

Standard atlas of Green Lake County,
Wisconsin, including a plat book of the
villages, cities and townships of the county.
Map of the state, United States and world.
Patrons directory, reference busin...

Geo. A. Ogle and Co.

Chicago, Illinois: G.A. Ogle and Co., 1923

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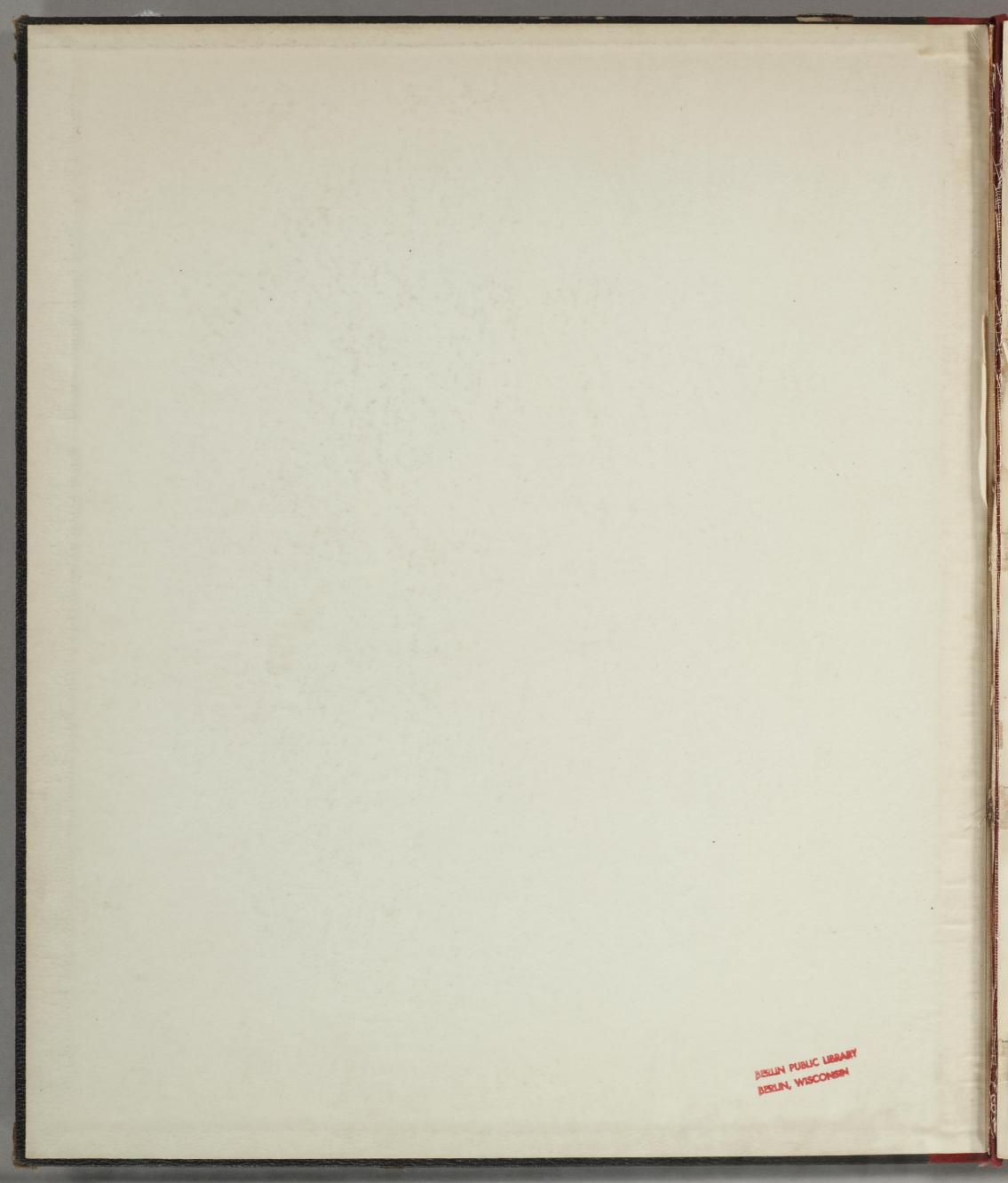
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WISCONSIN

INCLUDING A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD.

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

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



Ompiled and Published

GEO. A. DELE & Co.

PUBLISHERS & ENGRAVERS.

CHICAGO.

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BERLIN, WISCONSIN

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Markesan State Bank

Capital \$40,000.00 Surplus \$40,000.00

MARKESAN, - - - WISCONSIN

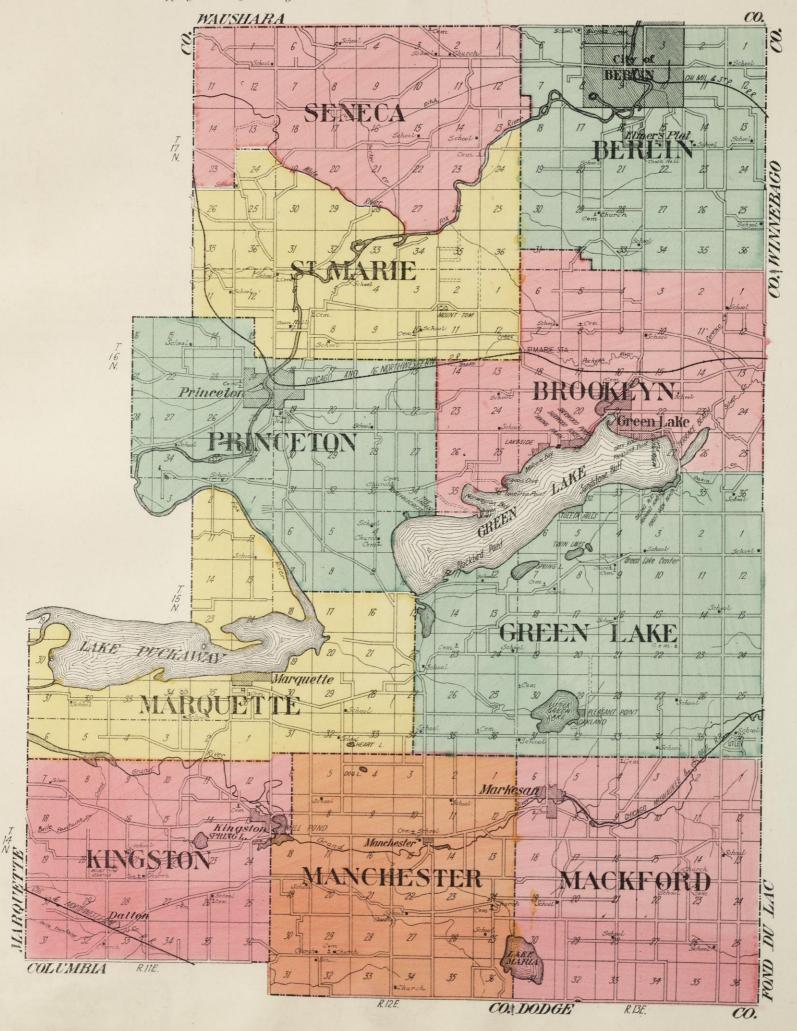
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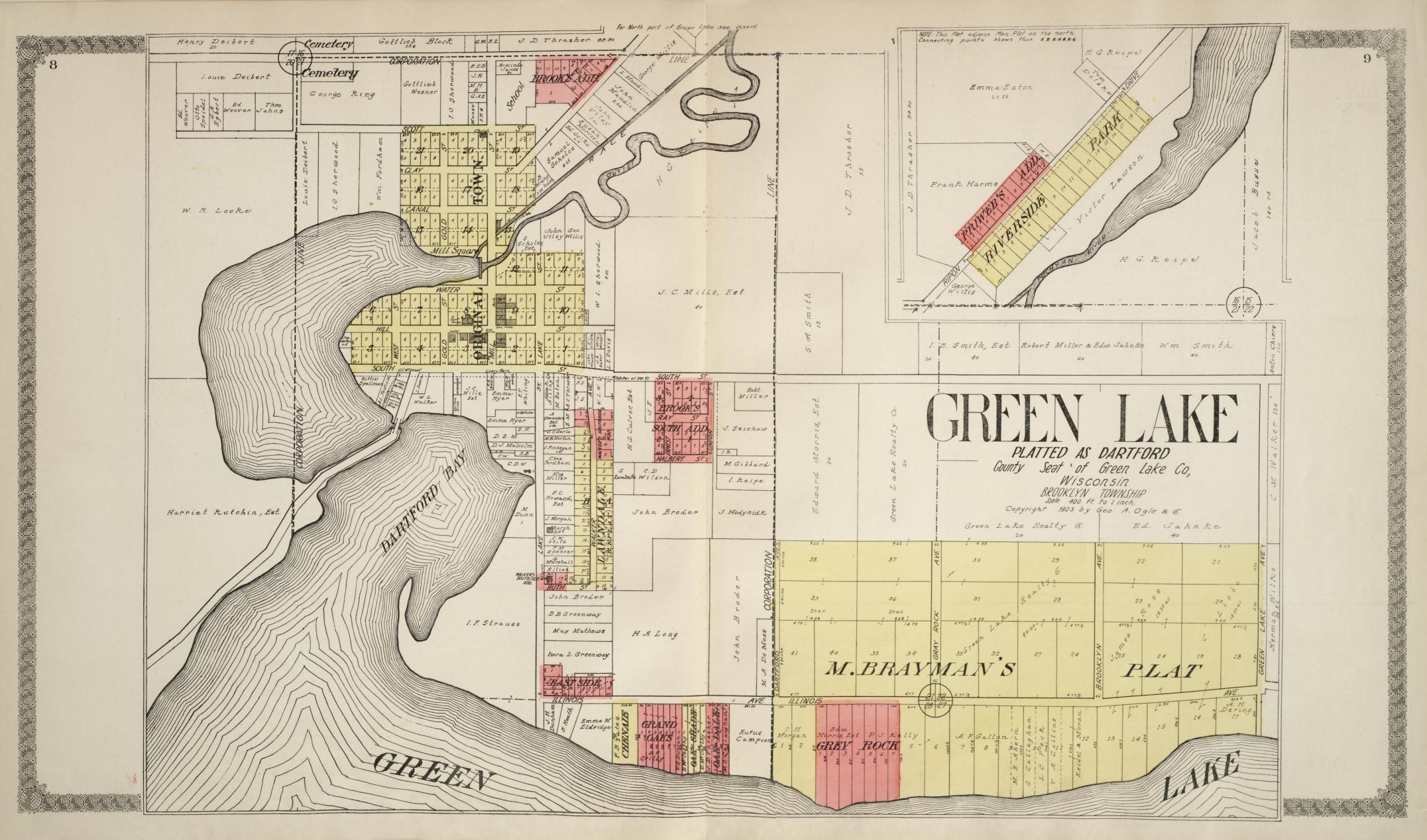
GREEN LAKE COUNTY

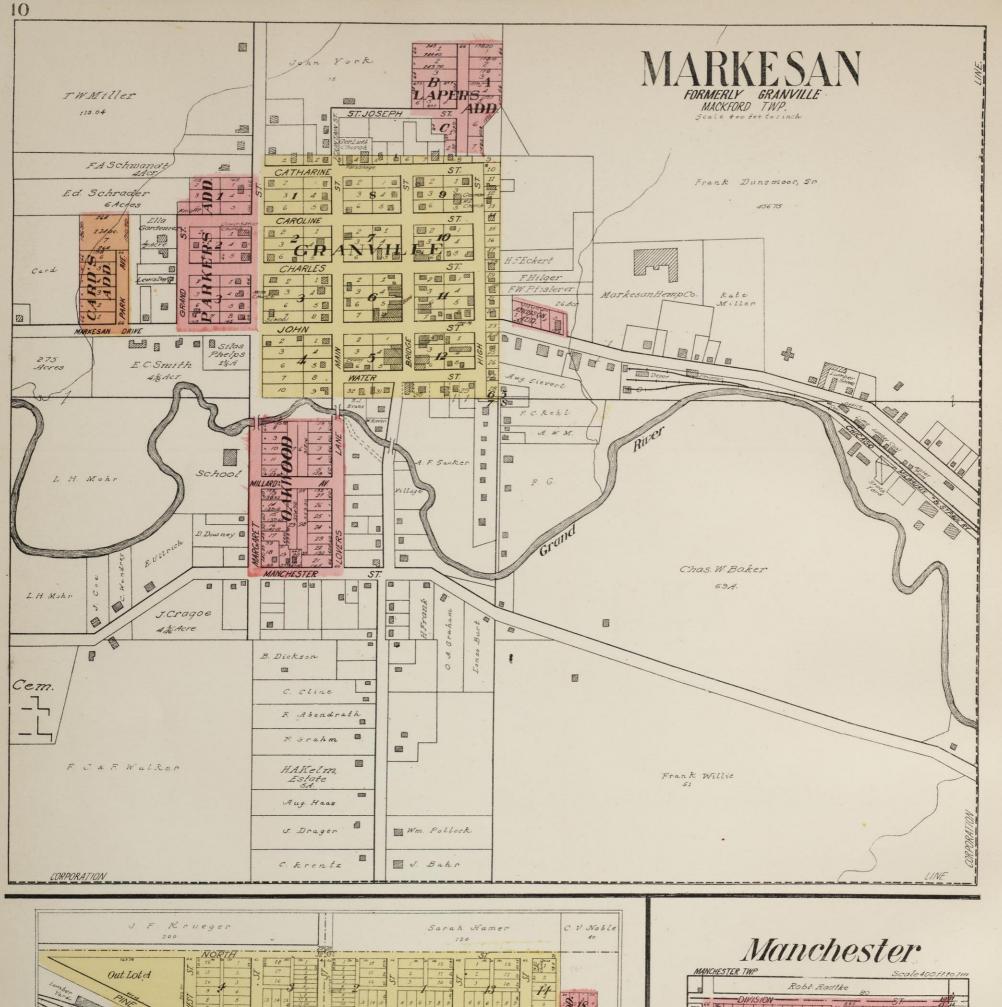
WISCONSIN

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Scale 1/20 of 1 inch to 1 mile

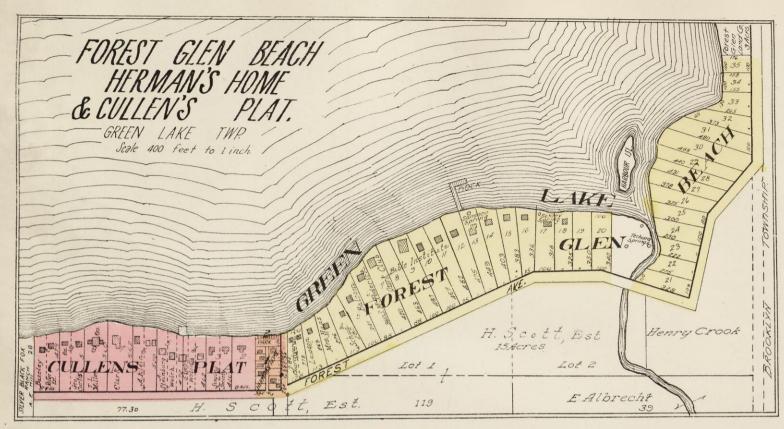


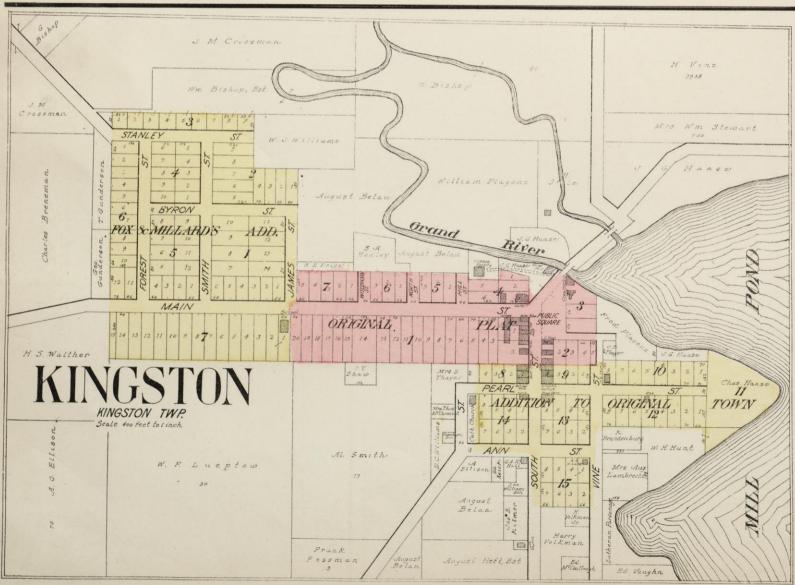




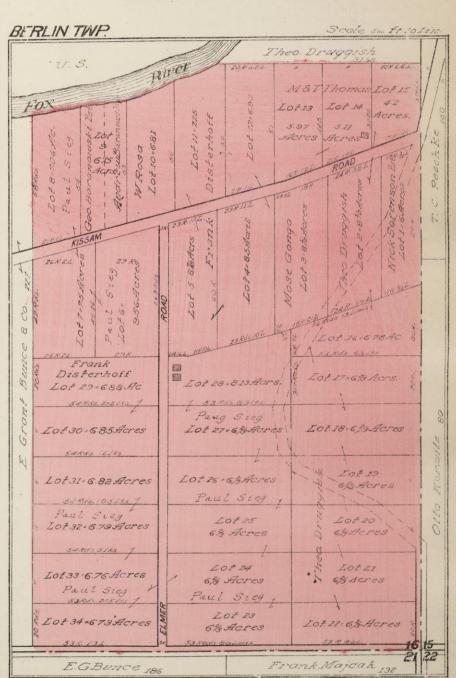


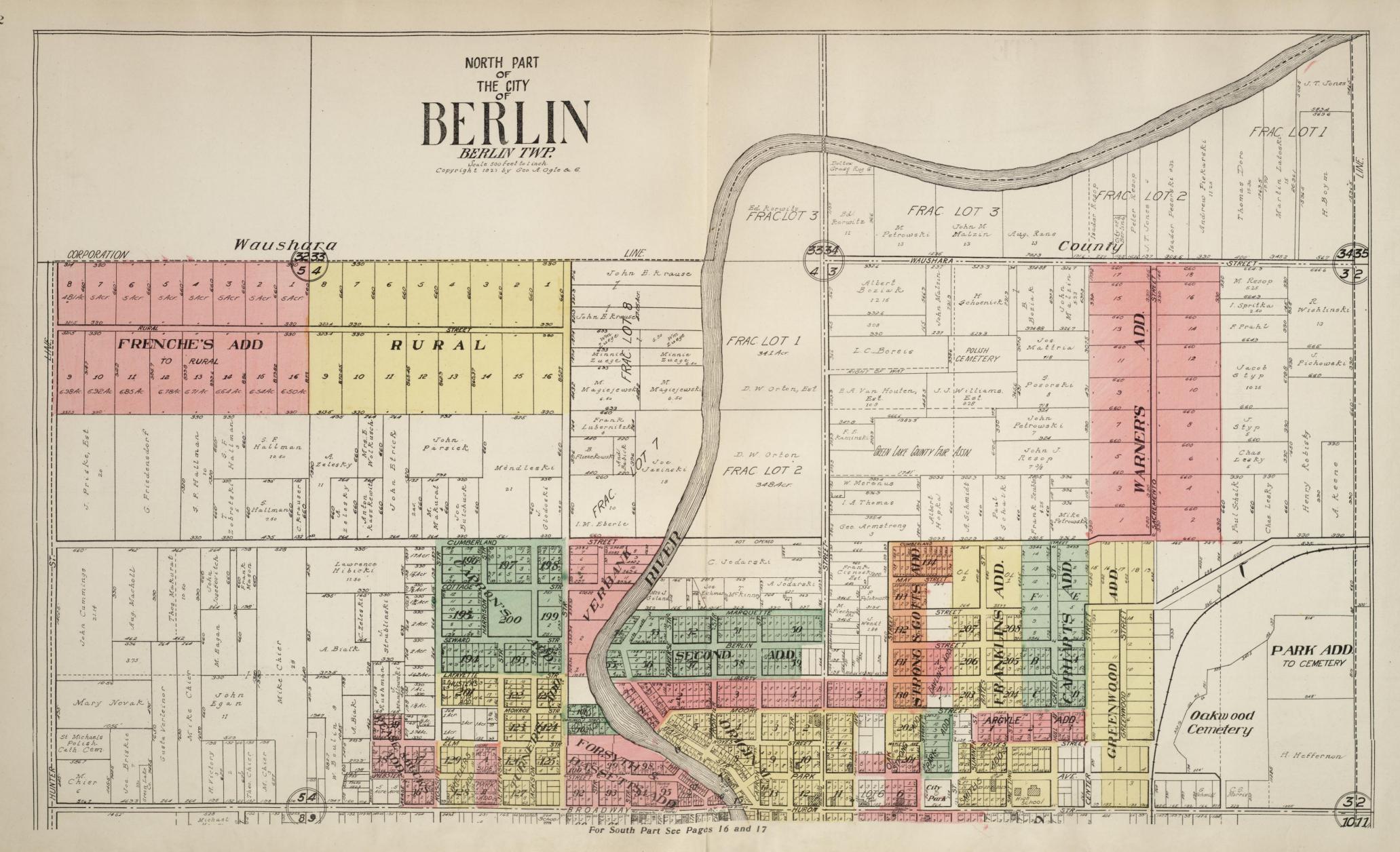




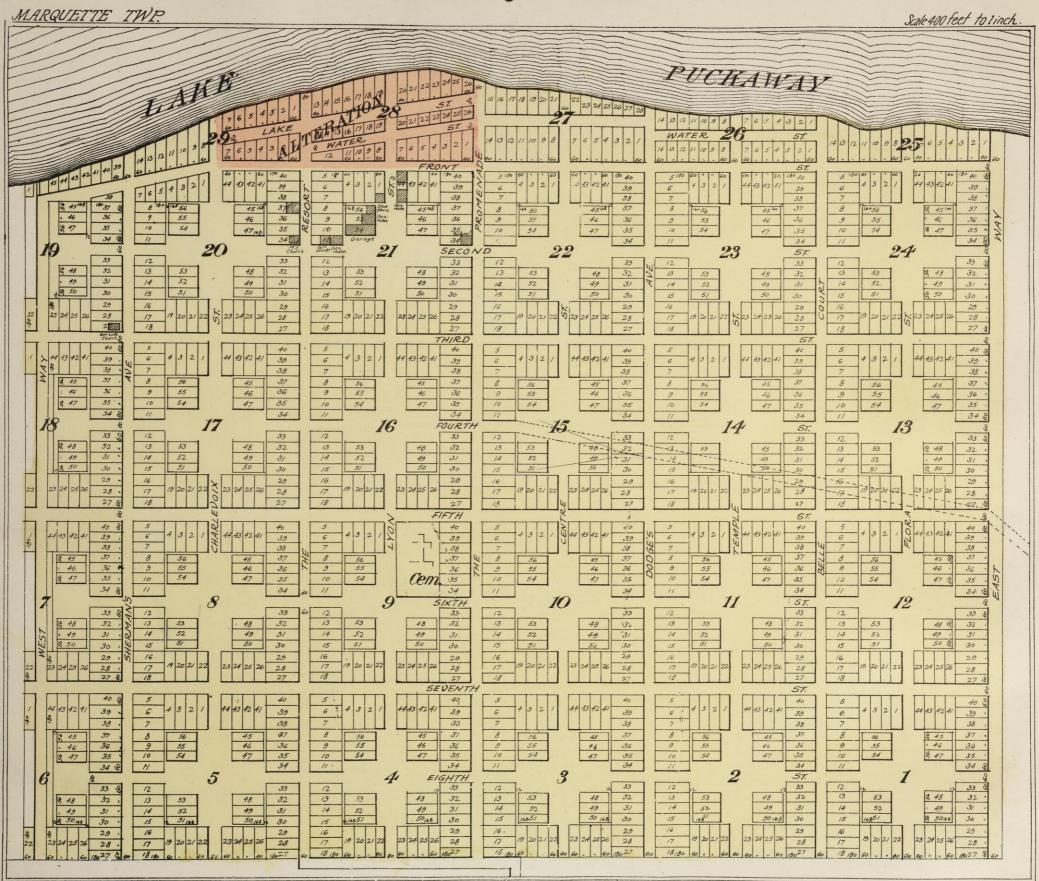


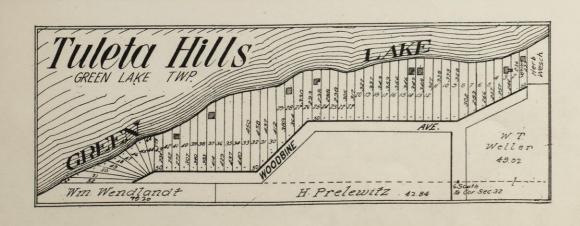
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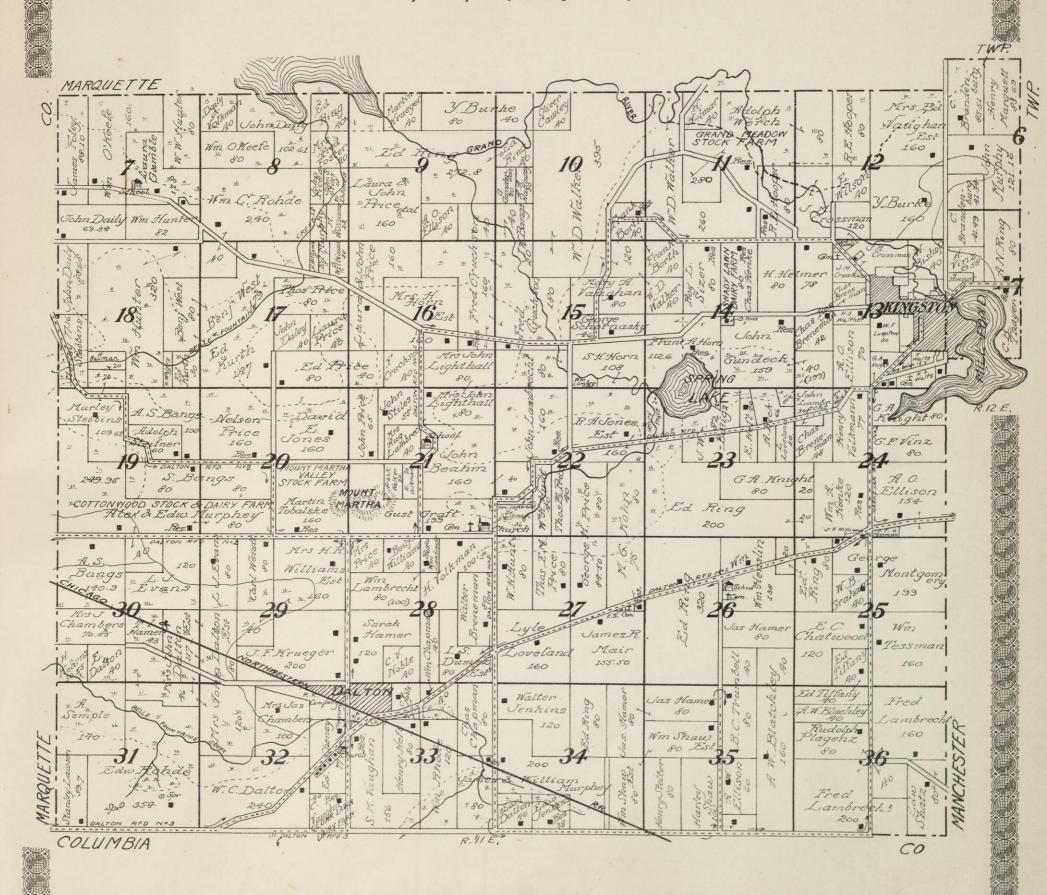


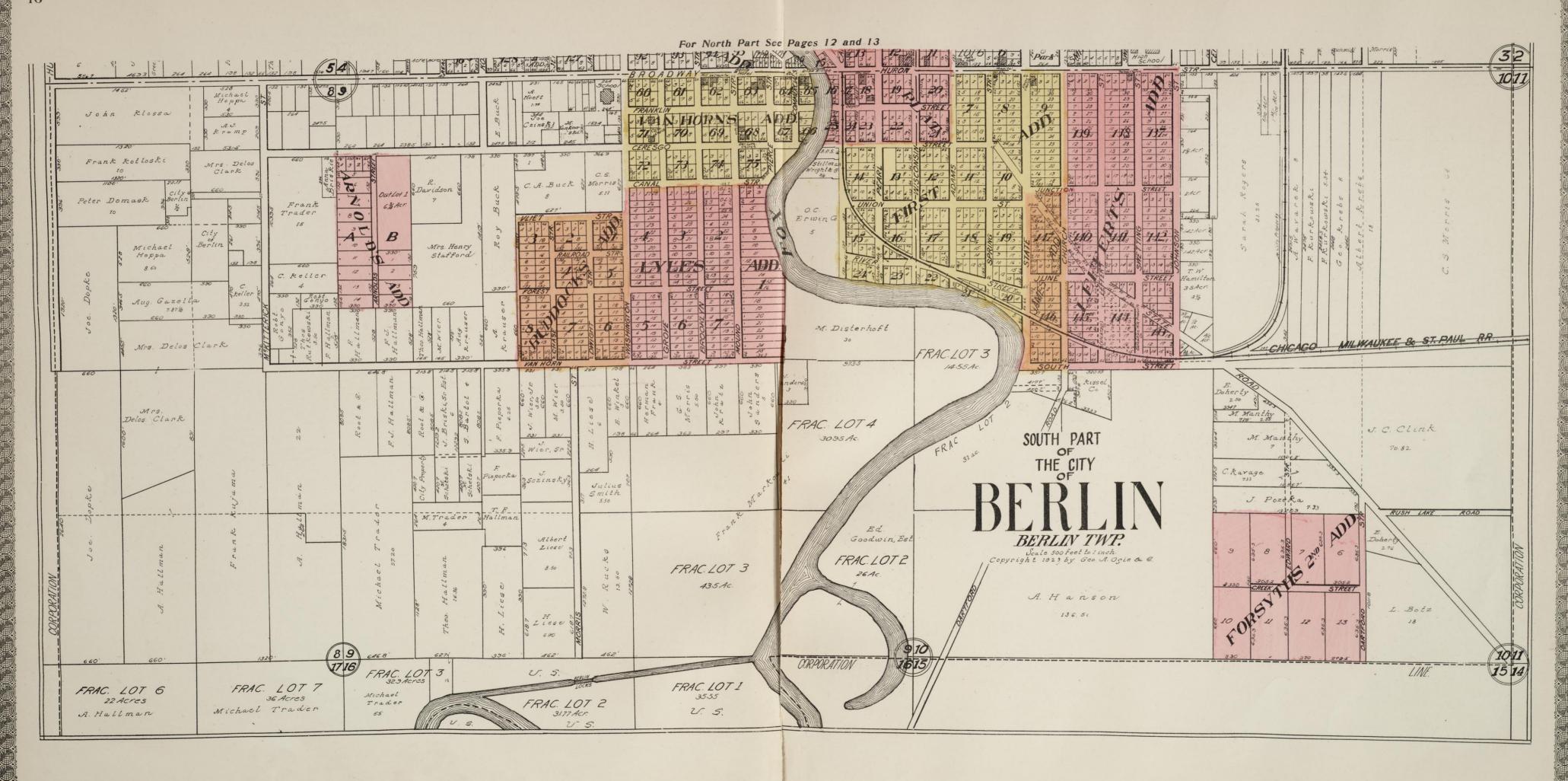






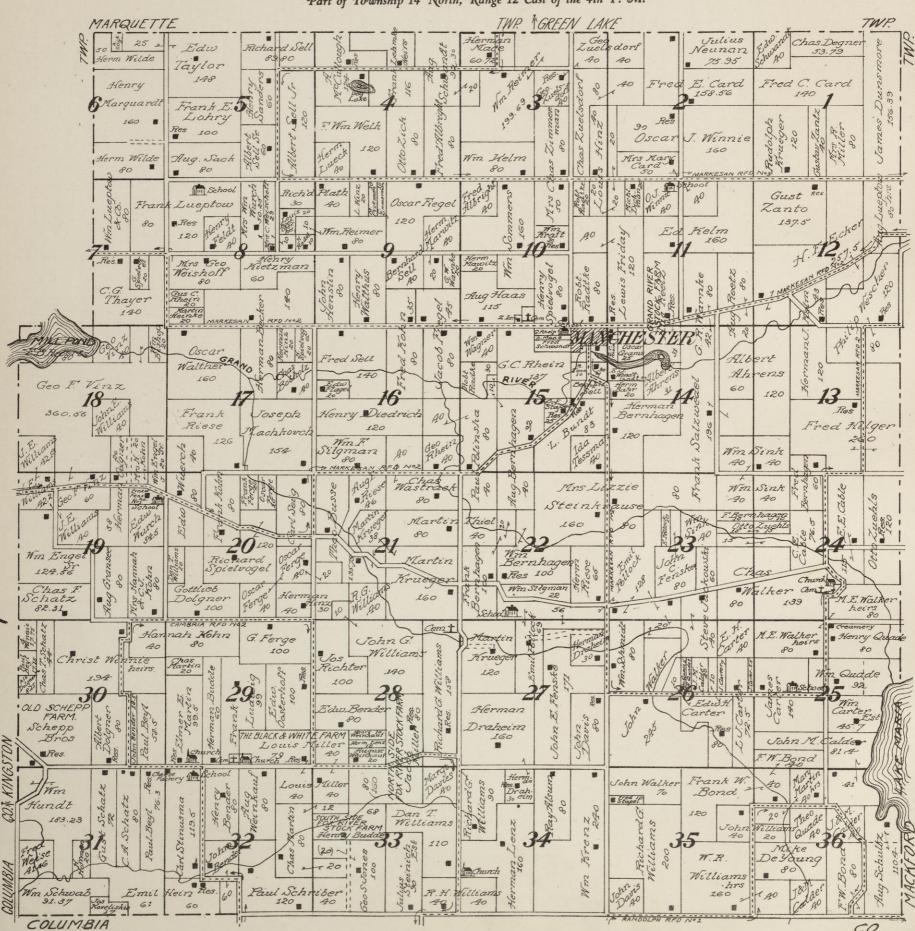
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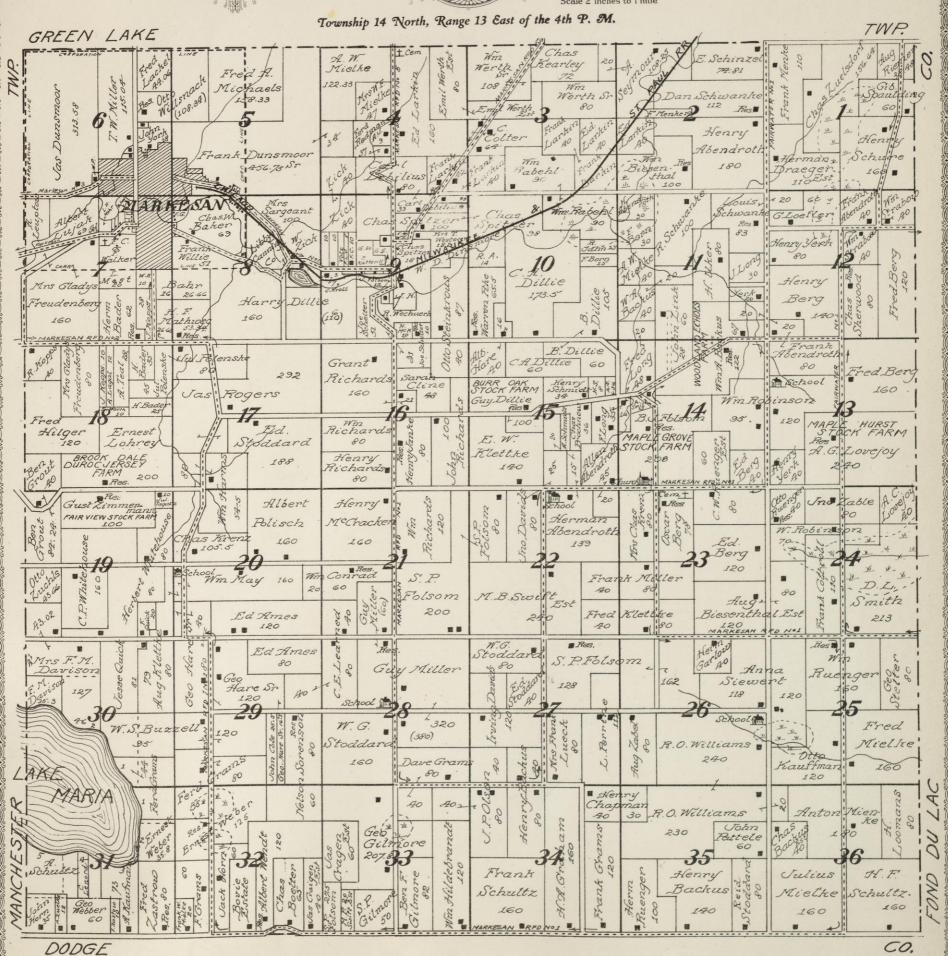




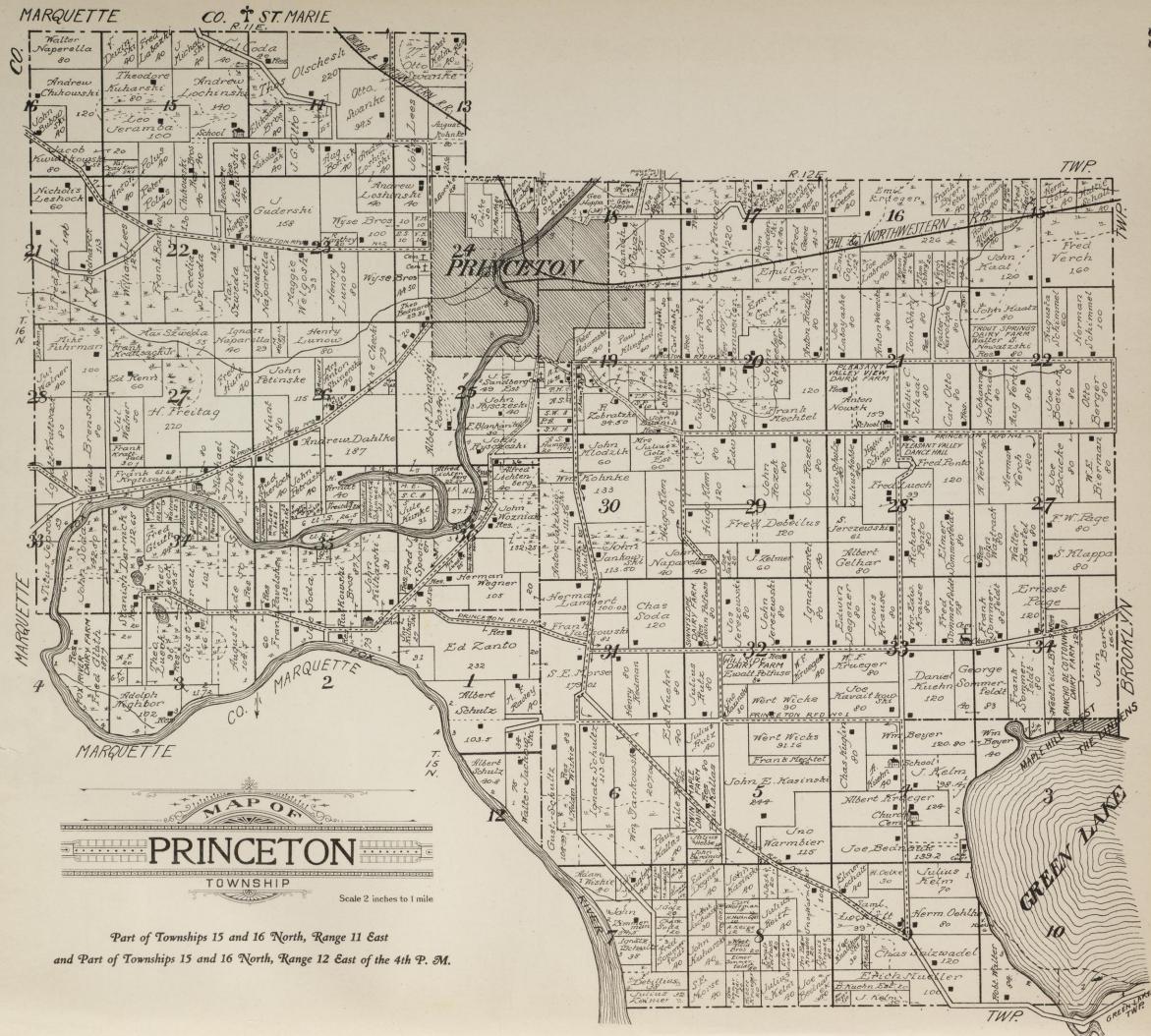
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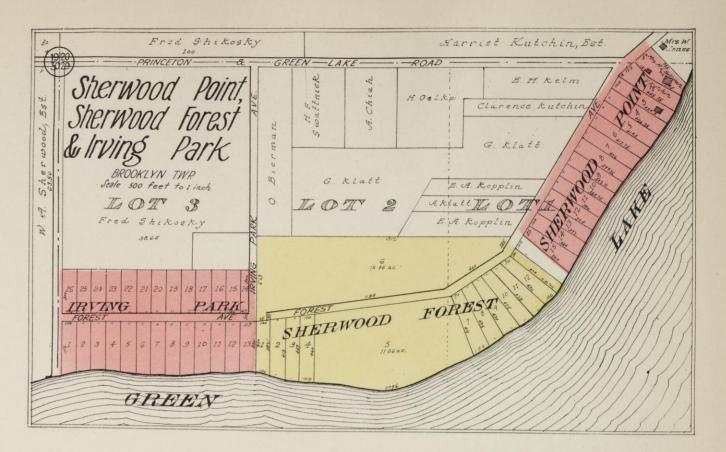




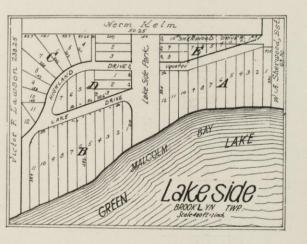




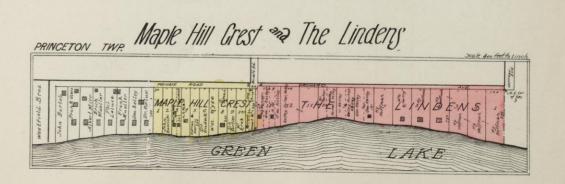
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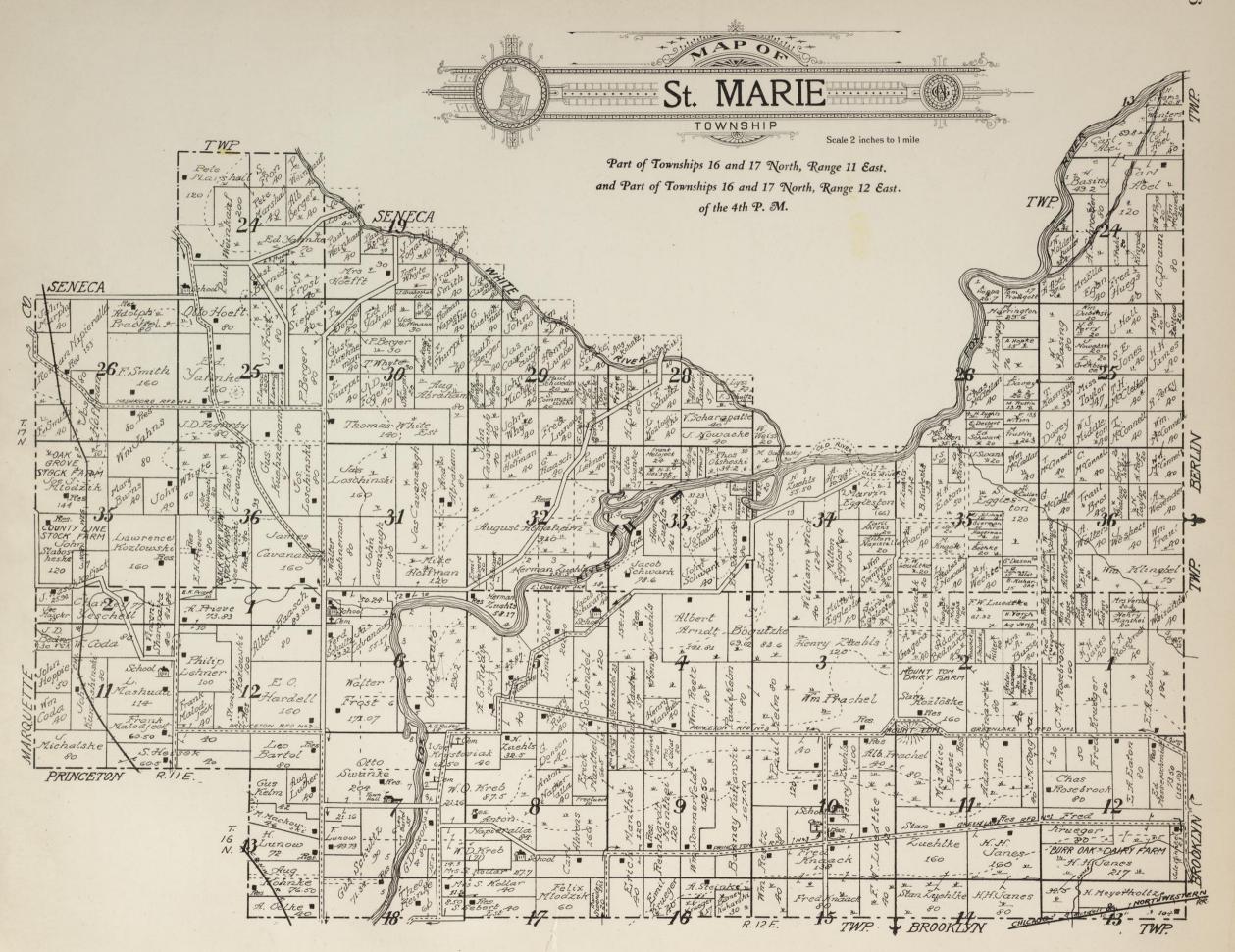






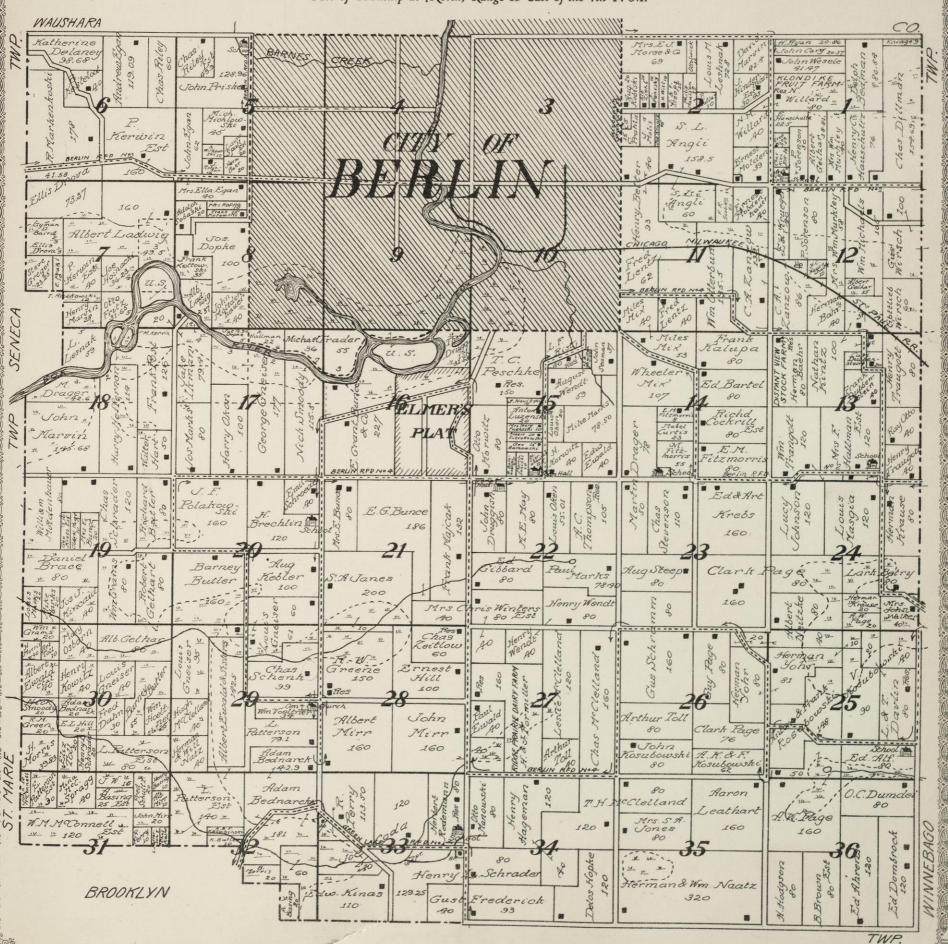


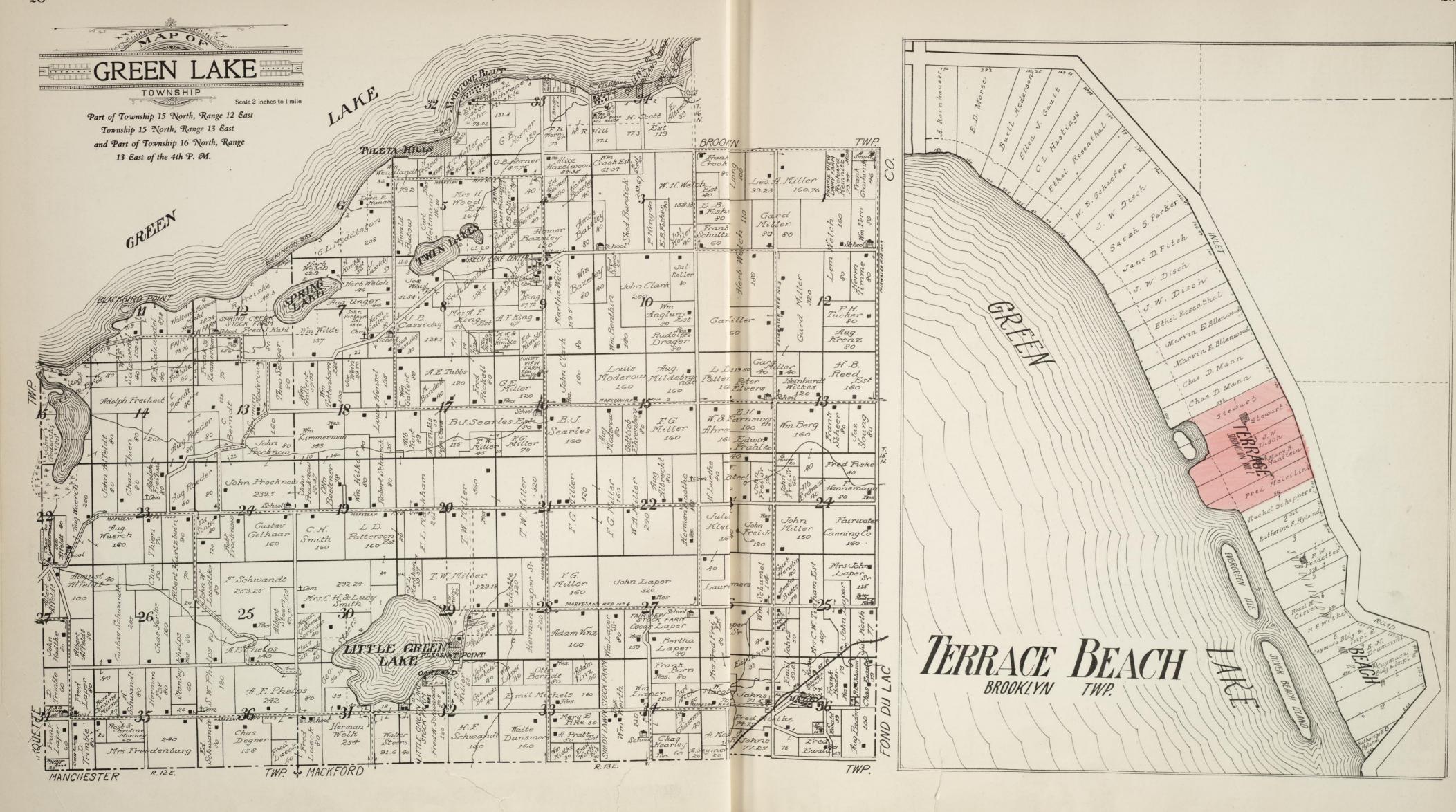






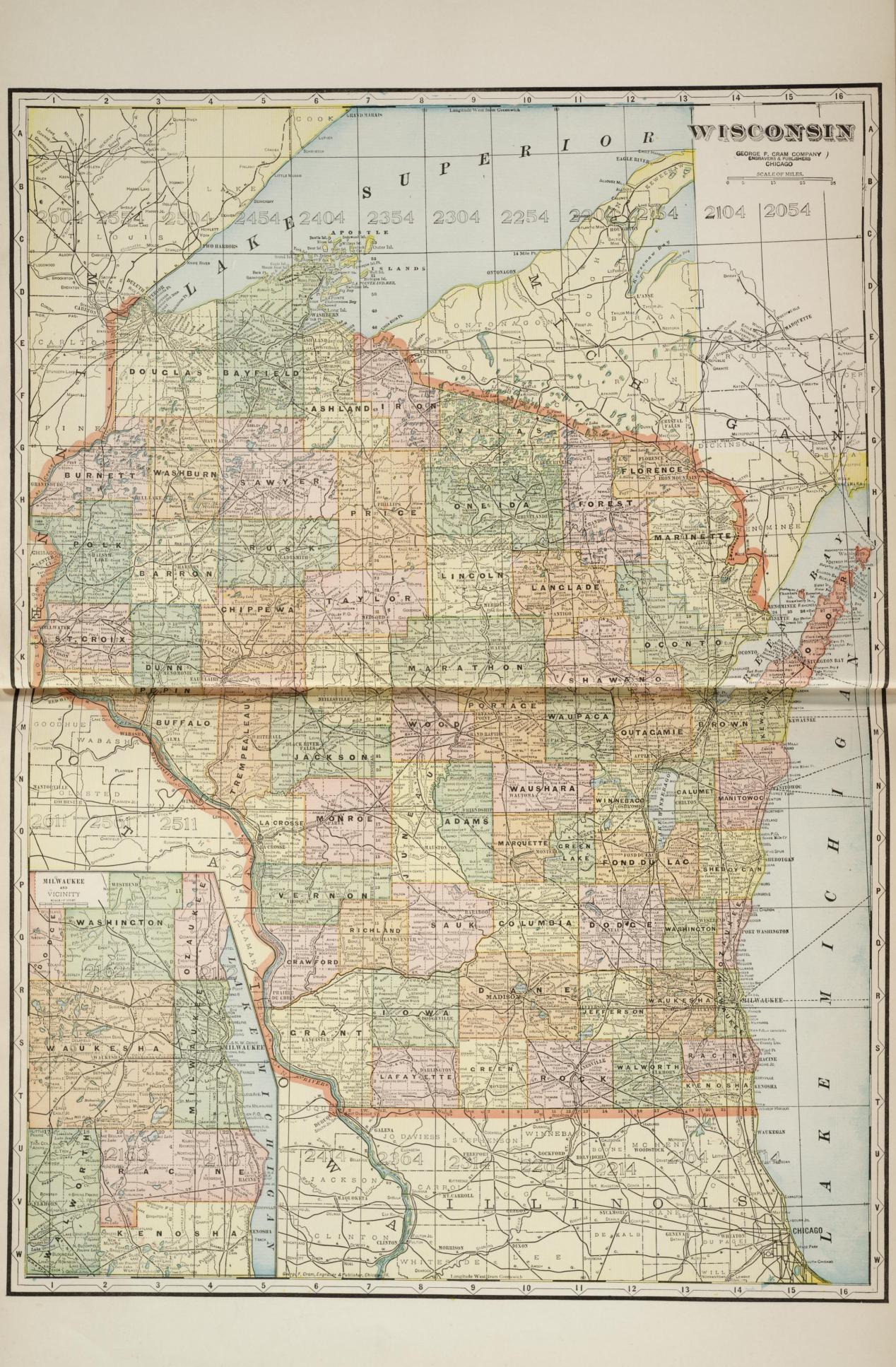
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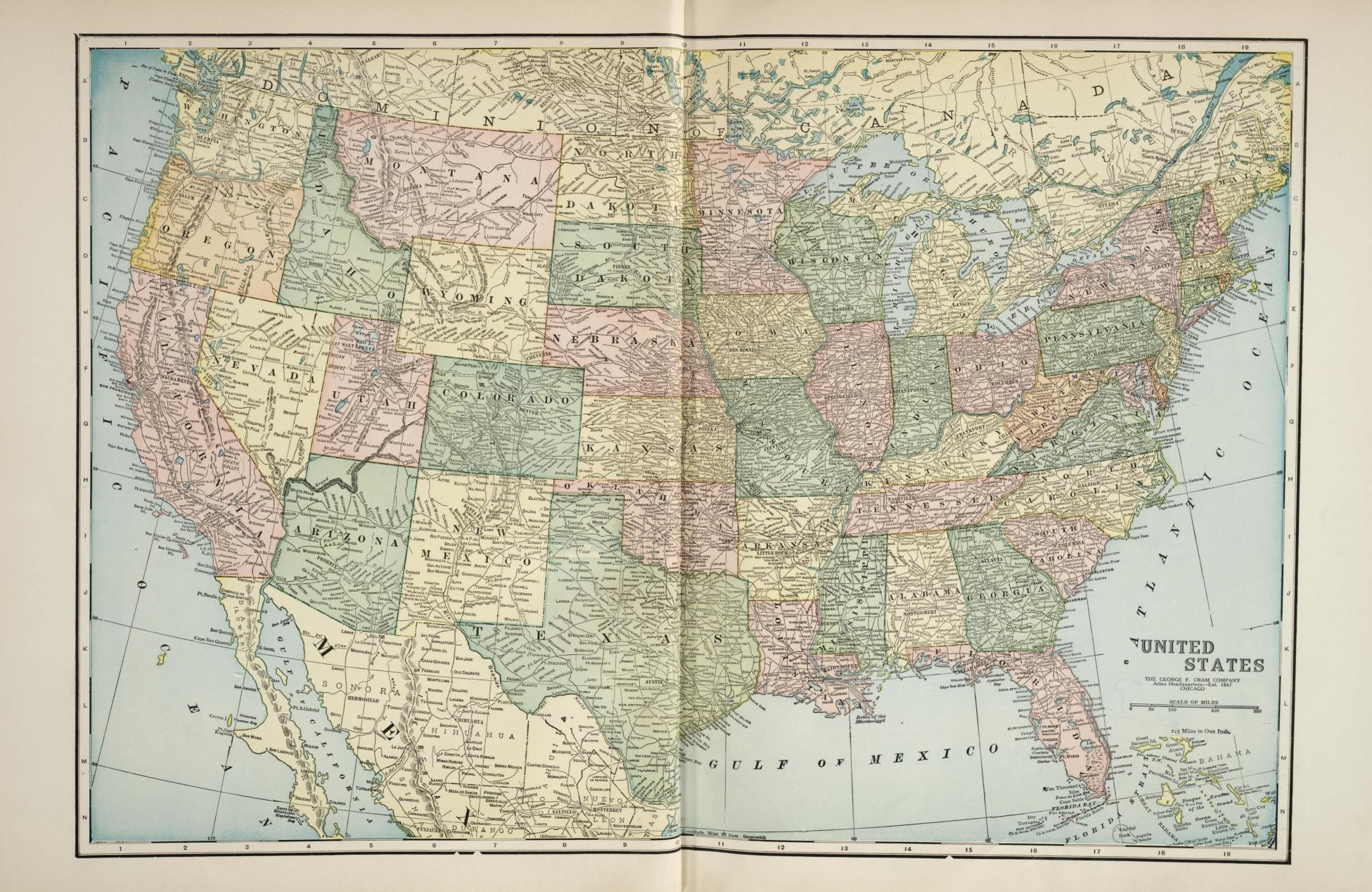






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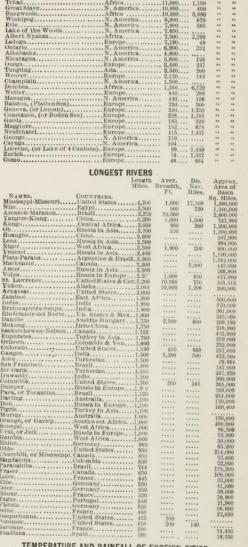


Important World Statistics	COUNTRIES CAPITALS. AREA. Square Mil	iles. POPULATION. COMMERCE with the United States. Total. Per Capita	REVENUE. EXPENDITURE. Total. Per Capita Total. Per Capita	COUNTRIES. CAPITALS. AREA Square Miles,	COMMERCE NATIONAL DEBTS.	REVENUE, EXPENDITURE.
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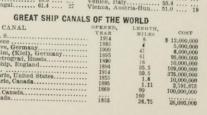
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PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

Green Lake County, Wisconsin

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, R. for Range, P. O. for Post-office address. Where 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

Abraham, August, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 32, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Abraham was born in Wisconsin in 1869, and married Anna Winteland.

