

STANDARD ATLAS
OF

HOLT COUNTY
MISSOURI

INCLUDING
A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD.

Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments
devoted to General Information.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE
SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.

Compiled and Published

BY

GEO. A. OGLE & Co.
PUBLISHERS & ENGRAVERS.

CHICAGO.

1918

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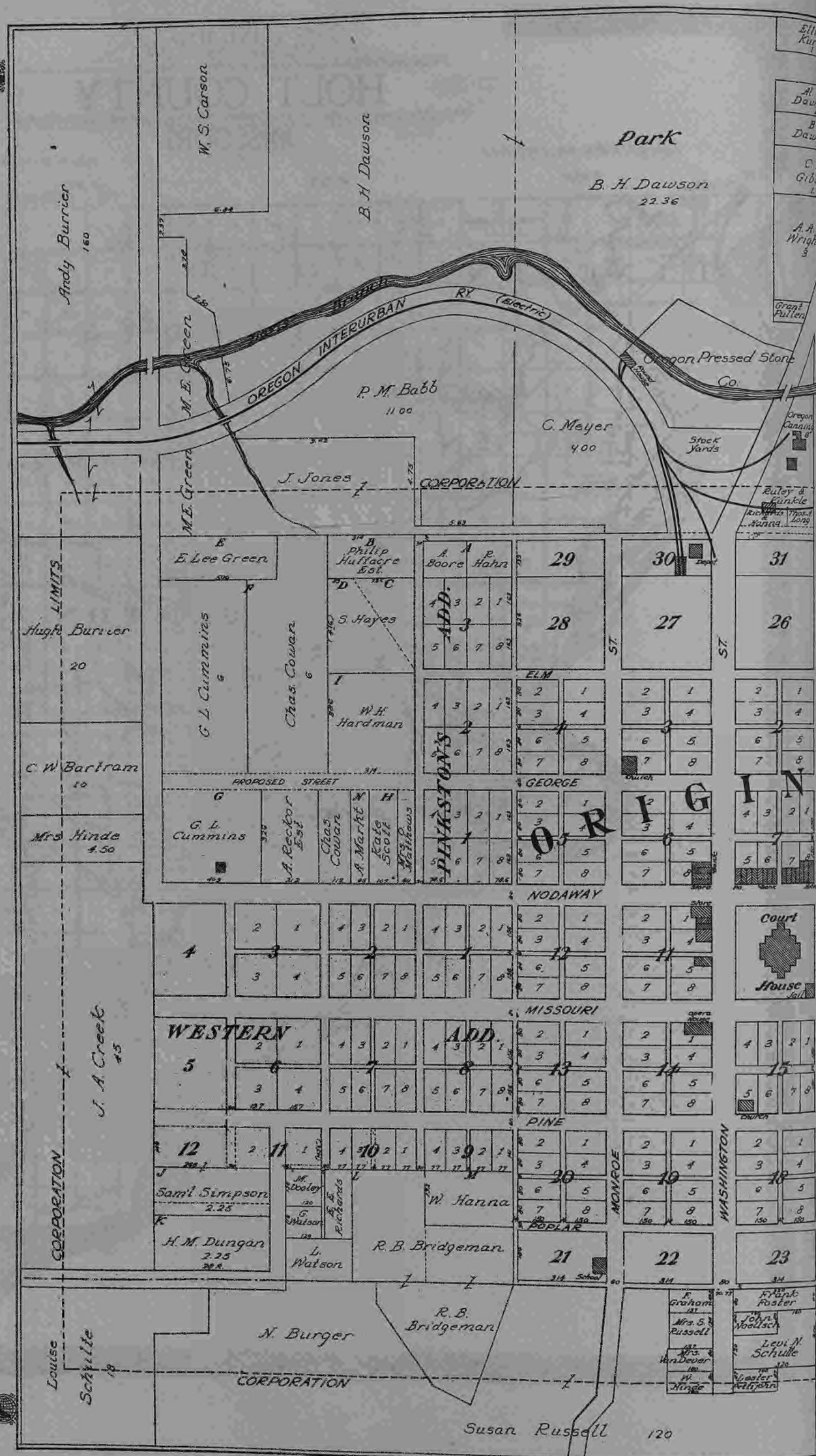
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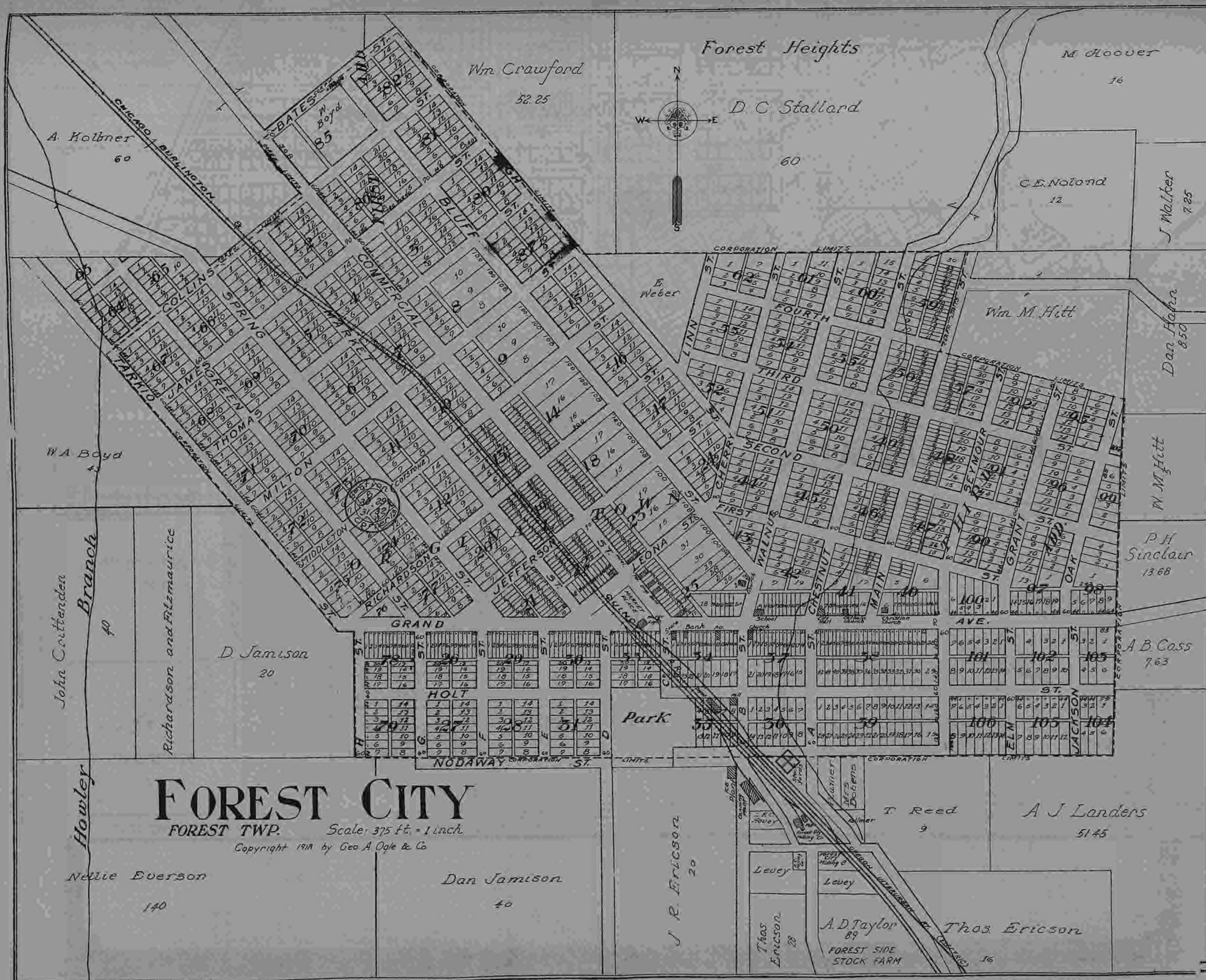
OUTLINE MAP OF
HOLT COUNTY
MISSOURI

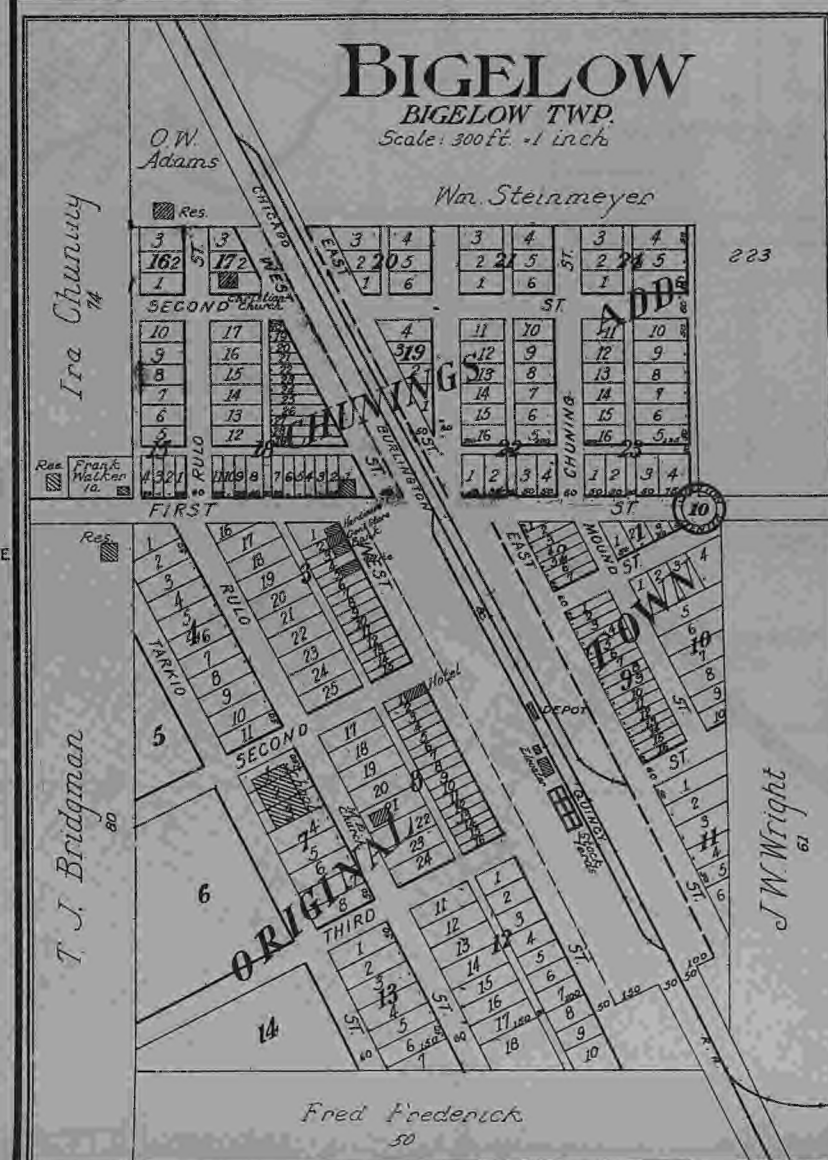
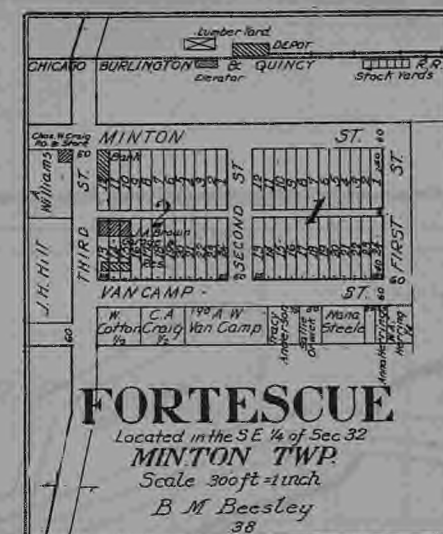
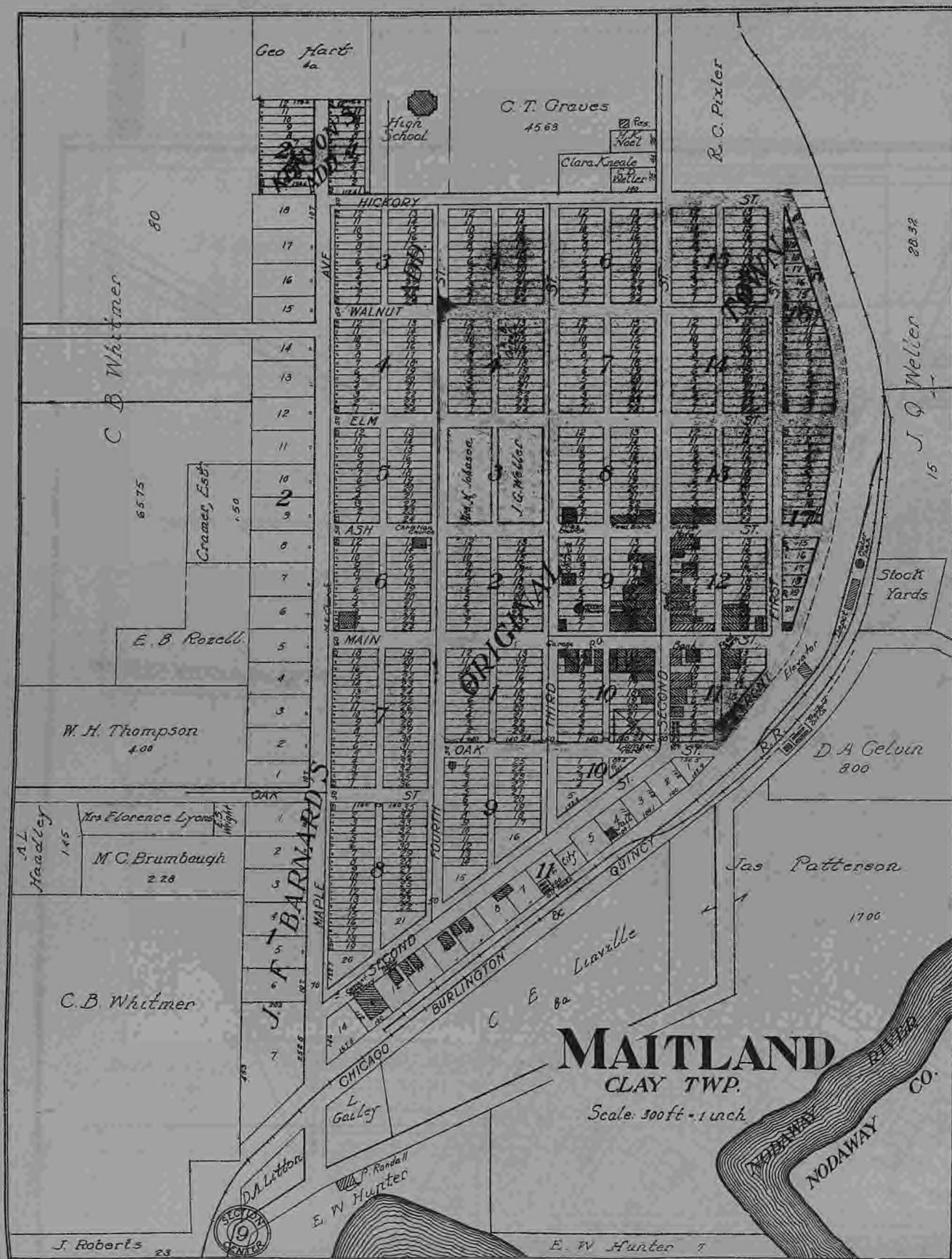
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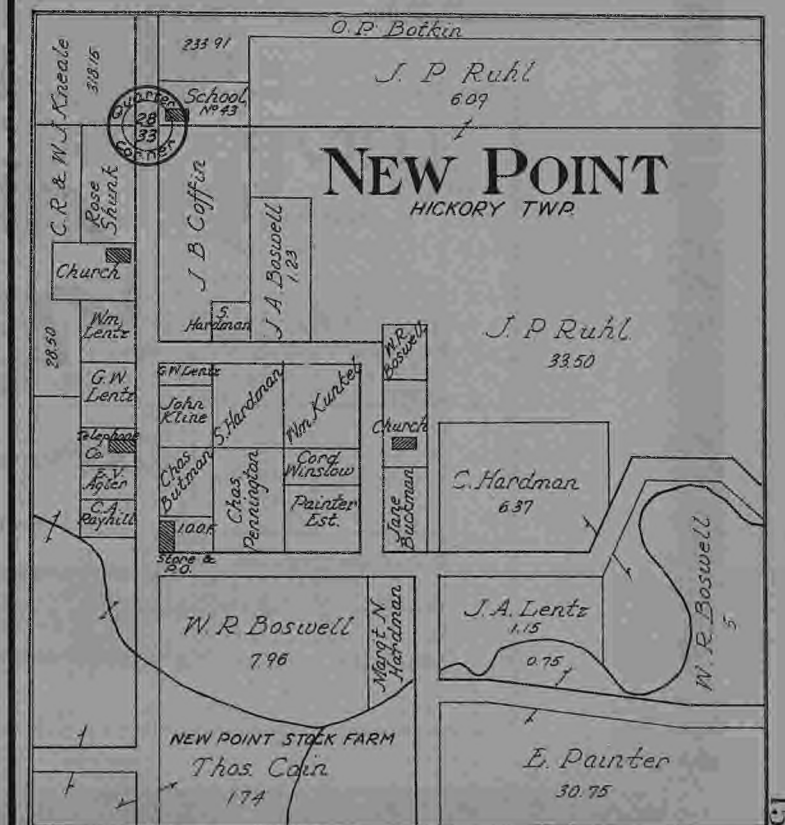
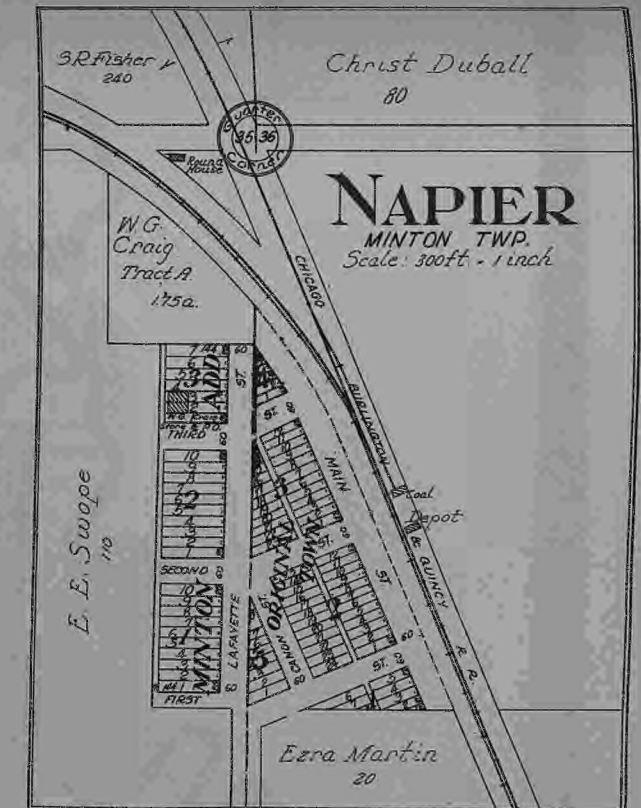
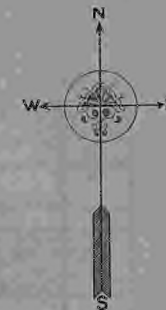
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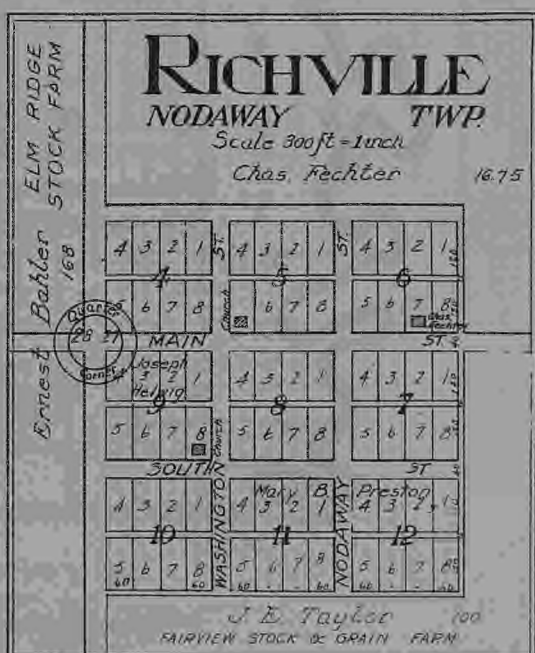
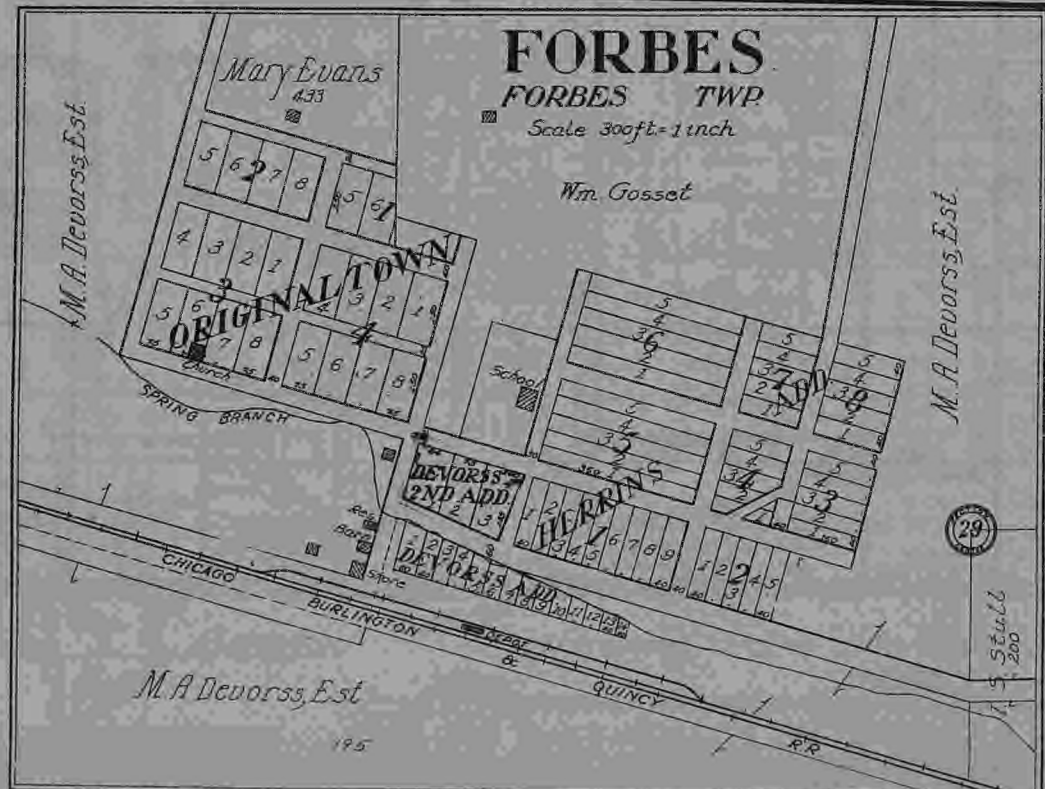
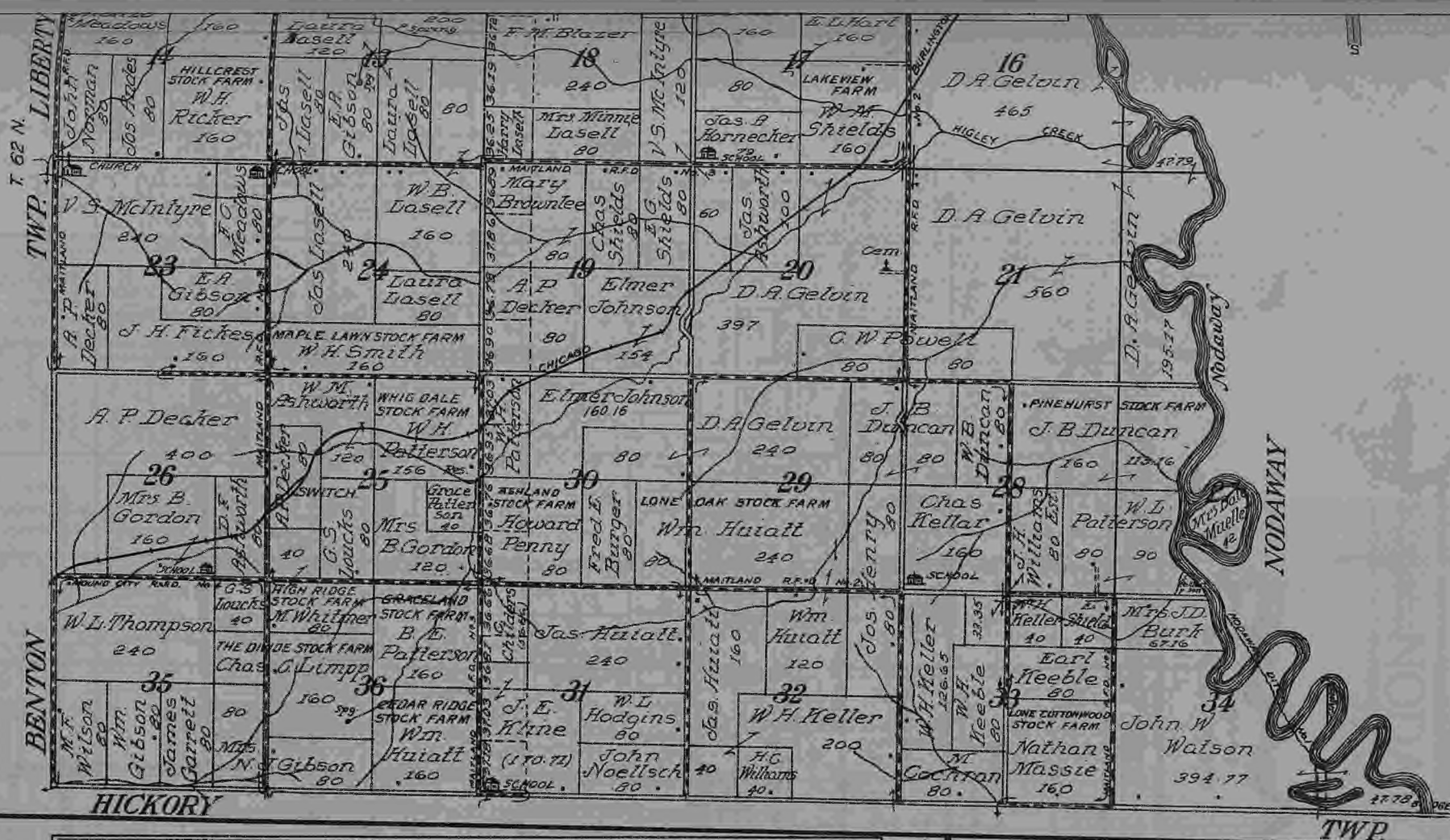




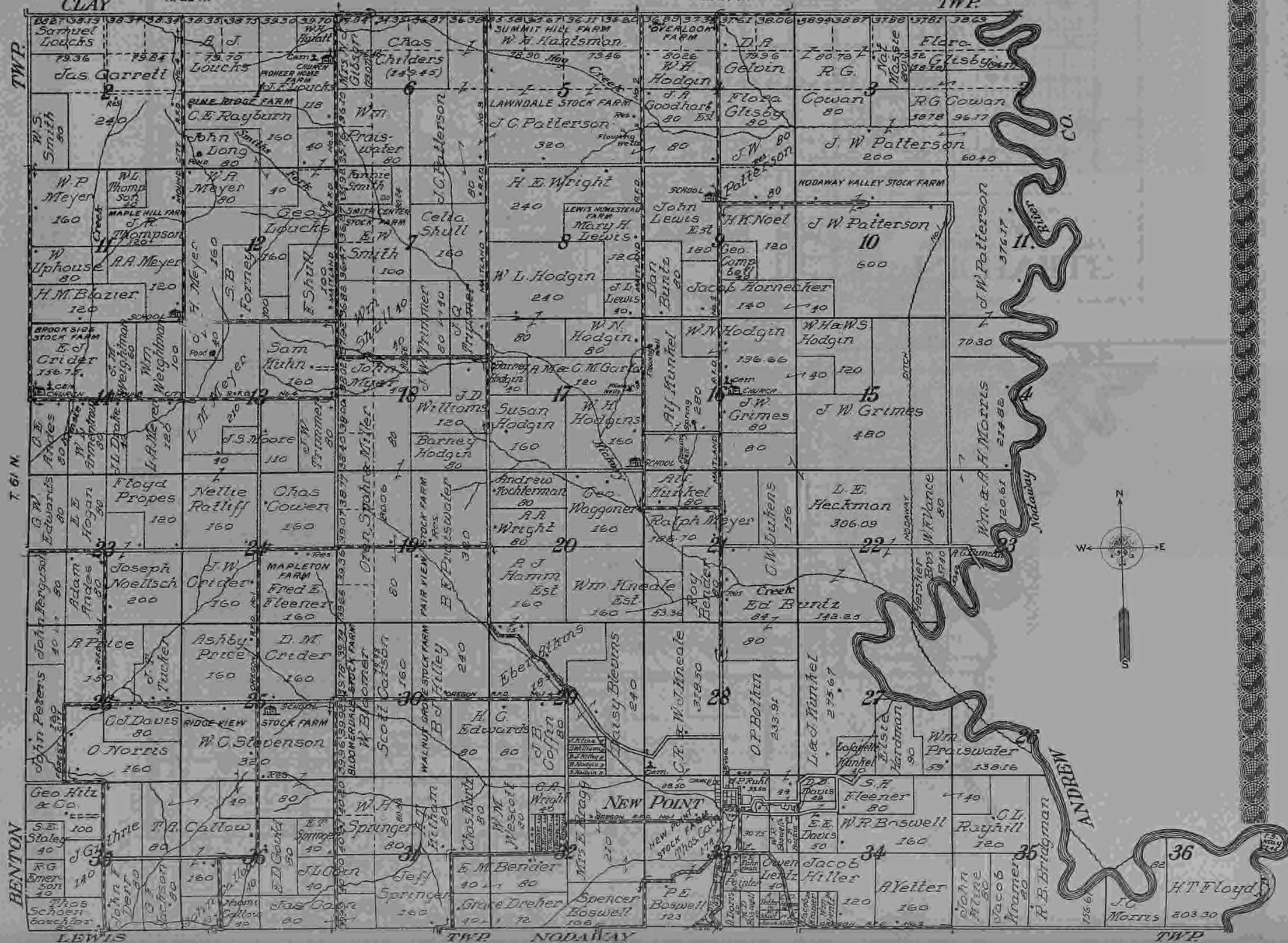
MAP OF
CLAY
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile.

Part of Townships 62 and 63 North, Ranges 37 and 38 West of the 5th P.M.



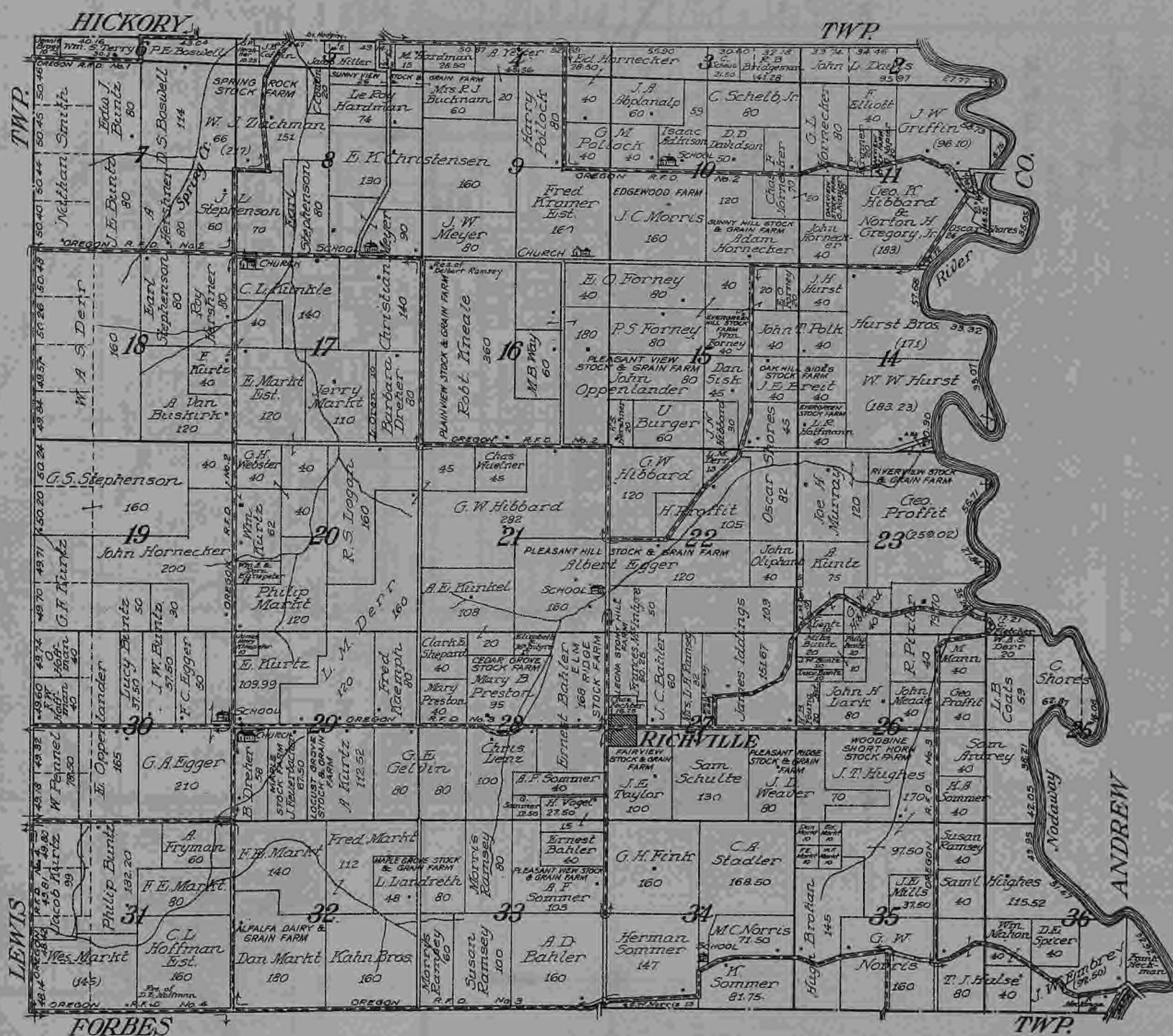
18



TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

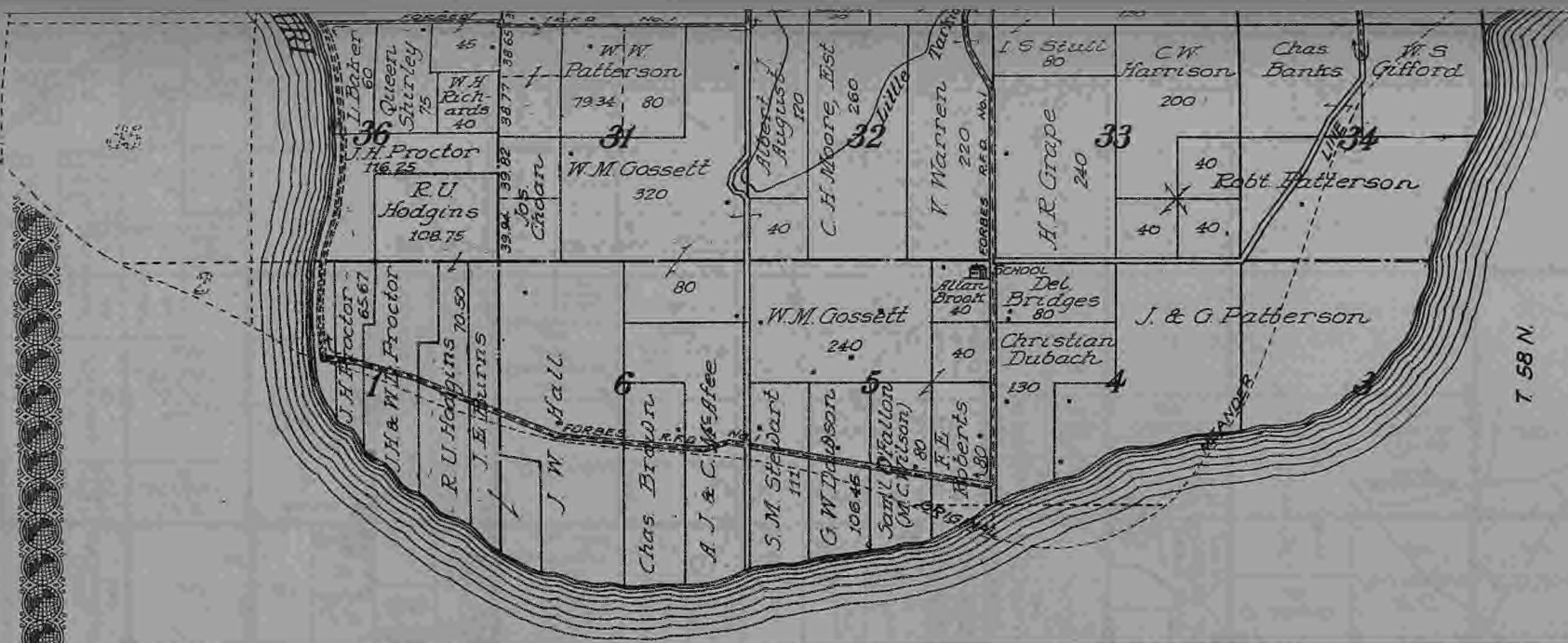
Part of Township 60 North, Range 57 West of the 5th P. M.



MAP OF
FORBES
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Fractional Township 38 North, Ranges 37 and 38 West,
Part of Fractional Township 39 North, Ranges 36, 37 and 38 West of the 5th P. M.



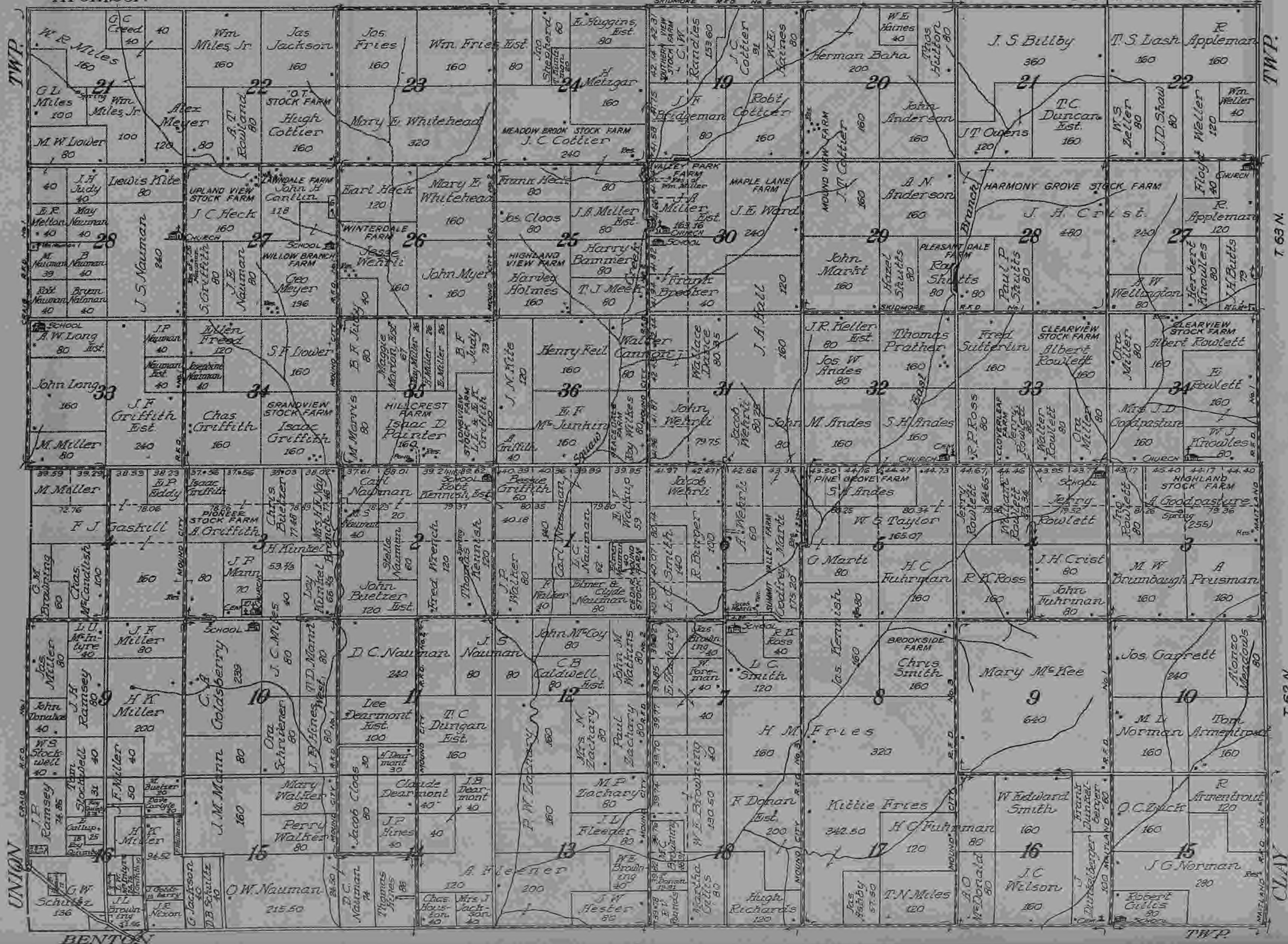
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Part of Townships 62 and 66 North, Ranges 58 and 59 West of the 5th P.M.

ATCHILSON

CO. | NODAWAY CO.



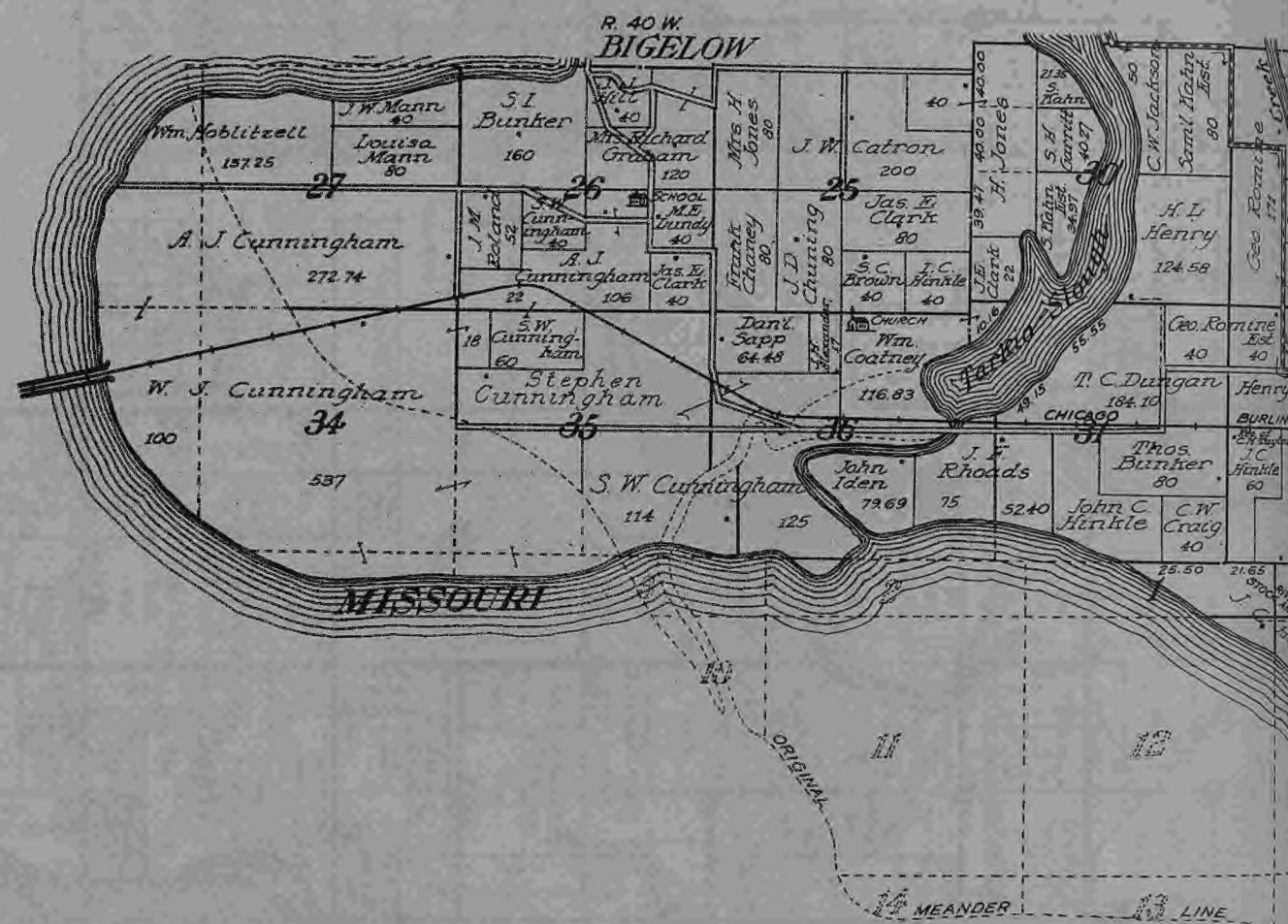
Part of Townships 61 and 62 North, Ranges 38 and 39 West of the 5th P.M.



MAP OF
UNION
TOWNSHIP
Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Part of Township 62 North, Range 39 West,
Part of Township 63 North, Ranges 39 and 40 West,
and Part of Fractional Townships 61 and 62 North, Range 40 West of the 5th P. M.

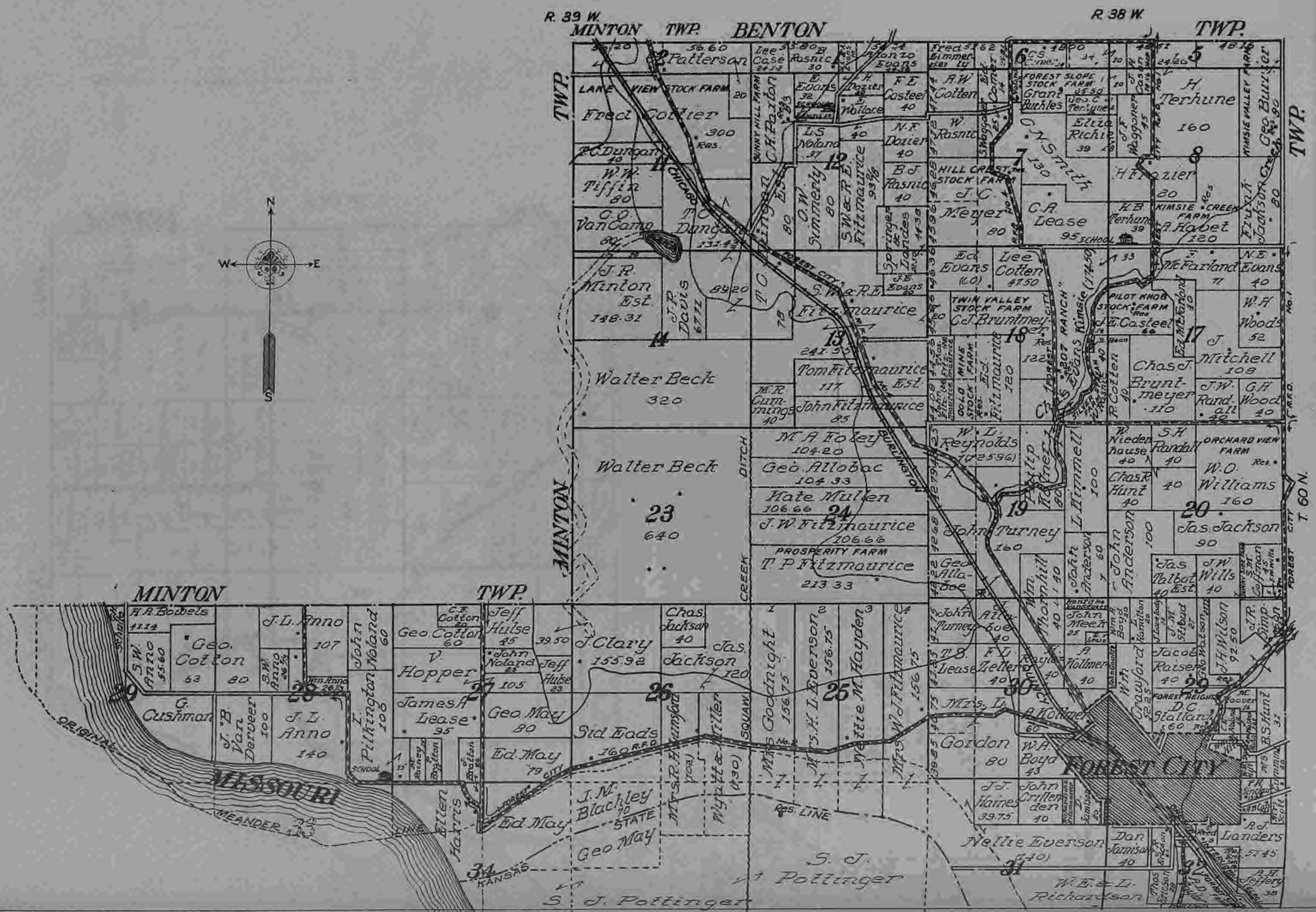




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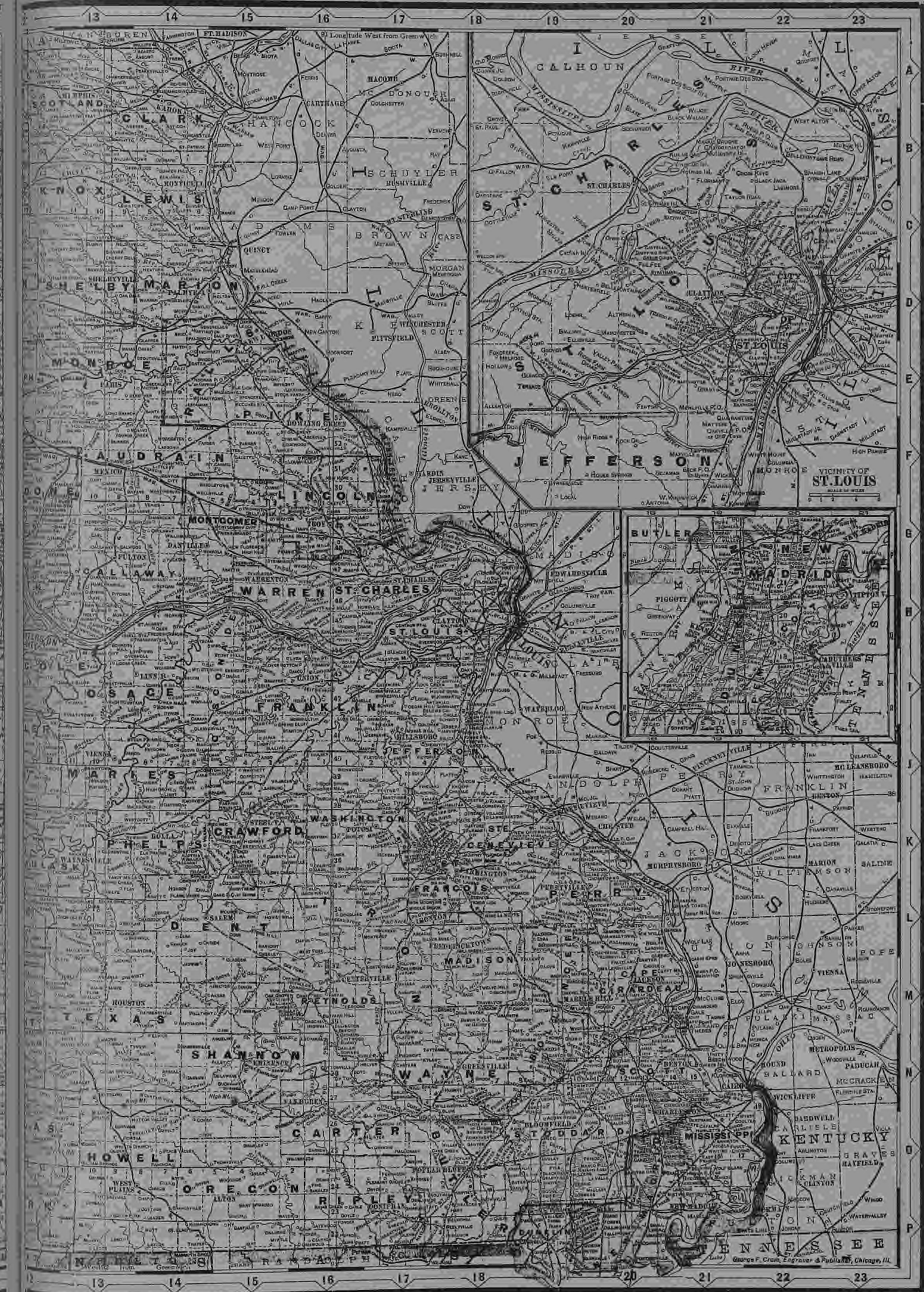
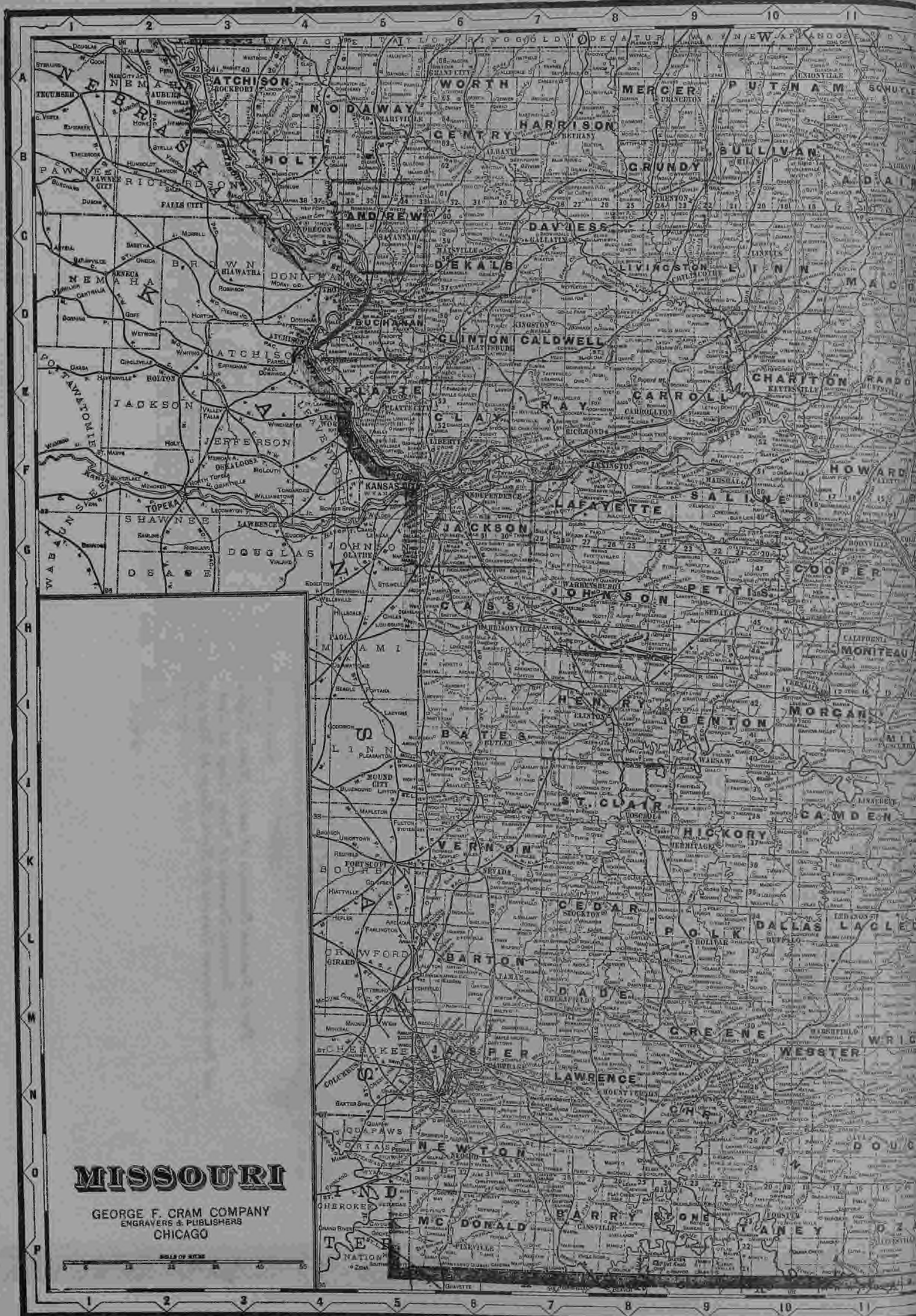
41 North, Range 39 West,
42 60 North, Range 39 West,
43 50 North, Range 40 West
44 North, Range 40 West of the 5th P. M.

