

A·DICTIONARY OF DATES.



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PREFACE

THE aim of the compilers of this volume has been to give every date likely to be of service to the general reader, while getting rid of the superfluities which make the typical date-book too bulky for easy use. It is not intended to be in any way a substitute for dictionaries of biography or the books of information on special subjects, which are otherwise accounted for in the series. It only supplies the names of personages, for instance, where they mark a distinct point in time—as Caxton, Ket of Ket's Rebellion, or Wagner—or where they enter into a chronological group, such as the Kings, Popes, Archbishops, Authors, etc., who mark the record. That is, it is a book to save memory on the side which most requires economy and gains least by unusual effort; one to annihilate as far as possible that confusion of successive events and relative epochs to which we are all liable. Those who have on occasion been at a loss to remember the exact concurrence of Louis the Fourteenth in France and Charles the Second in England, or the months between the Battle of Minden and the Battle of Pfaffendorf, or the temporal gap between Descartes and Hegel, will find chronology made easy by a working acquaintance with these pages. Take the case of London alone: the Bishops, the Bridge, the City, the County; the date of the first Lord Mayor, the Fire, the Plague, the Treaties and the University—all these have their reference; while Westminster demands some half-dozen separate entries. Even as it is, the necessity of drawing the line between the indispensable and the seldom used date has in some pages, it may be, led to a doubtful omission or insertion.

The publishers are only too conscious that this first attempt to issue a useful dictionary of dates for the use of readers of "Everyman's Library" is not by any means perfect, but they hope that, as in the natural course of time the book will require revision, they will have many practical and useful suggestions from their readers, which they hope to incorporate in future editions.

BEDFORD STREET,
September 1911.

NOTE TO THE 1924 EDITION :

THE occurrence of the Great War, with its repercussions throughout the world, its epic battles, its profound effect on old polities and on old territorial limits, renders an Appendix to this dictionary indispensable. As far as possible important events correlated with those in the old edition have been included, and the general principle of selection implicit in that edition preserved. No dictionary of dates, however, which purports to mention events up to the very month of publication can be expected to present recent events in their ideal relative importance to those long anterior. The risk, indeed, of getting present events out of focus is inseparable from such a dictionary, and therefore many which might otherwise have found a place have been ignored.

The period covered in the Appendix is from the beginning of 1913 to the autumn of 1923. For convenience of arrangement the events of the Great War, military and naval, together with declarations of war, and treaties, have been included under one comprehensive title, "War, The Great"; while political and administrative events directly connected with the War or events independent of it have been given under individual headings.

By comparison with previous wars, the inclusion of so many battles may seem excessive. But from the point of view of the magnitude of the operations and of their effect on the history of nations, many of those mentioned can more than challenge comparison even with Creasy's "fifteen decisive battles." Yet a vast number of battles, sieges, actions, and "tactical incidents" which by the standards of former days might have loomed large are omitted, so as to leave in bolder relief the more significant engagements.

Much has happened since the termination of hostilities which is of great historical importance. The settlement with Ireland, the progress of the Russian Revolution, the revival of Turkish aspirations in Europe, the establishment of the League of Nations, and so forth, have yielded dates which will be required by students of world history and politics. Yet even here many incidents have been omitted in order not to obscure events of the first importance. Finally, the old edition has been followed by supplementing the lists of names of persons distinguished in letters.

ATHELSTAN RIDGWAY, LL.B.

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A

DICTIONARY OF DATES

A

Aarau, Treaty of. Religious wars of Switzerland were ended by this treaty, Aug. 11, 1712.

Abancay (Peru). River on banks of which Alvarado was taken prisoner on July 12, 1537, by Spanish commander Almagro.

Abbaye. Military prison close to the church of St. Germain des Prés. During French Rev. (Sept. 2 and 3, 1792) it was the scene of a terrible massacre. [Refer Carlyle, *French Revolution*.]

Abbeville (France). Treaties of A. (1) between Henry III. of England and Louis IX. of France, signed May 20, 1259 [refer Pearson, *Hist. of England during Early and Middle Ages*]; (2) between Henry VIII., represented by Cardinal Wolsey, and Francis I., signed at A. Aug. 18, 1527. Occupied by German troops, Feb. 6, 1871.

Abbeys. See Monasteries.