Achtenberg, Henry, Groceries, Green Lake.

Alvin, Adolf, Farmer, S. 14, T. Brooklyn, P. O. Ripon. 1919. Mr. Alvin was born in Wisconsin in 1881, and married Emma Tetzloff.

American National Bank, The, General Banking, Ripon.

Backus, William, Woodland Echos Farm, Breeder of Pure Bred Durham Cattle and High Grade Poland China Hogs, S. 14, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1897. Mr. Backus was born in Wisconsin in 1878, and married Kate Robinson.

Bader, Elmer, Farmer, S. 7, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1870. Mr. Bader was born in Wisconsin, and married Mary Tobbert. He has served as Road Overseer.

Bader, Fred, Farmer, S. 36, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. 1902.

Badtke, O. F., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Guernsey Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 6, T. Seneca, P. O. Red Granite. 1887. Mr. Badtke was born in Wisconsin in 1877, and married Anna Schroder.

Schroder.

Baehr, Otto A., Distant View Stock Farm, Breeder of Pure Bred Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 13, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin, 1898. Mr. Baehr was born in Wisconsin in 1898.

Baranowske, Joe, Farmer, S. 1, T. Seneca, P. O. Berlin, 1885. Mr. Baranowske was born in Wisconsin in 1885, and married Cora Kalvin.

Kolpin.

Bartel, Joe, Oak Grove Dairy Farm, Breeder of Pure Bred Guernsey
Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 23, T. Brooklyn, P. O. Princeton. 1887. Mr. Bartel was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and
married Cora Patterson. He has served as School Treasurer

of Joint District No. 10.

Bartol, Leo, Farmer, S. 12, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. 1875. Mr.
Bartol was born in Wisconsin in 1875, and married Clara

Bartol, Leo, Farmer, S. 12, I. St. Marie, F. O. Frinceton. 1875. Mr. Bartol was born in Wisconsin in 1875, and married Clara Kolowski.

Bassett, H. S., Harness, Berlin.

Bauman, A. J., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, Durco Jersey Hogs and White Leghorn Chickens, S. 36, T. Marquette, P. O. Markesan. 1882. Mr. Bauman was born in 1870. He has served as Township Chairman and also as Director of Green Lake Farm Association.

Bedmarek, M. M., Merchandise, Princeton.

Bedmarek, M. M., Merchandise, Princeton. 1904. Mr. Bedmarek was born in Wisconsin in 1873, and married Minnie Lueck. He has served as City Assessor and Fire Warden.

Berg, Oscar, Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Holstein Cattle and White Rock Chickens, S. 23, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1887. Mr. Berg was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married Ottillia Fanske.

Berlin, City of Berlin.

Berlin Motor Car Company, Garage, Berlin.

Berlin State Bank, The General Banking, Berlin.

Berlin Tanning and Manufacturing Company, Tannery, Berlin.

Bernhagen, William, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Red Swine and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 22, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. 1888. Mr. Bernhagen was born in Wisconsin in 1888, and married Martha Thym. He has served as School Clerk of District No. 1.

Beyl, Paul, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred and High Grade Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 31, T. Manchester, P. O. Cambria. 1900. Mr. Beyl was born in 1867, and married Mary Schepp. He has served as School Director of District No. 2.

Biddle, R. G., Livery and Bus Line, Green Lake.

Biegick Brothers. Berlin Vulcanizing. Shop. Berlin.

No. 2.

Biddle, R. G., Livery and Bus Line, Green Lake.
Biegick Brothers, Berlin Vulcanizing Shop, Berlin.
Blankavage, Mike, Farmer, S. 19, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1886.

Mr. Blankavage was born in the County in 1886, and married Magdalene Nowak.
Block, G., Farmer, S. 16, T. Brooklyn, P. O. Green Lake. 1912. Mr.
Block was born in Russia in 1876, and married Amelia Wies.

Born, Frank, Farmer, S. 24, T. Green, Lake, P. O. Markesan, 1921.

Frank, Farmer, S. 34, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. 1921. Mr. Born was born in Wisconsin in 1892, and married Emma Luethe. He has served as School Director and also as Road

Overseer.

Borth, Frank, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle and Chester White Hogs, S. 10, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. 1891. Mr. Borth was born in Germany in 1867.

Boyk, John, Real Estate, Berlin.

Breivogel, F. C., Proprietor, American House, Princeton.

Breneman, C. H., Farmer S. 13, T. Kingston, P. O. Kingston. 1871.

Mr. Breneman was born in Wisconsin in 1867, and married Laura Carpenter.

Brunke, H. A., Jeweler, Berlin.

Buckland, R. H., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred High Grade Shorthorn Cattle, Durham Cattle, Duroc Jersey Red Hogs, Buckland Stock Farm, S. 6, T. Brooklyn, 1871. Mr. Buckland was born in the County in 1871, and married L. Brooks.

Budnik, John, Farmer, S. 19, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1920. Mr. Budnik was born in Wisconsin in 1866, and married Antona Jakavnik.

Buell, C. H. & Company, Ladies' Ready to wear store, Berlin.

Bundt, Lewis, Farmer and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 15, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. 1887. Mr. Bundt was born in Wisconsin in 1884, and married Minnie Schuler.

Burgander, Mrs. E., Hotel Welcome, Markesan.

Burling, L. H., Insurance and Cashier of Bank, Green Lake.

Busse, Alice, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Ancona and Light Brahma Chickens, S. 11, T. St. Marie, P. O. Green Lake. 1882. Mrs. Busse was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married Otto Busse.

Mrs. Busse was born in Wisconsin in 1601, and married Busse.

Carnation Milk Products Company, Carnation Milk, Berlin.

Carter, E. H., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland China Hogs, S. 26, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. 1880. Mr. Carter was born in Wisconsin in 1880.

Casper, John, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle, S. 17, T. Seneca, P. O. Berlin. 1889. Mr. Casper was born in Wisconsin in 1889, and married Mabel Fox.

Cavanough, W. E., Postmaster, Berlin.

Ceman, A. J., Manufacturing Company, Woodwork, Condensery Supplies, Etc., Berlin.

Chikowski Brothers. Farmers, S. 15, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton.

Clark, C. S., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 16, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan, 1885. Mr. Coda was born in Poland in 1856, and married Margaret Monroe.

Coda, Val., Farmer, S. 14, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1885. Mr. Coda was born in Poland in 1856, and married Anna Borsyck.

Collins, C. B., Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Guernsey Cattle, S. 4, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. 1916.

Conrad, William, Farmer, S. 21, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1892. Mr. Conrad was born in Germany in 1870, and married Bertha Bolin. He has served as Township Assessor.

Cruckson, Fred, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 16, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. 1872, Mr. Cruckson was born in Wisconson in 1872, and married Mary Bangs.

Cunningham, E. K., Hardware and Real Estate, Berlin.

Cunningham, E. K., Hardware and Real Estate, Berlin.

Dahlke & Giese, Lumber and Grain, Princeton.
Dalton State Bank, General Banking, Dalton.
Darnick, Stanish, Farmer, S. 34, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1891.
Mr. Darnick was born in Wisconsin in 1891, and married Catherine Bartzaske.
Davidson. J. M., Real Estate. Berlin.
Davis, John C., Farmer, S. 27, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. 1898.
Mr. Davis was born in Wisconsin in 1898.
Dehn, Henry, Farmer, S. 4, T. Brooklyn, P. O. Green Lake. 1894. Mr. Dehn was born in New York in 1885, and married Martha Miller. He has served as School Clerk and also as Road Overseer.

seer.

De Hosson, B. F., Druggist, Green Lake.

Deibert. Henry, Farmer, S. 17. T. Brooklyn, P. O. Green Lake. 1885.

Mr. Deibert was born in Wisconsin in 1885, and married Ida

Luedke.

Son, James, Farmer, S. 14, T. Kingston. P. O. Kingston. Mr. Dickerson was born in Wisconsin in 1897, and married Sylvia

Dickerson was born in Wisconsin in 1897, and married Sylvia Horn.

Dillie, Guy. Burr Oak Stock Farm, Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 15, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Dillie was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married Marie Griffin.

Disterhaft, John, Farmer, S. 17, T. Seneca, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Disterhaft was born in Wisconsin in 1888, and married Emma Bergemann.

Dobinski, Fred, Cement Finisher, Berlin.

Dolgner, A., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, S. 30, T. Manchester, P. O. Cambria. Mr. Dolgner was born in Wisconsin in 1875, and married Evelyn Erdman.

Drager Elmer, Farmer, S. 10, T. Green Lake, P. O. Ripon. Mr. Drager was born in Wisconsin in 1893, and married Gesela Meerstein.

Drager. Elmer, Farmer, S. 10, T. Green Lake, P. O. Ripon. Mr.
Drager was born in Wisconsin in 1893, and married Gesela
Meerstein.
Draheim, Her., Farmer, S. 34, T. Manchester, P. O. Cambria. 1903.

Mr. Draheim was born in Germany in 1863, and married Augusta

Duesher, O. R., Shoes and Harness, Green Lake. Dunsmoor, W. F., Hardware, Markesan.

Egbert, M. H., Paints, Oils, and Undertaking, Green Lake.
Ehrenberg, Paul, Farmer, S. 16, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan, 1897.
Mr. Ehrenberg was born in 1896, and married Kate Baird.
Engelbracht, Fred, Jr., Lawyer, Berlin.
Ewald, Fred, Farmer, S. 36, T. Green Lake, P. O. Fairwater. 1890.
Mr. Ewald was born in Wisconsin in 1890, and married Lillian Schwandt.

Schwandt.

Farmers State Bank, General Banking, Markesan.
First National Bank, General Banking, Princeton.
First National Bank, General Banking, Ripon.
First National Bank, General Banking, Ripon.
Folska, Emil, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Guernsey Cattle,
S. 36, T. Marquette, P. O. Markesan. 1883. Mr. Folska was
born in Germany in 1862, and married Bertha Polska.
Folsom, B. J., Maple Grove Stock Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred
Shorthorn Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 14, T. Mackford,
P. O. Markesan. Mr. Folsom was born in Minnesota in 1872,
and married Addie Bunt. He has served as Township Chairman, School Clerk for twenty-five years and also as Township
Clerk for eight years.
Folsom, S. P., Retired Farmer, Markesan.
Formiller, Anton, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred and High
Grade Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 5, T. Seneca,
P. O. Red Granite. 1903.

Formiller, Frank, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred and High
Grade Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 5, T. Senca,
P. O. Red Granite. 1898. Mr. Formiller was born in Wisconsin
in 1889.

Formiller, Steve. Ridge Prairie Dairy Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred and High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 27, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin Mr. Formiller was born in Wisconsin in 1879, and married Dora Beske.

Frei, John A., Jr., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Holstein Cattle and White Leghorn Chickens, S. 23, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Frei was born in Wisconsin in 1893, and married Elsa Bielke.

Friday, Lewis, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Brown Swiss Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 11, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Friday was born in Wisconsin and married Minine Marquardt.

Markesan. Mr. Friday was born in Wisconsin and married Minine Marquardt.

Frostad, E., Principal, Princeton High School, Princeton.

Fude, August, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S. 34, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1887. Mr. Fude was born in Wisconsin in 1881, and married Gusta Wastrock.

Fuller-Goodman Company, Lumber, Cement and Millwork, Berlin.

Gardenier, R., General Merchandise, Markesan.
Gebhardt, Frank, Farmer, S. 3, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. Mr.
Gebhardt was born in Wisconsin in 1897.
Giese, H. O., Insurance, Princeton.
Glaesman, August J., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Buff
Orphington Chickens, S. 34, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan.
Mr. Glaesman was born in Wisconsin in 1873, and married
Liddie Jonke.
Gluth, Fred, Farmer, S. 4, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1883. Mr.
Gluth was born in Germany in 1859, and married Ernstine
Gray.

Gluth was born in Germany in 1999, and foray.

Gray.

Goderski, John, Farmer, S. 15, T. Marquette, P. O. Markesan. 1881.

Mr. Goderski was born in Wisconsin in 1870, and married Catherine Forman.

Grahn, William A., Garage, Princeton.

Gray, H. O., Drug Store, Berlin.

Greene, R. W., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Guernsey Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 28, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin. 1866.

Mr. Greene was born in Wisconsin in 1863, and married Bell Mithis.

Mithis.

Green Lake County Officers:—
County Judge, Perry Niskern, Green Lake; County Clerk,
G. A. Weinkauf, Green Lake; County Treasurer, Geo. W. Williams, Green Lake; Sheriff, H. F. Wilke, Green Lake; Register
of Deeds, Geo. W. Williams, Green Lake; Clerk of the Court,
James Leigh, Green Lake; District Attorney, M. J. Paul, Berlin;
Coroner, Geo. W. Morton, Berlin; County Superintendent
of Schools, Geo. V. Kelley, Princeton; Surveyor, R. H. Spragg,
R. F. D., Ripon; Register in Probate, Miss Sibyllia Sanders,
Green Lake.

Members of the County Board of Supervisors:—Town of Berlin, T. H. McClelland, Chairman, R. F. D., Berlin; Brooklyn, L. E. Patchett, Green Lake; Green Lake, Walter Steers, Markesan; Kingston, Ephraim Dixon, Dalton; Mackford, C. P. Whitehouse, Markesan; Manchester. Geo. Zuehlsdorf, Markesan; Marquette, A. J. Bauman, Markesan; Princeton, Fred Spooner, Princeton; St. Marie, Henry Prieve, Princeton; Seneca, Louis Leigh, Red Granite. City of Berlin—First Ward, Geo. E. McIntyre; Second Ward, Chas. W. Hitchcock; Third Ward, Jas. M. Davidson; Fourth Ward, Mandus Disterhoeft; Fifth Ward, Romanta Peck. City of Princeton—First Ward, Erich Mueller; Second Ward, H. O. Giese; Third Ward, Wm. Seidel. Village of Green Lake—Chas. R. Thrasher. Village of Markesan—J. P. Richards.

Green Lake High School, Green Lake.

Green Lake State Bank, General Banking, Green Lake.

Greenway, D. B., General Merchandise, Green Lake.

Gundeck, John, Farmer, S. 14, T. Kingston, P. O. Kingston. 1913.

Mr. Gundeck was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1872, and married Anna Mace.

Mr. Gundeck was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1872, and married Anna Mace.

Haas, A. A., Garage, Kingston. 1890.
Haase, J. G., Kingston Roller Mills, Kingston. 1920.
Hamilton, T. W., Shoe Store, Berlin.
Harris, Dr. E. A., Veterinarian, Berlin.
Heaney, George B., City Attorney, Berlin.
Heaney, Gerald, Jeweler, Berlin.
Hein, Emil, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S. 32, T. Manchester, P. O. Cambria. 1911. Mr. Hein was born in Germany in 1869, and married Hulda Stelter.
Heitmann, Carl, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Brown Swiss Cattle and Percheron Horses, S. 5, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. 1888. Mr. Heitmann was born in Germany in 1887, and married Helena Schwartz.

Held, Henry, The City Hotel, Berlin.
Henke, Charles, Shady Lawn Dairy Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland China Hogs and Holstein Cattle, S. 14, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. 1884. Mr. Henke was born in Germany in 1880, and married Ella Hener. He has served as Road Overseer.

Henke, William A., Farmer, S. 24, T. Kingston, P. O. Markesan. 1886. Mr. Henke was born in Germany in 1883, and married Olga Kruger.

Henke, W. F., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle, S. 27, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1893. Mr. Henke was born in Wisconsin in 1887.

Henninger, John & Son, Jewelers, Markesan.
Henslin, George, Farmer, S. 29, T. Marquette, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Henslin was born in Wisconsin in 1898, and married Olga Zimmerman.

Henslin was born in Wisconsin in 1898, and married Olga Zimmerman.

Hilger, Edward, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 13. T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. 1914. Mr. Hilger was born in Wisconsin in 1895, and married Elsa Lohrey. Hill, A. E., Silver Black Fox Ranch, S. 34, T. Green Lake, P. O. Ripon. 1878. Mr. Hill was born in Wisconsin in 1868, and married Cassie Batchelder.

Hitchcock, C. W., Insurance, Berlin.

Hoffmann, Emil H., Farmer, S. 31, T. Marquette, P. O. Marquette. Mr. Hoffmann was born in Wisconsin in 1874, and married Johanah Virch. He has served as School Treasurer and also as Director in Church.

Hoodie, Steve, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 14, T. Seneca, P. O. Berlin. 1872. Mr. Hooper, R. E., Farmer and Breeder off High Grade Shropshire Sheep and Thoroughbred Brown Leghorn Chickens, S. 11, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. 1913. Mr. Hooper was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married Mary Walker.

Hopp, Frank, Farmer, S. 26, T. Seneca, P. O. Berlin. 1862. Mr. Hopp was born in Wisconsin in 1862.

Hosson, B. F. de, Druggist, Green Lake.

Jahnke, Edward, Farmer, S. 22, T. Brooklyn, P. O. Green Lake. 1910. Mr. Jahnke was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married Flo-rence Miller.

Mr. Jannke was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married Florence Miller.

Jahns, Fred, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein and Guernsey Cattle, S. 26, T. St. Marie, P. O. Neshkoro. Mr. Jahns was b.rn in Wisconsin in 1899.

Janes, C. H., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Guernsey Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 11, T. St. Marie, P. O. Green Lake. Mr. Janes was born in Wisconsin in 1872, and married Sadie Potter.

Janke, Henry, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 16, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Janke was born in Wisconsin in 1876, and married Marie Luepton.

Janson, J. A., Photographer, Princeton.

Jenkins, D. L., Farmer, S. 33, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. 1888. Mr. Jenkins has served as Deputy Sheriff, and also as Constable. Jenkins, E. D., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Brown Leghorn Chickens, S. 34, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. Mr. Jenkins was born in Wisconsin in 1860, and married Sarah Ronels.

Kahl, A., Fair View Farm, S. 11, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markeson.

1890.
Kahl, Fred, Spring Creek Stock Farm, S. 12, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Kahl was born in Wisconsin in 1881, and married Elsa Beyer.
Kahl, W., Fair View Farm, S. 11, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. 1890.

Kallas, Paul J., Twin Maple Dairy Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred and High Grade Holstein Cattle, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Rhode Island Red Chickens, S. 5, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Kallas was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married Catherine Schry. He has served as Township Treasurer.
 Karamitis, George, Shoe Shine Parlor and Hat Cleaning Shop, Berlin.

Karamitis, George, Shoe Shine Parior and Berlin.

Karau, Gust, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 3.

T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Karau was born in Wisconsin in 1876, and married Tillie Kleveter. He has served as Coosin in Coosin in Coosin in Coosin in 1876, and married Tillie Kleveter.

Kearley, Earl, Farmer, S. 34, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Kearley was born in Wisconsin in 1898, and married Thena

Kelley & Ostrander, Attorneys, Princeton.
Kelm, Gust, Farmer, S. 13, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Kelm
was born in Wisconsin in 1888, and married Evelyn Schultz.
Kelm, H. J., Farmer, S. 12, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. 1883.
Mr. Kelm was born in Germany in 1882, and married Emma
Newam.

Kemnitz, R. E., Prairie View Dairy Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Red Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 1, T. Green Lake, P. O. Ripon. 1908. Mr. Kemnitz was born in Wisconsin in 1880, and married Clara Gurke.
"K" Hat Shop, The, Millinery, Berlin.
Kimble, M. W., Sunset View Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 16, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Kimble was born in Wisconsin in 1895, and married Josephine Lichenberz.

Jersey Hogs, S. 16, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Kimble was born in Wisconsin in 1895, and married Josephine Lichenberg.

Kingston State Bank, General Banking, Kingston.
Kleist, Eric, Electric Shoe Repairing, Princeton.
Kluge, Henry, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle, S. 35, T. Marquette, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Kluge was born in Wisconsin in 1876, and married Emma Dettman.

Knaack, Fred, Farmer, S. 10, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Knaack was born in Wisconsin in 1876, and married Clara Summerfeldt. He has served as Township Supervisor, and also as School Director of District No. 5.

Knaack, G. J., Hardware, Princeton.
Knopf & Preston, Monuments, Berlin.
Knox & Lipinski, Electric Shoe Repairing Shop, Berlin.
Kohn, M. G., Farmer, S. 27, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. Mr. Kohn was born in Wisconsin in 1892, and married Opal Sletter. He has served as School Clerk.
Kohnke, August. Farmer, S. 13. T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. 1866.
Mr. Kohnke was born in Wisconsin in 1864, and married Bertha Bately.

Kozloske, Sam, Mt. Tom Dairy Farm, S. 2, T. St. Marie, P. O. Green Lake. 1881. Mr. Kozloske was born in Illinois in 1873, and married Martha Sada.

Kozlowski, Lawrence, Farmer, S. 35, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Kozlowski was born in Wisconsin in 1883, and married Mary Krafazak. He has served as Road Overseer.

Kozlowski, Stanish, Farmer, S. 12, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Kozlowski was born in Wisconsin in 1889, and married Lucile Haysick.

Kozlowski was born in Wisconsin in 1889, and married Lucile Haysick.

Kraft, William C., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Chester White Hogs, S. 10, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. 1899. Mr. Kraft was born in Wisconsin in 1877, and married Tillie Bahr. He has served as Highway Commissioner.

Krause Brothers' Garage, Berlin.

Kreuter, A. A., Photographer, Berlin.

Kuharski, Theodore, Farmer, S. 22, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Kuharski was born in Wisconsin in 1898.

Kwidzinski. John, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S. 6, T. Seneca, P. O. Red Granite. 1898. Mr. Kwidzinski was born in Germany in 1882, and married Augusta Kruger. He has served as Township Treasurer.

Kruger. He has served as Township Treasurer.

Laing, H. R., Fruit Grower, Berlin.
Laing, W. G., Electrician, Berlin.
Lambrecht, John H., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Red Polled
Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 22, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton.
Mr. Lambrecht was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married
Alma Rick.

Lambrecht, William, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein
Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 28, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton.
Mr. Lambrecht was born in Wisconsin in 1885.

Laper, Albert, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle,
S. 24, T. Green Lake, P. O. Fair Water. Mr. Laper was born
in Wisconsin in 1899, and married Viola Hannemann.

Laper, John, Jr., Farmer, S. 27, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr.
Laper was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married Mary
Schmuhl. He has served as School Clerk of District No. 6.

Laper, Oscar H., Fair View Stock Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred
Shorthorn Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 27, T. Green Lake,
P. O. Markesan. Mr. Laper was born in Wisconsin in 1890, and
married Gertrude Ferty. He has served as School Treasurer of
District No. 6.

Larkin, Frank, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle
and Poland China Hogs, S. 4, T. Mackford P. O. Markesan.
Mr. Larkin was born in Wisconsin in 1881, and married Rose
Manotzke.

Leigh, James, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Green Lake.

Larkin, Frank, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 4, T. Mackford P. O. Markesan. Mr. Larkin was born in Wisconsin in 1881, and married Rose Manotzke.

Leigh, James, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Green Lake.

Leigh, James, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Green Lake.

Leigh, Louis, Farming and General Merchandise, S. 2, T. Seneca, P. O. Red Granite. 1907. Mr. Leigh was born in Wisconsin in 1881, and married Anna Clocksene. He has served as Township Chairman and School Clerk.

Lewin, H., Shoe Store, Berlin.

Lichtenberg, Oscar, Pharmacist and Stationer, Princeton.

Loeffler, Charles, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Brown Swiss Cattle and Percheron Horses, S. 20, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. 1887. Mr. Loeffler was born in Wisconsin in 1886, and married Amanda Bloch. He has served as Secretary of the Brown Swiss Association, and also as Director and Vice President of the Green Lake County Fair.

Lohrey, Ernest, Brookdale Duroc Jersey Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Hogs and Holstein Cattle, S. 18, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1894. Mr. Lohrey was born in Germany in 1864, and married Augusta Spattsoszar.

Lohry, Frank E., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 5, T. Manchester, P. O. Kingston. 1895. Mr. Lohry was born in Germany in 1890, and married Elsie Rimer.

Lohry, Otto, South Slope Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 5, T. Manchester, P. O. Kingston. 1895. Mr. Lohry was born in Germany in 1890, and married Laura Rimer.

Lohry, William, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Hogs and High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 31, T. Marquette, P. O. Markesan. 1881. Mr. Lohry was born in Germany.

Lohry, William, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Durnoc Jersey Hogs and Married Florence Weinke. He has served as Secretary of the Farmers' Equity Association.

Luoejoy, J. C., Maple Hurst Stock Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Brown Swiss Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 13, T. Mackford, P. O. Fair Water. Sociation.

Luchsinger, Sam, Farmer

Lunow, Herman, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Durham Cattle, S. 13, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Lunow was born in Wisconsin in 1876, and married Clara Thiel.

Luzenski, Edward, Farmer, S. 15, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Luzenski was born in Wisconsin in 1900.

Lyon & Jamison, Chiropractors, Berlin.

Lytle, I. G., Editor, "Green Lake County Reporter," Green Lake.

McCullough, Angus, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein
Cattle and Chester White Hogs, S. 4, T. Manchester, P. O.
Markesan. Mr. McCullough was born in Wisconsin in 1850,
and married Mary Quantious.

McDonald, Alex., Real Estate, Markesan.

Mass, F. W., Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle and
Poland China Hogs, S. 28, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1902.
Mr. Maas was born in Wisconsin in 1891.

Makurat, Peter P., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein
Cattle, S. 25, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Makurat was born
in Wisconsin in 1896, and married Theresa Gregar.

Manweiler, Richard, Farmer, S. 20, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr.
Manweiler was born in Wisconsin in 1894, and married Elvina
Lueck. He has served as Road Overseer.

Manthei, Reinhardt, Farmer, S. 9, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton.

Manthei, Reinhardt, Farmer, S. 9, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Manthei was born in Wisconsin in 1882, and married

Manthei, Reimards, Farmer, No. V.

Mr. Manthei was born in Wisconsin in 1882, and married Laura Verch.

Markesan Motor Sales Company, Ford Agents, Markesan.

Markesan State Bank, General Banking, Markesan.

Marquart, Vily, Farmer, S. 33, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Marquart was born in Wisconsin in 1895, and married Viola Johns.

Marquette Township, A. J. Bauman, Chairman, Markesan.

Martin, Elmer E., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, Duroc Jersey Hogs. Buff Orpington and Brown Leghorn Chickens, S. 29, T. Manchester, P. O. Cambria. Mr. Martin was born in Wisconsin in 1883. He has served as School Director of District No. 2.

Mathweg, H. F., Farmer, Mason Contractor and Breeder of High Grade Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 8, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Mathweg was born in Wisconsin in 1886, and married Irene Walther.

Mr. Mathweg was bold in Proceedings of the Walther.

Matteson, J. J., Furniture and Undertaking, Green Lake.

Mendleski, Edward, Clothier, Berlin.

Merrill Brothers, Livery, Princeton.

Messerschmidt, Edward, Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Swiss Cattle, S. 12, T. St. Marie, P. O. Green Lake. 1905. Mr. Messerschmidt was born in Wisconsin in 1880.

Michala, Emil Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Swiss Cattle,

Michels, Emil, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Swiss Cattle, S. 33, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Michels was born in Wisconsin in 1881, and married Lena Hahn.

Mickle, John L., Sandstone Camp, S. 32, T. Green Lake, P. O. Green Lake, 1910

1910

Miller, Albert, Park Hotel, Berlin.
Miller, Jake, Farmer, North Side Fox River Stock Farm, S. 28, T.
Manchester, P. O. Cambria. Mr. Miller was born in Wisconsin

Miller, Jake, Farmer, North Side Fox River Stock Farm, S. 28, T.
Manchester, P. O. Cambria. Mr. Miller was born in Wisconsin in 1891.

Miller, Louis H., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Registered Big Type Chester White Hogs, S. 29, T.
Manchester, P. O. Cambria. Mr. Miller was born in Wisconsin in 1889.

Miller, Towne L. Hemp Manufacturer, Fair Water.
Minsky, A. G., Millinery, Berlin.
Miracle, Hiram, Printer, Berlin.
Mlodzik, Joseph J., Oak Grove Stock Farm, S. 35, T. St. Marie, P. O.
Neshkoro. Mr. Mlodzik was born in Wisconsin in 1888, and married Martha Genske.
Morris, C. S.. Banking, Flour, Feed, etc., Berlin.
Mueller, Erich, Mayor of Princeton; Dealer in Implements, Pianos,
Automobiles and Real Estate, Princeton.

Murphey, Edward, Cottonwood Stock and Dairy Farm, Breeder of
Thoroughbred Chester White Hogs and High Grade Durham
Cattle, S. 19, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. Mr. Murphey was born in Wisconsin in 1883, and married Ruth Walker.

Murphey, William, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham
Cattle and Chester White Hogs, S. 23, T. Kingston, P. O.
Dalton. 1898. Mr. Murphey was born in Wisconsin in 1873.
He has served as Township Supervisor for twelve years.

M. & Z. Drug Store, Drugs, Berlin.

Naab, Peter, Farmer, S. 25, T. Green Lake, P. O. Fair Water. 1915.
Mr. Naab was born in Wisconsin in 1864. He has served as
Township Assessor.
Napieralla. Anton, Farmer. S. 8, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. 1884.
Mr. Napieralla was born in Germany in 1880, and married Anna
Kanka.
Napieralla, Roman, Farmer, S. 26, T. St. Marie, P. O. Neshkoro. Mr.
Napieralla was born in Wisconsin in 1892, and married Mary
Marshall
Naylor, Guy, Farmer, and Breeder of Wisch, Carola Walking St. 1881.

Marshall
Naylor, Guy, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S.
2. T. Mackford, P. O. Fair Water. Mr. Naylor was born in
Wisconsin, and married Amelia Biesenthal.
Nighbor. Adolph, Farmer. S. 3. T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr.
Nighbor was born in Wisconsin in 1893, and married Elsie

Nighbor was born in Wisconsin in 1893, and married Elsie Menge.

Nitz, Charles & Son, Sterage Battery Service Station, Berlin.

Nowacki, Joseph T., Black River View Stock Farm Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland China Hogs, High Grade Holstein Cattle and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 26, T. St. Marie, P. O. Neshkoro. Mr. Nowacki was born in Wisconsin in 1894.

Nowak, Anton. Pleasant Valley View Dairy Farm, Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 21, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Nowak was born in Wisconsin in 1890.

Nowatzski, Walter S., Trout Springs Dairy Farm, Breeder of Holstein and Jersey Cattle, Poland China Hogs, and Buff Leghorn and Rhode Island Red Chickens, S. 22, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Nowatzski was born in Wisconsin in 1893, and married Mary Nowak.

O'Connell & Gosch, Clothing Store, Berlin.
Oestreich, Julius, Farmer, S. 33, T. Marquette, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Oestreich was born in Wisconsin in 1888, and married Edna Berndt.
Oosterhoff, Edward, Farmer, S. 29, T. Manchester, P. O. Cambria. 1920. Mr. Oosterhoff was born in Wisconsin in 1891, and married Grace Kampatra.
Otto, Carl, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 21, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Otto was born in Wisconsin in 1884, and married F. Miller.

Page, Edwin, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 9, T. Brooklyn, P. O. Green Lake. Mr. Page was born in Wisconsin in 1884, and married Lydia

Kahle.

Page, Robert, Oak Lawn Stock Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred and High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 33, T. Marquette, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Page was born in Wisconsin in 1862, and married Augusta Tonn. He has served as Director of the Farmers Insurance Company.

Pahl, Otto, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Chester White Hogs, S. 33, T. Marquette, P. O. Marquette. 1880. Mr. Pahl was born in Wisconsin in 1880, and married Emma Schuler.

in Wisconsin in 1880, and married Emma Schuler.

Patterson, L. D., Jr., Farmer, S. 20, T. Brooklyn, P. O. Green Lake.
Mr. Patterson was born in Wisconsin in 1891.

Paul. M. J., District Attorney, Berlin.

Pavelske, Frank, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey
Hogs and Buff Orpington Chickens, S. 35, T. Princeton, P. O.

Princeton. Mr. Pavelske was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and
married Theresa Modzik. He has served as School Clerk.

Pedrick, S. M., Lawyer, Ripon.

Persick, Joseph, Farmer, S. 8, T. Seneca, P. O. Red Granite. 1906.
Mr. Persick was born in Wisconsin in 1897.

Peschke, T. F., Farmer, S. 15, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin. 1922. Mr.

Peschke was born in Wisconsin in 1879, and married Rose
Leckner.

Peschke was born in Wisconsin in 1879, and married Rose Leckner.

Pike, W. L., Farmer, S. 10, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Pike was born in Maine in 1866, and married Mary Pratt.

Polensky, R. & Sons, Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, etc., Green Lake.

Polfuss, Edwin, Sunnyside Dairy Farm, Farmer, S. 32, T. Princeton, P. O.Princeton. Mr. Polfuss was born in Wisconsin in 1894, and married Ella Seidlitz.

Polfuss, Ewalt, Hillside Dairy Farm, S. 32, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Polfuss was born in Wisconsin in 1895, and married Lillian Wicks.

Prachel, A. H., Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Durham Cattle, S. 26, T. St. Marie, P. O. Neshkoro. Mr. Prachel was born in Wisconsin in 1877, and married Lona Triel. He has served as School Treasurer of Joint District No. 9.

Prachel, Albert, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Swiss Cattle,

Wisconsin in 1874, and married Lona Triel. He has served as School Treasurer of Joint District No. 9.

Prachel, Albert, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Swiss Cattle, S. 10, T. St. Marie, P. O. Green Lake. Mr. Prachel was born in Wisconsin in 1880, and married Ida Lunow.

Prachel. William, Farmer, S. 3, T. St. Marie, P. O. Green Lake. Mr. Prachel was born in Wisconsin in 1885, and married Helen Schultz. He has served as School Clerk and Road Overseer.

Price, Nelson, Farmer, S. 20, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. Mr. Price was born in Wisconsin in 1889, and married Ella Radke.

Prieve, E. H., Farmer, S. 36, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Prieve was born in Germany. He has served as Township Chairman, School Director, President, Princeton—St. Marie Insurance Company and President of the Green Lake Marquette Live Stock Shipping Association.

Princeton, City of, Princeton.

Princeton High School, E. Frostad, Principal, Princeton.

Princeton State Bank, General Banking, Princeton.

Priske, Elmer R., Farmer, S. 4, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Priske, Elmer R., Farmer, S. 4, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Priske, Elmer R., Farmer, S. 30, T. Marquette, P. O. Markesan, Mr. Pugh, J. W., Farmer S. 30, T. Marquette, P. O. Markesan, Mr. Pugh was born in Wisconsin in 1890, and married Erma Bauman.

was born in Wisconsin in 1890, and married Erma Bauman.

Rahl, Carl, Farmer, S. 20, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1894. Mr. Rahl was born in Germany in 1857, and married Bertha Hilke.

Raszkowski, Mrs.. Milliner, Berlin.

Redemann, Herbert. Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle and Thoroughbred Leghorn Chickens, S. 23, T. Berlin, P. O. Green Lake. Mr. Redemann was born in Wisconsin and married Miss Schruder.

Reetz, Aug, Grand River Stock Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 11, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Reetz was born in Wisconsin in 1870.

Rhode, Otto, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, Brown Leghorn Chickens and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 15, T. Seneca, P. O. Berlin. 1881. Mr. Rhode was born in Germany in 1880, and married Clara Polfuss.

Richards, J. P. & Son, Plumbing, Wiring and Heating, Markesan. Richter Light and Sales Company, Electric Supplies, Berlin.

Rimpler, A. H., Editor "Princeton Republic," Princeton.

Ripon State Bank, General Banking, Ripon.

Rist, L. F., Farmer, Blacksmith and Breeder of Thoroughbred Jersey and Guernsey Cattle, S. 15, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Rist was born in New York in 1857, and married Adda Stratton.

Roch, Charles, Farmer, S. 1, T. Seneca, P. O. Red Granite. Mr. Roch was born in Wisconsin in 1864, and married Rose McMahon.

Rogoske, Edward, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Brown Swiss Cattle, S. 4, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Rogoske was born in Wisconsin in 1883, and married Rose Bogutzke.

born in Wisconsin in 1883, and married Rose Bogutzke.

Rucks, Walter. Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S.
14, T. Seneca, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Rucks was born in Wisconsin in
1898. and married Elsie Petig.

Ruenger, Fred, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle,
S. 25, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1900. Mr. Ruenger was
born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married Clara Kroll.

Ruenger, Otto, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle,
S. 24, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Ruenger was born in
Wisconsin in 1886, and married Lydia Backus.

Russell, Frank, Glove Company, Manufactures of Gloves and Mittens.

Russell, Frank, Glove Company, Manufactures of Gloves and Mittens,

Berlin.
Russel, W. C., Moccasin Company, Manufacturers of Sportsmen's Footwear, Berlin.
Rutkowski, Bennie, Farmer, S. 35, T. Princeton. P. O. Princeton. Mr. Rutkowski was born in Wisconsin in 1896, and married Lucille

Safford, H. M., Wholesale Flour, Feed and Produce, Berlin.
Schelter, Joe. Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey
Hogs. High Grade Holstein Cattle and White Leghorn Chickens, S. 9, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1887. Mr. Schelter
was born in Wisconsin in 1865, and married Miss Benson.
Schepp Brothers, Old Schepp Farm, Breeders of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle and High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 30, T. Manchester, P. O. Cambria.
Schoen, R. O., Druggist, "The Rexall Store," Markesan.
Schrader, Charles F. Implements and Autos Markesan.

Schrader, Charles F., Implements and Autos. Markesan.

Schroeder, Herman, Spring Grove Resort, Hotel, Boats and Auto Ser-

vice to and from Railroads, S. 34, T. Green Lake, P. O. Ripon.

Schry, T. Farmer, S. 21, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1892. Mr. Schry was born in Germany in 1852.
Schuler. Herman, Farmer, S. 4, T. Marquette, P. O. Marquette. Mr. Schuler was born in Wisconsin in 1885, and married Freda

Schuler, Herman, Farmer, S. 4, T. Marquette, P. O. Marquette. Mr. Schuler was born in Wisconsin in 1885, and married Freda Genentz.

Schultz, Gust. Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Guernsey Cattle, S. 18, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. 1869. Mr. Schultz was born in Germany in 1862. He has served as Township Assessor for eighteen years.

Schwandt, E. G., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 25, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Schwandt was born in Wisconsin in 1885, and married Lula Marquart.

Schwandt, Fred, Little Green Lake Stock Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Gray Durham Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 32, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Schwandt was born in Wisconsin in 1882, and married Martha Welke. He has served as Schoel Clerk of District No. 7.

Schwanke, Dan, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Swiss Cattle, S. 2, T. Mackford, P. O. Fair Water. Mr. Schwanke was born in Wisconsin in 1882, and married Emma Drager. He has served as School Treasurer of Joint District No. 18.

Schwanke, Louis, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 11, T. Mackford, P. O. Fair Water. Mr. Schwanke was born in Wisconsin in 1884. He has served as School Treasurer for four years.

S. 11, T. Mackford, P. O. Fair Water. Mr. Schwahre was born in Wisconsin in 1884. He has served as School Treasurer for four years.

Sebert, Edward, Farmer, S. 17, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Sebert was born in Wisconsin in 1903.

Sexton, W. H., Real Estate, Berlin.

Sharapato, Peter, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 17, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1920. Mr. Sharapato was born in Wisconsin in 1894.

Sieg, Paul, Farmer, S. 16, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin. 1901. Mr. Sieg was born in Wisconsin in 1881, and married Emma Albright.

Sieg, Rudolph, Willow Point Dairy Farm, S. 24, T. Marquette, P. O. Montello. 1910. Mr. Sieg was born in Wisconsin in 1895, and married Clara Klingbeil.

Sizer, Roy L., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland China Hogs, Holstein Cattle and Rhode Island Red Chickens, S. 14, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. 1916. Mr. Sizer was born in Iowa in 1880, and married Elva Knox.

Slabosheske, John, Farmer, County Line Stock Farm, S. 35, T. St. Marie, P. O. Neshkoro. 1876. Mr. Slabosheske was born in Wisconsin in 1871, and has served as Towship Supervisor.

Sorenson, C. H., Farmer, S. 29, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1895. Mr. Sorenson was born in Wisconsin in 1889, and married Dora Zing.

Spencer, F. M., Hardware, Green Lake.

Sorenson, C. H., Farmer, S., Sorenson, C. H., Farmer, S. Wisconsin in 1889, and married Dora Zing.

Spencer, F. M., Hardware, Green Lake.

Spooner, Fred J., Farmer, S. 36; T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Spooner was born in Wisconsin in 1872, and married Martha Krause. He has served as Chairman of Green Lake Road Committee, Secretary of the Farmers Insurance Company, President of the Princeton Telephone Company, and also Township Chairman.

Stanz, Herman, Photographer, Green Lake.

Stapel, Charies F., Farmer, Threshing Machine Operator, Clover Huller, Shredding Machine Operator and Saw Mill, S. 15, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Stapel was born in Wisconsin in 1886. He has served as Township C.erk.

Starczynski, Stanley, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 5, T. Marquette, P. O. Marquette. 1906. Mr. Starczynski was born in Wisconsin in 1892, and married Ella Krueger.

Starczynski was born in Wisconsin in 1892, and married Ella Krueger.

Starks, R. S., Editor, "The Berlin Journal-Courant," Berlin.

Steele's Eat Shop, Restaurant, Berlin.

Steers, Walter, Farmer, S. 32, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Steers was born in Wisconsin in 1860, and married Jennie Jackson. He has served as Township Chairman, and also as District Drainage Commissioner.

Strebelinski, Felix, Farmer, S. 9, T. Seneca, P. O. Red Granite. 1906. Mr. Strebelinski was born in Wisconsin in 1882, and married Lena Lesniak.

Swanke, Otto, Farmer, S. 7, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Swanke was born in Wisconsin in 1884.

Swederski, Sam, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S. 17 T. Princeton P. O. Princeton. 1914. Mr. Swederski was born in Wisconsin in 1884.

born in Wisconsin in 1884.

Talbot, Percy, Furniture and Undertaking, Berlin.
Temme. H. W. & O. A., Harness and Shees, Berlin.
Tetslove, Steve. Cedar Grove Dairy Farm. S. 20. T. Seneca, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Tetslove was born in Wisconsin in 1884.

Teubner, Frank, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein and Guernsey Cattle. Yorkshire Hogs. and White and Brown Leghorn Chickens, S. 5, T. Seneca, P. O. Red Granite. Mr. Teubner was born in Wisconsin in 1867.

Thayer. Alvin. Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Hogs. S. 7. T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Thayer was born in Wisconsin in 1883.

Thompson, A. C., Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs. S. 22, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Thompson was born in Wisconsin in 1899.

Thrasher, George S., Manager, Wisconsin Telephone Company, and County Treasurer, Green Lake.

Thym, Paul, Farmer, S. 26. T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Thym was born in Wisconsin in 1896, and married Alma Plath.

Tobatske. Martin J., Mount Martha Valley Stock Farm, Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Poland China Hogs and Rhode Island Red Chickens, S. 20. T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. 1902. Mr. Tobatske was born in 1884, and married Mary Bobholz.

Tonn, Rudolph. Merchandise, Hardware, Paints, Oils, etc., Manchester. Truesdell, H. C., Truesdell Fur Coat Company, Berlin.

Van Buren, R. P., Publisher, "The Markesan Herald," Markesan.
Vaughn, Charles. Cedar Lawn Dairy Farm, Breeder of Pure Bred
Guernsey Cattle, S. 32 T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. 1856. Mr.
Vaughn was born in Wales in 1854, and married Mary Palmer.
Voeltner, Frank E., Farmer, S. 8, T. Brooklyn, P. O. Green Lake.
1904. Mr. Voeltner was born in Wisconsin in 1892, and married Clara Pamenter. He has served as School Clerk.

Wagnar, Daniel, Farmer, S. 18, T. Brooklyn, P. O. Green Lake. 1908. Mr. Wagnar was born in Russia in 1901.

Walker, C. G., City Engineer, Berlin.

Wastrack, John A., Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 27, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Wastrack was born in Wisconsin in 1894.

Weber, Ernest, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 32, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Weber was born in Wisconsin in 1881, and married Della Johns. He has served as Pathmaster and School Director of District No. 4.

Wegner, H. A., Farmer, S. 36, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Wegner was born in Wisconsin in 1869, and married Minnie Feldt.

Weinkauf, G. A., County Clerk, Green Lake.

Wegner, H. A., Farmer, S. 36, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Wegner was born in Wisconsin in 1869, and married Minnie Feldt.
Weinkauf, G. A., County Clerk, Green Lake.
Weller, W. T., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S. 5, T. Green Lake. P. O. Markesan. 1920.
Wells, G. C., Tailoring, Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing, Berlin.
Wendt. Alb. G., Farmer, S. 32, T. Mackford, P. O. Randolph. Mr. Wendt was born in Wisconsin in 1878, and married Ella Johns. He has served as Township Supervisor.
Werch, Adolph, Grand Meadow Stock Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 11, T. Kingston, P. O. Kingston. 1914.
Werth, George W., Shady Lawn Stock Farm, Breeder of High Grade Durham Cattle, Poland China Hogs, Shropshire Sheep and Rhode Island Red Chickens, S. 34, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Werth was born in Wisconsin in 1895, and married L. Luether.
Wescher, Philip, Farmer, S. 12, T. Manchester. P. O. Markesan. 1903. Mr. Wescher was born in Germany in 1860, and married Bertha Kohn.
Westfield Brothers. Rancho de Cottonwood Dairy Farm, Breeders of Holstein Cattle and Rhode Island Red Chickens, S. 34, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1865.
Whiting, F. A., Hotel Whiting, Berlin.
Wiedman, George, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred and High Grade Shorthorn Durham Cattle, S. 23, T. Brooklyn, P. O. Green Lake. Mr. Wiedman was born in Wisconsin in 1868.
Wiesender, Cora M., Music Teacher. Berlin.
Wilde, Elmer W., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs. S. 9, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Wilde was born in Wisconsin in 1892, and married Edith J. Williams. He has served as Road Overseer.
Willard, N. M., Klondike Fruit Farm. Breeder of High Grade Chester White Hogs and Durham Cattle, S. 1, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Willard was born in Wisconsin in 1864.
Williams, George W., Register of Deeds, Green Lake.
Williams, George W., Register of Deeds, Green Lake.
Williams, D. O. Company, Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Markesan.
Willsnack, Otto, Farme

in 1865, and married Jennie Roberts.
Williams, D. D. Company, Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Markesan.
Willsnack, Otto, Farmer, S. 6. T. Møckford, P. O. Markesan. 1909.
Mr. Willsnack was born in Wisconsin in 1884, and married Bessie Lueptow.
Wilson, A. & Sons, Ford Garage, Berlin.
Winnie, O. J., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 2, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan.
Mr. Winnie was born in Wisconsin in 1875, and married Ida Rick. He has served as Township Supervisor, and also as School Clerk.
Wisconsin Central Lumber Company, Lumber, Dalton. 1912.
Wisconsin Power, Light and Heat Company, Power and Light Company, Berlin.
Wishlinski, Albert L., Supervisor of Schools, Princeton.
Wiskie, Adam, Farmer, S. 6, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1902.
Mr. Wiskie was born in Germany in 1865, and married Antona Adaski. He has served as Township Supervisor.
Wood, John J., Lawyer, Berlin.
Worm, Mrs. C. A., Millinery, Princeton.
Wozniak, John, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 36, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1896. Mr. Wozniak was born in Poland in 1879, and married Agnes Disterholf. He has served as Road Overseer and School Director.
Wyse, W. H., Real Estate, Princeton.

Director. Wyse, W. H., Real Estate, Princeton.

Yates Memorial Hospital, Hospital, Berlin,

Yates Memorial Hospital, Hospital, Berlin.

Zabel, Albert W., Photographer, Markesan.

Zabel, John, Farmer, S. 24, T. Marquette, P. O. Montello. 1862. Mr. Zahel was born in Germany in 1856.

Zanto, Edward, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Rhode Island Red Chickens, and High Grade Holstein Cattle S. 1, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Zanto was born in Wisconsin in 1881, and married Amelia Golz.

Zanto, Gust, Farmer, S. 12, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan, Mr. Zanto was born in Wisconsin in 1878, and married Ella Deibert. He has served as School Treasurer.

Zastrow, Fred. Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S. 31, T. Mackford, P. O. Randolph, Mr. Zastrow was born in Wisconsin in 1872, and married Emma Johns. He has served as School Director of Joint District No. 7.

Zeitlow, Charles, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Gray Durham Cattle, S. 28, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin, 1882. Mr. Zeitlow was born in Wisconsin in 1880, and married Euca Boling. He has served as Road Overseer.

Zick, Albert, Farmer, S. 33, T. Marcuette, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Zick was born in Wisconsin in 1894, and married Elizabeth Tonn.

Zimmermann, Gust C., Fairview Stock Farm, S. 19, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan, Mr. Zimmermann was born in Germany in 1885, and married Margaret Stelter.

Zimmerman, William, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S. 18, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. 1885. Mr. Zimmerman was born in Germany in 1883, and married Hulda Schwantz. He has served as School Treasurer of District No. 8.

Zuehls, Otto, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 24, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. 1877. He has served as School Clerk, and also as Secretary of the Farmers Cheese Factory.

Zuelsderf, George, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 3, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan.

Zuelsdorf, George, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 3, T. Manchester, P. O. Mar-kesan. Mr. Zuelsdorf was born in Wisconsin in 1886, and mar-ried Kate Menke. He has served as School Treasurer.

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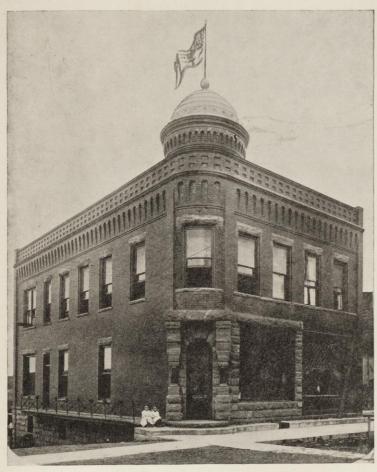
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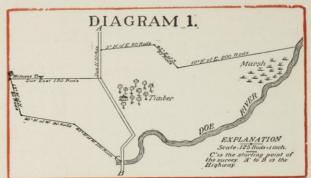
ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM

United States Land Surveys

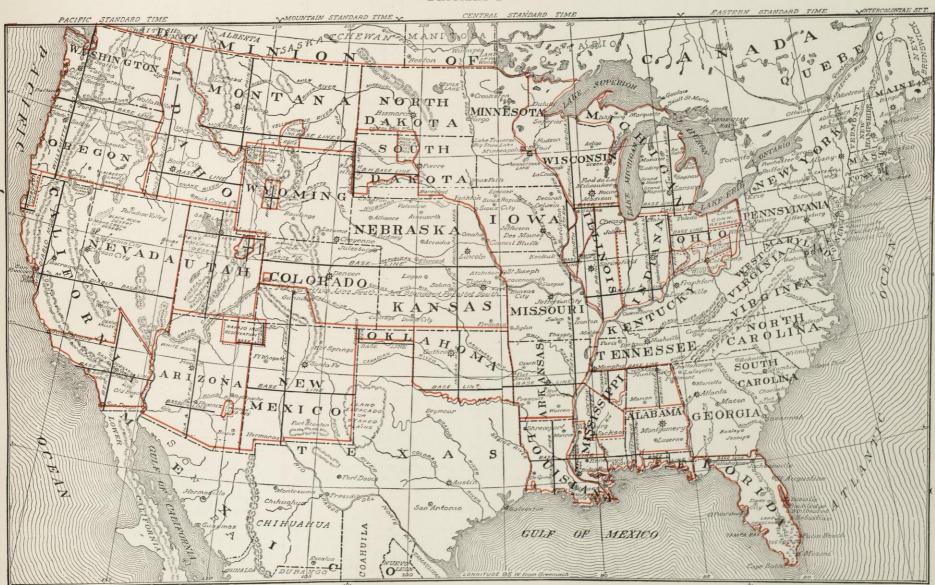
METES AND BOUNDS

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

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



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

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

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

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Go

TOWNSHIPS OF LAND

OWNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the
United States Surveyors. In the
Governmental Surveys Township
Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshipping."

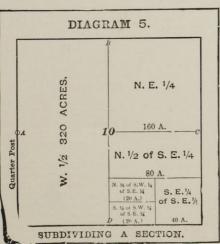
After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres, as a constant of the contains 23,040 acres, as a contain a c

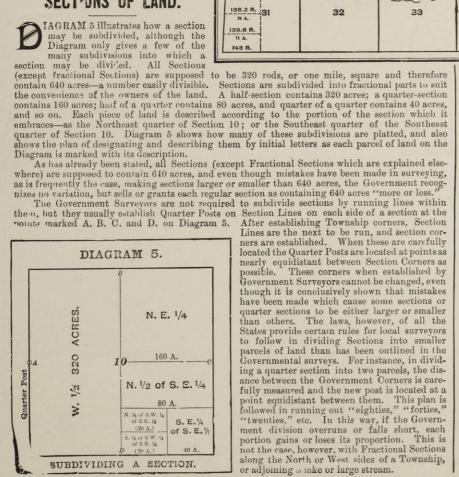
Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by. (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

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

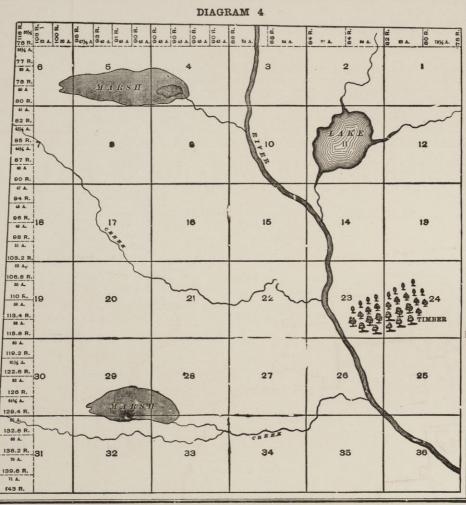
Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the government surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships or organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships.

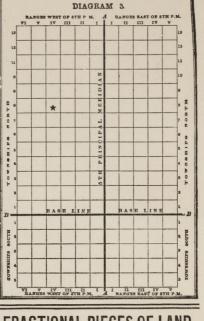
SECTIONS OF LAND.





or adjoining a take or large stream





FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

ONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries. Mistakes made in surveying and the fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 23,040 acres which a perfect Township would contain. See Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full—640 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections.

Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency is distributed and the Sections it effects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, ONGRESSIONAL Townships vary

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

Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighties"

distributed and which "forties" or "eighties" it affects. From this arrangement it will be seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smaller. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighties" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S.W. 4 of Section 6," etc. Of course those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast 4 of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will cause every Congressional Township (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made in running both Township and Range

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

42 R.			
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23.5 AC.	ACRES.	~ ACRES.	" ACRES.
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LOT 5.			
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58 R.	80 R.		
LOT 6.		160	Rods.
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64 R.) I	160 A	ACRES.
LUI 1.	80 ACRES.		
97.40	8		
37 AC.	-		
74 R.	80 Rods.	160	Rods.

THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT DIGEST OF

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

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

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

HE GOVERNMENT of the United States is one of limited and specific powers, strictly outlined and defined by a written constitution. The constitution was adopted in 1787, and, with 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 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 neith

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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 nativeborn 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 Commanderin-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; has power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. He nominates, and with the advise and consent of the Senate, appoints 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-Presiden

VICE PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President of the United States is elected for the term four years, and receives a salary of \$12,000. In case of the deat removal or resignation of the President, the Vice-President succeed 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 tie, or an equal division of the members of that body. The Vic 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 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

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,

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

mercial relations.

The chiefs of these bureaus receive from \$2,100 per year to \$2,300 per year. In addition to these there are connected with the State Department the offices of translator, at \$2,100 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; second 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.

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 cycle for appointment division, \$3,000; chief of customs division, \$3,000; acting chief of revenue marine division, \$2,500; division, \$3,500; chief of public moneys division, \$3,000; chief of customs division, \$3,000; chief of public moneys division, \$2,500; supervising architect, \$4,500; steamboat inspector, \$3,500; chief of loans and currency divisi

department.

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

custom houses.

The Treasurer of the United States receives \$6,000 per year, assistant treasurer \$3,600, and superintendent of national banks (Red. Div.) \$3,500. The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depositionies environ it are to the property of the pro itories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law,

itories, 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.

money.

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

ment.