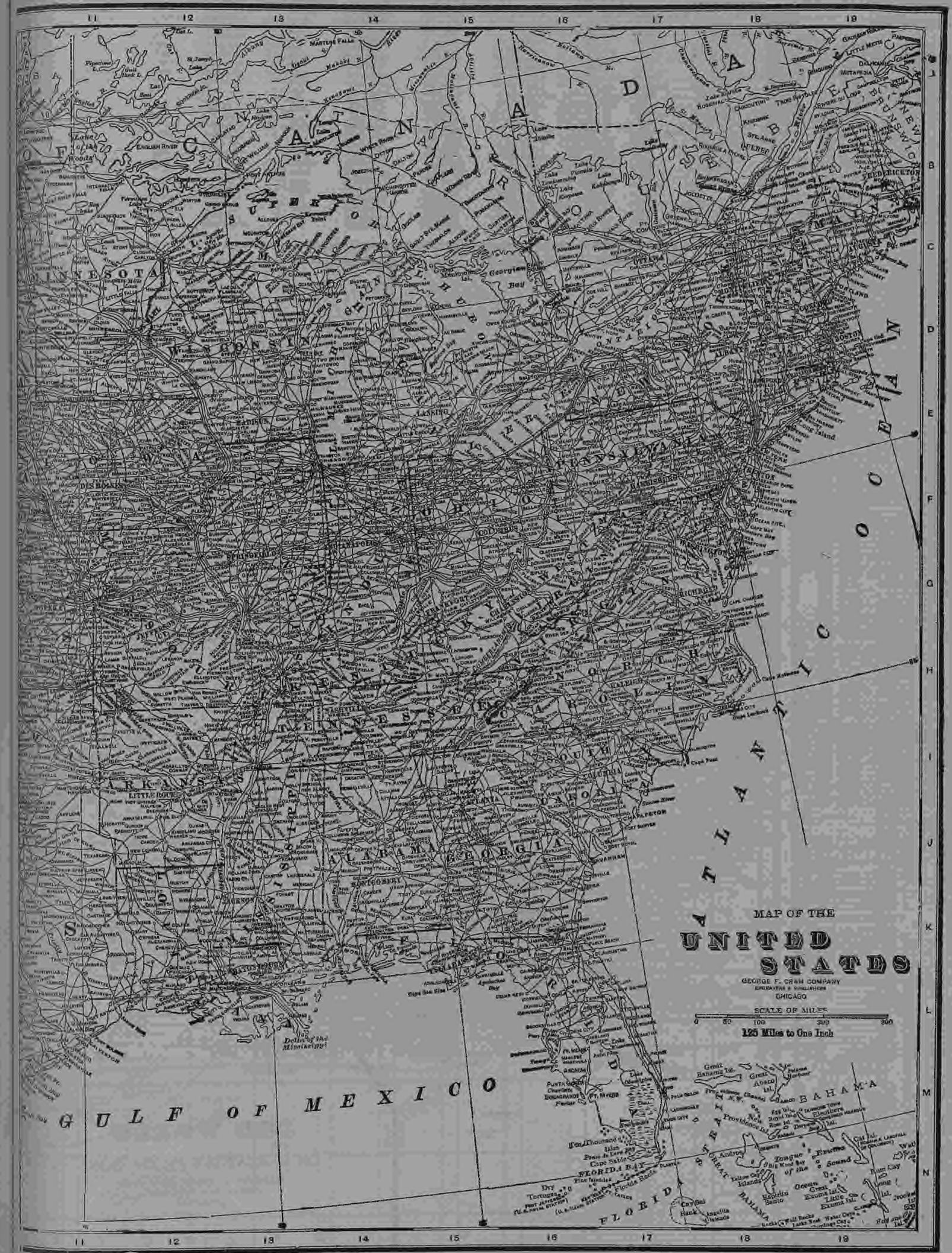




MAP OF
FOREST
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile
Part of Fractional Townships 59 and 60 North, Range 38 West,
Fractional Township 59 North, Range 39 West
and Part of Fractional Township 60 North, Range 39 West of the 5th P. M.





MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
GEORGE F. CRAIN COMPANY
CHICAGO
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200
125 Miles to One Inch

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS

0	7,074,910	43,515,118	544,054,070	3,140	3,614,000	1,099	3,366,000	1,697
1	1,862,667	779,636	1,000,000	3,140	6,580	658	66,300,000	1,697
2	1,311,015	11,151,155	504,693,630	37,72	137,205,000	6,580	18,353,000	9,143
3	3,714,383		62,438,200	16,67	18,717,000	10,64	50,759,000	9,445
4	5,371,315	123,423,416	271,829,000	49,81	35,884,000	16,68	44,001,000	16,222
5	2,127,145	2,933,322	58,934,151	35,17	62,710,000	11,53	71,896,000	17
6	480,044,000	23,638,282	613,140,000	1,80				
7	3,536,607	2,933,404	14,404,705	43,66				
8	312,810	1,607,013	4,000,000	2,820	2,820,000	9,04	28,127,000	8,028
9	2,127,097	21,769,752	18,701,000	11,05	18,701,000	11,05	16,515,000	12,400
10	2,464,770	14,123,000	66,023,849	26,61	26,300,000	20,79	20,790,000	8,414
11	30,000,000	2,121,693		61,02	61,023,000	1,73	66,750,000	1,73
12	1,377,861	1,347,810	5,974,628	7,77	5,208,000	4,33	8,340,000	3,356
13	4,111,045	667,577	500,743,871	51,44	6,005,100	6,17	8,551,000	1,734
14	30,116,000	70,497,737	8,565,760,493	150,00	6,005,100	6,17	69,250,000	7,714
15	50,000,000	474,404,000		40,40	40,405,000	6,47	553,220,000	6,401
16	41,417,000	339,713,357	3,885,166,133	22,40	3,885,166,000	17,57	387,700,000	21,357
17	2,433,806	159,791,399	159,791,399	65,65	1,656,000	6,62	14,337,000	3,588
18	1,647,300	1,218,418	14,124,232	7,57	2,160,000	1,33	2,160,000	1,33
19	3,375,000	1,639,883	7,059,246	31,21	7,327,000	6,66	7,341,000	8,445
20	397,000	906,093	60,240,771	128,10	1,373,000	1,77	1,260,000	2,218
21	294,391,056	4,866,685	1,102,005,139	3,76	37,153,000	1,20	345,440,000	1,184



CAPITALS. AREA

Important World Statistics

AREAS OF THE EARTH		Sq. Miles
Land Surface	.....	55,811,120
Water Surface	.....	143,175,000
Total	.....	198,986,120

Delta	17,000,000	Total	23,641,000
OCEANS			
	Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.
Pacific	71,000,000	Antarctic	8,500,000
Atlantic	52,000,000	Arctic	4,500,000
Indian	29,000,000		

LAKE OR SEA.	COUNTRY.	AREA, Sq. Miles.	ELEVATION, FEET.
Dead Sea	Jordan, Syria, Palestine	1,000	54 below sea level
Great Salt Lake	Utah, U. S.	3,000	36 above sea level



PRINCIPAL FRESHWATER LAKES			
LAKE OR SEA.	COUNTRY.	AREA, SQ. MILES.	ELEVATION, FEET.
Superior.....	N. America.	31,344	527
Victoria NYANZA.....	Africa.	26,848	2,400
Michigan.....	N. America.	23,800	603
Urtica.....	N. America.	33,600	576

King's West	Africa	6,000	2,000	33	33
Winning	N. America	6,000	200	33	33
Erle	N. America	7,000	300	33	33
Lake of the Woods	N. America	7,800	300	33	33
Albert Ryan	Africa	7,500	2,200	33	33
Ladoga	Europe	7,100	400	33	33
Ontario	N. America	6,900	200	33	33

Wetter	Europe	540	258	40
Managua	N. America	130	158	0
Halston, (Pallan Sea)	Europe	220	500	10
Ceurea, (or Leuina)	Europe	240	1,250	10
Constance, (or Roden Bay)	Europe	220	1,050	10
Garda	Europe	190	220	10
Manotora	Europe	150	600	0

LONGEST RIVERS				
NAME.	COUNTRY.	Length, Miles.	Average breadth, ft.	Discharge, cubic miles.
Mississippi-Missouri	United States	4,700	1,000	17,500
				1,300 cu. miles

Niger	West Africa	3,200	1,900	500	894,000
Yugoslavia	Russia in Asia	3,400	1,000	500	1,100,000
Paraguay	Argentina & Brazil	3,200	1,000	500	1,040,000
Nicaragua	Central America	2,800	1,000	500	460,000
Algeria	Russia in Asia	2,200	1,000	500	580,000
Venezuela	Russia in Europe	2,200	1,000	500	427,000

Danube.....	Austria-Hungary.....	1,799	9,000	990	228,175
Mekong.....	Tai-Chin.....	1,799	.....	.....	218.00
Baskatchew-Nelson.....	Canada.....	1,793	.....	.....	222.00
Euphrates.....	Turkey in Asia.....	1,760	.....	.....	229.00
Orinoco.....	Colombia & Venezuela.....	1,760	.....	.....	232.00
Colorado.....	United States.....	1,750	600	600	237.00
Ganges.....	India.....	1,500	6,380	500	497.00

Darling	Australia	1,100	100.00	100.00	254.00
Don	Tunisia in Europe	1,100	100.00	100.00	120.00
Tigre	Turkey in Asia	1,100	100.00	100.00	160.40
Murray	Australia	1,000	100.00	100.00	130.00
Orange, at Batiep	Southwest Africa	1,000	100.00	100.00	400.00
Beaufort	West Africa	1,000	100.00	100.00	76.50

France	.....	Canada	.....	650	.....	100.00
Leifer	.....	France	.....	615	.....	23.00
Kline	.....	Germany	.....	550	.....	41.00
Oiler	.....	Germany	.....	550	.....	70.00
Rhane	.....	France	.....	550	.....	29.00
Pagac	.....	Portugal	.....	510	.....	21.00
Vicula	.....	Germany	.....	500	.....	30.00

Cities.	Annual Mean Annual Temp.	Annual Rainfall Inches	Cities.	Annual Mean Annual Temp.	Annual Rainfall Inches
London, England.	50.4				

Buenos Ayres, Argentina	67.8	Montreal, Quebec	42.0
Calcutta, India	82.4	Nice, France	44.6
Canton, China	71.0	Paris, India	56.0
Capetown, Cape Colony	63.0	Paris, France	51.0
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	110	Peking, China	53.2
Cherrapongee, India	61.0	Petrograd, Russia	59.6
Constantinople, Turkey	70.0		

Havana, Cuba.....	75.1	000	91	The Hague, Netherlands.....	29.0	000	91
Iceland.....	39.0	000	80	Valdivia, Spain.....	22.0	000	90
Jerusalem, Palestine.....	82.6	000	16	Valparaiso, Chile.....	34.0	000	91
Lima, Peru.....	10.3	000	82	Venice, Italy.....	33.4	000	91
Lisbon, Portugal.....	61.4	000	57	Vienna, Austria-Hungary.....	21.0	000	91

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD

Ronaldstar-Petroleum, Romania.....	1997	12	10,000,000
Monocroster ship, England.....	1994	25.2	108,000,000
Panama.....	1914	50.3	275,000,000
South Ste. Marie, United States.....	1853	1.6	10,000,000
South Ste. Marie, Canada.....	1880	1.11	2,791,000
Ruez, Egypt.....	1869	90	100,000,000
Trent Valley, Canada.....	190		

Wellson, Canada	1400	20,75	36,000,000
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PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

OF

Holt County, Missouri

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

- Adolph, Henry, River View Farm, S. 4, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Allen, Fred E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. Mr. Allen was born in Holt County in 1875. He is married to Susie Hunt, who was born in Arkansas in 1880.
- Allen, John E., Farmer and Breeder of Duroc Jersey Hogs and Langshan Chickens, Stony Point Farm, S. 2, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. Mr. Allen was born in Holt County in 1882.
- Andes, S. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, Pine Grove Farm, S. 5, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. Mr. Andes was born in Holt County in 1887. He is married to Oral Nell Crist. They have one child.
- Andler, J. L., Farmer, S. 33, T. Benton, P. O. Forest City.
- Anselment, Charles, Maple Grove Farm, S. 14, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Armstrong, Geo., Concrete Contractor, Skidmore.
- Ashworth, John, Farmer and Breeder of Duroc Jersey Hogs and White Leghorn Chickens, Hillview Stock Farm, S. 4, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. Mr. Ashworth was born in Holt County in 1855. He is married to Flora Norris, who was born in Iowa in 1864.
- Bagby, John, Farmer, S. 32, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City.
- Bahler, A. D., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Percheron Horses, Big Mammoth Jacks, Mule Foot and Duroc Jersey Hogs and Poultry of all kinds, S. 35, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Mr. Bahler was born in Holt County in 1876. He was married to Bertha Ramsey, who was born in Holt County in 1883.
- Bahler, E. G., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Cattle, Percheron Horses, Poland China Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 28, T. Nodaway, J. O. Oregon. Mr. Bahler was born in Holt County in 1878. He is married to Minnie Lenz.
- Bailey Bros., Farmers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, S. 23, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Bank of Bigelow, General Banking, Bigelow.
- Bank of Corning, General Banking, Corning.
- Bank of Forbes, General Banking, Forbes.
- Bank of Fortescue, General Banking, Fortescue.
- Bank of Mound City, General Banking, Mound City.
- Beard, Dr. Frank George, Physician and Surgeon, Maitland.
- Bender, Roy, Farmer, Groverland Stock Farm, S. 30, T. Clay, P. O. Skidmore.
- Bearls, G. O., City Bakery, Craig.
- Bilby, R. I., Ranch, General Farming, S. 10, T. Union, P. O. Craig.
- Bloomer, Watson, Breeder, Bloomsdale Stock Farm, S. 30, T. Hickory, P. O. Oregon.
- Bohart, J. H., Coal, Feed and Implements, Maitland.
- Bohart & Keiffer, Dedic Lights, Maitland.
- Boring, N. E., Auto Livery, Maitland.
- Boswell, Spencer, Farmer, S. 32, T. Hickory, P. O. Oregon.
- Boyles, L. D., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Mules and Horses, Poland China Hogs and White Wyandotte Chickens, Boyles Bros. Stock and Grain Farm, S. 11, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. 1870. Born in Missouri in 1853 and married Mary Frances Hughes, who was born in Tennessee in 1854.
- Bratton, Jim, Farmer, S. 34, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Breit, J. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, Breeder of Plymouth Rock Chickens, Oak Hillside Stock Farm, S. 15, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1902. Born in Missouri in 1856 and married Mary Alice Deakins, who was born in Missouri in 1859. Mr. Breit has served as School Director for a number of years.
- Bridgman, J. E., Ford Agency and Garage, Maitland.
- Brooks, Charles W., Still River View Farm, S. 18, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Brown, A. P., Land Owner, Mound City.
- Brown, J. A., Garage, Fortescue. 1887. Born in Missouri in 1871 and married Della Watts who was born in Missouri in 1872.
- Brown, J. R., Horse Buyer, Oregon.
- Bruntmeyer, C. J., Twin Valley Stock Farm, S. 18, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Bucher, Ira, Telephone, Oregon.
- Buchfr, Paul, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 12, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Buck, I. A., Farmer, Spring Hill Farm, S. 28, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning. Mr. Buck was born in Holt County in 1839. He is married to Villia Bade.
- Buck, J. A., Farmer and President of Bank of Corning, Evergreen Farm, S. 29, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning. 1864. Born in Hanover, Germany in 1845. He is married to Dora Voltmer. They have seven children.
- Buck, R. E., Cashier Bank of Corning, Corning.
- Buckles, Grant, Farmer and Stockraiser, Forest Slope Stock Farm, S. 7, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Bucknam, Mrs. R. J., Farmer and Breeder of Percheron Horses and Duroc Jersey and Poland China Hogs, Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red Chickens, and Cattle, Sunny View Stock and Grain Farm, S. 3, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1885. Born in Ohio in 1855. Married to Wm. Bucknam.
- Bundy, E. L. & Co., Restaurant and Bakery, Maitland.
- Bunker, Caryl E., Jeweler, Pianos and Victrolas, Oregon.
- Bunker, C. J., Merchandise, Oregon.
- Buntz, Ed., Farmer, S. 21, T. Hickory, P. O. Maitland.
- Buntz, Philip, Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Draft Horses and Mules, Chester White Hogs and Langshan Chickens, S. 21, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1876.
- Burrier, Dan, Oregon View Farm, S. 22, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Burrier, George, Farmer and Stockraiser, Kinsey Valley Farm, S. 8, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Burrier, Hugh, Farmer and Stockraiser, Ash Grove Farm, S. 28, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Burrier & Schulte, Hardware, Oregon.
- Butterfield, C. D., Real Estate and Loans, Hamburg, Iowa.
- Cain, James, Farmer, S. 31, T. Hickory, P. O. Oregon.
- Cain, Thos., Farmer and Breeder, New Point Stock Farm, S. 33, T. Hickory, P. O. Oregon.
- Calvert, W. H., Auctioneer and Produce Man, Craig.
- Cantlin, John H., Farmer and Breeder of White Rock Chickens, Lawndale Farm, S. 27, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. 1872. Born in Maryland in 1850. He is married to Mary Susan Judy. They have five children.
- Cantlin, J. W., Sunny Hillside Farm, S. 5, T. Union, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1882. Mr. Cantlin is married to Nettie Kennish.
- Cason, R. L., Pine Hill Stock Farm, S. 27, T. Benton, P. O. Forest City.
- Castel, L. E., Groceries and Meats, Mound City.
- Castel, J. E., Breeder of Percheron Jacks and Jersey Cattle, Pilot Knob Stock Farm, S. 17, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Chandler, Dr. Jno., Physician, Oregon.
- Cheaney, J. T., Farmer, S. 6, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Citizen Bank, The, General Banking, Oregon.
- Cloos, Jacob, Contractor and Builder, Mound City.
- Cobb, W. M., Farmer, S. 24, T. Union, P. O. Craig. 1898. Born in Texas in 1881.
- Coffman, S. M., Sunny Side Farm, S. 20, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Cole, W. H., Agent Standard Oil Co., Maitland.
- Collins, J. M., Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, S. 20, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City.
- Colwell, Chas. R., Agent Illinois Oil Co., Maitland.
- Conner, R. B., Owner of fast driving horses, Maitland.
- Cook & Foster, Garage, Distributors of Dodge Bros. Motor Cars, Oregon.
- Cordrey, Allen, Hupmobiles, Oregon.
- Cordrey, C. E., Farmer, Stockraiser and Fruit Raiser, Oak Hill Stock Farm, S. 21, T. Forbes, P. O. Forbes. Born in Holt County in 1880. Mr. Cordrey married Mollie Fransher, who was born in Holt County in 1882.
- Cordrey, James, Farmer and Breeder of Red Polled Cattle, Percheron Horses, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, Easter Creek Stock Farm, S. 8, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. 1877. Born in Ohio in 1857 and married Barbary Taylor who was born in Holt County in 1857.
- Coston, E. C., Farmer, S. 24, T. Clay, P. O. Skidmore.
- Coston, V. A., Highland View Farm, S. 25, T. Clay, P. O. Skidmore.
- Cotten, A. W., Real Estate, Oregon.
- Cotten, Geo. W., Farmer, Forbes. 1869. Born in Kentucky in 1844 and married Cora Evans, who was born in Holt County in 1869. Mr. Cotten is a Veteran having served three years in the Civil War. He has served as County Judge and School Director for a number of years.
- Cottier, Fred, Farmer and Stockraiser, Lake View Stock Farm, S. 11, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Cottier, Hugh M., Breeder, "O. T." Stock Farm, S. 22, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City.
- Cottier, James, Meadow Brook Stock Farm, S. 24, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City.
- Cottier, John T., Farmer and Stock Feeder, Moundview Farm, S. 20, T. Liberty, P. O. Skidmore. Born in Holt County in 1854 and married Cora E. Ferrin. They have six children.
- Coughlin, John, Dealer in Hay, S. 10, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow. 1903. Born in Kansas in 1870.
- Counts, W. B., The Comfort Farm, S. 6, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow. Born in Holt County in 1881 and married Eva May Mallon. They have five children.
- Cox, E. G., Druggist, Craig.
- Cowan, C., Retired, Oregon.
- Craig, C. W., Merchant, Fortescue. 1891. Born in Missouri in 1876 and married Joie A. Lowe who was born in Missouri in 1875. Mr. Craig has served as Postmaster for a number of years.
- Crisler, A. B., Clover Leaf Farm, S. 1, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Crisler, E. J., Home Wood Stock Farm, S. 15, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Crist, J. H., Breeder of Registered Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Poland China Hogs, Mules, Harmony Grove Stock Farm, S. 28, T. Liberty, P. O. Skidmore. 1877. Born in Virginia in 1865 and married Emma Glick. They have nine children.
- Dankers, C. E., Farmer and Breeder of Red Polled Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, Wild Goose Farm, S. 30, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning. 1879. Mr. Dankers is married to Grace Madison.
- Dankers, H. A. Estate, S. 30, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning.
- Dankers, I. S., Merchant and President of Peoples Bank, Corning. Born in Holt County in 1837 and married Bertha Christen. They have five children.
- Davis, Geo., Farmer and Stockraiser, Dealer in Horses and Mules, S. 29, T. Minton, P. O. Fortescue. Born in Holt County in 1886 and married Goldie Jackson, who was born in Holt County in 1887.
- Derr, H. S., Sunny Side Farm, S. 28, T. Benton, P. O. Forest City.
- Derr, John F., Farmer, S. 36, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon.
- Devorss, Julia A., Farmer and Breeder of Plymouth Rock Chickens, Townsate Farm, Forbes. Born in Holt County in 1868.
- Doebbeling, E. N., Farmer and Breeder of Poland China Hogs and Holstein Cattle, S. 17, T. Union, P. O. Corning. 1875. Born in Indiana in 1861 and married Florence Allen. They have five children.
- Donan, John, Elevator and Dray Line, Mound City.
- Dryden, Gestring, Superintendent of W. F. Davis Farms, S. 16, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City.
- Duncan, J. E. & Son, Farmers, Pinehurst Stock Farm, S. 28, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Dungan, Harry M., Probate Judge and Attorney-at-Law, Oregon.
- Dunigan, W. D., Produce Merchant, Craig.
- Durham, Mrs. J. H., Green Houses, Mound City.
- Edwards & Crawford, Lumber, Maitland.
- Elder, Allen, Farmer and Breeder of Cattle, Draft Horses, Poland China Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, River View Stock Farm, S. 23, T. Forbes, P. O. Forbes. Born in Holt County in 1876 and married Beulah Payne, who was born in Holt County in 1893.
- Egger, Albert, Farmer, S. 21, Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1900. Born in Switzerland in 1861 and married Margaret Von Allon, who was born in Switzerland in 1862.
- Egger, Fred, Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Draft Horses, Poland China Hogs and Poultry of all kinds, Pleasant Hill Stock and Grain Farm, S. 21, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1900. Born in Missouri in 1898.
- Emerson, R. G., Locust Hill Farm, S. 34, T. Benton, P. O. Forest City.
- Erixson, J. R., Farmer, Forest City.
- Evans, Chas. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, "207 Ranch," S. 18, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Everson, H. L., Forest City Milling Co., Forest City.
- Fansher, W. L., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Mules, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, Maple Stock & Grain Farm, S. 22, T. Forbes, P. O. Forbes. Born in Holt County in 1870 and married Lucy Craig, who was born in Nebraska in 1872.
- Farmers Bank of Maitland, General Banking, Maitland.
- Farmers Elevator Co., Grain and Coal, Craig.
- Farmers Grain Co., Corning. Established 1916.
- Farmers & Merchants Bank, General Banking, Craig.
- Fawks, R. W., General Merchandise, Forest City.
- Ferguson, A. J., Farmer and Hay Press Operator, Silver Brook Farm, S. 11, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Fessenden, John E., Contractor and Builder, Maitland.
- Feuerbacher, John, Farmer and Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Draft Horses, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, Maple Stock Farm, S. 29, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1879. Mr. Feuerbacher is married to Minnie Buny, who was born in New York State in 1865. He has served as School Director for a number of years.
- Feuerbacher, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Field, Mrs. Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Minton, P. O. Bigelow. Born in Holt County in 1871 and married Sarah Bryan.
- Fitzmaurice, E. M., Farmer and Stockraiser, Gold Mine Stock Farm, S. 18, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Fitzmaurice, J. W., Real Estate, Forest City.
- Fitzmaurice, T. P., Farmer and Stockraiser, Oakdale Stock Farm, S. 21, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City.

Fleener, Fred E., Mapleton Farm, S. 24, T. Hickory, P. O. Oregon.
Forest City Garage, Studebaker Cars, Forest City.
Forest City Milling & Elevator Co., Forest City.
Forest City News, F. W. Heavers, Publisher, Forest City.
Forney, Jas., Farmer and Breeder of Brown Leghorn Chickens, S. 16, T. Minton, P. O. Forest City. 1912. Born in Nebraska in 1886. Married to May Lippold.
Forney, Wm., Farmer, Stockraiser and Breeder of Plymouth Rock Chickens, Evergreen Hill Stock Farm, S. 15, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Mr. Forney is married to Ida Curtis, who was born in Illinois in 1873.
Foster, J. A., Farmer, Oregon.
Foster, Jno. F., Farmer and Breeder, "Home of Dutch Belted and Hampshire Hogs," S. 13, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
France, John Jr., Mayor of Forest City, Forest City.
Frazier Bros., Orchard View Highland Place, S. 20, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
Freeman, B. F., Farmer, S. 13, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow. Born in Holt County in 1880 and married Ruth Jackson. They have four children.
Freeman, Ed., Decorator and Painter, Oregon.
Frye, T. G., & Sons, Merchants and Butchers, Oregon.

Gaffney, Chas., Elm-Grove Farm, S. 24, T. Lincoln, P. O. Fairfax. Born in Holt County in 1874, and married Stella Mavity. They have four children.
Gaskill, G. W., Jr., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle, and Breeder of Mules, Apple Dale Farm, S. 7, T. Union, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1873, and married Pearl McElhaney. They have two children.
Galvin, Ernest, Farmer, S. 16, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
Galvin, H. M., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Horses and Mules, Hampshire Hogs and Rhode Island Red Chickens, S. 20, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1892, and married O. B. Guthrie, who was born in Missouri in 1890.
Gerdes, Henry, Pleasant Meadows, S. 4, T. Union, P. O. Craig. 1892. Born in Germany in 1866, and married Ida Nordloh. They have four children.
Gillis, C. B., Valley View Stock Farm, S. 26, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City.
Gillis, Robert, Gillis Stock Farm, S. 22, T. Benton, P. O. Maitland.
Gish, John W., Special Loan Agent Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., 531 Rialto Building, Kansas City.
Glick, Geo. W., Farmer, S. 20, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City.
Gomes, J. D., Farmer, S. 20, T. Union, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1878, and married Sadie Lawrence. They have five children.
Goodpasture, R. G., Pioneer Stock Farm, S. 36, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
Gordon, Bert, Farmer and stockraiser, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, S. 26, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
Graves, A. B., Foreman R. I. Bilby Ranch, S. 10, T. Union, P. O. Craig. 1910. Born in Illinois in 1869, and married Susan E. Lovelady. They have seven children.
Graves, C. D., Farmer and Breeder of Graded Shorthorn Cattle and Duroc Hogs, Black Loam Farm, S. 18, T. Union, P. O. Craig. 1905. Born in Iowa in 1865, and married Cora Kennels. They have two children.
Graves, C. H., City Collector, Mound City.
Graves, C. T., Breeder of Pure Bred Jersey Cattle, Maitland.
Gray, F. E., Breeder of Poland China Hogs, Hereford and Shorthorn Cattle, Morning Sun Farm, S. 36, T. Union, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1878, and married Maud Davis. They have seven children.
Greiner, Alvin C., Walnut Grove Farm, S. 11, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
Greiner, Geo., Twin Springs Stock Farm, S. 13, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
Griffith Bros., Longview Stock Farm, S. 35, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City.
Griffith, E. K., Breeder of Registered Duroc Jersey Hogs, Longview Stock Farm, S. 35, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. Born in Holt County in 1884, and married Bessie Nauman.
Griffith, Isaac, Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Grand View Stock Farm, S. 34, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. 1870. Born in Virginia in 1850, and married Anna Nauman. They have five children.
Griffith, Lester, Breeder of Registered Duroc Jersey Hogs, Long View Stock Farm, S. 35, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. Born in Holt County in 1889.
Groves, W. R., Real Estate, Maitland.

Haer, Andy, President Geo. Haer Est. Co., S. 22, T. Union, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1864, and married Emma Wellman. They have one child.
Haer, Emmett, Locust Grove Farm, S. 8, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning. Born in Holt County in 1868, and married Emma Trauernicht. They have seven children.
Haer, G. A., Farmer and Stockraiser, Old Homestead Farm, S. 28, T. Union, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1880.
Hahn, H. A., Thies, Farmer and Stockraiser, Center Valley Farm, S. 22, T. Union, P. O. Craig. 1879. Born in Germany in 1861, and married Ella Van Fleet. They have one child.
Hall, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, Breeder of Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 36, T. Union, P. O. Craig. 1890. Born in Missouri in 1864, and married Emma Vest. They have three children.
Hambaugh, W. H., Publisher, Craig.
Hamsher, W. M., President Bank of Mound City, Mound City.
Hanna, H. S., Farmer and Fruit Raiser, Breeder of Jersey Dairy Cows, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Rhode Island Chickens, Aplyary, Maple Hill Farm, S. 9, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. 1910. Born in Missouri in 1864, and married Sarah N. Way.
Hardman, William H., Minister, Oregon. Mr. Hardman is a Veteran of the Civil War having served in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Havet, A., Farmer and Stockraiser, Kinzie Creek, S. 8, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
Heaton, Ed., Cashier Heaton Bank, Craig.
Heck, J. C., Farmer and Stockraiser, Upland View Stock Farm, S. 27, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. 1874. Born in Virginia in 1850 and married Mary McNulty. They have seven children.
Helfers, Henry, Breeder of Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 4, T. Union, P. O. Craig. 1895. Born in Germany in 1884 and married Emma Idecker.
Hershner, E. D., Farmer, S. 9, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City.
Hester, John, Produce, Hides, Oils, etc., Mound City.
Highland Fruit Farm, Farmers and Breeders of Hereford Cattle, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 16, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon.
Hilley, B. J., Breeder, Walnut Grove Stock Farm, S. 30, T. Hickory, P. O. Oregon.
Hinde, J. B., Farmer and Stockraiser, "The Pines," S. 35, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.

Hinkle, B. L., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Percheron Horses and Mules, Hampshire Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 32, T. Minton, P. O. Fortescue. Born in Holt County in 1870 and married Charlotte Connett, who was born in Iowa in 1882.
Hinkle, E. E., Breeder of Poland China Hogs, Eureka Stock Farm, S. 12, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
Hinkle, Geo. W., "Troublesome," S. 16, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow. Born in Holt County in 1866 and married Ada Brown.
Hinkle, Jas. E., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Draft Horses, Poland China Hogs and Rhode Island Red Chickens, S. 28, T. Minton, P. O. Bigelow. Born in Holt County in 1893.
Hinkle, Mrs. L. A., Farmer, S. 28, T. Minton, P. O. Bigelow. Born in Holt County in 1853 and married Wm. Hinkle who was born in Missouri in 1848.
Hinkle, J. G., Farmer and Stockraiser, Quiet Nook Farm, S. 21, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow. Born in Holt County in 1860 and married Mary McKinnon. They have three children.
Hinkle, John C., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Percheron Horses and Mules, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Buff Cochins Chickens, Riverview Stock and Grain Farm, S. 12, T. Minton, P. O. Fortescue. 1856. Born in Missouri in 1837. Mr. Hinkle is a veteran of the Civil War, having served three years.
Hitz, H. C., Orchardist and Fruit Grower, S. 35, T. Hickory, P. O. Forest City.
Hodges, W. H., Overlook Farm, S. 4, T. Hickory, P. O. Maitland.
Hoffman, D. E., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Percheron Horses, Chester White Hogs and Poultry of all kinds, S. 31, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1884. Mr. Hoffman married Alice Hayes, who was born in Kansas in 1888.
Hoffman, L. R., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Draft Horses, Poland China Hogs, Shropshire Sheep and Rhode Island Red Chickens, Evergreen Stock Farm, S. 14, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Indiana in 1859 and married Grace Warrell, who was born in Illinois in 1859.
Hogan, Dr. J. L., Physician, Oregon.
Holmes, Harvey J., Stockraiser and Dealer in Grain, Highland View Farm, S. 26, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. 1916. Born in Illinois in 1878 and married Minnie E. Henn. They have six children.
Holt County Bank, Mound City.
Holt County Officials: County Clerk, Daniel B. Kunkel; Circuit Clerk, Edwin A. Dunham; Recorder of Deeds, Andrew O. Dankers; Judge Probate Court, Harry M. Dungan; Sheriff, Benjamin E. Crouser; Collector, William H. Alkire; Treasurer, Sebourn Carson; Prosecuting Attorney, A. M. Tibbles; County Judges, D. C. Stallard, C. E. Whitmer, W. J. Randall.
Home Bank of Forest City, General Banking, Forest City.
Hopper, Ed., Farmer and Stockraiser, Poultry of all kinds, S. 21, T. Minton, P. O. Forest City. Born in Holt County in 1877 and married Lula J. Alexander.
Hopper, Geo. F., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Horses and Mules, Poland China Hogs and Rhode Island Red Chickens, S. 20, T. Minton, P. O. Forest City. 1876. Mr. Hopper married Myrtle Driskell, who was born in Kentucky in 1875.
Hopper, William A., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Horses and Mules, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Rhode Island Red Chickens, S. 16, T. Minton, P. O. Forest City. Born in Holt County in 1881, and married Corda Cotton, who was born in Holt County in 1880.
Hornecker, Adam, Farmer and Stockraiser, Breeder of Plymouth Rock Chickens, Sunny Hill Stock and Grain Farm, S. 10, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1878 and married Emma Oppenlander, who is also a native of Holt County.
Hornecker, Chas. F., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Horses and Mules, Poland China Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 10, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in County in 1880 and married Bessie Kneale. Mr. Hornecker has served as Road Overseer.
Hornecker, John, Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Horses and Mules, Poland China Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 19, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1871 and married Anna Flacher, who was born in Germany in 1875. Mr. Hornecker has served as school Director for a number of years.
Howard Bros., Sunny Brook Stock Farm, S. 1, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
Hughes, J. F., Farmer and Breeder of Jersey Cows, Horses and Mules, Poland China Hogs and Leghorn Chickens, S. 14, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1884 and married Lizzie Traub.
Hughes, J. T., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Draft Horses, Poland China Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, and Ducks, Woodbine Shorthorn Stock Farm, S. 25, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1860. Born in Tennessee in 1857. Mr. Hughes is married to Emmaline Gillenwaters.
Hulatt, Riley, Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Poland China Hogs, Horses and Mules, and Plymouth Rock Chickens, Locust Grove Farm, S. 7, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1868 and married Ida Rush, who is also a native of Missouri.
Hulatt, W. H., Lone Oak Stock Farm, S. 29, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
Hunt, J. H., Ex-Judge of Holt County, Craig.
Huntzman, W. H., Summit Hill Farm, S. 5, T. Hickory, P. O. Maitland.
Hunsiger, Robert, Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Mules and Horses, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, Hickory Grove Stock and Grain Farm, S. 8, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. 1896. Born in Germany in 1871 and married Louisa Pink who was born in Germany in 1877.
Hurst Bros., Farmers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Poland China Hogs, Draft Horses and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 14, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon.
Hurst, Fred, Farmer and Breeder, S. 14, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1886. Born in Missouri in 1881 and married Lulla Hoffman who was born in Missouri in 1897.
Hurst, John, Farmer, S. 14, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1886. Born in Missouri in 1883.
Hutton, S. R. H., Dentist, Maitland.
Idecker, Edward, Farmer and Breeder of Registered Poland China Hogs and Shorthorn Cattle, Sandy Loan Farm, S. 2, T. Union, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1837 and married Ida Votz.
Ideker, A. C. F., Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland China Hogs, Locust Nook Farm, S. 8, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning. Born in Holt County in 1876 and married Louise Wellman. They have two children.
Iden, John F., Farmer and Proprietor of Summer Resort, Lake View Farm, S. 19, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow. 1866. Born in Missouri in 1862 and married Sarah R. Edwards. They have one child.

Illinois Oil Co., Oils, Maitland.

Jackson, Niley, Farmer and Stockraiser, Mound City.
Jones, Guy, Feeder, Breeder and Stockraiser, Broadview Hereford Farm, S. 9, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow. Born in Holt County in 1882 and married Hazel Kirk Spellman. They have one child.
Kaufman, Sanford, "Whig Valley Stock Farm," S. 17, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
Kearney, E. T., Physician and Surgeon, Oregon.
Keaster, U. G., Hotel Gladstone, Mound City.
Keeves & Bragg, Garage, Oregon.
Keiffer, Marvin E., Farmer, S. 20, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City.
Kellogg, E. J., Attorney, Ex-Representative and Ex-Bank Auditor, Craig.
Kelley, A. W., Owner of Arabian Stallion, Forest City.
Keown, W. E., Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Oregon.
King, D. Ward, "Kingcrest," S. 32, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
King, Gerald A., Harness, Oregon.
Kinney, Cathrine E., Farming, S. 23, T. Benton, P. O. Forest City.
Kneale, Edward, Retired Farmer, Maitland.
Kneale, Robert, Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Draft Horses, Poland China Hogs, Duroc Jersey Hogs, and Poultry of all kinds, Plain View Stock and Grain Farm, S. 15, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1865 and married Ella Forney.
Kramer, Ed., Garage, Agent Buick Cars, Oregon.
Kreek, T. O., Farmer and Stockraiser, Locust View Farm, S. 11, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
Kunkel, Alf., Farmer, S. 16, T. Hickory, P. O. Maitland.
Kunkel, D. B., County Clerk, Oregon.
Kunkel, James, Farmer, S. 27, T. Hickory, P. O. New Point.
Kunkel, Neil, Jeweler, Engineer, Electric Light Plant, Forest City.
Kunkel, O. H., Breeder of Buff Orpington Chickens and Poland China Hogs, S. 21, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City.
Kurtz, A., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Draft Horses, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Rhode Island Red Chickens, Locust Grove Stock and Grain Farm, S. 20, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1869 and married Lena Helsen-Back, who was born in Holt County in 1873.
Kurtz, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, Breeder of Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 20, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1868 and married Anna Gelvin, who was born in Holt County in 1870.
LaFrance, E., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Percheron Horses, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Langshan Chickens, Maple Grove Stock Farm, S. 24, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. 1892. Born in Canada in 1860 and married Mary Lamontange, who was born in New York in 1858.
Landreth, L., Farmer and Stockraiser, Breeder of Plymouth Rock Chickens, Maple Grove Stock and Grain Farm, S. 32, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1892. Born in Illinois in 1872 and married Emma Patterson, who was born in Holt County in 1861.
Lark, J. H., Farmer and Breeder of Holstein and Jersey Cattle, Draft Horses, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Buff Orpington Chickens, S. 28, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1892. Born in Missouri in 1868 and married Henrietta Carroll. Mr. Lark has served as School Director for a number of years.
Larson, Harry, Farmer, S. 7, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow. 1904. Born in Nebraska in 1896 and married Tracy Smith. They have two children.
Lawrence, C. B., Farmer, S. 19, T. Union, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1880 and married Alice Davis. They have one child.
Lawrence, Chas. C., Farmer, S. 16, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City.
Lawrence, E. G., Upland View Farm, S. 24, T. Lincoln, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1871 and married Arisonia Spray. They have two children.
Lawrence, Fred, Farmer, S. 22, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City.
Lawrence, H. B., Progressive Ranch, S. 19, T. Union, P. O. Craig. 1871. Mr. Lawrence has served as State Representative.
Lemar, J. R., Union Center Stock Farm, S. 16, T. Union, P. O. Craig. 1904. Born in Ohio in 1876.
Lewis, Mary H., Lewis Homestead Farm, S. 8, T. Hickory, P. O. Maitland.
Limp, C. C., The Divide Stock Farm, S. 36, T. Clay, P. O. Mound City.
Long, T. A., D. V. S., Veterinary Surgeon, Oregon.
Loomis, O. H., Photographer, Mound City.
Louis, Geo. S., High Ridge Stock Farm, S. 36, T. Clay, P. O. Mound City.
Loucks, J. F., Pioneer Home Farm, S. 1, T. Hickory, P. O. Maitland.
Lukens, G. S., Real Estate, Oregon.
Lumley, Marion, Farmer, Stockraiser and Breeder of Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 12, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. 1865. Born in Missouri in 1860. Mrs. Lumley was born in Missouri in 1865.
McArthur, A. M., Farmer and Breeder of Poland China Hogs, and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 12, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. 1898. Mr. McArthur was born in Missouri in 1893.
McClanahan, Chas., Retired Merchant and Land Owner, Craig. 1881. Born in Ohio in 1857 and married Gertrude Meek. They have one child.
McDermott, Wm., Farmer and Breeder of Hampshire Hogs and Shorthorn Cattle, S. 10, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City.
McDonald, D. F., Dealer in Meats and Groceries, Mound City.
McIntyre, A. O., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Percheron Horses, O. I. C. Hogs and White Brahma Chickens, S. 5, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1860 and married Cora Belle Fennel, who was born in Missouri in 1867.
McIntyre, Ina, Farmer, Stockraiser and Poultry Breeder, Leona Stony Hill Farm, S. 22, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1877.
McIntyre, J. R., Farmer and Breeder of Red Polled Cattle, Draft Horses, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Rhode Island Red Chickens, S. 27, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1886 and married Myrtle Fansher.
McKinick, Wm., Farmer, S. 9, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City.
McNulty, Charles, Farmer, S. 8, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City.
Maitland Herald, Maym King, Manager, Maitland.
Markt, Charles, Sunny Slope Farm, S. 34, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
Markt, Jan, Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Draft Horses and Mules, Poland China Hogs, and Poultry, Alfalfa Dairy and Grain Farm, S. 32, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1877 and married Bertha Kneale, who was born in Holt County in 1882.
Market, John, City View Farm, S. 36, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
Marti, Godfrey, Farmer and Stockraiser, Summit Valley Farm, S. 5, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. 1888. Born in Switzerland in 1864 and married Mary Snyder. They have five children.

