originated by Pascal, and taken up by Fermat, in their correspondence in 1654.

Its object is "the determination of the number of ways in which an event may happen or fail, in order that we may judge whether the chances of its happening or failing are greater."—*Jevons*.

It has been treated upon by the most eminent mathematicians, viz., the Bernouillis, De Moivre, D'Alembert, Euler, Lagrange, Laplace, and Queleteur. Isaac Todhunter's copious "History of Probability," published 1865.

PROBATE COURT, established in Aug. 1857 by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, which abolished all powers exercised by the ecclesiastical courts in the granting of probates of wills, &c.; see *Prerogative Court*. The first judge appointed, 5 Jan. 1858, was sir Cresswell Cresswell, who took his seat on 12 Jan. On his death, sir James P. Wilde (aft. lord Penzance) was appointed judge, 28 Aug. 1863; see *Supreme Court*. The present judge of the probate, divorce, and admiralty division is sir James Hannen (1889). A probate and matrimonial division of the high court of justice of Ireland was established by Judicature act, 1877; present judge, Robert Richard Warren (1889). *Probate* is the exhibiting and proving a will before the proper authority. The probate registry is now at Somerset House (1889).

Probate duties transferred to relieve local taxation by Local Government Act, 1883—amount received 1887-8, 4,596,600.

PROCEDURE RULES, see under *Parliament* 1882 and 1883.

PROCESSIONS ACT, 13 Vict. c. 2, passed 12 March, 1850, prohibited party processions, with banners, &c. It was repealed in 1872.

PROCLAMATIONS, ROYAL, "have only a binding force when grounded upon and to enforce the laws of the realm."—*Coke*. Henry VIII., in 1539, declared that they were as valid as acts of parliament. This was annulled, 1547.

The lord lieutenant of Ireland has power by proclamation to place districts under the provisions of the Criminal Law Procedure Acts, 1831 and 1837, which districts are then said to be *proclaimed*.

PROCTOR (from *procurator*), an office in ecclesiastical courts, corresponding to that of an attorney or solicitor in courts of common law. It was abolished by the Judicature act, 1873. The persons chosen to represent the clergy in convocation are termed proctors. The university proctors enforce discipline.

PROFILES. The first profile taken, as recorded, was that of Antigonus, who, having but one eye, his likeness was so taken, 330 B.C.—*Ashe*. "Until the end of the 3rd century, I have not seen a Roman emperor with a full face; they were always painted or appeared in profile, which gives us the view of a head in a very majestic manner."—*Addison*.

PROGRESISTAS, a political party in Spain, headed by Espartero, duke of Victory, and latterly by general Prim. Since 1865 they adopted a policy of inaction in public affairs; by uniting with the unionists and republicans in Sept. 1868, the government were overthrown, see *Spain*.

A moderate party in Serbia is termed *Progressists*, and in England a radical party is termed *Progressives* (1883).

"PROGRESS AND POVERTY," see *Land Nationalization*.

PROGRESSIONIST THEORY supposes that the existing species of animals and plants were not originally created, but were gradually developed from one simple form; see *Species*.

PROMISSORY NOTES were regulated and allowed to be made assignable in 1705. First taxed by a stamp in 1782; the tax was increased in 1804, and again in 1808, and subsequently; see *Bills of Exchange*.

"PRO NIHILO," a pamphlet, said to be by count Henry Arnim, attacking count Bismarck; published Nov. 1875. He was prosecuted for it in 1876; see *Prussia*.

PRONUNCIAMENTO, a revolution (in Spain or South America) effected by a military leader; in France, termed a *coup d'état*. See *France and Spain*.

PROPAGANDA FIDE, CONGREGATIO DE (congregation for the propagation of the faith of the Romish church), was constituted at Rome by Gregory XV. in 1622; the college in 1627.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL SOCIETY received its charter, 16 June, 1701. Its sphere is generally limited to the British colonies. General income in 1867, 114,546*l.*; in 1879, 145,240*l.*; in 1884, 109,572*l.*; in 1888, 138,366*l.*

PROPERTY. The assessments on real property, under the property tax of 1815, were 51,898,423*l.*; of which Middlesex was 5,595,537*l.*; Lancashire, 3,087,774*l.*; and Yorkshire, 4,700,000*l.*; Wales, 2,153,801*l.* Estimated wealth of the country (1878), 8,500,000,000*l.* See *Income Tax, Capital*.

PROPHECYING. About 1570 the puritanical part of the clergy, particularly at Northampton, held meetings (termed *prophesyings*) for prayer and exposition of the scriptures. These were forbidden by queen Elizabeth, 7 May, 1577, and immediately ceased.

PROPHETS, see under *Jeus*.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION, a society to introduce this principle was formed in Feb. 1884. It included sir John Lubbock (president), Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, and many other M.P.s.

It proposed that "in all cases where an elector is entitled to one vote only, to enable the elector to nominate more than one candidate to whom, under certain circumstances, that vote might be transferred in the manner indicated by the elector." Negatived by the commons, 134-31, 3 March, 1885.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. By an act passed 12 Aug. 1867, her majesty was enabled to issue a proclamation for the prorogation of parliament during the recess.

PROSECUTOR. By the Prosecution of Offences Act, 42 & 43 Vict. c. 22 (3 July, 1879), the appointment of a director of public prosecutions with assistants was enacted, somewhat resembling officers in Scotland and Ireland. It came into operation 1 Jan. 1880. John Blossett Maule, appointed director of public prosecutions, Dec. 1879.

A committee reported the plan to be a failure, and recommended changes, June; act amended, 1884.

A public prosecutor, "procureur du roi," in France, is mentioned in the 14th century; replaced by "accusateur public" (elected), 1791; by "commissaire national," 1793; "procureur" restored by Napoleon I.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ACT (for part of Ireland), passed 16 June, 1871; another, 3 March, 1881. See *Ireland*.

PROTECTIONISTS, that section of the conservative party which opposed the repeal of the corn laws, and which separated from sir Robert Peel in 1846. The name was derived from a "Society for the Protection of Agriculture," of which the duke of Richmond was chairman, and which had been established to counteract the efforts of the Anti-Corn Law League, 17 Feb. 1844. Lord George Bentinck was the head of the party from 1846 till his death 21 Sept. 1848. The Derby administration not pro-

posing the restoration of the corn-laws, the above society was dissolved, 7 Feb. 1853.—The protection of native manufactures is maintained in the United States, 1868-85, and maintained in France, Germany, and other countries, 1885. See *France*, March, 1887.

The revival of protection negated by the house of commons without a division, 14 May, 1886. The national association for the preservation of agriculture and other industries held a meeting in London, 8 Dec. 1887.

PROTECTORATES IN ENGLAND. That of the earl of Pembroke, 19 Oct. 1216, ended by his death, 1218. Of Humphry, duke of Gloucester, began 31 Aug. 1422; he was seized 11 Feb. 1447, and found dead a few days after. Of Richard, duke of Gloucester, began May, 1483, and ended by his assuming the royal dignity, 26 June the same year. Of Somerset began 28 Jan. 1547, and ended by his resignation in 1549. Of Oliver Cromwell began 16 Dec. 1653, and ended by his death, 3 Sept. 1658. Of Richard Cromwell began 3 Sept. 1658, and ended by his resignation, 25 May, 1659; see *England*.

PROTEIN, from the Greek (*prôtēin*, principal); a chemical term introduced by Mulder about 1844, for the basis of albumen, fibrin, and casein.

PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY, established 1820; it employs missionaries and readers.

PROTESTANTS. The emperor Charles V. called a diet at Spires in 1529, to request aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying the religious disputes which then raged owing to Luther's opposition to the Roman catholic clergy. Against a decree of this diet, to support the doctrines of the church of Rome, six Lutheran princes, with the deputies of thirteen imperial towns, formally and solemnly *protested*, 19 April, 1529. Hence the term protestants was given to the followers of Luther; it afterwards included Calvinists, and other sects separated from the see of Rome. The six protesting princes were: John, elector of Saxony; George, margrave of Brandenburg; Ernest and Francis, the dukes of Lunenburg; the landgrave of Hesse; and the prince of Anhalt; these were joined by the citizens of Strasburg, Nuremberg, Ulm, Constance, Heilbron, and seven other cities; see *Lutheranism*, *Calvinism*, *Huguenots*, *Germany*, *Church of England*, &c.

Protestants persecuted in Scotland and Germany . 1546
Edward VI. established Protestantism in England. 1548
Mary re-establishes Romanism, and persecutes the Protestants: above 300 put to death . 1553-8

Ridley, bishop of London, and Latimer, bishop of Worcester, were burnt at Oxford, 16 Oct. 1555; and Cranmer, abp. of Canterbury . 21 March, 1556

[During three years of Mary's reign, 277 persons were brought to the stake; besides those punished by imprisonment, fines, and confiscations. Among those who suffered by fire were 5 bishops, 21 clergymen, 8 lay gentlemen, 84 tradesmen, 100 husbandmen, servants, and labourers, 55 women, and 4 children. The principal agents of the queen were the bishops Gardiner and Bonner.]

Elizabeth restores Protestantism . 1558
Protestant settlements formed in Ulster, N. Ireland . 1603-11

The Protestant union of princes in Germany, 4 May, 1608; met last . May, 1621

Thirty years' war between Romanists and Protestants in Germany . 1618-48

Protestants persecuted at Thorn, in Poland . 1724

Protestant Association (see *Gordon's "No-Popery"* *Mob*) . 1780

A society for planting communities of the poorer Protestants on tracts of land, particularly in the northern counties of Ireland, established in Dublin . Dec. 1829

(London) Protestant Society, established 1827; Protestant Association, 1835; Protestant Alliance . 1849
Protestant Conservative Society established 9 Dec. 1831
Protestant Alliance formed at Armagh . 7 Nov. 1845
Pan-protestant conference held at Worms (about 1000 delegates) . 31 May, 1869
Meeting of a general synod of the Reformed Church of France (M. Guizot present), to propose return to early doctrine and discipline, held at Paris, 7 June, 1872

The "liberal party" attack the doctrines of the authority of the Bible, the divinity and resurrection of Christ, &c.; an orthodox confession is carried amid strong opposition (61-45) . 20 June, "

PROTOPLASM, the material of the minute ultimate particles of all animal and vegetable tissues, formerly termed sarcodæ; by Von Mohl, protoplasm (1884), "the physical basis of life," by Huxley (1868). The protomæba, the lowest form of life, is a structureless mass of protoplasm; the amœba, a similar mass, contains a nucleus. Protoplasm is composed of carbonic acid, water, and ammonia.

PROTYLE, see *Elements*.

PROVENCE (the Roman *Provincia*), S. E. France, was made a kingdom by the emperor Lothaire for his son Charles. It afterwards became part of the kingdom of Arles as a feudal fief, and was re-united to the German empire in 1032 by Conrad II. On the fall of the Hohenstaufens it was acquired by Charles of Anjou, who married the heiress of the count in 1245, and became king of Naples, in 1268; and was held by his successors till its annexation to France by Charles VIII. in 1487.

PROVERBS. The book of Proverbs by Solomon is dated about 1000 B.C. The latter part was collected by order of Hezekiah, about 700 B.C. Ray's collection of English proverbs appeared in 1672, and Bohn's general collection in 1857. Martin F. Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy" appeared in 1839. Alfred Henderson's "Latin Proverbs," 1869. A society for the Revision of Proverbs existed in 1886.

PROVIDENCE, capital of Rhode Island, U.S. (*which see*), 1636.

PROVIDENT KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY established in 1872, to forward the post-office financial schemes; by establishing penny banks, sending out lecturers, and publishing papers for the promotion of thrift among the lower classes. It held its first annual meeting, 9 May, 1873, the earl of Derby in the chair.

PROVISIONS OF OXFORD, see *Oxford*.