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

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; reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts for sustenance 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 Pepartment.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR 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 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 tollows: lieutenant-general \$41,000 per year; major-general \$6,000; 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 f

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

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 Vards and Docks; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Vards 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; ery ery ery ery colonels \$4,000; commanders \$3,500; 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; captains \$4,000; comingers, \$3,000; captains (line) \$2,400; captains (staff) \$2,600; first lieutenants \$2,000; second-lieutenants \$1,700. An increase of ten per cent is allowed t

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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 \$2,000; chief of division of contracts \$2,000; chief of division of mail equipment; general superintendent of railway mail service \$4,000; superintendent of 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; also the post-card agent and the stamped

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per year. In this department, as the name imples, is conducted most of the public business relating to domestic or internal affairs, and, like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. 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, \$5,000 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; sasistant 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 Patent Office, \$5,000; medical referee, \$3,000; commissioner of the Patent Office, \$5,000; director of geological surveys, \$6,000; director Reclamation Service, \$7,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

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 procedings 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.

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, assort 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 store 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 immigration and naturalization at \$5,000; director of bureau of standards, \$5,000.

INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

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

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

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

Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission was crefor the purpose, and charged with the duty, of seeing that the laws regulating interstate commerce were faithfully executed and observed, and to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railway corporations and common carriers. The commission consists of seven 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.

IUDICIARY.

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 State 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 fo

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 \$7000 each per annum, district judges, \$6000, and Court of Claims, judges receive \$6,000, and chief justice \$6,500 per year.

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

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 of the United States; borrow money on the credit of the United States of the United States or 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 offense against the law of nations; to exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia and places purchased for forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.; and further to make all laws necessary for the general welfare of the United States, and for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, and for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the Variety states, and for freedom of speec

STATE GOVERNMENT

HE 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.

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 affairs as he may dem 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 present

ation for various purposes. He has a negative (or veto) upon all laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that neasures 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 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 requisitions 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.

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.

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 halls are prepared for the Legislature or General Assembly; he prepares the legislative manual and causes it to be printed and distributed; secures the printing and distribution of the State laws; indexes and files executive documents; provides and distributes election blanks; has charge of all books, bills, papers, etc., of the Legislature, and is practically "keeper of all public acts, laws, records, bonds, etc." The Secretary of State is required to keep a register of all the 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.

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 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. In fact, all claims against the State which are to be paid out of the State Treasury, and 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.

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 'ian 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 may charge the amount against the Treasurer issue duplicate receipts for all moneys paid in, which must be countersigned by the Auditor to be 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

ODIGEST 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.

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 devolve upon the State Superintendent. The full title given to this office is not the same in all of the States, but it is generally called "State Superintendent of Public Instruction or Public Schools." In Ohio, Maine and Rhode Island, and a few others, this officer is termed "Commissioner of Schools."

The duties of the State Superintendent are very much alike in all of the States, as he is charged with a general supervision over the educational interests of the State and of the public schools. In many States his authority is not limited to the public schools, and he his authorized by law to demand full reports from all colleges, cademies 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 rising under the school law. It is also his duty to hear and determine controversics 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 expe

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, ordinance, stores, camp

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

PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER.

This is a State office that is found in only about one-half of the States. In some States it is known as Bank Comptroller and in others the duties which devolve upon this officer are handled by a "department" in the State Auditor's office. The general duties and 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, and cannot be an officer of any of the public institutions, nor interested in any of the financial corporations which it may be his duty to examine. He is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting the financial accounts and standing of 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.

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V 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 similiar. A general provision is that the head of this department must be experienced in insurance matters, and he is prohibited from holding an interest in any insurance company. The Commissioner or Superintendent of 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 insurance companies, are faithfully observed; he issues licenses to insurance companies, are faithfully observed; he issues licenses to insurance

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.

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, ommissioner, 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 commissioners, penitentiary commissioners, board of health, dental examiners, trustees of historical library, board of pharmacy, commission of claims, live stock commissioners, board of education, board of public works, board of pardons, assessment commissioners.

LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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 expost 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 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

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 that 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

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

COUNTY TREASURER.

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 relection for any number of terms.

The general duties of the county treasurers throughout the various States is very similar. The county treasurer is the principal custodian of the funds belonging to the county. It is his duty to receive and safely keep the revenues and other public moneys of the county, and all funds authorized to be paid to him, and disburse the same pursuant to law. He is required to keep proper books of accounts, in which he must keep a regular, just and true account of all moneys, revenues and funds received by him, stating particularly the time, when, of whom and on what fund or account each particular sum was received; and also of all moneys, revenues and funds paid out by him according to law, stating particularly the time when, to whom and on what fund payment is made from. The books of the county treasurer must always be subject to the inspection of the county board, which, at stated intervals, examines his books and makes settlements with him. In some of the States the provisions of the law relating to county 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 co

COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

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,

SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT DIGEST OF THE

lowa, 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 fling of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded, to record the same at length, in the order of the time of its reception, in books provided by the county for that purpose; and it is his duty to endorse on all instruments a certificate of the time when the same was filed. All of the States have some of the following provisions concerning the duties of the recorder, but these provisions are not common to all of the States, viz.: The register or recorder is not allowed to record an instrument of any kind unless it is duly executed according to law; he is not obliged to record any instrument unless his fees are paid in advance; as a rule, it is unlawful for him to record any map, plat or subdivision of land situated within any incorporated city, town or village until it is approved by the proper officers of the same. In many States he is forbidden to enter a deed on the records until it has been endorsed "taxes paid" by the proper official; he is required to exhibit, free of charge, all records, and allow copies to be made; he is authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT.

CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT

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."

while in many of the States, including Indiana, Omo, Towa, 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 en'er 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.

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

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.

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.

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 companies and consecute 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 subpeans 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.

PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

The method of handling probate matters is not uniform throughout the various States. In many States the higher courts are given jurisdiction over probate matters, and in others they have created districts in which are held probate courts, whose jurisdiction extends over several counties and takes in other matters besides purely probate affairs. In a majority of the States, however, particularly the Western and Northern States, they elect a county or a probate judge, who holds court and handles the probate matters which arise within his county. The jurisdiction of these county or probate courts is not always confined exclusively to probate affairs, being frequently extended to many other matters, and they generally include such matters as apprenticeship affairs, adoptions, minors, etc. In some of the States they have both a county judge and a probate judge, and in these cases the jurisdiction of the latter is confined to such matters as are in line with probate affairs. In Missouri they have a probate judge, and also a county court, composed of county judges, in whom the corporate powers of the county are vested—as the official county board. In Michigan they have a probate judge and a probate register. The probate 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 subpeens 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 there is no desired.

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

HE method of township government throughout the different States varies so much that it is impossible in this article to treat of it more than in a general way. In many of the States the townships are not organized as bodies corporate, and in other States in some counties they may have township 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 as assumed by the township officials. But even where they have township organization the plan of township government in the different States where it exists differs so widely that scarcely any two States may be said to be alike. About the only statements concerning the organized townships that could be made which would apply to all the States are the following: Every organized township in its corporate capacity has power to sue and be sued; to acquire by purchase, gift or devise, and hold property, both real and personal,

the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of

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, of 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 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 comm

SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

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 two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in two separates and clearly defined 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 in the interest 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 sectarian purpose, or to support or sustain any school, and schools in which they, as officers, are interested.

In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "indepent school district" method, inasmuch as each district, so far as its corporate powers are concerned, is entirely separate and independent of other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each district are clearly defined, and each district is complete within itself except 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 restricted, and a part of the corporate power is reserved to the people

CITIES AND VILLAGES

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

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Banking and Business Methods.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

N business life there is no more complex or important relation than that which exists between the business men 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 is 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 small change or paying balances. Business, in the most general and comprehensive sense, is almost wholly carried on by the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will be seen what a very important part the element of confidence plays in business life, when it is remembered that every check or draft that changes hands, implies the confidence on the part of the party receiving and accepting it, that it will be honored at the bank when presented.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT

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. If 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 to them and is appreciated, that of a dishonest man is shunned by them as an element of risk and danger—the same to them as to every one else with whom he deals.

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

DEPOSITS.

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 or currency and making a separate entry for each draft or check that he deposits. In entering such items as drafts and checks some banks require a separate entry for each item which will show upon what bank or at least what city or town each draft or check is drawn. After having endorsed his name on the back 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 see that the amount of the deposit is correctly entered in his book before leaving the bank. If a deposit is made when a customer has not his "Pass Book" a duplicate ticket should be taken, and the amount entered properly when next at the bank. 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 dra

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

THE word "Discount" is applied to interest when it is deducted from the amount 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" can sto 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 difficient in asking for a loan; and in many instances will oppose the interest of the banker, whose business man had thus, frequently morass him, rather than go to the banker, whose business is to help him through such times of need, when possible of med, when possible of med, when possible of loans in the possible of med, when possible of med, when possible of med, when they can be reasonably sure of its return. If an applicant is more they can be reasonably sure of its return. If an applicant is more they can be reasonable security, or is irresponsible on mworthy he must necessarily be refused, but in securing 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 of all men he is 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.

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

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 fall, 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.

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 promisory 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 attribute 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 recover.

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 aboute, not depending upon any contingency; it must be to pay money in a certain not time is expressed the law implies that payment is due immediately; and lastly, the order or promise must be accompanied by or to bearer.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

A CCORDING 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 fails in any of these matters it becomes a contract, as 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 sealed, but negotiable instruments as a rule are an exception to this. Between the original parties a want of consideration can be pleaded a defense and would operate to defeat a recovery. It would have the same effect as between an endorser and his endorsee, but this only applies to immediate parties or to those who had notice of the defense or became holders of the paper after maturity. It may be stated as an almost invariable rule that no defense will operate to defeat the recovery if the paper has been negotiated and passed into the hands of an 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 fligal. In order to cut off these defenses and give the holder the absolute injunction of the consideration was allegal. In order to cut off

mand; and if there are no tunds there to heet it, this is satisficient refusal.

DATS 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 lateries as the tendency of the state of states have already aways that the state of the states have already in effect, however, and it is not specifically walved 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 a set. They are to research a certain fixed sum of a constant of the pays are the pays are the fine ply the difference between and Payse. The bill must be presented to the Drawear. Detween and Payse. The bill must be presented to the Drawear of the agrees to obey the order, he "accepts" the bill by the same below it—and thus becomes the "Acceptor." The instrument is usually made negotiable and the payse can transfer it to other by endorsement, which method of transfer may go on indefinitely. The following is a common form of an inland bill of exchange:

\$600

Sixty days after sight pay to John Sims, or order, Six Hundred Dollars, and charge same to my account.

TO HENRY HOLZ & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

CHECKS.

CHECKS 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 the possession of their funds, and the drawer of a check having funds on deposit has an action for damage 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 one acceptance, so far as payment or liability of the drawn of the holder until acceptance. When accepted bank in favor of the holder until acceptance. When accepted bank in the word "Accepted" is stamped on its fact with the analysis of the holder. As soon as the cacet is "certified" the annunt is charged against the account of the folder. As soon as the cacet is "certified" the annunt is charged against the account of the drawer" its concerned.

The drawn of a check is not a surely in the same as if paid, and it is considered caulor far as the "drawer" is concerned. The drawn of a check is not a surely in the same sense as is the drawn of a check is not a surely in the same sense as is the drawn of a check is not a surely in the same sense as it in drawn of a check is not a surely in the same sense as it in the maker of a note. He cannot complain of any delay in the present of the payment, for it is an absolute appropriation to the holder of somuch money, in the hands of the bank, and there from any least the holder's pleasure. The delay, however, is at the holder's risk, and if the bank should fall after he could have got his money the loss is his. If, before he presents the check, the bank pays 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

DRAFTS.

DRAFTS.

DRAFT is a form of an "inland bill of exchange." The two forms of bills of exchange called "drafts" are the bank draft (or exchange) and the "sight or time draft." The bank draft is, to all intents and purposes, the same as a check, but the term is usually applied to "checks" drawn by one bank upon funds which it may have in some other bank, termed its "correspondent." A draft is but very seldom made payable to bearer, it being almost an invariable rule to make them payable to a certain payee or order. They are negotiable and can be transferred indefinitely by 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 is also a receipt to the debtor. It is simple in its wording, the following being a general form:

1000

Chicago, June 1, 1894.

At sight (or so many days after sight as the case may be) pay

ENDORSEMENTS.

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 placing 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 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, not 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," or "endorsement in blank," in making which the payee simply places his signature on the back of the instrument, without condition or qualification of any kind. This passes the title to he 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 or restrict it

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.

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 "waiving notice of demand;" making his endorsement a "general and special guaranty of payment" to all future holders, etc., but he cannot, by his endorsement, either increase or lessen the liability of any other endorser on the instrument.

An endorser, as a rule, is entitled to immediate notice in case the payor fails to pay. This is the case in nearly all of the United States, as it has been a rule of the "law merchant" for many years. A few modifications, however, of the general "law 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 conditional, making notice unnecessary unless he suffers damage through want of it, or requiring a judgment to be first recovered before he can be held. In the absence, however, of statutory provisions of this kind, and they exist only in a few of the States, it may be said that to hold endorsers they must have prompt notice of non-payment, and it may be said to be a general rule of the "law merchant" that all parties to negotiable paper as endorsers 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 endorsers and parties to the paper is to notify them officially of its failure.

GUARANTY.

GUARANTY.

A "GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the fulfillment of a promise, or of an engagement, made by a third party. This kind of contract is very common. 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 all the characteristics 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 party guaranteed, 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 sureties could not be held after the first term.

The guaranty can be enforced even though the original debt cannot, as is 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 declares the debt; 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 first or guaranty and acts of the party to whom it is given, there unless he has such notice of the parcy to whom it is given, there unless he has such not

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 or guranty the promise of him to whom the goods are delivered, in which case it must be in writing. The question generally resolves itself into this: To whom did the seller give and was authorized to give credit? This is a question of fact and not of law. If the books of the seller show that he charged them to the party to whom he delivered them, it is almost impossible for him to hold the other party for it, but if on the other hand it is shown that he regarded the goods as being sold to the party whom it is desired to hold, but delivered them to another party and it is so shown on his books, it is not regarded as a guaranty, but an original or collateral promise, and would make the party liable. In general, a guarantor of a bill or note is not entitled to such strict and exact notice as an endorser is entitled to, but only such notice as shall save him from actual loss, as he can not make the want of 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 must exhaust his legal remedies for collecting it.

ACCOMMODATION OF PAPER.

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

IDENTIFICATION.

THE mere act of identifying a party or making him known to a banker carries with it no liability on the part of the party who thus performs it, unless it can be shown there 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 on troduced, for in a case of this kind the bank assumes all the the Generally speaking, however, it is an almost invariable rid with bankers, as it should be, to require their customers, 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 or party is correct. This is done by writing the words "Signature O. K." under the party's name and signing it. This has the effect of guaranteeing that the party's name is as written and that it is his proper signature. It does not guarantee that the check or draft is good or will be paid, but merely as expressed, 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 justly so, for it throws upon them the burden of the risk.

RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.

RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.

A NY acknowledgment that a sum of money has been paid is a receipt. A receipt which reads "in full" though adsive. 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 administer strict justice. A receipt may be of different degrees of explicitness, as the word "Paid" or "Received Payment" written on a bill. A "release" is simply a form of receipt, but is more 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 debts or claims so released. Herein, releases differ from receipts. A release is in the nature of a written contract and therefore cannot be controlled or contradicted by evidence, unless on the ground of fraud. But if its words are ambiguous, or may have either two or more meanings, evidence is receivable to 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 is not always void, but is voldable, and in many cases special exception is made, giving validity to their contracts for necessaries. By being voldable 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.

AGENCY.

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

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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 knew that the agent had been or was engaged in attending to a particular and specified line of work connected with the business of the principal. The party, however, is not bound by any special reservations or limitations made secretly by the principal of which he had no reasonable or easy means of having notice. The authority of an agent may be given by the principal, by writing or oral, or may be implied from certain acts. Thus, if a person puts his goods into the custody of another whose business it is to sell such goods, he authorizes the whole world to believe that this person has them for sale; and any person buying them honestly, in this belief, would hold them. If one, knowing that another had acted as his agent, does not disavow the authority as soon as he conveniently can, but lies by and permits a person to go and deal with the supposed agent, or lose an opportunity of indemnifying himself, this is an adoption and confirmation of the acts of the agent.

A principal is bound by the acts of an agent even after the

agent.

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

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

In seneral, banks may be said to be credit institutions or dealers in credit. John Jay Knox once said that "the exchanges of the modern world are barter, effected by the indirect agency of the credit system, and banks and bankers are the machinery by which this is done." Metallic money and its representative, the circulating note, are only the small change of "Trade" employed in the settlement of balances and small purchases and payments. This fact is illustrated by the operations of the New York clearing house. The exchanges have been about \$0,000 millions of dollars during the past thirty years, while the balances paid in money have only been about \$3,000 millions, or about 4 per cent. of the amount of the settlements.

It has always been claimed that the business of banking originated with the Venetian money changers who displayed their wares and moneys on the street modern that the carliest banking excluding in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was banking excluding in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was banking excluding the continued until 172 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 1797. In 1401, the Bank of Barcelona was formed. At a period much earlier than this, the Jewish money-dealers had invented what was known as "foreign bills of exchange," but it is said that this bank was the first institution that made a business of negotiating and handling them. The Bank 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 1619, was a bank of both to be arer.

the principal banks of Europe. It was the lifts to issue around notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer.

The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of both deposit and circulation based on fine silver bars. This bank, like nearly all of that early time, had, as a principal object, the protection of the people from worn, sweated, clipped and plugged coins. The remedy senerally adopted was to lock up the debased and depreciated coins and circulate the credit granted for them. Various other banks sprang into existence throughout Europe, many of them being powerful government agencies, and in many cases exerted a wide influence in shaping the destinies of empires.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established, and there is no banking institution in the world equal to it in the management of national finances. The Bank of France was authorized in 1800. If is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It is not a fiscal agent that the first agent agent and other acceptances, have borne the government safely through extraordinary needs.

and other acceptances, have borne the government safely through extraordinary needs.

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 1784 the State of Massachusetts incorporated the Marsachusetts 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 1791. 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 falled.

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

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, 1865, an act was passed providing for a ten per cent. tax on notes of any person or State bank issued for circulation, and making an exception of National banks. This had the effect of taxing the State bank circulation out of existence. As the National banks, 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 96 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 on 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, equably and ratably, for all debts of the association to the extent of the amount of their stock, in addition to the amount invested therein. The banks are required, before the declaration of a dividend, to carry one-tenth part of their net profits 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 ba

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

CLEARING HOUSE.

THE Clearing-House is the place where the exchanges of the the 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 it consisted of fifty-two banks, but five of them were soon closed because of inability to meet its requirements. Clearing Houses have since been established in nearly all of the principal cities of the continent.

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In all cities a bank receives large amounts of bills and checks on other banks, so that at the close of each day's business every bank has, in its drawers, various sums thus due it by other banks, It is, in like manner, itself the debtor of other banks, which have during the day received its bills and checks drawn upon it. Prior to the establishment of the clearing house it was necessary for each bank, every morning, to make up its account with every other bank, and to send its porter or agent to present the bills and checks so reselved to the debtor banks for payment. The balances were bank, and to send its porter or agent to present the bills and checks so reselved 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 in New York the transactions in one single day have amounted to over \$300,000,000, in adjusting which the exchanges were settled in the space of an hour. Besides saving a vast amount of work, book-keeping and expense, it enabled the banks by united ald to strengthen each other in times of excitement and financial panic.

The following is the manner in which the settlements are made in about all the clearing-houses of this country: The clearing-room is provided with a continuous line of desks, one for each bank that is a member of the association, each desk bearing the name and number of the bank. Each bank is represented every morning, at the hour fixed for settlement, by two clerks, one a messenger who brings with

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

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 Parallelian. Second From the high of the History to American Parallelian.

teenth Century to American Revolu	lution. Second. From the birth of t	he United States to the present time	by countries.
Ancient History	B. C. 975 Death of Solomon, Revolt of the Ten Tribes,	B. C. 598 Capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnez- zar.	B. C. 480 Battle of Salamis—victory of Themisto- cles.
B. C. 4004 Biblical account of the creation. 3800 Sargon I. King of Babylon. 3200 "The first Egyptian dynasty under Menes. 2800 Shefru, 3d Egyptian dynasty under Menes. 2800 Shefru, 3d Egyptian bynasty. Egyptian inscriptions begin. Phenicia said to have been peopled by the "sons of Anak." 2750 Tyre and Sidon founded. 2700 The 4th Egyptian dynasty begins. The Pyramid Tombs erected. 2539 Meria Pepi I., Sixth Egyptian dynasty. 2458 Chaldea said to have been conquered by Medes or Armenians. 2448 The deluge.	Division into kingdoms of Israel and Judah. The kingdom of Israel established under	Second captivity. 597 Zedekiah made King over the remnant of Judah.	Xerxes destroys Athens, First invasion of Sicily by Carthage, Defeat of the Carthaginians by Gelon at
3800 Sargon I. King of Babylon. 3200 *The first Egyptian dynasty under Menes. 2800 Snefru, 3d Egyptian dynasty.	Jeroboam. Syria recovers independence.	596 Persians invade Syria, and Syria con- tinues a subject of Persia for three	Himera. Birth of Euripides (died B. C. 406). 479—450 Anaxagorus (b. 500, d. 428) teaches
Egyptian inscriptions begin. Phenicia said to have been peopled by	971 Shishak, King of Egypt, captures and plunders Jerusalem. 957 Abijah, King of Judah, defeats the King	centuries. 594 Code of Solon at Athens published. 590 The seven wise men of Greece flourish,	479—450 Anaxagorus (b. 500, d. 428) teaches philosophy at Athens. 479 Occupation of Athens by Mardonius. Persians defeated at Platea and Mycale
2750 Tyre and Sidon founded, 2700 The 4th Egyptian dynasty begins.	of Israel. 950 The decline of Thebes, Egypt. Assur-dayan IL. King of Assyria.	Solon, Periander, Pittacus, Chilon, Thales, Cleobulus and Bias. War between Media and Lydia.	
2539 Meria Pepi I., Sixth Egyptian dynasty. 2458 Chaldea said to have been conquered by	950 The decline of Thebes, Egypt. Assur-dayan II., King of Assyria. 916 Rhodians found navigation laws. 906 Israel is afflicted with famine predicted by the Prophet Elijah.	504 Code of Solon at Athens published. 500 The seven wise men of Greece flourish, Solon, Periander, Pittaeus, Chilon, Thales, Cleobulus and Bias. War between Media and Lydia. 588 The Pythian games begin to be cele- brated every five years. Jerusalem, having rebelled against Baby- Ion, is besieged, by Nebuchandezzar. 587 Nebuchandrezzar invades Phenicia. Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego thrown into a furnace. Prophecies of Obadiah. 586 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Ne-	Siege of Sestos. 477 Beginning of the supremacy of Athens. The Fabii perish in battle with the
Medes or Armenians. 2448 The deluge. 2300 The Elamitic Conquest. The Hittites in Cappadocia. Bigo of Accuric		lon, is besieged by Nebuchadnezzar. 587 Nebuchadnezzar invades Phenicia.	Veientes. 475—478 Heiro I—at Syracuse. 474 Esther and Mordecai.
The Hittites in Cappadocia. Rise of Assyria.	900 Erection of the northwest palace of Nim- rod. 897 Elijah translated to heaven.	Golden image set up. Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego thrown into a furnace,	474 Esther and Mordecal. 474 Esther and Mordecal. 475 Banishment of Themistocles. 476 Brith of Thucydides (died after B. C. 403). First Publillan Laws. Election of plebelan magistrates given to the Comitia Tributa—Rome. 470 Victory of Cimon over the Persians at the Eurymedon. Antium (Rome) taken. Suicide of Appius Claudius. 469 Pericles begins to take part in the pub- lic affairs of Athens. Destruction of Mycene by the Argives. Destruction of Mycene by the Argives. Destruction of Mycene by the Argives. Disgress of Apploanio flourishes. 466 Flight of Themistocles to Persia. Siege of Navos. Battles at the Eurymedon, Phenicians aiding Persia are defeated by the Greeks under Cimon. 465 Xerxes I. assassinated.
Rise of Assyria. 2280 Thebes, Egypt, founded. 2314 Alleged beginning of Chaldean astronomical observations sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle; the earliest extant is of	rod. 897 Mijah translated to heaven. 896 Jehoshaphat defeats the Ammonites. Death of Ahab, King of Israel. 895 Miracles of Elisha the Prophet. 892 Samaria besieged by the Syrians. 884 Lacedemon settled.	Prophecies of Obadiah. 586 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Ne-	Election of plebeian magistrates given to the Comitia Tributa—Rome.
	884 Lacedemon settled.	buchadnezzar. End of the Kingdom of Judah. 585 Death of Periander, tyrant of Athens	the Eurymedon. Antium (Rome) taken.
2200 The Hia dynasty in China founded, Cuneiform writing probably in use, 2180 Nineveh built.	Degeneration of Agentique at District	Treaty between Media and Lydia. 580 Copper money coined at Rome.	469 Pericles begins to take part in the pub- lic affairs of Athens.
2160 First Persian dynasty founded. 2130 Amen-em-hat I. founds 12th Egyptian dynasty. 2120 Pyramids built north of Memphis.	Assur-natsir-pal King or Assyria. 880 The Assyrians again invade Babylonia. 878 Carthage founded by Dido the Tyrian. 875 Sardanapalus I. of Assyria. 870 The Assyrians conquer Phenicia. 860 Assyrian conquest under Shalmaneser. Hazael attacks Israel.	forty years. Treaty between Media and Lydia. 580 Copper money coined at Rome. 579 Nebuchadnezzar takes Tyre. 578 Accession of Servius Tullius, Rome. 575 Civil war in Egypt.	468 Birth of Socrates. Destruction of Mycene by the Argives. Diogenes of Appolonio flourishes.
2100 The Obelisk of On erected.		570 Amasis reigns in Egypt. 569 Egypt conquered by Nebuchadnezzar. 566 The first census of Rome taken—84,700	466 Flight of Themistocles to Persia. Siege of Naxos. Battles at the Eurymedon
2042 Uranus arrives in Greece. 2008 Sicyon, Greece founded. 1996 Birth of Abraham.	Olympic games revived in Elis, Greece. 834 Assyria conquers Tarsus.	inhabitants. 562 Death of Nebuchadnezzar.	Phenicians aiding Persia are defeated by the Greeks under Cimon.
	200 The Fountiers the most newerful nation	inhabitants. 562 Death of Nebuchadnezzar. Nabonidos King of Babylon. 560 Pisistratus becomes tyrant of Athens. Confucius and Zoroaster. Escriz fablus.	465 Xerxes I. assassinated. Reign of Artaxerxes I. in Persia. Revolt of Thasos. 464 Revolt of the Helots at Sparta.
1882 Death of Abraham. 1856 Kingdom of Argus founded. 1850 Reign of Ismi-dagon, who conquers As-	on the sea. To an olive setablished. To a commencement of the Olympiads. First authentic date in Greek history.	559 Anacreon begins to be known, Persian Empire founded by Cyrus,	464 Revolt of the Helots at Sparta. Third Messenian War. Sparta defeats Messenia.
1837 Birth of Jacob and Esau.	First authentic date in Greek history. 760 The Etruscans in Campania. 753 Rome founded by Romulus.	556 Birth of Simonides (died B. C. 467), 554 Conquest of Lydia and capture of Cresus by Cyrus.	460 Egypt revolts against Persia. (The revolt is suppressed in 455.)
1822 Memnon invents the Egyptian alphabet. 1800 Hykos in Egypt. 1729 Joseph sold into Egypt. 1710 Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a	760 The Eruscans in Campania. 753 Rome founded by Romulus, 752 Athens establishes decennial instead of perpetual Archons. 750 Sabine war follows the abduction of the	by Cyrus. 549 Death of Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum. 546 Fall of Lydian Empire. 543 Cyrus apprezes Asia Minor to Persia.	464 Revolt of the Helots at Sparta, Third Messenian War, Sparta defeats Messenia, 466 Egypt revolts against Persia, (The revolt is suppressed in 455.) Birth of Democritus and Hippocrates (both died in B. C. 357). Commission of Expa to rebuild Jerusalem, Birth of twiss the orator (died 378).
1710 Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a colony. 1706 Jacob and his family settle in Egypt.	Sabine women. Ethiopia independent. Fath Babylon independent of Nineveh. League between Romans and Sabines.	543 Cyrus annexes Asia Minor to Persia. 540—510 Era of Pythagoras. 539 (circa) Marseilles founded by Pheni-	459 Gorgias flourished. 458 Commission of Ezra to rebuild Jerusalem. Birth of Lysias the orator (died 378). Cincinnatus made dictator at Rome.
1706 Jacob and his family settle in Egypt. 1618 Sesostris conquers Asia and Ethiopia. 1682 Beginning of the chronology of the Arundelian marbles, which were brought to England, in A. D. 1627.	League between Romans and Sabines. 745 Pul assumes the name of Tiglath Pileser and founds the 2nd Assyrian Empire. Assyria invades Palestine.	cians. 538 Daniel interprets handwriting on the wall.	Cincinnatus made dictator at Rome. Defeats the Equi. 457 Battle of Tanagra.
to England, in A. D. 1627. 1571 Moses born. Male infants in Equal destroyed	and founds the 2nd Assyrian Empire, Assyria invades Palestine, 743 Messenian wars. Sparta victorious,	wall. Cyrus conquers Babylon. Belshazzar, King of Babylon, is slain. 536 Cyrus ends the captivity of the Jews. Return of the first caravan to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel and Joshua.	456 The Long Walls of Athens completed.
Male infants in Egypt destroyed. 1556 Athens founded. 1516 Kingdom of Sparta formed. 1520 Expulsion of the Hykos from Egypt.	741 Pekan, King or Israel, besieges Jeru-	Return of the first caravan to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel and Joshua. Cyrus also subdues Phenicia.	at Rome. Laws of the Twelve Tables or code of laws instituted. 449 The Greeks defeat the Persians at Salamus in Cyrus.
1530 Expulsion of the Hykos from Egypt. Aahmes I. founds 18th Egyptian dynasty. 1500 The Kossean conquest of Babylon. Rameses I. founds 19th Egyptian dy-	740 Tiglath Pileser destroys Syria. Israel forms an alliance with Syria	Cyrus also subdues Phenicia. 535 Rebuilding of the Temple commenced. Thespis first exhibits tragedy. 534 Servius assassinated by Tulka, his daugh-	449 The Greeks defeat the Persians at Salamus in Cyprus. Virginius kills his daughter to save her
nasty. Arabians subdue Chaldes and establish	Syria becomes subject to Assyria. 730 Shalmaneser subdues Israel. 731 Shalmaneser subdues Israel.	ter. Her husband, Tarquinius Superbus, be-	mus in Cyprus. Virginius kills his daughter to save her from Applus Claudius. First Decemirate abolished. Applus Claudius, Kome.
1497 Reign of Agenor, 1st king of Phenicia. 1493 Cadmus founds Thebes. Discovery of brass. Introduction of the alphabet into Greece.	Israel forms an alliance with Syria against Judah. Syria becomes subject to Assyria. Syria becomes subject to Assyria. The Syria becomes subject to Assyria. The Hezekiah abolishes idolatry in Judah. The Shaimaneser IV. invades Phenicia. The Tribes into captivity. The Kingdom of Israel destroyed. The Assasination of Romulus. The Assasination of Romulus. The Many Pompillus, King of Rome.	ter. Her husband, Tarquinius Superbus, becomes King of Rome. 532 Polerates, Tant of Samos (put to death Bartes, State of Samos (put to death Samos (put to death Gartes of Darius I. begins after assassination of Smerdis, the Magian.	
Discovery of brass. Introduction of the alphabet into Greece.	The Kingdom of Israel destroyed. 717 Assyrians totally defeat the Hittites.	531 Reign of Darius I. begins after assas- sination of Smerdis, the Magian. 529 Death of Cyrus.	Tyranny of the second Decemvirate, Secession of the Plebs from Rome, Abdication of the Decemvirs, Second Sacred War in Greece,
1491 The passover instituted. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. The law given from Mount Sinai.	716 Assassination of Romulus. 715 Numa Pompilius, King of Rome. 713 Sennacherib, the Assyrian, invades	Accession of Cambyses. 525 Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses. Birth of Eschylus (died B. C. 456).	446 Syracuse subdues Agrigentum and de- feats the Etruscans.
1401 The passover instituted. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. The law given from Mount Sinal. 1490 Tabernacle established in the wilderness. Deshua divides Canaan. 1445 Joshua divides Canaan.	Egypt. 710 Sennacherib invades Judah. 185,000 Assyrians destroyed in one night	sination of Smerdis, the Magian. 529 Death of Cyrus. Accession of Cambyses. 525 Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses. Birth of Eschylus (died B. C. 456). The temple of Isis, Egypt, completed. Smerdis usurps the Persian throne, defeated by Darius, 522.	Sparta concluded. Decline of the Athenian Empire.
1445 Joshua divides Canaan. 1413to 1136 Hebrews subject to six periods of	by an angel. 709 Sargon of Assyria conquers Babylon.	522 Death of Cambyses. Greeks colonize the Thracian Cherson-	Second Sacred War in Greece. 447 Battle of Coronea, defeat of Athens. 446 Syracuse subdues Agrigentum and defeats the Etruscans. 445 Thirty years' truce between Athens and Sparta concluded. Decline of the Athenian Empire. Revolt of Eubea and Megara. Canuleian Laws, Rome. Nehemian governor of Judea. 444 Athenian Colony to Thurii. Pericles becomes supreme at Athens.
1402 Othniel, first judge in Israel. 1400 King of Babylon marries the daughter	by an angel. 709 Sargon of Assyria conquers Babylon. 608 Manasseh, King of Judah, Gross idolatry in Judah, 600 Gyges founds the 3rd Lydian dynasty. 688 Egypt divided between 12 Kings. 685—668 Second Messenian War, under Aris- tropens.	ese. Lestos founded. 521—485 Reign of Darius I. (Hystaspis) King	444 Athenian Colony to Thurii. Pericles becomes supreme at Athens. Birth of Xenophon about this time (died
1418to 1136 Herorews surject to six periods of bondage. 1402 Othniel, first judge in Israel. 1400 King of Babylon marries the daughter of the bondage of Israel. 1394 Ebuda second judge of Israel. 1884 Chicalem King of Babylon. 1855 Felon. King of Moaby.	686 Egypt divided between 12 Kings. 685—668 Second Messenian War, under Aris- tomenes.	of Persia. 520 Sibylline books brought from Cume. Decree of Darius for re-building the	359). Commission of Nehemiah. The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt.
1380 Kurigaku King of Babylon. 1355 Eglon, King of Moab. 1350 Israel wars with her neighbors. 1326 Eleusinian monasteries instituted.	Babylon becomes the second capital.	Temple at Jerusalem. 518 Birth of Pindar (died B. C. 439).	Roman Consular Tribunes established. 443—328 The Parthenon at Athens built by Phidias.
1321 King Thothmosis changes the Egyptian	683 Creon becomes first annual archon of Athens. 678 Samaria colonized by Assyrians.	515 The Temple rebuilt and dedicated. 514 Insurrection in Athens. Hipparchus slain.	443 Herodotus flourishes in Greece. 442 New constitution at Rome—censors and
calendar. 1320 Egyptian Obelisks erected. Ruth the Moabitess marries Boaz. 1318 Kingdom of Myacena created.	672 Assyria conquers Egypt. 671 Psammeticus reigns in Egypt and en- courages intercourse with the Greeks.	Hippias rules in Athens. 510 Croton destroys Sybaris. Expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome. Foundation of the Republic.	military tribunes appointed instead of consuls.
1313 Kingdom of alyacena created. 1308 Lethos builds temple of Vulcan at Memphis. 1296 Borak and Deborah in Israel.	670 Alban invasion and battles of the Horath	Foundation of the Republic. Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus consuls.	440—439 The Samian war. Siege and reduction of Samos by Pericles. Death of Spurius Melius—Rome.
1280 Pelops settles in South Greece.	and Curiath. Rise of Magaria, Greece. 667—625 Reign of Assur-bani-pal, King of Assyria.	The Pisistride expelled from Athens. Athens a republic. 509 Commercial treaty between Carthage and	437 Cornelius Cossus and Lars Tolumnius. Second Spolia Opima, Rome.
1273 Rise of the Assyrian Empire. 1250 Babylon conquered by the Assyrians. 1249 Gideon, the greatest of the judges of Israel.	665 Sea fight between Corinth and Corcyra.	Rome. 508 First treaty between Rome and Car-	434 Rome declares war against the Etrus- cans.
1240 Ramses-Sesostris reigns in Egypt. 1209 Abimelech King of Israel. 1200 Proetus in Egypt.	destroys Alba Longa. 662 Thebes destroyed by Assyrians. 660 Messany, Italy founded. Buddha.	thage. First Valerian Laws. The Scythian Expedition of Darius.	433 Treaty between Athens and Corcyra. Meton, astronomer, flourished. 431 Peloponnesian War begins between
1198 Helen carried off by Paris. 1193 Trojan war begins. 1184 Troy destroyed by Greeks. 1180 Rameses III. the last Egyptian native	659 Byzantium founded by Megarians under Bysas. 655 Bacchiadac expelled from Greece.	cated. 504 Sardis burned by the Greeks.	Athens and a confederacy with Sparta at the head, lasting twenty-seven years and ending in the defeat of
hero.	650 Median Monarchy founded. 645 Egypt independent of Assyria.	501 Siege of Naxos by Aristagoras. Titus Lartius made Dictator of Rome. Ionian revolt in Asia Minor. 500 Burning of 2ardis by the Ionians and	Athens. Potidea besieged by the Athenians (tak-
1161 Israel wars against Amorites. 1152 Alba Longa founded. Behalen invades	Cyaxzares.	500 Burning of Zardis by the Ionians and Athenians. 499 The revolt of the Ionians (Greece).	en in 429). Death of Pericles. Rise of Cleon.
Syria. 1143 Jepthah judge over Israel.	641 Cyrene founded. 640 Ancus Martius reigns in Rome. Invasion of Scythians who subjugate Persia.	498 Persia recovers Cyprus, 497 Battle of Lake Regillus,	Battle of Mt. Algidus; the Equi and Volsci defeated. 430 The plague at Athens.
1130 Tiglath Pileser 1. invades Barylonia. 1123 Samuel, judge and first prophet in	Ostia, Italy, founded. Religious reformation under Josiah,	Tarquin and his Latin allies defeated by Romans. First authentic date in Roman history.	429 Plato born (died 347), Siege of Platea, Naval victories of Phormio,
Israel. 1112 Death of Samson. 1110 Tiglath Pileser seizes Babylon but is soon	632 Invasion of Assyria by the Nabopolas-	496 Histieus, the Persian, sent to the coast by Darius. 495 Birth of Sophocles (died B. C. 496).	428 Revolt and fall of Mytilene, 427 Reduction of Mytilene,
overcome. 1103 Eolians settle in Asia Minor. 1100 (circa) The Chow dynasty in China	Nineveh taken by the Medes. Assyrian Empire ends.	Revolt of the lonians, aided by Athens, suppressed.	First Athenian expedition to Sicily. First comedy of Aristophanes exhibited. Coreyrean massacre.
1095 Saul made first King of Israel.	624 Legislation of Draco, Archon at Athens.	Patricians secode, 493 Independence of the Latins recognized, Corioli taken by Caius Martius (Coriolanus). The Latin League.	426 Demosthenes in Etolia, Destruction in Fidene. 425 Reign of Xerxes II. followed by Log-
1081 Birth of David. 1075 Death of Samuel. Longthan and acces-	Hilkiah discovers the Book of the law, and Josiah keeps a solemn passover. Jeremiah prophet.	olanus). The Latin League. 492 First Persian expedition, under Mardonius against Greece, is defeated and	dianus. Sphacteria taken. 424 Darius II reigns in Persia
1056 Death of Saul and Johannan, sion of David. 1050 Tyre becomes the leading city. Hirhor seizes the Egyptian throne,	623 Passover. The Ark restored. 616 Tarquinius Priscus begins to reign in	fleet destroyed near Mt. Athos. 491 Coriolanus banished from Rome. He is	Congress of Sicilians at Gela, 423 Alcibiades begins to act in Athenian af-
1048 David takes deldsarem.	615 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. Pharaoh Necho II. Egypt, circumnavi-	490 Second Persian expedition, under Datis and Artaphernes.	fairs. The Samanites (Rome) capture Valternium.
1040 David deleats the	gates Airica.	Their defeat, and victory of Miltiades at the battle of Marathon.	423 Capua taken by the Samanites. 419 Birth of Diogones the Cynic, (died 324). 418 Battle of Mantinea.
The Ark removed to Jerusaless. David, of Israel, subdues the Syrians.	610 Battle of Megiddo. Death of Josiah. Necho II. Egypt, attempts to cut a canal	489 Coriolanus and the Volscians besiege Rome. 488 Coriolanus withdraws from siege of Rome at his mother's entreaty and is	Spartans defeated by Athens. 415 The Hebrew, Malachi, prophesies. Invasion of Sicily by the Athenians under Nicias.
Solomon becomes King.	Death of Josiah. Necho II. Ezypt, attempts to cut 2 canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Failure atter a loss of 100,000 men. 605 The Circus Maximus, Rome, is erected.	slain by the Volscians. 486 Egyptian revolt. First Agrarian Law of Cassins proposed.	414 Siege of Syracuse.
1011 Solomon's Temple begun. 1004 Completion and dedication of Solomon's	Necho II. of Egypt defeated by Nebu- chadnezzar.	485 Accession of Xerxes I., King of Persia. Gelon tyrant of Syracuse.	413 Defeat and surrender of Nicias to Gelippus. 412 First treaty between Sparta and Persia.
Temple. 990 The Queen of Sheba visits King Solomon.	Jeremiah's prophecy of the seventy years' captivity. Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem.	485 Recovery of Egypt by the Persians, Birth of Herodotus (died after B. C. 409), 483 Banishment of Aristides the Just by the	Constitution of the Four Hundred at Athens. Intrigues of Alcibiades with the Persi-
*Egyptian History is in a state of almost hopeless obscurity, the estimates of the great	Jehoiakim, his vassal. 603 Daniel prophesies at Babylon.	Athenians. As Athenian fleet built. Third and greatest invasion of Greece by the Persians, led by Xerxes.	ans. 410 Beginning of the wars of Syracuse and Carthage. They continue seventy
Egyptologers differing more than 3,000 years. The dates here given are generally accepted by the greater part of Chronologists.	602 Jehotakim revolts from Banylon. 600 The Cloace Maxime (great sewers) of Rome are built.	the Persians, led by Xerxes. 480 Battle of Thermopyle—fall of Leonidas.	years. 409 Three plebeian questors of Rome elected.
MINISTER NAME OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE			

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to-	B. C. 409	Second invasion of Sicily by the Carth-
	407	aginians. The Volscians defeat the Romans. Rhode founded.
at	406	Rhode founded. Battle of Arginuse. Condemnation of the ten generals. Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse; reigns
hes	405	thirty-eight years. The siege of Veii, Rome. Battle of Egospotami. Dionysius I.
ale	404	Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse; reigns thirty-eight years. The siege of Veil, Rome, Battle of Egospotami, Dionysius I. reigns in Syracase. Athens taken by Lysander, End of the Peloponnesian War. Government of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens. Spartan supremacy.
ns. the		Government of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens.
	403	Death of Alcibiades, Thrasybulus restores democratic govern-
3).	402 401	
to		Expedition of Cyrus the younger who rebels; at the battle of Cunaxa he is defeated and slain and the "Retreat of ten thousand" Greeks under Xenophon
at	401-	-384 Ctesias flourished.
ıb-	400 399 398	Malachi, Death of Socrates. Campaign and peace of Dercyllidas.
	396	Campaign and peace of Dercyllidas. First Campaign of Agesilaus in Asia. The Roman dictator Camillos captures Veii.
	395	Greecian coalition against Sparta; Lysan- der slain.
ted	394	Persians assist the Athenians and defeat the Spartans at the naval battle of the Cnidus.
	393	The Corinthian War begins. The second battle of Coronea. The Long Walls of Athens restored by
	392 391	Veil stormed by Hamillus
	390	Camillus impeached and exiled. Battle of Allia. The Romans defeated by Brennus and
tes	389	the Gauls. Rome burnt. Siege of the Capitol. Victory of Dionysius at Helorus. Birth of Eschines.
m.		Birth of Eschines. The Gauls expelled from Rome and city rebuilt.
	387	The Gauls expelled from Rome and city rebuilt. Peace of Antalcidas, Persia. Greek cities in Asia subjected to Persia. End of the Corinthian War. Capitoline games established in Rome. Defeat of the Persians under Evagoras. Birth of Aristotle.
ten	385 384	Capitoline games established in Rome. Defeat of the Persians under Evagoras. Birth of Aristotle.
of		Manlius hurled from Tarpelan rock for having aimed at sovereignty.
la- her	383 382	Defeat of the Persians under Evagoras. Birth of Aristotle. Manlius hurled from Tarpelan rock for having aimed at sovereignty. Battle of Lecheum. The Olynthian war begins, and ends 379. Seizure of the Cadmea at Thebes by Phodibus.
	380	Phedibas. Birth of Demosthenes (died 322). Death of Aristophanes.
	379 378	Birth of Demosthenes (died 322), Death of Aristophanes, Height of Spartan power, Recovery of the Cadmea by Pelopidas. The Athenians allied with Thebes,
	376	plebeians.
ie-	375	Law passed that one consul shall be a plebeian. Battle of Leuctra, Greece. Peace between Athens and Sparta. Victory of Ferminendas over the Spart.
nd	372 371	victory of Epartimondae over the Spar-
	370	Alexander of Phere in Thessaly.
ed	367	
	366	with Plato twenty years. Licinian laws passed at Rome.
by		Birth of Zeno, the Stoic (died 264). Institution of pretorship and curule
nd	365	First Plebeian consul elected. Great Plague at Rome.
of	362-	-346 Rome wars with the Gauls, Etrus- cans and Hernicaos.
08.	360	Joshua slain by the High Priest. Birth of Zeno, the Stoic (died 204), Institution of pretorship and curule cdileship at Rome. First Plebeian consul elected. Great Plague at Rome. Legend of M. Curtius. 346 Rome wars with the Gauls, Etrus- cans and Hernicans, Battle of Mantinea (circa). Victory and death of Epaminondas. The Samaritans build the Temple at Gerizim.
		Kingdom of Pontus founded.
18-	357-	Siege of Chios and Byzantium. Amphipolis taken by Philip II.
en	250	Phocian (or Sacred) War begins. Expedition of Dion to Sicily. Second Sacred War the Phocian have
ta en of	356	ing seized the Temple of Delphi. Birth of Alexander the Great.
k-		Beginning of the Social War in Greece, Siege of Chios and Byzantium. Amphipolis taken by Philip II. 352—347 Roman laws of debt. Phocian (or Sacred) War begins. Expedition of Dion to Sicily becians have second Sacred to Sicily becians have second Sacred to Tempt of Delphi, Birth of Alexander the Great. Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, burned, Dion expels Dionysius from Syracuse. Caius Marcius Ratilus first Plebeian Die- tator at Rome.
l br	255	End of the Social War in Greece.
	354 353	Independence of Rhodes, Cos, Chios and Byzantium acknowledged by Athens. Revolt of Artabazus, the Persian. Siege of Methone, Greece. Demosthenes delivers his first Philippic.
	352	Phenicia revolts from the Persian mon-
	351	archy. C. Marcius Rutilus first Plebelan censor, Rome. Sidonians revolt and destroy Sidon.
d.	350 348	Sidonians revolt and destroy Sidon. The Roman Popilius defeats the Gauls. Olynthus taken by Philip of Macedon. Treaty between Carthage and Rome.
g-	346	Treaty between Carthage and Rome. Surrender of Phocis to Philip. End of the Sacred War. Philip admitted to the Amphyctionic
		Council.
1-	343	Dionysius recovers the tyranny. First Samnite war begins. Battle of Mt. Gaurus.
r-		Dionysus recovers the tyranny. First Samnite war begins, Battle of Mt. Gaurus, Conquest of Syracuse by Timoleon, Expulsion of Dionysius, Embassy of Demosthenes and others to Philip.
).		
n-	342-	Roman Genucian laws. Mutiny at Lantule, Rome. 341 Phile of Macedon's expedition to Thrace.
p-	840	Thrace. Birth of Epicurus (died 270). Perinthus and Byzantium besieged by Philip.
a.		Victory of Timoleon over the Cartha- ginians at the Crimisus, Battle of Mt. Vesuvius Rome
d-	339	Philip, Victory of Timoleon over the Carthaginans at the Crimisus. Battle of Mt. Vesuvius, Rome. Second Roman Publilan laws. Third Sacred War begins between Philip and the Athenians. Philip general of the Amphyctionic
dy	838	League
d.		Philip subjugates Greece.

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

B. C. 337	First Roman Plebeian pretor.
337- 336	First Roman Plebeian pretor. -335 The Latin War begins; after two years the Romans are victorious. Murder of Philip.
835	Accession of Alexander III. the Great. Accession of Darius Codomanus. Alexander destroys Thebes; is chosen generalissimo of the Greeks, Athens
334	generalissimo of the Greeks, Athens having submitted. Battle of the Granicus.
333	Macedonian Empire formed.
	Alexander invades Persia. Battle of Issus. Damascus taken and Tyre besieged by Alexander.
332	Alexander. Capture of Tyre and conquest of Egypt by Alexander. Alexandria, Egypt, founded on the Egyptian village Rhacotis. Treaty between Alexander and Rome.
	Egyptian village Rhacotis. Treaty between Alexander and Rome. Alexander visits Jerusalem and worships
331	by Alexander. Alexander on the Egyptian village Rhacotis. Ergoptian development of the President of Alexander and worships at the Temple. Phenicia subdued by Alexander. Battle of Arbela. Subjugation of Persia.
830	Sottlement of the Lowe of Alexandria
	Derius III. assassinated. Demosthenes' oration for the crown. Persia becomes a part of the Macedonian Empire.
327-	-325 Campaigns of Alexander in India. Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates. Roman servitude for debt abolished.
326 324 323	Roman servitude for debt abolished. Exile of Demosthenes. Death of Alexander at Babylon. Alexander succeeded by Perdiccas as
020	Alexander succeeded by Perdiccas as Regent.
	Regent. Antipater in Macedonia. Lysimachus in Thrace. Cassander in Greece.
	Lysimachus in Thrace. Cassander in Greece. Antigonus in Syria. Eumenes in Cappadocia. Seleucus at Babylon. Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one
	Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one years. Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats
322	years. Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats Athens and allies. Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, receives the Egyptian Kingdom. Phenicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter I.
321	First war among the successors of
0.01	Alexander."
320	pass under the Samnite yoke. Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.
317	Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene. Agathocles at Syracuse.
315	Conquest of Antigonus of Phrygia. Palestine under Antigonus.
313 312	Agathocles at Syracuse. Agathocles at Syracuse. Agathocles at Syracuse. Theorem of the Common of Phrygia. Posterine under Antigonus, Roman victory at Cinna. Sammite victory at Lantule. Battle of Gaza. Victory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over Demetrius Policoretes.
	Victory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over Demetrius Polioreetes. Pyrrhus King of Epirus.
	Pyrrhus King of Epirus. Appius Claudius censor. Appian Way and aqueduct. The great Roman military road com-
312- 311-	pleted. 1-60 Sandracottus, Indian empire. 1-60 Sandracottus, Indian empire. 1-80 The Etruscan War. 1-10 Papirius Cursor, Roman Dictator. Agathocles defeated at Himera. Agathocles defeated at Himera. Agathocles defeated at Himera.
310	L. Papirius Cursor, Roman Dictator. Agathocles defeated at Himera. Fabius crosses Ciminian Hills; defeats
307- 304	Agathocles defeated at Himera. Fabius crosses Climinian Hills; defeats the Tuscans at Vadimon. 305 Naval war at Cyprus and Rhodes. Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius. Battle of Ipsis between Ptolemy Soter and Anticonus. Final division of Alexander's dominions. Athenian democracy restored.
301	Battle of Ipsis between Ptolemy Soter and Antigonus. Final division of Alexander's dominions.
300	Final division of Alexander's dominions. Athenian democracy restored. Chandrogupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India: makes a treaty with Seleucus.
299	Chandrogupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus. Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus. Light-house on island of Pharos erected. Athens besieged and taken by Demetrius. Third Sammite War. (Sammites, Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls). Gellius Ernatius, leader of the Sammites. The Capitoline wolf.
298	Third Samnite War. (Samnites, Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls).
296 295	The Capitoline wolf. Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites,
292 290	Execution of C. Pontius. The Third Samnite War ends in sub-
287 286	The Capitoline wolf. Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites, Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum. Execution of C. Pontius. The Third Samnite War ends in sub- jugation to Rome. Birth of Archimedes (died 212). The Hortensian Law passed at Rome; plebiscita declared binding on all the procole.
285	people. Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son,
	people. Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son, Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II. Under his reign Egypt rose to a high rank among the nations in power and wealth
284	Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy
284 283	The Etolian League formed. Kingdom of Pergamus founded. Renewed Gallic and Etruscan War.
281	Second battle of Lake Vadimon. Rome wars with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. Rome at war with Tarentum.
280	Soter. The Etolian League formed. Kingdom of Pergamus founded. Renewed Gallic and Etruscan War. Second battle of Lake Vadimon. Rome wars with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. Rome at war with Tarentum. Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupedion. Achean League between twelve cities of Achea established.
230	- Transfer to the state of the
279	Battle of Panossa. Romans defeated by Pyrrhus. Birth of Chryssippus (died 207). Irruption of the Gauls into Greece. First Plebeian censor at Rome. Romans again defeated by Pyrrhus at
	Rome and Carthage allied.
277	League between Athens, Sparta and Egypt. The Septuagint written.
276	Egypt. The Septuagint written. The Gauls settle in Galatia. Birth of Eratosthenes—died 196. The great wall of China built (?).
274 273	Birth of Eratosthenes—died 196. The great wall of China built (?). Battle of Beneventum. Rome victorious and Pyrrhus leaves Italy. Egyptian embassy to Rome. Antigonus Gonatus recovers Macedon. Stilt wenger first coined at Rome.
272 269	Egyptian chassy and a covers Macedon. Silver money first coined at Rome. Hiero II. of Syracuse.
268	Berosus flourished. Antigonus of Macedon takes Athens. Rome supreme over all Italy.
	Berosus flourished. Antigonus of Macedon takes Athens. Rome supreme over all Italy. First Punic War begins, Carthage disputes Rome's Empire. Chronology of Arundelian (Parian) mar-
260	Chronology of Arundenan (Cartaly) ble ends. First Roman fleet launched. Victory of Duilius off Myle.
260-	ble ends. First Roman fleet launched. First Roman fleet launched. Victory of Duillus off Myle. Rise of Parthia. 230 Reign of Asortian in India. Naval victory of Regulus over the Carthaginians at Economos. Invasion of Africa.
256	thaginians at Ecnomos. Invasion of Africa.
255	The Arsaciuc. Domilio by the
254 250	Defeat and capture of regular by Carthaginians. Evacuation of Africa. Farthaginians. Evacuation of Africa. Parthia becomes an independent kingdom under Arsaces. Dynasty of Tsin in China founded. Ptolemy III, makes war on Syria. Restores the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyses, 525 B. C. Birth of Hannibal—died 18. Aratus of Sieyon, general of the Achean
347	dom under Arsaces, Dynasty of Tsin in China founded. Ptolemy III. makes war on Syria.
7	Restores the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyses, 525 B. C. Birth of Hannibal—died 183. Aratus of Sicyon, general of the Achean
245 241	Logones
211	Defeat of Carthaginians by Catulus at the Egates insule. End of the First Punic War. Sicily made a Roman Province. Atalus, King of Pergamus.
	Atalus, King of Pergamus. Agis IV. killed at Sparta.