Abdications of Sovereigns (including forced abdications and "desertions") :—

Sulla, Roman dictator	.	.	.	.	.	B.C.	79
Diocletian, Roman emperor	.	.	.	.	.	A.D.	305
Stephen II. of Hungary	.	.	.	.	.	"	1131
Albert the Bear of Brandenburg	.	.	.	.	.	"	1142
Lescov V. of Poland	.	.	.	.	.	"	1200
Ladislaus III. of Poland	.	.	.	.	.	"	1206
Pope Celestine V. (forced)	.	.	.	.	.	Dec. 13,	1294
John Balliol of Scotland	.	.	.	.	.	.	1296
Otho (of Bavaria) of Hungary	.	.	.	.	.	.	1309
Edward II. of England (forced)	.	.	.	.	.	.	1327
Richard II. of England (forced)	.	.	.	.	.	Sept. 29,	1399
Eric VII. of Denmark	.	.	.	.	.	"	1439
Pope Felix V.	.	.	.	.	.	"	1449
Charles V. as emperor of Germany	.	.	.	.	.	Oct. 25,	1555
" as king of Spain	.	.	.	.	.	Jan. 16,	1556
Mary Queen of Scots (forced)	.	.	.	.	.	July 24,	1567
Christina of Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	June 16,	1654
John Casimir of Poland (forced)	.	.	.	.	.	.	1668
James II. of England (fled)	.	.	.	.	.	Dec. 11,	1688
Frederick Augustus II. of Poland	.	.	.	.	.	.	1704
Philip V. of Spain (resumed)	.	.	.	.	.	.	1724
Victor Amadeus of Sardinia	.	.	.	.	.	.	1730
Charles of Naples	.	.	.	.	.	.	1759

ABDICATIONS OF SOVEREIGNS (*continued*)—

Stanislaus II. of Poland (forced)	1795
Charles Emmanuel IV. of Sardinia	June 4, 1802
Francis II. of Germany, who became Emperor of Austria	Aug. 11, 1804
Charles IV. of Spain, in favour of his son	Mar. 19, 1808
" " " in favour of Bonaparte (<i>see</i> Spain)	May 1, 1808
Joseph Bonaparte of Naples (for Spain)	June 1, 1808
Gustavus IV. of Sweden	Mar. 29, 1809
Louis Bonaparte of Holland	July 1, 1810
Jerome of Westphalia	Oct. 20, 1813
Napoleon I. of France	April 5, 1814
Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia	Mar. 13, 1821
Pedro IV. of Portugal	May 2, 1826
Charles X. of France	Aug. 2, 1830
Pedro I. of Brazil	April 7, 1831
Dom Miguel of Portugal (fled)	May 26, 1834
William I. of Holland	Oct. 8, 1840
Louis Philippe of France	Feb. 24, 1848
Louis Charles of Bavaria	Mar. 21, 1848
Ferdinand of Austria	Dec. 2, 1848
Charles Albert of Sardinia	Mar. 23, 1849
Leopold II. of Tuscany	July 21, 1859
Bernhard of Saxe-Meiningen	Sept. 20, 1866
Isabella II. of Spain	June 25, 1870
Amadeus I. of Spain	Feb. 11, 1873
Prince Alexander of Bulgaria (forced)	Sept. 7, 1886
Milan, King of Servia	Mar. 3, 1889
Oscar, King of Norway and Sweden, recognised Norway as separate state	Oct. 27, 1905
Abdul Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey (forced)	April 27, 1909
Manoel of Portugal (forced)	Oct. 4, 1910
P'u-yi of China	Feb. 12, 1912

Abelard. Scholastic philosopher, and lover of Heloise, whom he seduced about 1119; author with H. of famous letters. Their ashes interred in Père la Chaise.

Aberdeen (N. Scotland). City built A.D. 893; made a royal burgh by William the Lion, 1179. Charter granted by Robert Bruce 1319. Burned by English 1336. St. Machar's Cathedral (1357-1527) res. 1869. King's College fd. by Bishop Elphinstone 1494. University erected 1500-6. [Refer Watt, *History of Aberdeen*.]

Aberdeen Administration. Named after Lord Aberdeen (1784-1860), First Lord of the Treasury; called Coalition Ministry. Formed after resignation of Derby Administration; sworn in, Dec. 1852; resigned, Jan. 1855; succeeded by Palmerston Administration (*q.v.*). [Refer *Letters of Queen Victoria*.]

Aberdeen Doctors. The name given to six clergymen who between 1638-9 opposed the administration of the oath to preserve the Solemn League and Covenant (*q.v.*). [Refer Burton, *History of Scotland*.]

Aberration of Light, theory of, discovered by James Bradley 1727.

Aberystwyth (W. Wales). Castle fd. by Gilbert de Strongbow, 1109; Town incorp. by Edward I.; University College of Wales, 1872; Welsh Nat. Library 1911.

Aberystwyth University. See Universities.

Abhorrrers. The elections of 1679 proved unfavourable to the court of Charles II., and parliament did not meet. Court party known as Abhorrrers. [Refer Macaulay, *History of England*.]

Abingdon (Berks). Seat of a monastery fd. in A.D. 675 by Cissa, which was burnt by the Danes 866-871. In 1645 Lord Essex held A. against Charles I. Defenders put prisoners to death without trial, hence term Abingdon law. [Refer Townsend, *History of Abingdon*.]

Abiogenesis. Term used by Huxley, in 1870, to express theory that living organisms can be produced by spontaneous generation; disproved by Tyndall.

Abo. Peace of, Sweden ceded portion of Finland to Russia, Aug. 18, 1743.