PROVISIONS—REMARKABLE STATEMENTS CONCERNING THEM. The high value of money at the time must be borne in mind.

Sale of Food and Drugs act passed 11 Aug. 1875 (see *Adulteration*).

Wheat for food for 100 men for one day worth only one shilling, and a sheep fornicence, Henry I. about 1130.

The price of wine raised to sixpence per quart for red, and eightpence for white, that the sellers might be enabled to live by it, 2 John, 1200.—*Burton's Annals*.

When wheat was at 6s. per quarter, the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to twenty-four ounces (made of the whole grain), and to sixteen the white. When wheat was 1s. 6d. per quarter, the farthing white loaf was to weigh sixty-four ounces, and the whole grain (the same as standard now) ninety-six, by the first assize, 1202.—*Mal. Paris*.

A remarkable plenty in all Europe, 1280.—*Dufresnoy*.

Wheat 1s. per quarter, 14 Edw. I., 1286.—*Stow*.

The price of provisions fixed by the common council of London as follows: two pullets, three half-pence; a partridge, or two woodcocks, three half-pence; a fat lamb, sixpence from Christmas to Shrove-tide, the rest of the year fourpence, 29 Edw. I., 1292.—*Stow*.

Price of provisions fixed by parliament: at the rate of 2l. 8s. of our money for a fat ox, if fed with corn, 3l. 12s.; a shorn sheep, 5s.; two dozen of eggs, 3d.; other articles nearly the same as fixed by the common council above recited, 7 Edw. II., 1313.—*Rot. Parl.*

Wine the best sold for 20s. per tun, 10 Rich. II., 1387. Wheat being at 1s. 1d. the bushel in 1390, this was deemed so high a price that it called a dearth of corn by the historians of that era.

Beef and pork settled at a halfpenny the pound, and veal three farthings, by act of parliament, 24 Hen. VIII., 1533.—*Anderson.*

Document from a "Book of the Joint Diet, Dinner and Supper, and the charge thereof, for Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley," kept by the bailiffs of Oxford, while they were in their custody:—

1 Oct. 1554. DINNER.		
Bread and Ale	£	0 2
Oysters	0	0 1
Butter	0	0 2
Eggs	0	0 2
Lying	0	0 8
A piece of fresh salmon	0	0 10
Wine	0	0 3
Cheese and pears	0	0 2

The three dinners 0 2 6

Milk sold, three pints ale-measure for one halfpenny, 2 Eliz. 1560. *Stow's Chronicle.*

Liebig's discovery of his "Extractum Carnis," extract of meat, announced 1847.

Since the autumn of 1865, meat, milk, and butter greatly increased in price owing to the cattle-plague, &c.

The "Food Committee" of Society of Arts first met 21 Dec. 1866.

Meat very dear in England, 1868-73. Introduction of Australian preserved meat by Mr. John McCall in 1865; imported in 1866, 91 cwt.; in 1871, 237,160 cwt. Meat imported here in 1863, 3283 cwt.; in 1877, 599,181 cwt. Carcases frozen by Harrison's method; cargo sent to England from Melbourne, Australia, 23 July; arrived, 18 Oct.; proved a failure, 2 Nov. 1873.

Good preserved American meat sold in London, 27 Dec. 1875. Great influx of meat preserved by cold, 1877.

Bell & Coleman's patent refrigerators reported successful in preserving meat, &c., Aug. Sept. 1878.

Meat to the amount of about 2,500,000l. imported annually, 1835.

Fresh meat brought from Australia, Feb. 1880.

5,000 frozen sheep arrived from New Zealand, 25 May, 1882.

Mr. Coleman explained his process at the Royal Institution, London, and showed that by these machines atmospheric air could be cooled down to 80° below zero Fahrenheit, whereby the vitality of microphytes was completely destroyed, 29 May, 1883.

Refrigerator railway car conveyed fresh herrings from Wick to London, 15 Aug. 1883.

10,000l. worth of fresh meat imported from Liban, Russia, during July, 1883.

The *Elderslie* with 25,000 frozen sheep from New Zealand, arrives in London, Dec. 1884.

For the price of Bread since 1735, see *Bread*.
See *Milk*, *Cattle*.

PROVISORS, STATUTES OF, beginning 25 Edward III., 1351-2, prohibited the pope from appointing aliens and others to benefices before they were vacant.

PROVEDIMENTO SOCIETIES in Italy, formed to aid in acquiring Rome and Venice, elected Garibaldi as their chief, 10 March, 1862. They were tolerated by Ricasoli, and warned to be moderate by Rattazzi.

PROXIES. Voting by proxy, an ancient privilege of the house of peers, was very frequently abused. In the reign of Charles II., when the duke of Buckingham sometimes brought 20 proxies in his pocket, it was ordered that no peer should bring more than two proxies. From 1830 to 1867, both inclusive, proxies were only called 73 times. In conformity with the recommendation of a committee, a new "standing order" was adopted, 31 March,

1868, by which it was ordered "That the practice of calling for proxies on a division shall be discontinued."

PRUD'HOMMES, CONSEILS DE (from *prudens homo*, a prudent man), trade tribunals in France, composed of masters and workmen, were constituted to arbitrate on trade disputes in 1806. Similar bodies with this name existed as far back as 1452 at Marseilles, and at Lyons in 1464.

PRUSSIA. This country was anciently possessed by the Venedi, about 320 B.C. They were conquered by the Borussi, who inhabited the Rhiphan mountains; and from these the country was called Borussia. Some historians derive the name from *Po*, signifying near, and *Russia*. The Porussi afterwards intermixed with the followers of the Teutonic knights, and latterly with the Poles. The constitution, established 31 Jan. 1850, was modified 30 April, 1851; 21 May, 5 June, 1852; 7 and 24 May, 1853; 10 June, 1854; 30 May, 1855; and 15 May, 1857. Population, with Lauenburg (annexed 14 Aug. 1865), 19,304,843; with Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfurt, Dec. 1867, 24,039,543; 1875, 25,742,204; 1880, 27,279,111; 1885, 46,855,704. *President of the ministry, &c.*, prince Bismarck, Sept. 1862.

St. Adalbert arrives in Prussia to preach Christianity, and is slain about 997

Boleslas of Poland revenges his death by dreadful ravages 1018

Berlin built by a colony from the Netherlands, in the reign of Albert the Bear 1163

The Teutonic knights returning from the holy wars, undertake the conquest and conversion of Prussia 1225

Thorn founded by them 1231

Königsberg, lately built, made the capital 1286

Largely re-peopled by German colonists 12-13th century.

Frederick IV. of Nuremberg (the founder of the reigning family) obtains by purchase from Sigismund, emperor of Germany, the margraviate of Brandenburg 1415

Casimir IV. of Poland assists the natives against the oppression of the Teutonic knights 1446

Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the Teutonic order, seizes its territories, renounces the Roman catholic religion, embraces Lutheranism, and is acknowledged duke of East Prussia, to be held as a fief of Poland 1525

University of Königsberg founded by duke Albert, John Sigismund created elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia 1544

The principality of Halberstadt and the bishopric of Minden transferred to the house of Brandenburg 1603

Poland obliged to acknowledge Prussia as an independent state, under Frederick William, surnamed the Great Elector 1657

Order of Concord instituted by Christian Ernest, elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia, to commemorate the part he had taken in restoring peace to Europe 1660

Frederick III. in an assembly of the states, puts a crown upon his own head and upon the head of his consort; is proclaimed king of Prussia by the name of Frederick I., and institutes the Order of the Black Eagle 1701

Guelphs taken from the Dutch 1702

Frederick I. seizes Neuchâtel or Neunburg, and purchases Tecklenburg 1707

The principality of Meurs added to Prussia 1712

Frederick II. the Great, king, who made the Prussian monarchy rank among the first powers of Europe 1740

Breslau ceded to Prussia 1741

Silesia, Glatz, &c., ceded 1742

"Seven years' war" (see *Battles*) 1756-63

Frederick II. victor at Prague, 6 May; defeated at Kolin, 18 June; victor at Rosbach 5 Nov. 1757

Gen. Lacy, with an Austrian and Russian army, marches to Berlin; the city is laid under contribution, &c.; magazines destroyed . . . Oct. 1760
Peace of Hubertsburg (ends "seven years' war"); Silesia gained by Prussia . . . 15 Feb. 1763
Prussia shares in the first partition of Poland . . . 1772
Frederick the Great dies . . . 17 Aug. 1786
Frederick William II. invades France . . . 1792
Joins the coalition against France . . . 1793
The Prussians seize Hanover . . . 1801 and 1806
Prussia joins the allies of England against France, . . . 6 Oct. "
Fatal battles of Jena and Auerstadt . . . 14 Oct. "
[Nearly all the monarchy subdued.]
Berlin decree promulgated . . . 20 Nov. "
Peace of Tilsit (*which see*) . . . 9 July, 1807
Formation of the Tugendband (*which see*), a patriotic society (promoted by Von Stein) . . . 5 Nov. 1808
Convention of Berlin . . . 5 Nov. 1808
Schaunhorst secretly restores the army by the system of reserves; forming a nation of soldiers . . . 1809-13
The people rise to expel the French from Germany at the king's appeal, and form the "landwehr" or militia . . . 17 March, 1813
Treaty of Paris . . . 11 April, 1814
The king visits England . . . 6 June, "
Ministry of education established . . . 1817
Congress of Carlsbad . . . 1 Aug. 1819
Blücher dies in Silesia, aged 77 . . . 12 Sept. "
[From this time Prussia pursued a peaceful and undisturbed policy until 1848.]
Government disputes with R. C. clergy begin, through ultramontanist of the Radziwill family since 1830 . . . 1840
Serious attempt made on the life of the king, by an assassin named Tesch, who fired two shots at him . . . 26 July, 1844
Insurrection in Berlin . . . 18 March, 1848
Berlin declared in a state of siege . . . 12 Nov. "
The constituent assembly meets in Brandenburg castle . . . 29 Nov. "
This assembly dissolved; the king issues a new constitution . . . 5 Dec. "
The German National Assembly elect the king of Prussia "hereditary emperor of the Germans" . . . 28 March, 1849
The king declines the imperial crown . . . 29 April, "
The kingdom put under martial law . . . 10 May, "
The Prussians enter Carlsruhe . . . 23 June, "
Armistice between Prussia and Denmark . . . 10 July, "
Bavaria declared for an imperial constitution with the king of Prussia at its head . . . 8 Sept. "
Treaty between Prussia and Austria . . . 30 Sept. "
Austria protests against the alliance of Prussia with the minor states of Germany . . . 12 Nov. "
Prince Charles Anthony Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, minister, resigns . . . 6 Dec. "
New constitution, 31 Jan.; the king takes the oath required by it . . . 6 Feb. 1850
Hanover withdraws from the Prussian alliance, . . . 25 Feb. "
Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg to maintain the German union . . . 27 Feb. "
Württemberg denounces the insidious ambition of the king of Prussia, and announces a league between Württemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria . . . 15 March, "
Attempt to assassinate the king . . . 22 May, "
Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league . . . 30 June, "
Treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark, . . . 2 July, "
A congress of deputies from the states included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel . . . 12 July, "
Prussia refuses to join the restricted diet of Frankfurt . . . 25 Aug. "
The Prussian government addresses a despatch to the cabinet of Vienna, declaring its resolve to uphold the constitution in Hesse-Cassel, . . . 21 Sept. "
Count Brandenburg, prime minister, dies, 6 Nov. "
Decree, calling out the whole Prussian army, 223,000 infantry, 38,000 cavalry, and 29,000 artillery, with 1080 field-pieces . . . 7 Nov. "
The Prussian troops in Hesse occupy the military road in that electorate . . . 9 Nov. "