		ANCIENT	, N
	B. C. 240	. The plays of Livius Andronicus exhib-	В.
)	238 237	The plays of Livius Andronicus exhibited (the first tragedies) at Rome. Date of the decree of Canopus; tablet of San. Conquest of Spain attempted by the Carthaginians.	1
3	235		1
	234 233 229 227	Seizure of Saruina and Corsica by the Romans. The gates of the Temple of Janus at Rome shut for the first time since Numa. No war existing at the time. Birth of M. Porcius Cato—died 149. Antigonus Doson in Macedon. Athens joins the Achean League. Cleomenic War with Achean League be-	1
	226	gins. Reforms of Cleomenes at Sparta. Invasion of Cisalpine Gaul and battle of	1
	225	Invasion of Cisalpine Gaul and battle of Clusium. Rome victorious. Ptolemy IV. reigns in Egypt. Defeats Antiochus III. of Syria at Ra-	1
3	031	Gallia Cisalpina becomes a Roman Prov-	1 1
	221	Aratus and Antigenus take Sparta. Philip V. of Macedon. Alliance between Philip and Acheans	1
	220 219	against Etolians. Hasdrubal assassinated in Spain. Antiochus overruns Palestine. Siege of Saguntum by Hannibal. Second Illyrian war. Second Punic War begins.	1
	218	Second Punic War begins. Hannibal marches from Spain across the	1
	217	Second Punic war begins. Hannibal marches from Spain across the Pyrenees and the Alps into Italy. Battles of the Tichius and the Trebia, and defeat of Scipio. Hannibal passes the Apennines. Battle of Lake Trasimene. Flaminius defeated.	1 1 1 1
	217	The two Scinios sent to Spain.	
	216	immense loss. Revolt of Capua.	10
	214-	Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedon. -212 Siege and capture of Syracuse by	10
	214	Marcellus.	10
	212	Battle of Anitorgis. Greek works of art brought to Rome.	10
	211	First Commercial War. Byzantium and Rhodes, Battle of Anitorgis. Greek works of art brought to Rome. Greece concludes treaty with the Romans against Philip V. of Macedom. Defeat and death of the two Scipios in Spain by Hasadubal. Canus recovered by Rome.	10
		Capua recovered by Rome. Conquest of Judea by Antiochus. Hannibal before Rome.	
	208	Capua recovered by Rome. Conquest of Judea by Antiochus. Hannibal before Rome. Battle of Metaurus. Battle of Elinga. Battle of the Metaurus; Hasdrubal defeated and slain by the Romans. Gold money first coined in Rome. Ptolemy V. The decline of Egypt. Comedius Scipio conducts the war	1
	205 204		
	203	in Africa. Siege of Utica. Hannibal leaves Italy. Attalus and Rhodians war with Philip. Defeat of Hannibal at Zama, in Africa,	8
	202	Attalus and Rhodians war with Fainp. Defeat of Hannibal at Zama, in Africa, by Scipio Africanus.	8
	201	by Scipio Africanus. Treaty of peace between Rome and Carthage; end of the Second Punic War197 First Macedonian War. Allies attack Macedon and defeat Philip. T. Quintus Flaminius proclaims liberty to	
	198	Allies attack Macedon and defeat Philip. T. Quintus Flaminius proclaims liberty to	2
	197	the Greeks. Syria becomes independent of Egypt. Battle of Cynocephale. Philip defeated by Flaminius. Palestine and Cele-Syria conquered by Antiochus the Great, and confirmed to him by the peace with Rome. The Rosetta Stone written. Dynasty of Han, China, founded. Hamibal joins Antiochus. Birth of Hipparchus, first systemátic astronomer.	2
		him by the peace with Rome. The Rosetta Stone written.	
	196 195	Hannibal joins Antiochus. Birth of Hipparchus, first systematic as-	1
	192-	tronomer. -188 War between the Romans and Antio- chus the Great. Philopemen pretor of the Achean	7
		League, 1 1 tree from Magadan by	1
	190	Flaminius. Philopemen defeats Nabis, of Sparta. Sparta joins the Achean League. Battle of Magnesia.	7
	188	gated by Philopemen. Death of Plautus.	6
	183 182—	Death of Hannibal and Scipio. Lycortas, general of the Achean League. 174 Encroachments of Massinissa.	6
	181 179	The laws and discipline of Lycurgus abrogated by Philopemen. Death of Plautus. Death of Hannibal and Scipio. Lycortas, general of the Achean League. 1-14 Encroachments of Massinisa. Ptolemy VI. reigns in Egypt. The Villian Law, Rome. Perseus King of Macedonia. Embassy of Callicrates to Greece. Pharnaces, of Pontus, cedes Paphlagonia to Rome.	6
		Embassy of Camerates to Greece. Pharnaces, of Pontus, cedes Paphlagonia to Rome. Antiochus makes war on Egypt.	ϵ
	176 171— 170	Antiochus makes war on Egypt. 168 Second Macedonian War. Antiochus takes Jerusalem. 40,000 Jews slain and Temple pillaged. Birth of Attius, Roman dramatist (died	6
	168	Battle of Pydna; victory of Emilius Pau-	
		Roman province.	
		Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem. Beginning of the Maccabean war of in- dependence.	6
-	167	Athenians attack Oropus. Judas Maccabeus defeats the Syrians and occupies Jerusalem, except the Cit- adel.	5
	166	Romans ravage Epirus and Achea. Rededication of the Temple. One thousand Acheans imprisoned at	5
		Rome.	5
	166— 165 164	-145 Hipparchus flourishes. Rise of the Pharisees and Sadducees. Death of Antiochus.	
		Rome. 15 Hipparchus flourishes. Rise of the Pharisees and Sadducees. Death of Antiochus. He is succeeded by Antiochus V. Eupator, who takes Bethoura, and besieges Jerusalem, but makes peace with the Jews. Cyrene and Libya separate from Egypt. Birth of M. Emillus Scaurus, Roman orator (died 90). Victory of Judas Maccabeus at Adosa. Embassy of Cameades, Diogenes and Critolans to Rome.	ō
	163	Birth of M. Emilius Scaurus, Roman orator (died 90).	5
	161	Embassy of Cameades, Diogenes and Critolans to Rome.	5
	160	Death of Judas. Alliance between Rome and Judea. Jonathan Maccabeus succeeds Judas. Bactrians in India. Death of Terence. Athenians fined by Rome. When in Seath	4
	159 155 153	Athenians fined by Rome. War in Spain.	
	149	Athenians fined by Rome. War in Spain. -138 Lusitanian War. Viriathus commands the Lusitanians. Third Punic War begins. Scipio invades Africa. Andriscus in Macedonia. Birth of Lucilius—died 103. The Achean war with Rome begins. Ptolemy VI. killed in battle. Carthage taken by Scipio and destroyed by order of the Roman Senate. Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius.	4
	148 147	Andriscus in Macedonia. Birth of Lucilius—died 103. The Achean war with Rome begins.	4
	146	Ptolemy VI. killed in battle. Carthage taken by Scipio and destroyed by order of the Roman Senate.	
		Corinth taken and destroyed by Mum- mius. Province of Africa constituted. Greece becomes a Roman province.	4
	145	Ptolemy VII. reigns, marries Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy VI. Polybius legislates for the Achean cities.	
	144	mus. Province of Africa constituted. Greece becomes a Roman province. Ptolemy VII. reigns, marries Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy VI. Polybius legislates for the Achean cities. Demetrius Nicator in Syria. The Tower of Zion taken by the Jews. Judea becomes independent. Rise of the Asmonean dynasty.	4
		Rise of the Asmonean dynasty.	

1. C.

44 Corinth and Carthage rebuilt.

43 Cleopatra poisons her brother Ptolemy and reigns alone.

Battle of Mutina.

Second Triumvirate—C. Octavius, M. Antony, M. Leptadus.

Cicero put to death.
Birth of Ovid (died A. D. 18).

End of the Racida.

42 Battle of Philippl.

43 Battle of Philippl.

44 Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra at Tarsus.

45 Herod the Great made king of the Jews.

Library of Pergamus to Alexandria.

47 Jerusalem taken by Herod and the Roman.

48 Sextus Fompelius driven from Sicily (put to death of Arith and the Romans.

49 Sextus Fompelius driven from Sicily (put to death 37 death of Arith and Antony.

40 Sextus Fompelius driven from Sicily (put to death 37 death of Arith and Antony.

41 Sextus Fompelius driven from Sicily (put to death 37 death of Arith and Antony.

42 War between Octavius and Antony.

43 Battle of Actium.

44 Establishment of the Roman Empire.

45 Battle of Actium, Octavius successful.

46 Sicilde of Antony and Cleopatra.

47 Criticism of the best Attle Literature at Research of Mantony and Cleopatra.

48 Criticism of the best Attle Literature at Research of Mantony and Cleopatra.

49 Peter of Janus shut.

40 Defeat of Romans in Arabia.

51 Death of Marcellus.

52 Roman standards restored by Parthia.

53 India embassy to Rome.

54 Death of Dionysus c? Halicarnassus.

55 Victories of Drusus over the Rheti.

56 Lius.

57 Victories of Drusus over the Rheti.

58 Lius and Dalmatia.

59 Death of Drusus.

50 Tiberius defeats the Germans.

51 Diodorn Siculus, historian, flourished.

51 Director of Tiberias in Pannonia and Dalmatia.

50 Death of Drusus over the Rheti.

51 Director of Drusus over the Rheti.

52 Death of Drusus over the Rheti.

53 Director of Drusus over the Rheti.

54 Director of Drusus over the Rheti.

55 Director of Drusus over the Rheti.

56 Director of Drusus over the Rheti.

57 Director of Drusus over the Rheti.

58 Director of Drusus over the Rheti.

59 Death of Drusus.

50 Death of Drusus.

50 Director of Tiberias in Pannonia and Dalmatia.

50 Death of Drusu B. C.

143 Birth of Antonius, Roman orator (died 70).

142 Scipio Africanus (Minor) Roman Censor.

140 Birth of Crassus, Roman orator (died 81).

150 made hereditary prince of the Jews.

151 Jews.

152 Death of Viriathus—Rome.

153 Birth of L. Cornelius Sulla (died 78).

154 Hycanus Governor of Judea.

154 —132 Servile War in Sicily.

156 Sicilian slaves rebel, are conquered and slain.

153 Laws of Tiberias Gracchus passed at Rome.

156 Gracchus murdered.

157 Kingdom of Pergamus bequeathed to Rome.

158 Gracchus murdered.

159 Mycranus subdues Idunea and Samaria and destroys Temple at Gerizim.

150 Hycranus subdues Idunea and Samaria and destroys Temple at Gerizim.

151 Rise of the Essenes.

152 Fluvius Flaccus and L. Drusus popular Roman leaders.

153 Laws of Rome arising from Agrarian troubles—Calus Gracchus is murdered.

150 Mycranus subdue Bactria.

151 Girld war in Rome arising from Agrarian troubles—Calus Gracchus is murdered.

152 Methilius leader of Roman Senate.

153 Pertoner, Cleopatras jointly with his relations subdue Bactria.

154 Protoner, Cleopatras jointly with his relations.

155 Hydrone of Roman Senate.

156 Hydrone of Roman Senate.

157 Protoner, Cleopatras jointly with his relations.

158 Hith of Varro (died 28).

159 Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim.

159 Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim.

150 Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim.

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151 Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim.

152 Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim.

151 Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple on M Tiberius commands on the Rhine.
Birth of Seneca (died A. D. 65).
Judea a Roman province under Syria.
Destruction of the Romans under Varus and three legions by the Germans under Hermann.
Romans defeated by Charusci under Arminius. and three legions by the Germans under Hermann.
Romans defeated by Charusei under Arminius.

14 Death of Augustus Cesar.
Accession of Tiberius Cesar.
Accession of Tiberius Cesar.
Accession of Tiberius Cesar.
Accession of Artatanus in Parthia.
14—16 Campaigns of Germanicus in Germany.
17 Germanicus in Parthia and the East.
19 Death of Germanicus.
War between Artatanus and Marbad.
20 Marbetween Artatanus and Marbad.
21 Marco.
22 Pretorian camp at Rome.
23 Pretorian camp at Rome.
24 Pontius Pilate governor of Judea.
25 Protius Pilate governor of Judea.
26—37 Tiberius retires to Capre.
26 The Crucfision, according to Eusebius.
Lactantius, Augustine, Origen and other authorities give A. D. 29 as the proper year.
27 Agrippina I. banished.
28 Marco, Prefect of Pretorians, upon fall of Sejanus.
29 Accession of Caligula, Rome.
29 Birth of Josephus (died 97).
20 Philo Senior ambasaided 120.
21 Claudius Emperor of Rome.
22 Claudius Emperor of Rome.
23 Expedition of Claudius to Britain.
25 Expedition of Claudius to Britain.
26 Expedition of Claudius to Britain.
27 Expedition of Claudius to Britain.
28 Expedition of Claudius to Britain.
29 Birth of Juvenal—died 130 (?).
20 Thrace directly Roman.
21 London founded by the Romans.
22 Birth of Juvenal—died 130 (?).
23 Thrace directly Roman.
24 London founded by the Romans.
25 Birth of Juvenal—died 130 (?).
26 Corbula Firtiain a Roman province.
26 Agrippiana poisons Claudius and Nero becomes emperor.
27 Birth of Tacitus; died 117 (?).
28 Chaudius Tartius; died 117 (?).
29 Corbulo in Parthia.
29 Britannicus poisoned by Agrippiana.
20 Agrippiana murdered by Nero.
21 Parthia and Armenia at war.
21 Roman Parthia and Roman Povince;
22 Claudius and Armenia at war.
23 Roman Parthia and Roman Povince.
24 Agrippiana murdered by Nero.
25 Paul at Malta.
26 Birth of Papinius Statius, poet; died 96.
28 Birth of Papinius Statius, poet; died 96. Birth of Strabo, geographer (died A. D. 22).

Birth of Horace (died B. C. S).
Antiochus Asiaticus dethroned by Pompey.

Birth of Messalla (died 4).
Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman province.

Jeculary taken by the Romans under Pompey.
Birth of Augustus.
Second conspiracy of Cataline suppressed by Cicero.
Orations of Cicero.
Lucullus founds Library at Rome, Phenicia absorbed in the province of Syria.

Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.
Roman Triumvirate.
Birth of Livy (died A. D. 17).

The Callic War begins.
Cesar invades Gaul.
Helvetii and Ariovistus defeated.
Cyprus becomes a Roman province.
End of the Seleucide.
Cesar invades Britain.
Crassus plunders the Temple at Jerusa-Britains at Carrhe, 33.

Cesar defeats the Belge and Nervii.

Crassus plunders the Temple at Jerusa-Britains at Carrhe, 33.

Cesar defeats of the Seleucide, Cesar defeated.

Murder of Claudius by Milo.

Subjugation of Gaul completed, and becomes a Roman province.

Quintus Sextius (Stole) flourished.

Cril war defeated in Spain.
Cesar dictator.

Battle of Pharsalia.
Cesar defeats Pompey.
Murder of Pompey in Egypt.
Ptolemy Dionysus and Cleopatra inherit Egyptian throne.

Cesar defeats Pompey.
Murder of Pompey.
Purdent of the Britain.
Cesar defeats Pompey.
Purdent of the Britain.
Cesar defeats Pompey.
Purdent of Harmanes at Zela.

The African War.
Battle of Thapsus.
Sulcide of Cato.
Reformation of the claendar by Cesar.
His triumphs.

Buttle of Thapsus.
Sulcide of Cato.
Reformation of the calendar by Cesar.
His triumphs.

War in Spain.
Cesar Pater Patrie Imperator, for life, Dictator of Julian calendar.

Antenias and others. Flight of the assassins.
Antony becomes master of Rome. Agrippiana murdered by Sero.

Agrippiana murdered by Sero.

St. Paul at Malta.

61 Insurrection of the Britons under Boatles.

Victory of Suctonius Paulinus.

Birth of Pajninus Statius, poet; died 96.

Birth of Pajninus Statius, poet; died 96.

Birth of Pliny the Minor; died 105.

64 Rome on fire six days.

Persecution of the Christians.

50 beaths of St. Peter and St. Paul (?).

Deaths of Seneca and Luscan.

Conspiracy of Piso.

Revolt of the Jews.

6 Josephus governor of Gallilee.

70 Nero at the Olympic games.

6 Beath of Nero.

Gail war at Rome.

Otho Kills himself.

Vitellius killed.

71 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.

Civilis leads a Batavian revolt.

Vespasian emperor at Rome.

70—80 Colosseum at Rome built.

71 The Gates of Janus closed.

Triumph of Vespasian and Titus.

Philosophers expelled from Rome.

Reform of Treasury, Rome.

71—75 The Stoic philosophers expelled from

Rome by Vespasian.

72 Berusalem and Pompeli destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius.

73 Death of Pilny, the Elder.

74 The Laccoon group sculptured.

80 Advance of Agricola to the Tay.

Amphilteatre of Verona built.

81 Domitian emperor of Rome.

82 Rome wars with Chatti.

83 Paris (Pantomime) killed.

84 Agricola defeats the Caledonians, and sails sround and subdues Britain.

85 Agricola recalled to Rome.

86 Rome warses an unsuccessful war against Quadi and Marcomanni.

91 Insurrection of Antonius suppressed.

87 Rome persecutes Jews and Christians.

88 Lohn banished to Patmos.

90 Domitian killed.

Nerva becomes emperor.

Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, born (died 166).

96—98 Relief of taxes and distribution of lands.

81 Titus of Justin Martyr (died 166).

A. D.
104 Birth of Herodes Atticus, antiquarian
(died 180).
114—117 Trajan's expedition to the East.
117 Hadrian emperor.
He abandons the conquests of Trajan.
The Euphrates made the eastern boundary of the empire.
120 Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain.
Statuse of Antonous (Hadrian's page).
Birth of Ireneus, Bishop of Lyons; died 200. Statues of Antonous (Hadrian's page).

Birth of Ireneus, Bishop of Lyons; died
200.

Birth of Lucian; died 200.

121 Hadrian's walls built—Newcastle to Carlisle—Rhine to the Dambue.

Birth of Marcus Aurelius; died 180.

125 First apology for the Christians presented at Athens by Quadratus and Aristides.

130 Birth of Galen; died 200.

Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem.

132 Second Jewish War.

Barchochebas, leader of the Jews.

Birth of Galen; died 200.

Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem.

135 Dispersion of the Jews.

Barchochebas, leader of the Jews.

Barchochebas, leader of the Jews.

Barchochebas, leader of Graham.

135 Dispersion of the Jews.

Wall of Antonius (Graham's Dyke)

built.

139 Conquests of Lollius Urbicus in Britain.

140 Vallum Antonio in Britain.

145—175 Fustiana II. flourishes.

147 Development of Roman civil laws.

150 Establishment of schools in Roman provinces.

161—166 Pestilence and famine at Rome.

162 Rome wars with Parthia.

163 Persecution of Christians.

166—168 War with the Marcomanni, Quadi,

Greek philosophers patronized by Rome.

169 Death of L. Verus. Greek philosophers patronized by Rome.

Marcus Aurelius sole emperor.

Rome quells rebellion in Syria.

Christians in Gaul persecuted.

Advance of the Goths.

Goths attack Dacia.

Statue of Aurelius erected.

Rome quells rebellion in Syria.

Commodus emperor of Rome.

Statue of Aurelius erected.

Perennis prefect of Pretochans.

Brennis prefect of Pretochans.

Brennis prefect of Pretochans.

Birth of Origen (died 253).

Birth of Origen (died 253).

Birth of Tertullian (died 240).

Britanicus, as gladiator, killed.

Pertunax, emperor of Rome, is murdered.

Didius Julianus buys the empire. Is opposed by Pescennius Niger and Septimius Severus and killed.

Septimius Severus sole emperor.

Severa three prosess pyzantium after a siege three propers.

Persecution of the Sun at Baalbec.

Battle of Lyons.

Defat of Abhinus.

Caracalla named Augustus.

Defeat of Parthians by Romans.

Persecution of the Christians.

Birth of Plotinus, philosopher (died 274).

Invasion of Britain by Severus. His wall completed, 220.

Invasion of Britain by Severus. His wall completed, 220.

Templet of the Sun at Baalbec.

Battle of Lyons.

Berth of Plotinus, philosopher (died 274).

Invasion of Britain by Severus.

Brist contact of the Romans with the Alamani German tribes on the upper Rhine.

Heliogabalus emperor.

Heliogabalus emperor.

Sextus Empiricus, philosopher, flour
Bisch of Lement of Alexandria.

First contact of the Romans with the Alamani German tribes on the upper Rhine.

Heliogabalus emperor.

Sextus Empiricus, philosopher, flour
Brist contact of the Parthian Empire and end of Arecide.

Foundation of the Parthian Empire and end of Arecide.

Foundation of the Parthian Empire and end of Arecide.

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Foundation of the Parthian Empire and end of Arecide.

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Foundation of the Parthian Empire and end of Arecide.

Foundation of the Parthian Empire and end of Arecide.

Fou 292 Constantius and Sars.

Division of the empire.

Division of the empire.

296 Britain recovered by Constantius.

297 Siege of Alexandria by Diocletian.

Persian War.

298 Constantius defeats the Alamanni near

Langres.

Defeat of Narses.

208 Persecution of the Christians by Diocle
tian.

Diocletian and Maximian. Langres.
Langres.
Langres.
Defeat of Narses.
203 Persecution of the Christians by Diocletian.
205 Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian.
Constantius and Galerius emperors.
Beginning of monasticism in Egypt under St. Anthony.
206 Death of Constantius at York.
Constantine (the Great) proclaimed emperor by the troops.
207 Revolt of Maxentius.
Six emperors.
Elevation of Licinius.

				ANCIENT,	, ME	EDIEVAL AND MODERN	HIST	TORY.		
ľ	A. D. 311	Rome proclaims Christianity.	A. D. 493	Theodoric establishes the Ostrogothic	A. D. 799	The Avars subdued by Charlemagne,	A. D. 1086	Domesday Book completed in England:	A. D 1238	Moo
	312	tion of the Christians.	405	Kingdom of Italy, South Germany and Hungary, capital at Ravenna. Third Saxon invasion of Britain.	800	The Avars subdued by Charlemagne, Charlemagne crowned at Rome; be- comes Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III.	1087	commenced in 1077. Burno founds Carthusians. William II. crowned King of England.	1239	Seve
H	313	Defeat and death of Maximian. Edict of Milan, by Constantine and Li-	496	Clovis of France embraces Christianity.	802	Ruric, the Norman, establishes the first regular government in Russia at Nov-	1088	Urban II. Pope. Mantua taken by Henry IV.	1241 1242	Pros Tart K
I	314	cinius, for general religious toleration. Britain subdued. War between the two emperors.	501 502	Greek Empire.	807	gorod, and becomes grand duke. War between Slavs and Polyponnesian Greeks.	1091	The Saracens of Spain invite the African Moors to their aid in driving back the Christians.	1244	Jeru Dan
II	316 323	Constanting sole emperor	503 506-	Fergus lands in Scotland from Ireland. -'42 The famous King Arthur said to reign in England.	814	stored to his dominions.	1095	The Moors defeat the Christians and seize the Saracen possessions.	1245 1246	The Fred
	324 325	capital of the empire, 330 (or 334). First General Council of the Church	507	from the Pyrenees to the Loire, founds	2 2500	Austria. Michael II., of the Byzantine Empire,	1	Portugal becomes a separate principality under Henry of Besancon. William of Malmesbury.	1	Loui
I	326	meets at Nicea.	510	the Kingdom of all Franks. Clovis makes Paris the capital of the Franks.	823	founds the Armorian dynasty. In England, Essex (and, two years later, Kent and Northumbria) are annexed to	1096	Verse Edda compiled (?).		Loui fo Man
ı	326 337	Death of Arius.	511	Salic Law established by Clovis in France.	825	Wessey	1099	Death of the Cid. Jerusalem captured by Godfrey de Bouil-	1251 1252	Rise Alex of
I	338	tius II. joint emperors. Nephilas Meso—Gothic gospels. Death of Eusebius.	514	Division of the monarchy between Clovis' four sons. Vitalianus, the Goth, besieges Constanti-		The Servians occupy Dalmatia. The Saxon Heptarchy ends and Egbert, king of Wessex, becomes king of all England.	1100	Henry I. crowned King of England, Grants a charter restoring the Saxon		Otto
I	340 347			nople, Cerdic founds the Kingdom of Wessex	830 839-	Louis the Debonair imprisoned in France. -'40 Louis separates Germany from France.	1104	laws. Crusaders capture Acre. Milan becomes a free republic.	1259 1260 1262-	Otto
I	348 350-	-'52 Revolt of Magentius. Defeated by Constantius.	527	in Britain. Justinian I. becomes Emperor of Rome. Fourth Saxon invasion of Britain. Essex	840 841	Charles the Bald King of France. German princes assert their independ-		Henry I. defeats his brother Robert, and gains Normandy.	1263	Otto The
H	354 357	Birth of St. Augustine (died 430).	529 534	founded. Justinian Code published. Belisarius conquers Africa.	844	ence. Treaty of Verdun; the sons of Louis divide the empire.	1107 1108	Alexander I., Scotland, Louis VI. le Gros (the Lusty), King of France.	1266	Birth Napl
I	361 362	Julian emperor. Julian recalls the banished bishops, and	538 539	The Franks appear in Italy.	846 848	Spain ravaged by the Northmen. The Saracens sack Rome. Brittany becomes independent.	1110 1114 1116	Henry V. of Germany invades Italy. Henry V. marries Matilda of England. University of Bologna founded.	1268	Nint W
ı	363	Julian killed.	544 545	Birth of Gregory of Tours (died 590).	850 850(Russian monarchy established by Ruric. (?) Scots and Picts united under Kenneth.	1119	Euclid translated into English. Play of St. Catherine at Dunstable.	1270 1271	Loui Phil
I	364	Jovian emperor. Valentinian and Valens joint emperors. Final division of the empire.	547 550	Northumbria founded in Britain. The Angles form the Heptarchy—Anglia, Deira, Mercia, etc.	851 865 867		1120	Shipwreck of Prince William. Treaty of Worms, between the Emperor	1272	Reig
I	367- 370	-'69 Theodosius in Britain; aids Britons against Picts and Scots. The Saxons land on the coasts of Gaul.	552	Deira, Mercia, etc. Totila, the Ostrogoth, defeated in Italy by the imperial generals Narses and Belisarius.	869	nople.	1124	and Pope. David I. King of Scotland. Era of the lovy of Venice. Victories	1273	Otto Ge Rane
I	373 375	Death of Athanasius. War with the Quadi.	554 558	Narses overthrows Gothic power in Italy.	871	The Danes defeat Alfred at battle of Mer- ton.	1132	over the Eastern Empire. Arnold of Brescia.		E
H		Gratian emperor of the West with Val- entinian II. Invasion of the Huns.	560 561	Death of Clotaire. His four sons divide the kingdom between them.		Kingdom of Navarre founded by Sancho Iuigo. Charles, the Bald, becomes Emperor; is	1135	Stephen becomes King of England. Henry's daugher, Maud, disputes the crown; civil war ensues.	12/4	Nava Fr Rude
I	376	Valens allows the Huns to settle in Thrace.	562 563 564	Constantinonle destroyed by fire.		poisoned by Zedechias, a Jewish physician. -1154 Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.	1138	Louis VI. grants letters of franchise to	1275	Warr for
ı	377 378 379	Birth of St. Patrick (died 493?). Constantinople threatened by the Goths. Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the	565	History of Gildas (?). Death of Justinian I. Ethelbert becomes King of Kent. Italy invaded by the Longobardi from	877 878	Louis II. King of France. Alfred the Great driven from England. Ecumenical Council of Constantinople.	1139	Empress Maud's partisans defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22. Portugal becomes a kingdom.	1277	Hous
	381	East. Second General Council held at Constantinople.	568	Italy invaded by the Longobardi from Germany, who found the Kingdom of Lombardy. Narses governor of Italy. Birth of Mohammed (died 632). Battle of Durham; West-Saxons defeat the	879			Maud lands in England, and defeats Ste- phen; is crowned at Winchester, March 3, 1141.	1282	Sicil
	382	Pagan rites prohibited. Alaric King of the Goths. Revolt of Maximus in Britain. Final suppression of Paganism.	570 577	Birth of Mohammed (died 632). Battle of Durham; West-Saxons defeat the Britons.	888 890	Danes ravage Scotland. Paris attacked by Northmen. Italy subjected to the Eastern Empire. Alfred of England founds Oxford, and	1144	Moors rebel in Spain. Alphonso of Leon defeats the Moors. Wars of the Lombard cities.	1283	Crus pe Wale
	383 390	Massacre at Thessalonica.	581	Paris mostly destroyed by fire.		establishes a code of laws; organizes militia and a navy; subdivides the country and causes surveys of the King-	1146	Second Crusade; Louis VII. of France and Conrad III. of Germany are de- feated by Greek treachery, A. D. 1148. Greece plundered by Roger of Sicily.	1285 1286 1287	Phili Keni
	393 394	Death of Gregory at Nazianzus. Honorius Emperor of the West. Theodosius master of the whole Roman	584	Sclavonians ravage Thrace. Franks invade Italy and are repelled. The Mayors of the palace the real rulers in France.	895	Alfred's translations.	1147	Mand is defeated by Stephen, and retires	1288 1289	Nich Seco
	395	world. Death of Theodosius. Arcadius emperor of the East.	586 587 590	Kingdom of Mercia founded in Britain. Franks expelled from Spain by Recared I. Gregory I., the Great, becomes Pope.	896 901	The Germans, under Arnold, seize Rome. Alfred of England vanquishes the Danes. Death of Alfred the Great.	1150 1152	to France.		Mam Chri Scotl
	395	The Huns invade the eastern provinces. Augustine made Bishop of Hippo (died	595 597	Gregory I., the Great, becomes Pope. The Lombards besiege Rome and overrun Italy. St. Augustine arrives in England.	904	Russia invades Greek Empire under Oleg.	1153	Maud concludes a peace with Stephen.	1297	Sir pe Revo
		430). Alaric in Greece. Stilicho attains chief power under Hono-	598	Ethelbert, King of Kent, embraces Christianity. Italy ravaged by Sclavonians.	1 20 200	stantinople. Asser's life of Alfred written. Death of Louis the Child, last of the	1154	Frederick Barbarossa invades Italy. Henry II., King of England, the first Plantagenet, crowned December 19.	1299	Batt de Osm:
	396	The Britons ask aid of Honorius against the Picts and Scots. Deaths of Martin of Tours and Ambrose	603	Scots invade Bernicia; are driven back. The Persians make conquests in Syria,	919	German Carolingians.		Constitutions of Clarendon enacted in	1300	Mosc
	397 398	of Milan.	612	Egypt, and Asia Minor, and besiege Rome. Jews persecuted in Spain.	918-	Duke of Normandy. -'34 Henry I., the Fowler, reigns in Germany; conquers the Huns, Danes, Van-	1156	England. Margraviate, Austria, made a hereditary duchy by Frederic I.	10000000	Phili Char First
	400 403	(died 407). Alaric ravages Italy. Battle of Pollentia.	613 614 622	Clotaire II. King of France. Jerusalem captured by Persians. Mohammed secretly leaves Mecca and en-	921 928	dals and Bohemians. Italy invaded by the Burgundians. Five Emperors rule the Byzantine Em-	1 1161	War of Guelphs and Ghibellines. Barbarossa destroys Milan. Berlin founded by a colony from the	1303 1305	Edw. Will
	. 406	Defeat of Alarie by Stilicho. The Vandals, Alani and Suevi invade		ters Medina. The Hegira or Arab emigration—not flight as commonly translated. Dagobert, the "Solomon of the Franks,"	933 934	pire. Athelstan ravages Scotland. Henry I. of Germany defeats the Danes.	1165 1166	Netherlands. William the Lion, King of Scotland. Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton.	1306	Robe la: Edw
		Spain. The Roman legions recalled from Britain; final withdrawal about 418.	628	Dagobert, the "Solomon of the Franks," becomes King. Revises and publishes the Salic and Ri-	936 937	Otho the Great, in Germany.	1167	Frederick Barbarossa takes Rome. The Lombard League formed against the		-'14
	410	Death of Alaric.	680	parian Laws. Mohammed re-enters Mecca; installed as	939	Danes, Scots, etc., and becomes first King of England. Louis IV. of France subdues Hugh Ca-	1169 1170	Emperor. University of Paris founded. Thomas a Becket murdered in England	1308	Pope
	412 414	Proclus, the philosopher, born (died 485).	632	prince and prophet. Death of Mohammed. His religion spreads through Persia.	944 951	pet, Count of Paris. Malcolm I. in Scotland. Otho invades Italy.	1172	December 29. The Sultan Saladin makes great conquests in Asia.		Albe du
		dosius the Great. Persecution of the Christians in Persia begins; lasts thirty years.	634 638	The Koran published. Syria occupied by Saracens. Clovis II., son of Dagobert, King of	962 978	Otho the Great becomes Emperor of the West; Italy and Germany united. Otho II. invades France.	1176	Battle of Legrana Barbarossa defeated	1309 1310	The Henr
I	420	Death of St. Jerome. Orosius, the Spanish presbyter and his- torian, flourished.	639	France. Omar institutes the new Moslem Calendar.	979 982	Assassination of Edward, the Martyr, of England.	1180	by the Lombard League. Six circuits for the administration of justice established in England. Glanvil Chief Justice of England.	1313	Loui ter Birth
	423 425	Death of Honorius at Ravenna. Administration of Etius begins, lasting	640 342	Alexandrian Library burnt. In Britain the Mercians defeat the Bernicians.	987 988	many defeated by Greeks and Saracens. Hugh Capet becomes King of France.	1181	Philip II. (Augustus) King of France, Glanvil makes a digest of English law,	1314	Batt de
ı	428	about thirty years. The Traveler's Song published. Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople, banished (435).	658 656	Rhodes taken by the Saracens.		Vladimir marries Annie, sister of Basil II. of Russia, and embraces Christianity. Elfric's Homilies.	4777	Peace of Constance establishes the free cities of Italy. Provinces of Amiens and Valois annexed		Loui Unio
	429	The Vandals under Genseric invade Ai-	662	In Italy, Constans II., Emperor of the East, is defeated by the Lombards. Constantinople besieged by Saracens.	996	Otho III. make the German Emperor elective.	1187 1189	to France. Saladin seizes Jerusalem. Third Crusade by England, France and	1315-	The Me
	431	Death of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsues-	672	Saracens driven from Spain. 277 Wamba's "good reign" in Spain. Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons,	997	Paris made the capital of all France. Death of St. Adelbert, who first intro- duced Christianity into Prussia.		Germany. Siege of Acre begun. Richard I. crowned in England, Sept. 3.		John Ki Phili
	482	St. Patrick arrives in Ireland.		reigns. Bulgarians occupy Bulgaria, in Northern Greece.	999 1000 1002	Gerbert, Silvester H., Pope. Genoa, Italy, becomes rich and powerful. Massacre of Danes in England by Ethel-	1190	Terrible massacre of Jews in London. Frederick I. (Barbarossa), drowned. Order of Teutonic Knights established.	1321 1322	Deat
	438 439 440	Theodosian code published. The Vanda surprise Carthage. Leo I. (the Great' Bishop of Rome. Treaty of peace between Valentinian and		Medrouin, last of the Merovingians, assassinated. Saxons drive Britons into Wales and		red. Reign of Robert II. in Burgundy.		Henry V. invades Italy. University of Oxford founded. Richard I. joins the Crusades.	1324	Char Birtl
۱	447	Genseric.	685 687	Cornwall. Sussex united to Wessex. In France, Pepin defeats Thierry.	1903	Sweyn, King of Denmark avenges the massacre. Ethelred flee to Normandy.	1191	Acre cantured.	1327	Er
	446 447	Messages of the Britons to Etius for aid against the Saxons. Attila ravages the Eastern Empire.	694 697	In France, Pepin defeats Thierry. Kent devastated by West Saxons. Analosto becomes the first doge of Ven-	1013 1014	Malcolm II. King of Scotland. Sweyn conquers England. Battle of Zetunium; Basil II. of Constantinople defeats the Bulgarians.	1100	Jerusalem opened to pilgrim. Kingdom of Cyprus founded. Artois annexed to France. Richard I., Coeur de Lion, made prisoner		Indep 200,0 Ki
ı		Theodosius concludes a treaty with At- tila. The Robber Council of Ephesus.		The Saracens invited into Spain to over-	1019	stantinople defeats the Bulgarians. Vladimir I. dies; Russia is divided. Ethelred dies; Edmund Ironsides and	1102	in Germany by Henry IV.; ransomed (1194) for £400,000. Richard defeats Saladin.	1328	Char VI Ivan
		Landing of the English in Britain. Hengist and Horsa in Kent.	711	The Saracens cross from Africa to Spain. The Bulgarians ravage the Eastern Em-		Canute divide England. Italy invaded by Northmen. Expulsion of Saracens.	1198 1199	Innocent III. Pope. John becomes King of England, May 27.	1329 1333	Davi- The
	450 451	Death of Theodosius II. Invasion of Gaul by Attila. Victory of Etius at Chalons.	712	pire. The Gothic Kingdom of Spain overthrown by the Arabs. Establishment of the Saracen kingdom of		Canute, the Dane, becomes King of all England. The Moors enter Spain.	1200 1202 1203	University of Salamanca founded. Fourth Crusade; capture of Zora. Constantinople besieged and captured by	1337 1339	War Birth First
		Fourth General Council held at Chalcedon. Monophysite controversy begins.	714	Cordova. Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and	1026	Sancho II. of Navarre founds the King- dom of Castile.	1204	the Crusaders. Normandy lost to England. Latins possess and divide Greece.	1340	Birth Battl
	452 453	Invasion of Italy by Attila. Venice founded. Death of Attila. Dissolution of his em-	716	real ruler of France. Independent Gothic Monarchy founded in the Asturias	1037	Arragon becomes a Kingdom under Ram- irez I. Union of Leon and Austria with Castile.	1207 1208	Albigensian Crusade. Otho crowned Emperor of Germany at Rome.	1346	til Battl
	454	pire. St. Patrick fixes his see at Armagh. Sack of Rome by Genseric.	718	Leon and Asturias formed into a King- dom by Pelays, who checks the con- quests of the Saracens in Spain.		Duncan I. of Scotland murdered by Mac- beth. Sicily restored and Servia lost to the	1209	England interdicted by the Pope. French Crusade against the Albegeoise.		rot III Battl
	455 457	Hengist forces of Beowulf (?)	720	The Saracens are defeated at Constantinople. Charles Martel created Duke of France.		Eastern Empire. The Cid (Ruy Diaz) in Spain. Danes driven from Scotland. The Saxon Dynasty restored. Edward	1210 1213	Inquisition established. War between Venice and Genoa. Battle of Muret; defeat of Albigenses.	1347	Battl The Riens
	461-	-'67 Rule of Ricimer.	730	The Saracens invade France. Pope Gregory excommunicates the Em-	1042	the Confessor, King of England.	1214	Interdict of England removed. Alexander II. of Scotland. French defeat Germans at Bouvines.	1348	Univ
	462-	and Gaul.	732	peror Leo. Battle of Tours, or Poitiers; crushing defeat of the Saracens by the Franks. Charles Martel conquers Provence.	1051	Conquest of Bohemia by Henry III. Russians defeated before Constantinople. Rebellion of Godfrey in Kent.	1215	Magna Charta signed at Runnymcde, June 15; confirmed and renewed 30 times.	1349 1350	
	470	Birth of Boethius (died 526).		Slavic settlements in Grecian Pelopon- nesus.	1052 1058	War of Roderigo, the Cid, with the Moors. Moors expelled from Italy.	1216	Birth of Reger Bacon (died 1292). Henry III. becomes King of England,	1352 1353	Maria Turk
	476	West (banished 476). Odoacer captures and sacks Rome and becomes King of Italy.	747 752	Carloman of France abdicates. Pepin, the Short, son of Charles Martel, becomes King of France.		Macbeth defeated and slain. Malcolm III. of Scotland. Philip I., the Fair, King of France.	1217	October 28. Fifth crusade by Germans and Hungarians.	1354 1356	Riena
		Succession of Western Emperors ends. Close of the period of Ancient History.	754 755	Insurrection in Mercia, Britain.	1065	Lambert of Herzfeld. Jerusalem captured by the Turks.	1220 1222	Frederick II. becomes Emperor of Italy. Matthew Paris born. The Teutonic Knights undertake the con-		Bla
			756	Abderahman I. becomes King of Cordova. Pepin annexes Ravenna to the See of Rome.	1066	William of Normandy invades England, and wins the battle of Hastings. Harold defeats the Norwegians, and is crowned King of England, January 6.	1223	quest of Poland. Tartars conquer a large part of Russia. Louis VIII. King of France.	-	Chari Go Co
1			760 768	Insurrection of Toledo. Death of Pepin, who is succeeded by his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman,		crowned King of England, January 6. Death of Harold. William I., the Norman, crowned King, December 25.	1224	St. Louis becomes King Louis IX. of	1360	Insur Peace Fr
			771 772-	who rule in France and Germany. Charlemagne rules alone.	1070	land.	1227 1228	France. Gregory IX. Pope. Sixth Crusade; Frederick II. at Acre.	1361 1362	Italy Turk
	IVI	edieval History		-785 Charlemagne, after a severe stage, conquers the Saxons; the embrace Christianity. Charlemagne annexes Italy after con-	1071 1073	Norman Kingdom of the two Sicilies.	1229 1229	The Inquisition begun. Ten years' truce with the Sultan.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	in
		Establishment of the Kingdom of the	778	quering the Lombards. Battle of Roncesvalles. Beginning of the age of chivalry.	7010	Hildebrand made Pope Gregory VII Gregory VII. establishes universal sov- ereignty of the papacy, and reforms	1231	Frederick crowned King of Jerusalem. Albigenses defeated in France. University of Cambridge founded.		Phili Treat
	477 480	Franks. Second Saxon invasion of Britain. Birth of St. Benedict (died 543).		Charlemagne unsuccessfully invades Spain.	1075	abuses in the Church. Henry VI. of Germany disputes his title, Odericus Vitalis,	1232 1233	Fall of Hubert de Burgh. Wars between Castile and Moors, and capture of Cordova, Seville, Toledo, and	1366 1367 1369	H. V The Emp
	481 485	Gaul. (Merovingian) reigns in beigie	787	Saxons, subdued by Charlemagne, be- come Christians. The Danes land in England.	1076 1077 1081	Justice of the Peace appointed. Henry IV. submits and does penance. Italy invaded by the Germans.		other cities by Ferdinand III. The Mongolians invade Russia.	1370 1371	Stua
	486 489	Battle of Soissons. Clovis I. defeats the Gauls. Ostrogoths invade Italy.	791 -	-'96 Charlemagne establishes the Margra- viate of Austria. Reign of Alfonso, the Chaste, in Spain;	1084	Henry IV. takes Rome. The Pope flies to Salerno and dies there, in 1085.	1236 1237	War between the Emperor and the Lom- bard League. The Grand Duke Juric (Russia) slain in	1374	Deat Rebe
	491	Ella founds the Kingdom of Sussex.		independence of Christians established.		Clement III. made Pope by Henry IV.		battle.	1375	Deat
_										

Moorish Kingdom of Grenada founded by Mohammed I. Seventh Crussde, by Thibaud, Count of Prose Edda. Fartars establish the consider of Kaha of Kaptschak, Terusalem seized by the Carismians. Danes invade Russia, and are defeated by Alexander Newski. The Hanseatic League formed. Frederick II. of Austria killed in battle with the Hungarians. Louis defeats King Henry of England. Louis captured by the Saracens; truce for ten years. Mamelukes rule Egypt. Sies of Medica family in Italy. Elexander Newski is made Grand Duke Victora of Bohemismas Alexander I. Ottocar wars with Hungary over Styria. 68 Barons' War in England. Ottocar inherits Corinthia. The first regular Parliament of England meets. meets. rth of Dante; died 1321. ples and Sicily conquered by Charles meets.

Sirth of Dante; died 1321.

Saples and Sicily conquered by Charles of Anjou.

Vanth Crusade, by Louis IX. and Edward. Prince of Wales.

Ward. Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales.

Philip III. (the Hardy) King of France.

The English quit Palestine.

Leign of Edward I. of England;

Crowned Nov. 20.

Ottocar declines the Imperial Crown of Germany.

Sandolph, Count of Hapsburg, chosen

Emperor of Germany; Ottocar refuses to acknowledge him.

Vararre passes to the royal family of Vararre passes to the royal family of Vararre passes to the royal family of Vararre fuses to acknowledge him.

Vararre of Robert Bruce and John Baliol for the crown of Scotland.

Jouse of Hapsburg, of Austria, founded, tule of the Visconti, Milan.

Vittocar slain at the buttle of Marshfeld. Sicilian Vespers, massacre of Sicilians by the French.

Trusade against Aragon; the French expelled.

Julius IV. (the Fair! King of France. by the French. Trusade against Aragon; the French expelled. Alles subjected to England. Or France, conjective made the capital of Prussia. Second invasion of the Mongols. Manual of th ope Clement V. removes to Avignon, in France.

Bert I., of Austria, attempts to subdue the Swiss, who have revolted under William Tell. (?)

he Swiss revolt successful.

enry VII. subdues the Lombards.

ouis V. and Frederick of Austria contend for the German Empire.

tirth of Bocaccio; died 1375.

attle of Bannockburn; the Scots, under Robert Bruce, defeat the English under Edward.

ouis IV. King of Germany.

nion of France and Navarre.

5 Insurrection of English Barons,

he Swiss totally defeat the Austrians at Morgarten. he Swiss totally defeat the Austrians at Morgarten.

John I., a posthumous son of Louis X.,

King, dies at the age of four days.

John II. (the Long) King of France.

John II. (the Long) King of France.

John Wiehldorf; Louis V. defeats

Frederick.

John Wiehlffe; died 1384.

John John Wiehlfer; died 1384. ard III. crowned, Jan. 25, King of ongland.
pendence of Scotland.
900 Moors brought from Africa by the ing of Grenada.
Less the Fair, of France, dies; Philip.
L, of the House of Valois, reigns.
L rules Russia.
d II. King of Scotland.
Scots defeated by Edward at Halim Hill.
between France and Flanders.
h of Froissart; died 1401.
L Poge of Genoa appoint.
log of Genoa appoint, Moors terridetated by Alphonso XI., of Castle.

Let Greece; French, under Philip.
Let of Tarria under Philip. Battle of Tarifa in Spain; Moors terribly defeated by Alphonso XL, of Castle of Crev; French, under Philiprotect by the English, under Edward III., and the Black Prince.

Battle of Durban, in Scotland,
Battle of Neville's Cross.

1347 The English take Calais.
Rienzi, last of the Tribunes, establishes a democracy in Rome.

1348 University of Frague founded.
1349 Dauphiny annexed to France.
The black death in England.
1350 Order of the Garter instituted by Edward and John II. King of France.
1352 Marino Fallero at Venice.
1353 Turks enter Greece.
1354 Rienzi slain at Rome.
1355 Turks enter Greece.
1356 Barjish defeat 60,000 French; the Black Prince takes John II. captive to London, where he dies.
Charles IV., of Germany, signs the Golden Eull, the basis of the German Constitution until 1806.
1358 Insurrection of the Jacquerie in France.
1360 Peace of Bretigny, between English and French.
1361 Italy overrun by the Free Lances.
1362 Turks enter Greece.
1363 Austria acquires the Tyrol.
1364 Charles V. (the Wise) Ring of France.
Philip, the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.
1366 H. Van Eyok, painter, born.
1367 H. Van Eyok, painter, born.
1368 H. Park between Austria and Bohemia.
1369 Empire of Tanechane founded.
1369 Lampine of Tanechane founded.
1370 Pope Gregory XI. goes to Avignon.
1371 Pope Gregory XI. goes to Avignon.
1372 Depe Greece.
1375 Death of Boccaccio.