Abolitionists. Party in U.S.A. (Northern States) opposed to slavery. Congress 1774. Small society formed 1832, which became in time a party of great political power, attaining its object in the Civil War of 1861-4. [Refer Harper, *Encyclopædia U.S. History*.]

Aboukir (Egypt). Nelson defeated French in Bay of A. Aug. 1, 1798. Napoleon defeated Turkish army at A. 1799. Sir Ralph Abercromby took town from French, Mar. 8, 1801.

Abrantes, Treaty of. Signed Nov. 29, 1807. Ratified at Madrid and sometimes named after the latter city.

Absenteeism. First statute passed in English Parliament 1379, "ordering all proprietors who were absentees to contribute two-thirds of their means to the defence of Ireland." Tax levied on all moneys paid out of Ireland 1729. [Refer art. in Low and Pulling, *Dicty. of Eng. Hist.*]

Abu Klea (Soudan). Stewart defeated Mahdi, Jan. 17, 1885.

Abyssinia. First known to Europe through Portuguese missionaries in 15th century, but it has a place in history long before. Christianity known in A. in the 4th century. A. is rescued from Mahommed Granyé by Portuguese 1543. Theodore, King of A., applies to Queen Victoria for aid against the invading Egyptians 1863. His letter is unaccountably neglected, and Theodore, feeling slighted, imprisons the English consul and missionaries. Lord Stanley issues ultimatum April 1867, ordering delivery of prisoners within three months. No notice taken of this, so Sir Robert Napier starts for A. with an army, which reaches Magdala (*q.v.*) April 10, 1868, and defeats Abyssinian army. Theodore kills himself in this battle. Kassai of Tigré crowns himself emperor 1872; Italians occupy Massowah 1885; death of Kassai 1889; Menelek, his suc-

cessor, defeats Italians near Adowa, Feb. 1896; treaty which follows acknowledges independence of A. Sir Rennell Rodd's mission 1897; dispute concerning frontier of Western Protectorate is settled by agreement between Britain and A. 1905; international agreement concerning A. 1907.

Academies, from *Academia*, a grove outside Athens (bequeathed to *Academus*). Plato first taught philosophy here 398 B.C. Ptolemy founds an A. at Alexandria 314 B.C. First philosophical A. in France fd. by Père Mersenne at Paris 1635. The following are the principal A. with the dates when they were founded. The A. of Great Britain are under their various titles.

Ancona, A. of the *Caliginosi*, 1642.

Berlin, *Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 1700; Architecture, 1799.

Bologna, Ecclesiastical, 1687; Mathematics, 1690; Sciences and Arts, 1712.

Brescia, Brescia A., 1801; of the *Erranti*, 1626.

Brest and Toulon, Military, 1682.

Brussels, *Belles Lettres*, 1773.

Caen, *Belles Lettres*, 1705.

Chicago, U.S.A., Sciences, 1865.

Constantinople, A. of, 1851.

Copenhagen, Sciences, 1743.

Cortona, Antiquities, 1726.

Dublin, Royal Irish A., 1782.

Erfurt, Saxony, Sciences, 1754.

Faenza, the *Philoponi*, 1612.

Florence, Fine Arts, 1270; Platonica, 1474 (dissolved 1521); Della Crusca, 1582; Del Cimento, 1657; Dei Georgofli, 1752 (agricultural); Antiquities, 1807.

Geneva, Medical, 1715.

Genoa, Painting, etc., 1751; Sciences, 1783.

Göttingen, Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, 1752.

Haarlem, The Sciences, 1760.

Helsingfors, Societas Scientiarum.

Leipzig, A. of, 1768.

Lisbon, Portuguese A., 1779.

London, Royal Society, 1662; Royal Academy of Arts, 1768; Royal Academy of Music, 1822.

Lyons, Sciences, 1700.

Madrid, Royal Spanish, 1713; History, 1730; Painting and the Arts, 1753.

Mannheim, Sculpture, 1775.

Mantua, the *Vigilanti* (Sciences), 1704.

Marseilles, *Belles Lettres*, 1726.

Massachusetts, Arts and Sciences, 1780.

Milan, A. of, 1838; Architecture, 1380; Sciences, 1719.

Modena, Società Italiana delle Scienze.

Munich, Arts and Sciences, 1759.

Naples, *Rossana*, 1540; *Secretorum Naturæ*, 1560; Sciences, 1695; *Herculaneum*, 1755.

Newhaven, U.S.A., Connecticut A. of Arts and Sciences, 1799.
New York, Literature and Philosophy, 1814; of Sciences, 1818;
National A., 1863.

Nîmes, Royal A., 1682.

Padua, Poetry, 1610; Sciences, 1792; A. of, 1779.

Palermo, Medical, 1645; Fine Arts, 1300.