The Prussian forces withdraw from the grand duchy of Baden . . . 14 Nov. 1850
General Radowitz, late foreign minister, visits queen Victoria at Windsor . . . 26 Nov. "
Convention of Olmutz for the pacification of Germany . . . 29 Nov. "
The Prussian troops commence their retreat from Hesse-Cassel . . . 5 Dec. "
Prince Schwartzberg visits the king . . . 28 Dec. "
The king celebrates the 150th anniversary of the Prussian monarchy . . . 18 Jan. 1851
The king visits the czar of Russia . . . 18 May, "
Statue of Frederick the Great, by Rauch, inaugurated at Berlin . . . 27 May, "
The king and czar leave Warsaw for Olmutz to meet the emperor of Austria . . . 31 May, "
The king revives the council of state as it existed before the revolution of 1848 . . . 12 Jan. 1852
A Prussian industrial exhibition opened at Berlin, . . . 28 May, "
Prussia repudiates a customs' union with Austria, . . . 7 June, "
But agrees to a commercial treaty . . . 19 Feb. 1853
Democratic plot at Berlin detected . . . April, "
Death of Radowitz . . . 25 Dec. "
Vacillation of the government upon the Eastern question . . . March and April, 1854
Agrees to a protocol for preservation of the integrity of Turkey, which is signed at Vienna . . . 7 April, "
Declares neutrality in the war . . . 6 Sept. and Oct. "
Excluded from the conferences at Vienna . . . Feb. 1855
Disputes with Switzerland (*see Neuchâtel*) . . . Nov. 1856, to May, 1857
Alarming illness of the king, the prince of Prussia appointed regent . . . 23 Oct. "
Chevalier Bunsen ennobled . . . Jan. 1858
Prince Frederick William of Prussia married to the princess royal of England . . . 25 Jan. "
Queen Victoria visits them at Potsdam . . . 10 Aug. "
Prince of Prussia permanent regent . . . 7 Oct. "
Resignation of Manteuffel ministry; succeeded by that of prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (liberal): the elections end in favour of the new government . . . Nov. "
Prince Frederick William, son of the princess royal of England, born . . . 27 Jan. 1859
Italian war—Prussia declares its neutrality, but arms to protect Germany . . . May and June, "
The regent announces that "the Prussian army will be in future the Prussian nation in arms," . . . 12 Jan. 1860
The regent and several German sovereigns meet the emperor of the French at Baden (*see Baden*), . . . 15-17 June, "
Baron Bunsen dies (aged 70) . . . 27 Nov. "
Disclosures respecting the oppressive system of Prussian police; Stieber, the director, prosecuted and censured, but not punished . . . Nov. "
Death of Frederick William IV. Accession of William I. . . 2 Jan. 1861
Meeting of the chambers: on the motion for the address, M. von Vincke carries an amendment in favour of Italian Unity and "a firm alliance with England" . . . 6 Feb. "
On 12 Sept. 1860, capt. Macdonald was committed to prison at Bonn, for resisting the railway authorities there; the English residents appealed and were censured; a correspondence ensued between the Prussian government and the British foreign secretary; and strong language was uttered in the house of commons, 26 April, and in the Prussian chambers . . . 6 May, "
The Macdonald affair settled by a firm yet conciliatory despatch from the Baron von Schleinitz, . . . May, "
Attempted assassination of the king by Becker, a Leipsic student, 14 July; who is sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment . . . 23 Sept. "
The king meets the emperor Napoleon at Compiègne . . . 6-8 Oct. "
The king and queen crowned at Königsberg; he declares that he will reign by the "Grace of God" . . . 18 Oct. "
Bill for making the ministry responsible, passed . . . 6 March, 1862
The chamber of representatives oppose the government in regard to the length of military service, 6 March; and resolve on discussing the items of

the budget; the ministry resigns; the king will not accept the resignation, but dissolves the chambers 11 March, 1862	Decree asserting Prussian jurisdiction over Holstein, 11 March, 1866
The ministry (liberal) resigns, and a reactionary cabinet formed under Van der Heydt, 18 March, 12 April, "	Prussian circular calling on German states to decide whether they will support Austria or Prussia (they profess neutrality) 24 March, "
Elections go against the government; only one minister elected May, "	Prussia prepares for war 27 March, "
Parliament opens; ministers appeal to the patriotism of the members 19 May, "	Treaty between Prussia and Italy, said to have been concluded 27 March, "
Severe discussion on military expenditure; the chamber reduces the vote for the maintenance of the army from 200,000 to 135,000 men 11-16 Sept. "	The French government professes neutrality, April, Austria demands the demobilisation of the Prussian army, 7 April; Bismarck proposes a German parliament 9 April, "
Van der Heydt resigns; succeeded as premier by the count Bismarck Schönhausen, 23 Sept.; who informs the chamber that the budget is deferred till 1863; the chamber protests against this as unconstitutional 30 Sept. "	Great meeting at Berlin in favour of peace, 15 April, Blind's attempt to assassinate Bismarck fails, 7 May, "
The chamber of peers passes the budget without the amendments of the chamber of representatives; which (by 237 against 2) resolves that the act is contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution 11 Oct. "	Recriminatory correspondence between Mensdorff (Austrian) and Bismarck, calling for disarmament, April, May, "
The king closes the session (65th) saying, "The budget for the year 1862, as decreed by the chamber of representatives, having been rejected by the chamber of peers on the ground of insufficiency, the government is under the necessity of controlling the public affairs outside the constitution" 13 Oct. "	Alliance with Italy May, "
Agitation in favour of the constitution proceeding; passive resistance adopted; several liberal papers suppressed Nov. "	The Prussians enter Holstein; Austrians retire, 7 June, "
The chambers reassemble; unconciliatory address from the king, 14 Jan.; bold reply of the deputies; adopted 23 Jan. 1863	Meeting of the Federal diet at Frankfurt; the demobilisation of the Prussian army proposed by Austria; voted for by Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and others; Prussia declares the Germanic confederation to be dissolved 14 June, "
They recommend neutrality in the Polish war 28 Feb. "	Prince Alexander of Hesse appointed to command the Federal army June, "
Violent dissension between the deputies and the ministry May, "	The Prussians declare war against Hanover and Saxony 15 June, "
The chamber of deputies address the king on their relation with the ministry, and the state of the country, 22 May; the king replies, that his ministers possess his confidence, and adjourns the session 27 May, "	Justificatory manifestoes issued by Austria and Prussia 17 June, "
The king resolves to govern without a parliament 1 June; the crown prince in a speech disavows participation in the recent acts of the ministry, 5 June; and censures them in a letter to the king, 6 July; reconciled to the king 8 Sept. "	Prussia declares war; royal manifesto to the people 18 June, "
The liberal members fêted in the provinces 18, 19 July, "	The Prussians occupy Hanover and Hesse-Cassel, Saxony and Nassau 16-20 June, "
The chamber of deputies dissolved, 2 Sept.; a liberal majority re-elected Oct. "	The Austrian northern army enters Silesia, 18 June; joined by the Saxons about 19 June, "
A motion in favour of maintaining the rights of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, carried 2 Dec.; but the chamber obstinately refused its assent to it or to defray the expenses of war, Dec. Chambers dissolved Jan. 1864	Nearly all the northern states join Prussia about 23 June, "
[For the events of the war, see Denmark.]	Prince Frederick Charles and the first army, and the army of the Elbe enter Bohemia, 23 June; victorious in severe engagements at Liebenau, Tünnau, and Podoll, 26 June; Hühnewasser, 27 June; Münchengrätz, 28 June; Gitschin, 29 June, "
Preliminaries for peace with Denmark 1 Aug. "	The crown prince and the second army (of Silesia) enter Bohemia, 22 June; repulsed at Trautenau, 27 June; victorious at Soor and Trautenau, 28 June; Königshof 29 June, "
Peace with Denmark signed 30 Oct. "	The left column of the crown prince's army defeat the Austrians at Nachod, 27 June; Skalitz, 28 June; Schweinschädel 29 June, "
The opening of the chambers, 14 Jan.; revival of the constitutional agitation for control over the army budget 16 Jan. 1865	Fruitless victory of the Hanoverians at Langensalza, 27 June; they capitulate to the Prussians, 29 June, "
International exhibition at Cologne opened by the crown prince 2 June, "	Communications opened between the two armies, 30 June, "
The deputies having rejected the budget, the bills for reorganizing the army and increasing the fleet, and meeting the expense of the war with Denmark, the chamber is prorogued; the government will rule without it 17 June, "	The command assumed by the king 1 July, "
The king at Carlsbad issues a despotic decree appropriating and disposing of the revenue, 5 July, A political dinner of the liberal deputies prohibited at Cologne, and forcibly prevented at Overlahnstein, in Nassau 24 July, "	Battle of Königgrätz, or Sadowa; total defeat of the Austrians under Benedek 3 July, "
Convention of Gastein (see Gastein), signed 14 Aug. Navigation treaty with Great Britain concluded, 16 Aug. "	Benedek superseded by the archduke Albrecht, 8 July, "
The king takes possession of Lauenburg, purchased from Austria with his own money 15 Sept. "	Campaign of the army under Vögel von Falkenstein against the army of the confederation, under princes Charles of Bavaria and Alexander of Hesse; Prussian victories at Wiesenthal and Dernbach, 4 July; Hammelburg and Kissingen, 10 July, "
Bismarck visits the emperor Napoleon at Biarritz, Nov. "	Advance of the united armies under the king; cavalry skirmish at Saar; Austrians retire, 10 July, "
The chambers opened with a supercilious speech from M. Bismarck 15 Jan. 1866	Prince Frederick Charles enters Brünn, capital of Moravia 12 July, "
He opposing chamber prorogued 22 Feb. "	Campaign on the Maine: Prussian victories at Laufach, 13 July, and Aschaffenburg 14 July, "
	The members of the German diet retire from Frankfurt to Augsburg 13 July, "
	Austrians defeated at Tobitschan 15 July, "
	Frankfurt occupied by Falkenstein 16 July, "
	Severe fight at Blumenau stopped by the news of an armistice 22 July, "
	Preliminaries of peace signed at Nikolsburg, 26 July, "
	The Prussians occupy Wiesbaden, 18 July; victorious at Tauberbischofsheim, Hochhausen, Werbach, 24 July; Neubrunn, Helmstadt, Gersheim, 25 July; Würzburg, 28 July; armistice granted, 30 July, "

The army reviewed by the king fifteen miles from Vienna, 31 July; begin their return home,

1 Aug. 1866

Franconia occupied by the Prussian army of reserve, under the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 23 July-1 Aug.; armistices granted

1-3 Aug. "

The diet at Augsburg recognised the dissolution of the Germanic confederation

4 Aug. "

Bohemia and Moravia cleared by

18 Aug. "

The treaty of peace signed at Prague

23 Aug. "

Meeting of special committee of the chamber of deputies; cost of the war stated, 88,000,000 dollars,

29 Aug. "

Peace with Württemberg concluded, 13 Aug.; with Baden, 17 Aug.; with Bavaria, 22 Aug.; with Hesse-Darmstadt (ceding Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Homburg, &c.)

3 Sept. "

Formation of the North German confederation (see Germany)

Ang. "

Indemnity bill for the ministry passed

8 Sept. "

Entry of the army into Berlin; *enthusiastic reception*,

20 Sept. "

Decree for the annexation of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfurt

20 Sept. "

Possession taken of Hanover, 6 Oct.; of Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfurt

8 Oct. "

Treaty of peace with Saxony

21 Oct. "

Electoral law for new German parliament promulgated at Berlin

23 Oct. "

Prussian chambers reassemble

12 Nov. "

Schleswig and Holstein incorporated with Prussia by decree; promulgated

24 Jan. 1867

Chambers closed

9 Feb. "

North German parliament meet at Berlin, 24 Feb.; adopt a federal constitution; closed

17 April, "

Prussian chambers opened by the king

29 April, "

They accept the North German constitution (sacrificing Prussian civil rights to German unity),

8 May, "

Luxembourg question settled by a conference at London (see Luxembourg)

7-11 May, "

The king visits Paris; leaves it

14 June, "

The Prussian chambers approve North German constitution; closed by the king

24 June, "

The new Prussian parliament opened by the king,

15 Nov. "

Treaty with the United States respecting naturalisation of aliens signed at Berlin

22 Feb. 1868

The parliament closed

29 Feb. "

Much of the king of Hanover's property sequestered, on account of his maintaining a Hanoverian legion, &c.