ANCIEN

A. D. 1389 Rakase H. King of England, June 22. 1389 Rake of the Date: Disturt H., of Sur- Weight of France Product of the Control of Process A Kempis born. 1380 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1381 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1382 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1383 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1384 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1385 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1386 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1387 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1388 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1389 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1390 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1391 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1392 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1393 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1394 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1395 West West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1395 West West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1395 West Rectary Insurance Control 1396 West West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1397 West Rectary Insurance Control 1398 West West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1399 West West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1399 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1390 West Vyler's Insurrection in London 1391 West West Vyler's Insurance Control 1392 West West Vyler's Insurance Control 1393 West West Vyler's Insurance Control 1394 West West Vyler's Insurance Control 1395 West West Vyler's Insurance Control 1396 West West Vyler's Insurance Control 1397 West West Vyler's Insurance Control 1398 West West Vyler's Insurance Control 1399 West West Vyler's Insurance Control 1300 West West Vyler's Insurance Control 1301 West West Vyler's Insurance Control 1302 West West Vyler's Insurance Control 1303 West West Vyler's Insurance Control 1304 West West Vyler's I				ANCIEN
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habode State of State		Papacy restored to Rome. Battle of the Don; Dimitri II., of Russia, defeats the Tartars.	1476	Battle of Murton
James W. King of Primore consider for the Control of Monors The Tuttur horn horn Monors The Tuttur horn horn horn horn horn horn horn hor		lished.	1478	by Maximillian's marriage. Birth of Titian, painter; died 1576. Duke of Clarence murdered
minerti gritis, horn; sidel 1555. The Thritten town Monome. Separated by the part of the Market of Market of the Market of Market of the Market of Mark	1881	Russia wars with the Tartars. Charles VI., King of France. Watt Tyler's insurrection in London		Ferdinand and Isabella.
Battle of Lempark Series, and dethof Dake Parisal Funder of the Series, and dethof Dake Parisal Funder of Chery Chase, or Ottebures, Bass State of Chery Chase, or Ottebures, Bass State of Chery Chase, or Ottebures, Bass State of Newsy. Both Controllery Take published. 1209 The Deropoges discover the Cape of The Canterbury Take published. 1209 The Deropoges discover the Cape of The Canterbury Take published. 1209 The Deropoges discover the Cape of The Canterbury Take published. 1210 The Canterbury Take published. 1220 The Deropoges discover the Cape of The Canterbury Take published. 1221 The Cape of Cape of Cape of The Cape of Cape				Mongolian power in Russia destroyed. Mohammed II. takes Otranto. Frederick IV of Nursehers purchases
Legold. Permand Singer with a death of 1448. Battle of Cheyr Chan, or Otterburn, and Change and Change. Margaret Narway. Battle of Cheyr Chan, or Otterburn, and Change and Change. Per Canada the Traits and Change. Per Consequence of the Change. Battle of Nicopolis the Turks, under History. Battle of Change. Battle of The Battle of Change. Battle of Halley between Emperor Commond of Hingary becomes Emperor Commond of Hingary becames Hingary and the Hinga	1385	The Tartars burn Moscow. Death of John Wyckliffe. John of Chaunt in Spain	1	Brandenburg from Sigismund. Ivan assumes the title of the Czar of
March of Newsy. 1399 Mayer of Newsy. 1399 Mayer of Newsy. 1399 Mayer of Newsy. 1390 Mayer of Newsy. 1390 Packaten Engine loss poor in Asia. 1390 Received the Section of the Section	1000	trialis by the Swiss, and death of Duke	1483	Birth of Raphael, painter; died 1520. Birth of Stephen Hawes; died 1512.
The Rastern Empire) loses power in Asia, Robert III, King of Socials, A. Van Eryck, patietre, born. 132 A. Van Eryck, patietre, born. 133 Constant of the Constant of the Constant of Co		German Empire divided		8 murdered in the Tower. Richard III. usurps the throne, June 25.
The Contragence discover the Cape of Delinary Control of Part Strates of Nicopolis, the Tratra problems Russis. 1396 Tamerisan, the Tratra problems Russis. 1397 Proceedings of the Wychilthes or Lot. 1398 Proceedings of the Wychilthes or Lot. 1399 Brite of Chunar. 1399 Brite of Dolla Robbia, architect and Brite of Nicopolis, the Tratra Part of Part of Part of Nicopolis, points, port. 1409 Brits of August 2: Timour the Tratrat of National Part of Nicopolis, points, port. 1410 Built of August 2: Timour the Tratrat of Nicopolis, points, port. 1420 Advanced by Justice. 1421 Britis of August 2: Timour the Tratrat of Nicopolis and Nicopolis of N	1389	between Scots and English. Margaret of Norway.	1484	Birth of Luther; died 1546. Spain invaded by Turks; first auto da
Two benefits of the Westlets or Lob- lards. J., defect the Hungarian Chira- Jace I., defect the Hungarian Chira- Jace I., defect the Hungarian Chira- Jace I., defect the Hungarian Chira- Jace II., defect the Hungarian Chira- Jace III. Defect of the Radi Gondon's Jacob Hungarian Chira- Jace III. Defect of the Radi Gondon's Jacob Hungarian Chira- Jace III. Defect of the Radi Gondon's Jacob Hungarian Chira- Jace III. Defect of the Radi Gondon's Jacob Fine Changer: Hungarian Jacob Fine Changer of Lordon's Hungarian Jacob Fine Jace Ind. Amer. J. Line of Jacob Fine Changer of Condond. Jace III. Hungarian Defect of Jacob Hungarian Chira- Jace III. Hungarian Chir	1050	Robert III. King of Scotland. The Canterbury Tales published.	1485	Desmonth Ci-13
1369 Henry IV, crowned King of England, Blatt of Della Robbia, architecture and Project of the Robbia, architecture and Project of Robbia, architecture and Project and Pr			1486	Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.
1369 Henry IV, crowned King of England, Blatt of Della Robbia, architecture and Project of the Robbia, architecture and Project of Robbia, architecture and Project and Pr		The Wakefield and Towneley mysteries. Battle of Nicopolis, the Turks, under Ba-	1487	The Court of the Star Chamber insti- tuted in England.
Dission of Columna. 1409 Referry of coronnels. Sing of England. 1409 Referry of Columna. 1410 Referring to Delta Robbia, architect and both of Chauser and Prolineart. 1410 Referring to Delta Robbia, architect and both of Chauser and Prolineart. 1410 Referring to Anguer; Timone the Turtar delta Robbia and the Columna of Robbia and Columna. 1410 Robbia Robbia Single Columna of Proline Robbia Columna. 1411 Robbia Robbia Single Columna of Robbia Single Columna. 1412 Robbia Robbia Single Columna of Proline Robbia Columna. 1413 Robbia Of Prolineart. Robbia Columna of Robbia Single Columna. 1414 Robbia Single Columna of Robbia Single Columna. 1415 Robbia of Agricourt: 10,000 Robbia Single Columna. 1416 Robbia Single Columna. 1417 Robbia Single Columna. 1418 Robbia Single Columna. 1419 Robbia Single Columna. 1419 Robbia Single Columna. 1410 Robbia Single Columna. 1411 Robbia Single Columna. 1412 Robbia Single Columna. 1413 Robbia Single Columna. 1414 Robbia Single Columna. 1415 Robbia Single Columna. 1416 Robbia Single Columna. 1417 Robbia Single Columna. 1418 Robbia Single Columna. 1419 Robbia Single Columna. 1410 Robbia Single Columna. 1411 Robbia Single Columna. 1412 Robbia Single Columna. 1413 Robbia Single Columna. 1414 Robbia Single Columna. 1415 Robbia Single Columna. 1416 Robbia Single Columna. 1417 Robbia Single Columna. 1418 Robbia Single Columna. 1419 Robbia Single Columna. 1410 Robbia Single Columna. 1411 Robbia Single Columna. 1412 Robbia Single Columna. 1413 Robbia Single Columna. 1414 Robbia Single Columna. 1415 Robbia Single Columna. 1416 Robbia Single Columna. 1417 Robbia Single Columna. 1418 Robbia Single Columna. 1419 Robbia Single Columna. 1410 Robbia Single Columna. 1411 Robbia Single Columna. 1412 Robbia Single Columna. 1413 Robbia Single Columna. 1414 Robbia Single Columna. 1415 Robbia Single Columna. 1416 Robbia Single Columna. 1417 Robbia Single Columna. 1418 Robbia Single Columna. 1419 Robbia Single Columna. 1410 Robbia Single Columna.	1397	Persecution of the Wycklifites or Lol-	1488	War between Russia and Sweden. The Yeoman of the Guard organized in
Death of Chaucer and Projusart. 1407 Redelbins in Wales; Gloriower and telescope and the Parties and Conference of State of Parties James of Ecolized equitors. 1408 Frince James of Ecolized equitors. 1409 Frince James of Ecolized equitors. 1419 Sigmand of Flux Alexander V. made of Grenary. 1410 Sigmand of Universe become Emperor of Germany. 1411 Sigmand of Universe becomes Emperor of Germany. 1412 Billey V. cromend, March 21, King of Bennis, Emperor of Germany. 1413 Henry V. cromend, March 21, King of Germany. 1415 Harry V. cromend, March 21, King of Germany. 1416 The partiass of House take up arms; a server war cannot be formed to the state of Germany. 1417 The March 21, King of France. 1418 The March 21, King of France. 1419 John of Arrises of House the University of Troyers of Henry with the France of House of Workshop of Troyers of Henry with the France of House of Workshop of Troyers of Henry with the France of House of Workshop of Troyers of Henry with the France of House of Workshop of Troyers of Henry with the France of House of Workshop of Troyers of Henry with the France of House of Workshop of Troyers of Henry with the France of House of Workshop of Troyers of Henry with the France of House of Workshop of Troyers of Henry with the France of House of Workshop of Henry with the France of House of Workshop of Henry with the H	1399	Union of Calmar. Henry IV. crowned King of England,		Leonardo da Vinci, painter, flourished. Charles VIII. marries Anne of Brittany.
rests the Turks and capters Majacet I. Masselby patier, Porn. Masselby patier, Porn. Masselby patier, Porn. Masselby patier, Porn. Prace therefore, patient of the Pope. Prace the third of Prace Prace Property of the Pope. Prope by council of Pias. He Hightand Scott. The Hight	1400		7400	
rests the Turks and capters Majacet I. Masselby patier, Porn. Masselby patier, Porn. Masselby patier, Porn. Masselby patier, Porn. Prace therefore, patient of the Pope. Prace the third of Prace Prace Property of the Pope. Prope by council of Pias. He Hightand Scott. The Hight		Rebellion in Wales; Glendower and the Percies defeated.	1432	and discovers America, October 12; discovers Cuba, October 28; Hayti, De-
Justices in strainer the Lowland defeat Jatt Blurth of Fra Filippe Lippi, painter. Justices and the Council of Constance; Pope John XVIII. Seponson. Joseph Rosen. Jos		feats the Turks and captures Bajazet I. Masaccio, painter, born.		stroys the Moorish power in Spain.
Justices in strainer the Lowland defeat Jatt Blurth of Fra Filippe Lippi, painter. Justices and the Council of Constance; Pope John XVIII. Seponson. Joseph Rosen. Jos	1406 1407	Albany, regent, in Scotland. France interdited by the Pope.		VII.
Justices in strainer the Lowland defeat Jatt Blurth of Fra Filippe Lippi, painter. Justices and the Council of Constance; Pope John XVIII. Seponson. Joseph Rosen. Jos		Pope by council of Pisa. Sigismund of Hungary becomes Emperor	1493	Spanish persecution of the Jews. Treaty of Barcelona, between France
Sigimumd, King of Bohemia, Emperor of Germany. Sigimumd, King of Bohemia, Emperor of Germany. 1416 The partians of Huss and Jerome of Prapse borned. John Huss and Jerome of Prapse borned. 1417 The Insiste take Prague. 1418 The partians of Huss lake up arms; 1419 The Hussites take Prague. 1429 Partic aptured by the English; Treaty crown; birth of John Wessel. 1429 Land Empre ventice by Amurath I. 1430 James L. reignt in Sectland. 1431 The partic state of the Company of the Prance of Ottoman Empire remuted by Amurath I. 1432 James L. reignt in Sectland. 1433 James L. reignt in Sectland. 1444 James L. reignt in Sectland. 1445 Henry VI. crowned at rarks in December. 1446 Henry VI. crowned at rarks in December. 1447 James H. H. conquers Macedonia. 1448 Lakbon the capital of Potugal. 1458 Council of Basic. 1459 James H. Sectland States and Husgard. 1451 James I. Sectland Potugal. 1452 James H. Sectland States and States and Husgard. 1453 James I. reignt in Sectland. 1454 James II. becomes King. 1455 Treaty of Arras, between France and Burgundy. 1456 Birth of Leonardo da Vinci. 1457 James II. becomes King. 1458 December of Germany. 1459 Council of Forence. 1459 Council of Forence. 1459 Council of Forence. 1459 Council of Forence. 1450 Council of Forence. 1450 Council of Forence. 1451 The Arabian Knights issued (7). 1452 The Arabian Knights issued (7). 1453 Freely of Cliagew Tondones II. 1454 The Cloras at Milan. 1455 Practical St. Albama. 1456 Richard Dunnar; died 1528. 1457 Freelerk III. divides Austria with his relative of Reparce; "Trench and English wars. 1456 Richard Dunnar; died 1528. 1457 The Arabian Knights issued (7). 1458 Richard Of Forence. 1459 Council of Forence. 1450 Council of Forence. 1450 Council of Forence. 1451 League of Countral, Berthelm of Aragin. 1452 Rattle of England; Turks repulsed by Milan Berthelm of Scale of S	1411	University of St. Andrews founded. Battle of Harlaw; the Lowland defeat the Highland Scotts	1494	League between Russia and Denmark.
Sigimumd, King of Bohemia, Emperor of Germany. Sigimumd, King of Bohemia, Emperor of Germany. 1416 The partians of Huss and Jerome of Prapse borned. John Huss and Jerome of Prapse borned. 1417 The Insiste take Prague. 1418 The partians of Huss lake up arms; 1419 The Hussites take Prague. 1429 Partic aptured by the English; Treaty crown; birth of John Wessel. 1429 Land Empre ventice by Amurath I. 1430 James L. reignt in Sectland. 1431 The partic state of the Company of the Prance of Ottoman Empire remuted by Amurath I. 1432 James L. reignt in Sectland. 1433 James L. reignt in Sectland. 1444 James L. reignt in Sectland. 1445 Henry VI. crowned at rarks in December. 1446 Henry VI. crowned at rarks in December. 1447 James H. H. conquers Macedonia. 1448 Lakbon the capital of Potugal. 1458 Council of Basic. 1459 James H. Sectland States and Husgard. 1451 James I. Sectland Potugal. 1452 James H. Sectland States and States and Husgard. 1453 James I. reignt in Sectland. 1454 James II. becomes King. 1455 Treaty of Arras, between France and Burgundy. 1456 Birth of Leonardo da Vinci. 1457 James II. becomes King. 1458 December of Germany. 1459 Council of Forence. 1459 Council of Forence. 1459 Council of Forence. 1459 Council of Forence. 1450 Council of Forence. 1450 Council of Forence. 1451 The Arabian Knights issued (7). 1452 The Arabian Knights issued (7). 1453 Freely of Cliagew Tondones II. 1454 The Cloras at Milan. 1455 Practical St. Albama. 1456 Richard Dunnar; died 1528. 1457 Freelerk III. divides Austria with his relative of Reparce; "Trench and English wars. 1456 Richard Dunnar; died 1528. 1457 The Arabian Knights issued (7). 1458 Richard Of Forence. 1459 Council of Forence. 1450 Council of Forence. 1450 Council of Forence. 1451 League of Countral, Berthelm of Aragin. 1452 Rattle of England; Turks repulsed by Milan Berthelm of Scale of S		Birth of Fra Filippo Lippi, painter. Henry V. crowned, March 21, King of England		Naples.
The partisant of Hims take up armony to the process of the particular of the page of the p	1414	Council of Constance; Pope John XXIII. deposed.	1496	
The partisant of Hims take up armony to the process of the particular of the page of the p	1415	Rattle of Agincourt: 10 000 English up.		gon and Castile. Cabot discovers Labrador, June 26; and surveys Hudson's Bay, July 3.
The Hussites take Prague. 1439 Paris captured by the English; Treaty of Troyes: Heary wink the French 1428 Henry VI. proclaimed King of France and Rogland. 1428 Henry VI. proclaimed King of France. 1439 James I. reigns in Sociand. 1450 War between Milan and Venice. 1450 The Parison Letters: deep of Orlean, defeats the English at Patay, and drives them from all their conquests in them from all their conquests in the Charles VIII. King of France. 1461 Henry V. I. crowned at arrish, in Decembers. 1471 Houseper Macedonia. 1482 Habry V. I. crowned at arrish, in Decembers. 1483 Lisbon the capital of Portugal. 1484 Council of Basic. 1485 Birth of Thomas Malory. 1485 Birth of Troyes, between France and Burgundy. 1486 Honry V. Dake of Austria, obtains Behemia and Hungary, and is made England. 1486 University of Florence founded. 1486 University of Florence founded. 1487 English Selection Empror of Grands and Hungary. 1488 Birth of Vasag; Turks goin defeated. 1489 The Crossa at Milan. 1490 Pacches "Repressor". 1491 Pacchaely of Martia cerated, with acceptage power, by Prederick III. 1492 Pacches of Empror ilmited to the Austria, obtains and Hungary. 1493 Birth of Dumors; died 1530. 1494 The Crossa at Milan. 1495 Pinch Dumors; died 1530. 1495 Pinch Dumors; died 1530. 1496 Pinch On Wartia Crossa at Milan. 1497 Pinch Pinch and English wars. 1498 Pinch Dumors; died 1530. 1497 Reparation. 1498 Pinch H. Pope at Rome. 1499 Pinch of West of the Roses, Hungarian. 1499 Pinch Dumors; died 1530. 1497 Reparation. 1498 Pinch H. Pope at Rome. 1499 Pinch of Seldens; device and by William Control establishes first English Proc history. 1498 Pinch Of Terekesbury. 1498 Pinch Of Terekesbury. 1499 Pinch of Seldens; device and by Seldens and Pinch of Seldens; device and by Seldens and Seldens and Hungarian. 1499 Pinch of Seldens; device and Seldens an	1416	John Huss and Jerome of Prague burned at the stake, betrayed by Sigismund. The partisans of Huss take up arms:	1498 1499	Milan.
James I. reigns in Sectland. 1426 War between Minn and Venice. The Paston Letters. The Paston Letters. The Paston Letters. The Paston Letters. France except Challs. Henry VI. crowned at raris, in December. Berny II. conquers Macedonin. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. Hording and Forence. 1431 Jaans of Arc burned at Rosen. Council of Baske. Birth of Thomas Malory. 1452 Traty of Arras, between France and Sicily and Naples united. End of Hussite wars. 1453 Janes I. of Sectland, nurdered. James II. becomes King. James II. becomes King. James II. becomes King. The Praymutic Sancton; Albert V., of Austria, becomes Emperor of Germany. 1455 Martin of Florence. 1456 Battle of Wass; Turks again defeated. 1457 The Praymutic Sancton; Albert V., of Austria, becomes Emperor of Germany. 1458 Battle of Nisa; Turks again defeated. 1456 Jack Cade's Insurrection. 1457 Linkerstry of Glasgow founded. 1458 Battle of Nisa; Turks again defeated. 1459 Janes Cade's Insurrection. 1450 Jack Cade's Insurrection. 1451 University of Glasgow founded. 1452 Learl Douglas murdered by James III. 1453 Constantinople captured by Mohammed II.; end of the Eastern Engine. 1455—"Ti War of the Roses, between Henry VI. amp the Duke of York, after ards Edited Florence of Austria's war with Frederick III. divice Austria with a relatives. 1456 The Ververlay mywerls war with Frederick III. divice Austria with a relatives. 1457 Freeferk III. divice Austria with a relatives. 1458 Battle of St. Albans. 1459 Freeferk III. divice Austria with a relatives. 1450 Freeferk III. divice Austria with a relatives. 1451 Freeferk III. divice austria with a relatives. 1452 Freeferk III. divice austria with a relatives. 1455 Freeferk III. divice the Public Good, Tormed by the modern Russian Empire. 1456 The Covernary mysteric constant, devent of the Council Counce of Austria's war with F	1417			Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks. Mohammedans expelled from Spain. Swigs Confederacy independent
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1429. The Paston Letters fees of Orleans, defeats the English at Patay, and drives them from all their conquests in France except Calair Patay. 1430. Henry VI. crowned at raris, in December. Amurater Donguers Macedonia. 1441. Henry VI. crowned at raris, in December. 1442. Henry VI. crowned at raris, in December. 1443. Lakon the capital of Portugal. 1453. Lakon the capital of Portugal. 1454. Birth of Thomas Malory. 1455. Testy of Arras, between France and Burgandy. 1456. Invention of Frinting by Guttenberg. 1456. Invention of Frinting by Guttenberg. 1457. Burth of Minagary, and is made Emplemental and Hungary, and is made Emplemental Emplement	1422	Henry VI. proclaimed King of France and England. Ottoman Empire reunited by Amursth II.	1501	
Joan of Arc raises siege of Orleans, defeated the English at Patary, and drives France except Calais. Gharles VIII. King of France. Henry VI. crowned at raris, in Decemanist Henry VI. crowned at raris, in Decemanist Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. The Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. Has Bedelf at Florense Macedonia. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. Has Bedelf at Plorense Macedonia. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. Has Duke of Has Duke of Gloucester. Has Duke of Has Duke of Gloucester. Has Duke of Gloucester. Has Duke of Has Duke of Gloucester. Has Duke of Has Duke of Gloucester. Has Duke of Gloucester. Has Duke of Has Duke of Gloucester. Has		James I. reigns in Scotland. War between Milan and Venice. The Paston Letters.	1502	Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola. Spanish Moors compelled to adopt Chris-
Amurath II. conquers Macedonia. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. The Medici at Florence. 1431 Joan of Arc burned at Romen. 1438 Joan of Arc burned at Romen. 1439 Joan of Arc burned at Romen. 1431 Joan of Arc burned at Romen. 1431 Joan of Arc burned at Romen. 1432 Joan of Arc burned at Romen. 1435 Joan of Arc burned at Romen. 1436 Joan of Arc burned and Surgramy. 1435 James II. of Soothand, murdered. 1436 James II. of Soothand, murdered. 1437 James I. of Soothand, murdered. 1438 James II. of Soothand, murdered. 1439 James II. of Soothand, murdered. 1439 James II. of Soothand, murdered. 1430 James II. of Soothand, murdered. 1431 James II. of Soothand, murdered. 1432 James II. of Soothand, murdered. 1432 James II. of Soothand, murdered. 1432 James II. of Soothand, murdered. 1431 James II. of Soothand, murdered. 1432 James II. of Soothand, murdered. 1434 James II. of Soothand, murdered. 1435 James II. of So		Joan of Arc raises siege of Orleans, de- feats the English at Patay and drives		discovers various isles on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coasts of
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Brith of John Knox; died 1572. Birth of John Knox; died 1572.		Amurath II conquers Macadonia		Portuguese in India. Birth of Wyatt; died 1542. Birth of Mondors historian, died 1575
Brith of John Knox; died 1572. Birth of John Knox; died 1572.		Joan of Arc burned at Rouen. Lisbon the capital of Portugal. Council of Basle.	1504	Death of Queen Isabella of Spain. Brazil explored by Americus Vespucius. Columbus, worried by the machinations
1487 James I., of Scotland, nurdered. James II. obsections King. Albert V., Duke of Austria, obtains Bohemia and Hungary, and is made Emperor of Germany. 1488 Determine the Sanction: Albert V., of Austria, becomes Emperor of Germany. 1499 Council of Florence. Title of Emperor limited to the Austria Programs. 1442 Battle of Vasag; Turks routed by Hungarians. 1448 Battle of Vasag; Turks routed by Hungarians. 1449 The Arabina Knights issued (†). 1447 The Arabina Knights issued (†). 1447 The Arabina Knights issued (†). 1450 Liviversity of Glasgow founded. 1451 Liviversity of Glasgow founded. 1452 Battle of Dungar undered by James II. 1453 The Archducky of Austria created, with sovereign power, by Frederick III. 1453 Liviversity of Glasgow founded. 1154 Livier of the Eastern Empire. End of the Fench and English wars. 1456 Pattle of St. Albans. 1457 Hender of the Eastern Empire. End of the Fench and English wars. 1458 Pattle of St. Albans. 1459 Battle of Belgrade; Turks repulsed by Hungarians. 1450 Birth of Skelton; died 1528. The Turks conque Greece. 1461 Living of the Reast, founds the modern Russian Empire. 1462 Ledward IV. deposes Henry VI. of England of Russian Louis. 1463 Turkish war with Venice. 1464 Council of France. 1465 Turkish war with Frederick III. 1466 The Coventary mysteries. 1467 Birth of Eresmus; died 1528. 1468 The Coventary mysteries. 1470 —92 Lorenso de Medici flourished. 1471 League of Italian cities against the Turks of the Public Good," formed by speak on the Spain Louis. 1472 Birth of Ouperings war with Frederick III. 1473 Birth of Ouperings war with Frederick III. 1474 Birth of Arisots; died 1533. Ferdinand II., of Aragon, marries Isabelle, of Leon and Castile. 1475 Dermonance in the Austria with branch and the arts. 1476 Program of the Public Good, Tormed by speak power begins in English prose history. 1487 Birth of Oupering of France. 1498 Branch of the Public Good, Tormed by speak power begins in English prose history. 1518 Grijava penetracis int	1485	Birth of Thomas Malory.	1505	manhon "
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End of the French and English wars. 1455—'Il War of the Roses, between Henry VI. and the Duke of York, afterwards Edsattle of St. Albans. 1456—It War of the Roses, between Henry VI. and the Duke of York, afterwards Edsattle of St. Albans. 1456—Battle of St. Albans. 1456—Battle of St. Albans. 1457—Frederick III. divites Austria with his relatives. 1458 Pius II. Pope at Rome. 1460 Birth of Skelton; died 1528. The Turks conquer Greece. 1461 Edward IV. deposes Henry VI. of England. 1400 Louis XI. King of France. 1410 Louis XI. King of France. 1411 League of the Public Good," formed by the nobles, against Louis. 1457—Turkish war with Venice. Close of Austria's war with Frederick III. 1464 "League of the Public Good," formed by the nobles, against Louis. 1470—'92 Lorenzo de Medici flourished. 1471 League of Italian cities against the Turks. 1472 Birth of Copernicus. Battle of Tewkesbury. Warwick, king-maker. Birth of Copernicus. Birth of Marigana. Germany and Maximillan I. secures the Hungarian succession. Francis I. becomes King of France. First English prose history. Enth of St. Thereas; died 1582. 1516 Eattle of Marigana. Germany and Maximillan I. secures the Hungarian succession. Francis I. becomes King of France. First English prose history. Enth of St. Thereas; died 1582. 1516 Eattle of Mariganal. Accession of the House of Austria. Accession of the House of Grantal Ximenes. Charles I. King of Spain. Rule of Cardinal Ximenes. Charles I. King of Spain. Accession of the House of Austria. Accession of the House of Grantal Ximenes. Charles I. King of Spain. Rule of Cardinal Ximenes. Charles I. Will Geod. F		The Archduchy of Austria created, with sovereign power, by Frederick III. Constantinople captured by Mohammed		Baidoa crosses the Isthmus of Darien, and discovers the Pacific ocean. Leo X., Pope, encourages literature and
and the Duke of York, afterwards Edward 18. and the Duke of St. Albans. Battle of Belgrade; Turks repulsed by Hungarian succession. How Hungarian succession. Hade I Skelton; died 1528. How Hungarian succession. Hade I Skelton; died 1528. How Hungarian succession. Hade I Skelton; died 1528. Hade I Carmany accession. Hade I Skelton; died 1528. How Hungarian succession. Hade I Skelton; died 1528. Hade I Skelton; died 1528. Hade I Carmany accession. Hade I Skelton; died 1528. Hade		II.; end of the Eastern Empire. End of the French and English wars. The Mazarin Bible issued.		the arts. Wolsey's power begins in England. Battle of Marignano.
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1470—"92 Lorenzo de Medici flourished. 471 Lesque of Italian cities against the Turks. William Caxton establishes first English printing-press. Battle of Tewkesbury. Warwick, king-maker. Birth of Copernicus. Birth of Copernicus. Birth of Michael Angelo, architect and sculptor; died 1556. 1473 Birth of Aricoto; died 1558. Ferdinand II., of Aragon, marries Isable, of Leon and Castile. Take Mary Mary Copernicus and Straits. Ferdinand II., of Aragon, marries Isable, of Leon and Castile. Take Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary		"League of the Public Good," formed by the nobles, against Louis. Birth of Frasmus: died 1526.		Luther translates and publishes the Bible and Liturgy in German.
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scuptor; died 150s. 1474 Birth of Ariosto; died 1533. Ferdinand II., of Aragon, marries Isabella, of Leon and Castile. bella, of Leon and Castile. Faith" by the Pope.		Battle of Tewkesbury. Warwick, king-maker. Birth of Durer, painter; died 1528.		Straite passes through Magellen's
1474 Birth of Aricoto; died 1533. Ferdinand II., of Aragon, marries Isabella, of Leon and Castile. Conquest of Mexico by Cortez. Henry VIII., styled the "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope.		Birth of Copernicus. Birth of Michael Angelo, architect and sculptor; died 1556.	1521	Martin Luther excommunicated at the
1470 Edward IV. Invades France. Ivan introduces cannon and firearms into Russia. France and Spain at war. 1522 Cortex made governor of Mexico by Charles V.		Birth of Ariosto; died 1533. Ferdinand II., of Aragon, marries Isabella, of Leon and Castile.		Henry VIII., styled the "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1476	Ivan introduces cannon and firearms into Russia.	1522	Cortez made governor of Mexico oy Charles V.

			SUPPLEMENT XII.
	ANCIENT	, M	EDIEVAL AND MODER
A. D 1475	Birth of Sir John Fortescue.	A. E.	First Scotch invasion of England
1476 1477	Battle of Murten. Russian war with Tartars.	1523	First Scotch invasion of England. The Louvre, Paris, commenced. Italian League against Francis I. Clement VII. Pope at Rome. Berner's Froissart. Hendures of the Sconicals
1478 1479	Artons and Burgundy united to France by Maximillian's marriage. Birth of Titian, painter; died 1576, Duke of Clarence murdered. Union of Aragon and Castile, under Ferdinand and Isabella. Great invasion of Russia by Tartars. Mongollan power in Russia destroyed. Mongollan power in Russia destroyed. Frederick IV., of Nurenberg, purchases Brandenburg from Sigismund. Ivan assumes the title of the Czar of Russia.		Verazzani's discoveries in North Ame
1480	Ferdinand and Isabella. Great invasion of Russia by Tartars. Mongolian power in Russia decreased	1524	Birth of Rousard; died 1586.
1481	Mohammed II. takes Otranto. Frederick IV., of Nurenberg, purchases	1525	Francis I. defeated and taken prison by Charles V.
1482	Ivan assumes the title of the Czar of Russia.		Settlement of New France (Canada), Battle of Pavia, Francis I. defeated and taken prison by Charles V, Peasants' War in Germany. Albert of Brandenburg embraces Lutteranism and becomes Duke of Ea Prussia and Fief of Poland, Ferdinand I. unites Bohemia and Hut grary to Austria.
1483	Russia. Birth of Raphael, painter; died 1520. Birth of Stephen Hawes; died 1512. Edward V. made King of England; April 8 murdered in the Tower. Richard III. usurps the throne, June 25.	1526	Prussia and Fief of Poland. Ferdinand I. unites Bohemia and Hur gary to Austria. Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito. Selim I. defeats the Hungarians. Mongol dynasty founded in India. Tyndale's new Testament published.
1484	Richard III. usurps the throne, June 25. Charles VIII. King of France. Birth of Luther; died 1546. Spain invaded by Turks; first auto da	1527	Mongol dynasty founded in India. Tyndale's new Testament published. Germans capture Rome.
1485		1021	Papal war. Insurrection of Moriscoes suppressed, i
1486	Bosworth Field. August 22, death of Richard I. Henry VII. crowned. Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.		
1487	Edward IV. B. Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope. The Court of the Star Chamber instituted in England. Province joined to France. War between Russia and Sweden. The Yeoman of the Guard organized in England.	1528	Death of Machiavelli. Birth of Camoens; died 1579. Sackville, earliest dramatist, born. Narvaez's expedition to Florida cosst. Constable Bourbon at Rome. James V., of Scotland, regins. Birth of Scotland, regins
1488	War between Russia and Sweden. The Yeoman of the Guard organized in England.	1529	Diet at Spiers, Germany. Turks invade Austria. France and Spain sign treaty of peace a
1490 1491	Leonardo da Vinci, painter, flourished. Charles VIII. marries Anne of Brittany. Alexander VI. Pope. Sevnigorod defeats and annihilates the	1530	Sir Thomas More, Chancellor. The Augsburg Confession published.
1492			Fall and death of Cardinal Wolsey.
	Columbus sails from Spain, August 3, and discovers America, October 12; discovers Cuba, October 28; Hayti, De- cember 6.		
	discovers Cuba, October 28; Hayti, De- cember 6. Ferdinand conquers Grenada and de- stroys the Moorish power in Spain. Cesar Borgia poisons Pope Alexander VII.	1531	Italy conquered by Charles V. Russia makes peace with the Tartars. League of Smalkald formed by Protestant princes. First European Colony in South Amer
	Henry sells the sovereignty of France. Warbeck's insurrection; quelled in 1498. Spanish persecution of the Jews. Treaty of Barcelona, between France		ica. San Vincente founded. Royal printing press established in
1493			France. Elliot's "Governor" issued. Death of Zwingle; born 1484.
1494	League between Russia and Denmark. Birth of Correggio, painter; died 1534, Charles VII. invades Italy and conquers Naples.	1532	France annexes Brittany. Conquest of Peru begins.
1495 1496	Lollards persecuted in England. Poynings' Act in Ireland.	1533	Henry divorces Catherine, and marrie
	Napies lost to Charles. Spain accrues to Austria by the marriage of Philip I. with the heiress of Ara- gon and Castile. Cabot discovers Labrador, June 26; and surveys Hudson's Bay, July 3. Link Hudson's Bay, July 3. The France. The France of France. The France of Philip Phil	1534	Birth of Montague; died 1592. The Hotel de Ville, Paris, founded. The Anabaptist war; they capture Mun
1497	Cabot discovers Labrador, June 26; and surveys Hudson's Bay, July 3. Louis XII, King of France.		
1499	The French unite with Venice and seize Milan. Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks.		Henry VIII. is styled "Head of the Church"; authority of the Pope of Rome abolished in the kingdom. Carter's expedition to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.
	Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks. Mohammedans expelled from Spain. Swiss Confederacy independent. Perkin Warbeck executed.		Rebellion of Fitzgerald in Ireland. Foundation of Jesuit order. Comeggio died; born 1493. Execution of Sir Thomas More, in Eng
1500	Swiss Confederacy independent. Perkin Warbeck executed. Pinzon discovers Brazil, January 26. Cabral, the Portuguese, lands in Brazil, May 3. Brasle and Schaffhausen join the Swiss Confederacy of the Swiss	1585	
1501	Brasle and Schaffhausen join the Swiss Confederation. Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola. Spanish Moors compelled to adopt Chris-		Cartier's second voyage, enters and names the St. Lawrence, ascends the river as far as present site of Montreal Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, and con quers adjacent country.
1502	Columbus sails on his fourth voyage and		quers adjacent country. California supposed to have been discovered by an expedition fitted out by
	discovers various isles on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coasts of the islands; discovers and names Por-		quers adjacent country. California supposed to have been discovered by an expedition fitted out by Cortez under Grijalva. Cromwell, vicar-general in England. Suppression of monasteries in England Coverdale's Bible issued. Wardona create the first Mayican mint
1503	to Bello, November 2. Reign of Montezuma in Mexico. Louis XII., of France, invades Spain.	1536	Coverdale's Bible issued. Mendoza erects the first Mexican mint Suppression of the Anabaptists, and death of John of Leyden.
1504	Birth of Wyatt; died 1542. Birth of Wendoza, historian; died 1575.		Anne Boleyn beheaded; Henry marrie
1504	discovers various isles on the coast of the discovers and explores the coasts of the islands; discovers and names Porto Bello, November 2. Reign of Montezuma in Mexico. Louis XII., of France, invades Spain, Portuguese in India. Birth of Wyatt; died 1542. Birth of Mendoza, historian; died 1575. Death of Queen Isabella of Spain. Brazil explored by Americus Vespucius. Columbus, worried by the machinations of his enemies, returns to Spain, November 7.	1537	Jane Seymour. The Portuguese granted Macao, China. The Boulevards, Paris, commenced. English suppression of the monasteries Death of Jane Seymour. Pligrimage of Grace. Adoption of the six articles, England. First edition of Cronwell's Bible pub
1505 1506	of his enemies, returns to Spain, No- rember 7. Both of John Knox; died 1372. Ditch of John Knox; died 1372. Both of Columbus. May 201; he was treated with the basest ingratitude by the Spanish Government. Buchanan born; died 1582. Rule of Charles V., of Spain, in Hol- land.	1539	Pilgrimage of Grace. Adoption of the six articles, England. First edition of Cromwell's Bible pub
	treated with the basest ingratitude by the Spanish Government. Buchanan born; died 1582.	1540	Cranmer's Anglican Liturgy. Execution of Cronwell.
	Rule of Charles V., of Spain, in Holland. Birth of Francis Xavier; died 1552.		rive
1508	land. Birth of Francis Xavier: died 1552. Yucatan discovered by Solis and Pinzon. League of Cambray, between Louis XII. and Maximillian, against Venice. Henry VIII. King of England; he marries Catherine of Aragon. Venice stripped of its Italian possessions. Russia again invaded by Tartars. Execution of Dudley and Empson. Ojedo founds San Sebastian. Oped Julius II. forms the Holy League with Ferdinand and Venice. Velasquez subdues Cuba. Selim I. made King of Turkey by Janissaries.		Henry VIII. marries Annie of Cleves January 6; divorced July 9; marrie Catherine Howard, August 8. James V., of Scotland, dies.
1509	Henry VIII. King of England; he mar- ries Catherine of Aragon. Venice stripped of its Italian possessions.		Mary proclaimed Queen of Scots; re gency of Cardinal Beaton. Birth of Gascoigne; died 1577. Birth of Gilbert (magnetism); died 1603 Orellana sails down the Amazon to the
1510	Execution of Dudley and Empson, Ojedo founds San Sebastian.		Sea.
1511	with Ferdinand and Venice, Velasquez subdues Cuba.	1541 1542	De Soto discovers the Mississippi River Catherine Howard executed. Henry VIII. takes the title of King o
	Ponce de Leon discovers the Florida		Roberval's expedition to the St. Law
	Birth of Vasari, painter; died 1571. Birth of Tintoretto, painter; died 1594. Navarre annexed to Spain. England invades France.	1543	rence. Ivan IV., the Terrible, reigns, at the age of fourteen. Henry VIII. marries Catherine Parr.
		1544	Ivan Iv., the Perfible, reigns, at the age of fourteen. Henry VIII. marries Catherine Parr. Death of Copernicus; born 1473. Grison League joins Swiss Confederacy France at war with England and Spain English invasion of France under Henry
	defeat. Scotland invades England. Battle of Flodden Field; Scots defeated. Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Darien, and discovers the Pacific ocean. Leo X., Pope, encourages literature and		Birth of Tasso; died 1595.
	and discovers the Pacific ocean. Leo X., Pope, encourages literature and the arts.	1545	University of Konigsberg founded by Duke Albert. Ivan IV. crowned by the Patriarch.
1514 1515	Wolsey's power begins in England. Battle of Marignano. Francis I. defeats the Italians, Swiss and		Duke Albert. Ivan IV. crowned by the Patriarch. Pope Paul III. creets Parma and Pla centia into a Duchy. Ascham "Toxophilus." Council of Trent. Death of Martin Lather.
	Germans. Maximillian I. secures the Hungarian succession. Francis I. becomes King of France.	1546	Death of Martin Luther. France concludes peace with England. Assassination of Beaton, regent of Scot
1516	First English prose history. Birth of St. Theresa; died 1582. Death of Ferdinand, King of Spain	1546-	land'52 Charles V., of Germany, makes wa
7707.50	Charles I. King of Spain.	1547	later by Henry II. Earl of Surrey, England, executed. Death of Henry VIII.
1517			land.
	Europeans first obtain a footing in China. Selim I. defeats Mamelukes and adds Egypt to the Ottoman Empire. Luther begins the work of reformation in Germany.		Battle of Pinkey. Death of Victoria Colonna; born 14 The Smalcadic war.
	in Germany. Fernando de Cordova discovers the Mexican coast. Luther translates and publishes the Bible	1540 1549	The Smalcadic war. Birth of Cervantes; died 1616 Hall's Chronicle issued. Execution of Lord Seymour, England arrest of his brother, the Duke of Som
1518	ican coast. Luther translates and publishes the Bible and Liturgy in German. Birth of Surrey; died 1547. Grijalva penetrates into Yucatan, and names it New Spain. Cortez lands in Mexico.	1550	
1519	names it New Spain. Cortez lands in Mexico. Charles I., of Spain, elected Emperor of	1551	John Knox's Scotch reformation. Udal, earliest English comedy. Birth of Coke; died 1634. Wilson's Art of Rhetoric published. The Book of Common Prayer publishe
1520	Cortez lanos in Mexico. Charles I., of Spain, elected Emperor of Germany as Charles V. "Field of the Cloth of Gold" meeting of Francis I. with Henry VIII. Balboa passes through Magellen's	1552	The Book of Common Prayer publishe in England. Duke of Somerset beheaded. Metz successfully defended by the Duk
1521	Straits. Battle of Razau: Russia defeats Poland.		of Guise.
	Martin Luther excommunicated at the Diet of Worms. Conquest of Mexico by Cortez. Henry VIII. styled the "Defender of the	1553	Massacre of Cazan, Russia. Birth of Sir Walter Raleigh; died 1618 Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine
1522	Conquest of Mexico by Cortez. Henry VIII., styled the "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope. France and Spain at war. Cortez made governor of Mexico by	1000	Close of rengions war in Germany of the Peace of Passan. Massacre of Canapan, Russia, Birth of Sir Walter Kaleigh; died 161 Maragon, succeeds Edward, July 6. Lady Jane Gray proclaimed Queen of England, July 10, but relinquishes the
1000	Charles V.		title.
		1113	

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N HISTORY.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             A. D.

1595 Shakespeare's poems first issued.

1596 Capture of Cadix by Essex.

Livetity of Barcellons founded.

Birth of Descartes; died 1550.

1597 Bacon's essays published.

1598 Death of Philip II., of Spain.

Philip III. King; he banishes 300,000

Moors from Spain by A. D. 1610.

The Netherlands ceded to Austria.

Edict of Nantes in favor of Protestanta, by Henry IV.

Lirish rebellion of O'Niel, or Tyrone; defeat of the English at Blackwater.

Henry IV. commissions De la Roche to conquer Canada, in which he fails.

The race of Ruric, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct.

Boddelam founded.

1599 Goldelam founded.

Birth of Vandyck, painter; died 1641.

Birth of Vandyck, painter; died 1640.
                                                                    A. D.
1553 Restores the Roman Catholic religion in England.
Transpland.
Transpland and Russia between England and Russia between England and Russia between England and Russia between the Catholic Company."

Servetus burnt by Calvin.
Birth of Hooker; died 1600.
Birth of Spenser; died 1599.

1554 Lady Jane Gray and Lord Guilford Dudley beheaded.
Mary marries Philip of Spain.
Birth of Sir Philip Sydney; died 1586, Persecution of Protestants in England.
Siberia discovered.
Wyatt's insurrection suppressed in England.
1555 The English martyrs, Latimer, Ridley, Rogers, and Cranmer burned at the stake.
Philip II. rules in Holland.
Religious peace of Augsburg.
Bales' WKing John' issued.
1556 Charles, of Spain and Germany, retires to a monastery.
Philip II. King of Spain.
Ferdinand, his brother, succeeds in Germany.
Reien of Akbar, the greatest sovereign
                                                                                                           A. D.
1553 Restores the Roman Catholic religion in
                                                               Philip II King of Spain.

Perdinand, his brother, succeeds in Germany.

Reign of Akbar, the greatest sovereign of Hindoostan.

1557 Spain at war with France.

Battle of St. Quentin; Philip gains a decisive victory.

Alva takes Rome.

1558 Calais retaken by the French.

Mary, of Guise, in Scotland, marries the Dauphine.

Elizabeth accedes to English throne, November 17.

Re-establishes the Church of England.

1559 Francis II. King of France:

Treaty of Catea Carnerer in England.

1560 Charles IX. King of France; regency of Catherine de Medici.

The Geneva Bible issued.

Birth of Southwell; died 1596.

Persecution of Protestants begun in Spain.

1561 Birth of Bacon; died 1626.

Mary Stuart reigns in Scotland.

Religious wars in France.

1562 Massacre of Protestants at Vassy.

Huguenots defeated at Dreux by Guise.

Russia and Sweden unite against Poland.

Port Royal, Carolinas, founded by Huguenots.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Modern History.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         1600 Maurice, of Holland, invades Flanders.
The Dutch East India Company chartered with a capital of $360,000.
Chauvin's trading voyages to Tadoussac,
Canada.
Birth of the painter, Rembrandt; died
1669.
Birth of Claude Lorraine, painter; died
1682.
Portuguese introduce tobacco into In-
1601 Execution of the Earl of Essex, February 26.
Alleged discovery of Australia by Portuguese.
1602 Siege of Geneva, Switzerland; Charles of Savoy defeated.
Champlain's first expedition to the St.
Lawrence.
1603 Death of Queen Elizabeth; accession of James IV., of Scotland, to English
Crown, as James I.
1604 Finon of England and Scotland, March 4.
Finance IV., of Scotland, to English
Crown, as James I.
1605 Proceed of Scotland of Scotland, and the March of England and Scotland, to English
Crown, as James I.
1606 Graft free in Constantinople.
Matins at Moscow.
Demetrius, a pretended son of Ivan, and many Poles massacred.
Liberty of worship given to Protestants, in Austria, by peace of Vienna.
Australia observed by the Dutch.
Silk and other manufactures introduced Mantua ceded to the Emperor of Austria.
Birth of Cornellie; died 1684.
1607 Settlement of Jamestown, Va., by Lord de la Warr.
1608 Quebe founded by Champlain.
John Sigismund created Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia.
Ulster settlements made by the English.
Birth of John Milton; died 1674.
1607 Truce of Antwerp: independence of united provinces of Holland.
Moriscoes expelled from Spain by Philip
The Douay Bible first issued.
Peace between Spain and the Dutch.
Henry Hudson discovers Hudson River.
Champlain's discoveries in Canada.
Virginia obtains a new charter.
Hawkins at Mogul Court.
King James Version" of the Bible completed.
Henry IV. of France assassinated; Marie Agricula and Scotland.
1610 "King James' Version" of the Bible completed.
Henry IV. of France assassinated; Marie Agricula and Scotland.
1611 "Ring James' Version" of the Bible completed.
Henry IV. of France assassinated; Marie Agricula and Scotland.
1612 Mathias becomes Emperor of Germany.
English f
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  1600 Maurice, of Holland, invades Flanders.

The Dutch East India Company chartered with a capital of $360,000.

Chauvin's trading voyages to Tadoussac,
                                                          1562 Massacre of Protestants at Vassy.

Huguenots defeated at Dreux by Guise.
Russia and Sweden unite against Poland.
Port Royal, Carolinas, founded by Huguenots.
Temporary peace with the Huguenots.
Birth of Drayton; died 1631.
1564 Maximillian II. King of Germany.
Florida colonized by Huguenots.
Birth of Shakespeare; died 1616.
Birth of Galileo; died 1640.
Mary Queen of Scots marries Lord Darnley.
Leader of Huguenots against Philip's cruelty.
Mary Queen of Scots marries Lord Darnley.
Leader of "Guenx" (beggars) against Philip's cruelty.
Murder of Rizio, by Darnley, March 9.
1567 Confederacy of "Guenx" (beggars) against Philip's cruelty.
Murder of Rizio, by Darnley, March 9.
1568 Land of Mary accused of connivance.
Mary marries Brothwell, May 15; abdicates in favor of her son.
Mary marries Brothwell, May 15; abdicates in favor of her son.
Bishop's Bible issued.
Bishop's Bible i
                                                               Massacre of St. Bartholomew, France,
August 24.

Henry of Navarre marries Marguerite,
of Valois.

Birth of Inigo Jones; died 1652.

1574 Accession of Henry III., of France, the
last of the Valois.

Birth of Ben Jonson; died 1637.

1575 Elizabeth, of England, declines the sov-
ereignty of Holland.

Birth of Guido Reni, painter; died 1642.

1576 Ghent pacified.

Provinces in Holland unite against
Accession of Rudolph II., of Germany.
Frolisher enters San Francisco Bay.

The Holy Catholic League or granized.

1576 Birth of Fletcher; died 1625.

1577 Barth of Rubens, painter; died 1626.

League of Utrecht.

Northern provinces of Holland declare
their independence.
Fitzgerald's Irish rebellion suppressed.

Sir Francis Drake lands in the Moluccas.

Alva, of Spain, conquers Portugal; the
giance.
English take fortress of Smerwick, in
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Death of Prince Henry.

1613 Accession of the Romanoff Dynasty in Russia.

Michael Fedorvoitz Czar.
Champlain explores the Ottawa River, Canada.

The Overbury murder, England.
Louis XIII. assumes the exercise of the Government.

Princess Elizabeth, of England, marries Frederic, Elector of Palatine.

1614 English defeat Portuguese in Bombay.

New Amsterdam, now New York, built by the Dutch.

Smith explores the New England coast, Dutch settlements in New Jersey.

1615 Villier's Dagaritims.

1616 The present Tring Dynasty in China established by Mantchou Tartars, Death of Cervantes and Shakespeare, Harvey discovers circulation of blood.

1617 Ladislaus, of Poland, marches on Moscow.

Finland ceded to Sweden,
                                                               1580 Faracis Drake lands in the Moluccas.

1580 In racis Drake lands in the Moluccas.

Spain. convers Portugal; the united provinces renounce their allegiance.

English take fortress of Smerwick, in Ireland, from Italians, and butcher 700 prisoners.

Birth of Alexander, of Sterling; died 1640.

1581 Campian's Jesuit conspiracy suppressed, 1582 Sante Fe, New Mexico, founded by Espejo.

1583 Birth of Hugo Grotius; died 1645.

1584 William of Orange assassinated Henry III. killed by Jacques Clement; accession of Henry IV., of Navarre, first of Bourbon line.

Expedition of Amidas and Barlow to America.

Treaty of Peace between Holland subdued with the province of Holland subdued Farma.

Treaty of Peace between Holland and England.

Failure of Raleigh's Roanoke Island settlements.

Davis Strait discovered by Davis.

1586 Battle of Zutphen.

Sir Philip Sydney killed.

Birth of Beaumont; died 1616.

1587 Prince Maurice becomes Stadtholder of Holland.

Execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Frotheringay Castle.

1588 Assassination of the Duke of Guise and his brother, by order of the King.

Destruction of the Spanish Armada off the English coast.

1599 Battle of Ivry.

Henry IV. defeats the League.

Barnevaldt, grand Pensionary of Holland.

Eigismund, of Poland, in Sweden.

Birth of Gassendi; died 1655.

1593 Henry IV. adopts the Catholic faith.

1594 Birth of Shirley; died 1656.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Harvey discovers circulation of blood.

1617 Ladislaus, of Poland, marches on Moscow.

Finland ceded to Sweden.

Sir Walter Raleigh executed.

Matthias II., of Hungary, abdicates; accurate and others.

Kepler's Laws published.

1619 Execution of Barneveldt, Holland.

The Dutch visit India and establish a united East India Company India and the stablish a united East India Company Hungarian Protestants.

Puritans arrive at Plymouth.

"Great Patent" to Virginia company issued. vessels with first negro slaves enter James River.

Navarre annexed to France.

Span and Holland at War.

Philip IV. King of Spain.

The Dutch West India Company formed.

Lord Bacon impeached and overthrown.

1622 Seldom and Pym imprisoned.

Birth of Moliere; died 1673.

1623 New Hampshire first settled.

First edition of Shakespeare's works.

First edition of Shakespeare's works.

England declares war with Spain.

England declares war with Spain.

England declares war with Spain.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        finances.

England declares war with Spain.

1625 Prince Frederick Heury reigns in Holland.

Accession of Ferdinand III., of Hungary.

Accession of King Charles I., of England; he marries Princess Henrietta

Maria, of France.

Huguenot uprising.

1626 Death of Lord Bacon.
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War of the Mantuan succession, in Italy, Delaware settled by Swedes and Finns. Cardinal Richelieu's scheme for coloniz-ing Canada. The company of one hundred 1627 Caronal received associates ing Canada.
The company of one hundred associates formed.
Formed.
Birth of Brossnet: died 1704.
The Duke of Buckingham assassinated.
Rochelle surrenders atter a memorable Rochelle surrenders after a humanossiege.
Petition of Right, England.
Massachusetts Bay settled.
Elliot sent to the Tower of London.
Birth of John Bunyan; died 1688.
English seize French possessions in Canada.
Champlain made prisoner and sent to England.
Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay Company. 1629 Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay Company. Edict of Restitution.

1630 The city of Boston founded. Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, in-vades Germany.

1631 Treaty of Cherasco, between Louis of France and Victor Amadeus I., of Sa-1631 Treaty of Cherasco, between Louis of France and Victor Amadeus I., of Savoy.

1652 Charter of Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore, and settled by Irish Catholics.

Canada restored to the French by treaty of St. Germain.

The Cavalier Poets.

Birth of Lock; died 1704.

1633 Champlain returns to Canada with new settlers.

Battle of Lutzen; victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.

1634 Freen Academy established by Riche-Electron Company of Maryland of Montreal settled.

Hampden's trial in England respecting "ship money."

Prynne fined by Star Chamber. tov. De Montmagny arrives in Canada.
The Island of Montreal settled.
Hampden's trial in England respecting
"ship money."
Prynne fined by Star Chamber.
Harvard College founded.
First settlement at Brooklyn, Long
New Haven colony founded.
First peace between the Iroquois and
Canada.
Torks defeat Persians, and take Bagdad.
Torks defeat Queen and Covenant between
England and Scotland.
Van Tromp, of Holland, captures two
Spanish fleets.
Pacification of Dunse.
Withdrawal of English army from Scotland. Spanish fleets.
Pacification of Dunse.
Withdrawal of English army from Scotland.
First printing press in America.
Brith of Racine; died 1699.
1640 John of Braganza drives Spaniards from Portugal.
First American book issued.
Judgment against Immpden annulled.
Uster rebellion in Ireland; massacre of English.
Port St. George built at Madras.
Port St. Recent of Galileo and Richelleu.
Charles I. attempts to scize members in the House.
Port St. George built at Madras.
Port St. College of the Madras of th 164" Conversion of Inutates tianity.

1648 Treaty of Westphalia.
Switzerland's independence acknowledged.
Holland given up by Spain, becomes a roublic. Switzerland's independence acknowledged.
Holland given up by Spain, becomes a republic.
End of the thirty years' war between Catholics and Protestants.
Pomerania, and other territory, annexed to Prussia.
It is a second of the Fronde.
It is a second of France.
It is a second of

1656 Jamaica conquered.
1657 Convention gives Cromwell power to appoint his successor.
Death of Admiral Blake.
1658 Accession of Leopold I. in Germany.
Death of Oliver Cromwell; Richard
Cromwell, his son, succeeds him.
1659 Auto de fa, of the Inquisition, Mexico.
Richard Cromwell resigns title of Lord
Protector. French and Indians ravage New England Iroquois lay waste the Island of Montreal.
Frontenac again made Governor of Canada.
France at war with England.
Birth of Montesquieu; died 1755.
French and Indians destroy Schenectady, New York.
Massacre of Salmon Falls.
Siege of Londonderry.
British colonies in America resolve to invade Canada.
Unsuccessful attack made on Quebec by the British fleet.
Spain joins the "Grand Alliance" against France. Protector.
Peace of the Pyrenes.
The restoration.
Charles II. returns to England; the monarchy re-established.
Birth of Stabl; died 1734.
Death of Mazarin.
Colbert, Minister of Finance, in France.
Execution of the Marquis of Argyle, in 1660 Colbert, Minister of Finance, in France.
Colbert, Minister of Finance, in France.
Execution of the Marquis of Argyle, in Scotland.

Birth of De Foe; died 1731.
The Royal Palace at Versailles commenced; court opened there in 1672.

1662 Terrible earthquake in Pekin; 300,000 lives lost.
Act of Uniformity, May 19.
The Church of England restored.
Charles marries Catherine of Braganza, May 20.

May 20.

1663 daccomes a royal government under Louis MIV.
Earthquake in Canada.
Birth of Cotton Mather; died 1728.

1664 France begins war with Holland.
New Jersey sold to Lord Berkeley; settled at Elizabethtown.
The English take New Amsterdam and name it New York.
North Carolina settled.
De Courcelles governor in Canada.
War with the Mohawis.
1665 Second Dutch war with England.
De Courcelles governor in Canada.
War with the Mohawis.
The Great Plague in London.
The Great Plague in London.
Western Australia named New Holland, by Dutch.
Canada granted to French West India Company.

1660 De Ruyter defeated by Monk.
Mohawk villages destroyed by the French.
Great fire in London.
The French Academy of Sciences founded.
Company. 1661 Unsuccessful attack made on quebec by
the British fleet.
Spain joins the "Grand Alliance" against
William III. Inads in Ireland, June 10.
Battle of the Boyne, July 1; James defeated.

1091 French invasion of Spain.
Aragon and Catalonia ravaged.
Treaty of Limerick deprives James of
power in Ireland, and grants amnesty
to rebels.

1092 Beginning of the English national debt.
Insurrection in the City of Mexico.
Massacre of Glencoe.
Massacre of Glencoe.
Birth of Bradley; died 1762.
Birth of Bradley; died 1762.
Hand of England established.
Mary, Queen of England, dies.
Dictionary of French Academy issued.
University of Halle founded.
Birth of Bishop Butler: died 1752.
Birth of Woltaire; died 1773.
Birth of Bishop Butler: died 1773.
Birth of Chesterfield; died 1773. Abolition of censorship of the English press.
Namur falls.
Trinity Church, New York, founded.
Peace of Ryswick.
Treaty between England, France, Spain and Holland.
Peter, Czar of Russia, visits Holland and England, and learns useful trades.
Peter suppresses the conspiracy of the Strelitz, and punishes its members with barbarous cruelty.
End of King William's war.
Birth of Hogarth, painter; died 1774.
Death of Frontenac.
First Partition treaty, regulates Spanish succession, and cedes territory to France. The French Academy of Sciences foundcalcal color of the Management of Sciences foundbolder in Holland.

First Russian vessel built.

Birth of Swift; died 1745.

New York City; 384 houses.

1668 Triple Alliance; England, Holland and the second of the Management First Partition treaty, regulates Spanish succession, and cedes territory to France.
The Darien expedition sails.
Second East India Company formed.
Birth of Savage; died 1743.
Birth of Warburton; died 1779.
For the Marburton; died 1779.
He Allies.
The Morea ceded to Venice.
Further explorations of the Mississippi.
Fenelon's "Telemaque" issued.
Too The French in Canada make peace with the Iroquois.
Second Partition treaty in Spain, declares the Arch Duke Charles next in succession. Spain.

1670 France and Sweden break the triple Alliance, and declare war against liol-land.

First settlements of English in South Carolina. Carolina Carolina Carolina Champs Elysees, Paris, planted. Birth of Steele; died 1729. Coude and Turenne overrun Holland. Perpetual edict of 1667 revoked. William of Orange, stadtholder. The De Witts assassinated in Holland. The Holland dikes opened, and French Carolina Ca cession.

Charles II., of Spain, the last of the House of Austria, dies, and is succeeded by Philip V., of the House of Bourbon. driven out.
The French acquire Pondicherry, India.
Count de Frontenac, Governor of Car roused to Alberra, ones, and is succeeded by Alberra, ones, and is succeeded by the Stanish succession begins in Italy and continues until 1713.

Death of James II., in exile, at St. Germain, Sept. 16.

Spain allied with France and Mantua. The French found Detroit.

The Prussian monarchy established by Frederick, and recognized by Leopold, of Germany.

Russia at war with Sweden.

Total defeat of Peter at the battle of Narva, by Charles XII.

Census of New York gave 6,000 inhabitants, and the succeeding the succ The French acquire Pondicierty, Honda ada.

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Frontenac, Governor of Canada.

Birth of Addison; died 1719.

Virginia granted to Arlington and Culpepper.

Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in the northwest.

Discovery of the Mississippi.

Birth of Clarke; died 1729.

William of Orange marries Mary.

"Paradise Lost" first published.

Russia begins war with the Turks.

Peace of Nimeguen, France.

England alarmed by Titus dates, stories of a false "Popish plot."

Sir Edward Berry Godfrey found murdered.

Expedition of La Salle.

England alarmed by Titus of the Salle.

Expedition of La Salle.

Expedition of La Salle.

England by Titus of the Salle.

Expedition of La Salle.

Expedition of La Salle.

Expedition of Lord Stafford, Dec. 29. 1675 1677 assachusetts frontier ravaged by In-dians.

dians.

St. Petersburgh, and makes it the capital of the empire.

ortugal joins alliance against Spain and well Bridge.

1680 East India Company begins trading in China.

Execution of Lord Stafford, Dec. 29.
Mississippi river explored by Hennepin. Charleston, South Carolina, founded, The Exclusion Bill, England.

Origin of the Whig and Tory.
Mahrakta power begins in India.

1681 La Salle sails down the Mississippi, and names Louisiana.

De Frontenae recalled from Canada.

Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.

Murder of La Salle, in Louisiana. Fortugal joins alliance against Spain and France.

Irish parliament petitions for union. Birth of Jonathan Edwards; died 1758. Birth of John Wesley; died 1794. Battle of Blenheim; English and their allies, under Marlborough, victorious over the French.

The English capture Gibraltar. Peter abolishes the Strelitz, or royal body guard. England passes the Irish "Popery Act." Battle of Donanwerth. Charles acknowledged King of Spain at Barcelona. Joseph I. becomes Emperor of Germany. names Louisiana.

De Frontenac recalled from Canada.

Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.

Murder of La Salle, in Louisiana.

Biscovery of La Salle, in Louisiana.

Discovery of Peter House plot, to secure succession for Duke of Monmouth.

Execution of Lord Russell, July 21, and Algernon Sydney, Dec. 7.

Canada renews war with the Iroquois.

Mahomet I. besieges Vienna, but fails.

Birth Decention of Edict of Nantes; terrible present of Edict of Nantes; terrible present of Edict of Nantes; terrible present of Edict of Nantes; terrible Argyle's rebellion suppressed, and his execution.

Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., lands at Lyme, June 21; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20.

1685 Bitth of Segenoro, July 6; defeat and execution of Monmouth.

Execution of Monmouth.

Birth of Handel; died 1750.

Birth of Bach; died 1750.

Birth of Bach; died 1750.

Birth of Bach; died 1750.

Birth of Handel; died 1750.

B Battle of Donanwerth.

1705 Charles acknowledged King of Spain at Barcelona.

Jarcelona.

Joseph I, becomes Emperor of Germany.
Defeat of the French at Ramilles.

Battle of Turin.

The French raise the siege and surrender Naples and Lombardy.

Birth of Ben Franklind died 1796.

1707 Uniform of Great Britian.

Nuenburg seized and Lecklenburg purchased by Frederick I.

Hand Great Britian.

Nuenburg seized and England at war against France.

First expedition against Port Royal, Nova Scotia, fails.

Defeat of the allies, at Almauze.

Death of Aurungrabe.

Birth of Fielding; died 1754.

Birth of Buffon; died 1758.

1708 Mantua ceded to Joseph I., of Austria.

The French squadron routed by the English, under Admiral Byng.
Discovery of Herculaneum.

1709 England determines upon the conquest of Canada.

Battle of Pultowa; Peter totally defeats Charles XII., of Sweden, who flies to Turkey.

4,000 bec Siberia.

1709 Battle of Malplaquet; Marlborough again defeats the French Royal, Nova Scotia, by the English, and name changed to Annapolis.

Rout of Spaniards, under Philip V., at battle of Almanya. 1705 napolis.

Rout of Spaniards, under Philip V., at battle of Almenava.

Sacheverell's rots in Great Britain; dissenting meeting houses destroyed.

The "Tattler" first published.

1711 Attack and repulse of English fleet on 1711 Attack and repulse of English fleet on Quebec.
Russia at war with Turkey.
Accession of Charles VI., of Germany.
A slave market opened in Wall Street,
New York.
Birth of Hume; died 1776.
1712 The principality of Meurs acquired by
Prussia.
Peace of Aargau; end of the religious war in Switzerland.
Accession of Charles as Emperor of Austria. June 30.

Abdication and flight of James II., Dec. 23.

Landing of the Prince of Orange on English soil.

Consset's Variations issued.

Osset's Variations issued.

William and Mary proclaimed King and Queen. Feb. 13.

James II. lands in Ireland.

Peter the Great, sole sovereign in Russia.

Cloverhouse's rebellion in Scotland sup-

Austria Birth of Rosseau; died 1779.

pressed. King William's war.

1714 1715 1719 1721 1722 1725 1726 P 1727 1730 1731 1732 1733 1734 1737 English.

Birth of Thomas Jefferson; died 1826.

1744 Hostillities renewed in America between France and England, known as King George's War.

1745 Capture of Louisburg by Massachusetts militia, under Pepperell.

Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, consort of Maria Theresa, elected Emperor of Germany. many.
The young pretender lands at Moidart,
Scotland.
Defeat of the Royalists at Preston Pans,
Jan. 17, and invasion of England.
Birth of Hannah More; died
Birth of John Jay; died 1829.
Birth of Benjamin Rush; died 1813.
1746 Royalists again defeated at Falkirk, Jan.
17.

1746 Total defeat of the Pretender, at Culloden, April 16.
Victories of Marshal Saxe.
Invasion of Shirley, Nova Scotia.
French and English struggle for possession of India.
Consession of Milan.
Consession of Milan.
Consession of Milan.
Consession of Milan.
France takes a part of Flanders.
Consession of Milan.
France takes a part of Flanders.
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France takes a part of Flanders.
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France takes a part of Flanders.
Consession of Milan.
France takes a part of Flanders.
Consession of Milan.
France takes a fact of 1822.
Birth of Goethe; died 1832.
Birth of Goethe; died 1832.
Birth of Goethe; died 1832.
Consession of Madrid, between England and Spain.
The first theater in New York opened.
Discovery of Pompeli.
Paoli's Corsican revolt, 1819.
Corsican revolt, 1819.
Lord Clive takes Arcot, India.
Diderot and D'Alembert French Encyclopedie.
Birth of Sheridan; died 1817. 1713 Treaty of Utrecht between the great nowers, and terminates the wars of Queen Anne. Newfoundland and Nova Scotia ceded to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia ceded to England. Italy divided; a part of the Duchy of Milan given to the Emperor of Austria. Barcelona, Spain, besigged. Frederick William I. becomes King of Prussia. Peter takes the title of Emperor of Rus-Peter takes the time of the sia.

Birth of Sterne; died 1768.

Death of Queen Anne.

George I. becomes King of England,

Aug. 1.

Hanovarian succession begins.

Treaty of Rastadt; Austria acquires the

Netherlands. Netherlands. Birth of Whitefield; died 1770. Birth of Gluck; died 1787. Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Birth of Guer, and Mar.

Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar.

Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.

Landing of the Chevilier at Peterhead, December 22.

Louis XV., King of France, with the Duke of Orleans Regent.

Austria acquires Naples, Milan, etc.

Russia adds Esthonia, Levonia, and a large part of Finland to the Empire.

Peter visits Germany, Holland and France.

Occupation of the Morea by Turkey. Diderot and D'Alembert French Encyclopolic.

Birth of Sheridan; died 1817.

Birth of James Madison; died 1836.

The Marquis Duquesne Governor of Canada; he prepares for war with Great Britain and her colonies.

The French dispute the claim of Virginia to the valley of the Ohio.

New style of year introduced into England; Sept. 3 counted as Sept. 14.

The Journals ordered to be printed by the British Parliament.

Hostillites begin in the American colonies; French seize Hudson Bay Company's trading posts; George Washington sent to St. Pierre.

Charles III. King of Spain.

Kentucky settled by Daniel Boone.

Peace between France and England in India.

Fort Necessity built at Great Meadows: 1752 Peter visits Germany, Holland and France.
Occupation of the Morea by Turkey. Rule of Cardinal Alberoni in Spain. Prussia and Sweden at war. Death of Louis the Great; accession of Louis XV., his grandson.
1716 Great era of speculation.
George Law's financial schemes. The viage child schemes. The viage that Bill passed in England. Birth of Garrick, actor; died 1779.
1717 New Orleans founded.
Belgrade abandoned by Turkey.
1718 The Duke of Savoy becomes King of Sardinia.
Peace of Passavowitz.
Austria gains additional territory. Russia expels the Jesuits.
Turkey re-establishes supremacy in Greece. 1754 1754 Kentucky settled by Daniel Boone.
Peace between France and England in India.
Fort Necessity built at Great Meadows;
Washington surrenders it to De Villiere with honors of war.
Kings, now Columbia, College, New York, chartered.
1755 Braddock and his army defeated by the French and Indians.
French Acadians taken from their homes.
Niagara expedition fails.
Lisboon destroyed by an earthquake.
Birth of Dr. Hahnemann; died 1843.
Birth of Mrs. Siddons, actress; died 1831.
1756 War declared between France and England.
Beginning of the Seven Years' War.
Austria, Russia and France allied against Prussia.
Frederick invades Saxony and captures Saxon army.
Montealm sent to Canada and seizes Oswego, New York.
Workealm sent to Canada and seizes Oswego, New York.
Britain.
Admiral Byng executed, March 14.
Dowlah Viceroy of Bengal, captures Cal-Russia expension of the following freedom of the fill Ostend East India Company founded.
Mohammed Shah ascends the throne of India.
Robinson Crusoe published.
Sardinia is made a kingdom.
Law's Missispipi South 8ea Bubble, and other schemes, collapse.
Widespread financial distress.
Birth of Foote, actor; died 1777.
The Pragmatic Sanction settles the Imperial Crown of Germany on Maria Theresa.
Death of the Duke of Marlborough.
The Jesuits expelled from China.
Death of the Duke of Marlborough.
The Jesuits expelled from China.
Birth of Malton Smith; died 1790.
Birth of Malton Smith; died 1790.
Birth of Malton Smith; died 1790.
Birth of Malton Smith; died 1780.
Philip V., of Spain, abdicates, but resumes power upon the death of Louis, his son.
"Wood's half-pence."
Great excitement in Ireland.
Modern History at Oxford University, Guy's Hospital founded.
Death of Peter the Great,
Catherine I. becomes Empress of Russia.
The New York Gazette founded.
Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, established.
Prussia concludes a league with Germany.
Birth of George I. and accession of The conquest of India begun by Great Britain.
Admiral Byng executed, March 14.
Dowlah, Viceroy of Bengal, captures Calcutta after a heroic defense by Holwell.
The Black Hole tragedy, June 20.
Fort William Henry, on Lake George, captured by Montcalm.
Lord Clive's victories in India; takes Calcutta January 2; Chanderuagore, March 23.
Banglish power in India.
Battle of the Prague, May 6, victory of Frederick.
Frederick. Prussia concludes a league with Germany.

Birth of Hutton; died 1797.

Death of George I., and accession of George II., in England, June 11.

Death of Sir Isaac Newton.

Birth of Goldsmith; died 1774.

A city library founded in New York.

Birth of Lessing; died 1781.

Peter II., the last of the Romanoffs, deposed. posed.

Anne, Duchess of Courland and daughter of Ivan IV., becomes Empress of Rusof Ivan IV., becomes Empress of Itussia.
Birth of J. Watt; died 1819.
Birth of Cavendish; died 1810.
Birth of Cowper; died 1810.
Birth of George Washington, Feby. 22.
Georgia settled by Oglethorpe.
Birth of Wieland; died 1812.
"Lettres Philosophiques" burnt by the hangman.
Birth of Priestly; died 1804.
Charles, the son of Philip V., conquers
Naples and crowned king of the two
Skillies. Naples and crowned king of the two Sicilies, Birth of John Adams; died 1826.
Marriage of Maria Theresa to Francis I., Duke of Lorraine.
War between Spain and Portucal.
Birth of Mozart, musician: died 1792.
Birth of Gibbon, historian; died 1794.
Birth of Gibbon, historian; died 1794.
Birth of Gibbon, historian; died 1794.
Birth of Benjamin West, painter; died 1820. 1759 1820.

Birth of Sir William Herschel; died 1822.
England again declares war with Spain.
Treaty of Belgrade between Russia, Austria and Turkey.
Russia renounces her rights on the Black
Sea. Sea.
Invasion of India by Persia.
Delhi sacked by Nadir Shah.
Methodism begins in England.
Prohibition of the publication of Debates in England.
Death of the Emperor Charles VI., of Germany, last of the male line of the House of Hapsburg.
Maria Theresa, his daughter, becomes Queen of Hungary and Empress of Germany. many. Frederick the Great, King of Prussia. Prussia advanced to the rank of a first-Frederick the Great, King of Prussia.
Prussia advanced to the rank of a firstclass power.
Ivan VI., an infant, emperor of Russia.
New York Society Library founded.
Swedenborg flourishes.
1741 Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and France
make war upon Maria Theresa, who receives support from Great Britain.
Prussian victory at Mowitz.
Breslau ceded to Prussia.
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great,
imprisons Ivan VI. for life and reigns
in his stead.
Russia at war with Sweden.
1742 The Elector of Bavaria elected Empero
of Germany as Charles VII.
1743 The French defeated at Dettingn by the
English.
Birth of Thomas Jefferson; died 1826. 1761 1762

March 23.
Battle of Plassey, June 23, establishes English power in India.
Engl Peter III. murdered, and Catherine II., called the Great, becomes Empress of Russia. Russia.