Paris, A. Royale de Peinture et Sculpture, 1648; A. Royale d'Architecture, 1671; A. Française, 1637; A. des Inscriptions, 1663; A. Royale des Sciences, 1666; A. de Peinture, 1648. All these A. at Paris were suppressed 1793, and in 1795 one large one, the *Institut National*, was fd. This in 1816 was split up in four classes by Louis XVIII.: (a) L'Académie Française; (b) L'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres; (c) L'Académie des Sciences; (d) L'Académie des Beaux-Arts, and in 1832 L'Académie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques.

Parma, the *Innominati*, 1550.

Pennsylvania, A. of Fine Arts, 1805.

Perugia, *Insensati*, 1561; *Filirgiti*, 1574.

Philadelphia, U.S.A., Arts and Sciences, 1749.

Rome, *Umoristi*, 1611; *Fantastici*, 1625; *Infecondi*, 1653; Painting, 1656; *Degli Arcadi*, 1656; English 1752; *De' Nuovi Lincei*, 1847.

St. Petersburg, Imperial, 1728.

Salem, Mass., Peabody A. of Sciences.

Stockholm, Sciences, 1741; *Belles Lettres*, 1753; Agriculture, 1781.

Toulon, Military, 1682.

Turin, Sciences, 1757; Fine Arts, 1778.

Upsala, Royal Society, 1720.

Venice, Medical, 1701.

Verona, Music, 1543; Sciences, 1780.

Vienna, Sculpture and Arts, 1705; Surgery, 1783; Oriental, 1810.

Warsaw, Languages and History, 1753.

Academy, The. Literary journal established by Murray 1869.

Acarmania (N. Greece). People of A. engage in Peloponnesian War 432 B.C. against Ambracians. Acarnianians conquered by Lacedæmonians 390 B.C.; defeated by Romans 197 B.C.; subjugated 145 B.C. [Refer Thucydides, *Peloponnesian War*.]

Acclimatisation. Society of Great Britain estab. 1860. French Society fd. 1854. Jardin Zoologique d'Acclimatation opened at Paris 1860. Garden of A. for the rearing of English Birds and Fishes opened at Melbourne, Australia, Feb. 1861.

Accountant-General in Chancery Office. Instit. 1726, abolished 1872.

Accountants, Chartered Institute of, of England and Wales. Fd. 1880; ditto of Scotland, fd. 1854.

Accountants' Institute. Estab. July 30, 1870.

Accountants' Society. Estab. 1872.

Acoustics. The science of sounds. Explained by Pythagoras *cir.* 500 B.C., by Aristotle 330 B.C. Galileo's important discoveries A.D. 1600. Velocity of sound dis. by Newton 1698. Dr. Brook Taylor's practical demonstrations of Galileo's theories 1714. Tyn-dall's experiments, July 1873. Stroh's experiments, April 27, 1882. Mersenne's discovery in 1636 explained by Helmholtz 1862. Recent experiments carried out by Rudolf König of Paris and Prof. Mayer of Hoboken. [Refer Rayleigh's *Theory of Sound*.]

Acre, St. Jean d'. The *Acco* of Old Test. and *Ptolemais* of New Test. Taken by Crusaders 1104, by Saladin 1187, by Richard I., after two years' siege, 1191; retaken by Saracens 1291 [refer De Joinville, *Chronicles of the Crusades*], by Turks 1517, by Ibrahim Pasha 1832. Napoleon besieged it unsuccessfully in 1799. Stormed and taken by Sir Robert Stopford on Nov. 3, 1840. See Crusades.

Acropolis (of Athens). Begun 468 B.C., partially destroyed A.D. 1687; taken from Turks by Greeks, June 21, 1822; retaken, May 17, 1827. [Refer Smith, *Classical Dicty.* (new ed. Everyman's Lib. 1910).]

Act of Parliament or Statute. Written law which has received royal assent. Earliest mentioned, Statute of Merton 1235; earliest existing statute roll 6 Edward I., of Gloucester. Magna Charta 1215; Petition of Right 1628; Bill of Rights 1689; abolished dispensing power of Crown 1689; Test Act 1673, repealed 1828; Act of Settlement 1701; Act of Union of Scotland and England 1707; with Ireland 1800; Septennial Act 1716; Stamp Act 1765; abolition of slave trade 1807; Corn Laws, Peel's, 1846; all duties abolished 1869; Ballot Act 1872; Licensing Act 1904. Lords cannot originate money-bills, but can protest against measures they dislike; Nov. 30, 1909, exercised veto in rejecting Lloyd George's budget.

Act of Settlement. (1) Passed 1662. Secured possession of forfeited estates of Irish rebels; repealed 1689, res. 1690. [Refer Macaulay, *Hist. of Eng.*] (2) Passed 1701. Secured Protestant Succession to the throne.