March, "

Prince Napoleon Jerome visits Berlin; left, March,

" "

North German parliament opened by the king,

23 March, "

Count Bismarck defeated in the North German parliament; his bill withdrawn

22 April, "

König Wilhelm, a noble ironclad, originally constructed for the sultan by Mr. E. Reed, the chief constructor of the British admiralty, bought by Prussia, launched at Blackwall

25 April, "

Customs' parliament at Berlin

27 April-23 May, "

21 Hanoverians convicted of incipient treason against Prussia

20 May, "

Count von Bismarck's temporary retirement through ill-health

June, "

North German parliament closed by the king,

20 June, "

Workmen's congress at Berlin, to promote centralisation

26-29 Sept. "

Prussian chamber opened with a pacific speech from the king

4 Nov. "

Opposition in the chambers; violent speech of the minister, Leonhardt

1 Dec. "

Bismarck, recovered, returns to Berlin

8 Dec. "

The property of the king of Hanover sequestered for his opposition

15 Feb. 1869

The parliament closed

6 March, "

The Prussian army exercised in manoeuvring at Stettin, Königsberg, &c. in presence of the king,

Sept. "

The parliament meet, 6 Oct.; rejects the proposal for disarmament

21 Oct. "

The crown prince visits Vienna

7 Oct. "

Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, consents to become candidate for the throne of Spain,

about 5 July, 1870

French government he, with the king's consent, relinquishes the candidature

12 July, 1870

The French government requiring guarantees from the king against the future, the king repulses

and declines to receive the French minister, Benedetti, 13 July; and issues a circular to his representatives at foreign courts

15 July, "

The emperor of the French declares for war,

15 July, "

The North German parliament meet, and vote to support Prussia

19 July, "

Proclamation of the king, granting "amnesty for political offences," and "accepting the battle for the defence of the fatherland," 31 July; and to the army, undertaking the command of the whole army

3 Aug. "

For the events of the war see *Franco-Prussian War*.

Order of the "Iron Cross" (distributed in the war of 1813) revived; given to the crown prince for his victory at Wismenbourg on

4 Aug. "

Prussian bishops protest against infallibility of the pope

end of Aug. "

Great rejoicing at Berlin, &c., at the surrender of the emperor Napoleon

3 Sept. "

Munich, Stuttgart, and other southern cities, demand union with North Germany

6 Sept. "

M. Jacoby arrested at Königsberg by Von Falkenstein for speaking against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine

early in Sept. "

Restriction on democratic meetings rescinded by gen. Von Falkenstein

7 Oct. "

Herr Twisten, the liberal opponent of government in the chamber, dies

14 Oct. "

Jacoby and other liberals released by royal decree (Jacoby died 7 March, 1877)

about 26 Oct. "

Election of new parliament, Nov.; opened with speech promising internal reforms, 14 Dec.; aristocratic address from the peers congratulating the king as nominated emperor (see Germany)

21 Dec. "

The king proclaimed emperor of Germany at Versailles

18 Jan. 1871

The Prussian parliament closed

17 Feb. "

The emperor arrives at Berlin

17 March, "

The new imperial diet opened at Berlin

21 March, "

Bismarck created a prince

22 March, "

The czar arrives at Berlin

8 June, "

Triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin; inauguration of the statue of Frederick William III.

16 June, "

The bishop of Ermeland excommunicates Dr. Wollner for denying the pope's infallibility

5 July, "

similar acts disapproved by the government,

July, "

The imperial prince and princess arrive in London,

6 July, "

Convocation of the evangelical church at Berlin,

2 Aug. "

Meeting of the parliament

27 Nov. "

Von Mühler, minister of public instruction, ultra-conservative, forced to resign

17 Jan. 1871

Clerical interference with schools opposed in the parliament

8-10 Feb. "

Meeting of German princes at Berlin on the emperor's birthday

22 March, "

The new "national conservative party" formed,

about May, "

Law for expulsion of the Jesuits, published

5 July, "

Memorial to Von Stein, the statesman (see 1867), at Nassau, inaugurated

9 July, "

Government disputes with the R. C. clergy supporting papal infallibility; the bishop of Ermeland's salary ordered to be suspended, from 1 Oct.

The government defeated in the house of peers on the district administrations bill (145-18) (the bill would deprive the peers of power in the provinces by granting representatives to the peasants in the local assemblies)

31 Oct. "

The parliamentary session closed, 1 Nov.; reopened, government firm

12 Nov. "

24 new peers created

2 Dec. "

The principle of the reform bill passed by the peers (114-87)

7 Dec. "

Bismarck resigns the presidency; continues the foreign department; announced

18 Dec. "

Count Roon to be chairman of the ministry

Dec. "

Great financial prosperity; surplus revenue said to be 187,000,000 thalers (3s. each)

" "

Declaration of the R. C. archbishops of Cologne and Posen against proposed legislation on church affairs	Feb.	1873	Bismarck abolishes the semi-official press	about 26 May,	1875
Subjecting of the church to the state affirmed by the legislature	12 March,	"	King and queen of Sweden arrive at Berlin	28 May,	"
Laws introduced by M. Falk, minister of public worship, establishing a royal tribunal of ecclesiastical affairs, in opposition to the authority of the pope, 9 Jan.; passed	11 May,	"	George von Vincke, an eminent constitutional statesman, dies	June,	"
The emperor recognises the "old Catholic" bishop, Reinkens, about	Aug.	"	Count Arnim's new trial, 15 June; verdict, confirming sentence	20 Oct.	"
Letter from the pope to the emperor complaining of the ecclesiastical prosecutions, and asserting his authority over all baptized persons, 7 Aug.; the emperor replies justifying them, and asserting that there is no mediator between God and man but Jesus Christ	3 Sept.	"	Partial submission of the bishops: announced	Aug.	"
Parliament dissolved, 11 Oct.; new parliament elected	Nov.	"	Launch of the <i>Wilhelm</i> , iron-clad	17 Sept.	"
The emperor visits Vienna	17 Oct.	"	Forster, prince-bishop of Breslau, sentenced to deprivation	6 Oct.	"
Archbishop Ledochowski of Posen fined for threatening to excommunicate a professor; and archbishop Melchers fined for instituting priests without government permission	Oct.	"	The emperor warmly received by the king of Italy at Milan (prince Bismarck too ill to go)	18-23 Oct.	"
The pope (by letter) encourages archbishop Ledochowski to resist	3 Nov.	"	Statue of Von Stein (see 1807 above) inaugurated by the crown prince	26 Oct.	"
Parliament opened: (votes for government, 432; opposition, 121)	12 Nov.	"	German parliament opened by the emperor; firm and pacific speech read	27 Oct.	"
Government defeated in attempt to restrict the press; the ultramontanes join the opposition	3 Dec.	"	Letter from count Arnim rebutting accusations in the <i>Times</i> of	19 Nov.	"
A new oath of implicit obedience to the state proposed for the clergy; the civil marriage bill passed	Dec.	"	He is to be prosecuted for treason in a pamphlet entitled "Pro Nihilo," published at Zurich	Nov.	"
Several bishops fined for disobedience to the law	Dec.	"	Prussian diet opened	16 Jan.	1876
Archbishop Ledochowski imprisoned, 3 Feb.; deprived	15 April,	1874	Asserted deficiency in revenue of about 2,500,000.	about 25 Jan.	"
Serious illness of Bismarck, March; recovering	June,	"	Archbishop Ledochowski released from prison (proceeds to Rome)	3 Feb.	"
New ecclesiastical laws, restraining authority of bishops, with punishment for disobedience, promulgated	May,	"	The empress visits England	3 May-June,	"
van der Heydt, statesman (see 1862) dies	14 June,	"	Parliament dissolved, 14 Oct.; liberal majority in new parliament	27 Oct.	"
Martin, bishop of Paderborn resists the ecclesiastical laws	10 July,	"	The emperor celebrates his 70th military anniversary, 1 Jan.; eightieth anniversary birthday	22 Jan.	1877
Bismarck wounded by Kullmann, a fanatical cooper, near Kissingen	13 July,	"	Chambers opened	12 Jan.	"
Catholic associations in Berlin closed	21 July,	"	Berlin Conference on Eastern question (emperor of Russia, prince Gortschakoff, and count Andrassy), see Berlin	11, 12 May,	"
Bishop of Paderborn, summoned to resign, refuses, 7 Sept.; sentenced to imprisonment for sedition	21 Sept.	"	Prince Bismarck's resignation not accepted; he retires temporarily for his health	April,	"
Launch of the iron-clad <i>Friedrich der Grosse</i> at Kiel, in the presence of the emperor	20 Sept.	"	Count Eulenburg's policy as minister of interior displeases prince Bismarck; the count's resignation not accepted; he is granted six months' absence,	Sept.	"
Arrest of count Harry Arnim and confinement in Berlin for refusing to give up documents sent to him as ambassador, 4 Oct.; for illness released on bail, 28 Oct.; again arrested	12 Nov.	"	Parliament opened; loan for military purposes proposed	21 Oct.	"
Kullmann sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment	30 Oct.	"	Resolutions against government defeated in parliament through promised administrative changes,	27 Oct.	"
Government defeated in parliament on a bank-note bill	16 Nov.	"	Prince Bismarck resumes his active duties as chief of ministry, 15 Feb.; in the German parliament, asserts strict neutrality and non-interference with Russia in the Eastern question	19 Feb.	1878
Ultramontanes attack Bismarck in parliament; he replies	4 Dec.	"	Ministerial crisis: resignation of Camphausen, finance minister	6 March,	"
Bismarck's proffered resignation not accepted	17, 18 Dec.	"	Ministry unsettled	May,	"
Arnim's trial, 9 Dec.; convicted of making away with ecclesio-political documents; acquitted of other charges; sentence, 3 months' imprisonment	19 Dec.	"	Hödel (called Lehman), a socialist, fires at the emperor and misses, at Berlin	11 May,	"
Catholic bishops and priests imprisoned for infringement of ecclesiastical laws	Jan.	1875	The emperor wounded by shots by Dr. Nobbling, 2 June; gradually recovered	June-Sept.	"
Deprivation of the bishop of Paderborn	5 Jan.	"	Hödel executed at Berlin	16 Aug.	"
Parliament opened	16 Jan.	"	Statue of Frederick-William III. unveiled by the emperor at Cologne	26 Sept.	"
Civil marriage adopted by the parliament	25 Jan.	"	Count Arnim publishes "Quid faciatis nos?"	Jan.	1879
Encyclical of the pope to the bishops encouraging firmness, protested against by the R. C. deputies of parliament	5 Feb.	"	Marriage of princess Louise Margaret of Prussia to the duke of Connaught	13 March,	"
Exportation of horses prohibited	4 March,	"	The emperor's golden wedding kept	11 June,	"
Clerical control over parish funds taken away; bill for depriving the R. C. clergy of state aid brought in	16 March,	"	New Parliament opened by the emperor (majority for Bismarck)	28 Oct.	"
Alarm of war with France arises	April,	"	Letter from the pope to Melchers, abp. of Cologne, recommending submission of names of priests to the government, dated	24 Feb.	1880
Prussian bishops at Fulda appeal to the emperor against ecclesiastical legislation, 2 April; rebuked for not submitting to the law	9 April,	"	Ecclesiastical laws (Falk) amendment bill, promoted by prince Bismarck; much discussed, May; passed (narrowly; 206-202)	28 June,	"
Visit of the czar to Berlin; war panic in Europe, 10-13 May; diplomatic intervention of Great Britain leads to assurances of peace about 24 May,	24 May,	"	Parliament opened	28 Oct.	"
			Discussion on the social movement against the Jews through jealousy; no vote	20-22 Nov.	"
			Anti-Semitic league very active; much opposed by the prince imperial and others	Jan.	1881
			The minister of the interior, count Eulenburg, resigns through offence of prince Bismarck,	about 19 Feb.	"
			Prince William, grandson of the emperor and of queen Victoria, married to princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein	27 Feb.	"
			Death of count Arnim at Nice	19 May,	"
			Dr. Felix Korum nominated bishop of Treves, at Rome; approved by Bismarck	14 Aug. et seq.	"
			Revenue surplus announced	18 Jan.	1882