- Martin, Emil W., Furniture, Oregon.
- Martin, M. R., Telephone and Electric Light Plant and Transmission lines, Oregon.
- Massie, Nat., Ione Cottonwood Stock Farm, S. 33, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Meadows, Alonzo, Progress Stock Farm, S. 14, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Meadows, C. F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1890 and married Orlens H. Campbell, who was born in Missouri in 1890. Mr. Meadows has taught school for a number of years.
- Meadows, L. A., Farmer, S. 5, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Meadows, L. J., Farmer and Breeder of Jersey Cows, Horses and Mules, Duroc Jersey Hogs, and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 8, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1893 and married Edna Baring, who was born in Holt County in 1895.
- Metcalf, Henry, Farmer, S. 31, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Metcalf, Wm., Farmer, S. 6, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Meyer, A. A., County Assessor, Mound City.
- Meyer, Amos, Hill Top Farm, S. 4, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City.
- Meyer, Christian, Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Horses and Mules, Poland China Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 17, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1875 and married Estella Belle Miller, who was born in Missouri in 1880.
- Meyer, J. C., Farmer and Stockraiser, Hillcrest Stock Farm, S. 7, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Meyer, J. F., Farmer and Stockraiser, Breeder of Poland China Hogs, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Shropshire Sheep, Swiss Valley Stock Farm, S. 24, T. Forbes, P. O. Forbes. Born in Switzerland in 1850 and married Nora Kucker, who was born in Hanover in 1853.
- Meyer, Ralph M., Farmer, S. 21, T. Hickory, P. O. Maitland.
- Meyer, S. A., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Horses and Mules, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Buff Orpington Chickens, S. 7, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1870 and married Elizabeth Rathburn, who was born in Illinois in 1870. Mr. Meyer has served as School Director for twenty years.
- Meyer, Walter, Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Orchard View Shorthorn Stock Farm, S. 15, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Miller, H. K., Farmer, S. 9, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. Born in Holt County in 1882 and married Mary Lambert. They have two children.
- Miller, J. F., Farmer, S. 9, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. Born in Illinois in 1862 and married Maggie Cranston.
- Miller, Wm., Farmer, Valley Park Farm, S. 30, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. Born in Pennsylvania in 1869.
- Mills, Howard W., Prop. The Mound City News-Jeffersonian, Mound City.
- Mills, Wm. H., Hillsdale Stock Farm, S. 19, T. Clay, P. O. Skidmore.
- Milne, H. E., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Draft Horses, Poland China Hogs, Orchardist, Alfalfa Stock and Fruit Farm, S. 17, T. Forbes, P. O. Forbes. Born in Holt County in 1889.
- Milne, J. A., Farmer and Stock Feeder, Breeder of Poland China Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, Pleasant View Farm, S. 18, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. Born in Ohio in 1876 and married Mary Imboden, who was born in Switzerland in 1877.
- Minshall, E. T., Farmer, S. 27, T. Benton, P. O. Forest City.
- Minton, R. L., Attorney-at-Law, Mound City.
- Mitchell Joe F., Farmer, Stockraiser and Stock Buyer, Highland Stock Farm, S. 21, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City.
- Moore & Springer, Dealers in General Merchandise and Groceries, Oregon.
- Morris, Geo., Farmer and Threshing Machine operator, Pleasant View Farm, S. 8, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow. Born in Holt County in 1882.
- Morris, J. C., Farmer and Breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Draft Horses, Poland China Hogs and Rhode Island Red Chickens, Edgewood Farm, S. 16, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Married to Corn A. Smith.
- Morris, J. D., Farmer, S. 13, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow. Born in Nebraska in 1869 and married Fannie Lewellen. They have four children.
- Morris, Raymond, S. 19, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1907.
- Morris, Wm. M., Ex-County Surveyor, Oregon.
- Mound City Bottling Works, J. C. Porter, Prop., Mound City.
- Mound City Electric Light and Ice Co., R. W. Neill Supt., Mound City.
- Mound City Garage, Castles & Acsdale, Prop., Mound City.
- Mound City Mill and Elevator Co., Milling, Mound City.
- Mound City News-Jeffersonian, Mound City.
- Murphy, Alberta Green, County Superintendent of Holt County, Oregon.
- Murray, J. N., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 26, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Naber, Henry, Catalpa Lane Farm, S. 32, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning. 1863. Born in Germany in 1845 and married B. Voltman. They have eight children.
- Napier, Grant, Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Draft Horses, Poland China Hogs and Buff Orpington Chickens, Oak View Stock Farm, S. 11, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1868. Born in Missouri in 1864 and married Rachel Johnson.
- Nauman, Elmer, Feeder, Breeder, Stock Buyer and Farmer, Cedar Mound Stock Farm, S. 1, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. Born in Holt County in 1872 and married Verne Ambrowas.
- Nauman, J. E., Farmer, S. 27, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. Born in Virginia in 1872 and married Carrie E. Griffith. They have two children.
- Nauman, Joe, Farmer and Breeder of Registered Durham Cattle and Poland China Hogs, Pioneer Farm, S. 32, T. Union, P. O. Craig. 1886. Born in Virginia in 1845 and married Mary Alice Long. They have fifteen children.
- Nauman, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, Hillsdale Farm, S. 29, T. Union, P. O. Craig. 1877. Born in Iowa in 1875 and married Linva New.
- Nevins, C. R., Farmer, S. 31, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Nixon, John R., Oakland Stock Farm, S. 9, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City.
- Noelisch, Albert J., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Pine Bluff Stock Farm, S. 24, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Norris, G. W., Farmer and Breeder of Langshan Chickens, S. 34, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1882. Born in Iowa in 1870 and married to Laura Campbell, who was born in Holt County in 1880. Mr. Norris has served as School Director for a number of years.
- Notley, Allen, Garage, Bigelow.
- Notley, L. W., Pleasant Road Farm, S. 17, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow. 1867. Born in Illinois in 1856 and married Alice Bridgeman. They have one child.
- Oppenlander, John, Farmer and Breeder of Cattle, Hogs, and Brown Leghorn Chickens, Pleasant View Stock and Grain Farm, S. 16, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1885. Born in Germany in 1870 and married Louise Kramer.
- Oregon Pressed Stone Co., Cement Work, Oregon.
- Oyerly, J. H., Contractor and Builder, Mound City.
- Painter, I. D., Farmer and Breeder of Poland China Hogs, Hillcrest Farm, S. 55, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. 1894. Born in Virginia in 1870 and married Corn Griffith.
- Farsons, C. D., Contractor and Builder, Oregon.
- Patterson, Bert E., Grassland Stock Farm, S. 36, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Patterson, J. C., Lawndale Stock Farm, S. 5, T. Hickory, P. O. Maitland.
- Patterson, J. W., Nodaway Valley Stock Farm, S. 9, T. Hickory, P. O. Maitland.
- Patterson, M. O., Whig Valley Stock Farm, S. 25, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Paul, Dr. W. E., Osteopath, Mound City.
- Paxon, C. H., Sunny Hill Farm, S. 12, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Payne, A. B., High View Bottom Farm, S. 16, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City.
- Pebbley, T. F., Breeder of Percheron Horses and Poland China Hogs, Craig.
- Pennel, Wm., Oregon Heights Holstein Farm, S. 26, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Penny, Howard, Ashland Stock Farm, S. 30, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Peoples Bank of Maitland, General Banking, Maitland.
- Petree Bros., Lawyer and Abstractors, Oregon.
- Porter, D. C., Porter Home Stock Farm, S. 25, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City.
- Postal, Woody, The Mound City Journal, Mound City.
- Pottinger, S. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, Forest City.
- Powers, Fred, Jeweler, Mound City.
- Poynter, Geo. M., Cashier Bank of Bigelow, Bigelow.
- Poynter, J. H., Harness Shop, Mound City.
- Poynter, R. F., Bank Cashier, Fortescue. 1916. Born in Indiana in 1891 and married Margery Davis, who was born in Kansas in 1895.
- Praiswater, B. F., Fair View Stock Farm, S. 19, T. Hickory, P. O. Oregon.
- Preston, Mary B., Farming and Breeder of Cattle, Draft Horses, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Rhode Island Chickens, Cedar Grove Stock Farm, S. 28, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1863. Born in Indiana in 1857.
- Priebe, H. C., Farmer, S. 26, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Proffitt, G. W., Farmer, Stockraiser and Breeder of White Rock Chickens, Riverview Stock and Grain Farm, S. 14, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1864. Born in Virginia in 1845 and married Mary Kenicut, who was born in New York State in 1861.
- Proud, S. E., Cement Contractor, Mound City.
- Prusman, Wm., Valley Slope Farm, S. 14, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City.
- Quick, Jas., Farmer, S. 28, T. Benton, P. O. Forest City.
- Quick, Sam, Farmer and Stockraiser, River Forest View Farm, S. 21, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City.
- Raiser, C. P., Assistant Manager Farmers' Elevator Co., Forest City.
- Ramsey, Delbert, Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Draft Horses, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, Plainview Stock and Grain Farm, S. 15, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1894 and married Gracie Kneale, who was born in Missouri in 1894.
- Ramsey, J. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Randall, C. W., Breeder of Duroc Jersey Hogs and Farmer, Southern View Stock Farm, S. 19, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. 1884. Born in Iowa in 1871 and married Adelia Long. They have eight children.
- Rasnie, Wm., Silver Stream Farm, S. 18, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Rayburn, Chas. E., Pine Ridge Farm, S. 1, T. Hickory, P. O. Mound City.
- Rayburn, W. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, Mound City.
- Redmon, J. C., Farmer, S. 27, T. Union, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1856 and married Ida Perkins, who was born in Missouri in 1864. They have eight children. Byron Redmon was born in 1888. James in 1889; Ruth in 1892; Esther in 1894; Blanch in 1896; Florence in 1898; John in 1900; Anna in 1904.
- Roads, G. W., Lumberman, Mound City.
- Richards, E. E., Abstractor, Oregon.
- Richards, W. H., Lawyer, Oregon.
- Richardson, W. E. & Son, Lumber Yard, Forest City.
- Ricker, W. H., Hillcrest Stock Farm, S. 14, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Robbins, F. J., Farmer, S. 34, T. Union, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1875 and married Anna Pearce. They have five children.
- Robins, Guy, White Rock Farm, S. 27, T. Union, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1885 and married Sylvia Wright. They have three children.
- Roberts, Ellis, Blue Grass Stock Farm, S. 7, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Roseberry, J. T., Real Estate, Mound City.
- Roselius, A. J., Farmer, President Farmers' Grain Co., Vice President of Bank of Corning, Maple Lawn Farm, S. 6, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning.
- Rostock, F. S., Justice of Peace, Oregon.
- Rostock, Wm., Farmer, S. 26, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Rowlett, Albert, Stock Feeder and Buyer, Clear View Stock Farm, S. 34, T. Liberty, P. O. Maitland. Born in Holt County in 1874 and married M. L. Litten. They have six children.
- Rowlett, E., Farmer, S. 6, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Rowlett, Jerry, Cloverleaf Farm, S. 33, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. 1874. Born in England in 1850 and married Mary Adolph. They have four children.
- Rowlett, Mrs. William, Farmer, "Wm. Rowlett, Sr., Stock Farm," S. 35, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Ruley & Kunkel, Lumber, Coal and Paint, Oregon.
- Sanders, John, Longview Stock Farm, S. 34, T. Clay, P. O. Skidmore.
- Sanders, T. J., Old Homestead Stock Farm, S. 23, T. Clay, P. O. Skidmore.
- Schaffer, R. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, Orchard River View Farm, S. 18, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Schetz, L. H., Farmer, S. 8, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning. Born in Holt County in 1892 and married Elsie Whaler. They have one child.
- Schlotzhauer, Philip, Farmer and Ex-Judge, Cedar Cliff Farm, S. 19, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City.
- Schoenbachler, Dominick, Farmer, S. 35, T. Hickory, P. O. Forest City.
- Scott, Geo., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 2, T. Union, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1868 and married Kate Douthitt. They have seven children.
- Scott, John, Farmer, S. 19, T. Union, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1872 and married Cora Hopper. They have four children.
- Scott, P. V., Farmer and Breeder of Red Polled Cattle, S. 20, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Seeman, A. W., Breeder of Jersey Cattle, Oregon.
- Sentinel Printing Co., The, Publishers of the Sentinel, Oregon.
- Shaffer, A., Farmer, Hunter's Home, S. 18, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Sharp, A. O., Hillcrest Farm, S. 6, T. Union, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1883 and married Dell Bowman. They have one child.
- Sharp, Dill, Artesian Well Farm, S. 30, T. Union, P. O. Craig. Born in Holt County in 1879 and married Fannie Miles.
- Sheffield, R. H., Cashier Home Bank of Forest City, Forest City.
- Shellenberger, E. D., Holt County's Greatest Store, Mound City.
- Shields, W. M., Lakeview Farm, S. 17, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Shewalter, David, Farmer and Stockraiser, Banner Stock Farm, S. 25, T. Lincoln, P. O. Craig. 1876. Born in Ohio in 1860.
- Shutts, Roy, Pleasant Dale Farm, S. 28, T. Liberty, P. O. Skidmore. Born in Holt County in 1881 and married Hattie Miles.
- Sickman, Henry, Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Percheron Horses, Poland China Hogs, White Plymouth Rock Chickens and Duroc Jersey Hogs, Honey Locust Stock and Grain Farm, S. 5, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. 1896. Born in Missouri in 1859 and married Emma Vick, who was born in Missouri in 1863.
- Simmons, J., Farming, S. 31, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City.
- Simpson, Samuel, Contractor and Plasterer, Oregon.
- Sipes Bros., Cement Contractors, Oregon.
- Sipes, Peter, Bottom View Farm, S. 10, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City.
- Slayden, Lee, Sand Supply Man, Maitland.
- Smith, Chris, Brookside Farm, S. 8, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. Born in Holt County in 1877 and married Rosa Graham. They have five children.
- Smith, E. W., Farmer and Justice of the Peace, Smith Center Stock Farm, S. 7, T. Hickory, P. O. Maitland. E. W. Smith was born and reared in Vernon County, Missouri. His wife was born in Andrew County, reared in Holt County, being the daughter of Samuel and Susan Praiswater, who were among the early settlers of this county. E. W. Smith was married to Frances A. Praiswater in the spring of 1886 and they have resided in Holt County almost continuously since that time, he being the Justice of the Peace for Hickory Township for fourteen years.
- Smith Hardware Co., Hardware and Furniture and Implements, Maitland.
- Smith, John C., Farmer, Mound City.
- Smith, W. H., Maple Lawn Stock Farm, S. 24, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.
- Sommer, A. F., Farmer and Breeder of Red Polled Cattle, Percheron Horses, Duroc Jersey Hogs, Buff Orpington Chickens, Ducks and Geese, Plain View Stock and Grain Farm, S. 33, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1847. Mr. Sommer was born in Missouri in 1883 and married Bessie Ashworth.
- Sommer, C., Farmer and Breeder of Red Polled Cattle, Percheron and Arabian Horses, Duroc Jersey Hogs, Rhode Island Red Chickens and Italian Bess, Locust Grove Stock and Grain Farm, S. 4, T. Forbes, P. O. Oregon. 1887. Born in Switzerland in 1862 and married Mary Schneider, who was born in Missouri in 1860.
- Sommer, H. A., Farmer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle, Percheron Horses, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 34, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1888. Born in Missouri in 1866.
- Stalcup, L. F., "Allow Farm," S. 3, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Staley, W. L., Farmer, S. 27, T. Benton, P. O. Forest City.
- Stallard, D. C., Judge, Forest City.
- Stansbury, J. F., Farmer and Stockraiser, Maple Grove Poultry Farm, S. 16, T. Forbes, P. O. Forbes. 1882. Born in Maryland in 1857.
- Stephenson, J. W., Valley View Farm, S. 12, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Stevenson, W. C., Ridge View Stock Farm, S. 25, T. Hickory, P. O. Oregon.
- Stewart, C. H., Osteopath, Maitland.
- Stout, E. B., Cement Contractor, Maitland.
- Strickland, Susan J., Farmer and Stockraiser, Oak Ridge Stock Farm, S. 24, T. Forbes, P. O. Forest City. 1892. Born in Illinois in 1866.
- Stobbs, W. E., Lawyer, Mound City.
- Swain, Conley, P., Superintendent of Holt County Poor Farm, S. 22, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.
- Swope, A. O., Farmer, S. 17, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City.
- Swope, Geo., Farmer and Breeder of Jersey Dairy Cattle, Draft Horses, Poland China Hogs, Oxford Sheep and Barred Rock Chickens, Walnut Grove Farm, S. 9, T. Minton, P. O. Forest City. Born in Holt County in 1850 and married Elizabeth Clarice Noland. Mr. Swope has served as School Director for a number of years and one term on the Federal Grand Jury.
- Taylor, A. D., Farmer, Stockraiser and Breeder of Duroc Hogs, Forest Side Stock Farm, S. 32, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.
- Taylor, C. H., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Draft Horses, Poland China Hogs and White Rock Chickens, S. 32, T. Minton, P. O. Bigelow. 1892. Born in Missouri in 1875.
- Taylor, Jas. E., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Horses and Mules, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, Fair View Stock and Grain Farm, S. 27, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1880. Born in Indiana in 1873 and married Almettie Ramsey.
- Taylor, J. E., Farmer, Stockraiser, Feeder and Grain Buyer, Forbes. Born in Holt County in 1847 and married S. E. Whitmore, who was born in Holt County in 1872.
- Taylor, R. J., Farmer and Threshing Machine Operator, Riverside Farm, S. 14, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow. Born in Holt County in 1873 and married Laura Varnes. They have four children.
- Terhune, R. E., Real Estate, Mound City.
- Thatcher, J. T., Physician, Oregon.
- Thompson, C. H., Agent for Standard Oil Co., Oregon.
- Thompson, Clyde, Livery and Autos, Mound City.
- Thompson, J. R., Maple Hill Farm, S. 11, T. Hickory, P. O. Mound City.
- Thompson, W. H., Retired Farmer, Maitland.
- Thomson, J. E., Garage, Agent for Ford Cars, Craig.
- Tharman, J. H., Shadyawn Farm, S. 21, T. Union, P. O. Craig. 1864. Born in Illinois in 1861 and married Telka Harms. They have six children.
- Tibbels, A. M., Prosecuting Attorney, Mound City.
- Tochterman, A., Contractor, Oregon.
- Tough, J. F., & Son, Garage, Repair Work, Mound City.
- Trimmer, M. L., Open View Farm, S. 29, T. Union, P. O. Craig.

Born in Holt County in 1888 and married Bertha Bayha. They have two children.

Ungles, Roy, Farmer, S. 24, T. Clay, P. O. Skidmore.

Van Buskirk, A., Real Estate, Lawyer, Oregon.

Van Camp, C. O., Farmer and Stockraiser, Breeder of Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 10, T. Minton, P. O. Forest City. Born in Holt County in 1875 and married Cora B. Alkire, who was born in Holt County in 1877.

Vance, W. F., Real Estate and Loans, Mound City.

Verbin & Rose, Merchants, Craig.

Vinquist, A., Farmer, S. 15, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.

Voltmer, E. J., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle, Poland China Hogs and Thoroughbred Plymouth Rock Chickens, Rich Valley Farm, S. 32, T. Lincoln, P. O. Corning. Born in Holt County in 1881 and married Anna S. Meyers. They have two children.

Voltmer, F. W., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Poland China Hogs, Walnut Grove Farm, S. 4, T. Union, P. O. Corning. Born in Holt County in 1879 and married Grace Beasing. They have two children.

Voltmer, Henry, Pleasant Prairie Farm, S. 4, T. Union, P. O. Craig. 1891. Born in Germany in 1877 and married Tena Harmes. They have four children.

Vonderschmidt, Geo., High Grade Farm, S. 17, T. Union, P. O. Craig. 1868. Born in Missouri in 1864 and married Matilda Allen. They have three children.

Wagoner, B., Farmer, S. 31, T. Benton, P. O. Mound City.

Wakely, Wm., Wakewood Farm, S. 12, T. Clay, P. O. Maitland.

Walker, Dr. J. G., Physician, Forbes. 1881. Born in England in 1857.

Walker, Frank, Land Owner, S. 10, T. Bigelow, P. O. Bigelow. Born in Holt County in 1870 and married Hattie M. Chunning. They have seven children. Mr. Walker has served as County Chairman of Republican Central Committee.

Walter, Len, Merchant and Land Owner, Corning. Born in Holt County in 1861 and married Tillie Hogrefe. They have six children.

Ward, T. A., Vice President of Farmers' & Merchants Bank, Craig. Born in Holt County in 1884 and married Allie Angel. They have one child.

Watson, Frank, Farmer and Breeder of Brown Leghorn Chickens, "Home of the Brown Leghorn," S. 11, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.

Watson, George, Farmer, Forest City.

Weaver, J. L., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Percheron Horses, Poland China Hogs and Rhode Island Red Chickens, Pleasant Ridge Stock and Grain Farm, S. 27, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. 1909. Born in Indiana in 1880, and married Sarah Katherine Stolcup.

Wehrli, Jesse, Breeder of Pure Bred Rhode Island Red Chickens, Winterdale Farm, S. 26, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. Born in Holt County in 1885, and married Bertha Anderson.

Weightman, W. H., Farm Loans, Mound City.

Weis, Fred, Farmer and Stockraiser, Hillside Farm, S. 3, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.

Weiler, Chas. D., Real Estate and Loans, Maitland.

Wetzel, Ed., Farmer and Stockraiser, "Box Elder Knob," S. 2, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.

Whipple, J. H., Farmer and Breeder of Langshan Chickens, S. 15, T. Minton, P. O. Forest City. Born in Holt County in 1857.

Whitmer, C. B., Judge of Holt County, Oregon.

Wieman, C. J., Farmer, Stockraiser, Fruit Grower and Apiarist, Walnut Grove Stock Farm, S. 16, T. Forbes, P. O. Forbes. 1914. Born in Missouri in 1877. Mrs. Wieman was born in Missouri in 1878.

Wilkes, Ed., Farmer and Stockraiser, "Forest View Heights," S. 18, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.

Wilkes, Roy, Peace Dale Farm, S. 36, T. Liberty, P. O. Mound City. 1897. Born in Missouri in 1887, and married Mary E. Lauders. They have two children.

Williams, J. A., Cashier Bank of Forbes, Forbes.

Williams, J. A., Orchard View Farm, S. 21, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City.

Willis-Lucas Lumber Co., Lumber and Building Material, Craig.

Wills, J. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Forest, P. O. Forest City.

Wilson, J. R., Barber, Wilson Farm, S. 5, T. Forbes, P. O. Forbes. Born in Holt County in 1885, and married Grace Morris, who was born in Missouri in 1887.

Wilson, Marion F., Farmer, S. 35, T. Clay, P. O. Mound City.

Wilson, M. C., Retired Farmer, S. 5, T. Forbes, P. O. Forbes. 1866. Born in Kentucky in 1848, and married Martha J. Brasel.

Wood, W. H., Pleasant View Farm, S. 16, T. Lewis, P. O. Forest City.

Worley, W. H., General Merchandise, Forbes. Born in Holt County in 1886, and married Jennie Margaret Stevenson, who was born in Holt County in 1891.

Yount, D. S., Farmer, S. 3, T. Union, P. O. Craig. 1868. Born in Missouri in 1860, and married Cordelia Scott. They have twelve children.

Yous, John L., Garage, Automobile Repairing and Supplies, Mound City.

Zachman, Chas. A., Breeder of Red Polled Cattle, "Hillanddale," S. 34, T. Lewis, P. O. Oregon.

Zachman, W. J., Farmer and Breeder of Dairy Cattle, Draft Horses, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Rhode Island Red Chickens, Spring Rock Stock Farm, S. 8, T. Nodaway, P. O. Oregon. Born in Holt County in 1868.

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E. E. Richards
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Abstracter
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Examiner
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Farm Loans and Investments.
Reference: Zook & Roecker Bank, Co.
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Eggs and Hides
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Surplus, - 12,000.00
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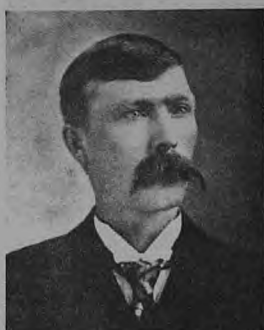
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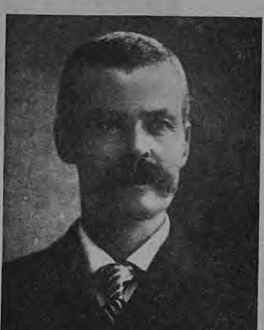
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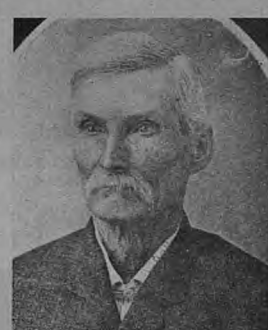
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ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM

OF

United States Land Surveys

METES AND BOUNDS

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

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 200 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES

DIAGRAM 2



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

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

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

WITH A REVIEW OF THE

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

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

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

It has been the aim of these pages to explain each of these different branches of government, and to briefly review the duties and powers of the principal officials connected with each department.

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

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

The President consults frequently with his Cabinet, and nearly all important official matters are discussed by that body. In case the office of President becomes vacant through the death, removal or resignation of the incumbent, the law provides that the office shall in turn be filled by the Vice-President, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Ministers in regular order.

VICE PRESIDENT.

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

STATE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

Connected with the Department of State and forming a part of it in the great work of performing and caring for the duties outlined are the following bureaus:

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

The Consular Bureau, correspondence with consulates.

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

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

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

ary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library, etc.

The Bureau of Statistics, for the preparation of reports on commercial relations.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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

There are a great many important officials connected with the Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz.: Private secretary of the head department, at \$2,500 per year; three assistant secretaries, at \$5,000 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; chief of appointment division, \$3,000; chief of warrants division, \$3,500; chief of public moneys division, \$3,000; chief of customs division, \$3,000; acting chief of revenue marine division, \$2,500; chief of stationery division, \$2,500; chief of loans and currency division, \$3,000; chief of miscellaneous division, \$2,500; supervising special agent, \$8 per day; government actuary, \$1,800; supervising architect, \$4,500; steamboat inspector, \$3,500; chief Bureau of Statistics, \$3,000; life saving service superintendent, \$4,500; assistant, \$2,500; commissioner Bureau of Navigation, \$3,600; superintendent United States coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, \$4,000; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, director, \$5,000; assistant director, \$3,500; superintendent engraving division, \$4,500.

The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work attended to in the Treasury Department, as the names of these offices explain the branch of work they are charged with attending to. There are a number of other important offices in the department that should be mentioned, among them being the following:

The Solicitor of the Treasury, or chief attorney, who receives \$4,500 per year for attending to the legal matters connected with the department.

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

The Treasurer of the United States receives \$6,000 per year, assistant treasurer \$3,000, and superintendent of national banks (Ref. Div.) \$3,500. The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depositories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law, and pays all interest on the national debt.

The Register of the Treasury is paid a salary of \$4,000 per year and his assistant \$2,500. The Register keeps the accounts of public expenditures and receipts; receives the returns and makes out the official statements of United States commerce and navigation; receives from first comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers acted on by them and files the same.

The Comptroller of the Currency receives \$5,000 per year and his deputy \$3,000. This bureau is charged with a general supervision of the national banks and matters connected with the issuing of paper money.

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

The Comptroller of the Treasury, receives \$5,000 per year and his assistant \$4,500. This bureau has charge of the auditing system of the Treasury. With the exception of the postal revenue accounts, the comptroller prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts.

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

WAR DEPARTMENT.

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

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

The Commanding General, next to the Secretary, looks after the arrangement of military forces, superintends the recruiting service and discipline of the army, orders courts-martial, and in a general sense is charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and regulations of the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued. The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the supplies, etc., that may be required for the army. The Commissary-General is the head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision over the purchasing and issuing army rations. The Judge Advocate-General is the head of the department of military justice. The Surgeon-General, as the name implies, looks after the affairs of the army relating to sick, wounded, hospital, etc. The Paymaster-General is the disbursing officer for the money required by the department. There is also the Ordnance office, controlling ordnance store, arsenals, armories, the manufacture of arms, etc. The Topographical office has charge of all plats and drawings of all surveys made for military purposes. Besides these there are the Inspector-General's Department and departments devoted to war records, publications, etc.

In this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Regular Army. The United States is divided for this purpose into a number of military districts. The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. The term of service in the Regular Army is three years. The pay of private soldiers at the start is \$15 per month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service. The pay of the officers is proportioned to their rank. The pay of officers in active service was fixed by an act of Congress May 11, 1908, as follows: lieutenant-general \$11,000 per year; major-general \$8,000; brigadier-general \$6,000; colonels from \$4,000 to \$5,000; lieutenant-colonels from \$3,500 to \$4,500; majors from \$3,000 to \$4,000; captains from \$2,400 to \$3,300; first-lieutenants from \$2,000 to \$2,800; second-lieutenants from \$1,700 to \$2,380. In case any officer below the grade of major required to be mounted, provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he receives an addition to his pay of \$150 per annum if he provides one mount; and \$200 per annum if he provides two mounts. The pay of retired officers was fixed as follows by the act of May 11, 1908: lieutenant-generals \$8,250 per annum; major-generals \$6,000; brigadier-generals \$4,500; colonels from \$3,000 to \$3,750; lieutenant-colonels from \$2,625 to \$3,375; majors from \$2,250 to \$3,000; captains from \$1,800 to \$2,550; first lieutenants from \$1,500 to \$2,100, and second-lieutenants \$1,275 to \$1,785.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

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

There are a number of bureaus organized in the Navy Department for the purpose of more thoroughly handling the work, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following: Bureau of Steam Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Navigation; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Bureau of Construction and Repair. Attached to this department are also officials or bureaus to attend to the following matters: Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary; Board of Inspection and Survey; Navy Supplies and Accounts; Naval Observatory; Hydrographic Office; Library and War Records; Naval Intelligence; Nautical Almanac, etc.

The admiral of the navy (line) is paid \$13,500 per year; the first nine rear-admirals each receive \$8,000 per year and the second nine \$6,000; chiefs of bureaus are paid \$6,000 per year; captains \$4,000; commanders \$3,500; lieutenant-commanders \$3,000; lieutenants \$2,400; junior grade lieutenants \$2,000; ensigns \$1,700; chief-boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sail makers, \$1,700; midshipmen at sea \$1,400; midshipmen at academy \$600. In the Marine Corps the major general receives \$8,000 per year; colonels \$4,000; lieutenant-colonels \$3,500; majors, \$3,000; captains (line) \$2,400; captains (staff) \$2,600; first lieutenants \$2,000; second-lieutenants \$1,700. An increase of ten percent is allowed them when on sea duty, or on "shore duty beyond the sea." Chaplains of the rank of lieutenant-commander or higher rank receive the pay and allowance of a lieutenant-commander; those appointed prior to July 1, 1905, who have the rank of lieutenant receive \$2,800; and others are paid according to their rank in the foregoing list. Naval constructors receive from \$3,200 to \$4,200 per year; assistant naval constructors \$2,000 or the pay of rank according to the foregoing table; warrant officers \$1,125 to \$2,250. Petty officers and chief petty officers receive salary ranging from \$43 to \$77 per month. First class seamen receive \$26 per month; seamen-gunners \$28 per month; firemen, first-class, \$38; ordinary seamen \$21; firemen, second-class, \$33; shipwrights \$27; apprentice seamen \$18; coal passers \$24. The term of enlistment in the United States Navy is four years.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the most important branches of the National Government. Its head is the Postmaster-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Post Office Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over everything relating to the gathering, carrying and distribution of United States mails; superintends the distribution and disposal of all moneys belonging to, or appropriated for, the department; and the instruction of and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference to their duties.

In providing for handling the general work of the Post Office Department it has been found necessary to create four bureaus, or offices, as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assistant postmaster-general, who each receive \$5,000 per annum; are all subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department. A review of these various bureaus and their principal officials, with the name of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each.

The first assistant postmaster-general is allowed a chief-clerk at \$2,500 per year; superintendent of salaries and allowances \$4,000; superintendent of division appointments \$3,000; superintendent of city free-delivery service \$3,000.

The second assistant postmaster-general has charge of the following divisions, indicated by the following officials who are under his control: superintendent of railway adjustments \$3,000 per year; chief of division inspection \$3,000; chief of division of contracts \$2,000; chief of division of mail equipment; general superintendent of railway mail service \$4,000; superintendent of general control of foreign mails \$3,000.

The third assistant postmaster-general controls the following divisions: superintendent of money-order division \$3,500; superintendent of registry system \$2,500; superintendent of division of finance \$2,250; superintendent of division of stamps \$2,500; also the post-card agent and the stamped-envelope agent at \$2,500 each.

The fourth assistant postmaster-general controls the following divisions: Superintendent rural free delivery service \$3,000; superintendent of post office supplies \$2,500; superintendent of dead-letter office \$2,750; topographer \$2,750.

Besides the various chiefs of divisions mentioned above there are connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at \$2,500 per year; appointment clerk, at \$2,000; assistant attorney-general, \$5,000; a disbursing clerk, \$2,250; also the auditor of the post office department, at \$4,000.

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per year. In this department, as the name implies, is conducted most of the public business relating to domestic or internal affairs, and, like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. 4th. All matters concerning pensions or bounty lands. 5th. The issuance and filing of patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the various States. He also has oversight over several of the Government's charitable and benevolent institutions. For the purpose of handling properly the business connected with most of the subjects mentioned, there are bureaus organized for the purpose.

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This department was formerly connected with the Interior Department, but in 1889 it was reorganized and made independent, and the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum.

The general duty and design of the Department of Agriculture is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The principal assistant of the Attorney-General is the Solicitor-General, who receives \$7,500 per year. There are a number of assistant attorney-generals who receive \$5,000 per annum, and a special assistant attorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various departments, including the Treasury, State, Post Office and Interior Departments. Besides these there are a number of special officials connected with the Department of Justice, such as attorney in charge of titles, \$2,700; chief clerk and superintendent of buildings, \$3,000; appointment clerk, \$2,000; attorney in charge of pardons, \$2,750; solicitor internal revenue, \$4,500; superintendent of prisons and prisoners, \$3,000; chief examiner, \$2,750; chief of division of accounts, \$2,500; disbursing clerk, \$2,750; solicitor for department of commerce and labor, \$5,000.

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

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

INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

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

Government Printing Office. The head of this branch of public work is the Public Printer, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$5,500 per year. His chief clerk is paid \$2,400 per year, and there is a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding, each of whom receive \$2,100 per annum.

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

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

JUDICIARY.

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

life, or during "good behavior." The chief justice of the United States Supreme Court receives a salary of \$13,000 per annum, and the associate justices \$12,000 each. The circuit judges receive a salary of \$7,000 each per annum, district judges, \$6,000, and Court of Claims, judges receive \$6,000, and chief justice \$6,500 per year.

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

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Senate, or the "Upper House of Congress," is composed of two Senators from each State in the Union. They are elected by the Legislatures of their respective States, for a term of six years, and receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum. No person can be elected to the United States Senate who has not attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and is when elected an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try all impeachments. Its consent and confirmation is necessary for all important officers appointed by the President. Its consent is also necessary to conclude any treaty.

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

STATE GOVERNMENT

THE method of State government throughout the United States follows very closely the general plan of government that prevails in national affairs. The various functions of government in State affairs are handled in departments, with a State officer at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All the States are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers which each of these departments shall exercise and possess. All of the most important State officials are elected by the people, but in many of the States the less important offices are filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Senate.

GOVERNOR.

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

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

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

ation for various purposes. He has a negative (or veto) upon all laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that measures may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of that body. The Governor is commander-in-chief of the State military or naval forces, and has authority to call out such forces to preserve peace and execute the laws when the local authorities are unable to accomplish this. He may require the opinion of the various State officers upon any subject relating to their respective offices, and examines and approves the bonds of State officials. In many States the Governor has power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses against the State except in cases of impeachment; but in a few of the States the pardoning power is vested in a board selected for that purpose, of which the Governor is generally an ex-officio member. The Governor has the appointment of a number of State officers, and in many cases if an elective office becomes vacant he has the power to fill it by appointment; has power in many States to suspend a State officer, or even a county officer, pending a legal investigation. The Governor issues regulations upon the executives of other States for parties charged with crime who escape to other States, and he has power to issue warrants for fleeing criminals upon requisition of other Governors.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

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

SECRETARY OF STATE.

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

STATE AUDITOR.

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

STATE TREASURER.

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

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

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

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

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

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

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This is an office which exists in nearly every State in the Union. In three or four of the States the management of the educational interests of the State is vested in a State Board of Education, but in these cases the secretary of the board assumes most of the detail work that in most of the States devolves upon the State Superintendent. The full title given to this office is not the same in all of the States, but it is generally called "State Superintendent of Public Instruction or Public Schools." In Ohio, Maine and Rhode Island, and a few others, this office is termed "Commissioner of Schools."

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

STATE LIBRARIAN.

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

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

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

PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER.

This is a State office that is found in only about one-half of the States. In some States it is known as Bank Controller and in others the duties which devolve upon this officer are handled by a "department" in the State Auditor's office. The general duties and plan of conducting this work, in many respects, is very similar, but there is a great difference between the various States in the officers who attend to it. Where this made a separate State office, generally speaking, the requirements are that he must be a skilled accountant and expert bookkeeper, not interested in any of the financial corporations which it may be his duty to examine. He is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting the financial accounts and standing of certain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws. In several of the States it is made his duty to visit certain county officials at stated intervals, and inspect their books and accounts, and enforce a uniform system of bookkeeping by State and county officers.

COMMISSIONER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

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

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

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

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

STATE BOARDS.

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

LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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

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

SENATE.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

JUDICIARY.

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

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

In all of the States except possibly one or two, the highest judicial authority of the State is known as the Supreme Court, and unless questions are involved which give the United States Courts jurisdiction, it is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court is made up of a chief justice and the several associate justices or judges as may be provided

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

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

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

So far as the principal county offices are concerned, the general arrangement and method of handling the public business is very much the same in all of the States; but the offices are called by different names, and in minor details—such as transferring from one office to another certain minor lines of work—there are a number of points in which the method of county government in the various States differs. The writer has adopted the names of the principal county offices which are most common in the Northern States, as in the Southern and New England States there are scarcely any two States in which the names or titles of all the county offices are identical.

AUDITING OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

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

COUNTY TREASURER.

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

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

COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

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

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

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

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

CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT.

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

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

SHERIFF.

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

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OR COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

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

The name of this office implies the duties which devolve upon it, and they are very much alike in all of the States. The incumbent of this office is charged with a general supervision over the schools of the county, and must be a fitting person as to education and moral character. As a rule it is their duty to examine and license teachers, but in a few of the States provision is made for a board of examiners. County superintendents are required to visit and inspect the schools at regular intervals, and give such advice and instruction to teachers as may be deemed necessary and proper. They are required to organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers if deemed necessary, and encourage teachers' associations. They introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school-houses, etc., stimulate school officers to the prompt and proper discharge of their duties. They receive reports from the various school officers, and transmit an abstract of these reports to the State Superintendent, adding a report of the condition of the schools under their charge. In nearly all the States they are forbidden having any interest in the sale of any school furniture, apparatus or books used in the schools. In many States they have authority to annul a teacher's certificate for proper cause, and in general to take such steps and enforce such methods as will elevate and make more efficient the schools under their control.

COUNTY, PROSECUTING OR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

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

actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the "people of the State or county" may be concerned; to prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, etc., accruing to his county; to commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity; to defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county, or against any county officer in his official capacity; to give legal opinions and advice to the county board or other county officers in relation to their official duties; to attend, if possible all preliminary examinations of criminals. When requested, he is required to attend sessions of the grand jury, examine witnesses in their presence, give legal advice and see that proper subpoenas and processes are issued; draw up indictments and prosecute the same. The county attorney is required, when requested by the Attorney-General, to appear for the State in cases in his county in which the State is interested. The county attorney makes an annual report to his superior State officer of all the criminal cases prosecuted by him.

PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

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

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

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

COUNTY CORONER.

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

OTHER COUNTY OFFICES.

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

COUNTY BOARD.

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

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

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

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

for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same; and to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of its powers as a township.

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

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

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

SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

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

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

Another method which is followed in many of the States may be termed the "township system." In such States the law provides for the organization of each township for school purposes, or as one large "district," and each township, so far as its educational interests are concerned, is organized, has the necessary officials and becomes a body politic and corporate. As a general rule, where this method prevails, the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and general business is generally managed by a township board made up of representatives from each sub-district. This board is generally clothed with the corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the township. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not alike in all States where the township system prevails, for in some States their power is very much restricted, and is limited to certain official matters, the corporate powers and right to make important contracts being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow the township system they have no official board. This is the case in Indiana, where they elect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after all the educational interests of the township, subject to the approval of the people at the regular meetings. In most of the States where the township system prevails the law provides for the organization, under certain conditions, of sub-districts into independent districts, which gives them the power to elect their own officers and act independently of the other schools in the township.

In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given above is followed, with certain changes to make the plan more efficient and satisfactory, and to better meet the desires and needs of the people of the different States. Many of the States combine good features from both these systems, as some of the States have the township system, wherein each sub-district has its own board, and so far as controlling its own affairs is concerned, is independent of all other districts. But local conditions have in many instances made special and local provisions necessary that are different in each State, and while there may be a vast difference in the methods followed, their aim is the same, and, as a whole, the various systems have accomplished the result of giving throughout the length and breadth of the Union the grandest and most efficient system of free schools that the world has ever known.

CITIES AND VILLAGES

IN all of the States the laws provide for the local government of school matters and civil authority. In school affairs provision is made, in the township in which they are located, both as to their management and their financial affairs. In civil matters, cities and villages, so that when they attain a certain population made for handling the more complex educational interests of villages and cities—the school boards being made larger, and in many cases the scope of their authority is very much extended. In civil matters provision is made in all of the States for the organization of villages and cities as corporate bodies, separate and distinct from the townships, and providing for the necessary officers to carry on the affairs of the municipality.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

GENERAL INFORMATION

ON

Banking and Business Methods.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

IN business life there is no more complex or important relation than that which exists between the business man generally and the banks, and it should be guarded with jealous care, so that both may retain the full confidence of the other. Business development in the United States has progressed with such gigantic strides that it has long since passed the stage where it is even possible to carry on business without the agency of banks. They are today a necessity in the transaction of business and making exchanges. It has been said, and with a great deal of truth, that in the present day the entire and sole object and result of business in the transfer of credits on the books of the banking houses, and that about the only use to which money is put is in making money changes or paying balances. Business in the most general and comprehensive sense, in almost wholly carried on by the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will be seen what a very important part the element of confidence plays in business life, when it is remembered that every check or draft that changes hands, implies the confidence on the part of the party receiving and accepting it, that it will be honored at the bank when presented.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT

THE first step in the matter of becoming a depositor and customer of a bank is the interview with the banker, either the President or Cashier, as the case may be. It is unknown to the banker it is necessary for some one who is known to identify and vouch for the applicant as being honorable and straightforward, for banks are compelled to be careful in this matter as they subsequently must handle all the checks, drafts and exchanges that the prospective customer employs in his business, so that while the business of an honest man is valuable in itself and is appreciated, that of a dishonest man is shunned by them as an element of risk and danger—the same to them as in every case also with whom he deals.

The identification and reference, however, being satisfactory the prospective customer is given a pass book or account book, writes his signature in a book kept for that purpose, is made known to the receiving and paying tellers, makes his first deposit and is then a full fledged customer and depositor of the bank.

DEPOSITS.

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

It will be seen from the above that all checks and drafts are entered to the credit of the customer at the time he deposits them, the same as cash items. The depositor, however, is held responsible for the non-payment of all checks, drafts and other items deposited as cash until payment has been ascertained by the bank. The bank, however, must use due diligence in attending to them within a reasonable time. If a check or draft is held beyond a reasonable time and, meanwhile, the bank upon which it is drawn or check is cashed, the bank is held responsible to the depositor. In order to cut off these defenses and give the holder the absolute right to recover all of the conditions named must be fulfilled. If he purchases the note even one day after it becomes due it is then subject to any defense or set off which the maker may have against the original payee.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

THE word "discount" is applied to interest when it is deducted from the amount of a loan at the time a loan is made—in other words, interest that is paid in advance. It is the general rule of banks in making "short time" loans to customers to give credit for the amount of the loan, less the interest. Many business men fail to obtain the full benefit that a bank can give them, through hesitancy or diffidence in asking for a loan; and in many instances will borrow of a neighboring business man and thus, frequently embarrass him, rather than go to the banker, whose business it is to help him through such times of need, when possible. This is what banks are established for, and they are always glad to "get their money out and keep it out" provided they can be reasonably sure of its return. If an applicant is unable to furnish reasonable security, or is irresponsible or unworthy he must necessarily be refused, but in securing money which he cannot guarantee the return of, whether it be from a banker or another business man he does an injustice to the interests of business generally. However, every business man in need of financial help, whether his needs be great or little, should go to the banker first, and submit the situation, securities, etc., to him, as all men are to be by training the best judge and advisor in such matters. He may be compelled to decline to give the required aid, but this refusal should never be taken as a personal matter, as it must be remembered that he has other interests to serve and depositors, stockholders and directors to protect before following his own personal desires.

COLLECTIONS.

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

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

STATEMENTS AND BALANCES.

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

NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

PROBABLY the greatest factor in the business world of today is "Negotiable Paper," without which it is not probable that business development could have assumed the vast proportions that it has reached in America; and without which the business of the civilized world could not be carried on. This term includes a variety of instruments, such as promissory notes, checks, drafts and bills of exchange. The bill of exchange is one of the oldest forms of negotiable paper, and has been in use for a number of centuries. The draft and check came into use at a much later day, and the promissory note is a comparatively recent invention, and has very largely taken the place of the bill of exchange as it was used in former times. The most important attributes of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other instruments of the same class, which distinguish them from all other contracts, is their negotiability. This consists of two entirely distinct elements or branches—first, the power of transferring the paper from one owner to another, so that the assignee shall assume a complete title and be able to sue on it; second, the effect upon the rights of the parties produced by such a transfer when made before maturity, in the regular course of business, for a consideration to a purchaser in good faith, and without notice of any defect or defense, whereby all defenses of the maker (with few exceptions) are cut off, and the holder becomes absolutely entitled to recovery.

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

PROMISSORY NOTES.

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

It is customary in all promissory notes to write the words "value received" but this is not absolutely essential, as a consideration and value is implied in every note, draft, check, bill of exchange or endorsement. It is the common law of both England and this country that no promise can be enforced unless made for a consideration or value, but negotiable instruments as a rule are an exception to this. Between the original parties a want of consideration can be pleaded as a defense and would operate to defeat a recovery. It would have the same effect as between an endorser and his endorsee, but this only applies to immediate parties or to those who have notice of the defense or become holders of the paper after maturity. It may be stated as an almost invariable rule that no defense will operate to defeat the recovery if the paper has been negotiated and passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser, in the regular course of business, before maturity and for value. The absence of any of these elements, however, will allow a defense to be set up and will defeat recovery even in the hands of third parties if it can be shown that there was either a want of consideration, that it was obtained by duress or fraud or circumvention, or larceny; or that the consideration was illegal. In order to cut off these defenses and give the holder the absolute right to recover all of the conditions named must be fulfilled. If he purchases the note even one day after it becomes due it is then subject to any defense or set off which the maker may have against the original payee.

Demand of payment for a note must be made at the place where it is payable at the time of maturity; if not paid notice must immediately be given to the endorser, otherwise, in a majority of the States, all endorsements that are not qualified will be released. If a note is not dated it will not defeat it, but will be considered as dated when it was made, but a written date is prima facie evidence of the time of making. When a note falls due on Sunday or a legal holiday, it becomes payable the day previous. If a sum is written at length in the body and also in figures at the corner the written words control it. It destroys the negotiability of a note to write in the body or in any conditions or contingencies. A valuable consideration is not always money. It may be either any gain or advantage to the promisor, or injury sustained by the promisee at the promisor's request. A previous debt, or a fluctuating balance, or a debt due from a third person, might be a valuable consideration. So in a moral consideration, if founded upon a previous legal consideration as, when one promises to pay a debt that is barred by limitation or by infancy. But a merely moral consideration as one founded upon natural love and affection is no legal consideration. No consideration is sufficient in law if it is illegal in its nature, or if flatly opposed to public policy. If a note is payable at a bank it is only necessary to have the note at the bank at the stipulated time to constitute a sufficient demand; and if there are no funds there to meet it, this is sufficient refusal.

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

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

THE "bill of exchange" is an open letter or order whereby one person requests another to pay a third party (or order or bearer) a certain fixed sum of money. They are of two kinds, the Inland and Foreign bills, the names of which imply the difference between them. The three parties to the bill are called the Drawer, Drawee and Payee. The bill must be presented to the Drawee and if he agrees to obey the order he "accepts" the bill by writing the word "accepted" across its face and signs his name below it—and thus becomes the "Acceptor." The instrument is usually made negotiable and the payee can transfer it to others by endorsement, which method of transfer may go on indefinitely. The following is a common form of an inland bill of exchange:

BILL OF EXCHANGE.

\$600 CHICAGO, ILL., June 1, 1894.
Sixty days after sight pay to John Sims, or order, Six Hundred Dollars and no cents to my account.
JOHN SIMS.
To Henry Holt & Co.,
Boston, Mass.

CHECKS.

A CHECK on a bank is one form of "Inland Bill of Exchange," but there is some slight difference in the liability of the parties to it. A check requires no acceptance, as a bank is bound to pay the checks of its depositors while still in possession of their funds, and the drawer of a check having funds on deposit has an action for damages for refusal to honor his check under such circumstances, on the ground of an implied obligation to pay checks according to the usual course of business. Checks are usually drawn payable immediately, but they may be made payable at a future day, and in this case their resemblance to a bill of exchange is very close. As stated, a check requires no acceptance, so far as payment or liability of the drawer is concerned, but it creates no obligation against a bank in favor of the holder until acceptance. When accepted by the bank the word "Accepted" is stamped on its face with the signature of the banker. It is then said to be "certified," and thereafter the bank is liable to the holder. As soon as the check is "certified" the amount is charged against the account of the "drawer" the same as if paid, and it is considered paid so far as the "drawer" is concerned.

The drawer of a check is not a surety in the same sense as is the drawer of a bill of exchange, but is the principal debtor (like the maker of a note). He cannot complain of any delay in the presentation, for it is an absolute appropriation to the holder of so much money, in the hands of the bank, and there it may lie at the holder's pleasure. The delay, however, is at the holder's risk, and if the bank should fail after he could have got his money the loss is his. If before he presents the check, the bank runs out all the money of the drawer, then he may look to the drawer for payment. If the holder of a check transfers it to another he has the right to expect that it will be presented for payment within a reasonable time. He has the right to expect that it will either be presented the next day or started to the point on which it is drawn. If it is held beyond a reasonable time and a loss is occasioned thereby, the party responsible for the delay must bear the loss. If a bank pays a forged check it is so far in its own loss that it cannot charge the money to the depositor whose name was forged. But it is entitled to recover the money from the party who presented it. If it pays a check of which the amount has been fraudulently increased, it can charge the drawer only with the original amount, provided the drawer himself has not caused or facilitated the forgery by carelessly writing it or leaving it in such hands as to make the forgery or alteration easy. In some of the States the Supreme Court has decided in cases where checks were "raised" that the drawer must bear the loss as they had failed to take reasonable precaution to prevent it. Performing and cutting machines are on the market which make it almost impossible to raise or alter the amounts so as to avoid detection, and the tendency of the decisions is to regard the use of these as only a reasonable precaution on the part of check drawers to save their bank from trouble and loss. Some, however, adopt the plan of writing the amount in red ink across their signatures.

If many persons, not partners, join in a deposit they must join in a check. If a payee's name is misspelled or wrong in a check, the usual plan is to endorse it first exactly as it appears and then sign the name correctly.

There is no settled rule as to how checks should be drawn. In nearly all the cities it is an almost invariable rule to make them payable "to order" so as to require the endorsement of the payee; but in smaller towns many check drawers make them payable "to bearer." In such cases they require no endorsement, and if lost or stolen may cause loss—see however presents such a check at the bank is entitled to payment.

DRAFTS.

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

CHICAGO, June 1, 1894.
At sight (or so many days after sight as the case may be) pay to the order of ————— Bank One Thousand Dollars and charge to my account.
JOHN SIMS.
To Geo. Sims, New York, N. Y.

ENDORSEMENTS.

THE signature of any payee or holder on the back of any check, draft, note, bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument is termed his "endorsement." It simply means the signing of the name of the holder, or payee, on the back of the instrument, thus indicating that, for a consideration, he has relinquished his title to it, and in the absence of any condition or qualification expressed in the endorsement, it implies that the endorser will see that the instrument is paid in case it is not taken up by the maker or payor. Where the instrument is made payable to "bearer," as to "John Sims or bearer," no endorsement is necessary to pass the title—it passes with delivery and any holder may collect or sue upon it the same as if he were the payee named therein. In a case of this kind if any holder endorses the instrument, the law is construed strictly against him, and as it was not necessary for him to endorse to pass title, the law pronounces in the absence of a positive qualification that his endorsement was made for the purpose of indicating that he would pay it if the payor failed to do so. Where several payees are named in the instrument it must bear the endorsement of all of them to pass the title and make one transfer of it. In this case, however, their liability as endorsers is joint and several. But where two or more holders endorse one after the other in making a transfer from one to the other their liability is several, not joint. Every check, draft, bill of exchange, note or other negotiable instrument which is made payable to a certain "payee or order" must bear the endorsement of the party named, to pass the title, and even in cases where they are made payable to "bearer" it is generally customary for the party to whom a transfer is made to require the person from whom he secures it to place his endorsement thereon.

There are several kinds of endorsement which should be mentioned in this connection. The first is the "blank endorsement" or "endorsement in blank." In making which the payee simply places his signature on the back of the instrument without any condition or qualification of any kind. This passes the title to the instrument, and from that time on it becomes payable to bearer, and the title passes with delivery, until some subsequent holder sees fit to limit by making it payable to some other payee or places some other qualification or condition in the endorsement. When a negotiable instrument bearing a "blank endorsement" has once been put into circulation, any subsequent holder of it has the right to limit or restrict it by writing the conditions over his own endorsement, or by writing over the endorsement of the original payee, words making it payable to himself or some other party, "or order." This point has been decided by the supreme courts of several of the States.

The endorsement may be restricted or qualified in a number of ways. One which is called a "full endorsement" is a very common in the business world. It is simply the act of the payee making it payable to some other certain payee or order. To do this, the endorser writes on the back of the instrument, the direction, as "Pay to John Sims, or order," and places his signature below it. This does not limit his liability as an endorser, but the title in the instrument must thereafter pass through John Sims, and it must bear his endorsement before it will be paid or honored.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

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

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

In fact, the endorser has the power to limit his endorsement as he sees fit, and either to lessen or increase his liability, such as either "without notice of demand," making his endorsement a "general and special guaranty of payment" to all future holders, etc., but he cannot, by his endorsement, either increase or lessen the liability of any other endorser on the instrument.

An endorser, as a rule, is entitled to immediate notice in case the payor fails to pay. This is the case in nearly all of the United States, as it has been a rule of the "law merchant" for many years. A few modifications, however, of the general "law merchant" have been made by statute in several of the States, relating to negotiable paper, in changing the endorser's liability by rendering his contract absolute instead of non-payment, and it may be said to be a general rule of the "law merchant" that all parties to a negotiable paper as endorser who are entitled to notice are discharged by want of notice. The demand, notice and protest may be made according to the laws of the place where payable.

The term *Protest* is applied to the official act by an authorized person (usually a Notary Public), whereby he affirms in a formal or prescribed manner in writing that a certain bill, draft, check or other negotiable paper has been presented for acceptance or payment, as the case may be, and been refused. This, and the notice of the "Protest," which must be sent to all endorser and parties to the paper is to notify them officially of its failure.

GUARANTY.

A "GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the fulfillment of a promise, or of an engagement, made by a third party. This kind of contract is "in writing," and according to the "statute of frauds" it must be in writing, and unless it is a sealed instrument there must be a consideration to support it. As a rule it is not negotiable, so as to be enforced by the transferee as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, but this depends upon the wording, as if it contains the words "as a guaranty of a note, payable to order or bearer, it will be held negotiable. A contract of guaranty is construed strictly, and if the liability of the principal be materially varied by the act of the guarantor, without the consent of the guarantor, the guarantor is discharged. The guarantor is also discharged if the liability or obligation is renewed, or extended by law or otherwise, unless he in writing renews the contract. In the case of a bank incorporated for twenty years, which was renewed for ten years more without change of officers, the courts held that the original guaranty could not be held after the first ten years.

The guaranty can be enforced even though the original debt cannot, as in the case in becoming surety for the debt of a minor. A guarantor who pays the debt of the principal is entitled to demand from the creditor all the securities he holds, or of the note or bond on which the debt was made, and in some States, the creditor cannot fall back upon the guarantor until he has collected as much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal remedies against the principal. If the debt or obligation be first incurred and completed before the guaranty is given, there must be a new consideration or the guaranty is void.