Act of Supremacy. Henry VIII.'s Act declaring himself head of the English Church 1534. Formally assumed title, Jan. 15, 1535. Denial of Act declared by Edward VI. to be treasonable 1547. Repealed by Philip and Mary 1554; restored by Elizabeth 1559. [Refer Froude, *Henry VIII.*]

Act of Toleration, for relief of Dissenters, May 24, 1689; confirmed 1711. Roman Catholics included in the Act, April 13, 1829. See Nonconformists. [Refer Macaulay, *Hist. of Eng.*]

Act of Uniformity, ordering use of Prayer Book, Jan. 15, 1549; confirmed 1552; repealed by Queen Mary 1553; res. by Elizabeth 1559. Formed basis of the Act under Charles II., which contained stringent regulations with regard to the Book of Common Prayer. Came into operation Aug. 24, 1662. [Refer Macaulay, *Hist. of Eng.*]

Acts of Sederunt (Scotland), empowering judges to make rules and ordinances necessary for the regulation of the courts, granted by James V. 1532, ratified 1540. [Refer art. in *Chambers's Encyclopædia*.]

Actinometer. Instrument for measurement of solar rays invented by Sir John Herschel about 1820. For a long description of the A. refer to *Edinburgh Journal of Science* for 1825. The Pyrheliometer has now taken its place.

Actuary, from *Actuarius*. Name given in ancient Rome to certain clerks and officers. Institute of Actuaries fd. 1848. International Congress 1898. Faculty of A. in Scotland estab. Edinburgh 1856. A. Society of America assembled April 24, 1890. [Refer art. in *Encyclopædia Brit.*]

Adamites. A sect which rose in A.D. 130 to imitate Adam's condition before the fall, introduced into Germany about A.D. 1415, suppressed 1420. [Refer Strong and McClintock, *Dicty. Eccles. Lit.*]

Addington Administration. Formed after Pitt's resignation, Mar. 17, 1801; terminated May 12, 1804. Henry Addington, First Lord of the Treasury.

Addled Parliament met Tuesday, April 5, 1614; dismissed by James I., June 7 of the same year.

Adelaide (S. Australia). Fd. by Col. Light, who arrived July 27, 1836. Free port 1845.

Aden (Arabia). Mentioned in Marco Polo's travels. Taken by Portuguese in 1513, and captured by Turks 1538. After 1730 an independent state until bombarded and taken by East India Company's troops, Jan. 19, 1839.

Administrations (Great Britain) since the accession of George I. :—

George I. :

Charles Townshend, Viscount Townshend, Sept. 1714.
James Stanhope, Lord Stanhope, April 1717.
James Stanhope, Lord Stanhope, Mar. 1718.
Robert Walpole, 1721.

George II. :

Sir Robert Walpole, 1727.
John Carteret, Lord Carteret, Feb. 1742.
Hon. Henry Pelham, Nov. 1744.
William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, Feb. 10-12, 1746.
Hon. Henry Pelham, Feb. 1746.
Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle, April 1754.
William Pitt, Nov. 1756.
Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and William Pitt as Secretary of State, known as the Coalition Ministry, June 19, 1757.

George III. :

Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle, 1760.
Earl of Bute, May 1762.

ADMINISTRATIONS (*continued*)—*George III. (continued) :*

George Grenville, May 1763.
 Marquis of Rockingham, 1765.
 Earl of Chatham, Aug. 1766.
 Duke of Grafton, Dec. 1767.
 Frederick, Lord North, Jan. 1770.
 Marquis of Rockingham, Mar. 1782.
 Earl of Shelburne, July 1782.
 Duke of Portland, Lord North, and Charles James Fox,
 known as Coalition Ministry, April 1783.
 William Pitt, Dec. 1783.
 Henry Addington, Mar. 1801.
 William Pitt, May 1804.
 Lord Grenville ("All the Talents" Ministry), Feb. 1806.
 Duke of Portland, Mar. 1807.
 Spencer Perceval, Oct. 1809.
 Earl of Liverpool, June 1812.

George IV. :

Earl of Liverpool, Jan. 1820.
 George Canning, April 1827.
 Viscount Goderich, Sept. 1827.
 Duke of Wellington, Jan. 1828.

William IV. :

Earl Grey, Nov. 1830.
 Viscount Melbourne, July 1834.
 Provisional government during absence of Sir Robert Peel,
 Nov. 1834.
 Sir Robert Peel, Dec. 1834.
 Viscount Melbourne, April 1835.

Victoria :

Viscount Melbourne, June 1837.
 Sir Robert Peel, Sept. 1841.
 Lord John Russell, July 1846.
 Earl of Derby, Feb. 1852.
 Earl of Aberdeen, Dec. 1852.
 Viscount Palmerston, Feb. 1855.
 Earl of Derby, Feb. 1858.
 Viscount Palmerston, June 1859 (Palmerston *d.* Oct. 1865),
 succeeded by Lord John Russell.
 Earl of Derby, June 1866 (Derby retired Feb. 1868), succeeded
 by Benjamin Disraeli.
 W. E. Gladstone, Dec. 1868.
 Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, Feb. 1874.
 W. E. Gladstone, April 1880.
 Marquis of Salisbury, July 1885.
 W. E. Gladstone, Feb. 1886.
 Marquis of Salisbury, Aug. 1886.
 W. E. Gladstone, Aug. 1892 (Gladstone resigned Feb. 1894),
 succeeded by Earl of Rosebery.