Bismarck's tobacco bill rejected by his economic council . . . 21 March, 1882
 Liberals rather weakened by elections about 29 Oct. "
 Prospect of reconciliation with the Vatican; amendments of the ecclesiastical laws of May, 1873, introduced . . . 5 June, 1883
 Bill passed; diet closed . . . 2 July, "
 Revival of the Prussian Council of State, the crown prince president, royal family members 18 June, 1884
 Parliament opened . . . 15 Jan. 1885
 Death of prince Frederick Charles, the "Red Prince" aged 57 . . . 15 Jan. "
 Prince Charles Anthony Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, dies aged 73 . . . 2 June, "
 General Manteuffel dies aged 76 . . . 17 June, "
 Prof. Graff acquitted of perjury, 9 days trial, 8 Oct. "
 Twenty-fifth anniversary of the king's accession celebrated . . . 3 Jan. 1886
 Prince Bismarck puts forth his plan for Germanizing Posen by purchasing Polish estates to be settled by Germans; 5,000,000. to be raised for the purpose, Feb.; finally passed . . . 7 April, "
 Bill for greatly amending the ecclesiastical laws (see May, 1873) passed by the upper house, 13 April, "
 Political meetings without permission prohibited by decree . . . 14 May, "
 Convention signed between Prussia and the Vatican about 11 Aug. "
 The emperor's 90th birthday celebrated at Berlin, 22 March, 1887
 Prince Bismarck introduces Church and State Bill, softening Falck laws . . . March, "
 Death of emperor William I.; succeeded by his son Frederick III. . . 9 March, 1888
 Amnesty for certain political offences proclaimed, 31 March, "
 Prince Bismarck opposes the project of a marriage between prince Alexander of Battenberg and princess Victoria of Prussia; favoured by the emperor and empress; he withdraws his resignation and the project deferred . . . early April, "
 Marriage of prince Henry of Prussia and princess Irene of Hesse, grandchildren of queen Victoria of England . . . 24 May, "
 Parliamentary quinquennial bill promulgated, 7 June, "
 Death of emperor Frederick III.; succeeded by his son William II. . . 15 June, "
 Publication in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Oct.) of alleged extracts from the diary of the emperor Frederick III., when crown prince asserting that it was he who suggested the unity of Germany and the empire, with other statements; said by prince, Bismarck at first to be apocryphal and afterwards to be notes falsified and coloured; the work ordered to be prosecuted for publishing state secrets . . . Sept. "
 [The books were found locked up in the house at San Remo where the crown prince resided: the diary contains details of the war with France, 1870-1: it was stated that the books were given or shown by the prince to baron von Roggenbach, the Baden statesman.]
 Dr. Geffcken arrested at Hamburg . . . 29 Sept. "
 A part of the prince's diary published in the *Kieler Zeitung* . . . Sept. "
 The *Kölnische Zeitung* 16 Dec. accuses the British ambassador at St. Petersburg (Sir Robert B. D. Morier) when *chargé d'affaires* at Darmstadt, of giving information to count Herbert Bazine of the movements of the Prussian army in 1870. Sir Robert writes to count Herbert Bismarck repelling the charge (and sends a letter from the marshal to himself to the same effect) and requests notice in the official newspapers, 19 Dec. The count refuses 25 Dec. 1888. Sir Robert publishes the correspondence in the *Times*, 4 Jan.; much discussion ensues . . . Jan. 1889
 Dr. Geffcken acquitted of criminal intents, 7 Jan. "
 Prince Bismarck publishes the indictment and evidence . . . 16 Jan. "
 The king of Italy, his son, and signor Crispi at Berlin . . . 21-26 May, "

MARGRAVES, ELECTORS, DUKES, AND KINGS.

MARGRAVES OR ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG.
 1134. Albert I., the Bear, first elector of Brandenburg.
 1170. Otho I.
 1184. Otho II.
 1206. Albert II.
 1221. John I. and Otho III.
 1266. John II.
 1282. Otho IV.
 1309. Waldemar.
 1319. Henry I. the Young.
 1320. [Interregnum.]
 1323. Louis I. of Bavaria.
 1352. Louis II. the Roman.
 1365. Otho V. the Sluggard.
 1373. Wenceslas, of Luxemburg.
 1378. Sigismund, of Luxemburg.
 1388. Jossus, the Bearded.
 1411. Sigismund, again emperor.
 1415. Frederick I. of Nuremberg (of the house of Hohen-ZOLLERN).
 1440. Frederick II., surnamed Ironside.
 1470. Albert III. surnamed the German Achilles.
 1476. John III. his son; as margrave; styled the Cicero of Germany.
 1486. John III. as elector.
 1499. Joachim I. son of John.
 1535. Joachim II. poisoned by a Jew.
 1571. John-George.
 1598. Joachim-Frederick.
 1608. John-Sigismund.

DUKES OF PRUSSIA.

1618. John-Sigismund.
 1619. George-William.
 1640. Frederick-William, his son, the "Great Elector."
 1688. Frederick III., son of the preceding; crowned king, 18 Jan. 1701.

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

1701. Frederick I.; king; died.
 1713. Frederick-William I., son of Frederick I.
 1740. Frederick II. (or Frederick III.; styled the Great), son; made Prussia a military power.
 1786. Frederick-William II., nephew of the preceding.
 1797. Frederick-William III. (he had to contend against the might of Napoleon, and after extraordinary vicissitudes, he aided England in his overthrow), died 7 June, 1840.
 1840. Frederick-William IV., son; born 15 Oct. 1795; died, 2 Jan. 1861.
 1861. William I., brother (born, 22 March, 1797); proclaimed emperor of Germany at Versailles, 18 Jan. 1871; married princess Augusta of Saxe-Weimar, 11 June, 1829; golden wedding kept, 11 June, 1879; died 9 March, 1888.
 1888. Frederick III. (William) son, "the noble"; born 18 Oct. 1831; (married Victoria, princess-royal of England, 25 Jan. 1858); died 15 June, 1888.
 " William II., son; born 27 Jan. 1859 (married princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, 27 Feb. 1881).
Heir: William; born 6 May, 1882.

PRUSSIC ACID (hydrocyanic acid), accidentally discovered by Diesbach, a German chemist, in 1799, and first obtained in a separate state by Scheele about 1782. It is colourless, smells like peach flowers, freezes at 5° Fahrenheit, is very volatile, and turns vegetable blues into red. Simple water distilled from the leaves of the *lauro-cerasus* first ascertained to be a most deadly poison by Dr. Madden of Dublin; see *Blue*.

PRUTH, a river in Moldavia, the boundary of Turkey. Peter the great crossed the Pruth, was surrounded by the Turks, and lost much by a convention, June, 1711. The Russians crossed it 2 July, 1853, and war ensued.

PRYTANIS, a magistrate of Corinth, annually elected from 745 B.C. till the office was abolished by Cypselus, a despot, 655 B.C.

PSALMS OF DAVID were collected by Solomon, 1000 B.C.; others added, 580 and 515 B.C. The Church of England Old Version in metre by

Sternhold and Hopkins was published in 1562; the New Version by Tate and Brady in 1698.

The version of Francis Rous, provost of Eton, first published in 1641, was ordered to be used, by the parliament in 1646. It is the basis of the Scotch version, which appeared in 1650. The marquis of Lorne published a version in 1877. Many other versions published.

PSEUDOSCOPE (from *pseudos*, false), a name given by professor Wheatstone (in 1852) to the stereoscope, when employed to produce "conversions of relief," i.e., the reverse of the stereoscope: a terrestrial globe appears like a hollow hemisphere.

PSYCHIC FORCE, see *Spiritualism*.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, founded Feb. 1875, by serjeant Cox and others; dissolved 31 Dec. 1879, after the death of the serjeant. The Society for Psychological Research was constituted 20 Feb. 1882.

Professor Balfour Stewart, lord Rayleigh, and the bishops of Carlisle and Ripon were members, 1886. See *Telepathy*.

PSYCHROMETER (from *psychros*, cold), an apparatus for measuring the amount of elastic vapour in the atmosphere; invented by Gay Lussac (1778-1850), and modified by Regnault (about 1848). An electric psychrometer was described by Edmond Becquerel, 4 Feb. 1867.

PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM. Claudius Ptolemy of Pelusium, in Egypt (about A.D. 140), supposed that the earth was fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun, moon, and stars moved round once in twenty-four hours. The system (long the official doctrine of the church of Rome) was universally taught till that of Pythagoras (500 B.C.) was revived by Copernicus, A.D. 1530, and demonstrated by Kepler (1619) and Newton (1687).

PUBLICANS, farmers of the state revenues of Rome. Soon after the battle of Cannæ they were so wealthy as to be able to advance large sums to the government, payable at the end of the war. No magistrate was permitted to be a publican.

PUBLIC BATHS, &c., see *Baths*, *Education*.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS, Royal Commission to inquire generally into their state was appointed about 13 Sept. 1886. It consisted of sir M. W. Ridley (chairman), lords Brownlow, Lingen, Rothschild, Me-srs. Selater Booth, H. Fowler, Rylands, sir E. Guinness, and others; Mr. Walpole (secretary); first report issued, Oct. 1887; second, Sept. 1888. Important changes recommended.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS ACT, 38 Vict. c. 21, passed 14 June 1875, amends the Act 25 Geo. II. c. 36, 1752.

PUBLIC GOOD, see *Leagues*.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS. New act, consolidating all the previous sanitary and nuisance acts, passed, 11 Aug. 1875; another act passed in 1883. An act relating to supply of water passed 4 July, 1878. See *Sanitary Legislation*.

RATE OF DEATHS PER 1,000.

England in 1660-79, 80; 1840-74, 22½.

In 1884:—

Bristol, 17.	Portsmouth, Edin- burgh, 17.	Birmingham, 28.
London, Norwich, 18.	Leeds, Leicester, Bradford, Sheffield, 20.	
Oldham, 22.	Salford, Dublin, 30.	
Glasgow, 25.	Newcastle, Wolverhampton, Liverpool, 32.	
Nottingham, 26.		
Manchester, Hull, 27.		
April, 1889. General death rate per 1,000 20½; in May, 13½; 29 June, 17½.		

PUBLIC HOUSES, see *Victuallers*, and *Sunday*.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACTS, passed 1855 and 1871; amended in 1877 and 1887.

PUBLIC LOAN COMMISSIONERS were constituted by the act passed 13 Aug. 1875. Other acts passed 1879-83.

PUBLIC OFFICES SITE ACT (for the Admiralty and War) passed 24 July, 1882.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, see *Prosecutor*.

PUBLIC RECORDS, see *Records*.