A guaranty is not binding unless the guarantor has notice of its acceptance, but the law presumes this acceptance when the offer of guaranty and acts of the party to whom it is given, such as delivery of goods or extending credit, are such as to lead an offer to guarantee a future operation does not bind the offeror unless he has such notice of the acceptance as will afford him reasonable opportunity to make himself safe. A creditor may give his debtor some indulgence or accommodation without discharging the guarantor, unless it should have the effect of excluding the interests of the guarantor, in which case he would be released. Generally a guarantor may, at any time, pay a debt and so, at once, have the right to proceed against the debtor. Where there has been failure on the part of the principal and the guarantor is bound to pay, he must have reasonable notice and notice deemed reasonable if it prevents the guarantor from suffering from the delay.

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

ACCOMMODATION OF PAPER.

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

IDENTIFICATION.

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

An endorsement which is frequently made by parties who are asked to identify others is to merely indicate that they know the

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

RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.

ANY acknowledgment that a sum of money has been paid is a receipt. A receipt which reads "In full" though admitted to be strong evidence is by no means legally conclusive. If the party signing it can show an error or mistake, it will be admitted in his favor. Receipts for money will be held open to examination, and the party holding it must abide the results of such examination—the great aim of the law being to admit the truth and to render a receipt of different degrees of explicitness, as the word "Paid" or "Received Payment" written on a bill, a "release" is simply a form of receipt, but is more binding upon the parties, inasmuch as, if properly drawn, under seal, for a consideration, it is a complete defense to any action based on the debt or claim so released. However, releases differ from receipts. A release is in the nature of a written contract and therefore cannot be controlled or controlled by evidence unless on the ground of fraud. But if its words are ambiguous, or may have either two or more meanings, evidence is receivable to determine the meaning.

INFANTS AND MINORS.

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

AGENCY.

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

On the other hand, a special agent is one authorized to do only a specific thing, or a few specified things, or a specified line of work. If this special agent exceeds his authority, it may be stated as an almost invariable rule that the principal is not bound, because the party dealing with the agent must inquire for himself and at his own peril, into the extent and limits of the authority given to the agent. Especially is this the case where the party agent has been or was engaged in attending to a particular and specified line of work connected with the business of the principal. The party, however, is not bound by any special reservations or limitations made secretly by the principal of which he had no reasonable or easy means of having notice. The authority of an agent may be given by the principal, by writing or oral, or may be implied from certain acts. Thus, if a person puts his goods into the custody of another whose business it is to sell such goods, he authorizes the whole world to believe that this person has them for sale; and any person buying them honestly, and in good belief, without knowing that another had acted as his agent, does not disavow the authority as soon as he conveniently can, but lies by and permits a person to go and deal with the supposed agent, or lose an opportunity of indemnifying himself; this is an adoption and confirmation of the acts of the agent.

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

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

IN general, banks may be said to be credit institutions or dealers in credit. John Jay Knox once said that "the changes of the modern world are better effected by the indirect agency of the credit system, and banks and bankers are the machinery by which this is done." Metallic money and its representative, the circulating note, are only the small change of "trade" employed in the settlement of balances and small purchases and payments. This fact is illustrated by the operations of the New York clearing house. The exchanges have been about \$60,000 millions of dollars during the past thirty years, while the balances paid in money have only been about \$6,000 millions, or about 10 per cent. of the amount of the settlements.

It has always been claimed that the business of banking originated with the Venetian money-changers who displayed their wares and money on the streets and thus supplied them in need of change. According to the most eminent authorities the earliest banking institution in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was founded in 1529, and was based upon a forced loan of the government. Funds deposited in it could be transferred to others on the books of the bank at the pleasure of the owner, but they could not be withdrawn. The perpetual annuities of the British debt are handled in a very similar manner at the present day. The Bank of Venice was continued until 1787. In 1469, the Bank of Barcelona was formed. At a period much earlier than this, the Jewish money-dealers had invented what was known as "foreign bills of exchange," but it is said that this bank was the first institution that made a business of negotiating and handling them. The Bank of Genoa commenced operation in 1407 and for centuries was one of the principal banks of Europe. It was the first to issue circulating notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer.

The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1580, was a bank of both deposit and circulation based on this silver basis. This bank, like nearly all of that early time, had, as a principal object, the protection of the people from worn, sweated, clipped and plugged coins, or coins of certain empires that were refused as legal tender. The remedy generally adopted was to lock up the debased and devalued coins and circulate the credit granted for them. Various other banks sprang into existence throughout Europe, many of them aiding in shaping the destinies of empires.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established, and there is no banking institution in the world equal to it in the management of national finances. The Bank of France was authorized in 1809. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It does not collect and disburse the revenues of the treasury, but it lends to it largely, while its credits, in the form of circulating notes and other acceptances, have borne the government safely through extraordinary exigencies.

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

charter June 18th, 1780, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and first action by Congress was taken June 22, of the same year, in reference to this proposed association. Two years afterward a "perpetual charter" was granted to the Bank of North America at Philadelphia. In 1791 the State of Massachusetts incorporated the Massachusetts Bank. The Bank of New York was chartered in March, 1791, although it had been doing business since 1784, under articles of association drawn by Alexander Hamilton. Most of these institutions are still running and have been converted into national banks. The Bank of the United States was organized in 1792. The most of the stock was owned by the United States Government but later the Government interest was disposed of, and in 1843 the bank failed.

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

In 1863, the NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM was adopted and in 1864 the National Bank Bureau of the Treasury Department was organized, the chief officer of which is the comptroller of the currency. In March, 1866, an act was passed providing for a ten per cent. tax on notes of any person or State bank issued for circulation, and making an exception of National banks. This had the effect of taxing the State bank circulation out of existence. As the National banking system has proven one of the most efficient and satisfactory methods the world has ever known, it will be of interest to review here some of its principal features. Under this act National banks may be organized by any number of persons not less than five. Not less than one-third of the capital must be invested in United States bonds, upon which circulating notes may be issued equal to 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds. These circulating notes are receivable at par in the United States in all payments except for duties or imports, interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. The National banks are required to keep a certain reserve; they are authorized to loan money at the rate of interest allowed in the various States—when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, the banks may charge 7 per cent. Shareholders are held individually liable, equally and ratably, for all debts of the association to the extent of the amount of their stock in addition to the amount invested therein. The banks are required, before the declaration of a dividend, to carry one-tenth part of their net profits of the preceding half year to a surplus fund until the same shall amount to 20 per cent. of the capital; and losses and bad debts must be deducted from net profits before any dividend is declared. A receiver may be appointed by the comptroller to close up under his supervision the affairs of any national bank which shall fail to keep good its lawful money reserve or which may become insolvent. While there have been national bank failures, there has never been any loss to the people whatever on the circulation. A note may be brought for forfeiture of the charter of a bank if the directors shall knowingly violate the law; and in such cases they may be held liable in their individual capacity. There are other restrictions in the law—such as, for instance, the prohibition against loaning to any one borrower of more than ten per cent. of the capital, or the holding of any real estate except such as is required for banking purposes, or the granting of loans upon the security of the bank stock.

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

CLEARING HOUSE.

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

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

The following is the manner in which the settlements are made in about all the clearing-houses of this country: The clearing-room is provided with a continuous line of desks, one for each bank that is a member of the association, each desk bearing the name and number of its bank. Each bank is represented every morning, at the hour fixed for settlement, by two clerks, one of whom brings with him the checks, drafts, etc., that his bank has received during the day previous upon the other banks—called the "exchanges"—and these are assorted for each bank and placed in envelopes. On the outside of each envelope is a slip on which are listed the amounts of the various items which it contains. The messengers take their places in a line outside the row of desks, each opposite the desk assigned to his bank, while at each desk is a clerk with a sheet containing the names of all the banks in the same order as the desks, with the aggregate amounts which his bank's messengers have against each bank. Just previous to the hour fixed for settling the exchanges the messenger takes his position and calls the house to order. At a signal the bell rings and each messenger moves forward to the desk next to his own and delivers the envelope containing the checks, etc., for the bank represented at that desk to the clerk at that desk, together with a printed list of the bills in the same order with the amount opposite each bank. The clerk receiving it also and returns it to the messenger, who immediately passes on to the next desk; then to the next, and so on until he has made a complete circuit and has again reached the desk of his own bank—the starting point. All the other messengers moving in the same manner, each in his own turn, by this means, visited every bank and delivered to each everything his bank held for it, taking a receipt for the same; and at the same time each bank has received all the exchanges that every other bank had against it in its operation, even in the greatest clearing-houses, only consumes from ten to fifteen minutes.

This enables the banks to know at once the exact balances for or against it, as the clerks immediately enter from the slips on their own sheets the aggregate amount from each bank, and the difference between the total amount brought by them, which at once shows the balance due to or from the clearing house to each bank.

This is reported to the banks, and the balance is paid to or drawn from the clearing house, due at once settling the accounts between all the banks. The lists are "proved" carefully and certain lines are laid for all errors, tardiness, etc.

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

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

Ancient History

Ancient History		B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.
4000	Biblical account of the creation.	598	Death of Solomon.	480	Battle of Salamis—victory of Themistocles.
3800	Sargon I. King of Babylon.	597	Revolt of the Ten Tribes.	479	Xerxes destroys Athens.
3500	"The first Egyptian dynasty under Menes.	596	Division into Kingdoms of Israel and Judah.	478	First invasion of Sicily by Carthage.
3200	End of the first Egyptian dynasty.	595	The Kingdom of Israel established under Jeroboam.	477	Defeat of the Carthaginians by Gelon at Himera.
3000	Egyptian inscriptions begin.	594	Syria recovers independence.	476	Birth of Euripides (died B. C. 406).
2750	Phoenicia said to have been peopled by the "sons of Noah."	593	Shishak, King of Egypt, captures and plunders Jerusalem.	475-450	Anaxagoras (b. 500, d. 428) teaches philosophy at Athens.
2700	The 4th Egyptian dynasty begins.	592	Abdali, King of Judah, defeats the King of Israel.	474	Occupation of Athens by Marodonius.
2550	The Pyramid Tombs erected.	591	The decline of Thebes, Egypt.	473	Persians defeated at Plataea and Mycale and retreat from Greece.
2450	Moria First—L. S. S. Egyptian dynasty.	590	Assur-bani-pal, King of Assyria.	472	Siege of Sestos.
2400	Chaldees said to have been conquered by Medes or Assyrians.	589	Rhodes founded navigation laws.	471	Beginning of the supremacy of Athens.
2300	The deluge.	588	Babylon afflicted with famine predicted by the Prophet.	470	The Pabli perils in battle with the Spartans.
2200	The Elamitic Conquest.	587	Syria makes war upon Israel and is defeated.	469	475 Heiro I.—at Syracuse.
2100	The Hittites in Cappadocia.	586	Erection of the northwest palace of Nineveh.	468	Earlier and Mardet.
2000	Thucydides, Egypt, founded.	585	Eliljah translated to heaven.	467	471 Banishment of Themistocles.
1900	Alleged beginning of Chaldean astronomical observations sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle; the earliest extant is of 720 B. C.	584	Death of Ahab, King of Israel.	466	471 Birth of Themistocles (died after B. C. 403).
1800	The Hittite dynasty in China founded. Cuneiform writing probably in use.	583	Miracles of Elisha the Prophet.	465	First Public Law.
1700	Nineveh built north of Memphis.	582	Sennacherib besieged by the Syrians.	464	Election of Alcibiades magistrate given to the Comitia Tributa—Rome.
1600	First Persian dynasty founded.	581	Legislation of Lycurgus at Sparta.	463	Victory of Cimon over the Persians at the Eurymedon.
1500	Amenn-hotep I. founds 12th Egyptian dynasty.	580	Assur-bani-pal King of Assyria.	462	Autumn (Rome) taken.
1400	Pyramids built north of Memphis.	579	The Assyrians again invade Babylon.	461	Pericles begins to be known.
1300	The Obelisk of On erected.	578	Carthage founded under Hanno.	460	Copper money coined at Rome.
1200	Helix of Uruch of Chaldees.	577	Sardapallos I. of Assyria.	459	Nebuchadnezzar takes Tyre.
1100	Craneus arrives in Greece.	576	The Assyrians conquer Phoenicia.	458	Rebellion of Sicily under the Agrigine.
1000	Birth of Abraham.	575	Assyria conquers under Shalmaneser.	457	Diogenes of Apollonia flourishes.
900	Call of Abraham.	574	Hazael attacks Israel.	456	Flight of Themistocles to Persia.
800	Abraham arrives in Syria.	573	Assyria conquers Persia.	455	Siege of Naxos.
700	Isaac born.	572	Babylon becomes subject to Assyria.	454	Battle at the Eurymedon.
600	Death of Abraham.	571	The Egyptians the most powerful nation on the sea.	453	Persians siding with Persia are defeated by the Greeks under Cimon.
500	Kingdom of Assyria founded.	570	Babylon colonies established.	452	Xerxes I. assassinated.
400	Reign of Sargon, who conquers Assyria.	569	Darius begins to be known.	451	Reign of Artaxerxes I. in Persia.
300	Birth of Jacob and Esau.	568	Persian Empire founded by Cyrus.	450	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
200	Hyksos in Egypt.	567	Behshazur, King of Babylon, is slain.	449	Third Messenian War.
100	Joseph sold into Egypt.	566	Croesus becomes first annual archon of Athens.	448	Sparta defeats Messenia.
0	Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a colony.	565	Conquest of Lydia and capture of Croesus by Cyrus.	447	Egypt revolts against Persia.
		564	Death of Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigento.	446	(The revolt is suppressed in 445.)
		563	Fall of Lydian Empire.	445	Birth of Democritus and Hippocrates.
		562	Cyrus conquers Asia Minor to Persia.	444	The Athenian in Egypt.
		561	510 Era of Pythagoras.	443	Gorgias flourishes.
		560	Darius I. begins to reign.	442	Commission of Ezra to rebuild Jerusalem.
		559	Darius interprets handwriting on the wall.	441	Birth of Lycurgus the orator (died 374).
		558	Cyrus conquers Babylon.	440	Cleomenes made dictator at Rome.
		557	Behshazur, King of Babylon, is slain.	439	Defeats the Epirotes.
		556	Cyrus ends the captivity of the Jews.	438	The Long Walls of Athens completed.
		555	Return of the first caravan to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel and Joshua.	437	The first Decemvirate or council of ten at Rome.
		554	Rebuilding of the Temple commenced.	436	Law of the Twelve Tables or code of laws instituted.
		553	Theraps first exhibits tragedy.	435	The Greeks defeat the Persians at Salamis in Greece.
		552	Servius assassinated by Tullia, his daughter.	434	Virginius kills his daughter to save her from Appius Claudius.
		551	Her husband, Targuinus Superbus, becomes King of Rome.	433	First Decemvirate abolished.
		550	Shalmaneser IV. invades Phoenicia.	432	Appius Claudius, Rome.
		549	Ten Tribes into captivity.	431	Valerian and Horatius.
		548	The Kingdom of Israel destroyed.	430	Tyranny of the second Decemvirate.
		547	Assyrians totally defeat the Hittites.	429	Rebellion of the Rhodians from Rome.
		546	Assassination of Romulus.	428	Abdication of the Decemvirs.
		545	Numa Pompilius, King of Rome.	427	Battle of Coronea, defeat of Athens.
		544	Sennacherib, the Assyrian, invades Egypt.	426	Syracuse subdues Agrigento and defeats the Etruscans.
		543	Sennacherib invades Judah.	425	Thirty years' truce between Athens and Sparta concluded.
		542	185,000 Assyrians destroyed in one night by an angel.	424	Decline of the Athenian Empire.
		541	Sargon of Assyria conquers Babylon.	423	Revolts of Euboea and Megara.
		540	Manasseh, King of Judah.	422	Camillus laws, Rome.
		539	Greece divided into 13 Kingdoms.	421	Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, dies.
		538	688-685 Second Messenian War, under Artaxerxes.	420	Pericles becomes supreme at Athens.
		537	Archbishop at Athens made annual.	419	Birth of Xenophon about this time (died 355).
		536	East-babylon King of Assyria.	418	Commission of Nehemiah.
		535	Babylon becomes the second capital.	417	The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt.
		534	Croesus becomes first annual archon of Athens.	416	Rebellion of the Rhodians established.
		533	Banania colonized by Assyrians.	415	328-325 The Partisan at Athens built by Phidias.
		532	Assyria conquers Egypt.	414	Herodotus flourishes in Greece.
		531	Pharmaceutis reigns in Egypt and encourages intercourse with the Greeks.	413	New constitution at Rome—consuls and military tribunes appointed instead of consuls.
		530	Alban invasion and battles of the Horath and Curtat.	412	Home visited by a terrible famine.
		529	Rise of Macedonia, Greece.	411	410-409 The Spartan war.
		528	625 Reign of Asar-bani-pal, King of Assyria.	410	Death of Sparta Melus—Rome.
		527	Sea fight between Corinth and Cereyria.	409	Coronatus Cosus and Lars Tolmulus.
		526	Tullius Hostilius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa.	408	Birth of Iocasta (died 338).
		525	Croesus becomes first annual archon of Athens.	407	Rome declares war against the Etruscans.
		524	Banania colonized by Assyrians.	406	Treaty between Athens and Corcyra.
		523	Assyria conquers Egypt.	405	Meton, astronomer, flourishes.
		522	Pharmaceutis reigns in Egypt and encourages intercourse with the Greeks.	404	Peloponnesian War begins between Athens and a confederacy with Sparta at the head, lasting twenty-seven years and ending in the defeat of Athens.
		521	Alban invasion and battles of the Horath and Curtat.	403	Polis besieged by the Athenians (taken in 425).
		520	Rise of Macedonia, Greece.	402	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		519	625 Reign of Asar-bani-pal, King of Assyria.	401	Battle of Peloponnesus.
		518	Sea fight between Corinth and Cereyria.	400	Birth of Alcibiades.
		517	Tullius Hostilius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa.	399	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		516	Croesus becomes first annual archon of Athens.	398	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		515	Banania colonized by Assyrians.	397	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		514	Assyria conquers Egypt.	396	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		513	Pharmaceutis reigns in Egypt and encourages intercourse with the Greeks.	395	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		512	Alban invasion and battles of the Horath and Curtat.	394	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		511	Rise of Macedonia, Greece.	393	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		510	625 Reign of Asar-bani-pal, King of Assyria.	392	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		509	Sea fight between Corinth and Cereyria.	391	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		508	Tullius Hostilius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa.	390	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		507	Croesus becomes first annual archon of Athens.	389	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		506	Banania colonized by Assyrians.	388	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		505	Assyria conquers Egypt.	387	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		504	Pharmaceutis reigns in Egypt and encourages intercourse with the Greeks.	386	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		503	Alban invasion and battles of the Horath and Curtat.	385	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		502	Rise of Macedonia, Greece.	384	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		501	625 Reign of Asar-bani-pal, King of Assyria.	383	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		500	Sea fight between Corinth and Cereyria.	382	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		499	Tullius Hostilius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa.	381	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
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		491	Sea fight between Corinth and Cereyria.	373	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		490	Tullius Hostilius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa.	372	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
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		488	Banania colonized by Assyrians.	370	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
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		484	Rise of Macedonia, Greece.	366	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		483	625 Reign of Asar-bani-pal, King of Assyria.	365	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		482	Sea fight between Corinth and Cereyria.	364	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		481	Tullius Hostilius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa.	363	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
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		463	Tullius Hostilius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa.	345	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		462	Croesus becomes first annual archon of Athens.	344	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		461	Banania colonized by Assyrians.	343	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		460	Assyria conquers Egypt.	342	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		459	Pharmaceutis reigns in Egypt and encourages intercourse with the Greeks.	341	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		458	Alban invasion and battles of the Horath and Curtat.	340	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		457	Rise of Macedonia, Greece.	339	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		456	625 Reign of Asar-bani-pal, King of Assyria.	338	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		455	Sea fight between Corinth and Cereyria.	337	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		454	Tullius Hostilius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa.	336	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
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		450	Pharmaceutis reigns in Egypt and encourages intercourse with the Greeks.	332	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		449	Alban invasion and battles of the Horath and Curtat.	331	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
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		440	Alban invasion and battles of the Horath and Curtat.	322	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		439	Rise of Macedonia, Greece.	321	Revolts of the Helots at Sparta.
		438	625 Reign of Asar-bani-pal, King of Assyria.	320	Re

B. C.	A. D.
337 First Roman Plebeian praetor.	104 Birth of Herodotus, antiquarian (died 425).
336-335 The Latin War begins; after two years the Romans are victorious.	111-117 Trajan's expedition to the East.
336 Murder of Philip.	117 Hadrian emperor.
336 Accession of Alexander III, the Great.	118 The Athenians take the conquest of Trajan. The Athenians make the eastern bound-ary of the empire.
336 Accession of Darius Codomannus.	120 Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain.
336 Alexander destroys Thebes; is chosen generalissimo of the Greeks, Athens having submitted.	120 Statues of Antonia (Hadrian's page).
334 Battle of the Granicus.	120 Birth of Kemeur, Bishop of Lyons; died 200.
334 Macedonia, Empire formed.	121 Hadrian's walls built—Newcastle to Car-lisle—Rhine to the Danube.
334 Alexander invades Persia.	121 Birth of Marcus Aurelius; died 180.
334 Battle of Issus.	125 First apology for the Christians present-at Athens by Quadratus and Aris-tides.
334 Damascus taken and Tyre besieged by Alexander.	130 Birth of Apollonius.
333 Capture of Tyre and conquest of Egypt by Alexander.	130 Birth of Galen; died 200.
333 Alexander, Egypt, founded on the Egyptian village Rhacotis.	130 Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem.
333 Treaty between Alexander and Rome.	132 Second Jewish War.
333 Alexander visits Jerusalem and worships at the Temple.	132 Baruchides, leader of the Jews.
333 Phoenicia subdued by Alexander.	135 Dispersion of the Jews.
333 Battle of Arbela.	138 Antonia Mosa, emperor.
333 Subjugation of Persia.	138 The empire at peace.
333 Settlement of the Jews at Alexandria.	138 Paulina I. flourishes.
333 Darius III. assassinated.	139 Conquests of Lollius Urbicus in Britain.
333 Demetrius, son of the crown.	140 Valerian Antonio in Britain.
333 Persia becomes a part of the Macedonian Empire.	145-173 Paulina II. flourishes.
327-325 Campaigns of Alexander in India.	147 Development of Roman civil laws.
327-325 Campaigns of Alexander in India.	150 Establishment of schools in Roman provinces.
326 Roman army revolts for debt abolished.	161 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus joint emperors.
326 Battle of Demetrius.	161-166 Pestilence and famine at Rome.
326 Death of Alexander at Babylon.	165 Rome wars with Parthia.
326 Alexander succeeded by Ptolemy as regent.	165 Persession of Christians.
326 Antipater in Macedonia.	166 Polyarr suffers martyrdom.
326 Igeumachus in Thracia.	167-169 War with the Marcomanni, Quadi, etc.
326 Cassander in Greece.	167 Greek philosophers patronized by Rome.
326 Antigonus in Syria.	167 Death of L. Verus.
326 Seleucus in Cappadocia.	167 Marcus Aurelius sole emperor.
326 Seleucus at Babylon.	167 House diella rebellion in Syria.
326 Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one years.	167 Christians in Gaul persecuted.
326 Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats Athens and allies.	167 Advances of the Goths.
326 Ptolemy I. married Soter, recovers the Egyptian Kingdom.	167 Gothic attack on Sicily.
326 Phoenicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter I.	167 Commodus emperor of Rome.
326 First war among the "successors of Alexander."	167 Battle of Antioch revealed.
326 Battle of the Caucianus Forks.	167 Success of Ulpian Marcianus in Britain.
326 Rome terribly defeated by Pontus and Sam under the Samnite yoke.	167 Commodus takes the name of Britannicus.
326 Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.	167 Birth of Origen (died 253).
326 Revolt of Phoenicia.	167 Olander priest of Ptolemaea.
326 Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyprus.	167 Birth of Tertullian (died 240).
326 Agathocles at Syracuse.	167 Britannicus, as gladiator, killed.
326 Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.	167 Perennis, emperor of Rome, is murdered.
326 Conquest of Antiochus of Phrygia.	167 Didius Julianus has the empire by op-pression by Perennis Niger and Sep-timius Severus and killed.
326 Palestine under Antiochus.	167 Septimius Severus sole emperor.
326 Roman victory at Chana.	167 Defeat and death of Niger.
326 Samnite victory at Lautula.	167 Severus expels Byzantium after a siege of three years.
326 Battle of Giza.	167 Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.
326 Victory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over Demetrius Poliorcetes.	167 Battle of Lyons.
326 Pyrrhus King of Epirus.	167 Death of Albinus.
326 Appian Claudius censor.	167 Caracalla named Augustus.
326 The great Roman military road com-pleted.	167 Defeat of Caracalla by Romans.
312-300 Sandracottus, Indian empire.	167 Persecution of the Christians.
312-300 The Etruscan War.	167 Birth of Plotinus, philosopher (died 271).
312-300 L. Papius Censor, Roman Dictator.	167 Invasion of Britain by Severus. His wall completed, 230.
312-300 Agathocles defeated at Himera.	167 Death of Severus at York.
312-300 Fabius crosses Cimbrian Hills; defeats the Thracians.	167 Caracalla and Geta emperors.
312-300 Third Samnite War (Samnites, Ritu-sians, Umbrians and Gauls).	167 Roman citizenship extended to the whole empire.
312-300 Gaius Marius, leader of the Samnites.	167 Geta murdered.
312-300 The Capitoline wolf.	167 Caracalla, sole emperor.
312-300 Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites.	167 Death of Cleopatra of Alexandria.
312-300 Titus and Gaius at Sentinum.	167 First contact of the Romans with the Alamanni (German tribes on the upper Rhine).
312-300 Execution of C. Pontius.	167 Maximus murders Severus and succeeds to the throne.
312-300 The Third Samnite War ends in sub-jugation to Rome.	167 Persecution of the Christians.
312-300 Birth of Archimedes (died 212).	167 The Gordian, Gordiana and Balbin (jointly) and Gordianus III, emperors.
312-300 The Hortensian Law passed at Rome; plebeians declared binding on all the people.	167 Gordianus defeats Sapor, King of Persia.
312-300 Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son, Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II. Under his reign the rose rose to a high rank among the nations in power and wealth.	167 Gordianus murdered and succeeded by Philip the Arab.
312-300 Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy Soter.	167 Decius emperor of Rome.
312-300 The Etruscan League formed.	167 Decius orders a persecution of the Chris-tians.
312-300 Kingdom of Pergamum founded.	167 First invasion of the empire by the Goths.
312-300 Renewed Gallic and Etruscan War.	167 Death of Decius and his son.
312-300 Second battle of Lake Vadimon.	167 A pestilence breaks out in the empire and lasts fifteen years.
312-300 Rome wars with Pyrrhus, King of Epirus.	167 Invasion of the Goths and Burgundians into Media and Pannonia.
312-300 Rome at war with Tarentum.	167 First appearance of the Franks in Gaul about this time.
312-300 Igeumachus defeated and slain by Se-leucus at Coropion.	167 Valerian emperor. His son Gallienus as-sociated with him.
312-300 Achaean League between twelve cities.	167 Persecution of the Christians.
312-300 Battle of Achaia.	167 Trepiens taken by the Goths.
312-300 Birth of Chrysostomus (died 407).	167 Sapor ravages Syria.
312-300 Irruption of the Gauls into Greece.	167 Valerian taken prisoner.
312-300 First Plebeian censor at Rome.	167 Gallienus sole emperor.
312-300 Roman signal defeated by Pyrrhus at Asculum.	167 The Thirty Tyrants between 260 and 268. The Goths in Macedonia and Asia Minor. They destroy the Temple of Ephesus.
312-300 Rome and Carthage allied.	167 Antioch taken by Sapor.
312-300 League between Athens, Sparta and Egypt.	167 The Franks invade Gaul.
312-300 The Scythian war.	167 The Heruli invade Greece, and are re-pelled by Desipius.
312-300 The Gauls settle in Gallia.	167 Claudius emperor.
312-300 Birth of Kratothemis—died 100.	167 Claudius defeats the Goths in Media.
312-300 The great wall of China built (?)	167 Aurelian emperor of Rome.
312-300 Battle at Beneventum. Rome victorious and Pyrrhus leaves Italy.	167 Victories over the Goths and the Ala-manni.
312-300 Antiochus Comnenus recovers Macedon.	167 Zenobia queen of Palmyra.
312-300 Silver money first coined at Rome.	167 Expedition of Aurelian to Palmyra.
312-300 Hiero II. of Syracuse.	167 Capture of Palmyra and of Queen Ze-nobia.
312-300 Romeans flourished.	167 Birth of Constantine (died 337).
312-300 Antigonus of Macedonia takes Athens.	167 Victor emperor.
312-300 Rome supreme over all Italy.	167 Probus emperor.
312-300 Carthage disputes Rome's Empire.	167 Probus drives the Alamanni from Gaul.
312-300 Chronology of Armenian (Parian) mar-tle ends.	167 Carus emperor.
312-300 First Roman fleet launched.	167 Expedition to the East.
312-300 Victory of Diocletius off Myte.	167 Diocletian emperor of Rome.
312-300 Rise of Parthia.	167 Revolt of Carinus in Britain.
312-300 Reign of Asoka in India.	167 Victory of Carinus over Maximian.
312-300 Naval victory of Regulus over the Car-thaginians at Ecnomus.	167 Constantine and Galerius named Ce-sars.
312-300 Invasion of Africa.	167 Division of the empire.
312-300 The Aracids.	167 Britain recovered by Constantine.
312-300 Defeat and capture of Regulus by the Carthaginians.	167 Siege of Alexandria by Diocletian.
312-300 Invasion of Africa.	167 Persian War.
312-300 The Kingdom of Media.	167 Constantine defeats the Alamanni near Langres.
312-300 Parthia becomes an independent king-dom under Arsaces.	167 Defeat of Nares.
312-300 Dynasty of Yau in China founded.	167 Persecution of the Christians by Diocle-tian.
312-300 Ptolemy III. makes war on Syria.	167 Constantine and Galerius emperors.
312-300 Restores the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyses, 525 B. C.	167 Beginning of monasticism in Egypt un-der St. Anthony.
312-300 Birth of Hannibal—died 182.	167 Death of Constantine at York.
312-300 Aratus of Sicyon, general of the Achaean League.	167 Constantine (the Great) proclaimed em-peror by the troops.
312-300 Defeat of Clearchus by Catulus at the Reges battle.	167 Revolt of Maximian.
312-300 End of the First Punic War.	167 Six emperors.
312-300 Sicily made a Roman Province.	167 Elevation of Licinius.
312-300 Athens, King of Pergamum.	
312-300 Agis IV. killed at Sparta.	
312-300 The plays of Livius Andronicus exhib-ited (the first together) at Rome.	
312-300 Date of the decree of Canopus; tables.	
312-300 Conquest of Spain attempted by the Car-thaginians.	
312-300 Seizure of Sardis and Corica by the Romans.	
312-300 The gates of the Temple of Janus at Rome shut for the first time since Num. No war existing of the time.	
312-300 Birth of M. Porcius Cato—died 119.	
312-300 Antiochus drawn to Macedonia.	
312-300 Athens joins the Achaean League.	
312-300 Cleonic War with Achaean League be-gins.	
312-300 Reform of Cleonarch at Sparta.	
312-300 Invasion of Cleonarch Gaul and battle of Chabon. Rome victorious.	
312-300 Ptolemy IV. reigns in Egypt.	
312-300 Defeats Antiochus III. of Syria at Ra-phast.	
312-300 Gallia Cisalpina becomes a Roman Pro-vince.	
312-300 Rome of Sicilia.	
312-300 Aratus and Antigonus take Sparta.	
312-300 Philip V. of Macedonia.	
312-300 Alliance between Philip and Achaeans against Antioch.	
312-300 Hannibal assassinated in Spain.	
312-300 Antiochus overruns Palestine.	
312-300 Siege of Saguntum by Hannibal.	
312-300 Second Punic War.	
312-300 Second Punic War begins.	
312-300 Hannibal marches from Spain across the Hamal mountains into Italy.	
312-300 Pyrenees and the Alps into Italy.	
312-300 Battles of the Trebia and the Trebia, and defeat of Scipio.	
312-300 Hannibal passes the Apennines.	
312-300 Battle of Lake Trasimene. Flaminius defeated.	
312-300 The two Scipios sent to Spain.	
312-300 Battle of Cannae. Romans defeated with immense loss.	
312-300 Revolt of Capua.	
312-300 Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedonia.	
312-300 212-215 Siege and capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.	
312-300 First Commercial War.	
312-300 Byzantium and Rhodes.	
312-300 Battle of Antiochia.	
312-300 First war of art brought to Rome.	
312-300 Greece concludes treaty with the Romans against Philip V. of Macedonia.	
312-300 Defeat and death of the two Scipios in Spain by Hasdrubal.	
312-300 Capua recovered by Rome.	
312-300 Conquest of Judaea by Antiochus.	
312-300 Hannibal before Rome.	
312-300 Battle of Meturus.	
312-300 Battle of Elogia.	
312-300 Battle of the Metaurus; Hasdrubal de-feated and slain by the Romans.	
312-300 Gold money first coined in Rome.	
312-300 Ptolemy V. the decline of Egypt.	
312-300 P. Cornelius Scipio conducts the war in Africa.	
312-300 Siege of Utica.	
312-300 Hannibal leaves Italy.	
312-300 Antioch and Rhodians war with Philip.	
312-300 Defeat of Hannibal at Zama, in Africa, by Scipio Africanus.	
312-300 Treaty of peace between Rome and Car-thage; end of the Second Punic War.	
312-300 167 First Macedonian War.	
312-300 Alibi attacks Marcus and defeat Philip.	
312-300 T. Quinctius Flaminius proclaims liberty to the Greeks.	
312-300 Syria becomes independent of Egypt.	
312-300 Battle of Cyrenus.	
312-300 Philip defeated by Flaminius.	
312-300 Palestine and Celo-Syria conquered by Antiochus the Great, and continued to him by the peace with Rome.	
312-300 The Isotta Stone written.	
312-300 Dynasty of Han, China, founded.	
312-300 Hannibal joins Antiochus.	
312-300 Birth of Hipparchus, first systematic as-tronomer.	
312-300 168-188 War between the Romans and Antiochus the Great.	
312-300 Philomachus, praetor of the Achaean League.	
312-300 Greece declared free from Macedonia by Flaminius.	
312-300 Philomachus defeats Nabis, of Sparta.	
312-300 Sparta joins the Achaean League.	
312-300 Battle of Magnesia.	
312-300 The laws and discipline of Lycurgus abrogated by Philomachus.	
312-300 Death of Plautus.	
312-300 Death of Hannibal and Scipio.	
312-300 Lycortas, general of the Achaean League.	
312-300 174 Encumbrances of Macedonia.	
312-300 181 Ptolemy VI. reigns in Egypt.	
312-300 The Villian Law, Rome.	
312-300 Perseus King of Macedonia.	
312-300 Embassy of Callisthenes to Greece.	
312-300 Pharnaces, of Pontus, edes Paphlagonia to Rome.	
312-300 Antiochus makes war on Egypt.	
312-300 168 Second Macedonian War.	
312-300 Antiochus takes Jerusalem.	
312-300 40,000 Jews slain and Temple pillaged.	
312-300 Birth of Attius Roman dramatist (died 70).	
312-300 Battle of Pydna; victory of Julius Cae-sar over Perseus; Macedonia made a Roman province.	
312-300 Eumenes II. visits Rome.	
312-300 Antiochus Epiphanes taken Jerusalem.	
312-300 Beginning of the Macedonian war of in-dependence.	
312-300 Attianians attack Oropus.	
312-300 Judas Maccabaeus defeats the Syrians and captures Jerusalem, except the Cit-adel.	
312-300 Rome ravages Ephesus and Achaia.	
312-300 Rededication of the Temple.	
312-300 One thousand Achaeans imprisoned at Rome.	
312-300 First comedy of Terence performed at Rome.	
312-300 166-145 Hippiarchus flourishes.	
312-300 Rise of the Pharaeas and Sautides.	
312-300 Death of Antiochus.	
312-300 He is succeeded by Antiochus V. Epiphanes, who takes Bethoura, and besieges Jeru-salem, but makes peace with the Jews.	
312-300 Cyrene and Libya separate from Egypt.	
312-300 Birth of M. Ennius Scaurus, Roman orator (died 90).	
312-300 Victory of Judas Maccabaeus at Adma.	
312-300 Embassy of Comedius, Diogenes and Critolans to Rome.	
312-300 Death of Judas.	
312-300 Alliance between Rome and Judas.	
312-300 Jonathan Maccabaeus succeeds Judas.	
312-300 Battians in India.	
312-300 Death of Terence.	
312-300 Athenians freed by Rome.	
312-300 War in Spain.	
312-300 148 Eastern War.	
312-300 Viriathus conquers the Lusitanians.	
312-300 Third Punic War begins.	
312-300 Scipio invades Africa.	
312-300 Andronicus in Macedonia.	
312-300 Birth of Lucius—died 103.	
312-300 The Achaean war with Rome begins.	
312-300 Ptolemy VI. killed in battle.	
312-300 Carthage taken by Scipio and destroyed by order of the Roman Senate.	
312-300 Corinth taken and destroyed by Mum-mius.	
312-300 Province of Africa constituted.	
312-300 Greece becomes a Roman province.	
312-300 Ptolemy VII. reigns, marries Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy VI.	
312-300 Polybus legislates for the Achaean cities.	
312-300 Demetrius Nicitor in Syria.	
312-300 The Tower of Zion taken by the Jews.	
312-300 Judaea becomes independent.	
312-300 Rise of the Ammonian dynasty.	
312-300 Birth of Antiochus, Roman orator (died 70).	
312-300 Scipio Africanus (Minor) Roman Consul.	
312-300 Birth of M. Porcius Cato—died 119.	
312-300 Roman made hereditary prince of the Achaean League.	
312-300 Death of Mithridates—Rome.	
312-300 Mithridates finally defeated by Rome.	
312-300 Birth of L. Cornelius Sulla (died 78).	
312-300 Hannibal's location of Judaea.	
312-300 132-133 Servile War in Italy.	
312-300 Sicilian slave rebel, are conquered and slain.	
312-300 Laws of Thebas Gracchus passed at Rome.	
312-300 Gracchus murdered.	
312-300 Invasion of P. Pergrinus beguinated to Rome.	
312-300 Demetrius Nicitor, Syria, restored.	
312-300 Hyrcanus subdued Idumea and Samaria and destroys Temple at Gerizim.	
312-300 Rise of the Boeotians.	
312-300 Mithras and L. Roman popular.	
312-300 L. Cornelius Antipater, Roman jurist, born.	
312-300 Sulla takes and destroys Samothracia.	
312-300 Roman Colony sent to Carthage.	
312-300 Civil war in Rome arising from Agrarian troubles—Cato (Rusticus) is murdered.	
312-300 Mithras leader of Italian Senate.	
312-300 Ptolemy VII. reigns jointly with his wife Cleopatra.	
312-300 Birth of Varro (died 26).	
312-300 The Tarentines and Claudius invade Gaul.	
312-300 The Jugurthine War—peace concluded.	
312-300 War renewed two years later.	
312-300 Metellus and Marius defeat Jugurtha and subject Numidia.	
312-300 100-101 War of Rome with the Cimbric and Teutones.	
312-300 Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim.	
312-300 Arius born (died B. C. 35).	
312-300 Birth of Pompey and of Cicero.	
312-300 Birth of Lucretius (died 95).	
312-300 Second Servile war breaks out in Sicily.	
312-300 Victory of Marius over the Cimbric at Vercorae and end of the war.	
312-300 Battle of Campus Raudius.	
312-300 Birth of Julius Caesar.	
312-300 C. Marius born 127 (died 86). Sixth Ro-man Consul.	
312-300 L. App. Saturninus Tribune (Rome).	
312-300 Ptolemy Apion leaves Cyrene.	
312-300 Hannibal before Rome (died 85).	
312-300 Sulla on the Euphrates.	
312-300 90-88 The Social or Marius War in Italy.	
312-300 Sulla makes peace with the Italians, are finally defeated.	
312-300 88-84 First Mithridatic War.	
312-300 Mithridates seizes Athens.	
312-300 Civil War of Marius and Sulla and ex-pulsion of Marius.	
312-300 Sulla occupies Rome.	
312-300 Marius returns Rome.	
312-300 Revolt and siege of Egyptian Thebes.	
312-300 Death of Marius and return of Sulla.	
312-300 Athens stormed by Sulla.	
312-300 Birth of Ballast (died 34).	
312-300 Tigranes at war with Rome.	
312-300 Sulla makes peace with Pontus, King of the Mithridates.	
312-300 War with Marian party in Italy.	
312-300 Tigranes II. of Armenia conquers Phrygia.	
312-300 Birth of Marcus Antonius (died 30).	
312-300 Thebes destroyed.	
312-300 Second Civil War.	
312-300 Sulla at the Capua gate.	
312-300 Occupation of Rome.	
312-300 Sulla becomes Dictator.	
312-300 Application of Sulla. Dies in 78.	
312-300 The Cornelian Law of Rome.	
312-300 70-72 Civil war of Sertorius in Spain; and of Lepidus and Catulus in Italy.	
312-300 Sulla storms and takes Rome.	
312-300 Mithridates III. leaves Bithynia to Rome.	
312-300 74-65 Third Mithridatic War.	
312-300 66-65 Victories over Mithridates in Asia.	
312-300 72-71 Servile war in Italy, led by Spartacus, who is defeated and slain by Crassus.	
312-300 Consulship of Pompey and Crassus.	
312-300 Birth of Marius—died 101.	
312-300 Scythians expelled from India.	
312-300 Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes.	
312-300 Caesar begins to take part in public af-fairs.	
312-300 Pompey subdues the pirates.	
312-300 Lucullus recalled.	
312-300 Pompey sends Asia and war ends.	
312-300 Birth of Strabo, geographer (died A. D. 22).	
312-300 Birth of Horace (died B. C. 8).	
312-300 Antiochus Asiaticus deposed by Pom-py.	
312-300 Birth of Messalla (died 4).	
312-300 Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman pro-vince.	
312-300 Jerusalem taken by the Romans under Pompey.	
312-300 Birth of Augustus.	
312-300 Second conspiracy of Cataline suppressed by Cicero.	
312-300 Death of Cicero.	
312-300 Lucullus founds Library at Rome.	
312-300 Phoenicia absorbed in the province of Syria.	
312-300 Pompey, Caesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.	
312-300 Birth of Seneca (died 30).	
312-300 Birth of Suetonius (died A. D. 17).	
312-300 The Gallic War begins.	
312-300 Cicero banished.	
312-300 Caesar invades Gaul.	
312-300 Helvetii and Ariovistus defeated.	
312-300 Cyprus becomes a Roman province.	
312-300 End of the Seleucids.	
312-300 Caesar defeats the Belgae and Nerill.	
312-300 55-54 Caesar invades Britain.	
312-300 Crassus plunders the Temple at Jerusa-lem; is defeated and killed by the Par-thians at Carbis.	
312-300 Caesar defeats Treveri and crosses the Rhine.	
312-300 Birth of Thallus (died	

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

371	Home preaching Christianity.	A.D. 493	Theodosius establishes the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy, South Germany and Hungary, capital at Ravenna.	A.D. 500	The Avars subdued by Charlemagne.	A.D. 1089	Domesday Book completed in England; commenced in 1077.	A.D. 1238	Moorish Kingdom of Granada founded by Mohammed I.
372	Defeat and death of Maximian.	494	Third Saxon invasion of Britain.	500	Charlemagne crowned at Rome; becomes Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III.	1087	Rome founds Carthusians.	1239	Seventh Crusade, by Thibault, count of Champagne.
373	Defeat and death of Maximian.	495	Crisis in the Kingdom of Wessex.	502	Regular government in Russia at Novgorod, and becomes grand duke.	1088	Urban II. crowned King of England.	1241	Pope Edouard.
374	War between the two emperors.	503	Clovis of France embraces Christianity.	507	War between Slavs and Polymenonians in Greece.	1090	Mentia taken by Henry IV.	1242	Trojan establish the empire of Italia.
375	Birth of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours.	508	Tower of Bismarck published.	510	War between Slavs and Polymenonians in Greece.	1091	The Saracens of Spain invite the African Moors to their aid in driving back the Christians.	1244	Jerusalem captured by the Carismians.
376	Constantine founded a dedicated as the capital of the empire, 420 (or 334).	509-42	The famous King Arthur said to him in England.	514	Louis I., Emperor, deposed, but restored in his dominions.	1092	The Moors defeat the Christians and seize the Roman possessions.	1245	Danes invade Hunin, and are defeated by Alexander Nevsky.
377	First General Council of the Church meets at Nicaea.	510	Chloria, having conquered the country from the Pyrenees to the Loire, founds the Kingdom of all France.	516	Louis, the German, conquers Austria.	1095	Portugal is made a principality under Henry of Burgundy.	1246	Frederick II. of Austria killed in battle with the Muslims.
378	Atanasius Patriarch of Alexandria. Controversy with Athanas.	511	Chloria makes Paris the capital of the Franks.	520	Michael II. of the Byzantine Empire, founds the Armenian dynasty.	1098	William of Marborough.	1250	Alfonso VIII. of Castile made Grand Duke of Russia, and reigns as Alexander I.
379	Death of Athanas.	512	Salle Law established by Clovis in France.	525	In England, Essex, Kent, two years later, Kent and Northumbria) are annexed to Wessex.	1099	Henry I. crowned King of England.	1251	Oldrich of Bohemia acquires the Austrian March.
380	Constantine II. Christian and Constantinian II. John emperors.	513	Division of the monarchy among Clovis' four sons.	527	The Saxons occupy Denmark.	1100	Grantha a charter restoring the Saxon Law.	1252	Manuel Komnenos rules Egypt.
381	Nepheles Meo-Gothic groups.	514	Vitalianus, the Goth, besieges Constantinople.	528	The Saxon Heptarchy ends and Egbert, King of Wessex, becomes king of all England.	1101	Considerable capture Acre.	1253	Richard I. of England.
382	Death of Rueland.	515	Cerdic founds the Kingdom of Wessex in Britain.	530	Louis the Debonair imprisoned in France.	1102	Milan becomes a free republic.	1254	Alfonso VIII. of Castile.
383	Birth of John, died 420.	516	Justinian I. becomes Emperor of Rome. Fourth Saxon invasion of Britain. Essex founded.	534	Louis the Debonair separates Germany from France.	1103	Henry I. deposes his brother Robert, and gains Normandy.	1255	Frederick II. of Austria.
384	Victory of Julian over the Alaman at Argentoratum (Strasbourg).	517	Justinian Code published.	535	Treaty of Verdun; the sons of Louis II. divide the empire; the Northmen, Spain, invaded by the Northmen.	1104	Alexander I., Scotland.	1256	Stephen and Matilda crowned by Charles of Anjou.
385	Julian emperor.	518	Bellaricus conquers Africa.	536	The Saxons sack Rome.	1105	Henry V. of Germany invades Italy.	1257	Simon, Duke of Burgundy, dies.
386	Julian recalls the banished bishops, and proclaims general religious toleration.	519	The Franks appear in Italy.	537	Roman monarchy established by Hario.	1106	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1258	Leo IX. dies at Carthage.
387	Julian killed.	520	Birth of Gregory of Tours (died 590).	538	Roman monarchy established by Hario.	1107	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1259	Philip III. (the Hardy) King of France.
388	Julian emperor.	521	Northumbria founded in Britain.	539	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1108	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1260	Richard I. of England.
389	Julian emperor.	522	The Angles form the Heptarchy—Anglia, Deira, Mercia, etc.	540	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1109	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1261	Richard I. of England.
390	Julian emperor.	523	Toula, the Ostrogoth, defeated in Italy by the Imperial generals Narzes and Belisarius.	541	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1110	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1262	Richard I. of England.
391	Julian emperor.	524	Narzes overthrown Gothic power in Italy.	542	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1111	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1263	Richard I. of England.
392	Julian emperor.	525	Claudio sole ruler in France.	543	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1112	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1264	Richard I. of England.
393	Julian emperor.	526	Death of Clovis. His four sons divide the kingdom between them.	544	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1113	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1265	Richard I. of England.
394	Julian emperor.	527	St. Columba lands in Scotland.	545	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1114	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1266	Richard I. of England.
395	Julian emperor.	528	Constantinople destroyed by fire.	546	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1115	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1267	Richard I. of England.
396	Julian emperor.	529	History of Gildas (?)	547	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1116	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1268	Richard I. of England.
397	Julian emperor.	530	Death of Justinian I. Ethelbert becomes King.	548	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1117	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1269	Richard I. of England.
398	Julian emperor.	531	Italy invaded by the Lombards from Germany, who found the Kingdom of Lombardy. Narzes governor of Italy.	549	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1118	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1270	Richard I. of England.
399	Julian emperor.	532	Birth of Monach of Scotland (?)	550	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1119	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1271	Richard I. of England.
400	Julian emperor.	533	Battle of Durnham; West Saxons defeat the Britons.	551	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1120	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1272	Richard I. of England.
401	Julian emperor.	534	Italy invaded by the Lombards from Germany, who found the Kingdom of Lombardy. Narzes governor of Italy.	552	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1121	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1273	Richard I. of England.
402	Julian emperor.	535	Italy invaded by the Lombards from Germany, who found the Kingdom of Lombardy. Narzes governor of Italy.	553	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1122	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1274	Richard I. of England.
403	Julian emperor.	536	Italy invaded by the	554	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1123	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1275	Richard I. of England.
404	Julian emperor.	537	Italy invaded by the	555	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1124	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1276	Richard I. of England.
405	Julian emperor.	538	Italy invaded by the	556	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1125	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1277	Richard I. of England.
406	Julian emperor.	539	Italy invaded by the	557	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1126	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1278	Richard I. of England.
407	Julian emperor.	540	Italy invaded by the	558	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1127	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1279	Richard I. of England.
408	Julian emperor.	541	Italy invaded by the	559	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1128	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1280	Richard I. of England.
409	Julian emperor.	542	Italy invaded by the	560	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1129	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1281	Richard I. of England.
410	Julian emperor.	543	Italy invaded by the	561	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1130	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1282	Richard I. of England.
411	Julian emperor.	544	Italy invaded by the	562	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1131	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1283	Richard I. of England.
412	Julian emperor.	545	Italy invaded by the	563	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1132	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1284	Richard I. of England.
413	Julian emperor.	546	Italy invaded by the	564	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1133	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1285	Richard I. of England.
414	Julian emperor.	547	Italy invaded by the	565	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1134	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1286	Richard I. of England.
415	Julian emperor.	548	Italy invaded by the	566	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1135	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1287	Richard I. of England.
416	Julian emperor.	549	Italy invaded by the	567	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1136	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1288	Richard I. of England.
417	Julian emperor.	550	Italy invaded by the	568	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1137	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1289	Richard I. of England.
418	Julian emperor.	551	Italy invaded by the	569	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1138	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1290	Richard I. of England.
419	Julian emperor.	552	Italy invaded by the	570	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1139	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1291	Richard I. of England.
420	Julian emperor.	553	Italy invaded by the	571	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1140	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1292	Richard I. of England.
421	Julian emperor.	554	Italy invaded by the	572	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1141	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1293	Richard I. of England.
422	Julian emperor.	555	Italy invaded by the	573	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1142	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1294	Richard I. of England.
423	Julian emperor.	556	Italy invaded by the	574	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1143	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1295	Richard I. of England.
424	Julian emperor.	557	Italy invaded by the	575	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1144	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1296	Richard I. of England.
425	Julian emperor.	558	Italy invaded by the	576	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1145	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1297	Richard I. of England.
426	Julian emperor.	559	Italy invaded by the	577	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1146	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1298	Richard I. of England.
427	Julian emperor.	560	Italy invaded by the	578	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1147	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1299	Richard I. of England.
428	Julian emperor.	561	Italy invaded by the	579	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1148	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1300	Richard I. of England.
429	Julian emperor.	562	Italy invaded by the	580	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1149	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1301	Richard I. of England.
430	Julian emperor.	563	Italy invaded by the	581	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1150	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1302	Richard I. of England.
431	Julian emperor.	564	Italy invaded by the	582	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1151	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1303	Richard I. of England.
432	Julian emperor.	565	Italy invaded by the	583	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1152	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1304	Richard I. of England.
433	Julian emperor.	566	Italy invaded by the	584	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1153	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1305	Richard I. of England.
434	Julian emperor.	567	Italy invaded by the	585	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1154	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1306	Richard I. of England.
435	Julian emperor.	568	Italy invaded by the	586	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1155	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1307	Richard I. of England.
436	Julian emperor.	569	Italy invaded by the	587	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1156	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1308	Richard I. of England.
437	Julian emperor.	570	Italy invaded by the	588	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1157	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1309	Richard I. of England.
438	Julian emperor.	571	Italy invaded by the	589	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1158	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1310	Richard I. of England.
439	Julian emperor.	572	Italy invaded by the	590	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1159	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1311	Richard I. of England.
440	Julian emperor.	573	Italy invaded by the	591	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1160	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1312	Richard I. of England.
441	Julian emperor.	574	Italy invaded by the	592	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1161	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1313	Richard I. of England.
442	Julian emperor.	575	Italy invaded by the	593	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1162	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1314	Richard I. of England.
443	Julian emperor.	576	Italy invaded by the	594	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1163	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1315	Richard I. of England.
444	Julian emperor.	577	Italy invaded by the	595	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1164	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1316	Richard I. of England.
445	Julian emperor.	578	Italy invaded by the	596	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1165	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1317	Richard I. of England.
446	Julian emperor.	579	Italy invaded by the	597	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1166	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1318	Richard I. of England.
447	Julian emperor.	580	Italy invaded by the	598	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1167	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1319	Richard I. of England.
448	Julian emperor.	581	Italy invaded by the	599	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1168	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1320	Richard I. of England.
449	Julian emperor.	582	Italy invaded by the	600	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1169	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1321	Richard I. of England.
450	Julian emperor.	583	Italy invaded by the	601	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1170	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1322	Richard I. of England.
451	Julian emperor.	584	Italy invaded by the	602	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1171	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1323	Richard I. of England.
452	Julian emperor.	585	Italy invaded by the	603	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1172	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1324	Richard I. of England.
453	Julian emperor.	586	Italy invaded by the	604	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1173	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1325	Richard I. of England.
454	Julian emperor.	587	Italy invaded by the	605	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1174	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1326	Richard I. of England.
455	Julian emperor.	588	Italy invaded by the	606	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1175	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1327	Richard I. of England.
456	Julian emperor.	589	Italy invaded by the	607	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1176	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1328	Richard I. of England.
457	Julian emperor.	590	Italy invaded by the	608	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1177	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1329	Richard I. of England.
458	Julian emperor.	591	Italy invaded by the	609	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1178	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1330	Richard I. of England.
459	Julian emperor.	592	Italy invaded by the	610	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1179	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1331	Richard I. of England.
460	Julian emperor.	593	Italy invaded by the	611	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1180	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1332	Richard I. of England.
461	Julian emperor.	594	Italy invaded by the	612	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1181	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1333	Richard I. of England.
462	Julian emperor.	595	Italy invaded by the	613	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1182	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1334	Richard I. of England.
463	Julian emperor.	596	Italy invaded by the	614	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1183	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1335	Richard I. of England.
464	Julian emperor.	597	Italy invaded by the	615	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1184	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1336	Richard I. of England.
465	Julian emperor.	598	Italy invaded by the	616	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1185	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1337	Richard I. of England.
466	Julian emperor.	599	Italy invaded by the	617	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1186	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1338	Richard I. of England.
467	Julian emperor.	600	Italy invaded by the	618	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1187	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1339	Richard I. of England.
468	Julian emperor.	601	Italy invaded by the	619	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1188	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1340	Richard I. of England.
469	Julian emperor.	602	Italy invaded by the	620	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1189	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1341	Richard I. of England.
470	Julian emperor.	603	Italy invaded by the	621	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1190	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1342	Richard I. of England.
471	Julian emperor.	604	Italy invaded by the	622	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1191	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1343	Richard I. of England.
472	Julian emperor.	605	Italy invaded by the	623	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1192	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1344	Richard I. of England.
473	Julian emperor.	606	Italy invaded by the	624	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1193	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1345	Richard I. of England.
474	Julian emperor.	607	Italy invaded by the	625	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1194	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1346	Richard I. of England.
475	Julian emperor.	608	Italy invaded by the	626	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1195	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1347	Richard I. of England.
476	Julian emperor.	609	Italy invaded by the	627	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1196	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1348	Richard I. of England.
477	Julian emperor.	610	Italy invaded by the	628	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1197	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1349	Richard I. of England.
478	Julian emperor.	611	Italy invaded by the	629	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1198	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1350	Richard I. of England.
479	Julian emperor.	612	Italy invaded by the	630	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1199	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1351	Richard I. of England.
480	Julian emperor.	613	Italy invaded by the	631	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1200	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1352	Richard I. of England.
481	Julian emperor.	614	Italy invaded by the	632	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1201	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1353	Richard I. of England.
482	Julian emperor.	615	Italy invaded by the	633	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1202	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1354	Richard I. of England.
483	Julian emperor.	616	Italy invaded by the	634	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1203	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1355	Richard I. of England.
484	Julian emperor.	617	Italy invaded by the	635	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1204	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1356	Richard I. of England.
485	Julian emperor.	618	Italy invaded by the	636	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1205	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1357	Richard I. of England.
486	Julian emperor.	619	Italy invaded by the	637	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1206	Henry V. invades Matilda of England.	1358	Richard I. of England.
487	Julian emperor.	620	Italy invaded by the	638	Basilius I. becomes Emperor of Constantinople.	1207			

