THE MANUAL OF DATES.
THE

MANUAL OF DATES:

A DICTIONARY OF REFERENCE

to

ALL THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND TO BE FOUND IN AUTHENTIC RECORDS.

BY

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PREFACE.

It has been the aim of the Author to render The Manual of Dates a concise and trustworthy compendium of the principal events of Ancient and Modern times. As the value of a Book of General Reference must necessarily depend upon the character of the sources whence information is derived, the Writer has, in all cases, consulted the best authorities; and their statements have been carefully considered and compared. On disputed points, conflicting accounts have been submitted to rigid scrutiny, and the view supported by the most conclusive evidence has been invariably adopted.

Biographies, with the exception of short notices of English sovereigns, are not included in the alphabetical arrangement; but the reader will find that the lives of many great men of every age and country are illustrated in various articles.

In so large a collection of facts—the number of Articles in the volume being nearly double that contained in any similar work—certain errors and inaccuracies could not by any possibility be avoided. The critical reader, who understands the labour involved in the extensive researches required for a Book of this kind, can make due allowance for the same. The Author will feel greatly obliged to
Critics and Correspondents if they will kindly point out inaccuracies, that they may be corrected in a future Edition.

The work is furnished with a carefully-prepared Index, and a list of the principal Authorities.

The Author deems it only an act of justice to Messrs. Cox & Wyman, to express his warm commendation of the very great care which they have bestowed on the Printing of this Work.

**London, September, 1862.**
AMONGST the numerous Works which have been consulted in this Manual, the following may be mentioned:—

ALISON'S History of Europe, from the Commence-
ment of the French Revolution in 1789 to the
Restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. 9th edit.
12 vols. 1835-55.

ALMOND'S History of Europe, from the Fall of Napo-
leon in 1815 to the Accession of Louis Napoleon
in 1833. 8 vols. 1832-59.

ALMANAC de Gotha. 1787 to 1892. 16mo.

AMERICAN's History of Literature. 2 vols. 1830.

3 vols. 1855-57.

ANNALES of the Wars of the Eighteenth Century. By

Annual Register.

Arnold's History of Rome. 3 vols. 1838-43.

Astronomic Register.

BAKER'S Companion. 4th ed. 1854.

Baker's Chronicle of the Kings of England, with a
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Bayle's Historical and Critical Dictionary.

Berry's Dictionary of Heraldry. 4th.

Bohn's Antiquaries Library. Various Works.

Bohn's Classical Library. Various Works.

Bohn's Scientific Library. Various Works.

Bohn's Standard Library. Various Works.

Brandon's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.
3rd edit. 1853.

British Almanac and Companion. 1829, &c.

Broughton's Historical Dictionary of all Religions,
from the Creation of the World to this Present
Time. 1 vol. 1799.

Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, by Robert Philimore.
9th edit. 4 vols. 1842.

Calendars of State Papers.

4 vols. 1803.


Caye's Antiquitates Apostolicæ.

Caye's Antiquitates Ecclesiasticæ.

Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. 7 vols.
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Clayton's Fasti Hellenici. 3 vols. 1834-51.

Clinton's Fasti Romanæ. 2 vols. 1845-50.

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Comyn's History of the Western Empire.

Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ. 4 vols.; supple-
mented, 1 vol. 1830.

Creasy's History of the Ottoman Turks.

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Dissertations on the Various Sciences. 3 vols. 1825.

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Latinitatis. 6 vols.; supplement, 4 vols. 1735-36.

Du Cange's Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediei et Infimæ
Latinitatis. 6 vols. 1817-30.

Dusdail's Origines Juridicaæ. 1868.

Ecclesiastical and Civil History. By the Rev. Geo.

Encyclopædia Britannica. 8th edit.

Encyclopædia Metropolitana. 4th edit., and the
revised treatises in 8vo.

Encyclopædia of Antiquities. By the Rev. T. D. For-
mest, 2 vols. 1843.

English Cyclopaedia. By Charles Knight.

Fairholt's Costume in England. 1846.

Finlay's History of Greece and Trebizond. 1851.

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Froude's History of England. 6 vols. 1856-60.