PUBLIC SAFETY, COMMITTEE OF, was established at Paris during the French Revolution on 6 April, 1793, with absolute power, in consequence of the coalition against France. The severe government of this committee is termed the Reign of Terror, which ended with the execution of Robespierre and his associates, 28 July, 1794. A similar committee was established at Paris by the communists, March-May, 1871.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT, 1868, amended by acts passed 1870 and 1872; see *Education*.

PUBLIC STORES. The law relating to their protection were consolidated and amended by an act passed 29 June, 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT, passed 21 July, 1863, to provide work for the unemployed persons in the manufacturing districts at the time of the cotton famine. It enabled corporate bodies to raise loans, and proved very successful. It was continued in 1864-75 and 1886.

PUBLIC WORSHIP REGULATION ACT, 37 & 38 Vict. c. 85, principally for the repression of ritualism in the church of England, was introduced into the House of Lords by the archbishop of Canterbury, 21 April, and after very much discussion, received the royal assent, 7 Aug. 1874. By it a new judge in the provincial courts of Canterbury and York was appointed: the first being lord Penzance; the act came into operation

First cause, the parish of Folkestone v. rev. C. J. Ridsdale, the vicar, 4 Jan., 1876; tried at Lambeth palace; verdict for plaintiffs	1 July, 1875
Rev. Arthur Tooth of Hatcham, and rev. T. Pelham Dale of St. Vedast's, London; motion to discontinue practices	3 Feb. 1876
Rev. A. Tooth disregards motion; justifies himself and denies authority of court, 21 Dec. 1876; carries on ritualistic services up to 14 Jan.; pronounced contumacious by lord Penzance in court of Arches, 13 Jan.; imprisoned in Horseman-grove gaol from 22 Jan. to 17 Feb. The church was forcibly entered, and he celebrated holy communion in the censured form	18 July, "
Proceedings against him quashed by the Queen's Bench on appeal, because the trial did not take place in the diocese of Rochester	14 May, 1877
Sentence upon Rev. T. P. Dale set aside through legal difficulty; he resumes service	19 Nov. "
[Again convicted and admonished, 8 Feb. 1879.] The Queen's Bench division assent the public worship regulation court is a new court, and not a modification of the court of Arches	22 July, "
Rev. John Edwards of Prestbury suspended for six months, and Rev. A. H. Mackonochie warned,	19 Nov. "
	23 March, 1873
Rev. A. H. Mackonochie sentenced by court of Arches to three years' suspension from benefice and office, for disobedience to monition of the court	1 June, "
Enforcement of the sentence prohibited by the Queen's Bench	8 Aug. "
Rev. J. Edwards' suspension also set aside	Aug. "
Sentence of court of Arches against Mr. Mackonochie affirmed by court of Appeal, 28 June; he is sen-	

tenced to 3 years' suspension from benefice (from 23 Nov. 1879), he protests . . . 15 Nov. 1879
 Mr. Sinclair, nominated to officiate, retires; Mr. Mackonochie officiates as usual . . . 23 Nov. "
 Martin v. Mackonochie, new trial; lord Penzance declines to decide, as the former sentence has not been carried out . . . 5 June, 1880
 Rev. T. Pelham Dale is imprisoned in Holloway gaol for contempt of court . . . 30 Oct. "
 Rev. Sidney F. Green, rector of Miles Platting, Manchester, and Rev. Rd. Wm. Enraght, of Bordesley, Birmingham, convicted 20 Nov.; Mr. Enraght imprisoned in Warwick gaol . . . 27 Nov. "
 Mr. Dale applies to Queen's Bench for release on ground of illegal proceedings; his detention affirmed . . . 6-13 Dec. "
 Mr. Dale on appeal to house of lords released till 11 Jan. 1881; Mr. Enraght prefers to remain . . . 18 Dec. "
 Mr. Dale (and consequently Mr. Enraght) discharged through technical irregularity respecting the writ by decision of Appeal court . . . 15 Jan. 1881
 Rev. A. H. Mackonochie's appeal to the house of lords dismissed; sentence of 1878 to take effect . . . 7 April, "
 The judicial committee of privy council grant him a new trial, 3 Feb.; remit to Lord Penzance to decree suitable punishment . . . 22 Feb. 1882
 Rev. S. F. Green imprisoned in Lancaster Castle March 1881; released . . . 5 Nov. "
 Sir Percival Heywood, v. the bishop of Manchester, for refusing to institute Rev. Mr. Cowgill, curate of Rev. S. F. Green, as his successor, 10, 12 Dec. 1883; Baron C. Pollock decides for the bishop . . . 21 Jan. 1884
 Mr. Mackonochie sentenced to deprivation by court of Arches, 21 July, 1883. He resigns the benefice of St. Peter's, London Docks 31 Dec. 1883. Died, aged 62, by exposure to cold, having lost his way near Kinlochmore, Scotland about 15 Dec. 1887
 Rev. James Bell Cox suspended for ritualistic practices after much litigation; committed to Walton gaol, by error for contempt of court, 5 May; release ordered by writ of *habeas corpus*, 20 May; this set aside on appeal . . . 22 Nov. "

PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR, still issued twice a month; organised chiefly by Mr. William Longman (died 1877), greatly assisted by Mr. Sampson Low, who first published it, 2 Oct. 1837.

PUDDLING, making the walls of canals water-tight by means of clay, was largely adopted by Brindley in constructing the Bridgewater canals, 1761 *et seq.*; see also under *Iron Manufacture*.

PUEBLA, see *Mexico*, 1863.

PUERTO, see *Porto*.

PUGILISM, see *Boxing*.

PULLEY, vice, and other mechanical instruments, are said to have been invented by Archytas of Tarentum, about 400 B.C., or by Archimedes, 287-212. In a single movable pulley the power gained is doubled: in a continued combination the power is equal to the number of pulleys, less one, doubled.

PULLMAN CARS, see under *Railways*.

PULTOWA (Russia), where Charles XII. of Sweden was entirely defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, 8 July, 1709. He fled to Bender, in Turkey.

PULTUSK (Russia), where a battle was fought between the Saxons, under their king Augustus, and the Swedes, under Charles XII., in which the former were signally defeated, 1 May, 1703. Here also the French under Napoleon fought the Russian and Prussian armies: both sides claimed the victory, but it inclined in favour of the French, 26 Dec. 1806.

PUMILINE, an oil extracted from the *Pinus Pumilio*, which grows in E. and S.E. Europe. Shown by Dr. Sykes to be a powerful antiseptic, and is consequently now used medicinally. An establishment for the treatment of patients by inhalings, &c., was opened at Farnborough by Mr. J. Nethersole, Dec. 1887, where Stern's Pine Products are employed.

PUMPS. Ctesibius of Alexandria is said to have invented pumps (with other hydraulic instruments), about 224 B.C., although the invention is ascribed to Danaus, at Lindus, 1485 B.C. Pumps were in general use in England, A.D. 1425. An inscription on the pump in front of the late Royal Exchange, London, stated that the well was sunk in 1822. The air-pump was invented by Otto Guericke in 1654, and improved by Boyle in 1657; see *Air and Wells*.

PUNCH, the puppet show, borrowed from the Italian Polichinello, is descended from a character well known in the theatres of ancient Rome. *Fosbroke*. The satirical weekly publication, *Punch*, or *the London Charivari*, was established by Henry Mayhew, Mark Lemon, Douglas Jerrold, Gilbert a' Beckett, and others: first published 17 July, 1841. Mark Lemon, the first editor, died 23 May, 1870; 2nd, Shirley Brooks, died 23 Feb. 1874; 3rd, Tom Taylor, died July, 1880; 4th, Francis Cowley Burnand. Richard Doyle, who designed the wrapper, and was a frequent contributor, died 11 Dec. 1883; John Leech died 1864. See *Caricatures* and *Charivari*.

PUNCTUATION. The Hebrew accents for punctuation are very ancient. The period (.) is the most ancient; the colon (:) was introduced about 1485; the comma (,) was first seen about 1521, and the semicolon (;) about 1570. In sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" (1587), they all appear, as well as the note of interrogation (?), asterisk (*), and parentheses ().

PUNIC WARS, see *Carthage*, 264 B.C.

PUNISHMENTS, see *Beheading*, *Blinding*, *Boiling*, *Death*, *Drowning*, *Flogging*, and *Poisoning*.

PUNJAB (N. W. Hindostan) was traversed by Alexander the Great, 327 B.C.; by Tamerlane, A.D. 1398; by Mahmoud of Ghizni, about 1000. It was an independent state under Runjeet Singh, 1791-1839. Our wars with the Sikhs began here, 14 Dec. 1845, and were closed on 29 March, 1849, when the Punjab was annexed; see *India*. The Punjab has since greatly flourished, and on 1 Jan. 1859, was made a distinct presidency (to include the Sutlej states and the Delhi territory); see *Durbar*. The Sirhind canal (502 miles) opened by the viceroy, marquis of Ripon, 24 Nov. 1882. Local self-government bill passed 10 Oct. 1883.

[Dhuleep Singh (son of Runjeet Singh), born 1838, received a pension of 40,000*l.*; he resided in England till 1886 when he sailed for India; in consequence of an indiscreet proclamation to the Sikhs he was stopped at Aden about 3 May, 1886. After his release he wandered about Europe; in May 1889 he married a European in Paris.]

PUPPETS (Italian, *puppi*; French, *marionnettes*), of which the eyes, arms, &c., were moved by strings, were used by the ancients, and are mentioned by Xenophon, Horace, and others. Skillful theatrical performances with puppets have been several times exhibited in London (at the Adelaide gallery, 1852). A performance with puppets as large as life, began at St. James's-hall,

July, 1872. M. Ch. Magnin published a "*Histoire des Marionnettes*," 1852.

PURCELL CLUB, formed Aug. 1836; dissolved 1863.

PURCELL SOCIETY, founded 21 Feb. 1876, to publish and perform the works of Henry Purcell.

PURCHASE OF LAND, see under *Land*.

PURCHASE SYSTEM in the army. The payment of a present or gratuity for a commission was prohibited by William III., 1693; but in 1702 purchase was legally re-organised. In 1711 the sale of commissions was forbidden without the royal permission; in 1719-20 regulations were issued; and a fixed scale of prices was adopted in consequence of a commission in 1765. Large over-regulation payments continued to be paid. Commissions of inquiry were held frequently since 1858; and in 1871 the system was abolished, with compensation, by royal warrant, 20 July, 1871, the bill for the purpose having been rejected by the house of lords. For amounts paid, see under *Army*.

PURGATIVES of the mild species (aperients), particularly cassia, manna, and senna, are ascribed to Acturius, a Greek physician, 1245.

PURGATORY, the middle place between heaven and hell, where, it is believed by the Roman catholics, the soul passes through the fire of purification before it enters the kingdom of God. The doctrine was known about 250; was introduced into the Roman church in the 5th century, and made a religious dogma by Gregory I., 590-604. It was first set forth by a council at Florence, 1439; enforced by the council of Trent, Dec. 1563; see *Indulgences*.

PURIFICATION, after childbirth, was ordained by the Jewish law, 1490 B.C. (*Lev.* xii.); see *Churching*. The feast of the purification was instituted, 542, in honour of the Virgin Mary's going to the temple. (*Luke* ii.) Pope Sergius I. ordered the procession with wax tapers, whence Candlemas-day.

PURITANS, the name first given, it is said, about 1564, to persons who aimed at greater purity of doctrine, holiness of living, and stricter discipline than others. They withdrew from the established church, professing to follow the word of God alone, and maintaining that the church retained many human inventions and popish superstitions; see *Cathari*, *Nonconformists*, and *Presbyterianism*.

PURLEY, see *Diversions*.

PURPLE, a mixed tinge of scarlet and blue, discovered at Tyre. It is said that Hercules Tyrius having observed his dog's lips to be stained, after eating a shell-fish named *murex* or *purpura*, was thereby led to invent the dye. Purple was anciently used by the princes and great men for their garments. It was restricted to the emperor by Justinian I. 532, and *porphyrogenitus* attached to the names of some emperors signifies "born to the purple."