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- A. D.
1377 Richard II. King of England, June 22.
Papacy restored to Rome.
1380 Battle of the Bos, Dimiter II., of Russia, defeats the Tartars.
Wycliffe's translation of the Bible published.
Thomas A. Kempis born.
Russia wars with the Tartars.
Charles VI., King of France.
1391 Wat Tyler's insurrection in London crushed.
Ghiberti, artist, born; died 1455.
1392 The Tartars burn Moscow.
1393 Legend of Good Women, England.
1394 Death of John Wycliffe.
1395 John of Gaunt in Spain.
Battle of Lepanto; defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss, and death of Duke Leopold.
1397 German Empire divided.
Fra Angelico, painter, born; died 1445.
1398 Battle of Chery Chasse, or Oterburge, between Scots and English.
1399 Margaret of Norway.
1400 The Eastern Empire loses power in Asia.
Robert III. King of Scotland.
The Canterbury Tales published.
J. Van Eyck, painter, born.
1402 The Portuguese discover the Cape of Good Hope.
1403 The Walden and Towdrey mystics.
1404 Battle of Nicopolis, the Turks, under Bajazet I., defeat the Hungarians Christians.
1407 Persuasion of the Wycliffites or Lollards.
Union of Calmar.
1409 Henry IV., crowned King of England, Sept. 30th; Order of the Bath founded.
Birth of Della Robbia, architect and sculptor.
1410 Death of Chaucer and Froissart.
1411 Rebellion in Wales; Glendower and the Powys defeated.
1412 Battle of Angora; Timur the Tartar defeats the Turks and captures Bajazet I.
1413 Prince James of Scotland captured.
1414 Albany, regent, in Scotland.
1415 France interdicted by the Pope.
1416 Council of Vienne, Alexander V. made Pope by council of Pisa.
1417 Sigismund of Hungary becomes Emperor of Germany.
1418 University of St. Andrews founded.
1419 Battle of Halidon; the Lowland defeat the Highlanders.
1420 Birth of Fra Filippo Lippi, painter.
1421 Henry V., crowned, March 21, King of England.
1422 Council of Constence, Pope John XXIII. deposed.
1423 Sigismund, King of Bohemia, Emperor of Germany.
1424 Battle of Agincourt; 10,000 English, under Henry V., defeat 60,000 French.
John Huss and Jerome of Prague burned at the stake, betrayed by Sigismund.
1426 The parliament of Bourges takes up arms; a severe war ensues.
1427 Cobham burnt.
1428 The Hussites take Prague.
1429 Paris captured by the English; Treaty of Troyes; Henry wins the French crown; birth of John Wycliffe.
1430 Henry VI. proclaimed King of France and England.
1431 Ottoman Empire reunited by Amurat II.
1432 James I. reigns in Scotland.
1433 War between Milan and Venice.
1434 The Paston Letters.
1435 John of Arc relieves siege of Orleans, defeats the English at Patay, and drives them from all their conquests in France except Calais.
1436 Charles VIII. King of France.
1437 Henry VI. crowned at Paris, in December.
1438 Amurat II. conquers Macedonia.
1439 Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.
The Medici at Florence.
1440 Jean of Arc burned at Rouen.
1441 Lisbon the capital of Portugal.
1442 Council of Basel.
1443 Birth of Thomas Malory.
1444 Treaty of Arras, between France and Burgundy.
1445 Sicily and Naples united.
End of Hussite wars.
1446 War of Turks with Venice.
1447 Invention of Printing by Gutenberg.
1448 James I., of Scotland, murdered.
1449 James II. becomes King.
1450 Albert V., Duke of Austria, obtains Bohemia and Hungary, and is made Emperor of Germany.
1451 University of Florence founded.
The Pragmatic Sanction; Albert V., of Austria, becomes Emperor of Germany.
1452 Council of Florence.
Title of Emperor limited to the Austrian Emperor.
1453 Battle of Varna; Turks routed by Hungarians.
1454 Battle of Nis; Turks again defeated.
1455 Birth of Lorenzo de Vinci.
The Arabian Nights issued (T).
1456 Nicholas V. Pope.
Duke of Gloucester murdered.
1457 The Church at Avignon.
1458 Alphonso V. at Avignon.
1459 Jack Cade's "Peasants' Revolt".
1460 Early English Ballads.
1461 Birth of Duns Scotus; died 1530.
1462 University of Glasgow founded.
1463 Earl Douglas murdered by James II.
The Archduchy of Austria created, with sovereign power, by Frederick III.
1464 Constantinople captured by Mohammed II.; end of the Eastern Empire.
1465 End of the French and English wars.
The Massacre of the Innocents.
1466-71 War of the Roses, between Henry VI. and the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV.
1467 Battle of St. Albans.
1468 Battle of Tewkesbury; Turks repulsed by Hungarians.
1469 Frederick III. divides Austria with his relatives.
1470 Pius II. Pope at Rome.
1471 Birth of Scotland; died 1528.
The Turks conquer Greece.
1472 Edward IV. deposes Henry VI. of England.
1473 Louis XI. King of France.
1474 Ivan, the Great, of Russia, founds the modern Russian Empire.
1475 Turkish war with Venice.
1476 Close of Austria's war with Frederick III.
1477 "League of the Public Good," formed by the nobles, against Louis.
1478 Birth of Erasmus; died 1536.
1479 The Coventry mysteries.
1480-82 Lorenzo de Medici banished.
1481 League of Italian cities against the Turks.
William Caxton establishes first English printing-house.
1482 Warwick, king-maker.
1483 Birth of Durer, painter; died 1528.
1484 Birth of Corneille.
1485 Birth of Michael Angelo, architect and sculptor; died 1564.
1486 Birth of Albrecht; died 1522.
1487 Ferdinand II., of Aragon, marries Isabella, of Castile and Cantabria.
1488 Ferdinand IV. invades France.
1489 Ivan introduces cannon and firearms into Russia.

- A. D.
1475 Birth of Sir John Fortescue.
1476 Battle of Marston.
1477 Russian war with Tartars.
1478 Artois and Burgundy united to France by Maximilian's marriage.
1479 Birth of Titian, painter; died 1576.
1480 Duke of Clarence murdered.
1481 Union of Aragon and Castile, under Ferdinand and Isabella.
1482 Great invasion of Russia by Tartars.
1483 Mohammed II. takes Otranto.
1484 Brandenburg, from Sigismund.
1485 Ivan assumes the title of the Czar of Russia.
1486 Birth of Raphael, painter; died 1520.
1487 Birth of Stephen Hawes; died 1512.
1488 Edward V. made King of England; April 8 murdered in the Tower.
1489 Richard III. usurps the throne, June 25.
1490 Charles VIII. King of France.
1491 Birth of Luther; died 1546.
1492 Spain invaded by Turks; first auto da fe at Seville.
1493 Roworth Field.
1494 August 22, death of Richard I.
1495 Henry VII. crowned.
1496 Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.
1497 R. Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope.
1498 The Court of the Star Chamber instituted in England.
1499 Percey joined to France.
1500 War between Russia and Sweden.
The Yeoman of the Guard organized in England.
1501 Leonardo da Vinci, painter, described.
1502 Charles VIII. marries Anne of Brittany.
1503 Alexander VI. Pope.
1504 Reinvigorated defeats and annihilates the Tartars.
1505 Columbus sails from Spain, August 3, and discovers America, October 12; discovers Cuba, October 25; Hayti, December 6.
1506 Ferdinand conquers Granada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.
1507 Cesar Borgia poisons Pope Alexander VII.
1508 Henry sells his sovereignty of France, Warwick's insurrection, quelled in 1498.
1509 Spanish persecution of the Jews.
1510 Treaty of Barcelona, between France and Spain.
1511 League between Russia and Denmark.
1512 Birth of Correggio, painter; died 1534.
1513 Charles VII. invades Italy and conquers Milan.
1514 Tolleria persecuted in England.
1515 Pope's Act in Ireland.
1516 Spain acquires to Austria by the marriage of Philip I. with the Infanta of Aragon and Castile.
1517 Charles discovers Labrador, June 25; and surveys Hudson's Bay, July 8.
1518 Louis XII. King of France.
1519 The French unite with Venice and seize Milan.
1520 Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks.
1521 Mohammedans expelled from Spain.
1522 Swiss Confederacy independent.
1523 Perkin Warbeck executed.
1524 Pinzon discovers Brazil, January 26.
1525 Cabral, the Portuguese, lands in Brazil, May 3.
1526 Brade and Schaffhausen join the Swiss Confederation.
1527 Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola.
1528 Spanish Moors compelled to adopt Christianity.
1529 Columbus sails on his fourth voyage and discovers various isles on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coasts of the islands; discovers and names Porto Rico, November.
1530 Reign of Montezuma in Mexico.
1531 Louis XII., of France, invades Spain.
1532 Cortez enters Peru.
1533 Birth of Wyatt; died 1542.
1534 Birth of Mendoza, historian; died 1575.
1535 Death of Queen Isabella of Spain.
1536 Brazil explored by Americus Vesputius.
1537 Columbus, worried by the machinations of his enemies, returns to Spain, November 7.
1538 Birth of John Knox; died 1578.
1539 Death of Columbus, May 20; he was treated on the spot with indignity by the Spanish Government.
1540 Buchanan born; died 1558.
1541 Rule of Charles V., of Spain, in Holland.
1542 Birth of Francis Xavier; died 1552.
1543 Yucatan discovered by Solis and Pinzon.
1544 League of Cambray, between Louis XII. and Maximilian, against Venice.
1545 Henry VIII. King of England; he marries Catherine of Aragon.
1546 Venice stripped of its Italian possessions.
1547 Russia again invaded by Tartars.
1548 Execution of Dudley and Empson.
1549 Olaf founds the Swedish Empire.
1550 Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League with Ferdinand and Venice.
1551 Velasco subdues Cuba.
1552 Selim I. makes King of Turkey by Janissaries.
1553 Ponce de Leon discovers the Florida coast.
1554 Birth of Vasari, painter; died 1573.
1555 Birth of Tinctoris, painter; died 1564.
1556 Savoy ceded to Spain.
1557 England invades France.
1558 Battle of Guinegate or Spurs; French defeat.
1559 Scotland invades England.
1560 Battle of Flodden Field; Scots defeated.
1561 Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Darien, and discovers the Pacific ocean.
1562 Leo X., Pope, encourages literature and the arts.
1563 Wolsey's power begins in England.
1564 Battle of Marignano.
1565 France I. defeats the Italians, Swiss and Germans.
1566 Maximilian I. secures the Hungarian succession.
1567 Francis I. becomes King of France.
1568 First English prose history.
1569 Birth of St. Theresa; died 1582.
1570 Death of Ferdinand, King of Spain.
1571 Rule of Cardinal Ximenes.
1572 Charles I. King of Spain.
1573 Accession of the House of Austria.
1574 Turks gain Egypt.
1575 Europeans first obtain a footing in China.
1576 Selim I. defeats Maurice and adds Egypt to the Ottoman Empire.
1577 Luther begins the work of reformation in Germany.
1578 Fernando de Cordova discovers the Mexican coast.
1579 Luther translates and publishes the Bible and Liturgy in German.
1580 Birth of Surrey; died 1547.
1581 Cortez penetrates into Yucatan, and names it New Spain.
1582 Cortez lands in Mexico.
1583 Charles I., of Spain, elected Emperor of Germany as Charles V.
1584 "Field of Cloth of Gold" meeting of Francis I. with Henry VIII.
1585 Balboa passes through Magellan's Straits.
1586 Battle of Baza; Russia defeats Poland.
1587 Martin Luther persecuted at the Diet of Worms.
1588 Comment of Mexico by Cortez.
1589 Henry VIII., styled the "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope.
1590 Henry VIII. styled the "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope.
1591 Cortez made governor of Mexico by Charles V.

- A. D.
1522 First Scotch invasion of England.
The Louvre, Paris, commenced.
1523 Italian League against Francis I.
Clement VII. Pope at Rome.
1524 Honduras conquered by the Spaniards.
1525 Verazani's discoveries in North America.
1526 Birth of Howard; died 1586.
1527 Settlement of New France (Canada).
1528 Battle of Pavia.
1529 Francis I. defeated and taken prisoner by Charles V.
1530 Peasants' War in Germany.
1531 Albert of Brandenburg embraces Lutheranism and becomes Duke of East Prussia and Plet of Poland.
1532 Ferdinand I. unites Bohemia and Hungary to Austria.
1533 Pizarro discovers the coast of Quilo.
1534 Selim I. defeats the Hungarians.
1535 Mongol dynasty founded in India.
1536 Tyndale's new Testament published.
1537 German capture Rome.
1538 Papal war.
1539 Insurrection of Moriscos suppressed in Spain.
1540 Death of Machiavelli.
1541 Birth of Camerac; died 1579.
1542 Backville, earliest dramatist, born.
1543 Neraca's expedition to Florida coast.
1544 Constable Bourbon at Rome.
1545 James V., of Scotland, reigns.
1546 Birth of P. Veronese, painter; died 1588.
1547 Diet at Speier, Germany.
1548 Turks invade Austria.
1549 France and Spain sign treaty of peace at Cambrai.
1550 The Augsburg Confession published.
1551 League of Protestants begun in France.
1552 Fall and death of Cardinal Wolsey.
1553 Reformation makes great progress in Switzerland.
1554 Italy conquered by Charles V.
1555 Russia makes peace with the Tartars.
1556 League of Stockholm formed by Protestant princes.
1557 First European Colony in South America.
1558 Bay of Veraca founded.
1559 Royal printing press established in France.
1560 "Governor" issued.
1561 Death of Zwinger; born 1489.
1562 France annexes Brittany.
1563 Rome abolished in the kingdom.
1564 Charles at Geneva.
1565 Ivan I. Czar, noted for his cruelty.
1566 Henry divorces Catherine, and marries Anne Boleyn.
1567 Birth of Montaigne; died 1592.
1568 The Hotel de Ville, Paris, founded.
1569 The Anabaptist war; they capture Munster.
1570 Henry VIII. styled "Head of the Church"; authority of the Pope of Rome abolished in the kingdom.
1571 Carter's expedition to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.
1572 Foundation of Jesuit order.
1573 Conception died, born 1494.
1574 Execution of Sir Thomas More, in England.
1575 Cartier's second voyage, enters and names the St. Lawrence, ascends the river as far as present site of Montreal.
1576 Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, and conquers adjacent country.
1577 California supposed to have been discovered by an expedition sent out by Cortez under Gilgila.
1578 Cromwell, vicar-general in England.
1579 Suppression of monasteries in England.
1580 Covall's Bible issued.
1581 Mendoza erects the first Mexican mint.
1582 Suppression of the Anabaptists, and Portuguese in India.
1583 Anne Boleyn beheaded; Henry marries Jane Seymour.
1584 The Portuguese capture Macao, China.
1585 The Bonaventura, Paris, commenced.
1586 English suppression of the monasteries.
1587 Death of Jane Seymour.
1588 Adoption of the six articles, England.
1589 First edition of Cromwell's Bible published.
1590 Craumer's Anglican Liturgy.
1591 Execution of Cromwell.
1592 Greece subjected to the Ottoman Empire.
1593 Henry VIII. marries Anne of Cleves, January 6, divorced July 9; marries Catherine Howard, August 2.
1594 James V., of Scotland, dies.
1595 Mary proclaimed Queen of Scots; regency of Cardinal Beaton.
1596 Venice stripped of the Venetian Empire.
1597 Birth of Gilbert (Warrington); died 1603.
1598 Orellana sails down the Amazon to the sea.
1599 Great Tartar invasion of Russia repelled.
1600 De Soto discovers the Mississippi River.
1601 Catherine Howard executed.
1602 Henry VIII. takes the title of King of Ireland.
1603 Robert's expedition to the St. Lawrence.
1604 Juan IV., the Terrible, reigns at the age of fourteen.
1605 Henry VIII. marries Catherine Parr.
1606 Death of Copernicus; born 1473.
1607 Giron League joins Swiss Confederacy.
1608 France at war with England and Spain.
1609 English invasion of France under Henry VIII.
1610 Birth of Tasso; died 1595.
1611 University of Konigsberg founded by Duke Albert.
1612 Ivan IV. crowned by the Patriarch.
1613 Pope Paul III. visits Parma and Piacenza into a Derby.
1614 Ascham "Toxophilus." Council of Trent.
1615 Death of Martin Luther.
1616 France concludes peace with England.
1617 Assassination of Deaton, regent of Scotland.
1618-19 Charles V., of Germany, makes war on the Protestants, who are assisted later by Henry II.
1619 Earl of Surrey, England, executed.
1620 Death of Henry VIII.
1621 Edward VI. reigns under protectorship of the Duke of Somerset.
1622 Birth of Philip, King of France.
1623 Death of Philip.
1624 Battle of Victoria Coloma; born 14.
1625 The Swastika war.
1626 Birth of Cervantes; died 1616.
1627 Hall's Chronicle issued.
1628 Execution of Lord Seymour, England; arrest of his brother, the Duke of Somerset.
1629 John Knox's Scotch reformation.
1630 Didi, earliest English comedy.
1631 William's Art of Rhetoric published.
1632 The Book of Common Prayer published.
1633 Duke of Somerset beheaded.
1634 Duke successfully defended by the Duke of Guise.
1635 Close of religious war in Germany by the Peace of Passau.
1636 Massacre of Camp, Russia.
1637 Birth of Sir Walter Raleigh; died 1618.
1638 Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, succeeds Edward, July 6.
1639 Lady Jane Grey proclaimed Queen of England, July 10, but relinquishes the title.
1640 Restores the Roman Catholic religion in England.
1641 Trade between England and Russia begun by the "Russian Company."
1642 Secretum burnt by Calvin.
1643 Berner's Froisart.
1644 Birth of Spenser; died 1600.
1645 Lady Jane Grey and Lord Suffolk Duke of Bedford.
1646 Mary marries Philip of Spain.
1647 Birth of Sir Philip Sydney; died 1688.
1648 Persecution of Protestants in England.
1649 Wycliffe's insurrection suppressed in England.
1650 The English martyrs, Latimer, Ridley, Rogers, and Cramer turned at the stake.
1651 Philip II. rules in Holland.
1652 Religious peace of Augsburg.
1653 Bales "King John" issued.
1654 Charles, of Spain and Germany, retires to a monastery.
1655 Philip II. King of Spain.
1656 Ferdinand, his brother, succeeds in Germany.
1657 Help of Akbar, the greatest sovereign of Hindostan.
1658 Spain at war with France.
1659 Battle of St. Quentin; Philip gains a decisive victory.
1660 Alva takes Rome.
1661 The Geneva Bible issued.
1662 Mary, of Guise, in Scotland, marries the Dauphin.
1663 Elizabeth accedes to English throne, November 17.
1664 Re-establishes the Church of England.
1665 Francis II. King of France.
1666 Treaty of Cateau-Cambrisis signed.
1667 William Cecil Secretary in England.
1668 Charles IX. King of France; regency of Catherine de Medici.
1669 The Geneva Bible issued.
1670 Birth of Southwell; died 1596.
1671 Persecution of Protestants begun in Spain.
1672 Birth of Bacon; died 1626.
1673 Mary Stuart reigns in Scotland.
1674 Religious wars in France.
1675 Birth of Protestants at Vassy.
1676 Huguenots defeated at Dreux by Goies.
1677 Russia and Sweden unite against Poland.
1678 Port Royal, Carolina, founded by Huguenots.
1679 Guise killed at the siege of Orleans.
1680 Temporary peace with the Huguenots.
1681 The Council of Trent founded.
1682 Tasso's Bucolics issued.
1683 Birth of Dryden; died 1681.
1684 Charles, King of Germany.
1685 Florida colonized by Huguenots.
1686 Birth of Shakespeare; died 1616.
1687 Birth of Galileo; died 1642.
1688 The Tulipomania, begun.
1689 Philip establishes the Inquisition in Holland.
1690 Mary Queen of Scots marries Lord Darnley.
1691 St. Augustine, Florida, founded by Melander.
1692 Condemnation of "Gueux" (beggars) against Philip's cruelty.
1693 Religion of Rizzio, by Darnley, March 9.
1694 Religious wars in France.
1695 Huguenots defeated at St. Denis.
1696 Alva enters the Netherlands.
1697 Assassination of Darnley, Feb. 10; Mary Queen of Scots, May 15; abdicates in favor of her son.
1698 James VI. King of Scotland, regent.
1699 Mary escapes from prison, is defeated by Murray, at Langside, May 15, and seeks shelter in England.
1700 Bible issued.
1701 Huguenots defeated at Jarnac and Montmorillon.
1702 Rebellion of Moriscos, in Spain, put down.
1703 Ivan massacres 25,000 persons at Novgorod, Russia.
1704 The Empire definitely annexed to Austria.
1705 Murray murdered; Lennox becomes regent.
1706 Birth of Kepler; died 1630.
1707 Spain allied with Venice and the Pope against the Turks.
1708 Battle of Lepanto; Turkish power crippled.
1709 Moscovy, Russia, burned by the Tartars, Lennox murdered; Mar becomes regent.
1710 Rebellion of William of Orange against Massacre of St. Bartholomew, France, August 24.
1711 Henry of Navarre marries Marguerite of Valois.
1712 Birth of Inigo Jones; died 1652.
1713 Accession of Henry III., of France, the Duke of Guise; died 1577.
1714 Birth of Ben Jonson; died 1637.
1715 Elizabeth, of England, declines the sovereignty of Holland.
1716 Birth of Guido Reni, painter; died 1642.
1717 Ghent pacified.
1718 Provinces in Holland unite against Accession of Rudolph II., of Germany.
1719 Protestant enters San Francisco Bay.
1720 The Holy Catholic League organized.
1721 Birth of Burns; died 1796.
1722 Birth of Fletcher; died 1650.
1723 Birth of Rubens, painter; died 1629.
1724 League of Divines; born 1590.
1725 Northern provinces of Holland declare their independence.
1726 Fitzgibbon's "Irish rebellion" suppressed.
1727 St. Francis Drake lands in the Moluccas.
1728 Alva, of Spain, conquers Portugal; the united provinces renounce their allegiance to Holland.
1729 English take fortress of Smerwick, in Ireland, from Italians, and butcher 700 prisoners.
1730 Birth of Alexander, of Sterling; died 1840.
1731 Campen's Jesuit conspiracy suppressed.
1732 Santa Fe, New Mexico, founded by Escobedo.
1733 Birth of Hugo Grotius; died 1645.
1734 William of Orange assassinated.
1735 Henry III. killed by Jacques Clement; accession of Henry IV., of Navarre, first of Bourbon line.
1736 Expedition of Antilles and Barbary to America.
1737 Southern provinces of Holland subdued by the Duke of Parma.
1738 Treaty of Peace between Holland and England.
1739 Failure of Raleigh's Roanoke Island settlement.
1740 Dutch vessels with first negro slaves enter James River.
1741 Battle of Zuthphen.
1742 Sir Philip Sydney killed.
1743 Birth of Beaumont; died 1610.
1744 Prince Maurice becomes Stadtholder of Holland.
1745 Execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringhay Castle.
1746 Assassination of the Duke of Guise and his brother, by order of the King.
1747 Expedition of the Spanish Armada to the English coast.
1748 Battle of Ivry.
1749 Henry IV. defeats the League.
1750 Harpersfield, grand Pendency of Holland.
1751 Birth of Hervey; died 1674.
1752 Birth of Beaumont; died 1610.
1753 Birth of Charles; died 1644.
1754 Birth of Gassendi; died 1655.
1755 Henry I. adopts the Catholic faith.
1756 Birth of Bligny; died 1600.

Modern History.

- A. D.
1580 Shakespeare's poems first issued.
1581 Capture of Cadix by Roca.
1582 University of Barcelona founded.
1583 Birth of Descartes; died 1650.
1584 Bacon's essays published.
1585 Death of Philip II., of Spain.
1586 Philip II. King; he banishes 300,000 Moors from Spain by A. D. 1610.
1587 The Netherlands ceded to Austria.
1588 Edict of Nantes in favor of Protestants, by Henry IV.
1589 Irish rebellion of O'Neil, or Tyrone; defeat of the English at Blackwater.
1590 Henry IV. commissions De la Roche to conquer Canada, in which he fails.
1591 The new of Ruric, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct.
1592 Birth of Van Dyck, painter; died 1690.
1593 Appenzel joins the Swiss Cantons.
1594 Birth of Velasquez, painter; died 1660.
1600 Maurice, of Holland, invades Flanders.
1601 The Dutch East India Company chartered with a capital of \$500,000.
1602 Chauvin's trading voyages to Tadousac, Canada.
1603 Birth of the painter, Rembrandt; died 1669.
1604 Birth of Claude Lorraine, painter; died 1682.
1605 Portuguese introduce tobacco into India.
1606 Execution of the Earl of Essex, February 25.
1607 Alleged discovery of Australia by Portuguese.
1608 Siege of Geneva, Switzerland; Charles of Savoy defeated.
1609 Champlain's first expedition to the St. Lawrence.
1610 Death of Queen Elizabeth, accession of James VI., of Scotland, to English Crown, as James I.
1611 End of England and Scotland, March 4.
1612 First settlements in Nova Scotia by Acadia.
1613 Port Royal, on Bay of Fundy, founded.
1614 Hampton Court Conference.
1615 Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament.
1616 Great fire in Constantinople.
1617 Mating at Moscow.
1618 Demetrius, a pretended son of Ivan, and many Poles massacred.
1619 Liberty of worship given to Protestants, in Austria, by peace of Vienna.
1620 Australia observed by the Dutch.
1621 Silk and other manufactures introduced into France.
1622 Mantua ceded to the Emperor of Austria.
1623 Birth of Cromwell; died 1658.
1624 Settlement of Jamestown, Va., by Lord de la Ware.
1625 Quebec founded by Champlain.
1626 John Sigismund created Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia.
1627 Ulster settlements made by the English.
1628 Birth of John Milton; died 1674.
1629 Truce of Antwerp; independence of united provinces of Holland.
1630 Moriscos expelled from Spain by Philip III.
1631 The Donay Bible first issued.
1632 Peace between Spain and the Dutch.
1633 Henry Hudson discovers Hudson River.
1634 Champlain's discoveries in Canada.
1635 Virginia obtains a new charter.
1636 Hawkins at Mogul Court.
1637 King James drives the Irish from Ulster and divides the land between English and Scottish.
1638 "King James Version" of the Bible completed.
1639 Henry IV. of France assassinated; Marie de Medici beheaded.
1640 Louis XIII. King of France.
1641 The Edict of Nantes, Paris, built.
1642 The title of Baron created by James I.
1643 Champlain returns to America, founds Montreal, and is in supreme command in Canada.
1644 Issue of the English Bible, "King James Version."
1645 Carr, afterwards Somerset, favorite in England.
1646 Matthias becomes Emperor of Germany.
1647 English factories established in India.
1648 Virginia receives a third charter.
1649 Death of Prince Henry.
1650 Accession of the Romanoff Dynasty in Russia.
1651 Michael Fedorovich Czar.
1652 Champlain explores the Ottawa River, Canada.
1653 The Overbury murder, England.
1654 Louis XIII. assumes the exercise of the Government.
1655 Princess Elizabeth, of England, marries Frederick, Elector of Palatine.
1656 English defeat Portuguese in Bombay.
1657 New Amsterdam, now New York, built by the Dutch.
1658 Smith explores the New England coast.
1659 Dutch settlements in New Jersey.
1660 Napier's Logarithms.
1661 William, Duke of Buckingham, favorite of Charles II.
1662 The present Yung Dynasty in China established by Mantchou Tartars.
1663 Death of Cervantes and Shakespeare.
1664 Harvey discovers circulation of blood.
1665 Kadislaus, of Poland, marches on Moscow.
1666 Finland ceded to Sweden.
1667 The thirty years' war begins in Bohemia, between the Protestants, under the Elector Palatine, and the Catholic De Witt League.
1668 Sir Walter Raleigh executed.
1669 Matthias II., of Hungary, abdicates; accession of Ferdinand II.
1670 Austrian coast surveyed by Zeechen and others.
1671 Kepler's laws published.
1672 Execution of Harvelid, Holland.
1673 The Dutch visit India and establish a united East India Company.
1674 Battle of Prague; defeat of Hungarian Protestants.
1675 Puritans arrive at Plymouth.
1676 "Great Patent" to Virginia company issued.
1677 Dutch vessels with first negro slaves enter James River.
1678 Navarre annexed to France.
1679 Spain and Holland at war.
1680 Philip IV. King of Spain.
1681 The Dutch West India Company formed.
1682 Lord Bacon impeached and overthrown.
1683 Seldom and Pym imprisoned.
1684 Birth of Moliers; died 1673.
1685 New Hampshire first settled.
1686 First edition of Shakespeare's works.
1687 Richard's reforms, begin with the finances.
1688 England declares war with Spain.
1689 Prince Frederick Henry reigns in Holland.
1690 Accession of Ferdinand III., of Hungary.
1691 Accession of King Charles I. of Rome; he marries Princess Henrietta Maria, of France.
1692 Inauguration of the new year.
1693 Death of Lord Bacon.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1627 War of the Mantuan succession, in Italy. Delaware settled by Sweden and Finns. Cardinal Richelieu's scheme for colonizing Canada. The company of one hundred associates formed.
- 1628 War between England and France. Birth of Brunet; died 1704.
- 1628 The Duke of Buckingham assassinated. Rochelle surrenders after a memorable siege.
- 1629 Petition of Right, England. Massachusetts Bay settled. Elliot sent to the Tower of London. Birth of John Boyvan; died 1688.
- 1629 English seize French possessions in Canada. Champlain made prisoner and sent to England. Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay Company.
- 1630 Edict of Hestition. The city of Boston founded. Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, invades Germany and Covenant between France and Victor Amadeus I, of Savoy.
- 1631 Treaty of Cherasco, between Louis of France and Victor Amadeus I, of Savoy. Birth of Dryden; died 1700.
- 1632 Charter of Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore, and settled by Irish Catholics. Canada restored to the French by treaty of St. Germain.
- 1633 The Cavalier Poets. Birth of Locke; died 1704.
- 1633 Champlain returns to Canada with new settlers. Battle of Luzon; victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.
- 1634 French Academy established by Richelieu. Spain at war with France, which is invaded. Assassination of Wallenstein. Ship money levied in England.
- 1635 Connected settlements at Hartford, Windsor and Weatherfield. Rogers Williams driven from Massachusetts, settles in Rhode Island. Death of Champlain.
- 1636 The "Tulip mania" prevails in Holland. University of Utrecht founded. Charles I. of France, dies.
- 1637 Perpetual edict abolishes office of stadtholder in Holland. First Russian vessel built. Birth of Swift; died 1713.
- 1638 The island of Swatow settled. Hampden's trial in England respecting "ship money." Freyre died by Star Chamber. Harvard College founded.
- 1639 First settlement at Brooklyn, Long Island. New Haven colony founded. First peace between the Iroquoia and Canada.
- 1640 Turks defeat Persians, and take Bagdad. Solemn League and Covenant between England and Scotland.
- 1640 Van Tromp, of Holland, captures two Spanish fleets. Pacification of Dume. Withdrawal of English army from Scotland.
- 1641 First printing press in America. Birth of Bacon; died 1692.
- 1641 John of Braganza drives Spaniards from Portugal. Portugal wins its independence. Beginning of the Long Parliament. First American book issued.
- 1642 Earl of Stafford, executed. Judgment against Hampden annulled. Ulster rebellion in Ireland; massacre of English.
- 1643 Fort St. George built at Madras. Death of Galileo and Richelieu. Charles I. attempts to seize members in the House.
- 1644 Civil war in England. Battle of Marston, Oct. 23. Tamen castles, South Australia and Van Diemen Land explored. Hobbs' Leviathan published.
- 1645 Birth of Newton; died 1727. First ferry between New York and Brooklyn established.
- 1646 Accession of Louis XIV., the Great, in France. Regency of Anne of Austria, and second treaty of Madrid.
- 1647 Battle of Chalgrove, June 18, and Newbury, Sept. 20. Covenant supported by Parliament. Turbott on the Rhine.
- 1648 Turbott's Barometer. Battle of Marston Moor; victory of Cromwell.
- 1649 Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27. Charter granted to Rhode Island. Indian massacre in Virginia. Self-denying ordinance, England.
- 1650 Birth of William Penn; died 1718. Archbishop Laud beheaded, Jan. 10. Battle of Wasey, June 14; decisive defeat of royalists.
- 1651 Battle of Philiphaugh; Montrose defeated by Cromwell. Alexis called the Father of his country, Czar of Russia.
- 1652 Royal Society of England founded. Charles I. seeks refuge in Scotland, and is surrendered to the Parliament.
- 1653 Birth of Leibnitz died 1716. Conversion of Indians in Canada to Christianity.
- 1654 Treaty of Westphalia. Switzerland's independence acknowledged. Holland given up by Spain, becomes a republic.
- 1655 End of the thirty years' war between Catholics and Protestants. Pomerania, and other territory, annexed to Prussia.
- 1656 Civil wars of the Fronde. Canadians at war with the Indians. The House of Brandenburg acquires Halberstadt and Minden.
- 1657 New Amsterdam contains about 1,000 inhabitants. Trial and execution of Charles I. Massacre and capture of Dragades, Ireland, by Cromwell.
- 1658 Confession of Faith. Marquis of Montrose beheaded in Scotland.
- 1659 Leopold I. made King of Hungary. Charles II. crowned at Scoon, Scotland, Jan. 1.
- 1660 Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, and defeat of Royalists. Charles II. flees to France. "Barbours" Parliament.
- 1661 Birth of Newton; died 1727. English Navigation Act. England at war with Holland.
- 1662 The Dutch, under Van Tromp, "sweep the Channel." Dr. Ruyter defeated by Blake. Negro insurrection suppressed in Mexico.
- 1663 Peace between England and Holland. Death of Van Tromp. Long Parliament dissolved by Cromwell, April 20. He becomes Lord Protector, Dec. 16.
- 1664 Jesuits establish themselves among the Ojibwa Indians. Russian victories in Poland.
- 1665 Spain and England at war, which lasts six years.
- 1666 Russian Treaty of Nemetz, or Wilna, with Poland. Prussia declared independent of Poland. Frederick William, the Great Elector.
- 1667 Jamaica conquered. Convention gives Cromwell power to appoint his successor.
- 1668 Death of Admiral Blake. Accession of Leopold I. in Germany. Death of Oliver Cromwell; Richard Cromwell, his son, succeeds him.
- 1669 Auto de fe, of the Inquisition, Mexico. Richard Cromwell resigns title of Lord Protector.
- 1670 Peace of the Pyrenees. The restoration. Charles II. returns to England; the monarchy re-established.
- 1671 Birth of Robt. died 1734. Death of Mazarin. Colbert, Minister of Finance, in France. Execution of the Marquis of Argyle, in Scotland.
- 1672 Birth of De Foe; died 1731. The Royal Palace at Versailles commenced; court opened there in 1673.
- 1673 Terrible earthquake in Peñin; 800,000 lives lost. Act of Uniformity, May 10. The Church of England restored.
- 1674 Charles marries Catherine of Braganza, May 20. Canada becomes a royal government under Louis XIV.
- 1675 Earthquake in Canada. Birth of Cotton Mather; died 1755. France begins war with Holland.
- 1676 New Jersey sold to Lord Berkeley; settled at Elizabethtown. The English take New Amsterdam and name it New York.
- 1677 North Carolina settled. De Courcelles governor in Canada. War with the Mohawks.
- 1678 Second Dutch war with England. Death of Philip II., regency of Anne. The Great Plague in London.
- 1679 Western Australia named New Holland, by Dutch. Canada granted to French West India Company.
- 1680 De Ruyter defeated by Monk. Mohawk villages destroyed by the French.
- 1681 Great fire in London. The French Academy of Sciences founded.
- 1682 Perpetual edict abolishes office of stadtholder in Holland. First Russian vessel built.
- 1683 Birth of Swift; died 1713. New York City; 254 houses.
- 1684 Triple Alliance; England, Holland and Sweden united against France. Treaty of Lisbon.
- 1685 Spain recognizes Portugal's independence. Russian ambassador sent to France and Spain.
- 1686 France and Sweden break the triple Alliance, and declare war against Holland.
- 1687 First settlements of English in South Carolina. Charles Elysee, Paris, planted.
- 1688 Birth of Steele; died 1729. Coude and Turenne overrun Holland.
- 1689 Perpetual edict of 1667 revoked. William of Orange, stadtholder.
- 1690 The Dutch seize Pondicherry, India. Count de Frontenac, Governor of Canada.
- 1691 Paris Academy of Music founded. Birth of Addison; died 1719.
- 1692 Virginia granted to Arlington and Colpooper. Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in the northwest.
- 1693 Death of the poet John Milton. King Philip's war in New England.
- 1694 Birth of Clarke, died 1729. William of Orange marries Mary.
- 1695 "Paradise Lost" first published. Russia begins war with the Turks.
- 1696 Peace of Nimegue, France. England alarmed by Gius Oates, stories of a false "Popish plot."
- 1697 Sir Edward Henry Godfrey found murdered. Expedition of Le Salle. Bynan's "Pilgrimage Progress" published.
- 1698 Birth of Bolingbroke; died 1751. Habeas Corpus Act passes Parliament.
- 1699 Archbishop Sharpe murdered by convicts who defend with torches at London Hill, but are routed at Bothwell Bridge.
- 1700 East India Company begins trading in China. Execution of Lord Stafford, Dec. 29.
- 1701 Mississippi river explored by Hennepin. Charleston, South Carolina, founded.
- 1702 The Exclusion Bill, England. Origin of the Whig and Tory. Maharrata power begins in India.
- 1703 La Salle sails down the Mississippi, and names Louisiana. De Frontenac recalled from Canada.
- 1704 Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia. Murder of La Salle, in Louisiana.
- 1705 The Comanches subdued by Russia. William Penn settles in Pennsylvania.
- 1706 Delaware granted to Penn. Sobieski, of Poland, raises the siege of Vienna.
- 1707 Discovery of Rye House plot to secure succession for Duke of Monmouth. Execution of Lord Russell, July 21, and Algernon Sydney, Dec. 7.
- 1708 Canada renew war with the Iroquoia. Mahomet I. besieges Vienna, but falls.
- 1709 Greece invaded by the Venetians. Death of Becher; died 1753.
- 1710 Revocation of Edict of Nantes; terrible persecutions of French and Protestant follow.
- 1711 Accession of James II. of England. Argyle's rebellion suppressed, and his execution.
- 1712 Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., lands at Lyme, June 11; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20.
- 1713 Battle of September, July 6; defeat and execution of Monmouth.
- 1714 Texas colonized by Spaniards. Birth of Handel; died 1759.
- 1715 Birth of Bach; died 1750. William Dampier lands in Australia.
- 1716 Louis marries Madame de Maintenon. Alliance between Russia and Poland against the Turks.
- 1717 Birth of Allan Ramsay; died 1757. Birth of Young; died 1765.
- 1718 Athens captured by the Venetians. Hungarian crown declared to be in the Austrian male line.
- 1719 Accession of Joseph I. of Austria. Joseph's Variations issued.
- 1720 Birth of Pope; died 1744. William and Mary proclaimed King and Queen, Feb. 13.
- 1721 James II. lands in Ireland. Peter the Great, sole sovereign in Russia. (Catherine's rebellion in Scotland suppressed.)
- 1722 King William's war. French and Indians ravage New England frontier.
- 1723 Canadian expedition fails. The Toleration Act passes Parliament.
- 1724 Iroquois lay waste the Island of Montreal. Frontenac again made Governor of Canada.
- 1725 France at war with England. Birth of Montesquieu; died 1755.
- 1726 Treaty of Commerce and Consular Privileges between France and England.
- 1727 Birth of the British fleet. Spanish joins the "Grand Alliance" against France.
- 1728 William III. lands in Ireland, June 10. Battle of the Boyne, July 1; James defeated.
- 1729 French invasion of Spain. Aragon and Catalonia recovered.
- 1730 Landing of Lincolnton deposes James of power in Ireland, and grants amnesty to rebels.
- 1731 Birth of the English national debt. Insurrection in the City of Mexico.
- 1732 Massacre of Glencoe. Battle in Salsburg and Landen.
- 1733 Birth of Bradley; died 1782. Birth of Marmaduke; the Duke of Savoy defeated by the French under Catinat.
- 1734 The English established. Mary, Queen of England, dies.
- 1735 Dictionary of French Academy issued. University of Halle founded.
- 1736 Birth of Bishop Butler; died 1752. Birth of Voltaire; died 1778.
- 1737 Birth of Chesterfield; died 1773. The Great Plague in London.
- 1738 Bayle's Dictionary published. Abolition of censorship of the English press.
- 1739 Trinity Church, New York, founded. Peace of Hyswick.
- 1740 Peace between England, France, Spain and Holland. Peter, Czar of Russia, visits Holland and England, and learns useful trades.
- 1741 Peter suppresses the conspiracy of the Strelitz, and punishes its members with barbarous cruelty.
- 1742 End of King William's war. Birth of Hogarth, painter; died 1744.
- 1743 Death of Frontenac. First Partition treaty, regulates Spanish succession, and cedes territory to France.
- 1744 The Darien expedition fails. Second East India Company formed.
- 1745 Birth of Savage; died 1743. Birth of Warburton; died 1779.
- 1746 Peace of Carlowitz, between Turks and the Allies.
- 1747 The Mores sailed to Venice. Further explorations of the Mississippi.
- 1748 French's "Cyclopaedia" issued. The French in Canada make peace with the Iroquois.
- 1749 Second Partition treaty in Spain, declares the Arch Duke Charles next in succession.
- 1750 Charles II., of Spain, last of the House of Bourbon, dies.
- 1751 Italy and Sardinia united.
- 1752 Death of James II., in exile, at St. Germain, Sept. 16.
- 1753 Spain allied with France and Mantua. The French found Detroit.
- 1754 The Prussian monarchy established by Frederick, and recognized by Leopold, of Germany.
- 1755 Russia at war with Sweden. Total defeat of Peter at the battle of Poltava, by Charles XII.
- 1756 Census of New York gave 6,000 inhabitants.
- 1757 Death of William III. of England. Anne, Duchess of Courland and daughter of Ivan IV., becomes Empress of Russia.
- 1758 Birth of J. Watt; died 1819. Birth of Cavendish; died 1810.
- 1759 Birth of Cowper; died 1800. Birth of George Washington, Feb. 22.
- 1760 Georgia settled by Oglethorpe. Birth of Wieland; died 1813.
- 1761 "Lettres Oubliées" burnt by the hangman.
- 1762 Birth of Priestly; died 1804. Charles, the son of Philip V., conquers Sicily and crowned king of the two Sicilies.
- 1763 Birth of John Adams; died 1826. Marriage of Maria Theresa to Francis I., Duke of Lorraine.
- 1764 War between Spain and Portugal. Birth of Mozart, musician; died 1791.
- 1765 Hungary again at war with the Turks. Birth of Gibbon, historian; died 1794.
- 1766 Birth of Benjamin West, painter; died 1820.
- 1767 Birth of Sir William Herschel; died 1822. England again declares war with Spain.
- 1768 Treaty of Belgrade between Russia, Austria and Turkey. Maria renounces her rights on the Black Sea.
- 1769 Invasion of India by Peshwa. Delhi sacked by Nadir Shah.
- 1770 Revolution begins in England. Prohibition of the publication of Debates in England.
- 1771 Death of the Emperor Charles VI., of Germany, last of the male line of the House of Hapsburg.
- 1772 Maria Theresa, his daughter, becomes Queen of Hungary and Empress of Germany.
- 1773 Frederick the Great, King of Prussia. Prussia advanced to the rank of a first class power.
- 1774 Ivan VI. an infant, emperor of Russia. New York Society Library founded.
- 1775 Swedenborg flourishes.
- 1776 Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and France make war upon Maria Theresa, who receives support from Great Britain.
- 1777 Prussian victory at Mollwitz. Breilau ceded to Prussia.
- 1778 Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, imprisons Ivan VI. for life and reigns as his daughter.
- 1779 Russia at war with Sweden. The Elector of Bavaria elected Emperor of Germany as Charles VII.
- 1780 The French defeated at Dettingen by the English.
- 1781 Birth of Thomas Jefferson; died 1826. Hostilities renewed in America between France and England, known as King George's War.
- 1782 Friedland annexed in Prussia. Capture of Louisbourg, Massachusetts, militia, under Pepperell.
- 1783 Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, consort of Maria Theresa, elected Emperor of Germany.
- 1784 The young pretender lands at Moldat, Scotland.
- 1785 Defeat of the Royalists at Preston Pans, Jan. 17, and invasion of England.
- 1786 Birth of Hannah More; died 1820.
- 1787 Birth of John Jay; died 1829.
- 1788 Birth of Benjamin Hook; died 1813.
- 1789 Royalists again defeated at Valkirk, Jan. 27.
- 1790 Total defeat of the Pretender, at Culloden, April 16.
- 1791 Victory of Marshal Saxe. Invasion of Shilley, Nova Scotia. French and English struggle for possession of India.
- 1792 Capture of Madras by the French. The French invade Flanders. Stadtholderhip revived in Holland.
- 1793 Execution of Lord Lovat in England. Klopstock's Messiah issued.
- 1794 Birth of David, painter; died 1825. The Peace of Aix la Chapelle. The House of Austria confirmed in the possession of Milan.
- 1795 France takes a part of Flanders. De La Jonquiere becomes governor of Canada.
- 1796 French encroach upon Nova Scotia. Birth of Goethe; died 1832.
- 1797 Birth of Laplace; died 1827. Birth of Playfair; died 1844.
- 1798 Treaty of Madrid, between England and Spain.
- 1799 The first theater in New York opened. Discovery of Pompeii.
- 1800 Paul's Cornish revolt, 1810. Lord Clive takes Arcot, India.
- 1801 Diderot and D'Alembert French Encyclopedia.
- 1802 Birth of Sheridan; died 1817. Birth of James Madison; died 1836.
- 1803 The Marquis Desjardins Governor of Canada; he prepares for war with Great Britain and her colonies.
- 1804 The French dispute the claim of Virginia to the valley of the Ohio.
- 1805 New style of year introduced into England; Sept. 3 counted as Sept. 4.
- 1806 The Journals ordered to be printed by the British Parliament.
- 1807 Hostilities begin in the American colonies: French seize Hudson Bay Company's trading posts; George Washington sent to St. Pierre.
- 1808 Charles III. King of Spain. Kentucky settled by Daniel Boone.
- 1809 Peace between France and England in India.
- 1810 Fort Mifflin built at Great Meadows. Washington surrenders to the British.
- 1811 Here with honors of war. Kings, now Columbia College, New York, chartered.
- 1812 Braddock and his army defeated by the French and Indians.
- 1813 Defeat of Deslaur at Lake George. French Academies taken from their homes.
- 1814 Frontier settlements in New York and Pennsylvania harassed by the French and Indians.
- 1815 Niagara expedition fails. Lagoon destroyed by an earthquake.
- 1816 Birth of Dr. Hahnemann; died 1848.
- 1817 Birth of Mrs. Siddons, actress; died 1821.
- 1818 War declared between France and England.
- 1819 Beginning of the Seven Years' War. Austria, Russia and France allied against Prussia.
- 1820 Frederick invades Saxony and captures Saxon army.
- 1821 Montcalm sent to Canada and seizes Oswego, New York.
- 1822 The conquest of India begun by Great Britain.
- 1823 Admiral Viceroy of Bengal, captures Calcutta after a heroic defense by Havelock.
- 1824 The Black Hole tragedy, June 20. Fort William Henry, on Lake George, captured by Montcalm.
- 1825 Lord Clive's victories in India; takes Calcutta, January 2; Chandernagore, March 22.
- 1826 Battle of Plassey, June 23, establishes English power in India.
- 1827 Battle of the Franca, May 6, victory of Frederick.
- 1828 Frederick defeated in the battle of Ross, May 28.
- 1829 Defeat of Prussians at Battle of Breilau. Austria concludes treaty with France for division of Prussia.
- 1830 Victory of Frederick in the battle of Mollwitz, Nov. 5, and Alesia, Dec. 5.
- 1831 Attempted assassination of King Louis of France by Damiens.
- 1832 Birth of Jonathan Tremblay; died 1804.
- 1833 Birth of Alexander Hamilton; died 1804.
- 1834 Birth of J. P. Kemble, actor; died 1823.
- 1835 Birth of Casanova, sculptor; died 1820.
- 1836 Lounsbury captured by the English, under Wolfe.
- 1837 Cape Breton Island and Prince Edward's Island captured.
- 1838 Abercrombie defeated by Montcalm, at Ticonderoga.
- 1839 Fort Frontenac capitulates to Braddock; Fort George built.
- 1840 General Forbes captures Fort Duquesne from the French.
- 1841 Prussians defeated at the Battle of Hochberg.
- 1842 The French seize Fort St. David and Arcot, India.
- 1843 Fort Niagara captured by the British, July 25.
- 1844 The French abandon Ticonderoga and Crown Point.
- 1845 Battle of the Plains of Abraham. Death of the French and English commanders, Montcalm and Wolfe, Sept. 13.
- 1846 Quebec surrenders to the English. Charles III., King of the two Sicilies, becomes King of Spain.
- 1847 The Prussians defeated in the battles of Mifflin, Custerdorf and Maxau.
- 1848 The French driven back in Ireland. England obtains much territory from Sardinia, of Decau.
- 1849 Birth of Robert Burns; died 1796.
- 1850 Birth of Schiller; died 1805.
- 1851 Quebec attacked by the French under De Levi.
- 1852 Montreal captured by the English. Surrender of Canada to Great Britain.
- 1853 Death of George II., of England, and accession of George III., Oct. 25.
- 1854 Berlin captured by the Austrians and Russians.
- 1855 Battle of Torgau; defeat of the Austrians. Thurot's invasion of Ireland.
- 1856 Cooke retakes Arcot, India.
- 1857 George III. marries Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburg, Stritz.
- 1858 The French surrender Pondicherry, in India.
- 1859 Revolution at St. Petersburg. Peter III. murdered, and Catherine II., called the Great, becomes Empress of Russia.
- 1860 Spain again declares war against England and Portugal and invades the latter country.
- 1861 Battle of Freiberg and Borkendorf. Austrians defeated in Silisia, by Frederick.
- 1862 Jesuits banished from France. Lord Rote, Prime Minister, England.
- 1863 Peace of Paris. Canada ceded to Great Britain.
- 1864 Pondicherry restored to France. Governor Murray appointed governor of Canada, and first introduces English law.
- 1865 "Close of the Seven Years' War." Treaty of Hubertburg; Silisia added to Prussia.
- 1866 Treaty of Madrid restores peace between Spain, Portugal and England.
- 1867 John Wilson arrested for sedition.
- 1868 Explorations of Willis and Carter in Australia.
- 1869 Great defeat of native princes, at battle of Burar, India, Oct. 22.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1702 Pontiac's war; Indians capture English forts and massacre inhabitants. The Sandy Hook lighthouse first lighted. G. Granville, English Prime Minister, died. J. P. Richter, died 1725.
- 1704 Murder of Ivan VI., by order of the Empress.
- Indians sue for peace.
- End of Pontiac's war.
- Battle; parliament decrees heavy duties on imports.
- The Pantheon, St. Germaine, Paris, founded.