Spain again declares war against Eng-land and Portugal and invades the latter country.

Battles of Freiburg and Burkersdorf; Austrians defeated in Silesia, by Fred-erick. erick.

Jewits banished from France.
Lord Rute, Prime Minister, England.
Peace of Paris.
Canada ceded to Great Britain.
Pondicherry restored to France.
Governor Murray appointed governor of
Canada, and first introduces English
laws. 1763 Canada, and mass laws.

Close of the Seven Years' War.

Treaty of Hubertsburg; Silesia added to Treaty silesia.

Treaty of Madrid restores peace between Spain, Portugal and England.

John Wilkes arrested for sedition.

Explorations of Willis and Carteret in Australia.

Great defeat of native princes, at battle of Buxar, India, Oct. 23.

	forts and massacre inhabitants.	
		4 4 4 7 4 7
	The Sandy Hook lighthouse first l	ighted.
	G. Granville, English Prime Minist	
	Birth of J. Paul Richter; died 18	
1764	Murder of Ivan VI., by order of the press.	ie Em-
	Indians sue for peace.	
	End of Pontiac's war.	
	British parliament decrees heavy	duties
	on imports.	
	The Donthoon St Conovieve	Paris

1763 Pontiac's war; Indians capture English

founded.

Modern History.

From A. D. 1765 to the present time, by

CHINA.

1793	Pekin.	AL.
1812	Edict against Christianity because of	of
1816	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	
1832	Kingdom of Korea established.	
1834	Opium trade prohibited.	
1839	Opium seized, causing trouble with	h

1843

Opium trade prohibited.
Opium trade prohibited.
British.
Chinese outrages in Canton.
Hong Kong captured.
Naval battle England forbidden by the Emperor.
Trade with England forbidden by the Emperor.
War ends in a truce.
Traty of giving England Hong Kong and \$6,000,000, repudiated by Emperor.
Treaty of peace, at Nankin, with England, August 29.
Hong Kong ceded to England.
The Chinese cities of Canton, Amoy, Foochood Dringpo and Shanghas.
The Chinese cities of Canton Amoy, Foochood Dringpo and Shanghas.
China pays \$21,000,000,
Treaty ratified by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Taou-Kwang.
Hong Kong charter issued, April 5.
Rebellion in Quang-Si successful.
Nankin and Shanghae taken by rebels.
Renewal of war owing to Chinese outrages on Europeans.
Commodore Elliott, U. S. N., destroys Chinese flect.
Treaty of Lord Elgin.
Chinese priates destroyed.
Commercial treaty with United States.
English Envoy attacked by Chinese.
England and France at war with China.
European allies victorious.
Treaty of peace signed October 24.
Surrender of Pekin, Oct. 12.
Ratification of treaty with Russia.
China forced to pay Indemnity, and to Former treaty ratified.
Allies restore Canton to the Chinese. 1859 1860

apologize.

Former treaty ratified,
Allies restore Canton to the Chinese.
Rebels defeated by French and English 1861

aid.

1864 Suicide of Tien-wang, the rebel emperor.

1865 Prince Rung becomes regent during minority of emperor.

1868 Burlingame Embassy visit United States and sign treaty.

1869 Burlingame, Chinese Embassy, received at Paris.

1870 French consul and many

and sign treaty.

1869 Buflingame, Chinese Embassy, received at Paris.

1870 French consul and many priests massacred at Tien-tsin.

1871 Chinese apologize and give indemnities. Marriage of Emperor.

1878 Ki-Tsiang of age; becomes Emperor as Tung-chi, Jan. 22.

1875 Death of the Emperor Tung-Chi, Jan. 22; accession of Tsai-Tien, born 1871, son of Prince Chan.

First Chinese railway from Shanghae to Woosung open-thoughout the Empire.

1870 Terrible famine throughout the Empire.

1881 Treaty of peace concluded with Canton.

1884 Taty of Earopen with France, May 11.

The Imperial Government sanctions the introduction of railways, June 20.

The Chinese Government declares war against France, Aug. 15.

French destroy Kinpai Forts at Foochow, Aug. 28.

Repulse of the French at Tamsui.

French admiral declares all the Formorsan ports to be blockaded.

Insurrection in Korea.

Assassination of the King's son, Dec. 4.

Bhamo, Korea, captured by the Chinese, Dec. 8.

1885 Langson, in Cochin China, captured by the French, Feb. 12; evacuated March

Assassination of the King's son, Dec. 4.
Bhamo, Korea, captured by the Chinese,
Dec. 8.
1885 Langson, in Cochin China, captured by
the French, Feb. 12; evacuated March
28.
Peace concluded with France, April 6;
signed at Tien-tsin, June 9.
1885 dmiralty Board Engreror, Feb. 25.
1880 dmiralty Board Engreror, Feb. 25.
1890 British Consulate at Ching-Kung-Foo
wrecked, Feb. 6.
1891 Floods and famine in Northern Districts,
April.
1894-5 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 Corea.
1900 "Boxer" uprising in China.
1901 Chinese government agrees to terms demanded by the powers.
1910 Moxer" uprising in China.
1911 Chinese government agrees to terms demanded by the powers.
1922 Marchad appointing Prince China
to regency and his son, Pu-Yi, heir
presumptive.
1909 International opium conference held at
Shanghai, February.
1911 Revolution, and general uprising.
1921 Marchu dynasty abdicates.
1922 War between north and south China,
June.

INDIA.

of Oudh becomes tributary to 1676 Naboh 1878 Nabob of Oudh becomes tributary to British.

Bast India Company made receiver of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa.

1766 Treaty with Nizam of the Deccan.

1767 Alliance of Nizam and Hyder Ali, who attack the British and are defeated at Vellore.

1769 Hyder Ali, a Musselman adventurer, marches on Madras and compels English to form alliance.

1770 Terrible famine in Bengal.

1771 The Mahrattas enter Delhi.

1772 Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal.
1774 Office of Governor General created.
1775 Benares ceded to the East Indian Company; charges of bribery against Warren Hastings.
1778 Pendicherry captured by the British.

pany, charges of bribery against Warren Hastings.

Pondicherry captured by the British,
Arcot taken by Hyder Ali.
Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of
Carnatic.

Defeat of the triple alliance of the
Nizam, the Mahrattas and Hyder Ali.
Battle of Novo Porto, July 1.
Treaty of Chunar, between Hastings and
the Subadhar of Oudh.

Tippoo Saib, son of Haydes Ali, secures
the English by the British,
Trincomlee location of the French against
the English.
Trincomlee location of the French troops under Bussy arrive.
Tippoo Saib captures Bedmore.
Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo
Saib.
Pitt's India bill basses Parliament.

1782

1784

1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.

Pitt's India bill passes Parliament.

1785 Return of Warren Hastings to England. Succeeded by Sir John Macpherson.

1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General of India.

Reform of the Company's Civil Service.

1788 Declaratory Act passes Parliament.

Trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall; Burke opens, Feb. 15-19; Sheridan presents charges in relation to the Beguns, June 3-13.

1789 Tippoo Saib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24, and is defeated.

1790 Travancore captured and plundered by Taty with Mahrattas concluded.

1791 Lord Cornwallis takes Bengalore.

1791 Lord Cornwallis takes Bengalore.

1792 Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.

Tippoo routed at the battle of Arlkera,
May 14; Hastings begins his admirable
defense.

1792 Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.
1793 Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years.
Pondicherry taken by the British.
1795 Warren Hastings acquitted.
1798 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor
General.
1799 British take Seringapatam.
Tippoo Saib killed, May 4.
Restoration of the Mysore to the rightful Hindoo sovereign.
Rajah of Tangore surrenders his power to the English
1800 Surrender of Mysore to the British.
Norrender of Mysore to the British.
1802 Pencherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens.
The British receive further concessions.
Treaty of Amiens.
The British receive further concessions.
Treaty of Bassein, between the East India Company and the Peishwa, breaks up the Mahratta war; the British, under General Lake, defeat French and Mahrattas 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.
1805 Treaty of peace with Scindia, Dec. 30.
1806 Holkar lays siege to Delhi.
Gen. Frazer defeats Holkar at battle of Deeg, No. 13.
Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelcund and other territory.
Mutiny Smoon Sepoys.
Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatam.
1812 Ecclesiastical establishment formed.
India trade thrown open to any British
India trade thrown open to any British

1809 Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatum.
1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed.
India trade thrown open to any British
subject.
1814 Marquis of Hastings, Governor General.
1817 Mahratta confederacy dissolved.
Ahmednuggur ceded to English.
Defeat of Holkar at Mehudpore.
Pindarrie war.
1818 End of Pindarrie war; peace with Holkar.
The Peiswa gurestoler.

Peiswa surrenders and cedes the

1818 End of Pindarrie war; peace with Holkar.

The Peiswa surrenders and cedes the Deccan.

1818 Oudh becomes independent.

1828 Lord Amherst, Governor General.

1824 Burmese war begins; British take Rangoon, May 5.

1825 British capture Assam, Feb. 1.

1826 Burmese defeated at the battle of Prome.

1826 Battle of Pagham Mew ends Burmese war begins; British take Burdere.

1826 Burthe of Pagham Mew ends Burmese war begins; Burmese war begins; Burmese war begins; Burmese war begins and battle of Prome.

1827 Lord Bentinck, Governor General.

1838 Slavery abolished in the East.

1838 Slavery abolished in the East.

1841 Arghan war declared; Cabul captured by the British, Aug. 7.

1842 Lord Ellenborough Governor General.

1843 Ameres of Scind defeated by Sir Charles Napier, Feb. 17.

1844 Lord Hardinge Governor General.

1845 Danish possessions in India purchased by England at war with Sikhs; battle of Moodkee, Sept. 6.

1846 British victory over Sikhs at Sobracn, February.

Treaty of Lasore.

1848 Lord Dalbousie Governor General.

1849 Second Sikh war begin; Rammuggur taken by General Gough; again defeated at Vysecrabad.

1849 The Sikh war ended with battle of Goorjeat, Feb. 21.

1850 Sir Charles Napier becomes Commander-in-chief.

1851 Beginning of the Second Burmese war.

1852 Pegu annexed to British Empire.

1853 Close of the Second Burmese war.

1854 Company's charter.

1865 Calcultion of Oudh.

1855 Calcultion of Oudh.

petition.
Ganges Canal opened.
Calcutta Railway opened.
Annexation of Oudh.
Lord Canning appointed Governor Gen-1854 1855 1856 Lord

1856 Lord Canning appointed Governor General.

1857 Mutiny among native regiments at Barackpore, Burhampore and Lucknow, May 6. The great Sepoy rebellion commenced at Meerut, May 10; Delhi seized by 40,000 rebels and the King proclaimed Emperor; mutinies at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Cawnpore surrenderd by the British to Nana Jahib, June 25.

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, Rebels routed at Battle of Cawnpore, Dec. 6.

1858 Battle of Futteghur, Jan 2. Sir Colin Campbell captures Lucknow, March 21. Rebels defeated at Kotara, 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 Caming made first Viceroy of In-

1859 Thanksgiving day in India for peace re-

1859 Thanksgiving day in India for peace re-stored.

The Punjaub is made a presidency.
Pacification of Oude amounced, Jan. 25,
1862 Lord Eigin appointed Viceroy of India.
1863 Death of Lord Eigin.
Sir John Lawrence made Viceroy.
1866 Bengal visited by a severe famine.
1868 Earl of Mayo becomes Viceroy of India.
1870 Railway between Calcutta and Bombay opened.

1870 Railway between Calcutta and Bombay opened.

1872 Assassination of Lord Mayo, Feb. S. Lord Northbrook becomes Viceroy.

1874 Terrible famine throughout Bengal.

1875 Tour of the Prince of Wales through India; arrives at Bombay, Nov. S.

1876 Prince of Wales sails for home, March 13. Lord Lytton appointed Governor General.

eral.
A terrible cyclone causes loss of 220,000 lives.
Queen Victoria proclaimed, in London, Empress of India, May 1.
Great famine in India, continuing nearly

Queen Victoria proclaimed, in London, Empress of India, May 1.
Great famine in India, continuing nearly
learn victoria proclaimed Empress of India, at Delhi, and other great cities, Jan. 1.
Isr9 Massacres at Cabul.
Iss0 Marquis of Ripon made Governor General of India.
Iss2 Riot between Hindoos and Mohammedans in the presidency of Madras.
Iss3 International exhibition at Calcutta opened, Dec. 4.
Death of Maj. Gen. Francis Mardall.
Iss4 Death of Keshut Chunder Sen, head of the Calcutta of th

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

1768 War declared against Russia by Turkey.
1769-84 Compuest of the Crimea.
1772 Catherine L. commences the dismemberment of Poland.
1774 Rebellion of the Cossacks.
1775 Cossacks' rebellion suppressed.
1776 Prince Potemkin becomes prime minister.
1780 Army neutrality.
1788 Russia, Sweden and Denmark declare that "free ships make free goods."
1787 War with Turkey renewed.
1788 War with Turkey renewed.
1788 War with Swedon.
1798 Second partition of Poland.
1799 Second partition of Poland.
1795 Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia and Austria.
1796 Death of Catherine the Great.
1797 War with Persia.
1798 Russia joins the alliance of England and Austria against France.
1798 Susmarow assists Austrians and checks the French in Italy.
1800 Italy Sussia forms an alliance with France.
1801 He is assassimate competency in Italy.
1805 Russia forms an alliance with France.
1806 Russia forms an alliance memory in makes peace with England.
1805 Russia forms an alliance with France.
1806 Russia forms an alliance memory in makes peace with England.
2507 Treaty of Tilisit; peace with France.
1807 Treaty of Tilisit; peace with France.
1808 Turks defeat the Russians near Sillstraty of Tilisit; peace with France.
1809 Turks defeat the Russians near Sillstraty of Tilisit; peace with France.
1810 Russia forms of Borodine, Sept. 7; Russians defeated.
1811 Burth of Moscow by the Russians, Sept. 14.
1812 Retreat of the French.
1813 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Napoleon.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.

1813 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Napoleon.

1814 Downfall of Napoleon.

The Emperor Alexander enters Paris,
with the allies, in triumph.

1815 The Emperor Alexander organizes the
"Holy Alliance," between Russia, Austria and Prusined King of Poland.

1822 The Grand Duke Constantine renounces
his right to the throne.

1825 Death of the Emperor Alexander.
Insurrection of troops at Moscow.

1826 The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow.

18su The Emperor Nicholas crowned at MosWar with Persia.
1827 The Emperor Nicholas visits England.
1828 Peace with Persia.
War with Turkey, Russians generally victorious, begins April 26.
1829 Peace of Adrianople with Turkey.
1830 Polish war of independence begins.
1831 Warsaw taken by the Russians, and the
insurrection crushed, Sept., Oct.
1832 The emperor decrees that Poland shall
henceforth form an intergral part of the
1844 War with Circassians.
1848 Russia aids Aostria in suppressing the
Hungarian Revolution.
1849 Russia demands that Polish and Hungarian exiles be expelled from Turkey.
1850 Conspiracy against the life of the emperor detected.
1852 Russia demands that Polish and Hungerian exiles be expelled from Turkey.
1850 Conspiracy against the life of the emperor detected.
1852 Commencement of the quarrel with Turkey about the "Holy Places."

Army sent to Turkish frontier.
Conference of the great powers.
War declared by Turkey, Oct. 5.
English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Nov. 2.
Allies enter the Black Sea.
Battle of Citate, Jan. 6; Russians defeated.

Ultimatum of France and England unanswered by Russia.
Treaty between England, France and Turkey, March 12.
Bombardment of Odessa, April 22.
Siege of Silistria, May 17.
Siege of Silistria raised, June 26.
Capture of Bomarsund, Avg. 16.
Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; victory of the allies.
Siege of Sebastopol begins, Oct. 17.
1854 Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.
Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.
Death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 2.
Alexander II. Emperor.
Sortie of Malakoff tower by the French, Sept. 8.
Death of Lord Raglan.
The Russians evacuate Sebastopol and retire to their works on the morth side of the harbor; destruction of the Russian assault on Kars fails.
Battle of the Ingour; defeat of Russians by Turks, Nov. 6.
Kars surrendered to Russians, Nov. 26.
Council of war at Paris, Jan. 11.
Annesty granted to Poles, May 27; to political offenders, Sept. 7.
Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30.
Close of the war.
Crimea evacuated, July 9.
Alexander II. crowned at Moscow, Sept. 2.
Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30.
Close of the war.
Crimea evacuated, July 9.
Alexander II. crowned at Moscow, Sept. 2.
Russia cessures the warlike movements of the Germanic Confederation during the Franco-Italian war.
Treaty with Great Britain.
The Thoughout the empire in two years; 22,000,000 serfs freed.
Students' riots throughout the empire. The insurrection in Poland begins.
Throughout the empire in two years; 22,000,000 serfs freed.
Students' riots throughout the empire. The insurrection in Poland becomes general; it is quelled with great severity. Trial by jury granted.
Increased privileges granted to the Jews.
War with Asiatic nations.

Hermitian of the Caraowitch Nicholas, at Nice, April 24.
New province of Turkestan in Central Asia created.

Gortschakoff repudiates treaty of 1856, as regards the Black Sea clauses.
Many Societies granted to the Jews.
War with Kholam.
Balatic provinces incorporated into the England of Saghalen ceded to Russian by Muhart

Severe against in the Shipka Pass, July 19, Dec. 31.
Russian attack on Plevna partly successful Sept. 7-11.
Great Russian victory at Aladja Dagh.
Capture of Kars by the Russians, with great slaughter, Nov. 18.
Capture of Etropol by the Russians.
Capture of Etropol by the Russians.
Capture of Plevna and Osman Pasha's army, by the Russians, Dec. 10.
Emperor returns to St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.
Erzeroum invested, Dec. 22.
Erzeroum invested, Dec. 24.
Russians occupy Sofia, Jan.

31.
Russians occupy Sofia, Jan. 4.
Servians defeated, Jan. 7.
Capture of the Shipka Pass, by the Russians, Jan 8, 9.
Batoum attacked without success by the Russians. Batoum attacked without success by the Russians.
Russians occupy Philippolis, Jan. 16.
Russian occupation of Adrianople, Jan. 20.
British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Jan. 25.
Erzeroum evacuated by the Turks, Feb. 21.
Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano.
Skobeleff and Radetzky capture Turkish army in Asia Minor.
Conference of powers at Berlin, June 13.
Treaty of Berlin signed, July 13.
Treaty of Berlin signed, July 13.
Slovieff attempts to assassinate the Czar, April 14.
Nihilists at Kieff and Odessa convicted.
Attempt on the Czar's life by mining railway, Dec. 1.
Discovery of plot to blow up the Winter Palace, Dec. 12.

1880 Explesion under diningroom of Winter Palace.

1880 Several soldiers killed and wounded, Feb. 17. Feb. 17.

Arrest of Hartmann, at Paris, Feb. 20.

Gen. Melikoff made virtual dictator, Feb. 24.

24.

France refuses extradition of Hartmann.
Nibilists convicted at St. Petersburg and Keff.

1881 Assassination of Alexander II., by bombs at thrown at his carriage, March 13; one assassination of Alexander III., by bombs accessing the Alexander III.

thrown at his carriage, March 13; one assassin killed by explosion, another seized.

Accession of Alexander III., who was not crowned until 1882, on account of fear of assassination.

Trial of Nihilists, April S.
Russakorf, Sophie Prioffsky, Jelaboff and Trial of Prioffsky, Jelaboff and Treaty of peace with China.

Resignation of Gen. Melikoff, May 13, Manifesto of Gen. Ignatieff, May 23.
Counter manifesto of Nihilists.

New Nihilist plot discovered, November.

Resignation of Prince Gortschakoff.

Anti-Jewish riots.
Pan-Slavist speech of Gen. Skebeleff, at Paris.

Paris.

Accident to the Czar while hunting, Dec.
Col. Souderkin, chief of Police, assassinated by Nihilists, Dec. 28.
Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of all the Russias, Aug. 27.

1884 Anti-Jewish riot, resulting in the death of many persons, June 19.
Great fire in Moscow, Oct. 29.
Marriage of Duke Sergius to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, June 15.

1885 Attack of the Russians, under Gen. Komaroff, on Afgham positions near Murghat.

Elizabeth of tienes, conAtack of the Russians, under GenKomaroff, on Afghan positions near
Murghat.

1893 Jews expelled from the Asiatic provinces.

Prince Korsakoff, an eminent statesman,
ided, April 28.

1894 Alexander III., Czar of all Russia, died
Jan. 22.

Gen. Stoessel surrendered Port Arthur to
1895 Ann. 22.

Gen. Stoessel surrendered Port Arthur to
1896 April 1896 April 1896
1897—1999 Peace Conferences held at The
1891 Epidemic of cholera rages over many
provinces; 83,613 deaths reported.
1912 Fire holocaust near Tambov; 59 Mvcs
1914 Army mobilized, July 28.
1915 Capture of Przemysk.
1917 Capture of Przemysk.
1917 Capture of Przemysk.
1918 Gapture of Przemysk.
1919 Gapture of Przemysk.
1917 Capture of Przemysk.
1918 Gapture of Przemysk.
1919 Gapture of Przemysk.
1919 Gapture of Przemysk.
1917 Capture of Przemysk.
1918 Gapture of Przemysk.
1919 Gapture of Przemysk.

in favor of universal suffrage, March 16. 1917 Soviet Government established, Nov. 8. 1922 Great suffering from famine.

TURKEY.

TURKEY.

1770 Rebellion of Ali Bey suppressed, in Egypt.

1774 Abdul Hamid becomes Sultan.

1787 War with Russia and Austria; defeat of the Turks.

1788 Selim III., Sultan of Turkey.

1799 Rattle of Aboukir; French victorious.

1801 The English aid the Turks; Napoleon forced to retreamchikes at Cairo.

1803 Incred to retreamchikes at Cairo.

1806 Mehemet Ali becomes Pasha in Egypt.

1807 War with England and Russia.

1810 Massacre of Mamelukes; Mehemet becomes supreme.

1811 Massacre of Mamelukes; Mehemet becomes supreme.

1812 Treaty of Bucharest; Pruth made frontier of Turkey and Russia.

1815 Discoveries of Belzonia, in Egypt.

1821 Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia; independence of Greece secured.

1824 Tardy of Bucharest; Pruth made frontier of Turkey and Russia.

1825 Have of Navarino; Turkish fleet destroyed.

1828 War with Russia; surrender at Anapa, June 23.

Bajazet taken, Sept. 9.

Varna occupied by Russians, Oct. 11.

1829 Battle of Navarino; Turkish fleet destroyed.

1831 Revolt of Mehemet Ali.

Battle of Shumla.

Russians take Erzeroum and enter Adrianonle; treaty of peace, Sept. 14.

1831 Revolt of Mehemet Ali.

Battle of Konich; Egyptians defeat turks.

1832 Revolt of Mehemet Ali.

Battle of Konich; Egyptians defeat of Turks.

1833 Revolt of Mehemet Ali.

Battle of Konich; Egyptians defeat of Turks.

1840 England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia aid Turkey.

Battle of Nezib; Ibrahim Mehemet, Ali's Battle of Nezib; Ibrahim Mehemet, Ali's Battle of Septout; Egyptians defeated.

1841 Treaty with Egypt.

Mehemet Ali made Viceroy, but deprived of Syria.

1842 Rebellion in Egypt suppressed.

1843 Revolt of Mehemet Ali.

Battle of Beyrout; Egyptians defeated.

1844 Treaty with Firance regarding the "Holy Places."

1854 Treaty with Firance regarding the "Holy Places."

1852 Treaty with France regarding the "Holy Places."

1853 A large Russian army crosses the Pruth. Turkey declares war; approved by the great powers, England, France, Austria and Prussialised Crimean war; allied fleets enter the Black Sea, Jan. 4.

Russia refuses intervention, March 19.
Treaty with England and France. The grity.

Allied fleets bombard Odessa, and blockade the Danube.

Allies overcome Russians at Glurgero, Turks defeated at Bayazid; see Russia.

1855 Battle at Kars, Russians defeated; Turks, under Omar Pasha, win a great victory at the Ingour, Nov. 6; allies take Kars, Nov. 26.

at the Ingour, Nov. 6; allies take Kars, Nov. 26.

Nov. 26.

Suspension of hostilities, awaiting negotiations for peace, Feb. 29.

Treaty of peace signed, at Paris, April 29.

The Crimea evacuated, July 9.
Independence of Turkey guaranteed.
Somicie with Montenegrins.
Christians massacred at Jedda.
Montenegrin boundaries determined.
Succ. 2018 Canal begun by De Lesseps.
Somicie with Montenegrins of Conspiracy against the Sultan.
Druse and Maronite War.
Massacre of Christians at Damascus.
Convention of Great Powers.
1861 Abdul-Aziz Sultan.
Insurrection in Herzegovina and Montenegro.

Insurrection in Herzegovina and Mon-tenegro.

1802 Omar Pasha invades Montenegro.
Servinas demand their independence.

1863 Death of Said Pasha: Ismail Pasha be-comes Viceroy of Egypt.

1864 Arabian rebellion suppressed by Egypt.

865 866	Suez Canal opened in part. Revolt in Candia.	1885	Terrific fighting near Suakim, March 22. Death of Mahdi Mohammed Achmed,	-
867	Revolt in Candia. Cretan Greeks revolt against the Turks. The Khedive of Egypt, Viceroy, visits France and England.		June 29. Revolution in Eastern Roumelia.	
869	France and England. Suez Canal inaugurated. Sir Samuel Baker sent to suppress slave		Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor, Sept. 18.	
870	trade. Baker returns, after considerable suc-	1888	ple, on the Eastern crisis, Oct. 4.	
872 873	cess. By the Sultan's firman the Khedive of	1889	stantinople, Aug. 3. Egyptian Dervish Army routed, Aug. 3.	
	Egypt becomes independent in most noints.	1890	Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor, Sept. 18. Meeting of Ambassadors, at Constantino- ple, on the Eastern crisis, Oct. 4. First through train from Paris to Con- stantinople, Aug. 3. Egyptian Dervish Army routed, Aug. 3. Turkish forces occupy Crete, Aug. 30. Turkish man-of-war Ertogroul founders at sea, 500 lives lost, Sept. 19.	
874	Circular letter to the Powers, protesting against treaties with Turkish tribu- taries.	1894	Turkish forces occupy Crete, Aug. 30. Turkish man-of-war Ertogroul founders at sea, 500 lives lost, Sept. 19. Insurrection in Armenia, and great mas- sacre of Christians at Sassoun. Riot in Constantinople and massacre of Armenian Cristians are successful and city. The constantian of the constantian subjects. Change in the Ministry, Nov. 7. Change in the Ministry, Nov. 7.	ı
875	Insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia. Bosnians victorious at the battle of	1895	Riot in Constantinople and massacre of Armenian Christians in that city.	
	Gatschko. Unsuccessful Abyssinian expedition.		Great powers of Europe demand re- forms from the Sultan and protection	
	British government purchases Suez Canal stock.	1897	Change in the Ministry, Nov. 7.	
876	War with Abyssinia; the Egyptian debt consolidated.	1001	Change in the Ministry, Nov. 7. Greco-Turkish war began April 16; ended May 17, 1897; peace treaty signed Sept. 18, 1897.	
	Battle of Trebinge, indecisive. Germany, Austria and Russia demand reform in Turkish tributaries. Turkish Trukish rule	1905		
	Bulgaria revolts against Turkish rule. Suicide or murder of Sultan Abdul-Aziz. Montenegro and Servia declare war	1908 1909	of Bibles, Jan. 2. Sultan proclaimed constitution, July 15. Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed and Mehmed Y. proclaimed Sultan, April 27. War with Italy.	
	against Turkey.	1912 1914	War with Italy. War declared against Russia, Oct.	
		1914	Toly was declared Nov 29	
	Defeat of the Servians at Alexinatz. Conference of Great Powers about Turkish affairs.	1917	American Embassy notified diplomatic relations would be severed, April 20.	
877	Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by		GREECE.	
	Turkey rejects proposals of the Great Powers.	1770	Greek insurgents assisted by Russia. They are defeated by the Turks.	
	Midhat Pasha banished. War with Russia declared. Hostilities with Montenegro. Russians cross the Danube, June 23;	1803		
	Russians cross the Danube, June 23; Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight	1821	which was incited by the French. Revolt of Ipsylanti; Peloponnesus gained	
	Russians cross the Danube, June 23; . Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna abandoned, July 6; recaptured, July 28; terrific battles in the Shipka Pass, August 21-28; Russians repulsed at Plevna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 22, by Chefket Pasha; retreat of Turks, Sept. 24; removal of Mehemet Ali as Commander-in-chief; Suleiman Pasha appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Aladja-	1822	Rebellion of Suitot suppressed. Turks put down second Suliot rebellion, which was incited by the French. Revolt of Ipsylanti; Peloponnesus gained by the Greeks. Independence of Greece. Terrible wesserve at Scio	
	August 21-28; Russians repulsed at Pleyna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on	1823	Independence of Greece. Terrible massacre at Scio. National Congress at Argos. Death of Marco Bozzariis. Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi. Ipsara destroyed by the Turks. Siege of Missolonghi; capitulates to the Turks.	
	both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 22, by Chefket Pasha; retreat of Turks,	1824	Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi. Insara destroyed by the Turks.	
	Sept. 24; removal of Mehemet All as Commander-in-chief; Suleiman Pasha Pasha Gaing Turk	1826		
	ish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Aladja-	1827	Turkish army takes Athens. Interference of foreign powers rejected	
	ish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Aladja- Dagh, Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna, Dec. 10.		by Turkey. Battle of Navarino; the allied British, French and Aussian fleets defeat the	
878			Turks and Egyptians. Independence of Greece established.	
	Bec. 10. Erzeroum evacuated, Sept. 17; complete defeat of Turkey; preliminary treaty of peace signed, March 3. Conference by the Powers at Berlin, to metite Turkish question.	1828 1829	The Turks evacuate the Morea. Turkey surrenders Missolonghi.	
	settle Turkish question. Treaty of Berlin ratified, Aug. 3.	1831 1833	by Turkey. Battle of Navarino; the allied British, French and Aussian fleets defeat the Turks and Egyptians. Independence of Greece stablished. The Turks evacuate the Morea. Turkey surrenders Missolonghi. Treaty of Hadrianople. President D'Istria assassinated. Accession of Otho I. Insurrection in Athens, National Assembly; new constitution adopted.	
879	Conference by the Powers at Berlin, to settle Turkish question. Treaty of Berlin ratified, Aug. 3. Great Britain, July 3, secures Cyprus. Final treaty with Russia signed, Feb. 8. Russians evacuate Turkey. England demands reforms in Turkey.	1843	Insurrection in Athens; National Assembly; new constitution adopted.	
	England demands reforms in Turkey.	1850	sembly; new constitution adopted. Pireus blocaded by a British fleet. England demands indemnity for injury to British subjects.	
	Nubar Pasha resigns. The Khedive deposed by the Sultan, June 26. His son Tewfik succeeds him.		French intervention sought. Greece forced to yield.	
880		1854	Revolt of Albanians. English and French occupy Greece.	
	executing provisions of Berlin treaty. Great naval demonstration. Georgica of Dulcigno Nov 26		Neutrality in Russo-Turkish war de- clared.	
881	Cession of Dulcigno, Nov. 26. Conference of the Powers at Constantinople.	1857	Greece evacuated by the French and English. Serious insurrections in Greece.	
	Midhat Pasha, and others, tried for mur- der of Abdul-Aziz; and condemned to	200	Serious insurrections in decece. Otho I, forced to leave Greece. Prince Alfred, of England, declared King. Austria declares for Otho I. National Assembly declares Alfred elect-	
	13	1863	Austria declares for Otho 1. National Assembly declares Alfred elect- ed King.	
882	exile. Decree of abolition of slavery in Egypt. The Porte declines to enter conference of Powers regarding Egypt, but subse-		England refuses to allow his accession. Prince William, of Denmark, elected King, March 18, and becomes King George I., Nov. 2, 1863; new Constitu-	
	quently yields. Remonstrates with England for intended		King, March 18, and becomes King George I., Nov. 2, 1863; new Constitu-	
	quently yields. Remonstrates with England for intended bombardment of Alexandria. Dervish Pasha sent as envoy to Egypt. Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt. onsents.	1867	tion adopted.	
	but, after the bombardment, consents	1870	Trouble with the brigands, who kill many English prisoners. Neutrality observed in Herzegovinian in-	
	Arabi Pasha sentenced to banishmen to Ceylon for life, Dec. 3. Prayers offered in Mosques of Cairo for the Queen of England as the "Mirror of Justice," Dec. 13. Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, beed convention to the Khediye.	1875	surrection.	
	of Justice," Dec. 13. Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War,	1876 1878	Declares for neutrality in Servian war. Thessalians aided by Greeks against the Turks.	
	Arabi Pasna, Egyptian Miliser of Arabi Pasna, Egyptian to the Khedive. Alleged conspiracy against Arabi Pasha, Minister of War, leads to international	1880	Berlin conference considers question of Greek and Turkish frontiers.	
	English and French fleets appear at	1881	Convention with Turkey, July 2. Thessaly ceded to Greece. Serious fire at royal palace, Athens,	
	On June 11 a riot breaks out in Alex-	1889	Aug. 5. Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown	
	andria, the natives killing 340 Europeans. The powers called upon to aid the	1890	Prince married, October 27. Greek Ministry resigns, October 28. Prof. Waldstein discovers rare jewels in	
	Khedive.	1891	the ruins of Eretria, March. Ministry resigned May 10, and suc-	
	to blow up the Suez Canal. Admiral Seymour takes command of English forces, and orders Arabi to cease fortifying; he refuses. Bombardment of Alexandrian forts, July 12; they are destroyed by the English	1897	Frince married, October 28, Prof. Waldstein discovers are jewels in the ruins of Eretria, March. Ministry resigned May (a), and succeeded by a new eachot, with M. Tricoupis as premier, Nov. 11. Greco-Turkish war began April 16; ended for the property of	
	cease fortifying; he refuses. Bombardment of Alexandrian forts, July	1001		
	12; they are destroyed by the English fleets. Arabi Pasha retreats into the country	1910	Sept. 18, 1897. King George called National Assembly for purpose of introducing reforms. Revival of interest in old Olympian	
	fleets. Arabi Pasha retreats into the country under cover of a flag of truce. The Khedive declares him a rebel.	1915	games. Army mobilized, Sept. 25.	
	andria, Aug. 15, with English troops.	1917	King Constantine abdicated in favor of his second son, Alexander, June 14.	
	Skirmish between Egyptians and the			
	The joint fleet sails to Abount under sealed orders; then proceeds to Port		ITALY.	
	The English occupy the Suez Canal. Arabs attack the British at Kassassin,	1775 1796-	Death of Pope Clement XIV. and eleva- tion of Pio VI. 397 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy. Treaty of Campo Formio. France and Austria divide the Venetian	
	Said; reached Ismailia. The English occupy the Suez Canal. Arabs attack the British at Kassassin, and are repulsed with heavy loss. Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in which the whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept.	1796- 1797	Treaty of Campo Formio. France and Austria divide the Venetian	
	Zemain compled		States. The Cir. Alpine republic founded	
	Kafre-el-Dwar surrenders.	1798 1799	Second invasion of the French. Pope Pius VI. depesed by Bonaparte. Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the	
	Arabi Pasha and 10,000 troops surrender	1800	Russians, under Suwarrow. Death of Pio VI.; Pio VII. Pope.	
883	unconditionally. End of the war, Sept. 15. Total destruction of Hicks Pasha and his army in the Soudan, Nov. 3. Resignation of Egyptian ministry of Sherif Pasha, Jan. 7. Gen. C. G. Gordon leaves England for Egypt en route for Kartoum, Jan. 18. Defeat of Baker Pasha near Tokar, Feb. 4. Gen. Gordon arrives at Kartoum, Feb. 18.		Russians, under Suwarrow. Death of Pio VI., Pio VII. Pope. Bonaparte crosses the Alps. Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat	
884	Resignation of Egyptian ministry of Sherif Pasha, Jan. 7.	1802	of Austrians. The Cis-Alpine republic remodeled as the Italian republic; Bonaparte President.	
	Gen. C. G. Gordon leaves England 16. Egypt en route for Kartoum, Jan. 18. Pater of Baker Pasha near Tokar,	1805	Italian republic; Bonaparte President. Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26. Eugene Beauharnois made Viceroy of	
	Feb. 4. Gen. Gordon arrives at Kartoum, Feb. 18.	1806	Italy. The Treaty of Presburg deprives Austria of her Italian possessions.	
	Surrender of Tokar to the rebels under. Osman Digna, Feb. 22. Oshar of the rebels at Tet, by Gen. Gra-	1814	Downfall of Napoleon. Overthrow of the Kingdom of Italy.	
	ham, Feb. 29. Tokar relieved by Gen. Graham, March 2.	1815	The Treaty of Presburg deprives Austria of her Italian possessions. Downfall of Napoleon. Overthrow of the Kingdom of Italy. Establishment of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom for Austria. Genoa added to the Sardinian crown. Death of Pope Pio VII.; Leo XII. be-	1
	Defeating Feb. 29. Tokar Felieved by Gen. Graham, March 2. Osan Pasha defeated by Gen. Graham Tamasi, March 13. Egyptian troops meet with reverse at Kartoum, March 16. Third conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2. General Stewart's forces reach Gaddul, Egypt, Jan 12.	1823		
	Kartoum, March 16. Third conference of the Great Powers	1829	Death of Leo XII.; Pio VIII. becomes	-
885	upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2. General Stewart's forces reach Gakdul,	1831	Pope. Death of Pope Pio VIII., and elevation of Gregorio XVI. Death of Carlo Felix, and extinguishment	
	General Stewart's forces reach Gastun, Egypt, Jan 12. Battle of Abu Klea, victory of British forces, Jan. 17. British victory near Metammeh. Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 19.		Death of Carlo Felix, and extinguishment of the direct male line of the House of Savoy.	1
	British victory near Metammeh. Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 19.		of the direct mate line of the House of Savoy. The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto. The "Young State Party" formed by Mazzini.	
	Fall of Kartoum, Jan. 26. Death of Gen. Gordon, Jan. 26, produces	1837	King Charles Albert of Sardinia promul-	
	The Italian flag hoisted with that of	1846	gates a new Code. Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Pius IX.	
	Dulle Island death	1848	becomes Pope. The King of Sardinia grants a Constitu-	1
	of Gen. Earl, Feb. 10.	10,0	tion and openly espouses the cause of	1
	intense excitement in London. The Italian flag hoisted with that of Egypt, at Massowah, Feb. 8. British victory near Dulka Island; death of Gen. Earl, Feb. 10. The muder of Dongola decorated by Lord Wolseley	10,00	tion and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria.	1

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MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

1848 Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice against Austrian power; revolt is supported to the proper supports the movement for Italian independence, June.

War between Sardinia and Austria. Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29. Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta.

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; 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 Sardinia crupture between Sardinia and Austria, Cuartel between Sardinia and Austria, Austria.

Revolution in Group 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 Montehello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, June 24.

Total defeat of Austrians.

Revolution in Favary, Parma, Modena, Parman, June Sardinia, June 4; Malegnano, June 24.

Total defeat of Austrians.

Revolution in Favary, Parma, Modena, Parma and the Romany of Sardinia.

New constitution for Sardinia.

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New constitution for Sardinia.

The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 31.

The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope of give up his revolted States, Dec. 31.

The Emperor Sapoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 31. 16.
Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Romagna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 9.
Savoy and Nice ceded to France by 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 Calattiani and Melazzo, July 20.
He invades Naples with his little army.
Insurrection in the Papal States in September. Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18, and takes Ancona, Sept. 29.
The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory; defeats the Neapolitans, at Iseraia, Oct.
17.
Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the enters the Neapolitan territory; defeats the Neapolitans, at Iseraia, Oct. 17.

Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturna, Oct. 1.

Meets Victor Emmanuel, Oct. 26, and salutes him as "King of Italy."

Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21.

Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as King, Nov. 7.

Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Caprera.

Italian Parliament assembles E. B. 18.

Parliament decrees Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy." Feb. 26.

The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31.

The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15.

Death of Cavour, June 6.

Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Borges, in the interest of Francis II.

1862 Ratazzi forms an new ministry.

Naples declared in a state of seg.

Ratazzi's ministry overthrown and a new Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope.

He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army.

1863 Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain.

1864 Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1867.

Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence. Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence.

1865 Bank of Italy established.

New Parliament meets at Florence.
The insurrections at Turin suppressed.
Brigands cause much trouble.

1866 The Austro-Italian war begins.
Alliance with Prussia.
Italy declares war against Austria, June 20.

Helians erges the Mincia June 23 Halians cross the Mincio, June 23.
 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 Prague, Aug. 23; Eastern Lombardy and Venetia added to the Kingdom dom. Treaty of Nicholsburg, Aug. 26; close of the war. Cession of Venetia to the Italian king-King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7. King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice,
Nov. 7.

1867 Insurrection in the Papal States.
Garibaldi placed under arrest.
The French enter Rome.
Garibaldi defeated at Mentana.

1868 Railway over Mont Cenis opened.
Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess
Margherita.

1869 Ecumenical Council held at Rome.
Severe earthquake at Florence.
1870 Dogma of Infallibility proclaimed by the
Council Mazzini at Palermo.
Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo.
The Papal States entered by the Italian
The Papal States entered by the Italian
The Papal States and the Kingdom of
Italy, Oct. 9.
Pope Pius IX. issues bull of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1.
Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11.
Revolution in Rome imminent.
The Pope takes refuge in the castle of
St. Angelo.
Rome annexed to Italy, and made the St. Angelo.

Rome annexed to Italy, and made the Capital of the kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 9.

The Italian Duke of Acosta elected King of Spain.

The government transferred from Florance 20 Rome, July.

Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel.
Death of Mazzini.
Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious inundations throughout the peninsula 1833 Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the government as Regent during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II.

Don Carlos claims the throne.
1834 The Quadruple Treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the throne. Grat eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Senious immediations throughout the peniusual immediations throughout the peniusual immediations throughout the peniusual immediation of Jesuits from Italy.

1874 General assembly of free Christian churches in Italy.

Brigands cause great trouble.
The government suppresses the Camorral's.

1875 Visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy.

Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.

1876 Italy and Carcinals appointed.

1876 Italy and Carcinals appointed.

1877 The celebrated "Antonelli" case dismissed.

1878 Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9.

Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Now. 7.

1877 The celebrated "Antonelli" case dismissed.

1878 Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9.

Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Now. 17.

Death of Pope Pius IX., Feb. 7.

Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20.

Elections favorable to the ministry of Cairoli.

The monster ironclad Italia successfuly launched.

Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy, and retrement to Genoa.

21. Bill passed by the Senate, Dec.

21. Bill passed by the Senate, Dec.

1882 Electoral Law passed.

Death of Garibaldi, June 2. Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown.
Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao.
Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao.
Solucino of monasteries.
Success of the government forces.
Don Carlos takes refuge in England.
Defores, becomes the real ruler of Spain.
However, and the part of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain.
However, and the part of the p 21.
1882 Electoral Law passed.
Death of Garibaldi, June 2.
1883 Discovery of site of the celebrated Antrium, at Rome, Nov. 6.
1884 The cholera rages in Naples.
1889 Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June 1889 Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June
1890 Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled,
Sept. 29.

1891 Crispi resigns the Premiership and Rudini appointed, Feb. 9.

Baron Fava, Minister to the United
States, recalled, March 30.

1893 Pope Leo XIII. celebrates his 83d birthday.

King Humbert and Queen Margaret celebrate their silver wedding.

1900 Karonation of King Victor Emmanuel III.
Aug. 11.

1902 Emmanuel III., King of Italy, crowned,
Aug. 11.

1904 Death of Pope Leo XIII.

1905 Hurricane near Mt. Vesuvius, Oct. 23;
nearly 200 lives lost.

1911 War with Turkey.

1912 Italian parliament votes annexation of
Tripoli.

1915 War declared against Austrig-1915 War declared against Austria-Hungary, May. 1916 War declared against Germany, Aug. 27. 1917 War Commission arrives United States, May 10.

1922 Pope Benedict XV. died. SPAIN. 1767 Jesuits expelled from the kingdom.
1771 Palkland Islands ceded to England.
1775 War with Portugal resumed.
1776 War with England renewed.
178 England cedes Balsaric Isles to Spain at peace of Versailles.
1794 Frence and Spain besiege Gibraltar.
1795 War again with England.
1796 War again with England.
1797 Battle of Cape St. Vincent; defeat of the Spain cedes Parma to France.
1800 Spain cedes Parma to France.
1801 Teaty of Madrid with France.
1802 Treaty with England at Amiens.
1804 Renewed 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.
1808 Territory demanded by France.
1809 Territory demanded by France.
1809 Territory demanded by France.
1800 Territory demanded by France.
1801 Spanish fortress select.
1802 The French ask Madrid.
1803 Territory demanded by France.
1804 Spanish fortress select.
1805 Territory demanded by France.
1806 Spanish fortress select.
1807 The French ask Madrid.
1808 Territory demanded by France.
1809 Territory demanded by France.
1800 Territory demanded by France.
1800 Territory demanded by France.
1801 Territory demanded by France.
1802 Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, May 2.
1803 Territory demanded by France.
1804 Territory demanded by France.
1805 Territory demanded by France.
1807 The French defeated at Vimiera, Aug.
1809 The Englished of the patriots.
1816 Territory demanded by 1867 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon suppressed.

1868 The Queen grants general amnesty.
Death of Narvae.

Murrillo becomes prime minister.
Revolution led by Prim and Serrano,
Sept. 17; revolution successful, and
ministry resigns.

Queen Isabella takes refuge in France,
and is deposed.
Provisional government organized at
Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Olozaga,
Oct. 8.
Religious freedom, liberty of the press Provisional government organized at Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Olozaga, Oct. 8.

Religious freedom, liberty of the press, and universal suffrage granted by new government, Oct. 26.

Revolts at different points suppressed. The United States government recognition of the Carlist and Revolts at the States government recognition of the Serrano elected Regrent, 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 Carthagena, Dec. 30.

Marshal Prim assassinated, Dec. 29.

1871 Amadeus enters Madrid, Jan. 2.

State forms a new ministry, Jan. 5.
The Carlist war begins.

Serrano enters Navarre; defeats the Carlists at Oroquita.

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.

Castelar President of the Cortes.

The "Virginius" affair.

1874 Coup d'Etat.

Marshal Serano President and Commande of the arms mande of the arms mande of the arms manded of the arms of the cortes. Rebeis deteated and the revolution crushed.

The king again restored.

Execution of Riego and the patriot leaders.

1828 The French evacuate Cadiz.
1829 Cadiz proclaimed a free port.
1830 The Salique law abolished.

1875 King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9.
Vittoria taken from Carlists, July 9.
1876 Surrender of Bilbao, Feb. 5.
Defeat of Carlists at Durango, and surrender at Pamplona, Feb. 26.
Don Carlos flees to France.
Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid.
1877 Extradition treaty with the United States.
General amnesty to Carlists.
Queen Isabella visits Spain.
1878 Marriage of King Alfonso to Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, Jan. 25.
Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26.
Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct.
25.
1879 Innidations in Seville, Granada and else-Attempted assassination of Aironso, Oct.

1879 Inundations in Seville, Granada and elsewhere.

Where.

Where.

Where.

Maries the Archduchess Maria
Christina, of Austria, Nov. 29.

Attempted assassination of king and
queen, Dec. 30.

1880 Law for gradual abolition of slavery in
Cuba, Feb. 18.

Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14.

1881 Expulsion of Don Carlos from France,
July 17.

1880 Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18.

Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14.

1881 Expulsion of Don Carlos from France, July 17.

1882 Franco-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 23.

Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, June 10.

1883 Marriage of Infanta della Paz to Prince Louis, of Bayaria, April 2.

King Alfonso Visits mankfort to witness Coulomber of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 29.

King Alfonso appointed commander of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 23.

Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2.

Resignation of Spanish ministry, Oct. 11.

Hervera becomes Prime Minister.

1884 Severe earthquakes in Spani; over 1,000 lives lost, Dec. 25-28.

1885 Resignation of the ministry, in consequence of the determination of the king to visit cholera-stricken districts, June 20.

Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia

20. at the contract of the contract of the care of the

tacked by cholera \$2,616 persons attacked by cholera \$2,616 had died, Aug. 31.

1886 Alfonso XIII. King, with Maria Christina as Regent, May 17.

1891 Reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, May make the Company of the Police, Cargo of dynamite explodes at Santanders, which was a supersonable of the Cargo of dynamite explodes at Santanders, killing and wounding several hundreds of people.

1894 Cuban patriots rise again in arms to free their native land. Marshal Campos sent with a large army to suppress the insurrection.

1898 War with United States; Spanish fleet destroyed in Manila Bay, May 1, by Commoder Dewey's fleet.

1899 Romander Spanish fleet destroyed off Santingo de Cuba, July 3.

1899 Romander Spanish fleet destroyed off Santingo de Cuba, July 3.

1907 Heir to throne born.

1910 June 11 the government issued an imperial decree of ecclesiastical reform placing all religions on practically equal footing.

1921 Death of Eduardo Dato, Mar. 8.

FRANCE.

1768 Beginning of the power of Madame du Barry. Barry.
The Dauphine marries Marie Antoinette, of Austria.
1774 Death of Louis XV.; accession of Louis XVI.

XVI.
Dismissal of Turgot from office.
Necker becomes Minister of Finance.
Necker resigns as Minister of Finance.
The torture abolished in legal proceed-

1777 Necker becomes Minister of Finance.
1781 Necker resigns as Minister of Finance.
The torture abolished in legal proceedings.
1783 Treaty of Versailles; peace with England and Spain.
1785 "Diamond necklace affair" occasions intense excitement.
1787 Meeting of the Assembly of Notables; controversy over taxes.
1788 The Second Assembly of Notables.
1788 The Second Assembly of Notables.
1789 Meeting of the State General, May 5.
1789 Destruction of the Bastile, July 14.
1789 Destruction of the Prench revolution.
1789 The National Assembly meets at Paris, Oct. 9.
1780 The National Assembly meets at Paris, Oct. 9.
1781 The Assembly change the royal title to "King of the French," Oct. 16.
1782 Clerical property confiscated.
1783 The division of France into 83 departments, Dec. 22.
1790 King Louis accepts the work of the revolution, July 14.
1791 Flight of the king and queen from Paris, June 20.
1792 Inprisonment of the Champs de Mars; the king takes the oath to the constitution, July 14.
1791 Flight of the king and queen from Paris, June 20.
1792 Imprisonment of the king and queen in the Tuileries; they are arrested at Varennes, June 21.
1792 Louis sanctions the National constitution Sept. 15.
1793 Dissolution of the National Assembly, Sept. 20 Histon against France.
1794 Commencement of the great wars.
1795 War with Austria declared April 20.
1796 Battle of Valmy; the Prussians defeated, and France saved from invasion, Sept. 20.
1794 Matack and capture of the Tuileries by a mob; the royal family imprisoned in the

Battle of Valmy; the Prussians defeated, and France saved from invasion, Sept. 20.

Attack and capture of the Tuileries by a mob; the royal family imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 10.

Masser in the prisons of Paris, Sept. 09-01.

Opening of the National Convention, Sept. 17.

The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept. 21.

Meeting of the Legislative Assembly, Meeting of the Legislative Assembly,

Sept. 17.

The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept. 22.

The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept. 22.

The convention of the Legislative Assembly, Convention of the Legislative Assembly, Convention of the Convention of the Legislative Assembly, Convention of the Convention of the Convention of the Convention of Legislative Assembly Convention of the Girondists.

Robespierre becomes Dictator March 25.

Redoespierre becomes Dictator March 25.

Redoespierre becomes Dictator March 25.

Redoespierre becomes Marat, Charlotte Corday assassinates Marat, July 12.

Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16.

Siege of Toulon; first victory of Bonaparte.

Polymorphism of Corleans, Phillipe Egalite, Convention of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 6.

Madame Roland executed, Nov. 8.

Vendee revolt suppressed, Dec. 12.

ANCIENT,

Danton and others guillotined, April 5.
Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed.
Robespierre becomes president, June.
Fall of Robespierre, Luly 27.
Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others guillotined, July 28.
Close of the Reign of Terror.
The Dauphin (Louis XVII) dies in prison.
Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists
Oct. 5.
The Directory established Nov. 1.
The Directory established Nov. 1.
The Bonaparte wins the victories of Montenotic, April 12: Mondivit, April 22, and Robert and Comparity of Babocart suppressed.
The Conspiracy of Babocart suppressed.
The Conspiracy of Babocart suppressed.
The Conspiracy of Babocart suppressed.
Return of Napoleon into Paris.
Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks.
Battle of the Pyramid, July 13-21.
Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1.
The England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Portugal and Naples coalesce against Napoleon, June 22.
Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10, and Napoleon is declared First Consultable of Marengo, June 14.
Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians.
Attempt to kill the Council by means of an infernal machine, Dec. 24.
Treaty with Germany.
The Rhine made the French boundary.
Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Turkey, Oct. 9.
Defeat of the French at Aboukin, March 8, Peace with England, Spain and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27.

Peace with England, Spain and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27.
Legion of Honor instituted,
Bonaparte made "Consul for Lite," Aug. 2.
1803 Bank of France established.
War with England declared, May 22.
1804 Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails.
Exception of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21.

War with England declared, May 22.

1804 Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails.

Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21.

The empire formed and Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, May 18.

1808 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.

Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21.

by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar.

Battle of Austerlitz.

Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2.

Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26.

1806 Confederation of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12.

Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France; Prussia declares war, Oct. 8.

1807 Explored Trussian at Jena, Oct. 14.

1808 The Prussian at Jena, Oct. 15.

1807 Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit, June 26.

Treaty of peace signed, July 7.

The Milan decree published, Dec. 17.

Napoleon May of France created.

The beginning of the Peninsular war, Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain.

Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May.

Treaty of Vagram.

Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May.

Treaty of Victorious at Wagram.

Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May.

Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14.

1810 New holibly of France created.

1811 Napoleon marries Marie Louise of Austria, April 1.

Union of Holland with France.

1811 War declared with Russia.

Napoleon II., Napoleon into Napoleon invoices Russia.

Great victory of the French at Borodino, Sept. 7.

Disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, October.

1813 Napoleon invoices Russia.

Great victory of the French at Borodino, Sept. 7.

Disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, October.

1814 Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March 30.

Abdication of Napoleon I in favor of his son, Napoleon II., April 5.

Napoleon goes to the Island of Eba, May 3.

The Bourbon dynasty restored.

The Constitutional Chatter established,

son, Napoleon III., April 5.
Napoleon goes to the Island of Elba, May 3.
Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3.
The Bourbon dynasty restored.
The Constitutional Charter established,
June 4-10.
1815 Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at
Cannes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris,
where he is joined by all the army.
Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration
of the empire.
The Allies form a league for his destruction, March 25.
1815 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade,
March 29.
Leaves Paris for the army, June 12.
He invades Belgium, June 15.
Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of
Walerloo, June 21.
Apoleon reacher of this son, June 22.
Ale traches Rochefort, where he intends
to embark for America, July 3.
Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, July 3.
Napoleon goes on board the "Bellerophon" and claims the "hospitality" of
England, July 15.
Upon reaching England he is transferred
to the "Northumberland" and sent a
prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 8, where
he arrives Oct. 15.
Execution of Marshal Ney, Dec. 7.
1816 The family of Napoleon forever excluded
from the throne of France.
1820 Assassination of the Duke de Berri, Feb.
3.
1821 Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena,
May 5.

Assessmanton of the Duke de Berri, Féb.

1821 Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena,
May 5.

1824 Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16.
Charles X. becomes king.
National Guard disbanded.
War with Algiers.
Serious riots in Paris.
Seventy-six new peers created.
1829 The Polignac administration organized.
Capture of Algiers by the French, July 5.
Revolution and barricade of streets in Paris, July 27.
Flight and abdication of Charles X., July 31.
Unpopular ordinances passed regarding

1836 Louis Alibaud fires at the King, June 25; is guillotined, July 11.

Death of Charles X., Nov. 6.
Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasbourg, Oct. 30; is banished to America, Nov. 13.

The ministers of Charles X. set at liberty and sent out of France.
Meunier attempts to kill the King.
Death of Tallyrand, May-14.
War with Mexico.
1839 Insurrections in Paris.
M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister.
Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and others, attempt an insurrection at Boulogne, Aug. 6.
Prince Louis Napoleon sentenced to imprisomment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham, Oct. 6.
Darmes attempts to shoot the king, Oct.
Removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I from St. Helena to Paris.

1853 Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct.

Attempt to assassinate the Emperor.

1854 Beginning of the Crimean war.

Treaty of Constantinople, March 12.

War declared with Russia, March 27.

Emperor and Empress visit England,

April.

Industrial exhibition opened at Paris,

May 15.

Planori attempts to assassinate the Emperor. Sept. 8.

Beneare attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit

France, August.

1856 Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16.

Close of the Crimean was, and the treaty of Paris, March 30.

Terrible inundations in the Southern Departments.

retriote mandations in the Southern Departments.

1857 The Archbishop of Paris (Sibour) assistanted by a priest named Merger, June 3.

Conference on Neuchatel difficulty, March 15.

Conspiracy to assistant the conference of the

June 3.
Conference
March 15.
Conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor detected, July 11.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to England Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28.
The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.
1858 Orsini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; two persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 24.
Passage of the Public Safety Bill.
Trial of the Count de Montalembert.
The Empire divided into five military departments.
Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed.
Orsini and Pietri executed for attempting to assassinate the Emperor.
Visit of the Queen of England to Cherobourg.
Conference, at Paris, respecting the condition of the Danubian principalities.
Indiends an army to the aid of Italy, May.

1859 The Empress declared Regent.
The Empror takes command of the army in Italy. Arrives at Genoa, May 12.
Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, June 8; and Solferino, June 24; the allies victorious in each.
Armistice arranged, July 6.
Meeting of the Wills Franca, July 11.
Preliminary peace effected, July 12.
The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July 17.
Peace conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France and Sardinia and Austria. Peace signed, Nov. 12.
Thence adopts a free trade policy. Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 23.
Annexation of the Emperor with the German of the Emperor with the German of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsien, and Algiers.
The public levying of Peter's pence for bidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters.
Napoleon makes concessions to the Chambers in favor of freedom of speech. The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions.
The principality of Monaco purchased for 4,000,000 times by France.
The government issues a circular forbidding priests to meddle in politics, April 11.
Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified. Neutrality declared in the American conflict.
France recognizes the kingdom of Italy, June 24.
Meeting at Compiegne, Oct. 6.
Convention between France, Great Britain and Spain concerning intervention in Mexico.
Embarrassment in the Government finances.
Achille Fould made minister of finance, The Mexican expedition begun. The French conquer the province of Bienhoa, in Annam.
New commercial treaty with Belgium ratified. The method of the province of Bienhoa, in Annam.
New commercial treaty with surface and ceded to France.
The Mexican expedition begun. The French conquer the province of Bienhoa, in Annam.
New commercial treaty with Surface.
Peace effected with Annam.
New commercial treaty with Surface.
The Mexican expedition begun. The French conquer of the circular of the concerning intervention in Mexico.
The French conquer the province of many o

Visit of the Emperor to Augent.