PURVEYANCE, an ancient prerogative of the sovereigns of England of purchasing provisions, &c., without the consent of the owners, led to much oppression. It was regulated by Magna Charta, 1215, and other statutes, and was only surrendered by Charles II. in 1660, for a compensation.

PUSEYISM, a name attached to the views of certain clergymen and lay members of the church of England, who proposed to restore the practice of

the church of England to what they believed to be required by the language of her Liturgy and Rubrics, but which were considered by their opponents to be of a Romish tendency. The term was derived from the name of the professor of Hebrew at Oxford, Dr. Edw. Pusey. The heads of houses of the university of Oxford passed resolutions censuring Dr. Pusey's attempts to renew practices which are now obsolete, 15 March, 1841; and his celebrated sermon was condemned by the same body, 30 May, 1843; he died 16 Sept. 1882; see *Tractarians*, and *Ritualism*.

PUTNEY, anciently Putilei and Putenheath, N.E. Surrey, on the Thames, opposite Fulham. A new granite bridge, founded by the prince of Wales (to replace the wooden one completed in 1729), 12 July, 1884. Opened by the prince, 29 May, 1886.

PYDNA (Macedon), where Perseus, the last king of Macedon, was defeated and made prisoner by the Romans, commanded by Æmilius Paulus, 22 June, 168 B.C.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT. The three principal are situated on a rock, at the foot of some high mountains which bound the Nile. The first building commenced, it is supposed, about 1500 B.C. The greatest is said to have been erected by Cheops, 1082 B.C., but earlier dates are assigned. The largest, near Gizeh, is 461 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 32 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet. It occupies about twelve acres of ground, and is constructed of stupendous blocks of stone. There are many other smaller pyramids to the south of these. They have been visited and described by Belzoni, 1815; Vyse, 1836; C. Piazza Smyth, and others.—The *battles of the Pyramids*, when Bonaparte defeated the Mamelukes, and thus subdued Lower Egypt, took place 13 and 21 July, 1798; see *Egypt*.

PYRENEES. After the battle of Vittoria (fought 21 June, 1813), Napoleon sent Soult to supersede Jourdan, with instructions to drive the allies across the Ebro; Soult retreated into France with a loss of more than 20,000 men, having been defeated by Wellington in a series of engagements from 25 July to 2 Aug. One at the Pyrenees on 28 July. A railway through the Pyrenees (from Bilbao to Miranda) was opened 21 Aug. 1862.—THE PEACE OF THE PYRENEES was concluded between France and Spain, by cardinal Mazarin, for the French king, and don Louis de Haro, on the part of Spain, in the island of Pheasants, on the Bidassoa. By this treaty Spain yielded Roussillon, Artois, and her right to Alsace; and France ceded her conquests in Catalonia, Italy, &c., and engaged not to assist Portugal, 7 Nov. 1659.

PYROLETER, a mechanical and chemical apparatus for extinguishing fires, especially in ships, invented by Dr. Paton; tried at Greenhithe, and reported successful, 1 June, 1875.

PYROMETER (fire-measurer), an apparatus employed to ascertain the temperature of furnaces, &c., where thermometers cannot be employed; Muschenbroek's pyrometer (a metallic bar) was described by him in 1731. Improvements were made by Ellicott and others. Wedgwood employed clay cylinders, 1782-6. In 1830 professor Daniell received the Rumford medal for an excellent pyrometer made in 1821. Mr. Ericsson's pyrometer appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851. (*Eng. Cyc.*) Mr. (aft. sir) C. W. Siemens employed electric resistance in his pyrometers, exhibited in 1871.

PYROPHONE (Greek, *pur*, fire; *phone*, voice), a musical instrument, invented by M. Frédéric Kastner, of Paris. It consists of glass tubes of various lengths; the tones being produced by what are termed "singing flames." It is based upon the "chemical harmonicon." Keys are attached for playing, as in the piano. The invention was reported to the French Academy of Sciences, 17 March, 1873; exhibited at Vienna, same year; and at the Society of Arts, 17 Feb. 1875. M. Kastner died aged 31, 6 April, 1882.

PYROXYLIN, the chemical name of *Gun Cotton* (*which see*).

PYRRHONISM, *see Sceptics*.

PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY. Pythagoras, of Samos, head of the Italic sect, flourished about 555 B.C. He is said to have taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul from one body to another, forbidden his disciples to eat flesh and beans, invented the multiplication table, improved geometry, and taught the present system of astronomy.

PYTHIAN GAMES, in honour of Apollo, near the temple of Delphi; asserted to have been instituted by himself, in commemoration of his victory over the serpent, Python. Also said to have been established by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or Amphictyon, or lastly, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B.C. They lasted till 394.

PYX, the casket in which Catholic priests keep the consecrated wafer. In the ancient chapel of the pyx, at Westminster abbey, are deposited the standard pieces of gold and silver, under the joint custody of the lords of the treasury and the comptroller-general. The "*trial of the pyx*" signifies the verification by a jury of goldsmiths of the coins deposited in the pyx or chest by the master of the mint; this took place on 17 July, 1861, at the exchequer office, Old Palace-yard, in the presence of twelve privy councillors, twelve goldsmiths, and others, and on 15 Feb. 1870. This trial is said to have been ordered in the reign of Henry II., 1154-89; King James was present at one in 1611. The first *annual* trial of the pyx, appointed by the Coinage act of 1870, took place 18 July, 1871.

QUACKERY.

QUACKERY. Quack medicines were taxed in 1783 *et seq.* An inquest was held on the body of a young lady, Miss Cashin, whose physician, St. John Long, was afterwards tried for manslaughter, 21 Aug. 1830; he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 25*ol.*, 30 Oct. following. He was tried for manslaughter in the case of Mrs. Catherine Lloyd, and acquitted, 19 Feb. 1831. Dr. Vriès, "the black doctor," a professed cancer-curer, at Paris, was condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment as an impostor in Jan. 1860; see *Homeopathy* and *Hydropathy*.

QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY, first Sunday in Lent and 40th day before Good Friday; see *Lent*, and *Quinquagesima*.

QUADRANT, a mathematical instrument in the form of a quarter of a circle. The solar quadrant was introduced about 290 B.C. The Arabian astronomers under the caliphs, in 995, had a quadrant of 21 feet 8 inches radius, and a sextant 59 feet 9 inches radius. Davis's quadrant for measuring angles was produced about 1600; Hadley's quadrant about 1731; see *Navigation*.

QUADRILATERAL or **QUADRANGLE**, terms applied to four strong fortresses in N. Italy, long held by the Austrians, but surrendered to the Italians, Oct. 1866;—Peschiera, on an island in the Mincio; Mantua on the Mincio; Verona and Legnago, both on the Adige; see *Italy*, *Peschiera*, &c.

The Turkish *Quadrilateral* was Shumla, Varna, Rustchuk, and Silistria, lost to the sultan by the treaty of Berlin, which established the autonomy of Bulgaria.

QUADRILLE, a dance (originally *quadrille de centre danse*, introduced into French ballets about 1745), in its present form became popular in France about 1804. It was introduced into this country about 1808 (*Miss Berry*), and promoted by the duke of Devonshire and others, in 1813. *Raikes*.

QUADRIVIVIUM, see *Arts*.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE. That between Great Britain, France, and the emperor (signed at London, 22 July, 1718), on the accession of the states of Holland, 8 Feb. 1719, obtained its name. It guaranteed the succession of the reigning families of Great Britain and France, settled the partition of the Spanish monarchy, and led to war.

QUADRUPLE TREATY, concluded in London 22 April, 1834, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, guaranteed the possession of her throne to Isabella II., the young queen of Spain.

QUADRUPLEX TELEGRAPHY, see under *Electricity*.

QUÆSTOR, in ancient Rome, had the management of the public treasure; appointed about 484 B.C. It was the first office any person could bear in the commonwealth, and gave a right to sit in the senate. At first there were two quæstors, afterwards eight. Two were added in 409 B.C.

QUAKERS.

Sylla raised the number to twenty; Julius Caesar to forty. Two were called *Peregrini*, two (for the city) *Urbani*.

QUAKERS or **SOCIETY OF FRIENDS**, originally called Seekers, from their seeking the truth, and afterwards Friends (3 *John*, 14). Justice Bennett, of Derby, gave the society the name of Quakers in 1650, because George Fox (the founder) admonished him and those present to quake at the word of the Lord. This sect was commenced in England about 1646, by George Fox (then aged 22), who was joined by George Keith, William Penn, and Robert Barclay, of Ury, and others. Fox rejected all religious ordinances, explained away the commands relative to baptism, &c.; discarded the ordinary names of days and months, and used *thee* and *thou* for *you*, as more consonant with truth. He published a book of instructions for teachers and professors, and died 13 Jan. 1691. Sir H. Nicolas explains the Quaker calendar in his *Chronology of History*. The first meeting-house in London was in White Hart-court, Gracechurch-street.

Their principles are contained in "Extracts of minutes" (from the beginning) published 1782; revised 1802, 1861, and 1883.

The Quakers early suffered grievous persecutions. At Boston, U.S., where the first Friends who arrived were females, they (even females) were cruelly scourged, and had their ears cut off; some put to death.

In 1659 they stated in parliament that 2000 Friends had endured sufferings and imprisonment in Newgate; and 164 Friends offered themselves at this time, by name, to government, to be imprisoned in lieu of an equal number in danger (from confinement) of death, 1659.

Fifty-five (out of 120 sentenced) were transported to America, by an order of council, 1664.

The masters of vessels refusing to carry them for some months, an embargo was laid on West India ships, when a mercenary wretch was at length found for the service. The Friends would not walk on board, nor would the sailors hoist them into the vessel, and soldiers from the Tower were employed. In 1665, the vessel sailed; but it was immediately captured by the Dutch, who liberated twenty-eight of the prisoners in Holland, the rest having died of the plague. Few reached America.

First meeting of Quakers in Ireland in Dublin in 1658; and their first meeting-house there was opened in Eustace-street. 1692

The solemn affirmation of Quakers enacted to be taken in all cases in the courts below, wherein oaths are required from other subjects (see *Affirmation*). 1696

William Penn, with a company of Friends, colonised Philadelphia. 1682

John Archdale, a Quaker, elected M.P. for Chipping Wycombe; refused to take the oaths, and his election was declared void. 1690

Quakers emancipated their negro slaves. 1 Jan. 1788

Joseph Pease, a Quaker, was admitted to parliament on his affirmation. 15 Feb. 1833

The Quakers had in England 413 meeting-houses in 1800, and 372 in 1872

At an annual assembly it was agreed to recommend that mixed marriages should be permitted, and that many of the peculiarities of the sect in speech and costume should be no longer insisted on. 2 Nov. 1858

An act passed rendering valid Quaker marriages when only one of the persons is a Quaker. May, 1860
The Quakers publish an address deprecating the continuance of the war. Jan. 1871

Said to be 14,441 Quakers in Great Britain, May, 1877; about 14,700, May, 1880; 15,381. May 1885

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE ABOLITION ACT, passed May, 1866, rendered it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain declarations.

QUARANTINE: the custom observed at Venice as early as 1127, whereby all merchants and others coming from the Levant were obliged to remain in the house of St. Lazarus, or the Lazaretto, forty days before they were admitted into the city. Various southern cities have now lazarettos; that of Venice is built in the water. In the times of plague, England and all other nations oblige those that come from the infected places to perform quarantine with their ships, &c., a longer or shorter time, as may be judged most safe. Quarantine acts were passed in 1753 and in 1825. By order of council, 10 Nov. 1866, foreign cattle were made subject to quarantine.