Modern History.

From A. D. 1763 to the present time, by Countries.

CHINA.

- 1703 Reception of the English Embassy at Peking.
- 1812 Edict against Christianity because of Jesuits.
- 1813 Failure of Lord Amherst's Embassy.
- 1822 Kingdom of Korea established.
- 1824 Opium trade prohibited.
- 1830 Opium seized, causing trouble with Britain.
- Chinese envoys in Canton.
- 1840 Hong Kong captured.
- 1840 Treaty with England forbidden by the Canton and coast blockaded.
- War ends in a truce.
- 1841 War renewed owing to China's bad faith. Victory of the British.
- Treaty giving England Hong Kong and \$9,000,000, repudiated by Emperor.
- 1842 Treaty of peace, at Nanking, with England, August 29.
- Hong Kong ceded to England.
- The Chinese cities of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai opened to British.
- China pays \$21,000,000.
- 1843 Treaty ratified by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Tzu-tung.
- Hong Kong charter issued, April 8.
- 1850 Rebellion in Guangxi successful.
- 1850 Nanking and Shanghai taken by rebels.
- 1850 Renewal of war owing to Chinese outrages on Europeans.
- Commander Elliot, U. S. N., destroys Chinese fleet.
- 1857 Blockade of Canton.
- 1858 Capture of Canton by English and French.
- Treaty of Lord Elgin.
- Chinese pirates destroyed.
- 1859 Commercial treaty with United States.
- English Envoy attacked by Chinese.
- 1860 England and France at war with China.
- European allies at war with China.
- Treaty of peace signed October 24.
- Surrender of Peking, Oct. 12.
- 1860 Ratification of treaty with Russia.
- China forced to pay indemnity, and to apologize.
- Former treaty ratified.
- 1861 Allies restore Canton to the Chinese.
- 1861 Rebels defeated by French and English aid.
- 1861 Siege of Peking, the rebel emperor.
- 1861 Prince Kung becomes regent during minority of emperor.
- 1861 Burlingame, Chinese Embassy, received at Paris.
- 1870 French consul and many priests massacred at Canton.
- 1870 Chinese apologize and give indemnities.
- 1870 Marriage of Sunjong.
- 1872 Hi-Yung, of age; becomes Emperor as Tung-chi, Jan. 25.
- 1876 Death of the Emperor Tung-chi, Jan. 25; accession of Pao-tien, born 1871, son of Prince Chun.
- First Chinese railway from Shanghai to Woonan opened.
- 1877 Terrible famine throughout the Empire.
- Edict forbidding opium smoking.
- 1880 Serious troubles with Russia.
- 1881 Treaty of peace concluded with Russia.
- 1883 Sacking of European quarters in Canton.
- 1884 Treaty of peace with France, May 11.
- The Imperial Government sanctions the introduction of railways, June 30.
- The Chinese Government declares war against France, Aug. 16.
- French destroy Kiplat Fort at Fochow, Aug. 28.
- Republic of the French at Tamsui.
- French admiral declares all the Formosan ports to be blockaded.
- Insurrection in Korea.
- Assassination of the King's son, Dec. 4.
- 1885 Bhamo, Korea, captured by the Chinese, Dec. 8.
- 1885 Langson, in Cochin China, captured by the French, Feb. 12; evacuated March 25.
- Peace concluded with France, April 8; signed at Tientsin, June 9.
- 1886 Administrative Board created, Dec. 15.
- 1888 Marriage of the Emperor, Feb. 25.
- 1890 British Consulate at Chung-King-Poo closed, Feb. 6.
- 1891 Famine and famine in Northern Districts, April.
- 1894 War with Japan and continued defeats of the Chinese armies and navies.
- 1895 Peace concluded with Japan, China paying a large indemnity and relinquishing her claims on Korea.
- Measures of missionaries to the interior.
- 1900 "Boxer" uprising in China.
- 1901 Chinese government agrees to terms demanded by the powers.
- 1902 Death of Kwang-Hui, emperor, and Tzu-Hai, dowager empress, Nov. 14-15.
- Edict leaving appointing Prince Chun to regency and his son, Pao-Ti, next presumptive.
- 1909 International opium conference held at Shanghai, February.
- 1911 Revolution, and general uprising.
- 1912 Republic of China proclaimed.
- 1912 Manchu dynasty abolishes.

INDIA.

- 1876 Nabob of Oudh becomes tributary to British.
- East India Company made receiver of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- 1704 Treaty with Nizam of the Deccan.
- 1707 Alliance of Nizam and Hyder Ali, who attack the British and are defeated at Vellore.
- 1769 Hyder Ali, a Mohammedan adventurer, marches on Mysore and compels English to form alliance.
- 1770 Terrible famine in Bengal.
- 1771 The Marathas enter Delhi.

- 1772 Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal.
- 1774 Orders of Governor General created.
- 1775 Rohilla army defeated.
- 1775 Benares ceded to the East India Company; charges of bribery against Warren Hastings.
- 1778 Pondicherry captured by the British.
- 1780 Areas taken by Hyder Ali.
- Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic.
- 1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Marathas and Hyder Ali.
- Battle of Novo Porto, July 1.
- Treaty of Chunar, between Hastings and the Shahdhar of Oudh.
- 1783 Tipu Sahib, son of Hyder Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English.
- Tincombrim lost by the British.
- Hyder Ali succeeded by Tipu Sahib.
- 1789 French troops under Bussy arrive.
- Tipu Sahib captures Bednore.
- 1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tipu Sahib.
- Pitt's India bill passes Parliament.
- 1785 Return of Warren Hastings to England.
- Succeeded by Sir John Macleay.
- 1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General of India.
- 1789 Before the Company's Civil Service.
- 1789 Declaratory Act passes Parliament.
- Trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall, Burke opens, Feb. 15-19.
- 1789 Sheridan presents charges in relation to the Begums June 8-15.
- 1789 Tipu Sahib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24, and is defeated.
- 1790 Travancore captured and plundered by Tipu Sahib.
- Treaty with Marathas concluded.
- 1791 Lord Cornwallis takes Benares.
- Tipu Sahib attacks the battle of Arizera, May 14; Hastings begins his admirable defence.
- 1792 Peace concluded with Tipu Sahib.
- 1793 Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years.
- Pondicherry taken by the British.
- 1795 Warren Hastings acquitted.
- 1796 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General.
- 1798 British take Seringapatam.
- Tipu Sahib killed, May 4.
- Restoration of the Mysore to the right-ful Hindu sovereign.
- Rajah of Tanjore surrenders his power to the English.
- 1800 Surrender of Surut to the British.
- Nizam cedes Mysore to the British.
- 1802 Pondicherry given to France at the Treaty of Amiens.
- The British receive further concessions.
- Treaty of Basle, between the East India Company and the Peshwa, breaks up the Maratha confederacy.
- 1803 The third Maratha war; the British, under General Lake, defeat French and Marathas at the battle of Delhi, Sept. 11.
- Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley, with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives, Sept. 23.
- General Lake takes Agra, Oct. 17.
- Treaty of Peace with Scindia, Dec. 30.
- 1804 Holkar lays siege to Delhi.
- Gen. Fraser defeats Holkar at battle of Deeg, Nov. 12.
- 1805 Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelkand and other territory.
- 1806 Murder among Begums.
- 1807 Lord Minto, Governor General.
- 1808 War with Travancore.
- 1809 Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatam.
- 1810 Ecclesiastical establishment formed.
- India trade thrown open to any British.
- 1814 Marquis of Hastings, Governor General.
- 1817 Maratha confederacy dissolved.
- Amherstburg ceded to English.
- 1818 Defeat of Holkar at Mahendragiri, Pindarie war.
- End of Pindarie war; peace with Holkar.
- The Peshwa surrenders and cedes the Deccan.
- 1819 Oudh becomes independent.
- 1820 Lord Amherst, Governor General.
- 1821 British war begins; British take Kanungoo, May 8.
- 1822 British capture Assam, Feb. 1.
- Burmese defeated at the battle of Proma.
- 1823 Battle of Pagan; Mawee ends Burmese war.
- Peace declared Feb. 24; Burmah pays \$1,000,000 and cedes large territory.
- 1824 English take Burmah.
- 1825 Lord Bentinck, Governor General.
- 1826 The northwest provinces made a separate administration.
- 1828 Steam communication introduced into India.
- 1829 Slavery abolished in the East.
- 1830 Afghan war declared; Delhi captured by the British, Aug. 1.
- 1831 Lord Ellenborough Governor General.
- 1832 Amoy of Siam defeated by Sir Charles Napier, Feb. 17.
- 1834 Lord Hardinge Governor General.
- 1835 Danish possessions in India purchased by England.
- 1836 England at war with Sikhs; battle of Mooltan, Sept. 4.
- 1840 British victory over Sikhs at Sohran, February.
- Treaty of Lahore.
- 1841 Lord Dalhousie Governor General.
- Second Sikh war begins; Ranmuggur taken by General Gough; again defeated at Ferozshah.
- 1842 The Sikh war ended with battle of Goojerat, Feb. 22.
- Sir Charles Napier becomes Commander-in-Chief.
- Annexation of the Rajah to British dominions.
- 1850 Mutiny of native infantry in Bengal.
- 1851 Beginning of the Second Burmese war.
- Pagan removed to British Empire.
- 1852 Close of the Second Burmese war.
- Burmah deprived of its seaboard provinces.
- First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Bombay to Tannah.
- 1853 Renewal, for the last time, of East India Company's charter.
- Bengal put under a Lieutenant-Governor.
- Indian Civil Service thrown open to competition.
- 1854 Ganges Canal opened.
- 1855 Calcutta Railway opened.
- Annexation of Oudh.
- 1856 Lord Canning appointed Governor General.
- 1857 Mutiny among native regiments at Barrackpore, Buthpore and Lucknow, May 5. The great Sepoy rebellion commenced at Meerut, May 10; Delhi seized by 10,000 rebels and the King proclaimed Emperor; mutinies at Cawnpore and Allahabad.
- Cawnpore surrendered by the British to Nana Sahib, June 25.
- 1858 Siege of Lucknow begins July 1; General Havelock enters Cawnpore, July 17; victory over Nana Sahib, at Bithoor, July 19.
- Capture of Delhi from the rebels, Sept. 20; Lucknow relieved by Havelock, Sept. 25.
- Rebels routed at Battle of Cawnpore.
- 1858 Battle of Fattighar, Jan. 2. Sir Colin Campbell captures Lucknow, March 21.
- Rebels defeated at Roorkee, July 14, at other points subdues the rebels.

- 1858 An Act for the better government of India received royal assent, Aug. 2.
- Government takes control of India from the East India Company, Sept. 1.
- Lord Canning made first Viceroy of India.
- 1859 Thanksgiving day in India for peace restored.
- The Punjab is made a presidency.
- Panichation of India announced, Jan. 25.
- 1860 Lord Elgin appointed Viceroy of India.
- 1863 Death of Lord Elgin.
- 1863 Establishment of Oudha, April 22.
- 1866 Siege of Silistria, May 17.
- 1866 Capture of Bessarabia, June 20.
- 1866 Russia evacuates the principalities.
- 1867 Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; victory of the allies.
- 1867 Siege of Sebastopol begins, Oct. 17.
- 1868 Battle of Balaclava, Oct. 25.
- 1868 Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5.
- 1868 Death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 2.
- 1868 Alexander II, Emperor.
- 1868 Sortie of Malakoff tower, March 22.
- 1868 Russia evacuates Anapa, June 5.
- 1868 Peace concluded, July 1.
- Capture of Malakoff tower by the French, Sept. 8.
- Death of Lord Napier.
- The Russian evacuate Sebastopol and retire to their works on the north side of the harbor; destruction of the Russian fleet, Sept. 10.
- 1869 Russian assault on Balaclava.
- 1869 Battle of the Inghur; defeat of Russians by Turks, Nov. 1.
- 1869 War concluded to Russians, Nov. 20.
- 1869 Council of war at Paris, Jan. 11.
- 1869 Amnesties granted to Poles, May 27; in political offenders, Sept. 7.
- 1869 Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, Feb. 29.
- Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30.
- 1869 End of the war.
- 1869 Crimea evacuated, July 9.
- Alexander II, crowned at Moscow, Oct. 24.
- 1869 Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains.
- 1869 Meeting of the Emperor at Stuttgart, Feb. 29.
- 1869 Russia evacuates the warlike movements of the Germanic Confederation during the Franco-Prussian war.
- 1869 Treaty with Great Britain.
- 1869 Commercial treaty with China.
- 1869 Insurrection in Poland begins.
- 1869 The Emperor issues a decree providing for the total emancipation of the serfs throughout the empire in two years, 2,000,000 serfs freed.
- 1869 Students' riots throughout the empire.
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- 1869 Trial by jury granted.
- 1869 Increased privileges granted to the Jews.
- 1869 Serfdom in the empire ended.
- 1869 War with Austria resumed.
- 1869 Death of the Emperor Nicholas, at Nice, April 24.
- 1869 New province of Turkestan in Central Asia created.
- 1869 Attempt by Bismarck to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 15.
- 1869 Diplomatic quarrel with Rome.
- 1869 Marriage of Prince Alexander.
- 1869 Russian America, Alaska, sold to the United States for \$7,200,000.
- 1869 Attempted assassination of the Czar, in Paris, by a Pole.
- 1869 Amnesties granted.
- 1869 Russian quarrel from map of empire.
- 1869 Socialistic conspiracies among Prussian students.
- 1869 Nationality in Franco-Prussian war declared.
- 1869 Gortschakov repudiates treaty of 1856, as regards the Black Sea.
- 1869 Defeat of the powers, at London, abrogates the Black Sea clauses.
- Many socialists imprisoned throughout the empire.
- 1869 Expedition against Khiva, which surrenders June 10.
- 1869 Visit of the Emperor of Germany to Russia, July 24.
- 1869 Visit of the Shah of Persia.
- 1869 New treaty with the Khan of Bokhara.
- 1869 Marriage of the Emperor's daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh.
- 1869 Visit of the Emperor to Germany and England.
- 1869 The island of Saghalien ceded to Russia by Japan and Austria.
- 1869 Japan cedes the Kurile Islands to Russia.
- 1869 War with Khokland.
- 1869 Baltic provinces incorporated into the empire.
- 1869 Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bulgaria.
- 1869 Capture of Khokland.
- 1869 Conquest of Khiva completed.
- 1869 Russia declares war against Turkey, April 24.
- 1869 Melikoff enters Armenia and seizes Bayazid, April 30.
- 1869 Russian defeated at Batumi, May 4.
- 1869 Melikoff surrenders Ardahan, May 17.
- 1869 Investment of Ruma, June 3.
- 1869 Passage of the Danube by the Grand Duke Nicholas, June 22-27.
- 1869 Capture of Varna, July 8.
- 1869 Plevna occupied, July 8; taken by Turkey July 18; great defeat of Russian by Melikoff, July 18.
- 1869 The capture of Sinigaglia by the Russians, July 15.
- 1869 The Russians occupy the Shipka Pass, July 12.
- 1869 Severe fighting in the Shipka Pass, July 12, Dec. 31.
- 1869 Russian attack on Plevna partly successful, July 7-11.
- 1869 Great Russian victory at Aladzha Dagh.
- 1869 Capture of Raza by the Russians, with great slaughter, Nov. 13.
- 1869 Capture of Erzurum by the Russians.
- 1869 Capture of Plevna and Osman Pasha's army, by the Russians, Dec. 19.
- 1869 Emperor returns to St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.
- 1869 Enzerum invested, Dec. 24.
- 1869 Gen. Gurko crosses the Balkans, Dec. 21.
- 1869 Russia occupy Sofia, Jan. 4.
- 1869 Russian defeat at Bayazid; see Russia.
- 1869 Capture of the Shipka Pass, by the Russians, Jan. 8, 9.
- 1869 Batumi attacked without success by the Russians.
- 1869 Russians occupy Philippopolis, Jan. 10.
- 1869 Russian occupation of Adrianople, Jan. 20.
- 1869 British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Jan. 23.
- 1869 Enzerum evacuated by the Turks, Feb. 23.
- 1869 Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano.
- 1869 Shuboff and Radetzky capture Turkish army in Asia Minor, Feb. 23.
- 1869 Conference of powers at Berlin, June 12.
- 1869 Treaty of Berlin signed, July 12.
- 1869 Hungary's Revolution, August Feb. 3.
- 1869 Schiller's manifesto, August Feb. 3.
- 1869 Whittaker at Kief and Odessa cowed.
- 1869 Insurrection in the Czar's life by ending railway, Dec. 1.
- 1869 Discovery of plot to blow up the Winter Palace, Dec. 12.
- 1869 Explosion under dining-room of Winter Palace.

RUSSIA.

- 1859 Army sent to Turkish frontier.
- Continuation of the great power.
- War declared by Turkey, Oct. 6.
- English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Nov. 2.
- 1864 Peace enters the Black Sea.
- Battle of Clinto, Jan. 3; Russians defeated.
- 1864 Ultimatum of France and England answered by Russia.
- Treaty between England, France and Turkey, March 12.
- 1864 Bombardment of Odessa, April 22.
- 1864 Siege of Silistria, May 17.
- 1864 Capture of Bessarabia, June 20.
- 1864 Russia evacuates the principalities.
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- 1869 The capture of Sinigaglia by the Russians, July 15.
- 1869 The Russians occupy the Shipka Pass, July 12.
- 1869 Severe fighting in the Shipka Pass, July 12, Dec. 31.
- 1869 Russian attack on Plevna partly successful, July 7-11.
- 1869 Great Russian victory at Aladzha Dagh.
- 1869 Capture of Raza by the Russians, with great slaughter, Nov. 13.
- 1869 Capture of Erzurum by the Russians.
- 1869 Capture of Plevna and Osman Pasha's army, by the Russians, Dec. 19.
- 1869 Emperor returns to St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.
- 1869 Enzerum invested, Dec. 24.
- 1869 Gen. Gurko crosses the Balkans, Dec. 21.
- 1869 Russia occupy Sofia, Jan. 4.
- 1869 Russian defeat at Bayazid; see Russia.
- 1869 Capture of the Shipka Pass, by the Russians, Jan. 8, 9.
- 1869 Batumi attacked without success by the Russians.
- 1869 Russians occupy Philippopolis, Jan. 10.
- 1869 Russian occupation of Adrianople, Jan. 20.
- 1869 British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Jan. 23.
- 1869 Enzerum evacuated by the Turks, Feb. 23.
- 1869 Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano.
- 1869 Shuboff and Radetzky capture Turkish army in Asia Minor, Feb. 23.
- 1869 Conference of powers at Berlin, June 12.
- 1869 Treaty of Berlin signed, July 12.
- 1869 Hungary's Revolution, August Feb. 3.
- 1869 Schiller's manifesto, August Feb. 3.
- 1869 Whittaker at Kief and Odessa cowed.
- 1869 Insurrection in the Czar's life by ending railway, Dec. 1.
- 1869 Discovery of plot to blow up the Winter Palace, Dec. 12.
- 1869 Explosion under dining-room of Winter Palace.

- 1860 Several soldiers killed and wounded, Feb. 17.
- Arrival of Hartmann, at Paris, Feb. 20.
- Gen. Melikoff made virtual dictator, Feb. 20.
- France refuses extradition of Hartmann, Nihilists convicted at St. Petersburg and Kief.
- 1861 Assassination of Alexander II., by bombs thrown at his carriage, March 13; one assassin killed by explosion, another seized.
- Assassination of Alexander III., who was not crowned until 1882, on account of fear of assassination.
- 1861 Trial of Nihilists, April 8.
- Russakov, Sophie Ploofsky, Jelakoff and others, condemned to death.
- Treaty of peace with China.
- 1861 Resignation of Gen. Melikoff, May 13.
- Manifesto of Gen. Ignatieff, May 23.
- Counter manifesto of Nihilists.
- 1861 Nihilist plot discovered, November.
- Retirement of Prince Gortschakov.
- Anti-Jewish riots.
- 1861 Pan-Slavist speech of Gen. Skheleff, at Paris.
- Death of Gen. Skheleff, July 6.
- 1861 Accident to the Czar while hunting, Dec. 16.
- Col. Souderkin, chief of Police, assassinated by Nihilists, Dec. 23.
- Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of all the Russians, Aug. 27.
- 1861 Anti-Jewish riot, resulting in the death of many persons, June 10.
- Great fire in Moscow, Oct. 3.
- 1861 Marriage of Duke Sergius to Princess Elisabeth of Rome, June 16.
- 1861 Attack of the Russians, under Gen. Komaroff, on Afghan positions near Murghat.
- 1861 Jews expelled from the Asiatic provinces.
- 1861 Prince Kurokoff, an eminent statesman, died, April 28.
- 1861 Alexander III., Czar of all Russia, died and was succeeded by Nicholas II.
- 1861 Russia assists China in procuring money to pay war indemnity to Japan and secure considerable advantages on the Pacific coast.
- 1861 Labor riots at St. Petersburg, 1,500 killed, Jan. 22.
- Gen. Skowrood surrendered Port Arthur to Gen. Nogi, Jan. 2.
- 1861 Russo-Japan war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
- 1861 1900 Peace Conference held at The Hague.
- 1861 Epidemic of cholera rages over many provinces; 25,614 deaths reported.
- 1861 Premier Stolypin.
- 1861 Fire holocaust near Tsimov; 59 lives lost.
- 1861 Army mobilized, July 25.
- 1861 Capture of Przemyśl.
- 1861 Czar Nicholas abdicated in favor of his brother, Grand Duke Michael.
- 1861 Grand Duke Michael renounces throne in favor of universal suffrage, March 15.

TURKEY.

- 1770 Rebellion of Ali Bey suppressed, in Egypt.
- 1774 Abdul Hamid becomes Sultan.
- 1784 Crimea ceded to Russia.
- 1787 War with Russia and Austria; defeat of the Turks.
- 1788 Selim III., Sultan of Turkey.
- 1798 The French, under Napoleon, invade Egypt.
- 1799 Battle of Aboukir; French victorious.
- 1801 The English aid the Turks; Napoleon forced to retreat.
- 1803 Insurrection at Manizak in Cairo.
- 1806 Mehmet Ali becomes Pasha in Egypt.
- 1807 War with England and Russia.
- 1807 British fleet passes the Dardanelles.
- 1808 Alexander IV., Sultan.
- 1811 Massacre of Muhalluk; Mehmet becomes supreme.
- 1812 Treaty of Bucharest; Pruth made frontier of Turkey and Russia.
- 1815 Disavowal of Belochia, in Egypt.
- 1821 Insurrection in Achaea and Wallachia; independence of Greece secured.
- 1824 Turks defeated at Mitylene.
- 1827 Battle of Navarino; Turkish fleet destroyed.
- 1828 War with Russia; surrender at Anapa, June 23.
- 1828 Bajazet taken, Sept. 1.
- 1829 Varna occupied by Russians, Oct. 11.
- 1829 Battle of Shumla.
- 1829 Russians take Erzerum and enter Adrianople; treaty of peace, Sept. 14.
- 1831 Result of Mehmet Ali.
- 1831 Battle of Koniah; Egyptians defeat Turkey.
- 1832 Egypt invades Syria.
- 1832 Battle of Koniah; disastrous defeat of Turkey.
- 1833 Russians enter Constantinople; offensive and defensive treaty with Russia.
- 1833 Treaty of Kutayah.
- 1833 Mehmet Ali in Egypt suppressed.
- 1833 Abdul Medjid becomes Sultan.
- 1833 A second revolt of Mehmet Ali.
- 1833 Battle of Neadi; Ibrahim Mehmet, Ali's son, defeats the Turks.
- 1834 England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia aid Turkey.
- 1834 Battle of Beyrut; Egyptians defeated.
- 1834 Treaty with Egypt.
- 1834 Mehmet Ali made Viceroy, but deprived of Syria.
- 1834 New system of education introduced.
- 1834 Turkey refuses to surrender British refugees; refusal sustained by England.
- 1835 Rebellion of Croats.
- 1835 Treaty with France regarding the "Holy Places."
- 1835 A large Russian army crosses the Pruth.
- 1835 Turkey declares war; approved by the great powers, England, France, Austria and Prussia.
- 1835 Crimean war; allied fleets enter the Black Sea, Jan. 4.
- 1835 Russia refuses intervention, March 19.
- 1835 Treaty with England and France.
- 1835 The allied powers guarantee Turkish integrity.
- 1835 Allied fleets bombard Odessa, and blockade the Danube.
- 1835 Allies overcome Russians at Giurgiu.
- 1835 Turks defeated at Bayazid; see Russia.
- 1835 Battle at Kars, Russians defeated; Turks under Omar Pasha, with a great victory at the Inghur, Nov. 6; allies take Kars, Nov. 26.
- 1835 Suspension of hostilities, awaiting negotiations for peace, Feb. 29.
- 1835 Treaty of peace signed, at Paris, April 29.
- 1835 The Crimea evacuated, July 9.
- 1835 Independence of Turkey guaranteed.
- 1835 Conflict with Montenegro.
- 1835 Christians massacred at Jodda.
- 1835 Montenegro's boundaries determined.
- 1835 Bux Chait begins war with the Serbs.
- 1835 Great fire at Constantinople.
- 1835 Conspiracy against the Sultan.
- 1835 Prince Maronita West.
- 1835 Massacre of Christians at Panamaca.
- 1835 Convention of Great Powers.
- 1835 Abdul-Aziz Sultan.
- 1835 Insurrection in Herzegovina and Montenegro.
- 1835 Omar Pasha invades Montenegro.
- 1835 Serbian demand their independence.
- 1835 Death of Said Pasha; Ibrahim Pasha becomes Viceroy of Egypt.
- 1835 Arabian rebellion suppressed by Egypt.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1865 Suez Canal opened in part.
 1866 Revolt in Candia.
 1867 Cretan Greeks revolt against the Turks.
 The Khedive Ismail, Egypt, visits France and England.
 1869 Suez Canal inaugurated.
 1870 Sir Samuel Baker sent to suppress slave trade.
 1871 Baker returns, after considerable success.
 1872 Ismail Pasha's firman the Khedive of Egypt becomes independent in most points.
 1873 Circular letter to the Powers, protesting against treaties with Turkish tributaries.
 1874 Insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia. Bosnian victories at the battle of Gatacho.
 Unsuccessful Abyssinian expedition.
 British government purchases Suez Canal stock.
 1875 War with Abyssinia; the Egyptian debt consolidated.
 Battle of Tigrigah, indecisive.
 Germany, Austria, Russia demand reform in Turkish tributaries.
 Bulgaria revolts against Turkish rule.
 Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed and Mehmed V. proclaimed Sultan, April 27.
 1902 War declared against Russia, Oct.
 1914 Holy war declared, Nov. 28.
 American Embassy notified diplomatic relations would be severed, April 20.
 1876 Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by Col. Gordon.
 Turkey rejects proposals of the Great Powers.
 Midhat Pasha banished.
 War with Russia declared.
 Hostilities with Montenegro.
 Russians cross the Danube, June 29.
 Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna abandoned, July 10; recaptured, July 25; terrible battles in the Shipka Pass, August 1-24; Russians repulsed at Plevna, Sept. 1-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 25 by Chirak Pasha; retreat of Turks, Sept. 24; removal of Mehmet Ali as Commander-in-Chief; Sublime Pasha appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Akbuluk, Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 15; surrender of Plevna, Dec. 10.
 1878 Kresno evacuated, Sept. 17; complete defeat of Turkey; preliminary treaty of peace signed, March 2.
 Conference by the Powers at Berlin, to settle Turkish questions.
 Treaty of Berlin ratified, Aug. 3.
 Great Britain, July 2, secures Cyprus.
 Final treaty with Russia signed, Feb. 8.
 Russians evacuate Turkey.
 England demands reform in Turkey.
 Nubar Pasha resigns.
 The Khedive deposed by the Sultan, June 26.
 His son Tewfik succeeds him.
 The Powers protest regarding delay in executing provisions of Berlin treaty.
 Great naval demonstration.
 Cession of Dulcinio, Nov. 26.
 1881 Conference of the Powers at Constantinople.
 Midhat Pasha, and others, tried for murder of Abdul-Aziz and condemned to death; their sentence commuted to exile.
 Decree of abolition of slavery in Egypt.
 The Porte declines to enter conference of Powers regarding Egypt, but subsequently yields.
 Remonstrances with England for intended bombardment of Alexandria.
 Turkish Pasha sent an envoy to Egypt.
 Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt, but, after the bombardment, consents.
 Arabi Pasha, secretary to Ismail Pasha, banished for life, Dec. 3.
 Prayers offered in mosques of Cairo for the Queen of England as the "Mirror of Justice," Nov. 13.
 Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, heads opposition to the Khedive.
 Alleged conspiracy against Arabi Pasha.
 Minister of War leads to international complications.
 English and French fleets appear at Alexandria, May.
 On June 11, a riot breaks out in Alexandria; the natives killing 340 Europeans.
 The Powers called upon to aid the Khedive.
 Arabi erects fortifications, and threatens to blow up the Suez Canal.
 Admiral Seymour takes command of English forces, and orders Arabi to cease fighting; he refuses.
 Bombardment of Alexandria forts, July 12; they are destroyed by the English fleet.
 Arabi Pasha retreats into the country under cover of a flag of truce.
 The Khedive declares him a rebel.
 Gen. Sir Garnet Wolsey arrives at Alexandria, Aug. 15, with English troops.
 Rashid fortified.
 Hostilities between Egyptians and the English.
 The joint fleet sails to Aboukir under sealed orders; then proceeds to Port Said; reached Imbibi.
 The English occupy the Suez Canal.
 Arabs attack the British at Kassasin, and are repulsed with heavy loss.
 Battle of Tel-el-Kheir in which the whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept. 18.
 Zamiq occupied.
 Khatat-dwar surrendered.
 Cairo opens its gates.
 Arabi Pasha and 10,000 troops surrender unconditionally.
 End of the war, Sept. 15.
 Total destruction of Hicks Pasha and his army in the Sudan, Nov. 7.
 Resignation of Egyptian Ministry of Sherif Pasha, Jan. 7.
 Gen. C. S. Gordon leaves England for Egypt en route for Kartoum, Jan. 15.
 Defeat of Baker Pasha near Tokar, Feb. 4.
 Gen. Gordon arrives at Kartoum, Feb. 15.
 Surrender of Tokar to the rebels under Osman Digna, Feb. 22.
 Defeat of the rebels at Yei, by Gen. Graham, Feb. 23.
 Tokar relieved by Gen. Graham, March 2.
 Osman Digna defeated by Gen. Graham at Tamai, March 13.
 Egyptian troops meet with reverse at Kartoum, March 26.
 Third conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian question, Aug. 2.
 1882 General Stewart's forces reach Gadduf, Egypt, Jan. 12.
 Battle of Abu Klea, victory of British forces, Jan. 17.
 British victory near Metemma.
 Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 19.
 Fall of Kartoum, Jan. 26, produces death of Gen. Gordon, Jan. 26, produces intense excitement in London.
 The Italian flag hoisted with that of Egypt, at Matamoras, Feb. 8.
 British victory near Duka Island; death of Gen. Galt, Feb. 10.
 The murder of Dengalia decorated by Lord Wolsey.

1885 Terrible fighting near Suakin, March 22.
 Death of Mahdi: Mohammed Achmed, June 29.
 Revolution in Eastern Roumelia.
 Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor, Sept. 18.
 Meeting of Ambassadors, at Constantinople, on the Eastern crisis, Oct. 4.
 1886 First through train from Paris to Constantinople, Aug. 2.
 1889 Egyptian Berserk Army routed, Aug. 3.
 Turkish forces occupy Crete, Aug. 30.
 1890 Turkish man-of-war "Errogul" founders at sea, 500 lives lost, Sept. 19.
 Insurrection in Armenia, and great massacre of Christians at Sassoun.
 1891 Riot in Constantinople and massacre of Armenian Christians in that city.
 Great powers of Europe demand reforms from the Sultan and protection for his Christian subjects.
 Changes in the Ministry, Nov. 7.
 1897 Greco-Turkish war began April 10; ended May 17, 1897; peace treaty signed Sept. 18, 1897.
 1905 The Porte refused to authorize street sales of Bibles, Jan. 2.
 1908 Sultan proclaimed constitution, July 13.
 Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed and Mehmed V. proclaimed Sultan, April 27.
 1912 War declared against Russia, Oct.
 1914 Holy war declared, Nov. 28.
 American Embassy notified diplomatic relations would be severed, April 20.

GREECE.

1770 Greek insurgents assisted by Russia.
 They are defeated by the Turks.
 Rebellions of Sullo suppressed.
 1803 Turks put down second Sullo rebellion, which was incited by the French.
 1807 Revolt of Iperion; Peloponnesus gained by the Greeks.
 1822 Independence of Greece.
 1823 Terrible massacre at Scio.
 National Congress at Argos.
 Death of Marco Bozaris.
 1824 Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi.
 Island destroyed by the Turks.
 1826 Siege of Missolonghi; capitulation to the Turks.
 1827 Turkish army takes Athens.
 Interference of foreign powers rejected by Turkey.
 Battle of Navarino; the allied British, French and Russian fleets defeat the Turks and Egyptians.
 Independence of Greece established.
 The Turks evacuate the Morea.
 Turkey surrenders Missolonghi.
 Treaty of Adrianople.
 1831 President D'Amia assassinated.
 Accession of Otho I.
 1832 Insurrection in Athens; National Assembly; new constitution adopted.
 1850 Piracy blocked by a British fleet.
 England demands indemnity for injury to British subjects.
 French intervention sought.
 Greece forced to yield.
 1854 Revolt of Albanians.
 English and French occupy Greece.
 Neutrality in Russo-Turkish war declared.
 1857 Greeks evacuated by the French and English.
 1862 Serious insurrections in Greece.
 Otho I. forced to leave Greece.
 Prince Alfred, of England, declared King; declares for Otho I.
 1863 National Assembly declares Alfred elected King.
 England refuses to allow his accession.
 Prince William, of Denmark, elected King, March 18.
 George I., Nov. 2, 1863, new Constitution adopted.
 1867 King George I. married to Princess Olga, of Russia.
 1870 Trouble with his brigades, who kill many English prisoners.
 1875 Neutrality observed in Herzegovina insurrection.
 1876 Declares for neutrality in Serbian war.
 1878 Thessalia aided by Greeks against the Turks.
 1880 Berlin conference considers question of Greek and Turkish frontiers.
 1881 Convention with Turkey, July 5.
 Thessaly ceded to Greece.
 1884 Serious fire at royal palace, Athens, Aug. 5.
 1885 Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown Prince married, October 27.
 1890 Greek Ministry resigns, October 23.
 1891 Prof. Vassilios discovers new jewels in the ruins of Eretria, March.
 1892 Ministry resigned, May 10, and succeeded by the "Union" party.
 1893 Greece as premier, Nov. 17.
 1897 Greco-Turkish war began April 10; ended May 17, 1897; peace treaty signed Sept. 18, 1897.
 1902 King George called National Assembly for purpose of introducing reforms.
 1912 Revolt of interest in old Olympic games.
 1915 Army mobilized, Sept. 25.
 1917 King Constantine abdicated in favor of his second son, Alexander, June 14.

ITALY.

1775 Death of Pope Clement XIV. and elevation of Pius VI.
 1796-97 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy.
 1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.
 France and Austria divide the Venetian States.
 The Cisalpine republic founded.
 1798 Second invasion of the French.
 Pope Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte.
 Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the Russians, under Suwarow.
 1800 Death of Pius VI.; Pius VII. Pope.
 Bonaparte crosses the Alps.
 Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat of Austrians.
 1802 The Cisalpine republic remodeled as the Italian republic; Bonaparte President.
 1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.
 Eugene Bonaparte made Viceroy of Italy.
 1806 The Treaty of Presburg deprives Austria of her Italian possessions.
 1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
 Overthrow of the Kingdom of Italy.
 1815 Establishment of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom for Austria.
 Genoa added to the Sardinian crown.
 Death of Pope Pius VII.; Leo XII. becomes Pope.
 1820 Death of Leo XII.; Pius VIII. becomes Pope.
 1821 Death of Pope Pius VIII., and elevation of Gregory XVI.
 Death of Carlo Felice, and extinguishment of the direct royal line of the House of Savoy.
 The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto.
 The "Young State Party" formed by Mazzini.
 1827 King Charles Albert of Sardinia proclaims the Kingdom of Italy.
 1846 Death of Pope Gregory XVI.; Pius IX. becomes Pope.
 1848 The King of Sardinia grants a Constitution and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria.

1848 Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice against Austrian power; revolt is suppressed by the King of Sardinia.
 The Pope supports the movement for Italian unity.
 War between Sardinia and Austria.
 Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 30.
 Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta.
 1849 The Sardinians, after repeated reverses, are totally defeated by the Austrians at Novara, March 23.
 Close of the war, and recovery of Lombardy by Austria.
 Carlo Alberto abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II., March 23; dies July 28.
 The Roman republic formed.
 Rome captured by the French army, under Marshal Oudinot.
 The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored.
 1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia.
 Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin.
 1851 Count Cavour Minister of Foreign Affairs.
 1853 Revolt in Milan subdued.
 1855 Sardinia joins the alliance of France, England and Turkey against Russia, and takes part in the Crimean war.
 1856 Unsuccessful revolt in Sicily.
 1857 Diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Austria.
 1859 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to disarm.
 France espouses the cause of Sardinia, and sends an army to her assistance.
 The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27.
 The French army reaches Genoa, May 3.
 Battles of Montebello, May 30; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Solferino, June 24.
 Total defeat of Austria.
 Revolution in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc.
 Peace of Villafranca, July 11.
 Western Lombardy annexed to Sardinia.
 Protest of Tuscany, and declaration for a United Kingdom.
 The people incited to arms by Garibaldi.
 The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia, July 12.
 The Italian Republic declares in favor of annexation to Sardinia.
 New constitution for Sardinia.
 Alliance between Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Roman States, Oct. 10.
 Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10; part of the Papal States and the Duchies of Parma and Modena ceded to Sardinia.
 The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 31.
 The Pope refuses the Emperor's proposal and denounces him, Jan. 6.
 A new ministry formed by Cavour, Jan. 16.
 Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Romagna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 9.
 Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia.
 The French troops leave Italy in May.
 Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11.
 Declares himself Dictator, and drives the Neapolitans from Sicily in the battles of Calatani and Meluso, July 20.
 He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 7.
 Insurrection in the Papal States in September.
 Sardinian army enters Rome, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 15, and takes Ancona, Sept. 20.
 The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory; repulses the Neapolitans at Ascoli, Oct. 17.
 Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturno, Oct. 28, and salutes him as "King of Italy."
 Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21.
 Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as King, Nov. 7.
 Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and returns to Capri.
 1861 The first Italian Parliament assembles, Feb. 18.
 Parliament decrees Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy," Feb. 20.
 The new kingdom recognized by England, March 21.
 The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15.
 Death of Cavour, June 6.
 Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Joe. Borgia, in the interest of Francis II.
 1862 Rattazzi forms a new ministry.
 The king is in a state of siege.
 Rattazzi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Persia.
 Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope.
 He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army.
 1863 Commercial friction with France and Great Britain.
 1864 Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1867.
 Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence.
 1866 Bank of Italy established.
 New Parliament meets at Florence.
 The insurrections at Turin suppressed.
 Brigands cause much trouble.
 1866 Austria and Prussia begin.
 Alliance with Prussia.
 Italy declares war against Austria, June 23.
 Italians cross the Mincio, June 24.
 Battle of Custoza, June 24, and defeat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht.
 Battle of Lissa.
 Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20.
 Peace of Franco, Aug. 23; Eastern Lombardy and Venetia added to the Kingdom.
 Treaty of Nicholburg, Aug. 20; close of the war.
 Cession of Venetia to the Italian Kingdom.
 King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7.
 1867 Insurrection in the Papal States.
 Garibaldi placed under arrest.
 Garibaldi defeated at Mentona.
 Railway over Mont Cenis opened.
 Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess Margherita.
 1869 Ecclesiastical Council held at Rome.
 Severe earthquake at Florence.
 1870 Began of Infallibility proclaimed by the Council.
 Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo.
 The Papal States reduced by the Italian army, and Rome occupied, Sept. 20.
 Papal States a part of the Kingdom of Italy, Dec. 2.
 Pope Pius IX. issues bull of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1.
 Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11.
 The Pope takes refuge in the castle of St. Angelo.
 Rome annexed to Italy, and made the capital of the Kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 9.
 The Italian Duke of Acomis elected King of Spain.
 1871 The government transferred from Florence to Rome, July.

1871 Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel.
 1872 Death of Mazzini.
 Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious foundations throughout the peninsula.
 1873 Suppression of the convents at Rome.
 Expulsion of Jesuits from Italy.
 1874 General assembly of free Christian churches in Italy.
 Brigands cause great trouble.
 The government suppresses the Camorra.
 1875 Visit of the Emperor of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy.
 Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies.
 Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.
 1876 Italy and anti-Turkish in the eastern question.
 Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Nov. 7.
 The celebrated "Antanoli" case dismissed.
 1878 Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9.
 Attempted assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 17.
 Death of Pope Pius IX., Feb. 7.
 Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20.
 1880 Elections favorable to the ministry of Cavour.
 The ministers renounced Italy successfully launched.
 Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy, and retirement to Capri.
 1881 Cavour ministry overthrown and a new one founded by Depretis.
 Reform Bill passed by the Senate, Dec. 21.
 1882 Electoral Law passed.
 Death of Garibaldi, June 2.
 1883 Discovery of site of the celebrated Anagnino, at Rome, Nov. 9.
 1884 The cholera rages in Naples.
 1885 Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June 6.
 1890 Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled, Sept. 20.
 1891 Cavour resigns the Premiership and is appointed, Feb. 9.
 Baron Fava, Minister to the United States, recalled, March 20.
 Pope Leo XIII. celebrates his 80th birthday.
 King Humbert and Queen Margaret celebrate the silver wedding.
 1900 King Humbert assassinated, July 20.
 Coronation of King Victor Emmanuel III., Aug. 11.
 1902 Emmanuel III., King of Italy, crowned, Aug. 11.
 1904 Death of Pope Leo XIII.
 Pius X. elected Pope.
 1910 Hurricane near Mt. Vesuvius, Oct. 21; nearly 200 lives lost.
 1912 War with Turkey.
 1913 Italian parliament votes annexation of Tripoli.
 Attempt to assassinate Victor Emmanuel III.
 1915 War declared against Austria-Hungary, May.
 1916 War declared against Germany, Aug.
 1917 War Commission arrives United States, May 30.

SPAIN.

1707 Jesuits expelled from the kingdom.
 1712 Falkland Islands ceded to England.
 1713 War with Portugal resumed.
 1717 War with England resumed.
 France and Spain besiege Gibraltar.
 1763 England cedes Bahama islands to Spain at the Treaty of Paris.
 1794 French invade Spain.
 1796 War again with England.
 1797 Battle of Cape St. Vincent; defeat of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14.
 1800 Spain cedes Parma to France.
 1801 Treaty with Portugal at Badajoz.
 1802 Treaty of Madrid with France.
 1803 Treaty with England at Antwerp.
 1804 Bonaparte war with England.
 1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by English, under Nelson.
 1807 Invasion of Spain by the French.
 Treaty of Fontainebleau.
 Territory demanded by France.
 Spanish fortress seized.
 The French take Madrid.
 Charles IV. abdicates in favor of Napoleon, May 1.
 Massacre of 200 French in Madrid, May 2.
 Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, May 25.
 Ferdinand VII. abdicates.
 Napoleon I. gives crown to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid, July 12, but is driven out, July 20.
 The French defeated at Vimeira, Aug. 21, by the English.
 Battle of Logroño; defeat of the patriots.
 Battle of Durnage; the French victorious.
 The French retake Madrid, and restore King Joseph Bonaparte, Dec. 3.
 Napoleon enters Madrid, Dec. 4.
 1809 Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Jan. 16.
 Surrender of Saragossa.
 Spain entered by Sir Arthur Wellesley, who crosses the Douro.
 Defeat of the French at Talavera, July 27.
 Spanish defeated at Ocaña, Nov. 12.
 Severe battle of Molino del Rey, Dec. 21.
 1810 Girona, Seville and Alcala seized by the French.
 Capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo by Marshal Ney, July 10.
 1811 Wellington defeats the French at Fuentes d'Oñoro, May 6, and at Albuera, May 16.
 Taragona taken by Suchoy.
 King Joseph returns to Madrid.
 Spanish defeated by Suchoy at Lorea.
 1812 Wellington victorious at Ciudad-Rodrigo, Jan. 19.
 Badajoz stormed and carried, April 6.
 Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July 22.
 1813 English, under Wellington, occupy Madrid.
 English successful at Castella, April 18; Victoria, June 21, and Pyrenees, July 28.
 The French driven out of Spain, Wellington crossing the Bidasoa and following them into France.
 Ferdinand VII. restored.
 1817 The slave trade abolished for a compensation.
 1820 Revolution under Riego begins in January.
 Ferdinand returns to the constitution of the Cortes.
 1823 The Cortes remove the King to Seville, and thence to Cadiz, March.
 Intervention of France in behalf of the King.
 French army enters Spain, April 7.
 Cadiz invested, June 25.
 Battle of the Trocadero, Aug. 31.
 Rebels defeated and the revolution crushed.
 The King again restored.
 Execution of Riego and the patriot leaders.
 1825 The French evacuate Cadiz.
 1829 Cadiz proclaimed a free port.
 1830 The Salique law abolished.

1833 Death of Ferdinand VII.; his much as names the government to fight out the minority of her daughter, Isabella II.
 Don Carlos claims the throne.
 1834 The Quadruple Treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the throne.
 Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown.
 Beginning of the Carlist war.
 Defeat of Carlist at battle of Bilbao.
 1835 Dissolution of monasteries.
 1839 Success of the government forces.
 Don Carlos (vice refuge in England).
 1840 Espartero, commander of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain.
 The Queen Regent Christina abdicates and leaves Spain.
 1841 Espartero signs the Papal Nuncio.
 1842 Espartero declared, by the Cortes, Regent during the young Queen's minority.
 Insurrection in favor of Christina proclaimed.
 1843 Insurrection at Barcelona against Espartero; he bombards the city, Dec. 2, and restores his surrender, Dec. 4.
 1844 Espartero against Espartero at Barcelona.
 Consuegra, Seville and other points.
 Insurrection of Seville, July 21.
 Defeat of Espartero.
 1845 Don Carlos renounces his claims to his son, Isabella II., 14 years old, is declared, by the Cortes, to be of age.
 Narvaez, a friend of Queen Christina, is made commander of the army.
 1846 Marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis, Duke of Cadiz.
 Marriage of the Infanta to the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of France.
 Protest of England against these marriages.
 1847 Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the Queen.
 Espartero restored to power.
 1848 The British Envoy ordered to quit Madrid within 48 hours.
 1850 Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies immediately.
 Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain.
 1851 Opening of the Madrid-Barcelona railway.
 Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempts to kill the Queen, and slightly wounds her with a dagger.
 1852 Narvaez exiled to Vienna.
 1853 Espartero organizes a military insurrection at Saragossa and proceeds in making himself prime minister.
 The queen-mother, imprisoned, and compelled to quit Spain.
 1855 Death of Don Carlos.
 1856 Insurrection at Valencia.
 Espartero resigns.
 A new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donnell.
 Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government.
 Disbandment of the national guard.
 Insurrection at Barcelona; Saragossa quelled by O'Donnell, as Dictator.
 O'Donnell forced to resign.
 Narvaez made prime minister.
 1857 Birth of the prince royal.
 1859 War with Morocco.
 1860 O'Donnell commands the army in Africa.
 Moore defeated at Tetuan; Algeciras.
 Treaty of peace signed, March 25.
 Unsuccessful efforts of Ortega to overthrow the Queen and make the Count de Montemolin king, as Charles VI.
 Ortega shot April 19.
 The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as a first power.
 The project abandoned, owing to the refusal of England.
 1861 The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified.
 Spain joins England and France in the Mexican expedition.
 1862 Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne.
 O'Donnell resigns the premiership.
 Insurrection in St. Domingo.
 1864 Spanish quarrel with France.
 General Prim called for conspiracy.
 1865 Narvaez again becomes prime minister.
 He advises the relinquishment of St. Domingo; Queen Isabella refuses.
 Christina returns to Spain.
 1866 Peace with Peru, which is compelled to pay a heavy indemnity.
 Queen Isabella orders the sale of the crown lands, and gives three-fourths to the nation.
 Spain relinquishes St. Domingo.
 Quarrel with Chili, followed by war.
 Kingdom of Italy recognized by Spain; insurrection, headed by General Prim.
 1866 General Prim lays down his arms, and insurgents enter Portugal.
 O'Donnell resigns, and Narvaez forms a new ministry.
 The Cortes dismissed by the Queen.
 Spain formally recognizes and forms a treaty with the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.
 1867 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon suppressed.
 1868 The Queen grants general amnesty.
 Death of Narvaez.
 Morillo becomes prime minister.
 Revolution led by Prim and Serrano, and ministry resigns.
 Queen Isabella takes refuge in France, and is deposed.
 Provisional government organized at Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Oloague, Oct. 2.
 Religious freedom, liberty of the press, and universal suffrage granted by new government, Dec. 26.
 Revolt at different points suppressed.
 The United States government recognizes the provisional government.
 Efforts to find a king for Spain.
 1869 Serrano elected Regent, June 15.
 Prim becomes prime minister.
 Outbreaks of the Carlists and republicans suppressed.
 1870 Espartero declines the Spanish crown.
 Isabella abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso; it is offered to Prince Leopold of Germany, who refuses it.
 Amadeus, son of the King of Italy, elected king by the Cortes, Nov. 16.
 Amadeus lands at Cartagena, Dec. 30.
 Marshal Prim assassinated, Dec. 29.
 1871 Amadeus enters Madrid, Jan. 7.
 Serrano forms a new ministry, Jan. 3.
 The Cortes dissolved, Nov. 25.
 1872 Insurrection in Cuba.
 Resignation of the ministry.
 Civil war begins.
 Serrano enters Navarre; defeats the Carlists at Orocuita.
 Attempt to assassinate the King and Queen, July 19.
 Suppression of Carlist and republican uprisings.
 1873 Abdication of King Amadeus.
 Republic proclaimed.
 Defeat of the Carlists at various points.
 Don Carlos enters Spain, July 13.
 Cadiz surrenders to him, July 31.
 Castelar President of the Cortes.
 The "Virginius" affair.
 1874 Coup d'Etat.
 Marshal Serrano President and Commander of the army.
 Overthrow of the republic.
 Alfonso XIII. proclaimed king by troops, Dec. 30.