Victoria (continued):

Marquis of Salisbury, June 1895.

Marquis of Salisbury, Nov. 1900.

Edward VII.:

A. J. Balfour, July 12, 1902.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Dec. 5, 1905.

H. H. Asquith, April 16, 1908.

George V.:

H. H. Asquith, Dec. 1910.

[Refer Hunt and Poole, *Political History of England*, 12 vols.]

Admiral (for origin of word refer Gibbon, *Rome*, ch. liii.). Edward I. in 1294 appointed William Leyburne "captain of all the postmen," and in 1306 three admirals over the eastern, western, and southern coasts. First Lord High Admiral appointed 1360. The last was William, Duke of Clarence, 1827-8; since then the same powers have been vested in the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. [Refer art. in Low and Pulling, *Dicty. of Eng. Hist.*] In the U.S.A. the admiral was declared the ranking officer in the navy, Mar. 2, 1867. Rank abolished, Jan. 24, 1873, but revived in 1899, when Admiral Dewey was appointed.

Admiralty, High Court of. Estab. as a civil court by Edward III. 1360. By Judicature Act of 1873 the Admiralty Court was united with the Court of Probate and Divorce and the whole known as the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Admiralty Office. Henry VIII. appointed commissioners in 1512 to inspect his war-ships. This was the beginning of present office.

"**Admonition to the Parliament.**" Pamphlet demanding complete abolition of episcopacy. Presented to House of Commons by extreme Puritans in 1572. A second one also drawn up and suppressed, June 11, 1573. [Refer Low and Pulling, *Dicty. Eng. Hist.*]

Adoptionists. A sect fd. A.D. 787 reviving the Oriental heresy of Nestorianism. Condemned at the following Church Councils: Narbonne, June 27, 791; Friuli, 791; also at Diet and Council of Ratisbon, Aug. 792, and Council of Frankfort-on-Maine, 794. [Refer Strong and McClintock, *Dicty. Eccles. and Biblical Lit.*]

Adowa or Adua (N. Abyssinia). Abyssinians inflicted crushing defeat on Italians, Mar. 1, 1896.

Adrianople (Turkey). Old town enlarged by the Emperor Adrian (d. A.D. 138). Constantine defeated Licinius near, July 3, 323; Valens defeated and slain by Goths, 378; seized by Turks under Amurath, 1361; their capital until 1453; captured by Russians, Aug. 20, 1829; res. Sept. 14, 1829; occupied by Russians, Jan. 20, 1878. During the Balkan Wars, Oct. 1912-Aug. 1913, surrendered to the Bulgarians after a five months' siege, Mar. 26, 1913; recaptured by the Turks, July 18, 1913. [Refer art. *Encyclopædia Britannica*.]

Adrianople, Peace of. Ended Russo-Turkish War, Sept. 14, 1829.

Adventists. A religious sect with several branches. The Evangelical Adventists were the followers of William Miller (1781-1849). They believed in the speedy coming of the end of the world, and fixed the day on Oct. 22, 1844, but continually altered it. [Refer Strong and McClintock, *Dicty. Eccles. Lit.*]

Adventure Bay (S.E. Van Diemen's Land). Discovered by Capt. Furneaux 1773; visited by Capt. Cook, Jan. 26, 1777.

Advertisements. The earliest A. in England are found in *Perfect Occurrences of Every Daie* 1647, in *Mercurius Elencticus* 1648, and in the parliamentary newspaper *Mercurius Politicus* 1652. Duty on A. 1712; reduced, June 28, 1833; abolished, Aug. 4, 1853. See *Newspapers*.

Advertisements. The name given to a book of discipline put in force in 1566 by Archbishop Parker. The full title of the book was: *Advertisements partly for due order in the public administration of Common Prayer and using of the Holy Sacraments, and partly for the apparel of all persons ecclesiastical, by virtue of the Queen's Majesty's letter commanding the same.* It brought about a tremendous controversy, and marked the commencement of the Puritan persecutions. [Refer art. in Low and Pulling, *Dicty. of Eng. Hist.*]

Advocate, The Lord, also **King's or Queen's.** Chief law officer of the Crown in Scotland. First mentioned as Lord in 1587, but the office had existed then for over a hundred years.

Advocate-General, or King's Advocate. Chief law officer of the Crown in Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts and in Doctors' Commons. The office has not been held since 1872.

Advocates' College or Doctors' Commons (*q.v.*).

Advocates' Library (Edinburgh) Estab. 1682 by Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh.

Ædiles. Roman magistrates who superintended trade, money-market, streets, sanitation, games, etc.; first appointed 494 B.C.

Ægina. Greek island in Saronic Gulf. Became independent in 6th century B.C. Once chief seat of Grecian art.

Aeronautical Society of Great Britain. Estab. Jan. 12, 1866.

Aeronautics. See *Balloons and Aviation*.

Aeroplanes. See *Aviation*.