QUARTER SESSIONS were established, 25 Edw. III. 1350-1. The days of sitting were appointed, 2 Hen. V. 1413. In 1830 it was enacted that quarter sessions of the peace should be held in the first week after 11 Oct., 28 Dec., 31 March, and 24 June. Further regulated, 1842, 1848, and 1858.

QUARTERLY REVIEW, the organ of the Tory party, first appeared in Feb. 1809, under the editorship of William Gifford, the celebrated translator of "Juvenal." He died 31 Dec. 1826.

QUASI MODO, a name given to *Low Sunday* (the first Sunday after Easter) from the commencement of a hymn sung on that day.

QUATERNIONS, an important mathematical method or calculus, invented by Sir Wm. Rowan Hamilton, about 1843.

It is based upon the separation of multiplication from addition, and its fundamental idea is mental transference or motion by what he termed vectors. He attributed to addition motion from a point; to multiplication about a point. Four numbers are generally involved, hence the name quaternion. Hamilton's "Lectures on Quaternions," was published 1853; his "Elements," 1866. Other works by professors Kelland and Tait, published since.

QUATRE-BRAS (Belgium). Here on 16 June, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo, a battle was fought between the British and allied army under the duke of Brunswick, the prince of Orange, and sir Thomas Picton, and the French under marshal Ney. The British fought with remarkable intrepidity, notwithstanding their inferiority in number, and their fatigue through marching all the preceding night. The 42nd regiment (Royal Highlanders) suffered severely in pursuit of a French division by cuirassiers posted in ambush behind growing corn. The duke of Brunswick was killed.

QUEBEC a province of the dominion of Canada, formerly called Lower Canada, was settled by the French in the 16th and 17th centuries. Quebec the capital, was founded by them in 1608. Population of the province, 1881, 1,359,027. Town, 65,000.

Quebec reduced by the English, with all Canada, in 1629, but restored. 1632
Besieged by the English, but without success. 1711
Conquered by them after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe in the moment of victory, and of the French general Montcalm. 13 Sept. 1759
Besieged in vain by the American provincials, under general Montgomery, who was slain. 31 Dec. 1775
Bishopric established. 1793

Public and private stores and several wharfs destroyed by fire; the loss estimated at upwards of 260,000. Sept. 1815
Awful fire, 1650 houses, the dwellings of 12,000 persons, burnt to the ground. 28 May, 1845
Another great fire, 1365 houses burnt. 28 June, 1846
Fire at the theatre, 50 lives lost. 12 Jan. 1846
Quebec made the seat of government. 17 April, 1856
Visited by the prince of Wales. 18-23 Aug. 1860
Great fire in French quarter; 2500 houses and 17 churches destroyed, and nearly 20,000 persons made homeless. 14 Oct. 1866
Great fire; 500 houses burnt. 24 May, 1870
Great fires at St. John's—commercial district; 9 churches and 7 hotels said to be destroyed. 18 June, 1876
600 small wooden houses destroyed by fire. June, 1881
Parliament buildings burnt (incendiary). 19 April, 1883
Dynamite explosions destroying new parliament buildings. 11 Oct. 1884
Destructive fire in the citadel; the powder magazine saved; about 30,000. damage. 6-7 July, 1887
Thunderstorm with great loss of life and property, 16 Aug. 1888
Fire in the suburb St. Sauveur; above 700 houses destroyed; great distress. 15-16 May, 1889
(See *Canada and Montreal*.)

QUEEN (Saxon, *cwen*; German, *königin*). The first woman invested with sovereign authority is said to have been Seknefrura, an Egyptian queen regnant of the 12th dynasty of Thebes, about 1650 B.C. In 1554 an act was passed "declaring that the regnal power of this realm is in the queen's majesty [Mary] as fully and absolutely as ever it was in any of her most noble progenitors' kinges of this realm." The Hungarians called a queen-regnant king; see *Hungary*. John Knox's "Monstrous Regiment of Women," published 1555, against Mary queen of Scots, greatly offended Elizabeth of England.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, established by her in Nov. 1703, being the first fruits with the tenths, to increase the incomes of the poorer clergy. There were 5597 clerical livings under 50*l.* per annum found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation. *Chalmers*. Act to consolidate the offices of first fruits, tenths, and queen Anne's Bounty, passed 1 Vict. 1838.

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHINGs. The popular stories of the great value of this coin are fabulous, although some few of particular dates have been purchased by persons at high prices. The current farthing, with the broad brim, when in fine preservation, is worth 1*l.* The common patterns of 1713 and 1714 are worth 1*l.* The two patterns with Britannia under a canopy, and Peace on a car, R R R, are worth 2*l.* 2*s.* each. The pattern with Peace in a car is more valuable and rare, and worth 5*l.* *Pinkerton* (died 1826).

QUEEN CAROLINE'S TRIAL, &c.
Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, born 17 May, 1768; married to George, prince of Wales. 8 April, 1795
Their daughter, princess Charlotte, born 7 Jan. 1796
The "Delicate Investigation" (*which see*) 22 May, 1806
Charges against her again disproved. 1813
The princess embarks for the continent. Aug. 1814
Becomes queen, 20 Jan.; arrives in England, 6 June, 1820
A secret committee in the house of lords, appointed to examine papers on charges of incontinence, 8 June, "
Bill of pains and penalties introduced by lord Liverpool. 5 July, "
The queen removes to Brandenburg-house. 3 Aug. "
Receives an address from the married ladies of the metropolis (and many others afterwards) 16 Aug. "
Her trial commences. 19 Aug. "

Last debate on the bill of pains and penalties, when the report was approved by 108 against 99; the numerical majority of nine being produced by the votes of the ministers themselves. Lord Liverpool moves that the bill be reconsidered *that day six months* . . . 10 Nov. 1820
Great public exultation; illuminations for three nights in London . . . 10, 11, 12 Nov. "
The queen goes to St. Paul's in state . . . 29 Nov. "
She protests against her exclusion from the coronation, 19 July; taken ill at Drury-lane theatre, 30 July; dies at Hammersmith . . . 7 Aug. 1821
Her remains removed on their route to Brunswick; an alarming riot occurs; two persons were killed in an affray with the guards . . . 14 Aug. "

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SHIP OF WAR, a first-rate ship of the line, of 110 guns, the flagship of lord Keith, then commanding in chief in the Mediterranean, was burnt by an accidental fire, off the harbour of Leghorn, and more than 700 British seamen out of a crew of 850 perished by fire or drowning, 17 March, 1800.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE, prosecutes or defends on the part of the crown in all cases in the court of admiralty. Sir R. J. Phillimore, appointed in 1862, was succeeded by sir Travers Twiss, Aug. 1867, who resigned in March, 1872; no successor appointed.

QUEEN'S BENCH COURT AND PRISON, see *King's Bench*.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, see *Cambridge and Oxford*. Queen's colleges, Ireland, from their unsectarian character termed the "Godless Colleges," were instituted in 1845, to afford education of the highest order to all religious denominations. They were placed at Belfast, Cork, and Galway; the last was opened on 30 Oct. 1849.—THE "QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in Ireland," comprehending these colleges, was founded by patent, 15 Aug. 1850; the earl of Clarendon, lord lieutenant, the first chancellor. These were "condemned" by the Propaganda and the pope, and by a majority (a small one) of the Irish bishops in a synod held at Thurles, in Sept. 1850. A supplemental charter, granted in June, 1866, created much dissension when acted upon in October following, and was suffered to expire, 31 Jan. 1868; see *Colleges*.

A government commission of inquiry into the colleges was appointed about . . . May, 1876
Dissolution of the Queen's University enacted, another to be created, by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 65, passed 15 Aug. 1879.

QUEENSLAND, Moreton-bay, a British colony, comprising the whole of the north-eastern portion of Australia; was separated from New South Wales and made a distinct colony, in 1859, when Brisbane, the capital, founded by Oxley, 1823, was made a bishopric. Chinese immigrants are virtually excluded.

Sir George Fergusson Bowen, the first governor, succeeded by Mr. Blackall, 1863; the marquis of Normanby, 1871; Mr. Wm. Wellington Cairns, 1874; sir Arthur E. Kennedy, Jan. 1877; sir Anthony Musgrave, March, 1883; died 9 Oct. 1888; sir Henry Arthur Blake Nov. (objected to by the colony); resigns about 27 Nov.; sir Henry Wylie Norman appointed Nov. 1888; well received 1 May.; opens the parliament with speech noticing the prosperity of the colony . . . 21 May, 1889

Population in 1859, about 23,450; in 1871, 125,146; in 1875, about 163,182; in 1884, 301,577; in 1888, 387,463.

Chief exports, wool, gold, copper, tallow, live stock, cotton, and sugar; value in 1871, 2,560,383l.; 1883, 5,276,608l. Imports in 1887, 5,821,611l.; exports, 6,453,945l.

Revenue 1887, 3,032,463l.; expenditure, 3,350,049l. Revenue, 1888, 3,615,000l.; expenditure 3,498,000l.

Report of royal commission, 25 April, 1885; on recruiting in South Pacific Isles for laborers for sugar plantations in North Queensland, discloses much deceit and cruelty, especially in the ship *Hopeful*, capt. Shaw, May; Neil McNeil, agent, and Williams, boatswain, were convicted of murder (not executed) 1884; 404 islanders sent home, announced . . . 6 June; others in July, 1895
North Queensland made a bishopric 1878; agitation of North Queensland for separation July, et seq. "

QUEENS OF ENGLAND, see under *England*.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, see *Opera House*.

QUEEN'S TITLE, see *Royal Style*.

QUEENSTOWN (Upper Canada). This town, on the river Niagara, was taken in the war with America by the troops of the United States, 13 Oct. 1812; but was retaken by the British forces, who defeated the Americans with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, on the same day. Queenstown suffered severely in this war.—The Cove of Cork was named **QUEENSTOWN**, 3 Aug. 1849, by the queen on her visit.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (see *Queen's Colleges*), was directed to be dissolved by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 65 (1879), and was dissolved by proclamation, 31 Jan. 1882; see *University of Ireland*.

QUEEN VICTORIA STEAM SHIP. Wrecked 15 Feb. 1853; see *Wrecks*.

QUENTIN, ST. (N. France). The duke of Savoy, with the army of Philip II. of Spain, assisted by the English, defeated the French under the constable De Montmorency, at St. Quentin, 10 Aug. 1557. In fulfilment of a vow made before the engagement, the king built the monastery, palace, &c., the Escorial, considered by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world; see *Escorial*. During the Franco-German war the army of the north, under Faidherbe, was defeated here by the Germans after seven hours' fighting, on 19 Jan. 1871; total loss about 15,000: the German loss about 3100.

QUERETARO (Mexico), was besieged and taken (through the treachery of Lopez) by the liberal general Escobedo, 15th May, 1867. The emperor Maximilian and his generals Miramon and Mejia, were taken prisoners, and, after trial were shot 19 June following.

QUERN or **HANDMILL**, is probably the implement spoken of in Isaiah xlvi. 2, about 712 B.C. So-called Roman querns have been found in Yorkshire.

QUESNOY (N. France), was taken by the Austrians, 11 Sept. 1793, but was recovered by the French, 16 Aug. 1794. It surrendered to prince Frederick of the Netherlands, 29 June, 1815, after the battle of Waterloo.—It was here that cannon were first used, and called bombards. *Hénault*.

QUETTAH, see *Beloochistan*.

QUIBERON BAY (W. France). A British force landed here, Sept. 1746, but was repulsed. In the bay admiral Hawke gained a complete victory over the French admiral Conflans, and thus defeated the projected invasion of Great Britain, 20 Nov. 1759. Quiberon was taken by some French regiments in the pay of England, 3 July, 1795; but on 21 July, through treachery, the French republicans, under Hoche, retook it by surprise, and many emigrants were executed. About 900 of the troops, and nearly 1500 royalist inhabitants who had joined



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