- FRANCE

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

- AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

- 1892 Amnesty granted to Hungarian revolutionists.
Cessation of prosecutions. Nov. 19.
Ministry of Haying created.

- SCANDINAVIA.

- 1862 Attempted assassination of the King.
The National Assembly, at Berlin, de-
clares in favor of unification.
Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.

GERMANY.

- 1912 German fleet made friendly visit to United States.
Greater Berlin's first mayor elected.
Great coal strike.

PRUSSIA.

- Attempt on Bismarck's life, May 7.
War with Austria and her allies.
Battle of Sedowa, total defeat of Austrians.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1800 Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria.
Formation of the North German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia.
Hanover annexed to Prussia.
Extraordinary session of the Prussian Diet.
First meeting of the new German Parliament.
1801 Prussia passes the Rhine navigation treaty.
1802 France declares war against Prussia.
Prussia receives the support of German States.
France invaded by the German army under command of King William, of Prussia.
(See Germany and France.)
The King of Prussia elected Emperor of Germany.
1803 King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany and crowned at Versailles, Jan. 18.
Trouble with the Roman Catholic clergy.
1804 Creation of the new navy by the government to carry its measures in parliament.
1805 Trouble with the Roman Catholic bishops. The stamp tax.
1806 The Old Catholic Bishops given salaries by the government.
Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July 12.
1807 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda.
Religious agitation in Prussia.
Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.
New Constitution adopted by the Protestant State Church.
1808 The German made the official language in Prussian Poland.
Deposition of Catholic bishops in Munster and Cologne.
Great inundations in Prussia.
(See Germany.)
- 1809 American Stamp Act passed, March 25.
Death of the Pretender, at Rome.
Percy's Redoubt published, 1809.
1810 Birth of Isaac Disraeli; died 1885.
1811 Bruce's travels.
Academy of arts founded.
1812 Letters of Junius.
Watt's engine.
1813 Birth of the painter, Lawrence; died 1850.
Lord North's ministry.
Cook's voyage in the South Sea.
1814 Birth of Sir Walter Scott; died 1852.
1815 Warren Hastings in India.
1816 Suicide of Lord Byron.
1817 Commencement of the American Revolution (see United States).
Birth of Charles Lamb; died 1835.
1818 "Wealth of Nations" decline and fall.
1819 Royal Marriage Act.
Birth of T. Campbell; died 1844.
1820 Death of the Earl of Chatham.
Relief bill for Irish Catholics passed.
Birth of H. Hallam; died 1859.
1821 Rodney's victories.
1822 Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots, in London.
Birth of Channing; died 1842.
1823 Trial and acquittal of Gordon.
1824 England acknowledges the independence of the United States, Nov. 20.
Lord Rockingham's second ministry.
Crutcher's Irish Constitution.
1825 Coalition ministry.
England was with Tippecanoe.
1826 Settlement of Upper Canada.
Birth of Sheridan Knowles; died 1802.
1827 Birth of De Quincy; died 1819.
Attempted assassination of the King by Margaret Nicholson (Italian).
1828 Birth of Dr. Chalmers; died 1842.
Trial of Warren Hastings.
Birth of Lord Byron; died 1824.
London Times founded.
Birth of Sir H. Davy; died 1829.
1829 Rowland's first ministry.
1830 Birmingham riots.
1831 "Paine and People's Friend."
1832 First coalition between France and England begins war with France.
1833 Suppression of the Habeas Corpus Act.
English expedition to Dublin; Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet.
1834 Acquittal of Warren Hastings, April 24.
Birth of Charles; died 1821.
1835 Rise of Lord Byron.
Prince of Wales marries Caroline of Brunswick.
Orange clubs formed in London.
1836 England takes the Spice Islands.
Birth of Princess Charlotte.
Cash payments suspended, Feb. 27.
1837 Death of Edmund Burke, July 29.
"The Anti-Jacobin."
1838 Battle of the Nile, great victory of Lord Nelson over the French fleet.
Habeas Corpus Act again suspended.
Sidney Smith at Acre.
Great Irish rebellion, defeat of the Duke of Wellington, May 20.
1839 Battle of Antioch; victory of the English.
Irish rebellion completely suppressed.
1840 Hatfield attempts to assassinate the King.
Watts taken.
Birth of Lord Macaulay; died 1859.
1841 Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
Nelson's victory at Copenhagen.
Habeas Corpus again suspended, April 10.
Peace of Amiens, Oct. 1.
1842 Birth of Landseer, painter, died 1873.
1843 War declared against France.
Malacca India War.
Nelson's invasion in Ireland.
Execution of Emmet, Sept. 20.
1844 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; victory and death of Nelson.
Birth of Lord Beaconsfield.
Death of William E. Gladstone.
1845 Birth of William Pitt and Charles James Fox.
Orders in Council against the Berlin Decree, Jan. 7.
The Africa slave trade abolished, March 25.
Death of Cardinal Henry Stuart, claimant of the English Crown.
1846 Wellesley passes the Duro.
Battle of Corunna, Jan. 16.
"Quarterly Review" founded.
Impeachment of the Duke of York.
Walcheren expedition, August.
Death of Sir John Moore.
Investigation into conduct of Princess Caroline.
Birth of C. Darwin; died 1882.
1847 Birth of Alfred Tennyson.
The King declared insane, Nov. 5.
Great financial crisis.
Irish agitation for repeal of the union.
1848 The Prince of Wales declared Regent, Feb. 8.
Suffrage riots, Nov.
The Roman Catholic Board formed by Daniel O'Connell, Dec. 20.
- 1849 Birth of William M. Thackeray; died 1865.
1850 English storm Clouds, Redgrave and Jackson.
Lord Liverpool Premier.
Assassination of Mr. Percival, the Prime Minister, by Bellingham, in the House.
Beginning of the second war with the United States, June 18.
Birth of Charles Dickens; died 1870.
Birth of Robert Browning.
1851 Peace with France.
Birth of Charles Reade.
Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 14.
1852 France reneges war with the allies.
Battle of Waterloo, and final overthrow of Napoleon I., June 18.
Peace with France.
Invasion by Tipperary, Ireland.
Princess Charlotte marries Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.
1853 Agricultural and Weaver riots.
Habeas Corpus act again suspended.
Death of Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6.
Trial of Lord Howe and acquittal.
1854 Birth of J. Anthony Froude.
Queen Victoria born, May 24.
Peel's Currency Act.
Birth of Ruskin.
Death of George III., Jan. 29.
1855 Great Irish conspiracy discovered, Feb. 30.
Trial of Queen Caroline.
Birth of Herbert Spencer.
Birth of George MacDonald.
Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.
Great outburst in Prussia.
1856 George IV. crowned, July 19.
King George IV. visits Scotland.
"Whilober" outburst in Ireland.
1857 Suicide of Catherine.
First Mechanics' Institute held.
Agitation about tests and corporation acts.
1858 English-Bavarian war.
Death of Lord Byron in Greece.
The great commercial crisis.
First railway in England.
Thames tunnel commenced.
Birth of Willie Collins.
Lord Palmerston Foreign Secretary.
1859 Battle of Mavoraro.
The allies defeat the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.
Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, April 15.
Great riots in London.
1860 Death of George IV.
William IV. mounts the throne, June 26.
Ministry of the Duke of Wellington.
Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.
1861 The new London bridge opened.
The reform bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7.
Riots in Bristol, Oct. 25.
Earl Grey's ministry, April 12.
1862 Passage of the English Reform Bill, June 1.
Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2.
Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.
Slavery cases in the colonies.
Trades union and repeal riots.
Lord Melbourne resigns, July 11.
1863 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 6.
Sir Walter Peel Prime Minister.
1864 Death of William IV.
Victoria ascends to the throne, June 20.
Hanover separated from Great Britain.
1865 Queen Victoria crowned, June 28.
Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 11.
Viscount Melbourne's ministry.
1866 England at war with China.
Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.
1867 Penny postage inaugurated.
The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxony, Feb. 10.
Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 16.
1868 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 1.
Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.
1869 John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, May 30; a second attempt by Bean, January.
Income tax established, August.
Peace with China, December.
Queen Victoria visits France.
1870 The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England.
Trial of O'Donnell, at Dublin, for sedition; his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, September.
1871 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.
Great famine in Ireland.
Foville or Tractarian controversy.
Anti-com law agitation.
Great railway speculations.
1872 Repeal of the corn laws, June 20.
Great commercial panic.
Food riots in Tipperary.
Russell forms new ministry.
1873 Death of O'Donnell, May 13.
£50,000,000 expended by the government for relief of Irish suffering.
1874 Chartist demonstrations in London.
Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien, Meagher, and others, suppressed, and the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 2.
1875 Chartist in Ireland.
Sentences of Irish insurgents commuted to transportation.
Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed.
Cholera reappears in England.
The Queen visits Tynemouth.
1876 Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.
Fair assaults the Queen.
The first "Great Exhibition" opened, May 1.
1877 First gold arrives from Australia.
Death of Wellington, Sept. 14.
Great riots in Belfast.
Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.
1878 English and French fleets enter the Bosporus, Oct. 22.
Protocol between England, Austria, France and Prussia signed, Dec. 8.
Alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12.
War declared against Russia, March 28.
Crystal Palace opened by the Queen, June 10.
Treaty with the United States, regarding slavery claims.
1879 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 2.
Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to England.
The Queen and Prince Albert visit France.
1880 Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19.
War with China (q. v.).
England at war with Persia.
Hart taken by Persians, Oct. 25.
English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
1881 Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India).
Great commercial panic; it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.
Persia was closed by treaty of Tehran, March 1882.
Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25.
Derby-Dissolution ministry formed, Feb. 26.
Jewish disabilities removed, July 25.
The Conspiracy and Violence bills passed.
The India Bill passed, Aug. 2.
- 1882 The government of the East India Company ceases, Sept. 1.
1883 England declares her neutrality in the Russo-Turkish war.
Derby ministry defeated on the reform bill.
Organization of volunteer forces.
Palmerston-Russell ministry formed June 18.
Lord Palmerston resigns and returns.
Lord Stanley Secretary for India.
1884 Commercial treaty with France.
Peace effected with China, Oct. 24.
The Prince of Wales visits the United States and Canada.
1885 Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother.
Complications with the United States over the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, from a British mail steamer, by the U. S. steamer "Albatross," Nov. 8.
They are released by the U. S. government, Dec. 28.
Death of Albert, the Prince Consort, Dec. 19.
The Queen proclaims neutrality in American war.
1886 Great distress in the cotton manufacture.
Bag districts in consequence of the civil war in America.
Confederate "Alabama" sails from England.
Second international exhibition, May 1.
Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, July 1.
Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 25.
1887 Serious riots in Ireland.
Continued distress in cotton districts.
Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, March 10.
Birth of son to the Prince of Wales.
1888 Suicide of Garibaldi.
The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece.
Powers as to Confederate privateers discussed.
European Conference, at London, on the Schleswig-Holstein question.
Cattle plague in England and Ireland.
1889 Fenian troubles in Ireland; arrest of James Stephens, "Head Center," Nov. 11; escape of Stephens, Nov. 24.
Russell-Gladstone ministry.
Death of Richard Cobden, April 2.
Death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18.
Important commercial treaty with Austria, Dec. 16.
1890 Defeat of Lord Russell's reform bill, June 19.
Resignation of Russell ministry, June 20.
Derby forms his third cabinet, July 6.
Cattle plague continues, causing great loss.
1891 Princess Helena marries Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5.
Atlantic cable pronounced a success.
Habeas Corpus suspended in Ireland.
Fenian invasion of Canada.
1892 New reform act passed.
War with Abyssinia begins, caused by imprisonment of British subjects.
Sir Robert Napier commands expedition.
Fenian outbreaks in Ireland.
1893 Disraeli's reform bill.
The Dominion of Canada formed.
Derby ministry resigns, Feb. 25.
Disraeli forms new ministry, Feb. 25.
Gladstone's bill for disestablishment of Irish Church passes the House, April 30.
Scottish and Irish reform acts passed, July 13.
Disestablishment of Parliament, Dec. 16.
The "Chiltern" bill passed, permitting closing of debate by majority vote.
Fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's entry into public life, Dec. 15.
Prayers offered in the Mosque of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 13.
Fire in Hampton Court Palace, Dec. 14.
Disraeli's reform bill passed.
Married woman's property reformed.
Anglo-Turkish Military Convention in London signed, Feb. 6.
War in Egypt (q. v.).
1894 The assassins of Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish identified, Feb. 10.
Opening of the Royal College of Music, May 1.
The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada.
New Post Office Act in operation, Aug. 1.
Announcement of Herby on African west coast proclaimed, Aug. 22.
Surprise of (Glasgow) in the British residence, Oct. 6.
Sir J. A. Macdonald appointed Governor of Newfoundland, Dec. 10.
1895 New Patents Act goes into operation, Jan. 1.
Leahurst of Glen Gordon for Egypt, Jan. 15.
The Queen visits Darmstadt, April 16.
Death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, March 28, aged 29.
Minister reform demonstration in London, July 31.
Vote in the abolition of slavery celebrated in London, Aug. 1.
Serious anti-Salvation riots, at Worthing, Aug. 1.
Earl of Dufferin appointed to the Viceroyalty of India, Sept. 10.
Greenwich adopted as the universal prime meridian, Oct. 11.
Portuguese flee upon the British ship (Typhonia) at Malacca, Dec. 9.
Anti-Mormon riot in Sheffield, Aug. 7.
Attempts to blow up London Bridge, Dec. 12.
Lord Ross appointed Governor of Bombay, Dec. 15.
1896 Attempt to blow up the House of Commons, Westminster Hall and Tower of London, Jan. 24.
The fall of Harbottle, and peace of Gordon, Jan. 25.
Opening of the Mervy tunnel, Feb. 12.
The reserve forces and militia forces called out, March 26.
The revised Bible published, May 18.
Princess Beatrice marries Prince Henry of Battenberg, July 29.
Death of Sir Moses Montefiore, aged 107, July 25.
1897 Great memorial service at Westminster, Aug. 4.
1898 Parnell and Lill defeated, Sept. 21.
Queen's Jubilee inaugurated, June 21.
March 28, aged 29.
Irish National League proclaimed, Aug. 10.
1899 First White Chapel murder, April 2.
U. S. Fishery Commission treaty signed, July 27.
1900 Revocation of overtures from the Pope, Aug. 11.
Split in the Irish Parliamentary Party.
Newfoundland fishery dispute, March-May.
U. S. World's Fair invitation accepted, May 1.
1901 Battleship "Victoria" sunk by the "Camperdown" of the Syrian coast, 400 men perished.
The Duke of York married Princess Mary of Teck, July 6.
Manchester Ship Canal opened, Dec. 7.
Defeat of the Liberal party and fall of the Rosebery Cabinet; it is succeeded by the Earl of Salisbury and a new Radical Cabinet.
1902 Russia advances on Constantinople produces great excitement in England.
- 1900 Transvaal republic annexed to Great Britain, Sept. 1.
1901 Queen Victoria died, Jan. 22.
King Edward VII. ascends throne.
1902 Boer War, in South Africa, ended in May.
1903 Post Office began to receive messages for wireless transmission to ships at sea, Jan. 1.
1904 Old age pension act passed Aug. 1.
1905 Death of King Edward, May 6.
Accession of King George IV. to the throne, May 7.
1906 Great coal strike on; woman suffrage agitation.
Asquith introduces Home Rule bill.
White Star Line steamer "Titanic" sank after collision with iceberg; 1,635 people drowned; 708 were saved and carried to New York on Canadian "Carpathia," April.
1914 War declared against Germany, Aug. 4; Austria-Hungary, Aug. 12.
1915 Sinn Féin Irish rebellion, April 24.
1917 A. J. Balfour and war commission active United States, April 2.

AUSTRALIA.

- 1770 Captain Cook, Sir Joseph Banks and others land at Botany Bay and name the country New South Wales, April 28.
1778 Explorations of Furness.
1774 Capt. Cook explores Australia and New Zealand.
1777 Capt. Cook makes a third voyage of exploration.
1778 First landing of English convicts at Port Jackson.
Phillips, first Governor, founds Sydney, with 1,038 persons, Jan. 26.
1789-92 Voyage of Bligh.
1800 Distress, owing to the loss of the store-ship "Guardian."
1795 First house for public worship erected.
1795 First publication of Government Gazette.
1796 Bass Strait discovered, by Bass and Flinders.
1800-05 Explorations and surveys of the coast of Australia, by Grant and Flinders.
1802 First brick church built.
1803 Van Diemen's Land, now Tasmania, established; first settlement made at Port Phillip.
1804 Insurrection of Irish convicts repressed.
1808 Gov. Bligh deposed for tyranny and sent home; succeeded by Macquarie.
1817-22 Explorations into the interior of Australia, by Wentworth, Lawson, Blaxland, Oxley and others.
1826 Settlement of King George's Sound formed.
1828 South Australia explored by Sturt.
1829 West Australia made a province; a Legislative Council established and Capt. Stirling appointed Lieutenant-Governor.
1830 Sturt first explores South Australia.
First ships, with 2,000 emigrants, arrive in Western Australia.
1831 East Australia explored by Sir T. Mitchell.
1834 Bombarries of the province of South Australia fixed.
1835 First Roman Catholic bishop arrives.
Port Phillip, now Victoria, colonized.
1836 South Australia a province.
Arrival of first Church of England Bishop, Adelaide founded.
Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound.
Melbourne founded, July.
1838 Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest Australia.
1839 New South Wales and Tasmania explored by Capt. Sturt.
Alleged discovery of gold in Bathurst kept secret by Gov. Gipps.
1840 Suspension of transportation.
Eyre explores West Australia.
1841 Sturt explores the Australian Alps.
1842 Incorporation of the City of Sydney.
Discovery of the Horn-Burn copper mines, in South Australia.
1844-48 Explorations of Leichhardt, Stuart, Mitchell, Gregory and Kennedy.
1846 Fitzroy made Governor-General.
Census, 114,700 males; 74,300 females.
1847 Bishopric of Adelaide founded.
1848 Leichhardt starts on second expedition; partly never heard of again.
Kennedy killed by natives.
Gregory explores the interior.
1849 Great agitation against transportation.
1850 Port Phillip erected into the province of Victoria.
1851 Gold discovered, near Bathurst, by Edward Hargreaves; intense excitement in the provinces; great rush to the gold regions.
1854 Sir William Denison appointed Governor-General.
1855 Gregory's expedition into the interior.
1856-58 J. McDonald Stuart's expeditions.
Death of Archbishop Compton, after nearly fifty years' residence, aged 80.
1859 Province of Queensland established, Dec. 1.
1860 Burke and Wills and two others cross the continent, starting from Melbourne Aug. 20; all perish on the return, next year, except John King.
Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales.
1861 Stuart and McKinlay cross from sea to sea.
1862 Recovery of the remains of Burke and Wills.
1863 General resistance throughout the provinces against transportation.
Death of Morgan, a desperate bush-ranger and murderer.
Cession of transportation to Australia in three years announced.
Settlement of boundary between New South Wales and Victoria, April 10.
1866 Population of Australia, natives excluded, 4,288,000.
1867 Capt. Cadell explores South Australia; discovers mouth of river Roper.
Meeting of Convention from Colonies at Melbourne, to arrange postal communication with Europe.
1871 Delegates from the Colonies meet to protest against imperial interference with their mutual trade arrangements, Sept. 27.
1872 Telegraphic communication with England.
Send of the Church of Australia and Tasmania held at Sydney, Oct. 25.
1874 Wildlife explores Daly and Victoria rivers.
1875 International Exhibition at Sydney opened Sept. 17.
1880 Melbourne Exhibition opened Oct. 1.
Tahiti annexed to France.
The Queensland government authorizing the construction of the trans-continental railway, to bring the colonies within thirty days of England.
1881 Railroad completed from Sydney to Murray River, connecting with Melbourne.
Inter-colonial conference at Sydney to consider federal action.
Majority vote in favor of a tariff commission and the establishment of an Australian Court of Appeal.
1882 Terrible mining accident at Creswick, Talbot, Victoria, Dec. 4.
1883 Confederation of the colonies and annexation of Papua, New Guinea.
Opening of the New University of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Oct. 24.
1885 New South Wales contingent leaves Sydney for the Sudan, March 8.
1890 Fire in Sydney causing a loss of £7,500, 900, Oct. 3.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1891 Federation Convention drafts a Constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia, April 9.
 1892 Serious floods in Queensland, property and life lost.
 1895 Great panic in the money market; many banks and business houses fail.
 1901 New Commonwealth of Australia proclaimed at Sydney.
 1903 Bombard N. S. W. chosen as capital.
 1910 Bill passed providing for a Federal note issue of \$85,000,000.
 1911 Commonwealth of Australia celebrated its tenth anniversary by approval of site for federal capital in district of Yass-cumberra.

CANADA.

- 1747 English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian provinces.
 1748 Sir Guy Carleton Governor.
 1750 Roman Catholic citizens of Canada confirmed in their political rights and property.
 1775 Legislative council of 23 members appointed. Commencement of the American War of Independence.
 1776 Invasion of Canada by the Americans, under Montgomery and B. Arnold.
 1777 Fort St. John taken by Montgomery, Nov. 8.
 1778 Montreal captured, Nov. 12.
 1779 Arnold's attack on Quebec repulsed, Nov. 14.
 1780 Arnold and Montgomery attack Quebec, December 31.
 1781 Failure of attack and death of Montgomery.
 1776 The Americans retreat from Canada, June 18.
 1784 Settlement of Upper Canada.
 1791 Canada given a constitution, and is divided into upper and lower provinces.
 1792 First House of Assembly opened.
 1794 Toronto made the capital of Upper Canada.
 1800 Slavery abolished in Canada.
 1812 Second war between the United States and Great Britain.
 1813 Capture of Detroit by the British, Aug. 16.
 1814 Surrender of General Wadsworth, Oct. 14.
 1815 Van Rensselaer capitulates, Nov. 27.
 1816 Americans leave Queenstown Heights. Death of General Brock.
 1818 Americans defeated at Frenchtown.
 1819 Capture of Toronto, April 27, and Fort George, May 27, by the Americans.
 1820 Defeat of the British at Sacket's Harbor, May 29.
 1821 Victory of Americans at Stony Creek, June 6.
 1822 Indecisive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 3.
 1823 Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
 1824 Capture of British squadron.
 1825 Defeat of Brock at the Thames, and death of Tecumseh.
 1814 United States not successful at battle of Logwood, March 4.
 1826 Defeat of the British at Chippewa, July 26.
 1827 Battle of Landy's Lane.
 1828 Naval battle on Lake Champlain.
 1829 Treaty of Ghent closes the war.
 1830 Sir George Shepley becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
 1831 Political agitation in Upper Canada.
 1832 Career of Robert Gourlay.
 1833 Duke of Richmond appointed Governor at Lower Canada.
 1834 Antagonism between the French and English inhabitants of Lower Canada.
 1835 Welland Canal incorporated.
 1836 First agitation against the Orangemen.
 1837 Agitation in Upper Canada on the alien bill.
 1838 Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by a mob.
 1839 Petition against misuse of revenues.
 1840 First agitation for responsible government in Upper Canada.
 1841 Lord Aylmer becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
 1842 Imperial duties surrendered to the Canadian Assembly.
 1843 The Pupin party aim at a total separation from Great Britain.
 1844 First Canadian railway opened.
 1845 House of Assembly refuse supplies.
 1846 Coercive measure of the British Parliament.
 1847 House of Assembly of Lower Canada refuses to transact business.
 1848 "Agitation of Liberty" rise in Montreal.
 1849 Commercial crisis in Canada and the United States.
 1850 Troup's withdrawal from Upper Canada.
 1851 Rebellion in Upper Canada begins.
 1852 Attempt the capture of Toronto, Dec. 4.
 1853 Totally defeated by St. Eustace, Dec. 14.
 1854 Rebels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States.
 1855 Affair of the "Caroline".
 1856 Sir John Colborne appointed Governor, Jan. 18.
 1857 Affair of the "Anne" and the "Sir Robert Peel".
 1858 End of the rebellion in Upper Canada.
 1859 Reappointment of Sir Francis Head, who is succeeded by Lord Durham.
 1860 Union of Upper and Lower Canada.
 1861 Lord Spensham appointed Governor.
 1862 Settlement of the clergy reserves question.
 1863 Responsible government established.
 1864 Death of Lord Sydenham.
 1865 Charles P. Thompson Governor.
 1866 Sir Charles Mowbray appointed Governor.
 1867 Government removed from Kingston to Montreal.
 1868 Great fire in Quebec.
 1869 Earl Cathcart Governor.
 1870 Lord Elgin Governor-General, October.
 1871 Agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.
 1872 Continued agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.
 1873 Annexation to the United States advocated by the opposition.
 1874 Great riots in Montreal.
 1875 Destruction of Parliament House, April 24.
 1876 Attack on Lord Elgin.
 1877 Subsidies of the agitation.
 1878 Reciprocity with United States urged.
 1879 Construction of new railways.
 1880 Cheaper postage rates introduced.
 1881 Great fire at Montreal.
 1882 Government removed to Quebec.
 1883 Clergy reserves abolished by English.
 1884 Lower bill.
 1885 Close of Lord Elgin's administration.
 1886 Prosperous condition of Canada.
 1887 Treaty with the United States, June 7.
 1888 Sir Edmund W. Head Governor-General.
 1889 Sir John A. Macdonald, the Attorney-General, becomes leader of the Conservatives.
 1890 Opening of railway from Quebec to Toronto, Nov. 12.
 1891 The first railway accident in Canada.
 1892 Quebec made the seat of government.
 1893 Stringency in the money market caused by the mutiny in India.

- 1558 Ottawa, formerly Bytown, made the seat of the provincial government by Queen Victoria; the opposition defeat this scheme.
 1850 Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.
 1851 Great fire in Quebec, June 7.
 1852 Commencement of the civil war in the United States; fears of hostilities with that nation.
 1853 Moscow made Governor-General, Nov. 25.
 1854 British troops sent to Canada on account of "Fruit" affair.
 1855 Resignation of ministry; Macdonald forms a new cabinet.
 1856 Death of Sir Allan Munn.
 1857 Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of American colonies, Oct. 10.
 1858 Confederate refugees make a raid from Canada on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 17.
 1859 Canadians arrest them upon their return, followed by their discharge, Dec. 14; General Dis. provisions repulsed; water rescinded by President Lincoln.
 1860 Parliament agrees to a confederation.
 1861 Great fire at Quebec.
 1862 Canada Parliament votes \$250,000 for defense of the Dominion, March 23.
 1863 Canada consents to union of the provinces, April 1.
 1864 First Parliament of the Dominion meets at Ottawa, June 7.
 1865 Discovery of gold in Hastings County, November.
 1866 Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.
 1867 British invasion threatened.
 1868 Fenians, under O'Neill, cross into Canada; Canadian volunteers drive them back and disperse them.
 1869 Fenians captured, Mr. Galt's new tariff.
 1870 Formation of the Dominion of Canada by the confederation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 29.
 1871 Lord Monck appointed Viceroy, July 2.
 1872 Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April 12.

- 1873 Sir John Young becomes Governor-General, Nov. 27.
 1874 Hudson Bay territories purchased for \$250,000.
 1875 Second Fenian raid repulsed by militia; the leader, O'Neill, captured by United States troops.
 1876 Manitoba, formerly Rupert's Land, formed and becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.
 1877 British Columbia joins the Dominion of Canada.
 1878 Disposition of the Fisheries question.
 1879 Prince Edward Island becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.
 1880 Earl of Dufferin becomes Governor-General.
 1881 Macdonald's ministry charged with corruption, and forced to resign; new ministry formed by Macdonald.
 1882 Rejection of reciprocity treaty by United States.
 1883 Destruction of St. Hyacinthe by fire, September.
 1884 United States and Canada Fishery Commission, at Halifax, award Canada \$5,000,000.
 1885 The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, appointed Viceroy, Oct. 14.
 1886 Portage and Carleton Place, Ontario, buy fishery award, Nov. 31.
 1887 Arrival of Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, Nov. 28.
 1888 Industrial Exposition at Ottawa.
 1889 Earl of Salisbury refuses compensation for Fenian Bay affairs; Lord Granville grants it.
 1890 \$12,000 award for Fenian Bay seizures.
 1891 Bill to construct railroad from Halifax to Banquet Point passed, June 31.
 1892 Patents issued to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Feb. 15.
 1893 The Marquis of Lorne appointed Governor-General, May 21.
 1894 Sir John Hawley Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland.
 1895 The British Association, at Montreal, Aug. 27.
 1896 Dynamite explosions at Quebec, Oct. 11.
 1897 Opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
 1898 Opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
 1899 Resolution against the Coercion Bill passed April 26.
 1900 Newfoundland refuses to join Canada, April.
 1901 Lord Stanley made Governor, June 11.
 1902 Weldon Extradition Bill passed, April 28.
 1903 Toronto University burned, Feb. 14.
 1904 Government party defeated at general election, March 6.
 1905 General census taken April 5.
 1906 Earl of Aberdeen appointed Governor.
 1907 School war in Manitoba.
 1908 Silver agitation and mining development in Northwest district.
 1909 Duke of Cornwall appointed Governor-General.
 1910 Great food boom and influx of settlers to Northwest provinces.
 1911 Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29.

UNITED STATES.

- 1765 First Medical College established in Philadelphia.
 1766 The Stamp Act passed in England, March 22.
 1767 Virginia resolutions against right of taxation, May 29.
 1768 A congress of the colonies proposed by Massachusetts, June 26.
 1769 Congress of 27 delegates meet at New York and publish a declaration of the rights and wrongs against the Stamp Act, Oct. 7.
 1770 Rhode Island, Delaware and Maryland unite in resisting Stamp Act, November.
 1771 Dr. Franklin visits England, and is examined before the House of Commons, in February.
 1772 Stamp Act repealed, March 18.
 1773 Siege route between Providence and Boston established.
 1774 Philip Embury and Captain Webb first introduce Methodism to America.
 1775 An obnoxious tax imposed on paper, glass, tea and painters' colors imposed by the colonies.
 1776 Colonies adopt a non-importation agreement.
 1777 Mason and Dixon, sent out by the heirs of Von Penn and Lord Baltimore, run a line to define the boundaries of their possessions. It afterwards became the acknowledged line between the free and slave states.
 1778 Meeting of a convention of delegates called by Massachusetts, at Faneuil Hall, Boston.
 1779 A military force stationed in Boston by the British government under General Gates.

- 1769 The Governor of Virginia dissolves the House of Burgesses.
 1770 The assembly of North Carolina dissolved by the Governor.
 1771 Goods sent to Boston from Great Britain refused and sent back.
 1772 First paper mill erected at Milton.
 1773 Boston massacre, March 5; British soldiers kill three and wound four citizens.
 1774 Report of the duties on tea.
 1775 Investigation in North Carolina against the government officers by regulators; riotous approval, May 10, by Governor Tryon and six regulators hanged.
 1776 The British man-of-war *Guise* burned in Narragansett Bay by Americans from Providence.
 1777 First American Methodist Conference, consisting of ten ministers, all of foreign birth.
 1778 Blind Asylum established at Williamsburg, Va., the first in America.
 1779 The capture of the *Tea-ship* in Boston thrown into the harbor by masked men, Dec. 16.
 1774 Boston Port Bill deprives Boston of its trade.
 1775 Meeting of the First Continental or Sons of Liberty Congress, at Philadelphia, Sept. 5.
 1776 James Oakes a Declaration of Rights, Nov. 4.
 1777 Commencement of the Revolutionary War.
 1778 Battle of Lexington, April 19: British retreat.
 1779 Perpetual Union of the Colonies formed, May 20.
 1780 General Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces, June 16.
 1781 Americans under Ethan Allen take Fort Mifflin, May 10.
 1782 General Howe Clinton and Burgoyne arrive from England.
 1783 Defeat of the Americans at *Bunker Hill* after stubborn resistance, June 17.
 1784 Washington assumes command at Cambridge, July 3.
 1785 Continental Fast Day, July 30.
 1786 Falmouth burned by the British, Oct. 17.
 1787 General Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada; capture of St. John, Nov. 3.
 1788 Defeat of the British at *Monmouth*, Nov. 12.
 1789 Arnold's capture of Fort Mifflin, Sept. 26.
 1790 Joint assault defeated and Montgomery killed, Dec. 31.
 1776 Destruction of Norfolk by the British.
 1777 Boston evacuated by the British in consequence of the American having taken possession of Dorchester Heights, which commanded the harbor, March 17.
 1778 Washington arrives at New York, April 12.
 1779 Declaration of Independence, July 4.
 1780 Commissioners sent by Congress to solicit a treaty with the French.
 1781 Battle of the Clouds, or Brooklyn, on Long Island; Howe (loss 400) defeats the American generals, Putnam and Sullivan (loss 2,000), Aug. 27.
 1782 New York evacuated by the Americans and occupied by the British, Sept. 15.
 1783 Battle of White Plains; Howe (loss 400) defeats Washington (loss 300 or 400), Oct. 28.
 1784 Battle of Lake Champlain; capture of Fort Mifflin, Sept. 11.
 1785 Fort Washington capitulates, Nov. 16.
 1786 English occupy Rhode Island.
 1787 Washington retreats beyond the Delaware, Nov. 28.
 1788 Congress adjourns to Lancaster, Dec. 19.
 1789 Battle of Red Bank, Washington (loss 9) defeats the British, Nov. 21.
 1790 Battle of Germantown; Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,500), Oct. 4.
 1791 Second battle, near Red Bank, Oct. 4 (loss 350) defeats Burgoyne (loss 600).
 1792 Surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, with 6,700 men, to Gates, Vt., Sept. 17.
 1793 Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
 1794 American independence recognized by France, Dec. 30.
 1779 Treaty with France concluded, Feb. 6.
 1780 Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 26.
 1781 Battle of Monmouth, Washington (loss 300) defeats Clinton (loss 400), June 26.
 1782 Massacre of Wyoming Valley, July 3.
 1783 British, with 11,000 men, capture the line, six frigates, and French troops arrive.
 1784 Battle on Rhode Island, Sullivan (loss 217) defeats Pipt (loss 200), Aug. 29.
 1785 Americans retreat from Rhode Island, Aug. 30.
 1786 Saratoga seized by the British, Dec. 29.
 1787 Republic of Americans at Briar Creek, March 2.
 1779 New Haven plundered by the British, July 6.
 1780 Fairfield and Green Farms, in Connecticut, taken by the British, July 7.
 1781 Stony Point taken by the Americans, July 16.
 1782 Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British, May 13.
 1783 Battle of the Clouds, B. C.; Cornwallis (loss 325) defeats General Gates (loss 750), Aug. 16.
 1784 Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his country.
 1785 Major Andre captured, Sept. 23, and hung on Oct. 2.
 1786 Battle of Cowpens; American General Morgan (loss 72) defeats Tarleton (loss 506), Jan. 17.
 1787 Assembly of Congress, March 2. Articles of Confederation having been ratified by all the States.
 1788 Defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis, Aug. 16.
 1789 Battle of Eutaw Springs; General Greene (loss 555) defeats Stewart (loss 1,100), Sept. 8.
 1790 The traitor, Arnold, burns New London, Sept. 6.
 1791 Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, with 7,078 men, to Washington, Oct. 19.
 1788 Independence of the United States proclaimed by Ireland, April 19.
 1789 Independence acknowledged by Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Prussia.
 1790 Armistice with Great Britain, Jan. 20.
 1791 Peace with Great Britain, at Treaty of Paris, Sept. 23.
 1792 New York evacuated, Nov. 25.
 1793 Renovation of General Washington, Dec. 31.
 1784 Treaty of peace ratified by Congress, Jan. 4.
 1785 John Adams sent to England as first Ambassador from the United States.
 1786 Cotton introduced into Georgia.
 1787 Ship's rebellion in Massachusetts.

- 1786 Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise the Articles of Confederation.
 1787 Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington presiding.
 1788 Constitution of the United States adopted, Sept. 17.
 1789 Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina.
 1790 Emancipation of slaves by the Quakers of Philadelphia.
 1791 First Congress meets at New York.
 1792 George Washington elected first President of the United States.
 1793 North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
 1794 Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.
 1795 Hamilton's financial schemes proposed.
 1796 Bank of the United States established, 15th Philadelphia.
 1797 Vermont admitted as the fourteenth State.
 1798 Great defeat St. Clair.
 1799 Kentucky admitted as the fifteenth State.
 1800 The Columbia river discovered by Captain Gray.
 1801 Washington City chosen as the capital of the republic.
 1802 Invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, resulting in the revolutionizing of the culture of cotton.
 1803 Trouble with the French Ambassador, November.
 1804 Washington's second term as President begins.
 1805 Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania.
 1806 France recalls Genet.
 1807 Jay's treaty with Great Britain.
 1808 Congress ratifies Jay's treaty.
 1809 Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.
 1810 Resignation of George Washington.
 1811 John Adams inaugurated as President.
 1812 Treaty with France annulled.
 1813 War with France threatened.
 1814 Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 12.
 1800 The Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington.
 1801 Treaty signed with France.
 1802 General Humphreys Law passed.
 1803 Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President.
 1804 New York Evening Post established.
 1805 War with Tripoli commenced, June 10.
 1806 Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.
 1807 Ohio admitted as the seventeenth State.
 1808 Fort of New Orleans closed to Spain, and American vessels forbidden to pass down Mississippi river.
 1809 Louisiana purchased from the French: 828,000 sq. miles.
 1810 Pinckney first manufactured at Boston.
 1811 Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel, July 11.
 1812 Figure "President" destroyed at Tripoli by Decatur, Feb. 4.
 1813 Fort Dearborn, present site of Chicago, Lewis & Clark's expedition starts across the plains.
 1814 Treaty of peace with Tripoli Jan. 2.
 1815 Ice first becomes an article of commerce.
 1816 Before of armed American vessels by England.
 1817 Lewis and Clark arrive at mouth of the Columbia river.
 1818 American commerce affected by blockade of French and English coasts.
 1819 British vessels ordered to leave United States waters.
 1820 Trouble with England respecting the rights of the American ship "Chesapeake," by the British ship, "Leopard," June 22.
 1821 British ships on American ships declared, Dec. 22.
 1822 Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of treason.
 1823 The first coal survey ordered by Congress.
 1824 Importation of slaves forbidden by Congress.
 1825 Eli Terry manufactures first wooden clock.
 1826 America's first successful steamboat.
 1827 Abolition of the slave trade, Jan. 1.
 1828 France orders the seizure and confiscation of American vessels.
 1829 Printing office west of the Mississippi, established at St. Louis.
 1830 First Bible Society founded in Philadelphia.
 1831 First woolen mills started, in New York.
 1832 Embargo repealed, March 1.
 1833 James Madison President.
 1834 American ships in France and England forbidden.
 1835 132 confiscated American vessels sold by Napoleon.
 1836 First manufacture of steel pens, begun.
 1837 First agricultural fair, held at Georgetown.
 1838 Hartford Fire Insurance Company incorporated.
 1839 Engagement between U. S. frigate "President," and British sloop, "Little Bel."
 1840 Depredations on American vessels by France and England.
 1841 Stevens derives patent for plating vessels.
 1842 First manufacture of screws by machinery.
 1843 Battle of Chippewa; Gen. Harrison defeats Tecumseh, Nov. 7.
 1844 Embargo laid for sixty days.
 1845 Louisiana admitted into the Union.
 1846 Congress levies a tax of \$3,000,000.
 1847 Additional force of 35,000 men authorized.
 1848 Detachment of militia, not exceeding 100,000 men, authorized.
 1849 War declared against Great Britain, June 18.
 1850 British orders in council revoked, June 23.
 1851 Van Horns defeated, Aug. 5.
 1852 Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 13; surrenders Mackinaw, July 17.
 1853 Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men, Aug. 16.
 1854 The "Alert," a British ship of war, captured by the "Essex," Aug. 18.
 1855 The "Guerriere," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution," (Old Ironsides), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19.
 1856 Gen. Harrison takes command of the Northwestern army.
 1857 Queenstown attacked, unsuccessfully, by the Americans, Oct. 13.
 1858 The "Plover," a British ship, captured by the U. S. sloop of war "Wasp."
 1859 Both vessels afterwards taken by the "Plover," a British 74.
 1860 The "Macedonian," a British frigate, captured by the "United States," Commodore Decatur, Oct. 25.
 1861 The "Albatross," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution," Capt. Bainbridge, Dec. 29.
 1862 At the River Raisin, the British and Indians surprise and defeat Winchster. Most of the Americans were massacred by the Indians, who were left unprotected by Gen. Proctor, July 13.