Afghanistan (Asia). Defeated by Alexander the Great, 330 B.C. Annexed by Romans 305 B.C. Independent 255 B.C. Tartar dynasty A.D. 997. Part of Great Mogul Empire 1525. Under Persian subjection 1737. Present kingdom fd. 1747. Revolt of Afghans 1720; subdued 1738. See *Afghan War*.

Afghan War (1st). Lord Auckland declared war in favour of Shah Shuja, Oct. 1, 1838. Towns captured, Kandahar, April 20, 1839; Ghazni, July 23; Kabul, Aug. 7; massacre of British officers at Kabul, Nov. 2, 1841. Massacre of British army in Khyber Pass on their march to Jelalabad 1842. Avenging army captures Kabul, Sept. 16, 1842. [Refer Kaye, *War in Afghanistan*, 2nd ed.]

Afghan War (2nd). British mission with military escort stopped at Khyber Pass, Sept. 22, 1878. British ultimatum sent, Oct. 25, 1878. Gen. Roberts annexes Kuram district to India, Dec. 26, 1878. Afghans left Kandahar, Jan. 6, 1879. Gen. Roberts defeated Mangals near Matoon, and occupied Kandahar, Jan. 7, 1879. British march towards Kabul, Sept. 6, 1879. Dacca occupied, Sept. 29, 1879. Battle of Char-asiab, Oct. 6, 1879; Kabul occupied by Gen. Roberts, Oct. 12, 1879. Universal amnesty proclaimed by Gen. Roberts, Jan. 6, 1880. Gen. Burrowes' defeat at Maiwand, July 27, 1880. Kandahar besieged, July 27, 1880, and held by British; relieved by Gen. Roberts, Aug. 31, 1880. Tranquillity at Kabul announced, Nov. 1880.

Africa. Part of A. known as Carthage subdued by Romans 146 B.C. North A. conquered by Vandals A.D. 429-35. Saracens subdue North 637-709 [refer Gibbon, *Rome*]. Portuguese settlements begun 1450. English merchants visited Guinea 1550 (*see* African Company). Bruce's travels (*q.v.*) commenced 1768. Sierra Leone settled by English 1787. Mungo Park's voyages: (1) May 22, 1795; (2) Jan 30, 1805. David Livingstone explored A., 1840-73. Great Niger expedition subsidised by parliament for colonising, 1841. Richardson's explorations in Sahara, 1845-6 and 1849. *See* Livingstonia Mission, **Zululand**, **Transvaal**, **Boers**, and **Cape Colony**.

African Company. Patents granted by Elizabeth 1588. Companies formed also in reigns of James I. and Charles I. Royal Africa or Guinea Co. of Merchants fd. under Charles II. Sept. 27, 1672; abolished, May 7, 1821, when the Crown took possession of all settlements, etc.

African, South, War. *See* South African War, **Transvaal**.

Agen (France). Came into English possession 1151. Captured by French 1322; regained 1322; again lost and res. to England by Treaty of Bretigny, May 8, 1360. Incorporated with France 1453. Taken by Huguenots 1561; lost by them 1562; regained 1591; surrendered to Henry of Navarre 1592.

Agincourt. *See* under **Battles**.

Agra (India). Taj Mahal built 1632. Seat of Mogul government until 1647. Captured by Baber 1526, when the Koh-i-noor was among the booty; by Lord Lake, Oct. 17, 1803. Principal buildings destroyed during Indian Mutiny 1857. Native troops disarmed, June 1, 1857. Rebels defeated, Oct. 10, 1857. *See* Indian Mutiny.

Agricultural Hall, Islington, London. Opened June 24, 1862.

Agricultural Holdings Act (Great Britain) grants compensation for unexhausted improvements to agricultural tenant in Scotland on quitting his holding; passed 1883, amended 1900. [Refer art. in *Chambers's Encyclopædia*.]

Ahmedabad or Ahmadabad (India). Fd. 1411; subjugated by Akbar 1572; stormed and captured by British 1780; res. again, but finally possessed by British, Nov. 6, 1817. Earthquakes at, 1819, 1868.

Ahmednagar (India). Seized by the Mahrattas 1707; remained in latter's possession till 1797, when it was captured by Scindra. Taken by Wellington, Aug. 12, 1803. Annexed to British possessions, June 13, 1817.

Aigues-Mortes (France). Crusades embark from, Aug. 25, 1248, and July 4, 1270 [refer De Joinville, *Chronicles of the Crusades*]. Interview between Charles V. and Francis I. at 1538.

Air. Oxygen discovered in, by Dr. Priestley 1774. Before this date it was believed to be an element. First vacuum made by Torricelli about 1646. First air pump made by Otto von Guericke about 1650. See Oxygen, etc.

Aire (France). Captured from Spaniards by French 1641. The Spaniards retook it shortly afterwards. Ceded to France by Treaty of Utrecht 1713. Captured by British under Lord Hill, Mar. 2, 1814.