Gibbon's History of the Fall and Decline of the Ro-
man Empire. By W. Smith. 8 vols. 1854-55.


Guizot's History of Civilization.

Gwilt's Encyclopedia of Architecture. 3rd edit. 1854

Hale's New Analysis of Chronology and Geography,
History and Prophecy. 2nd edit. 4 vols. 1830.

Hallam's England. 4th edit. 3 vols. 1837.

Hallam's Middle Ages. 11th edit. 3 vols. 1855.

Hallam's Literary History. 5th edit. 4 vols. 1855.

Hamilton's East-India Gazetteer. 2 vols. 1838.

Herbelot's Bibliothèque Orientale. 1697.

Historical Notes, 1789-1714. Compiled by F. S. Tho-
mas. 3 vols. 1856.

Historical Register.

Hooke's Church Dictionary. 6th edit.

Horæ, Rev., Introduction to the Critical Study
and Knowledge of the Holy Scripture. 10th edit.
4 vols. 1856.

Humboldt's Cosmes. Bohn's edit.

Hume and Smollett's History of England, continued
1854-55.

Knight's London. 6 vols. 1841-44.

Knight's Popular History of England. Vols. I. to VI.
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Layard's Nineveh and its Remains. 5th edit.

Layard's Nineveh and Babylon.

Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesiæ Angliæ. By T. Duffus
Hardy. 3 vols. 1834.

Lewis's Credibility of Early Roman History. 2 vols.
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Liber Albus.

Mahan's, Lord, History of England. 2nd edit. 7 vols.
1850-54.

Marden's History of Christian Churches and Sects.
2 vols. 1855.

Martins' Histories de France. 4th edit.

McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial
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Mill's British India.

Millman's History of Latin Christianity. 6 vols.
1844-56.

Montfaucon's l'Antiquité expliquée. 5 vols.; sup-
plement, 5 vols. 1719-34.

Morier's Diccionnaire Historique.

Moschein's Ecclesiastical History. 4 vols. 1839.

Müller's History of the Literature of Ancient Greece.
3 vols. 1838.

Mürc's Language and Literature of Ancient Greece.
5 vols. 1850-57.

Nares's Glossary, edited by James O. Halliwell and
Thomas Wright. 2 vols. 1839.

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Notes and Queries. 1st and 2nd series.

Palmer's Origines Liturgicæ. 4th edit. 2 vols. 1845.

Parry's Parliaments and Councils of England.

PALMER'S SUPPLEMENT. 1855.
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Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella. 2 vols.
Prescott's History of the Conquest of Peru. 2 vols.
Public Records and State Papers.
Quarterly Review.
Rees's Encyclopaedia.
Riddle's Ecclesiastical Chronology. 1840.
Robinson's Theological Dictionary. 4th edit. 1844.
Rudin's Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain. 3rd edit. 3 vols. 1840.
Russell's History of Modern Europe. 4 vols. Edit. 1836.
Russell's Modern Europe epitomized.
Rymer's Foedera. Folio.
Salmon's Chronological Historian. 3rd edit. 2 vols. 1747.
Sharpe's History of Egypt. 4th edit. 2 vols. 1839.
Sheppard's Fall of Rome. 1861.
Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.
Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology. 3 vols.
Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography. 2 vols.
Statutes at Large.
Statutes of the Realm.
Stowe's Survey of London and Westminster. 2nd edit. 2 vols. 1730.
Tanner's Notitia Monastica. By James Nasmith. 1787.
Thirlwall's History of Greece. 8 vols. 1845-52.
Thornton's Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the East-India Company. 1858.
Thorpe's Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales. Folio. 1841.
Tytler's History of Scotland. 3rd edit. 7 vols. 1845.
Wade's British History. 5th edit. 1847.
Wharton's Law Lexicon.
Wilkinson's Dalmatia and Montenegro. 2 vols.
Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians.
Wright's History of Ireland. 3 vols.
A NEW MANUAL OF DATES.