- 1813 The "Peacock," a British ship, captured by the "Hornet," Feb. 25.
 1814 The inauguration of James Madison as President, March 4.
 1815 The Creek Indians ambushed by Gen. Jackson.
 1816 The American coast blockaded by the British.
 1817 Dual between Gen. Jackson and Col. Benton.
 1818 York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada, taken by the Americans, under Gen. Pike, who was killed, April 27.
 1819 The "Chesapeake," frigate taken by the British frigate "Shannon," June 1.
 1820 First rolling mill at Pittsburgh.
 1821 Streeting first introduced into America.
 1822 Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake."
 1823 Battle of Fort George, May 27.
 1824 British attack on Sacket's Harbor repulsed, May 28.
 1825 Fort Mifflin and Stephenson attacked by the British and Indians.
 1826 The U. S. brig "Argo," taken by the British sloop "Plover," Aug. 14.
 1827 The British brig "Plover," captured by the U. S. brig "Enterprise," Sept. 4.
 1828 The British fleet, 68 guns, on Lake Erie, captured by the American fleet, 55 guns, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 10.
 1829 Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the Indians, Aug. 20.
 1830 Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 31.
 1831 Burning of Newbury, Canada, Nov. 13.
 1832 Buffalo burned by the British, Dec. 11.
 1833 The British capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 29.
 1834 Niagara frontier ravaged by the British, Dec. 30.
 1835 Gen. Harrison, after having crossed into Canada, defeats and disperses the British army under Gen. Proctor, near the River Thames; death of Tecumseh, Oct. 5.
 1836 The frigate "Rarior," captured, at Valparaiso, by two British vessels.
 1837 Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 20.
 1838 The "Esperanza," a British vessel, captured by the "Peacock," April 23.
 1839 Oswego, bombarded and taken by the British, May 8.
 1840 The "Hornet," a British vessel, captured by the "Essex," June 10.
 1841 Fort Erie captured by the Americans under Gen. Brown, July 3.
 1842 Battle of Chippewa.
 1843 Brown defeats Drummond, July 5.
 1844 Battle of Bridgewater, Lemay's Lane.
 1845 Brown and Scott defeat Drummond and Riel, July 25.
 1846 The British bombard Stonington, Conn., Aug. 6.
 1847 Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15.
 1848 Battle of Blackening.
 1849 British General, Ross, defeats Winler, Aug. 14.
 1850 British enter Washington, and burn the public buildings.
 1851 Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29.
 1852 The "Arion," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," Sept. 1.
 1853 Attack on Fort Bower (now Morgan), Ala., Sept. 5.
 1854 The British fleet on Lake Champlain, 95 guns, Commodore Downie, captured by the American fleet, of 38 guns, Commodore Macdonough, and their army defeated at Chateaubourg, by Gen. Macomb, Sept. 11.
 1855 British expelled from Pensacola, by Jackson, Nov. 7.
 1856 Battle on Lake Borgne, La., Dec. 14.
 1857 Battle near New Orleans, Dec. 23.
 1858 Jethro Wood patents his own plow.
 1859 Perkins makes first steel plates for engraving.
 1860 Massacre at Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by Indians.
 1861 Attack on Baltimore.
 1862 Bombardment of Fort Mifflin.
 1863 British defeated, and Gen. Ross killed, Sept. 14.
 1864 Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed at Ghent, Dec. 24.
 1865 Battle of New Orleans.
 1866 Defeat of the British, with the loss of their leader, Gen. Pakenham, by Gen. Jackson, Jan. 8.
 1867 Capture of the frigate "President" by the British squadron, Jan. 15.
 1868 Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate, Feb. 17.
 1869 "Constitution" captures the "Cyrene" and "Levant," Oct. 20.
 1870 War declared with Algiers.
 1871 The "Penguin" captured by the "Hornet," March 23.
 1872 Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers.
 1873 Decatur captures Algerine frigate, June 27.
 1874 First manufactures axes.
 1875 Terrible gale and flood in New England, Sept. 23.
 1876 Indiana admitted as a State.
 1877 Second United States bank chartered.
 1878 Steam first applied to paper making.
 1879 Election of James Moore, President.
 1880 Mrs. Emma Willard opens her girls' school at Troy.
 1881 This was known as the year without a summer.
 1882 Illinois admitted into the Union.
 1883 Pensioners granted revolutionary soldiers.
 1884 Jackson subdues Indians in Georgia and Alabama.
 1885 Erie Canal commenced.
 1886 Mississippi admitted into the Union.
 1887 Harper Bros. publishing house founded.
 1888 Clymer invents Columbian printing press.
 1889 New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum founded.
 1890 Foundation of the new Capitol field, at Washington, Aug. 24.
 1891 Pensacola, Fla., captured from the Spanish, by Jackson.
 1892 The "Sevanah," the first steam packet ship, crosses the Atlantic, makes a voyage to Liverpool.
 1893 The first permanent Lodge of Odd Fellows founded, in Baltimore, April 26.
 1894 Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec. 14.
 1895 Passage of the Missouri Compromise.
 1896 Florida ceded to the United States by Spain for \$5,000,000.
 1897 Maine admitted into the Union, March 15.
 1898 Heated discussion in Congress on the slavery question.
 1899 Peruvian caps for guns first introduced.
 1900 Re-election of James Monroe as President.
 1901 Petroleum first discovered in Ohio.
 1902 Madamism roads first introduced.
 1903 Death of Daniel Boone.
 1904 Missouri admitted into the Union, Aug. 19.
 1905 Jackson takes possession of Florida, July 21.
 1906 Burnett first introduces lithography.
 1907 Straw hats first made from American straw.
 1908 The United States acknowledge the independence of the South American Republics.
 1909 First English firm in California opens house at Monterey.
 1910 Death of Maj. Gen. Stark.
 1911 First cotton mill built in Lowell.
 1912 Eliot makes first platform scales.
 1913 War with the Cuban pirates.
 1914 Gas first successfully introduced in Boston.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1823 The Monroe doctrine, June 18.
First gas company in New York.
First teachers' seminary opened in Concord, Vt.
1824 First principles of Robert Owen preached.
First zinc produced in the country.
First reformatory school founded in New York.
Act passed to protect and encourage cotton manufacturers.
Convention with Great Britain to suppress slave trade, March 12.
Convention with Russia in relation to northwest boundary, April 5.
Arrival of Lafayette on a visit to the U. S.
Election of John Quincy Adams as President.
1825 The Capitol at Washington completed.
First edge tool manufactory established.
Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found gold.
Departure of Lafayette for France, Sept. 7.
1826 Death of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.
Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities.
Fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, July 4.
Great anti-slavery excitement.
Adoption of William Morgan.
Baron von Humboldt visits the United States.
Opening of the Erie Canal, Oct. 26.
Deal between Henry Clay and John Randolph.
Delaware's first fire-proof safe.
Treaty with Creek Indians concluded.
Treaty with the Keres Indians, and the great and little Osages.
Treaty with the Republic of Colombia.
Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair."
1828 First railroad built at Quincy, Massachusetts, and opened by horse power.
Passage of the Protective Tariff Bill.
Sandpaper and emery first made.
First locomotive built in England, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
Baltimore and Ohio railroad commenced.
Congress makes provision for officers of the revolutionary war.
Memorial and Republican first chosen by their respective political parties.
General Jackson elected President.
Treaty of Peace with Brazil and Buenos Ayres.
1829 Pinning mill first patented.
Andrew Jackson, President, opposes the project to recharter the Bank of the United States.
Independence of Mexico recognized.
Webster's great speech in Congress, Jan. 20.
Virginia passes resolution against Tariff bill.
First Asylum for the Blind established.
First Horticultural Society formed.
Removal of 700 slaveholders by Jackson.
Commercial treaty with Turkey.
South Carolina asserts "State Rights."
The Mormon church founded by Joseph Smith, April 6.
Building of the South Carolina railroad.
American Institute of Learning founded.
Great debate between Webster and Hayne.
1831 Intense Tariff and Free Trade excitement.
Garrison starts the "Liberator" anti-slavery paper.
Death of James Monroe, July 4.
Manning's reaping machine patented.
Guthrie discovers chloroform.
Hove invents first practical pin machine.
Buttont first made by machinery.
Western College of Teachers established.
President Jackson vetoes the Bank Bill.
New protective tariff measure passed.
South Carolina nullification movement.
U. S. frigate "Potomac" attacks Quila Bay, Feb. 6.
First case of Asiatic cholera in U. S.
Black Hawk war, and his capture, Aug. 27.
University of New York organized, Sept. 26.
Re-election of Andrew Jackson as President.
Death of Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence.
1832 Morse invents electric magnetic telegraph.
Cholera in New York, 2,430 deaths.
Fairbanks's scale first patented.
1833 The President removes the public deposits from the Bank of the United States.
President Jackson begins his second term, March 4.
The Southern States hold a state-right convention.
Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed.
Harris invents first practical safe.
Death of John Randolph, May 24.
Removal of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.
Hove's double-cylinder printing-press constructed.
First successful reaper patented.
Erie Canal opens the gateway engine.
1834 Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits; subsequently expunged.
Lutcher matches first made.
Walker Hunt invents first sewing machine, but fails to perfect and patent.
Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind.
1835 Great fire in New York.
Congress establishes branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana.
Government purchases Cherokee bonds for \$50,000,000.
New York Herald established by Bennett.
Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 5.
Roger Brooks Tansy, appointed Chief Justice.
Semtliche Indian war renewed.
One first introduced into Philadelphia.
Brown makes first gold pens with diamond points.
Giano becomes an article of commerce in the U. S.
Massacre of Maj. Dade and his command in Florida.
1836 The national debt virtually paid.
Arkansas admitted into the Union.
Battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Santa Anna defeated and a prisoner, April 21.
Request of James Smithson to the U. S. of \$15,100.
Smithsonian Institute at Washington founded.
Death of James Madison, June 28.
Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Seminole country.
Sam Houston elected President of Texas, Oct. 22.
Martin Van Buren elected President.
Burning of the Patent and General Post-office at Washington.
Texas declared independent.
Sam Colt invents the revolver.
First National Temperance Convention held at Saratoga.
Adams' great debate for the right of petition.
Death of Aaron Burr.
Sioux and Winnebago Indians removed beyond the Missouri.
Scott subdues the Creek Indians.
- 1837 Great financial crash and panic throughout the country.
Harden originates the express business.
Michigan admitted into the Union.
1838 First zinc produced in the country.
Wilkes' exploring expedition to the South Pole.
United States Bank suspends specie payment, Oct. 5.
Mormon war in Missouri.
Intense political excitement.
The Log Cabin campaign.
Election of William Henry Harrison as President.
Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber.
The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson.
Sub-treasury bill becomes a law, June 18.
First Washingtonian Society founded.
Adams' Express Company organized.
Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1841 William H. Harrison inaugurated, March 4; dies April 4; John Tyler, Vice-President, inaugurated President, April 6.
McClintock difficulty.
Webster's (Noah) Dictionary first published.
Sub-treasury bill repealed, Aug. 6.
Bankruptcy Act becomes a law, Aug. 18.
Implementation for debts due the government abolished.
Greedy establishes the New York Tribune.
1842 Kingdard produces the first sample of pure corn starch.
Military on Galois States brig of war "Somers" investigated by Midshipman Spencer.
The Fowler community excitement.
Freemont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.
Ashburton or first Washington Treaty signed with England, Aug. 9.
Bunker Hill monument completed.
Termination of war with Seneca.
Locifer matches first made by machinery.
President vetoes bill for National Bank.
Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island.
Bankrupt Act extended, March 3.
Death of Dr. Channing, Oct. 3.
1843 William Miller and the "Milleries."
\$50,000 voted by Congress to aid Morse to establish telegraph lines.
Freemont explores Columbia River, Willamette Valley, and Klamath Lake.
Great comet visible during the day.
Death of Noah Webster.
1844 Explosion of the gun, the "peace-maker," killing the Secretaries of Navy and State.
Commercial treaty with China.
First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.
First anti-slavery candidate nominated for the presidency.
The "Middle" first American steamboat, rounds Cape of Good Hope.
James K. Polk elected President.
Mormon war in Illinois; murder of Joseph Smith; Brigham Young elected as his successor.
Copper discovered in Michigan.
Texas asks for annexation.
1845 Texas annexed by Act of Congress, Mexican claims refused.
Florida and Iowa admitted into the Union.
War declared by Mexico, June 4.
Naval school at Annapolis opened.
Elias Howe produces his first sewing machine.
Great fire in Pittsburg.
Serious fire in New York, 300 buildings burned.
Death of Justice Joseph Story.
First manufacture of glass.
Zachary Taylor, with 4,000 troops, advanced to Corpus Christi, Texas.
Negotiations toward purchase of San Domingo.
Death of Andrew Jackson, June 8.
Free Soil party originated.
Northwestern boundary fixed at 49th.
Hostilities begin in Mexico.
1846 Battles of Palo Alto, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9; victory of Gen. Taylor.
Matamoros taken, May 18.
New Tariff bill passed, July 28.
President vetoes River Harbor bill, Aug. 3.
"Wilson Proviso" against extension of slavery passes the House.
Gun-cotton invented.
Great fire in Louisville.
Ether first used as an anesthetic by Dr. Jackson.
1846 Gen. Kearney takes possession of New Mexico, Aug. 18.
Commodore Stockton blockades Mexican ports on Pacific coast.
Monterey taken by Gen. Taylor, Sept. 24.
Eight days' armistice granted.
California expedition, under Stephen H. Hays, from New York, Sept. 25.
Tobasco, Mexico, bombarded by Perry, Oct. 25.
Temple taken by Gen. Comor, Nov. 18.
Kearney defeats Mexicans at San Pascual, Dec. 8.
Col. Doniphan defeats Mexicans at Brazito, Dec. 25.
Gen. Taylor relieved by Gen. Scott.
The Mormons driven from Nauvoo, Ill.; Iowa admitted as a State.
Kearney victorious at San Gabriel and Mesa, Cal., Jan. 8.
Mexican Congress resolves to raise loan of \$15,000,000 on property of the clergy, Jan. 4.
Treaty of Mexicans in New Mexico against United States, Jan. 14.
Defeat of insurgents at Canada, New Mexico, Jan. 24.
Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23; Taylor defeats Santa Anna.
Battle of Sacramento; defeat of Mexican, Feb. 23.
Gen. Kearney declares California a part of the United States, March 1.
Very Cruz taken by army and navy, March 29.
Alvarado capitulates, April 2.
Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 8; Scott defeats Mexicans; also at Contreras, Aug. 20.
Molano del Rey taken, Sept. 8.
Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico, Sept. 13.
1848 Death of John Quincy Adams, Feb. 21.
Gold discovered in California, March.
Quindia Community, New York, established.
Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May 29.
Missouri Compromise repealed.
Election of Zachary Taylor as President.
Corner stone of Washington Monument laid.
Oregon Territorial bill passed, Aug. 12.
First receipt of California gold at United States mint, Dec. 8.
Treaty signed with Mexico, Feb. 2.
Upper California ceded to United States.
Mexicans unsuccessfully besiege Pueblo, held by Americans, Sept. 13 to Oct. 12.
Huanuisia taken by Americans, Oct. 9.
Guaymas captured, Oct. 20.
Great excitement at Rochester, N. Y., caused by "Spirit rappings."
Food sent to starving Ireland.
Los Angeles, Cal., taken by Kearney, and a system of government organized.
- 1848 Great fire in St. Louis.
Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman, Nov. 22.
United States gold dollar first coined.
California adopts a constitution prohibiting slavery.
1849 Death of James K. Polk, June 15.
Filibustering expeditions against Cuba forbidden by the President.
Visit of Father Mathew, the temperance advocate.
Capt. Minie invents the Minie conical bullet.
Mason and Dixon's line surveyed.
Cholera visits the United States, severe at Cincinnati and St. Louis.
California Constitution formed at Monterey.
Great riot at Astor Place Opera House, New York.
1850 Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama.
French Ambassador dismissed from Washington.
Death of John C. Calhoun, March 31.
Congress passes the Oregon Donation Law.
Uncle Tom's Cabin first published.
War was first made by machinery.
Fugitive Slave Law passed.
Death of Zachary Taylor, July 9.
Grinnell Arctic Expedition sails.
California admitted as a Free State, Sept. 9.
New Mexico and Utah organized as territories, Sept. 9.
Visit of Jenny Lind to America, Sept. 12.
Danagers invade the coast-guard gun.
1851 Appearance of the great sea serpent.
Completion of Erie railroad.
Congress of Capitol extension laid, July 4.
First asylum for idiots established in New York.
California Vigilance Committee formed.
American yacht victorious as regatta in London, Eng.
Frightful catastrophe at public school building, New York.
Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Dec. 24.
1852 Dispute with England about the Bahamas.
Expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry.
First street-railway in New York.
Deaths of Henry Clay, June 26, and Daniel Webster, Oct. 24.
Treaty of Commerce with Chili.
Branch mint established in San Francisco.
1853 Francis Pickens elected President.
Crystal Palace, New York, opened.
Treaty with Mexico, for purchase of the Rio Grande.
Explorations for a transcontinental railway.
The "Middle" first American steamboat, rounds Cape of Good Hope.
James K. Polk elected President.
Mormon war in Illinois; murder of Joseph Smith; Brigham Young elected as his successor.
Copper discovered in Michigan.
Texas asks for annexation.
1854 Commercial Treaty with Japan signed, March 31.
American, or Know-Nothing Society formed.
Loss of the steamship Arctic.
Cuba's white American mail-steamer "Arcturion" sinks.
First railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, the Rock Island.
American ship "Arcturion" bombarded by Central America, on refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 12.
Invention of the Iron Tower for lighthouses by Ericsson.
Reciprocity Treaty with England; settlement of the Fishery question, Aug. 2.
Bill passed regarding Kansas and Nebraska as territories, providing the compromise of 1850, which excluded slavery from the entire Louisiana purchase, May 24.
Massachusetts Aid Society sent out settlers to Kansas.
A. Reader, of Pennsylvania, appointed Governor of Kansas.
1855 Territorial Legislature of Kansas meets at Shawnee, July; great emigration to Kansas.
Free State men meet in convention at Topeka and form a Free State constitution, Oct. 23.
Hostilities between the Free and Slave State settlers begin.
Sioux Indians defeated by Don Harney.
Paraguayans attack the United States steamer, "Water-Witch."
Completion of Niagara Suspension Bridge.
Confederate claims established.
William Walker unsuccessfully invades Nicaragua.
Dispute with Great Britain concerning recruiting for the Crimean army.
1855 British discovery ship "Resolute" abandoned in Arctic sea; brought to New London, N. H.
1856 Hoarse Tunny begun.
Victory of John Brown at Osawatomie.
Republican party formed.
Allen invents type-setting machine.
Rock Island bridge across the Mississippi, opened, April 11.
Affray at Panama between passengers and natives, April 15.
Hays makes first wood type by machinery.
President declares creation of free state government in Kansas an act of rebellion, July 28.
Brooks' assault upon Charles Sumner, May 22.
Dismissal of British envoy at Washington, May 22.
Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese sugarcane.
Dudley observatory, Albany, inaugurated, Aug. 25.
The government purchases the "Resolute," refitted and presented to British Government.
Loan for weaving Annamite carpets taken.
Election of James Buchanan as President.
Organization of the Prelim Brotherhood.
Settlement of the Central American question.
1857 Death of Elihu Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, Feb. 15.
Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas.
Story renders Dred Scott decision, forces him to lay Atlantic cable.
Allen secures patent for condensed milk, forces financial crash.
New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks suspended, Oct. 14, 15.
Banks resume specie payments, Dec. 12, 14.
Murder of Dr. Burdell; arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, his mistress.
Founding of the "Central America" on Cape Hatteras; over 400 lives and \$2,000,000 lost.
Great religious revival throughout the country.
Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col. Johnston, with a military force, sent out; Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City; Mormon troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness; martial law declared, Sept. 15.
- 1858 Dispute with England respecting the right of search.
Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph, August.
Death of Thomas H. Benton, April 15.
Congress passes bill admitting Kansas under pro-slavery constitution, Aug. 30.
Exciting campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois.
Minnesota admitted as a state, May 18.
Seward announces his "irrepressible conflict" doctrine.
Kansas rejects the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming majority, Aug. 2.
First message across the Atlantic cable, from Victoria to the President, Aug. 16.
Provision capture two American vessels.
Burning of steamship "Austria," Hamburg to New York; nearly 500 lives lost.
1859 The island of San Juan, near Vancouver's Island, occupied by United States troops.
The Fenian organization perfected.
Treaty with Paraguay signed, Feb. 10.
Oregon admitted as a State, Feb. 14.
Drake burns first oil well at Titusville, Pa.
Great storm in the Northern and Southern States.
Daniel E. Sickles shoots Philip Barton Key, Feb. 27.
Kansas Free State party frames a State constitution at Wyandotte.
Vicksburg Convention decides in favor of recognizing slave trade, May 11.
Publication of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary.
San Juan Island occupied by General Harvey, July 9.
Appearance of the potato bug.
Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Dec. 6.
Comstock Great Bonanza Mine purchased for an Indian pony and a quantity of whiskey.
Treaty with Mexico signed.
Grand Embassy from Japan, with treaty of peace, etc.
Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea.
Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern, June 28.
1860 Election of Mr. Fremington as Speaker of the House.
Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. 6.
South Carolina passes the "Ordinance of Secession," being the first State of the Union to secede, Dec. 20.
Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21.
Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.
The Parrot gun invented by Robert R. Parrott.
1861 Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9.
Florida secedes, Jan. 10.
Alabama secedes, Jan. 11.
South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West."
Georgia secedes, Jan. 19.
Louisiana secedes, Jan. 26.
Texas secedes, Feb. 1.
Peace Convention assembled at Washington, Dec. 8.
Provisional Government of Confederate States meets at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 22.
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, Feb. 8.
Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States, March 4.
Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, bombarded—being commencement of hostilities in the Civil War, April 4.
Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April 15.
Proclamation announcing blockade of Federal troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19.
Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy Yard by Union commander, April 20.
Maryland refuses to secede, April 27.
Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jackson, April 27.
Missouri lapses over to Confederates entire control of financial and military resources of the State, May 8.
Government call for 100,000 three years' volunteers, May 3.
Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6.
Cal. Lyon receives surrender of Fort Jackson, May 19.
Baltimore occupied by General Butler, May 19.
North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20.
Butler in command at Fort Monroe, May 23.
Advance of Union forces into Virginia, May 24.
Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3.
Tennessee secedes from the Union, June 9.
East Tennessee opposing it.
Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10.
Congress meets in extraordinary session, July.
Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.
1861 Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from New Orleans, July 7.
Battle of Carrick's Ford, Va.; Confederate General Garnett killed.
Battle of Romney, Va., June 11.
West Virginia admitted as a State, June 20.
Battle at Rich Mountain; Confederates, Gen. Bragg, defeated by Rosecrans, July 11.
Battle near Contrabville, Va., July 12.
"Destruction of the Confederate 'Petra' by the 'St. Lawrence.'"
Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson, July.
Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under McDowell, defeated; Union killed and wounded, 1,400; Confederates, 1,500 killed and wounded, July 21.
Gen. McClellan assumes command of army in Virginia and on the Potomac.
Battle of Laurel Hill, July 23.
Battle of Dring Spring, Mo., under General Lyon; Southern forces defeated.
Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen. Lyon; Confederates defeated, Aug. 5.
Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.; 5,200 men, under Gen. Lyon and Sigel, at last 24,000, under Gen. McCulloch, Feb. 6; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel, Aug. 10.
President Lincoln's non-intercourse proclamation, Aug. 13.
Gen. Butler and Commodore Bingham take Fort Hatteras and Clark on North Carolina coast, Aug. 28.
Fort Morgan abandoned by Confederates, Aug. 30.
Fremont issues proclamation freeing slaves in Missouri, Aug. 31.
Battle of Centreville, Va.; Gen. Rosecrans and Floyd, Sept. 10.
Destruction of privateer "Judah," Sept. 10.
Confederates at Chest Mountain, W. Va.
Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Col. Mulligan defeated for four days against 25,000 Confederates, but is forced to surrender; loss 2,500 prisoners, and a large amount of gold.
Battle at Greenbrier, Va.; success of Union forces, Oct. 2.
Confederate "Savannah" captured by U. S. frigate "Ferry," Oct. 2.
Wilson Zouaves repulsed at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 9.
- 1861 Confederate printer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11.
Repulse at Confederate ram and five ships at South West Pass, Oct. 12.
Escape of Mason and Ellsford from Charleston.
Battle of Fredericksburg, Mo.; flight of Jeff. Thompson, Oct. 21.
Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops.
Gen. Sherman appointed to the command of Kentucky forces.
Battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21.
Zagonyi defeats Confederates at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 29.
Gen. Scott resigns command of the army.
Gen. McClellan succeeds him.
Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit, Nov.
Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto," takes Southern Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from British steamer "Trent," in West Indian waters.
Port Royal bombarded, Nov. 7.
Battle of Belmont; Grant's first fight.
Capture of Tybee Island, commanding Savannah, taken Dec. 20.
Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone fort, Dec. 21.
Cattling run invented by J. Gaffling.
Death of Sam Houston, Oct. 8.
Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 9.
Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 23.
1862 Indian massacre in Minnesota.
Battle of Blue Gap, Va., Jan. 8.
Death of John Tyler, Jan. 8.
"Ericsson" Monitor launched at Greenpoint, Jan. 30.
Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, becomes Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, retiring, Jan. 18.
Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer defeated by Union troops, under Gen. George H. Thomas, Jan. 10.
Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, captured by naval forces, under Commodore A. H. Foote, Feb. 6.
Bonhomme Island, S. C., captured by Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, Feb. 8.
Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Grant, Feb. 16.
Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.
Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22.
Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. McCulloch killed, March 8.
Confederate ram "Merimac" sinks "Comberland" and "Congress," U. S. naval vessels, in Hampton Roads, Va., March 8.
"Monitor," U. S. iron-clad, attacks and drives "Merimac" back, March 9.
Maryland evacuated and occupied by Union forces, March 10.
Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union loss, 115 killed, 400 wounded; Confederate loss, 899 killed, wounded and missing, March 12.
Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14.
Battle of Pittsburg Landing; Grant, Union commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed; Union loss, April 6 and 7, 13,573; Confederate loss, 10,000.
Capture of Island No. 10, by Union forces, April 8.
Hald of Gen. Mitchell; capture of Huntsville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn., April 11.
Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered after three days' bombardment, to Union forces, under Gen. Gilmore, April 11.
Slavery abolished in District of Columbia, April 16.
Bombardment of Fort Pillow, by Commodore Foote, April 17.
Union fleet, under Farragut, passes up the Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, raising, April 24.
Gen. Butler in command at New Orleans, May 1.
Yorktown evacuated, May 4.
Surrender of New Orleans to Commodore Farragut.
Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5.
Battle of West Point, May 7.
Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 10.
Destruction of the "Merimac" by the Confederates, May 11.
Natchez, Miss., surrenders to Commodore Farragut, May 13.
Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, May 25.
Battle of Seven Pines, Va., May 29.
Corinth evacuated, May 30.
Little Rock captured, May 31.
Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss, heavy; reversal of battle of Fair Oaks; success of Unionists.
Unionists leave Braashear City, June 18.
Slavery abolished by all the Territories, June 19.
Forts Pillow and Randolph evacuated, June 4.
Surrender of Memphis, June 6.
Repulse of Confederates, at Springfield, Mo., June 6.
Seven days' fight before Richmond, under McClellan, June 26; Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines Mill, June 27; Savage Station and Peach Orchard, June 28; White Oak Swamp, June 29; Malvern Hill, July 1; change of base to James river.
President Lincoln calls for 100,000 volunteers, July 1.
Murfreesboro captured by Forrest, July 5.
Raids of Morgan in Kentucky, July 7.
Surrender of Fort Hudson, July 24.
Death of Martin Van Buren, July 24.
Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; Union forces under Early, lose 1,600 killed, wounded, and missing; Confederates, under "Stonewall" Jackson.
Hald of Phillips into Mississippi, Aug. 16.
Battle of Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 24.
Fighting on Rappahannock under Pope; Confederates under Ewell and Jackson, Aug. 27.
Gen. Bragg invades Tennessee and Kentucky.
Battle of Kettle Run, Va., Aug. 27.
Battle of Groveton, Va., Aug. 29.
Defeat of Union forces at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30.
Surrender of Memphis, Aug. 29.
Federalists, Aug. 30.
Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.; Union Generals Kearney and Stevens killed, Sept. 1.
Confederates cross Potomac into Maryland, at Point of View, Sept. 1.
Battle of South Mountain, Md.; Union victory; Gen. Jesse L. Reno killed.
Harper's Ferry surrendered after three days' fighting, by General Miles, Sept. 19.
Battle of Antietam, between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee. Retreat of the Confederates, Sept. 17.
Battle of Iuka, Miss. between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Price, Sept. 19.
Recapture of Harper's Ferry by Federalists, Sept. 19.
President Lincoln issues preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, Sept. 22.
Battle of Corinth, Miss., between Gen. Rosecrans and Price; defeat of the latter, Oct. 3, 4.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1860 Battle of Perryville, Ky., between Gen. Buell and Bragg; charge of Phil. Sheridan wins the day, Oct. 8.
 Battle of Confederates under Stuart into Pennsylvania; Chambersburg seized and looted, Oct. 10-11.
 Union Gen. O. M. Mitchell, astronomer, died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 30.
 La Grange, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Grant with Union forces.
 Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Union forces under Gen. Burnside defeated. Union losses, 12,771.
 Battle of Kingston, N. C., Confederates defeated, Dec. 11.
 Murphy surrenders Holly Springs to Gen. Van Dorn, Dec. 20.
 Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation outlawing Ben. Butler, Dec. 21.
 Porter's fleet open fire upon Vicksburg, Dec. 23.
 Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 28.
 Iron-clad "Monitor" founders at sea, off Cape Hatteras.
 West Virginia admitted as a State of the Union, Dec. 20.
 1861 Battle of Murrellsboro; Rosecrans defeated Bragg, Jan. 1.
 Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln goes into effect, liberating all slaves in Southern States.
 Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged 87, Jan. 10.
 U. S. steamer "Hatteras" sunk in Southern privateer "Alabama," off Texas, Jan. 11.
 Capture of Arkansas Post by Gen. McClellan, Jan. 11.
 Confederate ram "Atlanta" captured off Savannah, Ga., by Union monitor "Weehawken," Jan. 17.
 First U. S. colored regiment enrolled in South Carolina, Jan. 24.
 Act to provide a national currency becomes a law, Feb. 25.
 Fremont runs batteries at Grand Gulf, April 1.
 Gov. Porter successfully runs the batteries at Vicksburg, April 10.
 Port Clinton and Grand Gulf, Mississippi river, taken by U. S. Grant, May 1.
 Col. Striban's raid through Mississippi arrives at Baton Rouge, May 2.
 Arrest of C. L. Venable.
 Severe fighting between Union forces, under Hooker, and Confederates, under Lee, about Chambersburg, Va., Confederates Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson killed; Hooker defeated, May 3, 4.
 Battle of Jackson, Miss.; captured by Gen. Grant, May 14.
 Battle of Baker's Creek; Pemberton routed by Grant, May 16.
 Battle of Black River Bridge; retreat of Pemberton to Vicksburg, May 17.
 Vicksburg besieged by Grant, May 21.
 Colored troops first brought into action at Fort Hudson, May 27.
 Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6, 7.
 Retreat of Milroy from Winchester, June 13.
 Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's entire army, June 15-25.
 Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Gen. Lee defeated by Union forces, under Gen. Meade, July 3, 4.
 Morgan begins his raid through Indiana and Ohio, July 3.
 Vicksburg surrendered by Gen. Pemberton to Union forces, under Grant, July 4.
 Fort Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks and Natches occupied by Gen. Grant; Mississippi river being thus opened to navigation, July 8.
 Anti-draft riots in New York; 2,000 others killed, July 14, 15, 16.
 Riot in Boston, July 15.
 Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 4.
 Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner, Sept. 6.
 Burnside captures Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9.
 Battle of Chickamauga; Union forces, under Rosecrans, fall back to Chattanooga, Sept. 19.
 Quantrell raids Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21.
 Gen. Wheeler starts on his raid into Tennessee, destroying much Government property, Oct. 2.
 Rooster takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 22.
 First Penitentiary Congress held in the United States.
 Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee retreating, Nov. 7.
 Longstreet begins the siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17.
 Battle of Missionary Ridge; success of Federal, Nov. 24.
 Republic of Longstreet at Knoxville, Nov. 28, 29.
 Banks starts on his expedition into Texas, Nov. 29.
 Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 6.
 President Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty, Dec. 8.
 Draft of 500,000 men ordered by President Lincoln, Feb. 1.
 Colt's armory, at Hartford, destroyed by fire, Feb. 5.
 Disaster to Union forces in Florida, under Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20.
 Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Gen. Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28.
 1864 General Grant made Lieutenant-General, March 4.
 A Free State government inaugurated in Louisiana, March.
 Admiral Porter's Red River expedition, March 4.
 Gen. U. S. Grant appointed Commander-in-Chief of army of United States, March 11, assumes command, March 17.
 A call for 200,000 more men, March 15.
 Arkansas voted to become a Free State, March 10.
 Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; defeat of Kirby Smith, April 4.
 New York Sanitary Commission fails to raise over one million dollars.
 Union expedition to Mansfield, La., failed, April 8; Union forces reinforced, repulse Confederates at Pleasant Hill.
 First Pillow massacre, April 12.
 Weathers surrenders Plymouth, N. C., to Confederates, April 20.
 Severe fighting between Confederates, under Lee, and Union forces, under Grant, in Virginia, in advance on Richmond, May 3-11.
 Battle of the Wilderness, May 5.
 Occupation of City Point by General Butler, May 4.
 Sherman begins his march toward Atlanta, May 7.
 Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals Sherman and Johnston, May 10.
 Failure of Union to capture Drury's Bluff, May 15.
 Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, May 19.
 Fighting between Lee and Grant at the North Anna, May 21-24.
 Battle of Dalton, Ga., May 28; Union victory.
 Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31.
 Evacuation of Altoona Pass, June 1.
 Battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 4.
 Battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5.
 Hunter attacks Lynchburg; retreats into West Virginia, June 8.
 Army of the Potomac crosses to south side of James River, June 12-18.
 1864 Assaults on Petersburg; Union forces losing 10,000 men in four days, June 18-19.
 Confederate privateer "Alabama" sunk by the United States steamer "Kearsarge," off Cherbourg, France, June 19.
 Hood attacks Hooker at Resaca, and kills, June 22.
 Emancipation Amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22.
 Butler occupies Deep Bottom, Gen. Ralston occupies Richmond, June 22.
 Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24.
 Repulse of Thomas and McPherson at Kenesaw, June 27.
 Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed by Congress, June 28.
 Early begins his raid into Maryland, July 2.
 Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick, Md., July 9.
 Rosecrans' raid into Alabama, July 10.
 Early's entire army within six miles of Washington, July 12.
 Gold reaches highest premium, viz., 294 per cent, July 12.
 Greeley's negotiations with Confederates, at Niagara, July 14.
 Battle around Atlanta between forces under Union, Confederates and under Sherman, Union, July 22.
 Chambersburg, Pa., burned by General Stuart, July 30.
 Evacuation of a mine under Confederate works, Petersburg, July 30.
 Farquhar captures Mobile, Aug. 3.
 Great naval victory, under Farragut, at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 5.
 Atlanta evacuated and recaptured by Sherman, Aug. 31.
 Battle of Winderley, Va.; Sheridan captures 5,000 prisoners, 3 guns and all the wounded, Sept. 19.
 Defeat of Early by Sheridan, in Shenandoah, Sept. 19-22.
 Thirteenth Amendment passed, forever abolishing slavery.
 Pilot Knob recaptured by Unionists, Sept. 27.
 Death of Chief Justice Roger Taney, Oct. 8.
 Overwhelming defeat of Early at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19.
 Raid of Confederates on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 18.
 Destruction of ram "Albatross" by a torpedo affixed to her by Union. Chatham, Oct. 27.
 President Lincoln re-elected; Andrew Johnson Vice-President, Nov. 8.
 Sherman commences his "March to the Sea" from Atlanta, Nov. 15.
 Incendiarism by Confederates in New York, Nov. 25.
 Battle of Franklin, Tenn., between Hood and Thomas, Nov. 30.
 Battle of Nashville, under Gen. Thomas. Great victory. Confederates under Hood retreat; Dec. 15, 16.
 Savannah, Ga., occupied by Gen. Sherman, completing the "March to the Sea," Dec. 21.
 President orders a draft for 200,000 more men, Dec. 19.
 Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher, Jan. 2, 3, and Jan. 12, 24, 25.
 Establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commander Foster, Jan. 15.
 Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 2.
 President's Conference with Confederates at Commission, Feb. 18.
 Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17.
 In occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18.
 Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4.
 Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 26.
 Desperate fighting commences before Richmond. Battle of Five Forks, April 1.
 Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2.
 Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during night of April 2.
 Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2.
 Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3.
 Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 5.
 Battle of Sailor's Creek; defeat of Ewell and Davis, April 6.
 Grant demands the surrender of the Southern army, April 7.
 Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9.
 Mobile evacuated by the Confederates, April 10.
 Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, April 11.
 President issues orders to stop drifting and further purchase of war material, April 13.
 President Lincoln assassinated, in Washington, by Wilkes Booth, April 14.
 Attempted assassination of Seward, April 14.
 President Lincoln dies, April 15.
 Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Vice-President, takes oath of office as President, April 15.
 Macao, Ga., occupied by Union forces; great amount of army stores taken, April 20.
 Capture and death of Wilkes Booth, April 25.
 Gen. Johnston's army surrenders to Gen. Sherman, April 26.
 Jefferson Davis captured at Fowkesville, Ga., with part of his cabinet, May 10.
 Engagement at Boon Chico, between 500 Confederates and 400 Union troops, being the last in the "War of the Rebellion," May 12.
 Grand review of the army, at Washington, May 23, 24.
 Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders all his command, Trans-Mississippi Army, May 26.
 Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson, with fourteen different exceptions, May 29.
 Georgia declares slavery abolished, etc., Dec. 4.
 Secretary Seward officially declares slavery abolished throughout the United States, Dec. 15.
 Florida annuls secession ordinance, Oct. 25.
 Proclamation opening all ports in Southern States, and ending blockade, June 20.
 Execution of assassination conspirators, Harold, Payne, Atteroth, and Mrs. Surratt, July 7.
 Rebel Indian chiefs sign treaty of loyalty, Sept. 14.
 Execution of Capt. Wirt, the Andersonville prison commandant, Nov. 10.
 Death of Rufus Choate, Jan. 15.
 Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, over the President's veto, Feb. 20.
 President's proclamation declaring the insurrection ended.
 Death of Gen. Winfield Scott, May 29.
 Fenians invade Canada, June 20.
 Fourteenth Amendment passed the Senate, June 8.
 Successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, July 27.
 1865 Massacre in New Orleans, July 30.
 Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh State.
 Treaty of Office bill passed, June 4.
 Concubinage and Amenity bill passed, July 4.
 Purchase of Alaska, for \$7,200,000, March 3.
 Jefferson Davis admitted to bail, in the sum of \$100,000, May 18.
 Southern States organized as military districts, January.
 1866 Impachment trial, and acquittal of President Johnson.
 Death of R. L. (Christopher) Carson, trader and guide, May 23.
 Death of James Buchanan, June 1.
 Death of Matthew Wessam, June 28; he had been \$200,000 for employment, etc., at Vassar College.
 Wyoming Territory organized, July 23.
 Death of Thaddeus Stevens, Aug. 11.
 Cornell University, at Ithaca, opened, September.
 Election of Gen. Grant as President, Nov. 3.
 1869 Pacific Railway completed, May 10.
 Death of Franklin Pierce, January.
 Nolle prosequi ends prosecution of Jefferson Davis, Feb. 6.
 Fifteenth Amendment passed, Feb. 25.
 Supreme Court pronounces Confederate States to be worthless, June 13-20.
 Great peace jubilee at Boston, June 13-20.
 French frontier cable laid, July 27.
 Great Wall street panic, "Black Friday," Sept. 24.
 Death of George Peabody, Nov. 4.
 Death of Edwin M. Stanton, Dec. 14.
 Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the States.
 Death of Admiral David G. Farragut, Aug. 14.
 Death of Gen. R. E. Lee, Oct. 12.
 The Nathan murder, New York, July 28.
 Proclamation of neutrality in Franco-German war.
 First transoceanic railway built, Denver & Rio Grande.
 R. K. H. bill passes Congress.
 Treaty of Washington, with Great Britain. Great fire at Chicago; 17,450 buildings destroyed; loss about \$100,000,000, Oct. 8.
 The Yellowstone National Park bill passed.
 Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to the United States.
 The Credit Mobilier scandal.
 Settlement of the Alabama Claims.
 Congress restores free political disability of the Southern people.
 Re-election of President Grant.
 Great fire at Boston; loss about \$78,000, Nov. 9.
 Death of Horace Greeley, Nov. 20.
 Death of Samuel F. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph, Nov. 20.
 Northwestern boundary question settled by the Emperor of Germany.
 Death of James Gordon Bennett, June 1.
 Epidemic throughout the United States. National Granges organized.
 Death of William H. Seward, Dec. 19.
 Wreck of the Atlantic, 535 lives lost, Dec. 19.
 1872 Death of C. C. and J. H. C. Co., great financial panic, Sept. 16.
 Trial and conviction of William M. Tweed, Nov. 27.
 Election of the "Virginia," and execution of a number of her passengers by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.
 Signature of the "Virginia" to the United States by Spain, Dec. 12.
 Death of Louis Agassiz, Dec. 14.
 Woman's Temperance Crusade.
 Flight of Davis from Hawaii.
 Compromise Currency Bill signed by the President.
 Death of Charles Sumner, March 11.
 Grasshopper raid in the Northwest.
 Abduction of Charley Starn, July 1.
 A second large fire in Chicago, July 14.
 Presidential election, result disputed, November 7.
 1875 Passage of the Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments in 1879.
 Colorado admitted into the Union, March 4.
 Centennial celebration at Lexington, Conn., and Buffalo, N. Y., July 11.
 Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31.
 Trial of Henry Ward Beecher for adultery. Trial of Fred. Sving for larceny, May 5.
 Death of John C. Breckinridge, May 17.
 Military rule discontinued in the Southern States.
 Signature of the California Bank, and suicide of President Balfour.
 Death of Henry Wilson, Nov. 22.
 Great fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 25.
 Establishment of steamship "Pacific" between San Francisco and Portland, Nov. 4.
 Death of William B. Eaton, Nov. 24.
 Escape of Tweed from the custody of the sheriff, Dec. 3.
 Great revivals, under Moody and Sankey, 100 lives lost, Sept. 14.
 1876 Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. 10.
 Serious difficulties between Americans and Chinese in California.
 Burst of reservoir at Worcester, Mass., destroying millions of dollars worth of property, March 8.
 Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 10.
 War with Sitting Bull and the Sioux.
 Massacre at Hamburg, S. C., June 16.
 Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command, by the Sioux Indians, July 2.
 Completion of the First One Hundred Years of American Independence; great rejoicing throughout the United States, July 4.
 Garden, N. V., destroyed by fire, July 9.
 Younger Brothers, and Northfield Bank robbery, Sept. 7.
 Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Sept. 7.
 Yellow fever in Georgia, September.
 Dastardly attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, Nov. 7.
 Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, 276 lives lost, Dec. 5.
 First furnace for cremation built, at Washington, Pa., Dec. 6.
 The Ashabola railroad horror, Dec. 29.
 Close of the Indian War.
 The Electoral Commission Bill passed by the Senate, Dec. 29.
 Rutherford B. Hayes declared President, March 2.
 Blue Grass mania.
 Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, June 1.
 Great railroad riots, East and West, July and August.
 Yellow fever epidemic along the Lower Mississippi.
 Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission, Feb. 27.
 Fenians attempt a second invasion of Canada, May 28.
 1878 Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24.
 The Colorado Petrified Giant humming-birds, August.
 Return of Henry M. Stanley from African explorations, August.
 Death of Brigham Young, Aug. 29.
 Death of Oliver P. Morton, Nov. 1.
 Earthquake shocks in New England and Middle States.
 Knicker bill passed by Congress.
 Death of Benjamin F. Wade, March 2.
 Development of the telephone and phonograph.
 Bankrupt Repeal Bill passed, May 10.
 Death of William O'Brien, June 18.
 Indian outbreak in Washington Territory, July.
 Chinese Embassy visits the United States.
 Silver Bill passed by both Houses of Congress.
 Yellow fever in the South.
 Gold sold at par—the first time since 1862—Dec. 22.
 1879 Resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1.
 Death of Richard Henry Dana, Feb. 2.
 Great fire at Reno, Nev., March 2.
 New Constitution of California adopted, May 2.
 Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 24.
 Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, May 30.
 Bill to erect a monument on site of Washington's birthplace, passes both Houses, June 10.
 Watersput in Black Hills causes great loss of property and life, June 12.
 Diastrophic storm east and west, July.
 Great fire at Deadwood, Dak., Sept. 24.
 Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31.
 Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31.
 Calix Cushing dies at Madrid.
 "Kendall" of negroes from South to West. James Russell Lowell made Minister to England.
 Full elections favor Republicans.
 Death of Frank Leslie, Jan. 10.
 City Hall, Albany, destroyed by fire, Feb. 10.
 Terrible tornado sweeps over parts of Western and Southern States, April 8.
 Great forest fire in Southern New Jersey, April and May.
 Collision on Long Island Sound destroys the steamers "Narragansett" and "Stonington."
 Centennial celebration of the capture of Andre, Sept. 23.
 Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago Republican Convention, June 8; Hancock and English by Cincinnati Democratic Convention.
 At the General Election, the Republican candidates secured 212 out of 300 electoral votes, Nov. 6.
 1881 Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9.
 President Grant's funeral bill passed, March 2.
 Steamer "Corwin" sails for the Arctic regions in search of the "Jeannette," March 4.
 Revised New Testament issued, May 20.
 Star route frauds exposed, May 20.
 The great comet of 1881 first seen, June 20.
 Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux, surrenders, July 21.
 James A. Garfield inaugurated, March 4.
 Contest between Garfield and Senator Cookling (N. Y.) about New York collieryship, March 4.
 Commercial treaty with China signed, May 6.
 Great Britain pays £15,000 award for damages done to American fisheries in Fortune Bay affair.
 Assassination of President Garfield by Charles J. Guiseppe, at Baltimore railway depot in Washington, July 2.
 Death of President Garfield at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19; burial at Cleveland, Sept. 20.
 Vice President Arthur becomes President, Sept. 20.
 Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10.
 The celebrated Outman trial begins, Nov. 14.
 News of destruction of "Jeannette," Arctic exploring vessel, Dec. 10.
 1882 Guiseppe convicted, Jan. 25; sentenced Feb. 3; hanged June 26.
 Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years) passed March 23; vetoed by the President, April 4.
 Senate passes Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Bill, Feb. 10; approved March 23.
 Apportionment bill passes the House, Feb. 17.
 Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruction and loss of life.
 Torit Commission Bill passes both Houses, May 4-9; approved May 19.
 Bill extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 19.
 Violent cyclones at Grinnell, Ia., June 8.
 Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed; signed by President Arthur, May 6.
 Collision of the Seino on Ohio river; 80 persons drowned, July 4.
 River and Harbor bill passed over the President's veto, Aug. 9.
 Return of the survivors of the North Pole expedition.
 Star Route trial ended by verdict of jury, Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, convicting Meier and Reckard, and discharging as to Brady, the Dorsey brothers, and Vall.
 Steamer "Asia" founders on Lake Huron, 100 lives lost, Sept. 14.
 Utah Commission completes registration of voters, September.
 1883 The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes Senate, Dec. 27.
 1883 Civil Service Reform Bill passes the House, Jan. 4.
 Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee; 50 lives lost, Jan. 10.
 Great flood in Ohio River; 40,000 people homeless, Feb. 10-15.
 Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, March 1.
 Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4.
 Death of Peter Cooper, aged 92, April 4.
 Cyclone at Beauregard, Miss., 60 lives lost; tornadoes in Iowa and Georgia, Sept. 22.
 Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, May 24.
 Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both Houses, July 17.
 Steamer "Proteus" of the Great Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 23.
 Terrible tornado at Rochester, Minn., many lives lost, Aug. 21.
 Northern Pacific Railroad formally opened, Sept. 8.
 Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, declared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 13.
 Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the army, Nov. 1; Gen. Sheridan succeeds.
 Twenty-cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States, Oct. 1.
 Serious riot at Danville, Va., between negroes and white militia, Nov. 3.
 Dakota adopted a constitution erecting Southern Dakota into a State, Nov. 6.
 Festivals in honor of the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth, Nov. 10-11.
 48th Congress organized.
 1884 House repeals the iron-clad rule, Jan. 21.
 Germany returns resolutions of the House of Lords of Russia, Feb. 12.
 United States Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of Local Tender Act, March 4.
 Mexican War pension bill passes House, March 5.
 The Senate ratifies commercial treaty with Mexico, March 12.
 Defeat of Morrison Tariff bill, May 6.
 Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 for New Orleans Exposition, May 8.
 Great panic in Wall street; failure of Grant and Ward and others, May 8-14.
 Relief expedition rescues survivors of the Arctic Arctic expedition, at Cape Sabine, June 22.
 President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter bill, July 2.
 Consecration of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty held, Aug. 6.
 The general election resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, who carried 29 States, securing 210 electoral votes against 187 for James G. Blaine, Nov. 4.
 Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1.
 Grover Cleveland resigns the New York governorship, Jan. 2.
 Dedication of the Washington Monument, the tallest structure known, 555 feet, Feb. 22.
 Occupation of Ashtabul, S. A., by United States troops.
 Inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, March 4.
 New Orleans Exposition opened, Dec. 10.
 Treaty with Colombian Government, providing a joint of Colombia, America, and the United States, May 5.
 The Revised Old Testament and complete Bible published, May 12.
 Death of Gen. U. S. Grant, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63, July 23.
 Grant memorial services held at Westminster Abbey, London, August.
 Death of Vice-President T. A. Hendricks, aged 66, Nov. 25.
 1885 The Presidential succession act signed, Jan. 19.
 Controversy between the Senate and President over removal of removing public officers, Jan. 18.
 400 Chinamen driven from Seattle, W. Ter., by a mob, Feb. 9.
 Death of General Winfield Scott Hancock, aged 61, Feb. 9.
 Blair Educational Bill passes the Senate, March 5.
 Bill for free and unlimited coinage of silver defeated, April 3.
 Chicago Anarchist riot; 6 police killed and 61 wounded, May 4.
 Anarchists indicted at Chicago, May 27.
 President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, June 2.
 Olinariensis bill passes the Senate, June 20.
 Morrison Tariff Bill defeated, June 17.
 House of Representatives passed bill repealing the prohibition, under culture and desert land laws, June 7.
 Bill to repeal the Civil Service law, indefinitely postponed by the U. S. Senate, June 15.
 Congress requires the Treasury to issue small denomination silver certificates, July 24.
 The President warns office holders against attempts to control political movements, July.
 Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 74, Aug. 4.
 Chicago anarchists, in the number of 8, found guilty of murder, Aug. 10.
 Earthquake at Charleston, S. C., destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property and 57 lives, Aug. 20-21.
 Surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo and his band, Sept. 4.
 Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56, Sept. 2.
 Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Dec. 9.
 1887 Interstate Commerce Bill signed, Feb. 4.
 House defeats the dependent Soldier Pension Bill, Feb. 24.
 Belmont Reclamation Bill passed March 2.
 Bill to redeem trade dollars passed, March 10.
 Inter-State Commerce commission appointed, March 22.
 Mormon convention at Salt Lake City adopts a constitution, July 1.
 Defeat of the Scotch outcrop, "Thistle" by the American "Volunteers" in race for "America cup," Sept. 27 and 30.
 President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Washington for a Western trip.
 Mormon convention of wagonmen's petition Congress for admission of Utah as a State, Dec. 5.
 United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the finding of Illinois courts in anarchist cases, Nov. 1.
 Governor Oglesby commutes death sentences of Schwab and Pridgen to life imprisonment, Nov. 10.
 Hauging, at Chicago, of the anarchists Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, Nov. 11.
 1888 Republican National Committee select Chicago for National Convention, June 16, 1888, Dec. 8.
 Terrible blizzard in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa; 200 lives lost, Jan. 12.
 Inter-State Commerce confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16.
 Fisheries treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington, Feb. 18.
 Strike of engineers and firemen on the C. B. & O. R. R. begins Feb. 25.
 Deadlock in the House of Representatives over the Direct Tax Bill, April 2.
 Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, aged 78 years, March 23.
 Knights of Labor appeals to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 12.
 Death of Roscoe Conkling, ex-U. S. Senator, aged 69 years, April 18.
 Daily sales of U. S. bonds began, April 22.
 Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, nominated by the President as Chief Justice, April 10; confirmed by the Senate, July 20.
 Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, May 7.
 Execution of murderers by electricity, after Jan. 1, 1890, passes N. Y. Senate, May 8; approved by the Governor, June 4.
 The President approves of bill to invite a conference of American States at Washington in 1890, May 24.
 Gen. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan confirmed as General of the Army, June 1.
 National Democratic Convention at St. Louis re-nominates President Cleveland, June 6.
 National Department of Labor bill approved by the President, June 12.
 The President signed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, forbidding any Chinese laborer who has been, or may now be, or may hereafter be, a resident within the U. S., and may depart therefrom, and who may not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to, or remain in, the U. S., Oct. 1.
 Death of General Philip H. Sheridan, aged 67 years, August 4.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1888 Major-Gen. John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August 14.
U. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty, August 21.
President's message to the U. S. Senate recommending enlarged powers under the Retaliation Act, August 28.
Floods at Augusta, Ga., destroyed \$1,600,000 worth of property, Sept. 12.
Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 15.
September wheat touched \$2 on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 20.
U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Iowa "Prohibitory Law," Oct. 22.
The "Murchison" decoy letter to Lord Sackville West made public, Oct. 24.
Lord Sackville West, British Minister, dismissed by the President, Oct. 20.
National Election for President; the Republican candidates elected, Nov. 6.
Official yellow fever bulletins gave total number of deaths 412, and of cases 4706, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10.
U. S. men-of-war "Albatross" and "Albatross" sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Haytian Republic, Dec. 12.
1890 Great storm in Pennsylvania; many lives lost at Philadelphia and Reading, Jan. 9.
Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down at 3 a. m., Jan. 10.
Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 4.
The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20.
Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, March 4.
Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27.
Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22.
Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30.
Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4.
Destruction by flood at Johnston, Pa.; 5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over \$20,000,000 worth of property destroyed, May 21.
Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshal Nagle, defending Justice Field, Aug. 14.
International Marine Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 18.
North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 2.
Trial of Cronin suspects began Aug. 30, ended Dec. 18. Cronin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty, and received life sentences; Kume, imprisonment three years; Beggs found not guilty.
David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Court Justice, Dec. 4.
Death of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, Dec. 6.
1899 Appointment of Special World's Fair Committee, Jan. 18.
La grippe or influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western States.
Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March 19.
Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 24.
Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13.
First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kempler, Aug. 9.
First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 31.
Act forbidding the use of the mails for lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19.
The McKinley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6.
General election; next House of Representatives Democratic, Nov. 4.
The 61st Congress convenes, Dec. 1.
Sitting Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15.
Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 28.
1891 Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 17.
Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 29.
International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 7.
1892 Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a prohibition to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian representatives, Jan. 12.
Sioux Indian war ended by submission of the Hostiles, Jan. 15.
Reciprocity treaty with Brazil announced, Feb. 5.
Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 13.
Death of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, at Washington, Feb. 14.
Charles Foster, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 21.
Copyright bill passed Congress, March 2.
Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 3.
French spoliation bill passed, March 3.
The Copyright bill becomes a law, March 14.
The enlistment of Indians in the U. S. army authorized, March 6.
Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 11.
Lynching of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14.
Nicaragua Canal Party falls, March 14.
American Society of Authors formed for the protection of writers, March 30.
Recall of the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, March 31.
25th anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic, April 6.
Ground broken for the Grant Monument, New York City, April 27.
1891 Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28.
Fort Herkimer Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20.
"The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20.
Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23.
Bronze statue of General Grant, at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 2.
The "Czar of Russia" presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, June 12.
Surrender of the Chilean ship, *Itata*, at Iquique, to the U. S. S. *June*, June 4.
First shipment of block tin from California mines, June 15.
International Postal Congress held at Vienna decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25.
Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 25.
Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 30.
\$500,000 accepted from the State for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July.
Libel filed against the army and ammunition on the *Itata*, at San Diego, July 12.
Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., July 21.
Smokeless powder used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25.
The "Majestic" breaks the ocean record, time being 54.18h. Bn., Aug. 5.
Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed to whites, Aug. 15.
Rain-making experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 18.
The "Trenton" breaks the trans-Atlantic record of the "Majestic," time 5d. 18h. 31m., Aug. 19.
Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept. 22.
Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University at Washington, Sept. 28.
Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1.
Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7.
Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11.
Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Government at 55 cents an acre, Oct. 16.
U. S. Government demands reparation from Chili for assault on the crew of the *Baltimore*, Oct. 26.
Argument in the Bayward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begins in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9.
Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7.
1892 Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 6.
Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 2.
Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7.
Secretary Blaine notifies foreign countries of retaliatory measures, as required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8.
Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24.
The President submits correspondence with England to Congress, regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 9.
Ex-Congressman W. R. Morrison selected as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice Judge Coolidge, resigned, March 21.
Free Silver message debate in Congress, March 22-24.
French Extradition Treaty signed, March 25.
The Silver bill shelved, March 28.
The Free Wool bill passed, April 7.
Diplomatic intercourse with Italy renewed, April 14.
Siemston Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15.
Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16.
Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16.
The President approves Behring Sea modus vivendi, April 18.
U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19.
The President invites foreign nations to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21.
The President lays Grant monument cornerstone, New York City, April 27.
Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5.
Terrible floods in the Mississippi valley, May 8-15.
Wyoming appoints women to National Republican Convention, May 7.
The Alliance party proposes a new currency, May 8.
The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's Educational Policy, May 10.
Association of American authors formed, May 17.
Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into effect, May 20.
James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State, June 4.
Republican National Convention held, June 7.
Benjamin Harrison and Whitlaw Reid nominated, June 10.
Democratic National Convention held, June 21.
Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 28.
Ferry Arctic relief expedition sails, June 27.
Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 30.
Prohibitionists nominate John D. Wells for President, July 1.
People's Party nominate James B. Weaver for President, July 4.
Blanchard of Pinkerton men at Homestead, July 6.
National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7.
Pennsylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10.
Bill to close the World's Fair on Sunday passes both Houses, July 14.
Great storms in Minnesota, July 30.
The President proclaims Oct. 12 a National holiday, July 21.
N. C. Frick, chairman Carnegie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23.
George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 26.
Inman Steamer "City of Paris" breaks the Ocean Record, 5d. 16h. 54m., July 27.
Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic resolutions, July 30.
Congress appropriates \$5,500,000 to the World's Fair, Aug. 2.
Chinese sailors forbidden employment on American ships, Aug. 5.
International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 7.
Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 15.
1892 Railroad strike of switchmen at Buffalo, great destruction of property, Aug. 14.
The President proclaims retaliation against Canada on canal, Aug. 20.
Naboy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.08 1/4, Aug. 31.
Death of George William Curtis, author and journalist, Aug. 31.
Cholera brought to New York City by Hamburg steamer "Monrovia," Aug. 31.
Nelson beats the stallion record, 2.13 3/4, Aug. 31.
1892 Death of J. G. Whitaker, poet, Sept. 7.
Naboy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.04, Sept. 28.
Formal opening of the Chicago University, Oct. 3.
Dedication of the World's Fair buildings, at Chicago, Oct. 21.
Fire at Milwaukee destroys 315 buildings, with \$5,000,000 loss.
Anarchist monument dedicated at Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6.
Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared off, Nov. 19.
Stamboul lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2.07 1/4, Nov. 25.
Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2.
Dr. McMillan restored as a priest, Dec. 23.
Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 27.
Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 29.
Great floods in California, Dec. 29.
George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly art gallery to the Fine Arts Society at New York, Dec. 30.
1893 Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11.
Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill, Jan. 12.
Death of ex-President R. R. Hayes, Jan. 17.
Hawaii Provisional Government proclaimed, supported by U. S. authorities, Jan. 17.
Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27.
Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 8.
Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 21-22.
Bank of American Ambassador established, March 1.
Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4.
Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10.
President Cleveland opens World's Fair at Chicago, May 1.
Chinese Exclusion Act goes into effect, May 1.
Governor Altgeld pardons Chicago anarchists, June 28.
Extra session of Congress called June 30.
Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, July 10.
Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 15.
Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 28.
Wabash railroad accident at Kingsbury, 14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. 22.
Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9.
World's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30.
Repeal of the Silver Purchase Clause Act of 1890, Nov. 1.
1894 New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16.
Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax passes the House, Jan. 31.
U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2.
Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 2.
Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28.
President Cleveland vetoes the Blaine Silver bill, March 30.
Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 10.
Discontinuation of the South Carolina Dispensary law declared, April 19.
126,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20.
Coxey's army invaded Washington, D. C., April 29.
Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 13.
177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15.
American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 25.
Armor-plate frauds detected, June 29.
U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2.
Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10.
Railroad strike declared off, July 13.
Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17.
American mariners landed at Seoul, Korea, July 27.
Work resumed at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2.
Hawaii Republic officially recognized, Aug. 9.
65 factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 15.
United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, Aug. 26.
New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27.
Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31.
Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 5.
President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5.
Amnesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27.
Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3.
Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7.
Government offers to arbitrate in the Japan-China war, Nov. 6.
Famous Mura case settled with Spain, Nov. 20.
Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened.
1896 Utah, 45th State, admitted, Jan. 6.
William McKinley elected President of the U. S., Nov. 3.
1897 U. S. Senate passed resolution for recognition of belligerency of Cuba, May 20.
Great Gold Discoveries at Klondyke, July 15.
1898 U. S. Battleship Maine destroyed by explosion in Havana harbor, Feb. 15.
Independence of Cuba recognized by resolution of Congress, April 19; and President's proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, April 22.
Commodore Dewey destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.
Squadron under Schley and Sampson destroyed Spanish fleet under Cervera off Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
Peace protocol signed, and President's proclamation issued suspending hostilities, Aug. 12.
1899 Beginning of war for suppression of Aguinaldo and his followers; Filipino insurgents inaugurated general engagement, Feb. 4.
Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6.
1900 City of Galveston, Tex., destroyed by hurricane, Sept. 8; 6,000 lives lost.
Twelfth Census of U. S. gives population 76,395,220.
1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term, March; assassinated, Sept. 6; died, Sept. 14.
1902 Great anthracite coal-miner strike began, May.
1903 Tropic Theatre, Chicago, burned Dec. 30; 800 lives lost.
Panama Canal property bought by U. S., Feb. 16.
1904 Theodore Roosevelt elected President, Nov. 6.