The English feet visits Cherbourg and Brest.

Head.

The Queen of Spain visits the Emperor at Biarritz.

Students' riot in Paris.

Napoleon expresses his detestation of the treaties of 1815, May 6.

Proposed peace conference in conjunction with England and Russia for the settlement of the troubles between Prussia, Italy and Austria. Austria refuses to Join in it.

France the German-Italian war.

Napoleon demands of Prussia a cession of a part of the Rhine provinces.

His demand is refused.

Austria cedes Venetia to France, who transfers it to Italy.

The French occupation of Rome terminated, Dec. 11.

Congress at Paris on Roumanian affairs.

Settlement of the Luxemburg question by the London Conference.

The Conference.

The Conference of the Carrot of Russia, June 6.

Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia, June 6.

opened April 1. Visit of many crowned heads.

Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia, June 6.

1868 Roits in Bordeaux and Paris, in March and June 1.

1868 Treaties signed.

Serious election riots in Paris.
Great radical successes in the elections.
The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of the constitutional government.

Celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Napoleon the Great.

Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28.
Resignation of ministry, Dec. 27.

1870 Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Jan. 10.

Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9.

Discovery of plots against the Emperor's life.

Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

The Plebiscitum on change of Constitutions.

Hife.
Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.
The Plebiscitum on change of Constitution; affirmative vote secured for Plebiscite, May 8.
Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spanish throne creates warlike feeling.
Prince Leopold withdraws.
Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France.
War with Prussia declard, July 15.
English mediation refused, July 20.
Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl.
The Emperor takes command of the army.
Severe and undecisive engagement at Saarbuck, Aug. 2-4.
Defeat of the French at Woerth and Forbach, Aug. 6.
Straburg invested, Aug. 10.
Battle of Courcelles, Aug. 14.
Decisive victory at Gravelotte, Aug. 18.
Bazaine's army shut up in Metz, Aug. 24.
Repulse of Germans at Verdun, Aug. 25.
Gradin, Sept. 1.
The Emperor Napoleon and the French army made prisoners of war, Sept. 2.
Revolution in Paris, and fall of the Empire. Flight of the Empress Eugenie, Sept. 7.

1870 The Republic proclaimed in Paris, and the Provisional Government organized, Sept. 7.
Paris invested by the Prussians, Sept. 19.
Strasburg surrendered, Sept. 27.
Metz and French army, under Bazaine, surrender, Oct. 27.
Defeat of the French army of the North, Dec. 23.
1871 Rocroy capitulates, Jan. 6.
Alencon surrendered, Jan. 17.
Paris bombarded by the Prussians.
King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, Jan. 18.
The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27.

Alencon surrendered, Jan. 17.
Paris bombarded by the Prussians.
King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany, at Versalles, Jan. 18.
The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27.
France agrees to give up Alsace, a fifth of Lorraine, with Metz and Thionville, and to pay five millards of frances.
Mornation the Assembly at Bordeaux.
Formation the Assembly at Bordeaux.
Frussians enter France, March 18.
Prussians enter France, March 18.
The second siege and capture of Paris, March 28.
Thiers elected President of the Third Republic.

1872 Reorganization of the government in France.
A large part of the war indemnity paid.
D alarge part of the war indemnity paid.
A large part of the war indemnity paid.
The part of the Duke de Persigny, Jan. 12.
Commercial treaty with Belgium and England, Jan. 9.
New treaty of evacuation signed with Germany, March 15.
M. Thiers resigns the presidency, May 24.
Marshal MacMahon chosen President of the Republic, May 25.
War indemnity paid in full, Sept. 5.
War indemnity paid in full, Sept. 5.
Presidential term fixed at seven years.
Bazaine sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for surrender of Metz, Dec. 12.
1874 Execution of communists.
Escape of General Bazaine, Aug. 11.
Payment of the German debt, September.
Payment of the German debt, September.
Payment of the German debt, September.
Paysage of a bill the English channel.
Meeting of the new Chambers, March 7.
Amnesty for communists.
New ministry formed by Jules Simon.
M. Jules Greyy elected President by the Sente, Jan. 20.
Gambetta becomes President of the Chamber.
Waddington forms a new ministry, Communist amnesty bill passed, Feb. 21.
Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges introduced by M. Ferry,
Prince Louis Napoleon killed in Zululand, Africa, June 1.
No Erevicine torms new ministry, to make the payment of surface of the construction of the Chamber.
Waddington forms a new ministry, to September of Deputies, June 25.
Sean betta prosecuted, Aug. 25.
Britternational Exposition at Paris opened May 1.
No Erevicine torms new ministry, to S

1881 Elections favorable to the government.
\$200,000,000 loan taken up three times over.
France invades Tunis, and treaty with Bey signed, May 12, by which the republic gains virtual suzerainty.
Ratification by Senate, May 23.
Great excitement produced in Italy.
Gambetta enthusiastically received at Cahors, May 25.
Rejection of semtin de liste, May 9.
Gambetta premier on resignation of Ferry's cabinet.

1882 Resignation of Gambetta's ministry, Jan.
Freycinet Prime Minister; resigns, July 29.
Rejection of vote of credit to protect Suez Canal.
Disastrous floods in France, Aug. 6.
Duclerc succeeds in forming a new ministry, Aug. 7.
Death of Louis Blanc, aged 71, Dec. 6.
Death of Leon Gambetta, aged 42, Dec.
1883 Arrest of Prince Napoleon charged with Arrest of Prince Napoleon charged with M. Faillieres Prime Minister, Jan. 29.
Resignation of the Decade of So. Jan. 23.
Passage of the expulsion bill, Feb. 1.
Jules Ferry forms a new ministry, Feb. 21.
Commencement of hostilities with Madagascar; bombardment of Majunga, May 16; bombardment of Majunga, May 16; bombardment of Manate Madagascar; bombardment of Majunga, May 16; bombardment of Majunga, May 16; bombardment of Tamatave, Mada-

Jules Ferry forms a new ministry, Feb.
21.

Commencement of hostilities with Madagascar; bombardment of Majunga, May
16; bombardment of Tamatave, Madagascar, June 13.

Blockade of Tonquin by French fleet,
September.

Apology offered by President Grevy to
King Alfonso, Sept. 30.

Gen. Thibaudin resigns office of Minister
of War, Oct. 5.

Treaty between France and China signed,
May 11.

France commences hostilities by bombardment and capture of Kelung, Aug.
6.
Serious outbreak of chalear at Toules.

France commences hostilities by bombardment and capture of Kelung, Aug.

8cerious outbreak of cholera at Toulon.
Langson, China, captured by the French,
Feb. 12.
Peace concluded with China, April 6, and
teaty signed of Tientsin, June 9.
Death of Victor Hugo, aged 83, March 22.
Beath of Victor Hugo, aged 83, March 22.
Fall of President Grevy, Dec. 2.
M. Sadi Carnot elected President, Dec. 3.
1888 Remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince
Imperial removed to Farmsborough.
1881 Centennial of French revolution celebrated, May 5.
Fall of President, Dec. 3.
1890 Carnot, March, March 16,
1891 Panama Canal with the March 16,
1893 Panama Canal frauds exposed, many
prominent men imprisoned.
Court of Cassation quashed the sentence
of the Panama Canal swindlers, and all
released from jail, except Chas. de Lesseps.
France gives Siam an ultimatum, which
was accepted, June 29.
Marshal MacMahon, ex-president, died,
Oct. 17.
1894 President Sadi Carnot assassinated at
Lyons by an anarchist.
Casimir-Perier elected president, but resigned shortly after and was succeeded
by Felix Faure.
1895 French army succeeds in capturing Madagged. 1997 Paris. Case creates great excitement.
Cart. Drevity nardoned Sept. 10

1895 French army succeeds in capturing Madagasea. case creates great excitement.
Capt. Dreyfus pardoned, Sept. 19.
Emile Loubet elected President, Feb. 18.
1900 Theatre Francais. Paris, burned, March S.
1901 Santos-Dumont wins prize for steerable
balloon, November 1906
France.

_			ANCIENT	, MI	EDIEVAL AND MODERN	HIST	ror
193	10 French steamer "General Chanzy" wrecked, 156 persons drowned.	1862	The principle ministerial responsibility adopted in the imperial government.	1520	Sweden revolted from the foreign yoke and under Gustavus Vasa, her future	1863	The tir
191	The Selne river flood at Paris; damage estimated at over \$200,000,000.		Great reduction of the army. A personal liberty (a kind of habeas corpus) bill passed.	1523	king, became independent in 1523. Gustavus Vasa died in 1560. Lutheran religion established in Den-	1	Gern Fr ers
191	Aug. 4. 4 War declared against Austria-Hun-	1863	Scrious inudations throughout the empire. Unsuccessful insurrection in Poland.	1537	mark. Catholocism suppressed and church lands	1864	The wi
191	arrives United States, April 24.	1-6	Transylvania accepts the constitution and sends deputies to the Relchsrath. German sovereigns meet at Frankfort.	1611	North and Bulwark of Protestantism		The rer
192	died, Mar. 3.	1864	Federal Constitution reformed. Galicia and Cracow declared in a state of siege.		in Germany, became king of Sweden. He was an important factor in the Thirty Years' War and was killed at	1865	The It g
1	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. 2 Austria acquires Galicia, and other prov-		of siege. War with Denmark, about Schleswig-Holstein; meeting of the Emperor with King of Prussia, June 22; peace with	1664	Thirty Years' War and was killed at the battle of Lutzen in 1632. Charles XII. became king of Sweden.	1000	Pruss up War
178 179	inces, from Poland. S Vassalage abolished in Hungary.		Denmark, Oct. 30. Austria supports the German Confederation in the dispute respecting the		After engaging in successful war with Russia he was defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa in 1709 and became	1800	Austi
179	3 The Austrians victorious at the battles of Neerwinden and Quesnoy.	1865	tion in the dispute respecting the duchies. Great financial difficulties in the empire;	1792	a fugitive. Gustavus III. assassinated and succeeded by Gustavus IV. The latter being in-		Saxo: sia Prus
179	Loano.		reforms resolved upon. Concessions made to Hungary, and a more liberal manner of governing the	1809	sane, was dethroned. Charles XIII. succeeded to the throne of Sweden.		North Au
	Bonaparte at Montenotte, Lodi, Bad- stadt, Roseredo, and elsewhere.		empire introduced.	1810	For want of a legitimate heir, Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, one of	1867	Form
179	The Emperor surrenders Lombardy to Napoleon, and obtains Venice.		the disposal of the Danish duchies. Austria receives the temporary government of Holstein, and the promise of 2,500,000 Danish dollars from Prussia.	1814	Napoleon's marshals, was elected crown prince of Sweden. Norway taken from Denmark and given	1868	South poi
179	9 Additional defeats at Zurich and Bergen. 0 Defeat of Austrians by the French at the battles of Engen, May 3; Monte-		Rescript of the Emperor suppressing the		to Sweden as indemnity for her losses in Finland by the allies, and Lauren-	1870	Franc Muni cla
	bello, June 9; Marengo, June 14; Hoch- stadt, June 19; Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; and Mincio, —.		Constitution for the purpose of grant- ing independence to Hungary. The Emperor visits Pesth, Hungary.	1818	berg was given to Denmark in ex- change. Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden		Bava
	1 Treaty of Luneville; loss of more Aus- trian territory.	1866	Dissatisfaction in the rest of the empire. Quarrel with Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse- Cassel, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, and Hesse-Darmstadt on the Holstein	1863	and Norway, where his descendants are still seated. Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and		Invas pa: tro
180	I. of Austria.		and Hesse-Darmstadt on the Holstein question. Nassau and Frankfort allied with Aus-		Laurenberg, assisted by Prussia and Austria, resulted in the loss of these provinces to Denmark.		The Fr Ge
200	General Ney defeats Austrians at Elchin- gen and Ulm.		tria. The German-Italian war between Austria	1872	Christian IX. crowned king of Denmark. Oscar II. ascended the throne of Sweden	1	North
	Capture of Vienna by Napoleon. Battle of Austerlitz. Complete defeat of Austrians and Rus-		enters Silesia. The Italians defeated by the Archduke Albrecht, June 24, at battle of Custova.	1893	and Norway. Viking ship built at Christiana, Sweden, and sailed for the World's Fair at		The The of
180	sians. Treaty of Presburg. Austria surrenders the Tyrol and Venice.		The Prussians occupy Saxony and invade Bohemia. Defeat of the Austrians at battle of		Chicago, April 9. Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, sailed from Christiana, June 24.	1871	King En Princ
	The French evacuate Vienna.		Nachos, June 27. Battle of Skalitz; decisive defeat of the	1906	Frederick VIII succeeded to the throne of Denmark, Jan. 29.		Succe
180	Second capture of Vienna, by the French:		Austrian army, under Benedek, at Sadowa, July 3. Venetia ceded to France, July 4, and in-	1911	Discovery of South Pole by Capt. Roald Amundsen. Frederick VIII. died; and Christian X.		Fr. Treat Ma
181	the city restored Oct. 24.		tervention requested. Great victory by the Austrian fleet over	1991	proclaimed king of Denmark, May 15, at Copenhagen. Salina, Norwegian ship, sunk in		Triur ari Germ
181	April 1. 4 Downfall of Napoleon.		An armistice agreed upon between Austria and Prussia, July 22; peace of	1541	English channel, Sept. 24.	1872	The
181	Congress of sovereigns at Vienna. 5 Treaty of Vienna. Austria regains her Italian provinces,	No. of the last	the Hamin neet, at Lissa, only 20. An armistice agreed upon between Austria and Prussia, July 22; peace of Nicholsburg, Aug. 30. Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and Frankfort gained by Prussia. Austria retires from the German Con-				Meeti Ru
	with additions. The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom estab- lished.		Austria retires from the German Con- federation. Baron Von Beust made prime minister.		GERMANY.	1873	Bism Pro Natio
182 183	5 Hungarian Diet assembles. 5 Death of Francis I.; Ferdinand I. suc-		The Emperor makes great concessions to Galicia.	1765 1766 1769	Joseph II. becomes Emperor. Lorraine ceded to France. Convention between Prussia and Austria.	10.0	Troub
183	Ferdinand I. crowned Emperor at Milan.	1867	A new and very liberal Constitution for the empire adopted. Hungary constituted an independent	1772 1788	Germany shares in the partition of Poland. War with Turkey.		Mone Germ Fre
184	8 Insurrection at Vienna. Flight of Prince Metternich, March 13.		kingdom. Andrassy elected President of Hungarian Diet.	1790 1791	Leopold II. becomes Emperor. Conference between the Emperor and	1874	Civil New Atten
	Insurrections in Italy, which are crushed. Another insurrection at Vienna. The Emperor flees to Inspruck, May 15-		The Emperor and Empress of Austria crowned King and Queen of Hungary,	1792 1793	Frederick of Prussia. Accession of Francis II. of Austria. Revolt in the Rhenish provinces.		Bism:
	The Archduke John appointed Vicar-General of the Empire, May 29.	1868	at Pesth, June 8. The clergy of the Roman Catholic church made amenable to the civil law.	1795	Prussians seize Dantzic and acquire	1875	Res a The
	A Constitutional Assembly meets at Vienna, July 22. Third insurrection in Vienna.		Civil marriage authorized. The State assumes the control of secular education.	1100	Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division of Poland. War with France.		Visit Gover
	Count Latour murdered, Oct. 6. War with Sardinia.		Serious outbreaks in Dalmatia against conscription.	1797 1801	Accession of Frederick William III., of Prussia. Prussians seize Hanover.	1876	Germ
	Revolution in Hungary. Imperial troops capture Raab and defeat Hungarians, at Szikiszo and Mohr. The Emperor Ferdinand abdicates in fa-	1870	The Concordat repealed. Neutrality declared in the Franco-Prussian war.		Prussians seize Hanover. Treaty of Luneville; Germany loses the Netherlands, the Italian states and ter- ritories west of the Rhine.		Visit Troub Inunc
184	vor of his nephew, Francis Joseph.	1871	Bitter contest between national and fed-	1804	Francis II. renounces the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Austria.	1877	The Code Secon
101	Constitution granted. Hungary declares independence, April 14. Kossuth proclaimed Governor.	1011	Further reforms in the government instituted. Measures adopted looking to the repre-	1805	Treaty of Vienna. Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Wurtemburg and Bayaria.	1878	Atten lia
	Total defeat of Hungarians at Szegeden. The revolution in Hungary suppressed,		sentation of all the nationalities em- braced in the empire. Austria recognizes new German Confed-	1806	Wurtemburg and Bavaria. Dissolution of the German Empire. Formation of the Confederation of the		sec per
185	after a severe struggle. Count Bathyany executed. Convention of Olmutz. The Emperor revokes the Constitution of		eration. Old Catholic movement at Vienna. Rivalry between Slavonian conservatives		Rhine.		The em Death
185	1849.		throw of Beust.		War declared against Napoleon, Sept. 24. Battles of Auerstadt and Jena; French enter Berlin, Oct. 21. The kingdom of Westphalia established		The Po
185 185	3 Libenyi attempts to assassinate the Emperor.	1872	Andrassy appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Change in the Electoral Law.	1807	The kingdom of Westphalia established by Napoleon. Treaty of Tilsit between France and		Supp
185	Commercial treaty with Prussia. 4 The Austrians enter the Danubian principalities.	1873	Meeting of the Emperors at Berlin. Visit of the Emperor of Germany and King of Italy to Vienna.	1808	Prussia. Serfdom abolished in Prussia.	1879	The Prote
185	6 Amnesty granted to the Hungarian po- litical offenders of 1848, '49, by the		International Exhibition at Vienna,	1810 1812	North Germany annexed to France. An alliance concluded with Austria and Russia.		Meet: Vi Code
185	lations suspended.	1874	The federalists defeated in the elections. Reforms in the empire. Visit of the Emperor to Russia.	1813	The War of Liberation, against Napoleon, begins. The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.	1880	Small
	The Danubian provinces evacuated. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to		Ecclesiastical laws of Austria condemned		War declared against France, March 16. Silesia invaded by Napoleon, May 31. Ney defeated by Blucher at Katzbach,		Ba res yie
185	Austrians cross the Ticino and enter Pied-	1875	Death of Ferdinand —, ex-Emperor. Visit of the Emperor to Italy. Great financial crisis.		Allies completely defeat Nanoleon at	1881	"New Germ The
	mont. Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31. Napoleon III. declares war with Austria,	1876	Change in the bed of the Danube. New marriage law proclaimed. Austria takes a leading part in the east-	1814	Leipsic, Oct. 16. France invaded by the allies. Battles of Brienne, Creon, and Laon.	1882	Impe
	Napoleon III. declares war with Austria, May 31. Battles of Magenta, June 4; Melegnano,	1877	ern question. Neutrality declared in Servian war. Austria remains neutral in the Turkish	1815	Congress of Vienna. Final overthrow of Napoleon. Formation of the Germanic Confedera-		tre con fied
	June 8, and Solferino, June 24, in all of which Austria suffers defeat.	S-STEENING.	war. Andrassy represents Austria in the Ber-	1817	Insurrection in Breslau put down.	1883	Disas Grand
	Death of Prince Metternich. Armistice between the Austrians and the allies agreed upon, July 6.	1,5550	lin Conference. Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and war with the former.	1818 1819	The Zollverein (commercial union) formed. Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad. Death of Goethe, German poet.		ria Pri
	Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, July 11. Peace of Villa Franca, July 12.	1879 1881	Resignation of Count Andrassy. The Archduke Rudolph marries the Princess Stephanie, Belgium.	1832 1833 1834	Death of Goethe, German poet. Other German states join the Zollverein. Thuringia and Saxony join the Zoll-		The to ste
	Austria surrenders Lombardy to Sar- dinia. Further troubles in Hungary; fears of	1883 1884	Raab, Hungary, inundated by the rising of the Danube; many lives lost, Jan. 9. Burning of the Stadt Theatre, Vienna,	1840	verein. Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.	1884	Death confe
	a revolution. The Emperor grants increased privileges	and the same	May 16. Meeting of the Emperor and the Czar of	1844	Attempted assassination of the Prussian King.		Germ
	to the Protestants. Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10; permanent peace with France and Sardinia.		Russia at Kremsier, Aug. 25. Meeting of the Emperor with the Emperor of Germany at Gastein, Aug. 6.	1848	Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary movements throughout Germany. German National Assembly meets in		Death Pro
186	0 The Emperor removes the disabilities of the Jews. The meeting of the Reichsrath the great	1889	Crown Prince suicides, Jan. 30. Emperor Francis Joseph visits Berlin.	1849	Frankfort. The German National Assembly elects the	1887	Septe Eccle
	imperial council or diet, May 31. Austria protests against the annexation of the Italian duchies by the King of		Aug. 12. The Rothschilds protest against the persecution of the Jews, May 11.		King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, March 28. He declines the honor, and recalls the	1888	Death
	of the Italian duchies by the King of Sardinia. The liberty of the press further retained;	1898	secution of the Jews, May 11. Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, assas- sinated, Sept. 10. Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by		Prussian members of the Assembly. Frankfort Assembly removes to Stuttgart. Austria protests against alliance of Prus-	1889	Wilh Samo
	renewed troubles in Hungary. The Reichsrath granted legislative powers, the control of the finances, etc. Amnesty granted for political offenses in	1909	Austria-Hungary, October. Threatened war with Servia, averted after		sia and smaller German States, 1850. Treaty between Bayaria, Saxony and	1890	Von cel Helig
186	1 Amnesty granted for political offenses in Hungary, Croatia, etc. Great disaffection throughout the Empire	1914	war preparations had been made. War declared against Servia, July 23: against Russia, Aug. 6;		Wurtemburg, Feb. 27. Parliament meets at Erfurt. The German Confederation meets at	1891	En The
	caused by the reactionary policy of the court.	1916	War declared against Servia, July 23; against Russia, Aug. 6; Japan. Aug. 29. Death of Emperor Francis Joseph, Nov. 21.		Frankfort, Sept. 2.		Rigid
	The new Constitution for the Austrian	150	American Ambassador Pennfield given passports, April 8. Michael Hainisch elected first Presi-	1851	Austria, Bavaria, and Prussia, Nov. 12. Reassembly of Diet of German Confederation at Frankfort.	1893	Death Princ
	monarchy published. Civil and political rights granted to Protestants throughout the Empire, ex- cept in Hungary and Venice.	1921	dent of Republic of Austria, Dec. 9. Death of ex-Emperor Charles at Funchal, Madeira.	1853 1857	Insurrectionary plot in Berlin discovered. Revision of the German Confederation. Meeting of an assembly of the German		He Unve
186	 No deputies present from Hungary, Cro- atia, Transylvania, Venice, or Istria, at meeting of the Reichsrath, April 29. 		SCANDINAVIA.		Confederation at Frankfort, at the call of Austria. Troubles in Hesse-Cassel.	1894	Capri
	The Hungarians demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1848.		Most of Norway was united under Har- old Haarfager about the end of the	1859	Bayaria, and other German states, mani-	1895	Ho Grand
	The new liberal Constitution for the em- pire fails to satisfy Hungary. Military levy taxes in Hungary.		ninth century. Albert of Mecklenburg became king of Sweden.	1860	fest a willingness to assist Austria against the French in Italy Quarrel with Denmark about the Danish	1	the elo Celeb
	Entire independence refused Hungary by the Emperor, July 21. The Diet of Hungary protests, Aug. 20, and is dissolved, Aug. 21. The magistrates at Pesth resign.	1385	Margaret, the Semiramis of the North, become Queen of Denmark. This great princess died in 1412.		duchies begins. Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Con-		Kie
1 36	and is dissolved, Aug. 21. The magistrates at Pesth resign.	1387	Norway and Denmark became confederate kingdoms, under one ruler, and re-	1861	Holstein-Schleswig dispute with Denmark.	1898 1905	Princ Great
186	gary, in December. 2 Amnesty granted to Hungarian revolu-		By the Treaty of Calmar Sweden joined		sion of William I. National Assembly meets at Heidelberg. Attempted assassination of the King.	1910	lis. Germ
2.00	Cessation of prosecutions, Nov. 19.	1448	the confederacy or Scandinavian kingdom. Christian I. of Oldenburg became king and added Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom	1862	The National Assembly, at Berlin, de- clares in favor of unification.	1012	Sta
	Ministry of Marine created.		the kingdom.		Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.		Great

1914 War declared against Russia, Aug. 1.
1914 War declared against France, Aug. 3.
1918 Kalser and crown prince fee to Holland, Nov. 10.
Emperor Wilhelm abdicates, Nov. 28.
1922 Great annual roubles, Aug.
PRUSSIA. Lower House closed, for the second me, by William I. nan states, except Prussia, meet at rankfort, and approve a plan of fed-al reform. ral reform.

• quarrel with Denmark results in war with that kingdom.

• Danes are defeated and forced to surender the duchies.

• Castein convention.

gives great offence to the German let. 1780 Death of Frederick the Great, Aug. 17.
1792 War with France in consequence of the Battle of Valmy, Sept. 20.
Decisive deteat of the Prussian army of 1793 Invasion.
1793 Prays and the Prussian of the Prussian of Prussian series and acquires Porsers.
1794 Decisive deteat of the Prussia in the partition of Poland.
1797 Commerce Emperor of Germany.
1801 Prussians seize Hanover.
1802 Treaty of Vienna.
1803 Treaty of Vienna.
1806 Treaty of Vienna.
1806 Prussia seizes Hanover.
1806 Prussia seizes Hanover.
1807 Peace of Tilsit.
1808 Peace of Tilsit.
1808 Peace of Tilsit.
1808 Peace of Tilsit.
1808 Convention of Berlin.
1812 Prussia concludes an alliance with Russian Seriem about the Prussia.
1813 The French executed Berlin, March 4.
1814 The War of Liberation begun.
1815 Uprission of Berlin.
1814 The Halles invade France.
1816 Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confederation formed.
1817 The Prussian Zollverein.
1818 Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confederation formed.
1819 Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confederation formed.
1810 Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confederation formed.
1810 Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confederation formed.
1811 Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confederation formed.
1812 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prussian Zollverein.
1814 Revolution of 1848.
1815 Pormation of Frederick William IV., of Prussian Zollverein.
1816 Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confederation of Company to the King of Prussian School, Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussian Consideration of Company to the King of Prussian August of School, Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussian Consideration of Company to the King of Prussian August of Consideration of Company to the King of Prussian Consideration of Company to the King of Prussian August of Company to the King of Prussian Frussian Consideration of Company Considerati t.
ia and Austria called upon to give
Holstein, which they refuse,
between Prussia and Austria, and
ir respective allies.
ia defeated.
iy and Holstein invaded by Prussia makes pace with the several terman states, the German Confederation formed, ug. 18. matching the several services of the several s ointed.

cic declares war against Germany.

cic declares war against Germany.

cic declares war against Germany.

care for union with North Germany.

aria, Wurtemburg, Hesse, Darmstadt

d Baden support Prussia.

sison of France by the Germans. Un
caralleled success of the German Emperor Napoleon III. and two rench armies made prisoners by the German Parliament opens at Ber-Nov. 24. with German Parliament opens at Berlin, Nov. 24.
e German empire formed.
e German empire formed.
e Imperial Crown offered to the King of Prussia, Dec. 10,
may william I., of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles.
Incee Bismarck becomes Chancellor.
cockettle of the French war.
France of Alsace and Lorraine.
eatly of peace with France ratified,
May 16.
iumphal entry of the victorious German
army into Berlin, June 16.
rman Parliament opened by the Emperor, Oct. 16.
e Jesuits expelled from the empire,
July 5.
eting of the Emperors of Germany,
Russia, and Austria, at Berlin, Sept. 6.
smarck resigns the premiership of hassia, and Austria, at Berlin, Sept. 6.
marck resigns the premierabile of crussia,
unare the premierabile of crussia,
unal Liberals succeed in the elections,
ubles with the Roman Catholic
hurch,
netary reform law passed, June 23.
many receives the last payment of the
brench indemnity, Sept. 5.
if marriage bill passed,
w military and press laws,
empt to assassinate Prince Von Bisnarck, July 13.
marck resigns chancellorship, Dec. 16.
lesignation withdrawn upon receiving
to the family of the property of the control of the control
reformer and withdrawn from Catholic
lergy. ergy. to Queen Victoria to Berlin, bile with Roman Catholic Church, dations in Frussia Wisits Germany, et al. 2018. The search of the control of th npire. th of King George of Hanover, June Berlin Conference of the Great owers.
pression of many newspapers and ubs.
ency of the Crown Prince.
Emperor resumes the government.
Emperor resumes the government,
ecctionists' bill adopted, May 9.
ting of Bismarck and Andrassy, at
icana, September.
e of laws passed in 1877 goes into ration, states outvote Prussia, Saxony and aria on stamp duties. Bismarck gas a third time, and the states eld.

w Liberal" party formed, August.

nan Reichstag opened, Feb. 16.

Liberals successful in the October titutional restraints; rescript mobile by explanation.
rous floods in Germany, Dec. 6, celebration in Berlin upon the nty-fifth anniversary of the marrie of the Crown Prince and rincess.

Emperor appoints the King of Spain of the command of the Schleswig-Holtein Uhlan regiment, Sept. 27.

th of William R. Wagner, German omposer, aged 69, Feb. 13.
ference of the Great Powers upon gyptian finances, Aug. 2.

many occupies the Caroline Islands, ug. 20. nany occupies the Caroline Islands, 19, 20.

h of Prince Frederick Charles of ussia, aged 57, June 15.
reation between Prussia and Austria.
remate army bill passed, March 11.
resiastical bill passed, April 27.
h of Emperor William, March 9.
erick III. becomes Emperor, March clem II., Emperor, June 18.

Jan Agreement signed, June 14.

Caprivi succeeds Bismarck as chanlor, March 19.

goland transferred to Germany by goland, Aug. 9.

Empress Friedrich visits Paris, Feb. passport regulations enforced in the control of Gen. Von Moltke, April 24. ss Margaret, sister of the Emperor, s Prince Charles Frederick of se, Jan. 25. ling of the statue of William I. at resigns the chancellorship of the re and is succeeded by Prince von Johe.

elebration by German veterans of elebration by German veterans of Grav-Sedan, etc.

Sedan, etc.

on and naval demonstration at on account of the opening of the canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.

1898 Prince Bismarck died, July 30.

1905 Great coal strike, January.

1910 Great and Strike, January.

1912 German fleet made friendly visit to United States.

Greater Berlin's first mayor elected.

Great coal strike.

Birth of William M. Thackeray; died 1863.

storm Ciudad, Redirgo and

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

		10	
1866	Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria.	1811	
	Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria. Formation of the North German Confed- eration, under the leadership of Prus- sia.	1812	
1967	Hanover annexed to Prussia. Extraordinary session of the Prussian Diet.		
1868	First meeting of the new German Parliament. Prussia passes the Rhine navigation		
1870	treaty. France declares war against Prussia. Prussia receives the support of German	1814	
	States. France invaded by the German army un- der command of King William, of Prus-	1815	
	sia. (See Germany and France.) The King of Prussia elected Emperor of		
1871	Germany. King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany and crowned at Versailles,	1816	
3872	Jan. 18. Trouble with the Roman Catholic clergy. Creation of the new peers by the government to carry its measures in parlia-	1817	
1873	ment to carry its measures in parlia- ment. Troubles with the Roman Catholic bish- ops. The stamp tax.	1818 1819	-
1874	Troubles with the Roman Catholic bish-	1820	
	The Old Catholic bishops given salaries by the government. Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July		
1875	13. Conference of the Roman Catholic bish- ops at Fulda. Religious agitation in Prussia. Government aid withdrawn from Cath-		-
	Government aid withdrawn from Cath- olic clergy. New Constitution adopted by the Pro-	1821 1822	-
1876	testant State Church.	1823	1
	Deposition of Catholic bishops in Mun- ster and Cologne. Great inundations in Prussia.	1824]
	(See Germany.)	1825	1
		1827]
GRE	AT BRITAIN and IRELAND	1828	1
1765	American Stamp Act passed, March 22. Death of the Pretender, at Rome. Percy's Reliques published. Percy's Reliques published.	1829	1
1766 1768	Birth of Isaac Distact, used 1010.	1000	177
1769	Bruce's travels. Academy of arts founded. Letters of Junius. Watt's engine. Arkwright's Jenny. Birth of the painter, Lawrence; died 1830. Lord North's ministry. Cockie womenes in the South Sea.	1831	55
1770	Birth of the painter, Lawrence; died 1830. Lord North's ministry. Cook's voyages in the South Sea.		1
1771 1772	English debates reported. Birth of Sir Walter Scott; died 1832.	1832	1
1774 1775	Warren Hastings in India. Suicide of Lord Clive. Commencement of the American Revolution (see United States). Birth of Charles Lamb; died 1835. "Wealth of Nations" decline and fall.	1834	7 446
1776 1777	Birth of Charles Lamb; died 1835. "Wealth of Nations" decline and fall. Royal Marriage Act.	1835	1
1778	Birth of T. Campbell; died 1844. Death of the Earl of Chatham. Relief bill for Irish Catholics passed.	1837	1
1779	Birth of H. Hallam; died 1859.	1838	1
1780	in London. Birth of Channing; died 1842.	1840	1
1781 1782	Rodney's victories. Eliot at Gibraitar. Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots, in London. Birth of Channing; died 1842. Trial and acquittal of Gordon. England acknowledges the independence of the United States, Nov. 30. Lord Rockingham's second ministry. Grattan's Irish Constitution.	1010	
1783	Grattan's Irish Constitution. Coalition ministry.	1841	1
1784 1785	Grattin's Irah Constitution. Coalition ministry. England wars with Tippoo-Saib. Settlement of Upper Canada. Birth of Sheridan Knowles; died 1862. Birth of De Quincy; died 1860. Attempted assassination of the King by Margaret Nicholson (Insane).	1842	
1786	Attempted assassination of the King by Margaret Nicholson (insane). Birth of Dr. Chalmers; died 1842.	1843	1
1788	Birth of Lord Byron; died 1824.	1844	2
1790 1791	Birth of Sir H. Davy; died 1829. Boswell's Johnson published. Birmingham riots. Paine and "People's Friend." First cessition against France.	1845	
1792 1793	Paine and "People's Friend." First coalition against France. England begins war with France.	1849	5 (1
1794	English expedition to Dunkirk; Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet. Acquittal of Warren Hastings, April 23,	1846	1
1795	Acquirem of the state of the st	1847	I
1796	Brunswick. Orange clubs formed in London. England takes the Spice Islands.	1848	4
1797	Birth of Carlisie; died 1881. Cape of Good Hope doubled. Prince of Wales marries Caroline of Brunswick. Orange clubs formed in London. England takes the Spice Islands. Birth of Princess Charlotte. Cash payments suspended, Feb. 27. Death of Edmund Burke, July 29. "The Anti-Jacobin." Battle of the Nile; great victory of Lord Nelson over the French fleet. Habeas Corpus Act again suspended. Sidney Smith at Acre.		1
1798	"The Anti-Jacobin." Battle of the Nile; great victory of Lord Nelson over the French fleet.	1849	(2
	Great Irish rebellion; defeat of the	1850	1 (7
1799	Irish. Battle of Kilcullen, May 23. Battle of Antrim; victory of the English. Irish rebellion completely suppressed. Hatfield attempts to assassinate the	1851	1
1800	King.	1852	1
1801	Birth of Lord Macaulay; died 1859. Union of Great Britain and Ireland.	1853	1
1802	Neison's victory at Copennagen. Habeas Corpus again suspended, April 19. Peace of Amiese, Oct. Tielded 1873. Birth of Landseer peiner; died 1873. Mahratta India War. Emmet's insurrection in Ireland. Execution of Emmet, Sept. 20. Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; victory and death of Nelson. Birth of Lord Beaconsfield.		1
1803	War declared against France. Mahratta India War. Emmet's insurrection in Ireland.	1854	1
1805	Execution of Emmet, Sept. 20. Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; victory and death of Nelson.		
1806	Birth of William E. Gladstone.	1855]
1807	Orders in Council against the Berlin		,
	March 25. Death of Cardinal Henry Stuart, claimant of the English Crown.	1856	
1809	The African slave trade abolished, March 25. Death of Cardinal Henry Stuart, claimant of the English Crown. Wellesley passes the Duro. Battle of Corunna, Jan. 16. "Quarterly Review" founded, Impachment of the Duke of York. Walcheren expedition, August. Walcheren expedition, August.		1
	Impeachment of the Duke of York. Walcheren expedition, August. Death of Sir John Moore.	1857	1
	Investigation into conduct of Princess	7	•
1810	Birth of Alfred Tennyson.	1858	-
1811	The Ring declared misane, Nov. Great financial crisis. Irish agitation for repeal of the union. The Prince of Wales declared Regent, Feb. 5.		11.00
	The Prince of Wales declared Regent, Feb. 5. Suddite riots, Nov. The Roman Catholic Board formed by Daniel O'Connell, Dec. 26.		

1858 The government of the East India Company ceases, Sept. 1.
1859 England declares her neutrality in the Austro-Italian war.
Derby ministry defeated on the reform bill.
Organization of volunteer forces.
Palmerston-Russell ministry formed June 18.
Local Stanley Secretary for India.
Compercial treaty with France.
Deace effected with China, Oct. 24.
The Prince of Wales visits the United States and Canada.
1861 Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother.
Complications with the United States over the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slideli, from a British mail steamer, by the U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," Nov. S. They are released by the U. S. govern-Death of Albert, the Prince Consort, Dec. 14.
The Queen proclaims neutrality in American war.
1862 Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in America.
Confederate "Alabama" sails from England.
Second international exhibition, May 1.
Messe, July 1.
Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 23.
Serious riots in Ireland.
1863 Continued distress in cotton districts.
Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, March 10.
1864 Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales.
Visit of Garibalts and Confederate privateers discontinued distress in conton districts.
Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, March 10.
1864 Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales.
Visit of Garibalts deed to Greece.
Powers as to Confederate privateers discontinued distress in conton districts.
Russell-Gladstone ministry.
Death of Richard Cobden, April 2.
Death of Lord Russell Birth of William M. Thackeray; died 1863.

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1 Agitation about tests and corporation acts.
English-Burmese war.
Death of Lord Byron in Greece.
The great commercial crisis.
First railroad in England.
Thames tunnel commenced.
Birth of Wilkie Collinster.
Lord Canning Frime Minister.
Lord Canning Frime Minister.
Lord Prime Minister.
Lord Burney Burney Commenced.
The allies defeat the Turkish and Egyptian feets.
Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, April 13. Important commercial treaty with Austria, Dec. 16.

Befeat of Lord Russell's reform bill, June

Resignation of Russell ministry, June 26.
Derly forms his third cabinet, July 6.
Cattle plague continues, causing great
Princess Helena marries Prince Christian
of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5.
Atlantic cable pronounced a success.
Habeas corpus suspended in Ireland.
Fenian invasion of Canada.
New reform act passed.
War with Abyssinia begins, caused by imprisonment of British subjects.
Sir Robert Napier commands expedition.
Fenian outbreaks in Ireland.
Disraeli's reform bill.
The Dominion of Canada formed.
Disraeli's reform bill.
The Dominion of Canada formed.
Disraeli's reform bill.
The Church passes the House, April
Scotch and Irish reform acts passed,
July 13.
Dissolution of Parliament, Dec. 10.
Resignation of Disraeli ministry.
Gladstone forms new ministry, Dec. 9.
Successful termination of the Abyssinian
war.
The suicide of Theodore, King of Abyssinia, April 13.
Convention on "Alabama Claims" signed; it is rejected by the United States.
Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Licutenant of Ireland.
Irish Church bill receives the royal assent, July 26.
Death of the Earl of Derby, Oct. 23.
Beducation bill.
Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war proclaimed, July 19.
Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war proclaimed, July 19.
Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug.
11.
Resignation of John Bright, Dec. 20.
Death of the Earl of Clarendon, June 26. 13.
ceat riots in London,
eath of George IV,
illiam IV. mounts the throne, June 26.
inistry of the Duke of Wellington.
pening of the Liverpool and Manchester illway.

new London bridge opened.

reform bill rejected by the Lords,
ct. 7. Oct. 7.

Carl Grey's ministry.

Passage of the English Reform Bill, ard Grey's ministry.

June 1.

June 2.

June 2. England at war with China.

Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ire
Penny postage inaugurated.

The Queen marries Prince Albert of SaxeCoburg, Feb. 10.

Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.

Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales,

Nov. 10.

Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.

John Francis attempts to kill the Queen,

May 20; a second attempt by Bean,

June 8.

June 8.

For the Emperor of Russia and King of the

French visit England.

Trial of O'Donnell, at Dublin, for sedi
tion; his conviction, fine and imprison
ment, and subsequent release from

prison, September.

Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.

Great famine in Ireland.

Pussyite or Tractarian controversy.

Anti-coul law speculations.

Repeal of the core laws, June 26.

Great commercial panic.

Food riots in Tipperary.

Russell forms new ministry.

Death of O'Connell, May 15.

\$50,000,000 expended by the government

for relief of Irish sufferers.

Chartist demonstrations in London.

Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien,

Magaber, and others, suppressed, and

the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9.

Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted

to transportation.

Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed. Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war proclaimed, July 13.
Neutrality of Beigium guaranteed, Aug.
Resignation of John Bright, Dec. 20.
Death of the Earl of Clarendon, June 26.
1871 Princess Louise marries the Marquis of Lorne, March 20.
Black Sea Conference, March 13.
Treaty with the United States regarding Alabama claims, May 8.
The Irish Church Disestablishment bill goes into effect.
Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission of the Prince of Wales.
Scott centenary at Edinburgh.
Graar itots in Dublin.
1872 Supplemental treaty with the United States concerning Alabama claims, Feb. 3.
A national thanksgiving for recovery of the Prince of Wales, Feb. 27.
O'Commor threatend of Wales, Feb. 27.
O'Commor threatend of Wales, Feb. 27.
O'Commor threatend bill.
Commercial treaty with France, Nov. 5.
Serious riots in Belfast.
Scotch educational bill.
Commercial treaty with France, Nov. 5.
Serious riots in Belfast.
Defeat of the Dublin University bill.
Resignation of tests in the Irish Universities.
Payment of the Geneva award.
Death of Lord Lytton, Jan. 18.
Defeat of the Dublin University bill.
Resignation of the Gladstone ministry,
March 13; ministry resumes office,
War with the Ashantees; Sir Garnet
Wolseley placed in command.
1874 Irish educational bill fails.
Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to
Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, Jan. 23.
Celebrated Tichborne trial, Feb. 28.
Defeat of Ashantees, Jan. 31, and treaty
of peace signed, Feb. 13.
Disraeli becomes Prime Minster.
Recommended of Peace and Commended Empress of
India, March 1.
Bulgarian atroctiles produce intense excitement in England.
Queen of England proclaimed Empress of
India, March 1.
Bulgarian atroctiles produce intense excitement in England.
Defeat of "Houne Rule" for Ireland.
Defeat of Feb. 28.
Defeat of Houne Rule" for Ireland.
Defeat of Feb. 28.
Celebrated Tichorne trial, Feb. 28.
Defeat of Helmin expresses her disapproval of
the Russo-Turkish war, but decides to
remain neutral. sentence of Irish insurgents commuted to transportation.

Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed. Tholera reappears in England. The Queen visits Ireland. Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge. Pate assaults the Queen. The first "Great Exhibition" opened, The Queen visits Ireland.
Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke
of Cambridge.
Pate assaults the Queen.
Pate assaults the Queen.
Pate assaults the Action opened,
May 1.
Pirst gold arrives from Australia.
Death of Wellington, Sept. Li.
Aberden becomes Prime Minister.
English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Oct. 22.
Protocol between England, Austria, France
and Prussia signed, Dec. 5.
Alliance between England, France, and
Turkey, March 12.
War declared against Russia, March 28.
Crystal Palace opened by the Queen,
June 10.
The Company of the Company of the Company of the Company
Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry,
Jan. 2.
Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress of
France to England. of the Emperor and Empress of nce to England. Queen and Prince Albert visit France.
France.
France.
Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19.
War with China (q. v.)
England at war with Persia.
Herat taken by Persians, Oct. 25.
English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India). dia).

ireat commercial panic; it is relieved by
the suspension of the Bank Charter Act
of 1844.

ersian war closed by treaty of Teheran. tion.

1877 Great Britain expresses her disapproval of
the Russo-Turkish war, but decides to
remain neutral.

Duke of Marlborough made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Rejection of Gladstone's resolutions in regard to Turkey.

Russian advance on Constantinople produces great excitement in England. Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran. Herat restored. Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25. Derby-Disraeli ministry formed, Feb. 26. Jewish disabilities removed, July 23. The Conspiracy and Volunteer bills passed.
The India Bill passed, Aug. 2.

Several changes in the ministry.
Earl of Leitrim shot in Ireland.
Beaconsfield and Salisbury represent England in the Berlin Conference.
Great commercial depression in England.
British Afghanistan war.
General Roberts' victory at Piewas Pass,
Dec. 2

1900 Transvaal republic annexed to Great
Britain, Sept. 1.
1901 Queen Victor, 1.
1902 Great Light Sept. 1.
1905 Post Mill ascende throne.
1905 Boer War, in South Africa, ended in May.
1905 Post Office began to receive messages of wireless transmission to ships at sea,
Jan. 1.
1910 Death of King Edward, May 6.
Accession of King George IV, to the
throne, May 7.
1912 Asquith introduces Home Rule bill.
White Star Line steamer "Titanic" sank
after collision with iceberg; 1,635
people drowned; 705 were saved and
carried to New York on Chuarder "Carpathia," April.
1914 War declared against Germany,
Aug. 4; Austria-Hungary, Aug.
1916 Sil-Fein Irish rebellion, April, 24.
1917 A. J. Balfour and war commission
arrive United States, Aguil.
1921 Irish Peace Treaty signed, Dec. 6.
1922 Michael Collins assassinated, Aug. 22. Great commercial depression in England.
British Afghanistan war.
General Roberts' victory at Piewas Pass,
Dec. 2.
Jellalabad occupied by the British, Dec. 20.
Yakoob Khan recognized as Ameer of
Afghan, May 9; retirement of British
troops; treaty of peace signed, May 30;
British residents at Cabul massacred,
Sept. 3; Gen. Roberts reaches Cabul,
Oct. 19; British defeat Afghans at
Sherpur, Dec. 23.
Zulu, South Africa, war; British troops
enter Zululand, Jan. 12; massacre of
Isandula, Jan. 22.
Victory at Kambula, March 29; Prince
Louis Napoleon, son of Emperor Napolcon III, killed by Zulus, June 1; Sir
Garnet Wolseley takes command, June
23; battle of Ulundi, total defeat of the
Zulu king, Cetewayo, July 4; capture
of Cetewayo, Aug. 2e. in Ireland.
Parell distress not be under the Continued fighting in Afghan; Shere Ali
made Governor of Candahar; Yakoob
Khan attacks Candahar and repulses
Gen. Burrows, July 27; sortic from
Candahar falis, Aug. 16; Gen. Roberts
relieves Candahar, Aug. 31; defeats
Yakoob Khan, Sept. 1.
Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry,
April 29; Gladstone forms 2 new minfistry April 29.
Geted.
Lord Montmorris shot, Sept. 25.
Hencetted.
Lord Montmorris shot, Sept. 25. AUSTRALIA. AUSTRALIA.

1770 Captain Cook, Sir Joseph Banks and others land at Botany Bay and name the country New South Wales, April 28.

1774 Capt. Cook makes a third voyage of exploration.

1775 Capt. Cook makes a third voyage of exploration.

1786 First landing of English convicts at Port Jackson.

Phillips, first Governor, founds Sydney, with 1,039 persons, Jan. 26.

1789-92 Voyage of Bligh.

1790 Distress, owing to the loss of the storeship "Guardian."

1793 First house for public worship erected.

1795 First publication of Government Gazette.

1795 Bass' Straits discovered, by Bass and Filinders.

1800-705 Explorations and surveys of the coast Australia, by Grant and Filinders.

1803 Van Dieman's Land, now Tasmania, established; first settlement made at Port Philip.

1804 Insurrection of Irish convicts repressed. April 22; Glassone forms 2 new himistry, April 20.
Compensation for Disturbance Bill reLord Montmorris shot, Sept. 25.
"Boycotting" practiced.
Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others on
charge of conspiracy to prevent payment of rent.
Duke of Argyle resigns from cabinet,
April 8.
Death of Lord Beaconsfield.
Lord Salisbury the Conservative Leader.
Brandongsh excluded from House of Comcoercion Act for Ireland passed, March
21.
Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16.
Yakoob Khan routes the Ameer and enters Candahar.
Parnell arrested under Coercion Act.
Oct. 13.
Land League declared illegal, Oct. 20.
Yakoob Khan defeated by the Ameer,
Agrarian outrages in Ireland.
1882 Attempt on the Queen's life by McLean,
March 2.
State trial of McLean, who is adjudged
insane.
Prince Leopold married to Princess Hel-Philip.

1804 Insurrection of Irish convicts repressed.
1808 Gov. Bligh deposed for tyranny and sent bome; succeeded by MacQuarrie.
1817-228 Explorations into the Interior of Australia, by Wentworth, Lawson, Bloxand, Oxley and others.
1826 Settlement of King George's Sound formed.
1828 West Australia explored by Stuart.
1829 West Australia explored by Stuart.
1820 Stuart further explores South Australia.
1831 East Australia explored by Sir T. Mitchell.
1834 Boundaries of the province of South Australia fixed.
1835 First Roman Catholic bishop arrives.
1836 First Roman Catholic bishop arrives.
1837 For thillip, now Victoria, colonized.
1838 Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest Australia.
1839 New South Wales and Tasmania explored by Count Stizelecki.
1838 Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest Australia.
1839 New South Wales and Tasmania explored by Count Stizelecki.
1840 Expension of transportation.
1841 Census, 87,200 males; 43,700 females.
1842 Incorporation of the City of Sydney.
1844-48 Explorations of Leichhardt, Stuart, Mitchell, Gregory and Kennedy.
1844-48 Explorations of Leichhardt, Stuart, Mitchell, Gregory and Kennedy.
1845 Explorations of Leichhardt, Stuart, Mitchell, Gregory and Kennedy.
1846 Fitzory made Governor-General.
1847 Esishopric of Adelaide founded.
1848 Explorations of Leichhardt, Stuart, Mitchell, Gregory and Kennedy.
1849 Grat agitation against transportation.
1850 Port Philip erected into the province of Victoria.
1851 Gold discovered, near Bathurst, by Edward Hargreaves; Intense excitement in the province of Second Scape, and Willis and two others cross the continent, starting from Melbourne Aug. 20; all perish on the return, next year, except John King.
1851 Group's explores the interior.
1852 Gold discovered on penison appointed Governor explores in the province of Scape, and Willis and two others cross the continent, starting from Melbourne Aug. 20; all perish Insune

Train of McLara, who is adjudged.

Insune

Train of Waldeck, April 27.

Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland.

Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, assassinated, in Dublin, May 6.

Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish.

The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 11.

John Born States of Claim of Commentary of Gladstone's Cabinet, owing to Egyptian policy.

The "Cloture" bill passed, permitting closing of debate by majority vote.

Fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's entry into public life, Dec. 13.

Prayers offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 14.

Arrears of Rent bill passed.

Married woman' History Convention in
Grand Mitther Convention in Grant of Cavendish identified, Feb. 10.

Opening of the Royal College of Music, May 1.

The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada.

New Parcel Post first in operation, Aug. 1.

Lacation of territory on African west coast proclaimed, Aug. 23.

Lacation of territory on African west coast proclaimed, Aug. 23.

Lord of Cavendish Darmstadt, April 16.

Sir J. H. Glover appointed Governor of Mewfoundland, Dec. 19.

New Patents Act goes into operation, Jun. 1.

Departure of Gen. Gordon for Egypt, Jan. 18.

The Queen visits Darmstadt, April 16.

Death of Fince Leopold, Duke of Albany, Magnetic Form demonstration in London, July 21.

Jubilee of the abolition of Slavery celebrated in London, Aug. 1.

Serious anti-Salvation riots, at Worthing, Aug. 17.

Earl of Dufferin appointed to the ViceRoyalty of India, Sept. 10.

Greenwich adopted as the universal prime meridian, Oct. 3.

Anti-Mormon riot in Sheffield, Jec. 7.

Attempt to blow up London Be-ige, Dec. 13.

Portugues, at Madeira, Dec. 3.

Anti-Mormon riot in Sheffield, Jec. 7.

Attempt to blow up London Be-ige, Dec. 13.

Lord Rea appointed Governor of Bombay, Aug. 17.

Earl of Dufferin appointed to the ViceRoyalty of India, Sept. 10.

Greenwich adopted as the universal prime meridian, Oct. 3.

Lord Tasmania held at Sydney, Oct. 25.

1876 Willshire explores Daly and Victoria rivers.

1879 International Exhibition at Sydney opened Sept. 17.

1880 Melbourne Exhibition opened Oct. 1.

Tahiti annexed to France.

The Queensland government authorizes the construction of the trans-continental railway of England.

1881 Railroad completed from Sydney to Murray River, connecting with Melbourne.

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. 14.

1883 Confederation of the colonies and annexation of Papua, New Guinea.

Opening of the New University of South Wales contingent leaves Sydney of the Soudan, March 3.

1890 Fire in Sydney causing a loss of \$7,500,000, Oct. 2. 1899 Beginning of the Boer War in So. Africa, Oct. 11.

1891	Pademation Convention death a Constitu-
1891	Federation Convention draft a Constitu- tion for the Commonwealth of Aus- tralia, April 3. Serious floods in Queensland, property and life lost.
1893	trains, April 3. Serious floods in Queensland, property and life lost. Great panic in the money market; many banks and business houses fail. New Commonwealth of Australia pro- claimed at Sydney.
1895	Great panic in the money market; many banks and business houses fail. New Commonwealth of Australia pro-
1903	claimed at Sydney. Bombala N. S. W. chosen as capital. Bill passed providing for a Federal note
1910	188Ue of \$85,000,000.
1911	Commonwealth of Australia celebrated its tenth anniversary by approval of site for federal capital in district of Yass-
1921	canberra.
1021	Seventy men killed by explosion in Mt. Mulligan mine, Sept. 19.
	CANADA.
1767	English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian
1768	provinces. Sir Guy Carleton Governor. Great fire in Montreel
1774	Great fire in Montreal. Roman Catholic citizens of Canada confirmed in their political rights and
1775	property. Legislative council of 23 members ap-
	pointed. Commencement of the American War of Independence.
	Invasion of Canada by the Americans, under Montgomery and B. Arnold.
	Nov. 3.
	Arnold's attack on Quebec repulsed, Nov. 14.
	December 31.
1776	gomery. The Americans retreat from Canada,
1784	June 18. Settlement of Upper Canada. Canada is given a constitution, and is divided into upper and lower prov-
1791	Canada is given a constitution, and is divided into upper and lower prov- inces.
1792 1794	First House of Assembly opened. Toronto made the capital of Upper Can-
1803	ada.
1812	Slavery abolished in Canada. Second war between the United States and Great Britain. Capture of Detroit by the British, Aug. 15.
	Surrender of General Wordsworth, Oct.
1812	Van Rensselear capitulates, Nov. 27. Americans carry Queenstown Heights.
1813	Dooth of Conous! Proofs
	Americans defeated at Frenchtown. Capture of Toronto, April 27, and Fort George, May 27, by the Americans. Defeat of the British at Sacketts Harbor, May 29. Victory of Americans at Stony Creek.
	May 29. Victory of Americans at Stony Creek.
	May 29. Victory of Americans at Stony Creek, June 6. Indecisive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 7. Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Eric. Capture of English squadron. Defeat of Proctor at the Thames, and
	Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Eric. Capture of English squadron. Defeat of Proctor at the Thames, and
1814	death of Tecumseh.
	25. Battle of Lundy's Lane. Naval battle on Lake Champlain.
1816	Battle of Lundy's Lane. Naval battle on Lake Champlain. Treaty of Ghent closes the war. Sir George Sherbroke becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
1817	of Lower Canada. Political agitation in Upper Canada. Career of Robert Gourlay. Duke of Richmond appointed Governor of Lower Canada. Antagonism between the French and English inhao tants of Lower Canada. Welland Canal incorporated.
1818	Duke of Richmond appointed Governor of Lower Canada.
1822	Antagonism between the French and English inhap tants of Lower Canada. Walland Canal incorporated.
1825	Welland Canal incorporated. First agitation against the Orangemen. Agitation in Upper Canada on the alien
1826	bill. Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by a mob.
1828 1829	Petition against misuse of revenues.
1830	First agitation for responsible govern- ment in Upper Canada. Lord Aylmer becomes Governor of Low- er Canada.
1832	Imperial duties surrendered to the Cana-
1835	The Pupinean party aim at a total sepa- ration from Great Britain. First Canadian railway opened. House of Assembly refuse supplies. Coercive measure of the British Parlia-
1836 1837	House of Assembly refuse supplies.
2001	
	House of Assembly of Lower Canada re- fuses to transact business. "Sons of Liberty" rise in Montreal. Commercial crisis in Canada and the
	Commercial crisis in Canada and the United States. Troops withdrawn from Upper Canada.
	United States. Troops withdrawn from Upper Canada. Rebellion in Upper Canada begins. Attempt the capture of Toronto, Dec. 4. Totally defeated by St. Eustace, Dec. 14. Rebels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States. Affair of the "Caroline." Sir John Colborne appointed Governor, Lan 148
	Totally defeated by St. Eustace, Dec. 14. Rebels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States.
1838	Affair of the "Caroline." Sir John Colborne appointed Governor,
	Affair of the "Anne" and the "Sir Rob-
	End of the rebellion in Upper Canada.
1839	succeeded by Lord Durham. Union of Upper and Lower Canada. Lord Sydenham appointed Governor. Settlement of the clergy reserves ques-
1840	
	Responsible government established. Death of Lord Sydenham. Charles P. Thompson Governor. Sir Charles Metcalf appointed Governor. Government removed from Kingston to
1843 1844	Charles P. Thompson Governor. Sir Charles Metcalf appointed Governor. Government removed from Kingston to
1845	Montreal. Great fire in Quebec.
1847	Government removed from Ringston to Montreal. Great fire in Quebec. Earl Catheart Governor. Lord Elgin Governor-General, October. Agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill. Centined actiation over the Rebellion.
1848	Losses bill.
1849	Annexation to the United States advo-
	Great riots in Montreal. Destruction of Parliament House, April
	26. Attack on Lord Elgin. Subsidence of the agitation. Reciprocity with United States urged. Construction of new railways. Cheaper postage rates introduced. Great fire at Montreal. Government removed guebec. Government removed believed by English
1850 1851	Reciprocity with United States urged. Construction of new railways.
1852	Cheaper postage rates introduced. Great fire at Montreal. Government removed to Ouebec.
1853	Government removed to Quebec. Clergy reserves abolished by English Parliament, May 9.
1854	Clergy reserves atomsec by January Parliament, May 9. Close of Lord Elgin's administration. Prosperous condition of Canada. Treaty with the United States, June 7. Sir Edmund W. Head Governor-General. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Attorney-General, becomes leader of the Con-
1855 1856	Treaty with the United States, June 7. Sir Edmund W. Head Governor-General. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Attorney-
2000	Sir John A. Macdonald, the Attorney- General, becomes leader of the Con-
	servatives.
	servatives. Opening of railway from Quebec to Toronto, Nov. 12. The first railway accident in Canada.

vention draft a Constitu-Commonwealth of Aus-1858 Ottawa, formerly Bytown, made the seat of the provincial government by Queen Victoria; the opposition defeat this of the provincial government by Queen
Victoria; the opposition defeat this
scheme.