AARGAU, or ARGOVIA (Switzerland), which for some time formed part of Berne, was made an independent canton by the Act of Mediation, published Feb. 19, 1803. Part of the Frickthal, which Austria, by the sixth secret article of the treaty of Campo-Formio, in 1797, had relinquished, was incorporated with it, in consequence of which a treaty between Argovia and Baden was signed at Aarau, Sept. 17, 1808. By the new constitution, finally settled in 1815, Aargau ranks amongst the twenty-two Swiss cantons. A diet assembled at its chief town, Aarau, on the invasion of Switzerland by the French in 1798, was the last summoned under the old confederation. An insurrection occurred in Aargau, Jan. 10, 11, and 12, 1841; and in 1844 the people demanded the expulsion of the Jesuits. The castle of Habsburg, the seat of the ancestors of the imperial family of Austria, is situated in this canton.

ARACOT.— Mention of the cap of state worn by some of our kings occurs in the Chronicle of Fabian, who includes amongst the spoils that fell into the hands of Edward IV., after the battle of Hexham (1463), Henry the Sixth’s “bycocket, garnysshed with ii. crownes of golde, and fret with perle and ryche stone.” This account is repeated by later authors. Grafton uses the term “abococket,” and Camden says: “In that fatal battle fought here, 1463, on the plains called the Levels, was taken the cap of state called Abococket, with two rich crowns.”

ARANCAY (Battle).—At this place, in Peru, Almagro, during the civil war amongst its Spanish conquerors, gained a complete victory over Alvarado, July 12, 1537.

ABATTOIR.—By 4 & 5 Hen. VII. c. 3 (1460), butchers were made subject to a fine for slaughtering beasts within the walls of the city of London. The act extended to all towns of England except Berwick and Carlisle. The butchers having constructed drains to carry off the filth, &c., petitioned to be relieved from its operation, and this was done by 24 Hen. VIII. c. 18 (1533). Strype (Survey, b. v. ch. 12) states that on the visitation of the plague in the reign of Elizabeth, an ingenious Italian gentleman and physician assigned one great cause of it to be the killing of cattle within the city, and proposed that slaughter-houses should be erected in the suburbs of London and other cities. By a decree of Napoleon, dated Feb. 9, 1810, it was ordered that five abattoirs, or public slaughter-houses, should be erected in the vicinity of Paris. They were opened in 1818. Roule and Villejuif each contained 32 slaughter-houses; Grenelle 48; and Montmart and Montmartre each 64; making in all 240 slaughter-houses. Similar establishments have been erected in the precincts of all large towns in France. The abattoir erected in Edinburgh in 1851 was the first introduced into the United Kingdom. Petitions for the removal of Smithfield, and the substitution of these useful establishments, were presented to Parliament April 23, 1853; and abattoirs form part of the new cattle-market in Copenhagen-fields, opened June 13, 1855.

ABBACOMITES.— Lay-abbots, who, during the Middle Ages, obtained from the sovereign certain monasteries in the way of benefices, became very numerous in France, and several decrees on the subject are found in the records of the period. Fosbroke (British Monachism, c. vii. p. 83) states that “there were anciently lay-abbots, which, it seems, was owing to the laity seizing the church lands, and leaving only the altar and tithes to the clergy. Lay-abbots were also called Abbacomeites, and Abbates milites,—‘noble abbots,’ and ‘knightly abbots.’ They were great persons, under whose protection the monasteries voluntarily placed themselves; but these protectors became their oppressors. They had another title, that of Commendatory Abbots,” and often filled the first offices in the court and army.” Bernard, the youngest of Charles Martel’s six sons, was lay-abbot of the monastery of Sithin, or St. Quentin, in the middle of the 8th century; and Prince Eugene, when he made his first campaign (1683), was commendatory abbot of two ancient monasteries.

ABBASSAHAD.—This Persian fortress was captured by the Russians July 31, 1827, a battle having been fought here June 20; and another, called the battle of Djevian-Boulak, July 18. The Russians were victorious in each encounter.