Aix (France). Destroyed by Saracens and rebuilt in A.D. 796; captured by Charles V. 1535. Church Councils at, in 1112, 1374, 1409, 1416, 1585, 1612.

Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen) (Prussia). Fd. by Romans A.D. 125. Charlemagne made it his capital 795, and also died here and was buried 814 [refer Gibbon, *Rome*]. Treaties signed at: May 2, 1668, between France and Spain; 1748, at close of W. of Austrian Succession. Congress to regulate affairs of Europe after restoration of Bourbons, Sept. 29—Nov. 21, 1818.

Akkerman (Bessarabia). Taken by Russians 1770; res. 1774; ceded to Russia by Turkey 1812. Treaty signed here between Russia and Turkey, Sept. 4, 1826.

Alabama (U.S.A.). Orig. settled by French 1702. Ceded to Great Britain by Treaty of Paris 1763. The whole district ceded to U.S.A. 1819. Admitted to Union as a state 1819. [Refer Harper, *Encyclopædia of U.S. History*.]

Alabama, The. An armed vessel belonging to the Confederate States secretly built at Birkenhead, England, in 1862. It did great damage to the Northern States' ships. It was sunk by the U.S. steamer *Kearsage*, June 19, 1864. The U.S. Government claimed the amount of the damage done by the *Alabama* from the British Government, and in 1871 a court of arbitration decided against Great Britain, who had to pay heavy damages. [Refer Harper, *Encyclopædia of U.S. History*.]

Alaska Territory (N.W. district of U.S.A.). Orig. called Russian America. First visited by Behring 1741. Controlled by Russian-American Co. 1799. U.S. purchases territory from Russia 1867. [Refer Harper, *Encyclopædia of U.S. History*.]

Albans, St. (Herts, England). Ancient town near site of Roman town Verulam, called after British martyr, St. Alban, supposed to have been martyred A.D. 286. Monastery erected about 795; dissolved 1539. Battles fought at during Wars of the Roses: (1) May 22, 1455; (2) Feb. 17, 1461.

Albert Medal. Granted for saving life from shipwreck; instituted by Queen Victoria, Mar. 12, 1866.

Albert Memorials. Albert Hall, London, opened by Queen Victoria, Mar. 29, 1871. Memorial in Hyde Park, London, commenced May 13, 1864; opened July 3, 1872. Albert Memorial Chapel, Windsor, opened Dec. 1, 1875. Albert Bridge, Chelsea, opened Aug. 28, 1873.

Alcantara, Order of. Military confraternity fd. 1156. Alexander III. (pope) forms it into a religious order of knighthood 1177. Grandmastership vested in Spanish Crown 1494 by Pope Alexander VI. [Refer art. in *Chambers's Encyclopædia*.]

Alchemy. See Chemistry.

Aldersgate (London). One of the four old gates in the city wall. Rebuilt 1616; destroyed 1761.

Aldershot Camp (Hants, Eng.). Formed by government April 1854; enlarged 1856. Queen Victoria reviewed Crimean troops at, July 1856.

Aldine Press. Instit. by Aldo Manuzio (Aldus Manutius) 1494. Italics first used at 1501. Aldus *d.* 1515. The Press continued for 100 years and printed 908 different works. [Refer art. in *Chambers's Encyclopædia*.]

Alençon (France). In 1026 a castle was erected round which A. was formed. Seized by William the Conqueror 1048; by Henry II. 1135; res. to France 1219. Captured by English 1424, who were expelled 1450. Occupied by German army, Jan. 17, 1871.

Alessandria (Italy). Fd. 1168, orig. called Cæsarea. Ceded to French 1800, who held it until 1814. Headquarters of Piedmontese during Lombardo-Venetian rebellion 1848-9.

Alexander the Great. *b.* 356 B.C. Fought in first battle at Chæroneia 338 B.C.; ascended throne 336 B.C.; first campaign (against Persians) 334 B.C.; battle of Issus 333 B.C.; founded city of Alexandria 331 B.C.; battle of Arbela 331 B.C.; married Roxana and commenced Indian campaign 327 B.C.; *d.* Babylon 323 B.C. [Refer Grote, *Greece*; Smith, *Classical Dicty.* (Everyman's Lib.), etc.]

Alexandria (mouth of Nile). * Fd. by Alexander the Great 332 B.C. The capital of Egypt under the Ptolemies. Taken by Julius Cæsar 47 B.C. Res. by Adrian A.D. 122. Captured by Persians 616; by Pagans 640. Recovered and retaken 644. Plundered by Crusaders 1365. Captured by French, July 1798. Recaptured by English under Gen. Abercromby 1801. Taken by British under Fraser 1807. Bombardment of, July 1882. [Refer Smith, *Classical Dicty.* (Everyman's Lib.); Grote, *Greece*, etc.]

Alexandrian Codex. A manuscript of the Scriptures in Greek probably dating from the 5th century. Presented by the Patriarch of Constantinople to Charles I. of England 1628. Now in the British Museum.