1860 Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.
1861 Great fire in Quebec, June 7.
Commencement of the civil war in the
United States; fears of hostilities with
that nation.

Lord Monck made Governor-General,
Nov. 28.
Bitch Trent's affair.
Resignation of ministry; Macdonald
forms a new cabinet.
1862 Death of Sir Allan M'Nab.
1864 Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss
confederation of American colonies,
Oct. 10.
Confederate refugees make a raid from
Canada on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19;
Canadians arrest them upon their return, followed by their discharge, Dec.
14; General Dix proclaims reprisals;
order rescinded by President Lincoln.
Ganada Parliament agrees to a confederation.
Ganada Parliament vote £50,000 for defense of the Dominion, March 23.
Canada consents to minon of the provinces, April 1.
1866
First Parliament of the Dominion meets
at Ottawa, June 7.
Discovery of gold in Hastings County,
November. Queensland, property the money market; many usiness houses fail. realth of Australia prokilled by explosion in mine, Sept. 19.

ronto, Nov. 12.
The first railway accident in Canada.
Quebec made the seat of government.
Stringency in the money market caused
by the mutiny in India.

Discovery of gold in Hastings County,
November,
Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty
with the United States.
Fenian invasion threatened.
Fenians, under O'Neill, cross into Canada; Canadian volunteers drive them
back and disperse them.
Habeas Corpus suspended.
Mr. Galt's new tariff.
Formation of the Dominion of Canada
by the confederation of Canada, New
Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 29.
Lord Monck appointed Viceroy, July 2.
Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April
12.

by the confederation of Canada.

Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 29.
Lord Monck appointed Vicercy, July 2.
Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April 12.

1868 Sir John Young becomes Governor-General, Nov. 27.

1869 Hudson Bay territories purchased for £300,000.

1870 Second Fenian raid repelled by militia; the leader, O'Neill, captured by United States troops.

Manitoba, formerly Rupert's Land, formed and becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.

1871 British Columbia joins the Dominion of Canada.

1872 Prince Edward's Island becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.

Earl Duilerin becomes Governor-General Duilerin becomes Governor-General Medonald's ministry charged with cor-

Earl of Dufferin becomes Governor-Gen-eral.

1873 Macdonald's ministry charged with cor-ruption, and forced to resign; new ministry formed by Mackenzie.

1875 Rejection of Reciprocity Treaty by United States.

1873 Macdonald's ministry charged with corpuption, and forced to resign; new ministry formed by Mackenzie.

1875 Rejection of Reiejrocity Treaty by United States.

1876 Destruction of St. Hyacinthe by fire, Sept. 3.

1877 United States and Canada Fishery Combinations at Halifax, award Canada \$5, 500,000.

1878 The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, appointed Viceroy, Oct. 14.

Fortune Bay outrages.

United States pay Fishery award, Nov. 21.

Arrival of Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, Nov. 25.

1879 Industrial Exposition at Ottawa.

1880 Earl of Salisbury refuses compensation for Fortune Bay affair; Lord Granville grants it.

1881 States and Canada Fishery award, Nov. 21.

1881 Occasional States of Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Feb. 16.

1883 The Marquis of Lorne Bay outrages.

1884 Meeting of the British Association, at Montreal, Aug. 27.

1885 Ommitte explosions at Quebec, Oct. 11.

1885 The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

1884 Meeting of the British Association, at Montreal, Aug. 27.

1885 Ommitte explosions at Quebec, Oct. 11.

1886 Opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Resolution against the Coercion Bill passed April 26.

1888 Newfoundland refuses to join Canada, April.

Lord Stanley made Governor, June 11.

1890 Toronto University burned, Feb. 14.

1810 Government party sustained at general election, March 6.

1891 Government party sustained at general election, March 6.

260 April 26.

1893 Earl of Aberdeen appointed Governor-General, May 11.

1895 School war in Manitoba.

1910 Silver agitation and mining development in Porcupine district.

1911 Government party sustained at general election, March 6.

1912 Great land boom and influx of settlers in Northwest provinces.

1914 Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29.

1920 Lord Julian Brign appointed Governor-General.

1921 Death of Sir Sam. Hughes, Aug. 24.

UNITED STATES.

1765 First Medical College established in Phil-1765 First Medical College established in Philadelphia.

The Stamp Act passed, in England, March 22.

Virginia resolutions against right of taxation, May 20.

Assection of the colonies proposed by Massection of the colonies proposed by Massection of the rights and rules against the Stamp Act, Oct. 7.

Massachusetts, June 26.

Congress of 27 delegates meet at New York and publish a declaration of the rights and rules against the Stamp Act, Oct. 7.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware and Maryland unite in resisting Stamp Act, November.

1766 Dr. Franklin visits England, and is examined before the House of Commons, in February.

Stamp Act repealed, March 18.

Stage route between Providence and Bos-Philip Embury and Captain Webb first introduce Methodism in America.

An obnoxious tax imposed on paper, glass, tea and painters' colors imported by the colonies.

Colonies adopt a non-importation agreement.

Mason and Dixon, sent out by the heirs

by the colonies.

Colonies adopt a non-importation agreement.

Mason and Dixon, sent out by the heirs of Wm. Penn and Lord Baltimore, run a line to define the boundaries of their possessions. It afterwards became the acknowledged line between the free and lave states of the second the second that the second law states are second to the second law states and the second law states are second law and law states are second law

1769 The Governor of Virginia dissolves the House of Burgess.

1769 The Governor of Virginia dissolves the House of Burgess.
The assembly of North Carolina dissolved by the Governor.
Goods sent to Boston from Great Britain refused and sent back.
First paper mill erected at Milton.
Boston massacre, March 5; British soldiers kill three and wound four citizens.
Repeal of the duties on tea.
1771 Insurrection in North Carolina against the government officers by regulators; rebellion suppressed, May 6; rebellion suppressed, May 6; rebellion suppressed May 6; rebellion suppressed May 6; rebellion suppressed May 6; recommended from suppressed May 6; recommended from Providence.
1772 The Tital monodwar Gaspee burned in Narragansett Bay by Americans from Providence.
1773 First American Methodist Conference, consisting of ten ministers, all of foreign birth.
Blind Asylum established at Williamsburg, Va., the first in America.
The cargoes of the tea-ships in Boston thrown into the harbor by masked men, Dec. 16.
Boston Port Bill deprives Boston of its port rights, March 25.
Meeting of the First Continental or Second Colonial Congress, at Philadelphia, Sept. 5.
Congress issues a Declaration of Rights, Nov. 4.
1775 Commencement of the Revolutionary War.
Battleept of Lexington, April 19; British

1775 Commencement of the War.
Battle of Lexington, April 19; British retreat.

Perpetual Union of the Colonies formed,
May 20.
General Washington Commander-inChief of the Continental forces, June
15.

Americans under Ether

Chief of the Continental forces, June 15.

Americans under Ethan Allen take Ticonderoga, May 10.
Generals Howe. Clinton and Burgoyne Benerals Howe. Clinton and Burgoyne at the England.

Act of the Americans at Bunker Hill after stubborn resistance, June 17.
Washington assumes command at Cambridge, July 3.
Continental Fast Day, July 20.
Falmouth burned by the British, Oct. 17.
Generals Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada; capture of St. John, Nov. 3; of Montreal, Nov. 12. Repulse of Arnold at Quebec, Nov. 14; second and joint assault defeated and Montgomery killed, Dec. 31.

1776
Destruction of Norfolk by the British, Jan. 1.
Boston evacuated by the British in consequence of the Americans having taken possession of Dorchester Heights, which commanded the harbor, March. 17.
Washington arrives at New York, April

en possession of Dorchester Heights, which commanded the harbor, March 17.

Washington arrives at New York, April 14.
Declaration of Independence, July 4.
Commissioners sent by Congress to solicit a treaty with the French.
Battle of Flatbush, etc. The Congress of the Co

Aug. 16.

Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his country.

Major Andre captured, Sept. 23, and hung as a spy, Oct. 2.

1781 Battle of Cowpens; American General Morgan (loss 72) defeats Tarleton (loss 800), Jan. 17.

Assembling of Congress, March 2, Articles of Confederation having been raticles of Confederation having been raticles.

Defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis, at Guilford.

Battle of Eutaw Springs; General Greene (loss 555) defeats Stewart (loss 1,100), Sept. 8.

The traitor, Arnold, burns New London, Sept. 6.

Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, with 7,073 men, to Washington, Oct. 19.

Independence of the United States acknowledged by Holland, April 19.

Armistice with Great Britain, Jan. 20.
Peace with Great Britain, at Treaty of Paris, Sept. 23.

New York evacuated, Nov. 25.
Resignation of General Washington, Dec. 23.

1784 Treaty of peace ratified by Congress,

Resignation of General Washington, Dec. 23.

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. Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.

1786 Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise articles of Confederation.

recommend a Convention to revise articles of Confederation.

1787 Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia,
George Washington presiding.
Constitution of the United States adopted
Sept. 17.

1788 Constitution ratified by all the States
except Rhode Island and North Carolina.

1788 Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North CaroRian pation of slaves by the Quakers of Philadelphia.
1789 First Congress meets at New York.
George Washington elected first President of the United States.
North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
1790 Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17.
Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.
Hamilton's financial schemes proposed, at Philadelphia.
Vermont admitted as the constitution.
1791 Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia.
Vermont admitted as the fourteenth Indians defeat St. Clair.
1792 State.
The Columbia river discovered by Captain Grey.
Washington City chosen as the capital of the republic.
1793 Invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, resulting in the revolutionizing of the culture of cotton.
1794 Washington's second term as President begins.
Whisty rebellion in Pennsylvania.
1795 Congress ratifies Genet.
1797 John Adams inaugurated as the sixteenth State.
1798 Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.
1799 Day and the Trance treatmend.
1790 Day and the Trance treatmend.
1791 Treaty with France ammilled.
1792 Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.
1793 Day and Treaty with France manual as the sixteenth State.
1794 Washington of George Washington.
1795 Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.
1796 Tennessee admitted for the State.
1797 Tennessee admitted for the State.
1798 Tennessee admitted for the State.
1799 Day and the Trance threatmend.
1791 Tenter of Covernment removed from Philadelphia to Washington.
1794 Tenter with France.

1799 War with France threatened.
1799 Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14.
1800 The Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington.
Treaty signed with France.
General Bankruptcy Law passed.
1801 Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President.
New York Evening Post established.
War with Tripoli commenced, June 10.
Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.
1802 Ohio admitted as the seventeenth State.
Port of New Orleans closed by Spain, and American vessels forbidden to pass down Mississippi river.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French; 2015 frat munifactured at Boston.
1804 Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel, July 11.
Frigate "President" destroyed at Tripoli by Decatur, Feb. 4.
Fort Dearborn, present site of Chicago, built.
Lewis & Clark's expedition starts across the plains.
Treaty of peace with Tripoli, Jan. 4.
Le first becomes an article of commerce. Seizure of armed American vessels by England.
Lewis and Clark arrive at mouth of the Columbia river.

Lewis and Clark arrive at mouth of the
Columbia river.

1806 American commerce affected by blockade
of French and English coasts.

1807 British vessels ordered to leave United
States waters.

Trouble with England respecting the
rights of neutrals.

Trouble with England respecting the
rights of neutrals.

Trouble with England respecting the
rights of neutrals.

British ship, "Leopard," June 22.

Embargo on American ships declared,
Dec. 22.

Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of
conspiracy.

The first coast survey ordered by Congress.

Importation of slaves forbidden by Congress.

gress.

Importation of slaves forbidden by Congress.

Importation of slaves forbidden by Congress.

Fulton's first successful steamboat.

1808 Aboltion of the slave trade, Jan. 1.

France orders the seizure and confiscation of American vessels.

First printing office west of the Mississippl, established at St. Louis.

First bible Society founded, in Philadelpits and the seizure and some seizure and some seizure and seizure and some seizure and se

town.

Porcelain clay discovered in Vermont.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company incorporated.

porated.

Engagement between U. S. frigate
"President," and British sloop, "Little
Belt."

"trestdent," and British sloop, "Little Belt."

Depredations on American vessels by France and England.
Stevens devises plan for plating vessels. First manufacture of screws by machinery.

Battle of Tippecanoe; Gen. Harrison defeats Tecumsch, Nov. 7.
Reparation made by the British for the attack on the "Chesspeake." Great earthquake at New Madrid, Mo. Astor's fur company establishes post of Astoria.

Breech loading rifles invented.

1812 Embargo laid for ninety days. Louisiana admitted into the Union. Congress levies a tax of \$8,000,000.

Additional force of 35,000 men authorized. Detachment of militia, not exceeding 100,000 men, authorized.
War declared against Great Britain, June 12. British orders in council revoked, June

June 12.

British orders in council revoked, June 23.

June 12.
British orders in council revoked, June 23.
Van Horne defeated, Aug. 5.
Defeat of Miller, Aug. 8.
Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 12; surrenders Mackinaw, July 17.
Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men, Aug. 16.
The "Alert," a British ship of war, captured by the "Essex," Aug. 13.
The "Guerriere," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19.
Gen. Harrison takes command of the Constitution of Capt. Bain bridge, Dec. 29.

1813 At the River Raisin, the British and Indians surprise and defeat Winchester. 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. 23. The inauguration of James Madison as President, March 4. The Creek Indians subdued by Gen. Jackson.

Jackson.

The American coast blockaded by the British.

Duel between Gen. Jackson and Col.

Benton.

Benton.

York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada, taken by the Americans, under Gen. Pike, who was killed, April 27. The "Chesapeake" frigate taken by the British frigate "Shannon," June 1. First rolling mill at Pittsburgh. Stereotyping first introduced into America.

First rolling mill at Pittsburgh.
Stereotyping first introduced into America.

Peath of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake."

Battle of Fort George, May 27.

British attack on Sackett's Harbor republes. Harbor republes of the season of the

guns, unner Commonate.

10.

Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the Indians, Aug. 30.

Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11.

Burning of Newark, Canada, Nov. 12.

Burla Durned by the British, Dec. 13.

The British, capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 20.

Sen. Harrison, after having crossed into Canada, defeats and disperses the British army under Gen. Proctor, near the River Thames; death of Tecumsch, Oct. 5.

1814 The frigate "Essex" captured, at Valparaiso, by two British vessels.

But "Experience", a British vessel, captured by the "Peacock," April 20.

Swego bombarded and taken by the British, May 6.

The "Reindeer," a British vessel, captured, by the "Wasp," June 25.

Fort Eric captured by the Americans under Gen. Brown, July 3.

Battle of Chipewa.

Brown defeats Drummond, July 5.

Battle of Bridgewater, Lundy's Lane.

British bombard Stonington, Conn., Aug. 9.

Battle of Bridgewater, Lundy's Lane.

British General, Ross, defeats Winder, Aug. 24.

British enter Washington, and burn the public buildings.

Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29.

The "Avon," a British vessel, captured by the Merchandria taken by the British, Aug. 29.

The "Avon," a British vessel, captured by the American feet, of 8 guns, Commodore Downie, captured by the American feet, of 8 guns, Commodore Downie, captured by the American feet, of 86 guns, Commodore MacDonough, and their army defeated at Plattsburg, by Gen. Macomb, Sept. 11.

British expelled from Pensacola, by Jackson, Nov. 7.

Battle of Lake Bosque, La., Dec. 14.

Battle below Rave Greats be own ployer perhass makes first seed plates for engraving.

Massacre at Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by Indians.

Attack on Baltimore.

Bombardment of Fort McHenry.

British defeated, and Gen. Ross killed, Sept. 14.

Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate, Feb. 17.

"Constitution" captures Algerine frigate, June 17.

"Constitution" captures Algerine frigate,

school at Troy.

This was known as the year without a summer.

1817 Illinois admitted into the Union. Pensions granted revolutionary soldiers. Jackson subdues Indians in Georgia and Alabama.

Erie Canal commenced.

Mississippi admitted into the Union. Harper Bros. publishing house founded. Clymer invents Columbian printing press.

New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum Onder the Commence of the Columbian printing press.

1818 Foundation of the new Capitol laid, at Washington, Aug. 24.

Pensacola, Pla., captured from the System of the Columbian printing pressure of the new Capitol laid, at Washington, Aug. 24.

1819 The First permanent Lodge of Odd Fellows founded, in Baltimore, April 26.

Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec. 14.

1820 Passage of the Missouri Compromise.

Florida ceded to the United States by

Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec.

1820 Passage of the Missouri Compromise.
Florida ceded to the United States by
Spain for \$5,000,000.

Maine admitted into the Union, March 15.
Heated discussion in Congress on the
slavery question.
Percussion caps for guns first introduced.
Re-election of James Monroe as President.
Petroleum first discovered in Ohio.
Macadamized roads first introduced.
Death of Daniel Boone.

1821 Missouri admitted into the Union, Aug. 10.
Jackson takes possession of Florida, July
2.1.

Burnett first introduces lithography. Straw hats first made from American

straw.

The United States acknowledge the inde-nendence of the South American Re-The United States seems of the South American Rependence of the South American Republics.

First Earlish firm in California opens First Earlish firm in California opens First Earlish firm in Lowell. First cotton mill built in Lowell. Elliott makes first platform scales. War with the Cuban pirates.

Gas first successfully introduced in Boston.

1823 The Monroe doctrine, June 18.
First gas company in New York.
First teachers' seminary opened in Concord, Vt.
1824 The principles of Robert Owen preached.
Pins first made by machinery.
First reformatory school founded in New York.

York.
Act passed to protect and encourage cotton manufacturers.
Convention with Great Britain to suppress slave trade, March 13.
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

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
Folsom. Folsom.

Departure of Lafayette for France, Sept. 7.

Deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

Convention with Convention

1826 De Adams.
Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities.
Fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, July 4.
Great anti-mason excitement.
Abduction of William Morgan.
Baron Von Humboldt visits the United

1827

1828

Great anti-mason excitement.
Abduction of William Morgan.
Baron Von Humboldt visits the United States.
Opening of the Eric Canal, Oct. 26.
Duel between Hensy Clay and John Randolph.
Delano's first fire-proof safes.
Treaty with Creek Indians concluded.
Treaty with the Kansas Indians, and the great and little Osages.
Treaty with the Kansas Indians, and the great and little Osages.
Treaty with the Republic of Colombia.
Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair."
First railroad built at Quincy, Massa-chusetts, and operated by horse power.
Tassage of the Protective Tariff Bill.
Sassage of the Protective Tariff Bill.
Sassage of the Protective Tariff Bill.
Sassage of the Protective Tariff Bill.
Canal Company.
Baltimore and Ohio railroad commenced.
Canal Company.
Baltimore and Ohio railroad commenced.
Congress makes provision for officers of the revolutionary war.
Democrat and Republican first chosen by their respective political parties.
General Jackson elected President.
Treaty of Peace with Brazil and Buenos Ayres.
Planing mill first patented.

Ayres.
Planing 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. 26. 1829 26.
Virginia passes resolution against Tariff bill.

bill.
First Asylum for the Blind established.
First Horticultural Society formed.
Removal of 700 officeholders by Jackson.
Commercial treaty with Turkey.
South Carolina asserts "States 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. 1830

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 mowing machines patented.
Guthrie discovers chloroform.
Howe invents first practical pin machine.
Buttons first made by machinery.

1832 President Jackson vertoes the Bank Bill.
President Jackson vertoes the Bank Bill.
South Carolina nullification movement.
U. S. frigate "Potomac," attacks Qualla
Batoo, Feb. 6.
First case of Asiatic cholera in U. S.
June 21.

Black Hawk war, and his capture, Aug.
27.
University of New York organized, Sept.
26.
Re-ection of Andrew Jackson as Presi-

20.

Re-election of Andrew Jackson as President.

Death of Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence.

1832 Morse invents electric magnet telegraph. Cholera in New York, 3,400 deaths.

Flatibank's Scale first patented.

1833 The President removes the public deposits from the Bank of the United posits from the Bank of the United President Jackson begins his second term, March 4.

The Southern States hold a states-right Convention.

Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed, Gayler invents first practical safe.

Death of John Randolph, May 24.

Removal of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.

Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press constructed.

First successful reaper patented.

Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press constructed.

First successful reaper patented.

Ericsson invents the caloric engine.

Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits; subsequently expunged.

Lucifer matches first made.

Walter 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.

ana. Coursi-Government purchase Cherokee bonds for \$5,200,000. New York Herald established by Ben-nett. Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6. Roger Brooks Taney, appointed Chief Justice.

Justice.
Seminole Indian war renewed.
Gas first introduced into Philadelphia.
Brown makes first gold pens with diamond points.
Guano becomes an article of commerce

Brown makes first gold pens with diamond points.
Guano becomes an article of commerce in the U. S.
Massacre of Maj. Dade and his command in Florida.

1836 The national debt virtually paid.
Arkansas admitted into the Union.
Battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Santa Anna defeated and a prisoner, April 21.
Bequest of James Smithson to the U. S. of \$515,169.
Smithsonian Institute at Washington founded. Smithsonian institute at founded.

Death of James Madison, June 28.

Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Sem-

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 Postoffice 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.

petition.
Death of Aaron Burr.
Sioux and Winnebago Indians removed
beyond the Mississippi.
Scott subdues the Creek Indians.

1837 Great financial crash and panic throughout the country.
Harnden originates the express business.
Michigan admitted into the Union.
1838 First zinc produced in the country.
Wikes' exploring expedition to the South
Pole.
United States Bank suspends specie payment, Oct. 5.
Mormon war in Missouri.
1840 Intense political excitement.
The Log Cabin camasign.
Election of William Henry Harrison as
President.

Election of white-President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.

Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 80.
First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent. William H. Harrison inaugurated. March 4, dies April 4; John Tyler, Vice-President, inaugurated President, April 6. McLeod difficulty. Webster's (Noah) Dictionary first published. lished.

Sub-Treasury bill repealed, Aug. 9.
Bankruptey Act becomes a law, Aug. 18.
Imprisonment for debts due the government abolished.
Greeley establishes the New York Tribune.
1842 Kingford produces the first sample of
pure corn starch.
Mutiny on United States brig of war
"Somers" instigated by Midshipman
Spencer.

pure corn starch.

Muthy on United States brig of war
"Somers" instigated by Midshipman
Spencer.

Spencer.

Spencer.

Spencer.

Spencer.

Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

Ashburton or first Washington Treaty
signed, with England, Aug. 9.

Bunker Hill monument completed.

Termination of war with Seminoles.

Lucifer matches first made by machinery.
President vetoes bill for National Bank.

Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island.

Bankrupt Act repealed, March 3.

Bankrupt Act repealed, March 3.

Silliam Miller and the "Millers."

Setablish elegraphs line.

Eremont explores Columbia River, Willam Miller and the "Millers."

Setablish elegraphs line.

Great comet visible during the day.

Death of Noah Webster.

Wilder's patent for fire-proof safe.

Commercial treaty with China.

First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.

First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.

First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.

First anti-slavery candidate nominated mounds cape of Good Hope.

James K. Polk elected President.

Mormon war in Illinois, murder of Joseph Smith; Brigham Young selected as his successor.

Copper discovered in Michigan.

Texas asks for annexation.

First telegraph line.

First telegraph line.

First selegraph line.

Serious fire in New York, 300 buildings burned.

Leath of Justice Joseph Story.

First manufacture of files.

Zachary Taylor, with 4,000 troops, ad-Serious fire in New York, 300 buildings burned. Death of Justice Joseph Story. First manufacture of files. First manufacture of files. Accordance of the Standard Standard Company of the Standard Standard Purchase of San Domingo. Death of Andrew Jackson, June 8. Free Soil party originated. Northwestern boundary fixed at 498. Hostilities begin in Mexico. Battles of Palo Alto, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9; victory of Gen. Taylor. Matamoras taken, May 18.

1846

Matamoras taken, May 18.
New Tariff bill passed, July 28.
President vetoes River Harbor bill,

Taylor.

Matamoras 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.

Jackson.

Jackson.

Makeico, Aug. 18.

Commodore Stockton blockades Mexican
ports on Pacific coast.

Monterey taken by Gen. Taylor, Sept. 24.

Eight days' armistice granted.

California expedition, under Stephenson,
sails from New York, Sept. 26.

Tobasco, Mexico, bombarded by Perry,
Oct. 25.

Tampico taken by Gen. Connor, Nov. 14.

Kearney defeats Mexicans at San Pasqual, Dec. 6.

Co Dombard.

Sept. 126.

Gen. Taylor relieved by Gen. Scott.

The Mormons driven from Nauvoo, Ill.
Iowa admitted as a State.

Hearney victorious at San Gabriel and
Mesa, Cal., Jan. 8, 9.

Mexican Congress resolves to raise loan
of \$15,000,000 on property of the clergy,
Jan. 9.

Revolt of Mexicans in New Mexico
against United States, Jan. 14.

Defeat of Insurgents at Canada, New
Michael of Buena Vista, Feb. 23; Taylor
defeats Santa Anna.

Battle of Sacramento; defeat of Mexicans, Feb. 28.

Gen. Kearney declares California a part
of the United States, March 1.

Vera Cruz taken by army and navy,
March 28.

Alvarado capitulates, April 2.

Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 8; Scott
defeats Mexicans; also at Contreras,
Aug. 40 Rey taken, Sept. 8.

Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico,
Sept. 15.

Oneida Community, New York, established.

Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May
29.

Missourl Compromise repealed.

Election of Zachary Taylor as President.

Corner stone of Washington Monument

29.
Missouri Compromise repealed.
Election of Zachary Taylor as President.
Corner stone of Washington Monument
laid. Corner stone of Washington Monument
Iaid.
Oregon Territorial bill passed, Aug. 13.
First receipt of California gold at United
States mint, Dec. 8.
Treaty signed with Mexico, Feb. 2.
Upper California ceded to United States.
Mexicans unsuccessfully perfect to the Company of the California Company of the California Calif 1848 Great fire in St. Louis, Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkm

Frof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman, Nov. 23.
United States gold dollar first coined.
California adopts a constitution prohibiting slavery.
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.

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. Congress passes the Gregorian Congress passes the Gregorian Cabin first published. Watches first made by machinery. Fugitive Slave Law passed, Death of Zachary Taylor, July 9. Grimell Arctic Expedition sails. California admitted as a Free State, Grinnell Arctic tage of California admitted as a Free California admitted as a Free Sept. 9. New Mexico and Utah organized as territories, Sept. 9. Visit of Jenny Lind to America, Sept. 12. Dahlgren invents the cast-iron gun. Appearance of the great sea serpent. Completion of Eric railroad. Corner-stone of Capitol extension laid, Luly 4.

1851 Completion of Erie railroad.
Corner-stone of Capitol extension laid,
July 4.
First Asylum for Idiots established in
New York.
California Vigilance Committee formed.
American yacht victorious at regatta in
London, Eng.
Frightful catastrophe at public school
Congressional Library destroyed by fire,
Dec. 24.
1852 Dispute with England about the fisheries.
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 Fran-

cisco.

Franklin Pierce elected President.

1858 Crystal Palace, New York, opened.

Treaty with Mexico, for purchase of Arizona.

Treaty with Russia.

Explorations for a transcontinental railway.

Yellow fever in New York.

Children's Aid Society, New York,

Yellow fever in New York.
Children's Aid Society, New York, founded.
Walker's fillbustering expedition to Sonora, Mexico.

1854 Comoral Treaty with Japan signed, Marchall Treaty with Japan signed, American, or Know-Nothing Society formed.
Loss of the steamship Arctic.
Cubans seize American mail-steamer Black Warrior, Feb. 28.
First railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, the Rock Island.
American ship "Cayne" bombards Greytown, Contral America, on refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 12.
Industrial American, or refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 12.
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Industrial American, or refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 12.
Industrial Pay for pay for the Compromise of 1820, which excluded slavery from the entire Louisiana purchase, May 24.
Massachusetts Aid Society send out settlers to Kansas.

J. H. Reader or 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.

Sloux Indians defeated by Gen. Harney, Paraguayans attack United States steamer, "Water-Witch."

Opridge.
Court claims established.
William Walker unsuccessfully invades Nicaragua.
Dispute with Great Britain concerning recruiting for the Crimea army.

Property of John Brown at Ossawatomie, Victory of John Brown at Ossawatomie,

doned in Arctic sea; brought to New London. 1856 Hoosac Tunnel begun. Victory of John Brown at Ossawatomie, Kan. Kan.

Republican party formed.

Alden invents type-setting machine.

Rock Island bridge, across the Mississippi, opened, April 11.

Afray at Panama between passengers and natives, April 15.

Page makes first wood type by machinery.

President declares creation of free state government in Kansas an act of rebellion.

bellion. Ransas all act of fe-bellion. Ransas all act of re-prosess assault upon Charles Sumner. Dismissal of British envoy at Washington, May 28. Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane. Dudley observatory, Albany, inaugurated, Aug. 28. The government purchases the "Resolute;" refitted and presented to British Govern-ment.

refitted and presented to British Govern-ment.
Loom for weaving Axminster carpets first patented.
Election of James Buchanan as President.
Settlement of the Central American ques-tion.

tion.

Death of Elisha Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, Feb. 16.

Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas.

Taney renders Dred Scott decision, March 6.

First attempt to lay Atlantic call.

March 6.
First attempt to lay Atlantic cable.
Alden secures patent for condensed milk.
Great financial crash.
New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks
suspended, Oct. 14, 15.
Banks resume specie payments, Dec. 12,

14.

Murder of Dr. Burdell; arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, his mistress. Foundering of the "Central America" off Cape Hatteras; over 400 lives and \$2,000,000 lost. Great eligious revival throughout the

ureat religious revival throughout the country.
Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col.
Johnson, with a military force, sent out; Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City; Mormon troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness; martial law declared, Sept. 15.

1858 Dispute with England respecting the right of search. Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph,

of search.
Completion of the first Atlantic ways.
Logistic Search 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 conservation of the c

Exciting team, in Illinois.

Minnesota admitted as a state, May 18.

Seward announces his "irrepressible confict" doctrine.

Kansas rejects the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming majority, Aug. 3.

First message across the Atlantic cable, from Victoria to the President, Aug. 16.

Peruvians 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 Island of San Queen States troops.

Island, occupied by United States troops.

The Fenian organization perfected.
Treaty with Paraguay signed, Feb. 10.
Oregon admitted as a State, Feb. 14.
Drake bores 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 declares in favor of reopening slave trade, May 11.
Publication of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary. Dictionary.
San Juan Island occupied by General Harney, July 9.

ney, July 9.

Appearance of the potato bug.

Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Election of Republication Dec. 6.
Comstock Great Bonanza Mine purchased for an Indian pony and a quantity of whisky.
Treaty with Mexico signed.
Grand Embassy from Japan, with treaty

of peace, etc.
Tour of the Prince of Wales.
Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea.
Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern,
June 28.

Tour of the Prince of Wales.

Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea.

Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern,
June 28.

Election of Mr. Pennington 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. transfers his command
of the Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21. transfers his command
of the Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21. transfers his command
of the Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21. transfers his command
of the Committee of ThirThe Parrott gun invented by Robert R.
Parrott.

1861 Missispipi secedes, Jan. 10.
Alabama secedes, Jan. 11.
South Carolina troops fire upon the "Starof the West."

Georgia secedes, Jan. 18.
Louisiana secedes, Jan. 18.
Louisiana secedes, Jan. 26.
Texas secedes, Feb. 1.
Peace Convention assembled at Washington, Feb. 4.
Provisional Government of Confederate
States meets at Montgomery, Ala., Feb.
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 12.
Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April
15.
Proclamation announcing blockade of
Southern ports, April 17.
Pederal troops attacked in Baltimore,
April 19.
Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy
Yard by Union commander, April 20.
May.
Missouri turns over to Confederates entire
control of financial and military re-

Yard by Union commander, April 20.
Maryland refuses to secede, April 27.
Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jackson, May.
Missouri turns over to Confederates entire control of financial and military resources of the State, May 2.
Government call for 42,000 three years' volunteers, May 8.
A volunteers, May 16.
Baltimore occupied by General Butler, May 13.
North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 6.
Baltimore occupied by General Butler, May 13.
North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20.
Butler in command at Fortress Monroe, May 22.
Advance of Union forces into Virginia, May 24.
Battle Stephen A. Douglas, June 3.
Teast Tennessee opposing it.
Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10.
Congress meets in extraordinary session, July 4.
Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.
Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from New Orleans, July 7.
Battle of Carrick's Ford W. Va.; Confederate General Garnett killed. Battle of Romney, Fu., June 11.
West Virginia admitted as a State, June Battle at Rich Mountain; Confederates, under Pegram, defeated by Rosecrans, July 11.
Battle near Centreville, Va., July 18.
Destruction of the Confederate "Petrel" by frigate "St. Lawrence."
Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson, July.
Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under Pattle Bull Run; Union forces, under Stattle of Bull Run; Union forces, under Stattle Confederate (Union killed and

by frigate "St. Lawrence."
Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson,
July.
Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under
McDowell, defeated; Union killed and
womded, 1,499: Confederates, 1,593
killed and wounded, July 21.
Gen. McClelan assumes comman of army
in trigrinian comman of army
in trigrinian comman.
Battle of Drug 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 Gens. Lyon and Sizel, attack 24,000, under Gens. McCulloch,
Price, etc.; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel,
Aug. 10.
President Lincoln's non-intercourse prolamation, Aug. 16.
Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham
take Forts Hatteras and Clark on
North Carolina coast, Aug. 28.
Fort Morgan abandoned by Confederates,
Fort Morgan abandoned by Confederates,
Southern of Signes proclamation freeing
slaves in Missouri, Aug. 31.
Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Gens. Rosecrans
and Floyd, Sept. 10.
Destruction of privateer "Judah," Sept.
13.
Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Mountain, W. Va.

18.
Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Mountain, W. Va.
Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Col. Mulligan defends for four days against 26,000 Confederates, but is forced to surrender; loss, 2,500 prisoners, and a large amount of gold.
Battle at Greenbrier, Va.; success of Union forces, Oct. 3.
Confederate "Savannah" captured by U. S. brig "Perry."
Wilson Zouaves repulsed at Santa Rosa Island. Oct. 9.

1861 Confederate privateer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11.
Repulse of Confederate ram and five ships at South West Pass, Oct. 12.
Escape of Mason and Slidell from Charleston.
Battle of Fredericktown, Mo.; flight of Jeff Thompson, Oct. 21.
Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops.
Generate and State of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops.
Hardle 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. 1.
Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto," takes Southern Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from British steamer "Trent," in West Indian waters.
Pattle of Belmont; Grant's first fight.
Capture of Tybe Island, commanding Savannah, taken Dec. 20.
Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone fleet, Dec. 21.
Gatling gun invented by J. Gatling.
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. 18.
Battle of Blue Gap, Va., Jan. 8.

States, Dec. 9.
Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 18.

1802 Indian massacre in Minnesota. Battle of Blue Gap, Va., Jan. S. Death of John Tyler, Jan. S.
Periesson' Monitor launched at Greenpoint, Jan. 30.
Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, becores Section of War, Simon Camcores Section of War, Simon Launch Span, 13.
Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer defeated by Union Toroes, under Commodore A. H. Foote, Feb. 6.
Confederate Camcores Section of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22.
Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. Me-Culloch killed, March S.
Gonfederate ram "Merrimac" sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. naval vessels, in Hampton Roads, Va., March S.
Monitor, "Merrimac" back, March 9.
Monitor, "Merrimac, "Mer

modore Foote, April 17.

Union fiect, under Farragut, passes up the Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, passing Forts Jackson and Philip, passing Forts Jackson and Philip, Graph 18.

Graph 24.

Graph 24.

Graph 25.

Graph 26.

May 1.

Yorktown evacuated, May 4.

Surrender of New Orleans to Commodore Farragut.

Battle of West Point, May 7.

Battle of West Point, May 7.

Norfolks surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 10.

Destruction of the "Merrimac," by the Confederates, May 11.

Natchez, Miss., surrenders to Commodore Farragut, May 13.

Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, May 21.

Earlie of Seven Pines, Va., May 29.

Curile Rock captured, May 31.

Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss, heavy; renewal of battle of Fair Oaks; success of Unionists.

Unionists lose Brashear City, June 13.

Slavery abolished by all the Territories, June 19.

Forts Pillow and Randolph evacuated, June 26; Gaines' Mills, June 27; Savage Station and Peach Orchard, June 28; Gaines' Mills, June 27; Savage Station and Peach Orchard, June 28; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; change of base to James river.

President Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers, July 1.

Murfreesborough captured by Forrest, July 5.

Raid of Morgan in Kentucky, July 7.

Surrender of Port Hudson, July 8.

Battle of Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 29.

Lettle of Graph Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 24.

Battle of Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 27.

Battle of Graph Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 27.

Gen. Bragg invades Tennessee and Kentucky.

Battle of Graph Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 29.

Detact of Civeton, Va., Aug. 29.

Poetat of Crowelon, Va., Aug. 29.

Poetat of Chamilly, Va., Luno Generals Kearney and Stevens killed, Sept. 1.

Confederates under Ewell and Jackson, Aug. 29.

Second battle of Bull Run; defeat of Federals, Aug. 30.

Battle of Antictam, between Gen. Mc
Cleif Antictam, between Gen. Roe
Center Lincoln Gen. Botween Gen. Roe
Center Lincoln Botween Gen. Roe
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15.
Battle of Antietam, between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee. Retreat of the Confederates, Sept. 17.
Battle of luka, Miss., between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Price, Sept. 19.
Reoccupation of Sept. 19.
Proclamation of Emancipation, Sept. 22.
Battle of Corinth, Miss., between Gens. Rosecrans and Price; defeat of the latter, Oct. 3, 4.

1862 Battle of Perryville, Ky., between Gens.
Buell and Bragg; charge of Phil. Sheridan wins the day, Oct. 8.
Raid of Confederates under Stuart into Pennsylvania; Chambersburg seized and looted, Oct. 10-12.
Union Gen. O. M. Mitchel, 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, 13,771.
Battle of Kingston, N. C. Confederates defeated, Dec. 14.
Murphy surrenderes Holly Springs to Gen. Van Dorn, Dec. 20.
Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation outlawing Ben. Butler, Dec. 23.
Potter's feet open fire upon Vicksburg, Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburs unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, ep. 27, 28. Jenerson Davis Issues a proclamation outlawing Ben. Butler, Dec. 23.

Porter's fleet open fire upon Vicksburg,
Dec. 27, 28.

Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 28.

Iron-clad "Monitor" founders at sea, off
Cape Hatteras.

West Virginia admitted as a State of the
Union, Dec. 31.

1863 Battle of Murfreesboro; Rosecrans defeats Bragg, Jan. 1.

Emancipation Proclamation of President
Lincoln goes into effect, liberating all
slaves in Southern States.

Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged S7,
Jan. 10.

U. S. steamer "Hatteras" sunk by Southern privateer "Alabama," off Texas,
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. 25.

Act to provide a national currency becomes a law, Feb. 25.

Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf,
April 1.

Com. Porter successfully runs the batcomes a law, Feb. 25.
Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf,
April 1.
Com. Porter successfully runs the batteries at Vicksburg, April 1.
Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, on Mississippl river, taken by U. S. Grant,
May 1.
Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippl sippl sver, taken by U. S. Grant, May 1.
Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippi arrives at Baton Rouge, May 2.
Arrest of C. L. Valandigham.
Severe fighting between Union forces, under Hooker, and Confederates, under Lee, about Chancellorsville, Va.; Confederate Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson killed; Hooker defeated, May 2, 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 Port Hudson, May 27.
Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6, 7.
Retreat of Milroy from Winchester, June 14.
Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's entire army, June 15-25. Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6, 7.
Retreat of Milroy from Winchester, June
14.
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 2, 3.
Morgan begins his raid through Indian
and Ohio, July 3.
Vicksburg surrendered by Gen. Pemberton to Union forces, under Grant,
July 19.
Anti-draft riots in New York; 2,000 rioters killed, July 13, 14, 15.
Riot in Boston, July 15.
Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn.,
Sept. 3.
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.
Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 28.
First Fenian Congress held in the United
Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee
retring, Nov. 7. 1865 property, Oct. 2.
Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 28.
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Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee retiring, Nov. 7.
Longstreet begins the siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17.
Battle of Missionary Ridge; success of The Congress of Missionary Ridge; success of States of Longstreet at Knoxville, Nov. 29.
Banks starts on his expedition into Texas, Nov. 29.
Banks starts on his expedition into Texas, Nov. 29.
Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 5.
President Lincoln issues Proclamation of Anmesty, Dec. 8.
Draft of 500,000 men ordered by President Lincoln, Feb. 1.
Colt's armory, at Hartford, destroyed by fire, Feb. 10mion forces in Florida, under Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20.
Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Gen. Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28.
General Grant made Lieutenant-General, March 2.
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 12: assumes command, March 16.
Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; defeat of Kirby Smith, April 4.
New York Sanitary Commission Fair receipts over one million dollars.
Union expedition to Mansfield, La., foiled, April 8; Union forces, reinforced, repulse Confederates at Pleasant Hill.
Fort Pillow massacre, April 12.
Wessels surrenders Plymouth, N. C., to Confederates, April 20.
Severe fighting between Confederates, university of the Widerness, May 5. Severe fighting between Confederates, un-der 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 But-ler, May 4.

Sherman begins his march toward At-lanta, May 7.

Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals Sherman and Johnston, May 15. laint, May 7.

Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals
Sherman and Johnston, May 15.
Fallure of Butler to capture Drury's
Bluff, May 16.
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. yietory.
Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31.
Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31.
Sattle of Cold Harway.
S. S.
Battle of Viedment, Va., June 5.
Hunter attacks Lynchburg; retreats into
West Virginia, June 8.
Army of the Potomac crosses to south
side of James River, June 12-25.

1864 Assaults on Petersburg; Union forces los-ing 10,000 men in four days, June 16-18. 18. degrate privateer "Alabama" sunk by the United States steamer "Kearsarge," off Cherbourg, France, June 19. Hood attacks Hooker at Kenesaw, and fails, June 22.
Emancipation Amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22.
Butler occupies Deep Bottom, ten miles below Richmond, June 22.
Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24.
Kepulse of Thomas and Mcheraon at Kenesaw, June 27.
Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed by Tune 18.
Law 1998 and 18.
Law 1999 and 1999 Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15. Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1. President's Conference with Confederate Commission, Feb. 3. Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17. Its occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18. Re-maguration of President Lincoln, Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 18. 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. Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 4. Selection of Sallors' Creek; defeat of Ewell and Custis Lee, April 6. Selection of Sallors' Creek; defeat of Ewell and Custis Lee, April 7. Creat Creek; defeat of Ewell and Custis Lee, 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, Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Appromantox Court House, Va., April 9.

Mobile evacuated by the Confederates, April 10.

Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, April 11.

President issues orders to stop drafting 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. President Lincoln assassinated, in Washfried assassination of Seward, April 14.

Attenued assassination of Seward, April 14.

President Lincoln dies, April 15.
Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, VicePresident, takes oath of office as President.

Macon, 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.
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Gen.
Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders all his command, Trans-Mississippi Army, May 26.
Annesty Proclamation of President Johnson, with fourteen different exceptions,
May 29.
Georgia declares slavery abolished, etc.,
Dec. 4.
Secretary abolished throughout the United
States, Dec. 18.
Mississippi nullified secession ordinance,
August.
Alabama declared ordinance of secession
null and void, Sept. 12.
South Carolina repealed the secession ordinance, Sept. 15.
Florida annulled secession ordinance, Oct.
25.
Proclamation opening all ports in Southern States, and ending blockade, June
22.
Sevard officially declared slavgraph and the secession ordinance, Oct.
25.
Proclamation opening all ports in Southern States, and ending blockade, June
25.
Sevard officially declared slavgraph and the secession ordinance, Oct.
25.
Proclamation opening all ports in Southern States, and ending blockade, June
28.
Secretary of the Resecretary of the Resecretary of the Redell' prison commandant, Nov. 10.
Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill,
over the President's veto, Feb. 20.
President's proclamation declaring the insurrection ended.
Death of Rufus Choate. Jan. 15.
Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill,
over the President's veto, F

1866 Massacre in New Orleans, July 30.
1867 Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh State.
Tenure of Office bill passed, June 4.
Confiscation and Amnesty bill passed, Jan. 4.
Purchase of Alaska, for \$7,200,000, March Confiscation and Ainnesty bill passed,
Jan. 4.

Purchase of Alaska, for \$7,200,000, March
3.

Jefferson Davis admitted to bail, in the
sum of \$100,000, May 13.

Southern States organized as military disline of the sum of \$100,000, May 13.

Southern States organized as military disline of the sum of \$100,000, May 13.

Southern States organized as military disline of the sum of 1872 1873 United States by Spain, Dec. 12.

1874 Woman's Total Agassiz, Dec. 14.

Woman's Course Agassiz, Dec. 14.

Woman's Course of Hawaii.
Compromise Currency Bill signed by the President.
Death of Charles Summer, March 11.
Grasshopper raid in the Northwest.
Abduction of Charley Ross, 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, Concern and Bunker Hill.
Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31.
Trial of Henry Ward Beecher for adultery.
Trial of Prof. Swing for heresy, May 5.
Death of John C. Breekinridge, May 17.
Military rule discontinued in the Southern States.
Suspension of the California Bank, and suicide of President Ralston.
Death of Henry Wilson, Nov. 22.
Great fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 25.
Foundering of steamship "Pacific" benefit of the Wilson, Nov. 22.
Great fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 25.
Foundering of steamship "Pacific" benefit of the Wilson Nov. 4.
Escape of Tweed from the custody of the sheriff, Dec. 4.
Great revivals, under Moody and Sankey.
Great inundation in Texas.
Great inundation in Texas.

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., Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Priladelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. 10.
War with Sitting Bull and the Sloux.
Massacre at Hamburg, S. C., June.
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.
Custle Garden, N. V., destroyed by fire, July 9.
Younger in Georgia, September.
Trial of Molly Maguires, October.
Dastardly attempt to 7th the greater 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 Ashtabula rati 1874

Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24.
The Colorado Petrified Glant humbug.
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.
Ku-Klux bill passed by Congress.
Death of Benjamin F. Wade, March 2.
Development of the telephone and phonograph. graph.
Bankrupt Repeal Bill passed, May 10.
Death of William Cullen Bryant, June 12.
Indian outbreak in Washington Territory, Inhan outbreak in washington territory. Chipuse 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. 17.
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, March 2.
Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, May 30.
Bill to crect a monument on site of Washington's birthplace, passes both Houses, June 10.
Waterspout in Black Hills causes great loss of property and life, June 12.
Disastrous storms east and west, July, Great fire at Deadwood, Dak., Sept. 26.
Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31.
Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31.
Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31.
Death of Frank Leslie, Jan. 10.
City Hall, Albany, destroyed by fire, Feb. 10.
Terrific tornado sweeps over parts of Western and Southern States, April 8.
Great forest fires in Southern New JerFeb. 10.
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Great forest fires in Southern Mew JerGreat forest fire July. Chinese Embassy visits the United States. Silver Bill passed by both Houses of Con-1881 Revised New Testament issued, May 20.
Star route frauds exposed, May 26.
The great comets of 1881 first seen, June 20.
Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux, surrenders, July 31.
James A. Garfield inaugurated, March 4.
Contest between Garfield and Senator Conkling (N. Y.) about New York columners, July 31.
Great Britain pays £15,000 award for damage done to American fisheries in Fortune Bay affair.
Assassination of President Garfield by Charles J. Guiteau, at Baltimore railway depot in Washington, July 2.
Death of President Garfield at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19; burial at Cleveland, Sept. 26.
Vice President Garfield at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19; burial at Cleveland, Sept. 26.
Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10.
The celebrated Guiteau trial begins, Nov. 14.
News of destruction of "Jeannette," Arctic exploring ressel, Dec. 30.
Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years) passed March 23; vetoed by the President April 4.
Senate passes Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Bill, Feb. 16; approved March 23.
Apportionment bill passes the House, Feb. 17.
Brill extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 6-9; approved May 15.
Bill extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 19.
Violent cyclone at Grinnell, Ia., June 8.
Second Anti-Chinese bill (twe years) passed of the Second Anti-Chinese passed both Houses, May 19.
Violent cyclone at Grinnell, Ia., June 8.
Second Anti-Chinese bill (the years) passed; signed by President Arthur, May 6.
Collision of the Scioto on Ohio river; 59 persons drowned, July 4.
River and Harbor bill passes over the President's veto, Aug. 2.
Return Michael and del by verdict of jury, Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, convicting Miner and Refedl, and disagreeing as Return of the survivors of the North Pole expedition.

Star Route trial ended by verdict of jury, Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, convicting Miner and Rerdell, and disagreeing as to Brady, the Dorsey brothers, and Vail.

Steamer "Asia" founders on Lake Huron, 100 lives lost, Sept. 14.

Utah Commission completes registration of voters, September.

1882 The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes Senate, Dec. 27.

1883 Civil Service Reform Bill passes the House, Jan. 4.

Presidential Succession Bill passed Senate, Jan. 9; not considered in the House. Productiful Succession Bill passed Senate, Jam. 9; not considered in the House.
Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee; 59 lives lost, Jan. 10.
Great flood in Ohio River; 50,000 people homeless, Feb. 10-15.
Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, March 2.
Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4.
Cyclone at Reauregard, Miss., 83 lives lost; tornadoes in Iowa and Georgia, April 22.
Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, May 24.
Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both Houses, July 16.
Steamer "Proteus" of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 25.
Steamer "Proteus" of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 26.
Steamer "Roteus" of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 26.
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Steamer "Groteus" of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 26.
Steamer "Groteus" of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 26.
Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, declared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 15.
Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the army, Nov. 1; Gen. Sheridan succeeding.
Two-cent letter postage goes into effect Serious riot at Danville, Va., between negroes and white military, Nov. 3.
Dakota adopted a constitution errecting Southern Dakota into a State, Nov. 6.
Festivals in honor of the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth, Nov. 10-11.

1884 House repeals the iron-clad oath law,
Jan. 21.
Germany returns resolutions of the
House landatory of Ruskin, Feb. 15.
United States Supreme Court affirms the
constitutionality of Legal Tender Act.
March 3. constitutionality of Legal Tender Act.
March 3.

Mexican War pension bill passes House
March 3. March 3.

The Senate ratifies commercial treaty with Mexico, March 11.

Defended of Morrison Tarriff bill, May 6.

Defended of Morrison Senate 11.

Defended of Morrison May 8.

Great panic in Wall street; failure of Grant and Ward and others, May 6-14.

Relief expedition rescues survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, at Cape Sabine, June 22.

President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter bill, July 2.

Corner-stone of the Bartholdi Statue of July 2.

Corner-stone of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty laid, Aug. 6.

The general election resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, who carried 20 States, securing 219 electoral votes against 182 for James G. Blaine. Nov. 4. Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1.
Grover Cleveland resigns the New York
Dedication of the Washington Monument, the tallest structure known, 555
feet, Feb. 21.
Occupation of Aspinwall, S. A., by United States troops.
Inauguration of Gover Cleveland as President, March of Grover Cleveland as President, March of Corporation of Grover Cleveland as President, March of Corporation of Grover Cleveland as President Cleveland as Grover Cleveland C Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, May 7. Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate', May 7.
Execution of murderers by electricity, after Jan. 1, 1889, 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 1889, May 24.
Lieut-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan confirmed as General of the Army, June 1.
National Democratic Convention at St. June 6.
National Department of Labor bill approved by the President, June 13.
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 Pullip H. Sheridan, aged 57 years, August 5.

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 23.
Floods at Augusta, Ga., destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property, Sept. 12.
Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 13.
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Supreme Comming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 13.
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U. S. Supreme Comming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 13.
U. S. Supreme Comming of Chinese laborers approved by the President, Oct. 20.
U. S. Supreme Comming of Chinese laborers and the Comming of Chinese laborers and the Comming of Chinese laborers and the Chine 1888 Major-Gen. John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August April 30.

Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4.

Destruction by flood of Johnstown, Pa.;

5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over \$20,000,000 worth of property destroyed,
May 31. 000,000 worth of property destroyed,
May 31.

Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshal Nagle, defending Justice Field,
International Marine Congress meets at
Washington, Oct. 16.

North and South Dakota admitted by
proclamation, Nov. 2.

Trial of Cronin suspects began Aug. 30,
ended Dec. 16. Coughlin, Sullivan and
Burke found guilty, and received life
sentences; Kunze, imprisonment three
years; Beggs found not guilty.

David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme
Court Justice, Dec. 4.

Death of Jefferson Davis, late President
of the Confederate States, Dec. 6.

Appointment of Special Werld'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, May 31. Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March 19.

Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 25.

Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13.

First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6.

First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6.

First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 31.

Act forbidding the use of the mails for lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19.

The McKinnley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6.

General election; next House of Representatives Democratic, Nov. 4.

The 51st Congress convenes, Dec. 1.

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

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

Death of George Bancroft, historian, at The 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.

1891 Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a prohibition to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian 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. 4. Ohio, appointed Secretaine Courty of the Treasury, Feb. 21.

Copyright bill passed Congress, March 3. Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 2.

French Spoliation Bill passed, March 3.

The Copyright bill becomes a law, March

The enlistment of Indians in the U. S. army authorized, March 6.
Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 11.
Lynching of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14.
Nicaragua Canal Party sails, March 14.
American Society of Authors formed for the protection of writers, March 30.
Recall of the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, March 31.
25th anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic, April 6.
When York City, April 27.
1891 Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28.
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20.
"The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20.
"The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20.
Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Fark, Chilago, May 23.
Bena, Ill., unveiled, June 3.
The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, June 12.
Surrender of the Chilian ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S., June 4.
First shipment of block tin from Californian incess June 15.
International Postal Congress held at Mashington, June 25.
Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26.
Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 30.
\$500.00 accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July. Libel filed against the arms and ammunition on the Itata, at San Diego, July 25.
The "Majestic" breaks the occan record, time being 5d. 18h. Sm., Aug. 5.
Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed to Whites, Aug. 13.
Rain-making experiment at Midland, Texas, 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.
Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7. Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5. Terrible floods in the Mississippi val-Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5.
Terrible floods in the Mississipi 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 30.
James G. Biaine resigns as Secretary of
State, June 4.
Republican National Convention held,
June 7.
Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid June 7.

Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated, June 10.

Pemocratic National Convention held, June 21.

Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 23.

Peary Arctic relief expedition sails, June 27. Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 23.
Peague 27.
Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 30.
Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for Fresident, July 1.
Peague 27.
Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 30.
Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for Fresident, July 4.
Slaughter 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 Minnesta, July 20.
H. C. Frick, chairman Carnegie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23.
George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 26.
Imman Steamer "City of Paris" breaks the Ocean Record, 5d. 13th, 58m., July 27.
Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 to the World's Fair, Aug. 5.
Chinese sailors forbidden employment on American ships, Aug. 5.
International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 7.
Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 13th, 28m., July 21.
Railroad strike of switchmen at Buffalo, great destruction of property, Aug. 13th, 28m., July 21.
Railroad strike of switchmen at Buffalo, great destruction of property, Aug. 13th, 20th, 20t Amoun Fars, 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 Argument in the Saywad case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9.
Congress met; Mr. Crisn. of Goorgia. Argument in the Sayward case, to test
U. S. juriscitcion over Behring Sea,
begun in the U. S. Supreme Court,
Nov. 9. met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia,
Speaker, Dec. 7.
1892 Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks
out, Jan. 5.
Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 5.
Terrible mine explosion at McAlester,
Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7.
Secretary Blaine notifies foreign countries of retailatory 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,
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 Cooley,
resigned, March 21.
Free Silver coinage debate in Congress,
March 22-24.
French Extradition Treaty signed,
March 25.
The Silver world in Treaty signed,
March 25.
The Silver Wool bill passed, April 7.
Diplomatic intercourse with Italy renewed, April 14.
Sisseton Reservation, S. D., opened,
April 15.
Revenue steamers ordered to Behring
Sea, April 16.
The President approves Behring Sea
modus vivendi, April 18.
U. S.
Roment Servation and Fresty between
Switznach and Italy, signed April 19.
The President approves Behring Sea
modus vivendi, April 18.
U. S. The President approves Behring Sea
modus vivendi, April 18.
U. S. The President in an international Silver Conference, April 21.
The President lavs Grant monument
corner stone, New York City, April 27. 23.

Immense gold fields discovered in Utah,
Dec. 27.
Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec.
29.
Great floods in California, Dec. 29.
George W. Vanderblit gives a costly art
gallery to the Fine Arts Society at
New York, Dec. 30.
1893 Decth of General Benjamin F. Butler,
Jan. 11.
Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill,
Jan. 13.
Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan.
11.
Hawaiian Provisional Government Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. 17.

Hawaiian 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. 21-25.
Rank 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 an-archists, June 28. Extra session of Congress called June 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, att-world's Fair, att-world's Fair, att-world's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30.

Repeal of the Silver Purchase Clause Act. of 1890, Nov. 1.

1. 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, wreeked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2.

Death of George W. Childs, philanthro-1894 No Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3
Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28.
President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 30.
Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 10.
Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary law declared, April 19.
136,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20.
Coxey's arm. invaded Washington, D. Coxey's July 23.
177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15.
American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 29.
U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2.
Railroad mobs destroy property in and grain and trains, July 2.
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1905 Wireless message sent from Kansas City
to Cleveland, a distance of 725 miles,
Jan. 15.
1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire, April
18-20.
1907 Great financial depression, Oct.
1908 Boyertown, Pa., theatre burned, 175 lives
lost, January.
Wm. H. Taft elected President, Nov. 3.
1909 Discovery of North Pole by Commodore
Peary.
Payne-Aldrich tariff law approved, Aug.
5.
1912 Devastating floods in Mississippi Valley;
over 200,000 people rendered homeless.
1912 Woodrow Wilson elected president,
Nov. 5.
1914 Marines landed at Vera Cruz,
Mexico, April 21.
1915 Wardness and Santial Sunk Chicago
1916 Woodrow Wilson re-elected president,
Nov. 5.
1916 Woodrow Wilson re-elected president,
Nov. 7.
1917 Wardeclared against Germany, April 6. Nov. 7.

War declared against Germany, April 6.
President Wilson signs army conscription bill, May 18.

1918 Germany asks for an armistice,
Oct. 6.
Armistice signed, Nov. 11.
President Wilson salls for Europe.
1919 Theodore Roosevelt died, Jan. 6.
1920 Eighteenth amendment National Prohibition effective Jan. 16. Nineteenth amendment, Equal Suffrage,
Aug. 26.

1921 Warren Harding inaugurated President, Mar, 4.
1922 Great coal strike settled, Aug. 22.