ABBASSIDES.—This race wrested the sceptre of the Saracens from the house of the Om- miades, and occupied the caliphate for more than five centuries. They were descendants of Abbas-Ben-Abul-Motalleb, uncle of the Prophet. Gibbon remarks: “In the visible separation of parties, the green was conse-
The Abbaye (Prison of).—Among the fearful scenes enacted under the rule of Danton, Robespierre, and their associates, may be mentioned the terrible massacres at the prisons of Paris in the year 1792. The prison of the Abbaye, in which many of the Swiss soldiers, and members of the aristocracy, were immured, was the first assailed. The attack commenced at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 3rd of September, when many of the wretched inmates were put to death, under circumstances of unparalleled atrocity. A mock tribunal was formed for the trial of the unfortunate captives.

Abbess, the lady superior of a religious house of females. Martene says that the abbesses, in early times, exercised some of the spiritual functions belonging to the priesthood, and even confessed their nuns. This practice having led to various inconveniences, was suppressed. Bingham (Antiq. b. vii. c. 3, s. 13), referring to the statement in the Saxon Chronicle, that abbesses were present at the council held at Becancelde, in Kent, in 694, remarks: "It is justly noted by learned men as a new thing, to find abbesses, as well as abbots, subscribing in the council of Becancelde, in Kent, anno 694, and that before both prebendaries and temporal lords, as the author of the Saxon Chronicle reports it. For this is the first time we meet with any such thing in the records of the ancient church."

Abbey (Treatises).—Wolsey met Francis I. here, and, on the part of Henry VIII., concluded three treaties with the French king, Aug. 1, 1527; they were ratified at Amiens, Aug. 18.

Abbey, a religious house, presided over by an abbot or abbess, into which persons retired, dwelling in seclusion from the world. In times of persecution, the primitive Christians took refuge in mountains, caves, and desert places, and were afterwards collected together and formed into religious communities. The practice arose during the Decian persecution, in the middle of the 3rd century. St. Antony, one of the fathers of Christian hermits, formed his cell at Phain, in Upper Egypt, between the Red Sea and the Nile, in 305. Hilarion, about the same period, retired to Moisheim, and introduced the system into Syria and Palestina. St. Pachomius was the first to introduce regular monasteries. He built several in the Thebais, in Egypt, during the 4th century. Bingham says (Antiq. b. vii. c. 1, s. 4), "fill the year 250 there were no monks, but only ascetics, in the Church: from that time to the age of Constantine monachism was confined to the anchorites living in private cells in the wilderness: but when Pachomius had erected monasteries in Egypt, other countries presently followed the example, and so the monastic life came to its full maturity in the Church." By some decrees of the council of Saragossa, in Spain, 381, prohibiting clerks from leaving their ministry to take monastic vows, and also specifying the age at which virgins might take the veil, it is evident that in this part of Europe monastic institutions were established at an early period. St. Martin, bishop of Tours, built a monastery at Poitiers in the 4th century. Cassian founded two, one for monks and the other for nuns, at Marseilles, about 409. Twelve religious houses were established in Italy, within 40 miles of Rome, by St. Benedict, in 529, that of Monte Cassino, erected on the site of an ancient temple of Apollo, in Campania, being the chief. St. Benedict was the first to institute monastic vows and rules. One founded in the isle of Bardsey at the end of the 6th, and another at Bangor-Iseoed in the beginning of the 6th century, are supposed to have been the first monasteries in England. An establishment of the kind was founded at Benchor, in Ireland, about 530. St. Columba founded one in the isle of Huy, or Iona, in 565; and the abbey of Old Melrose was founded before the end of that century. By 27 Henry VIII. c. 25 (1536), all monasteries and religious houses not possessing more than £200 per annum were suppressed; and by 31 Henry VIII. c. 13
(1639), all institutions of the kind were abolished. They amounted to 186 greater and 374 lesser monasteries, besides 43 houses of the Knights Templars; making a total of 808. The income was estimated at £137,000 per annum.

**ABBOT, or ABBAT.—** The term is derived from the Syriac abba and the Hebrew ab, the Greek form being abbas, a father. When hermits, or holy men, gathered together to religious societies, one of their number was chosen as a chief. The monks must not, however, be confounded with ascetics, for, as Bingham states, "there were always ascetics in the Church, but not always monks retiring to the deserts and mountains, or living in monasteries and cells, as in after-ages." The practice of dwelling together in communities, and under a chief, arose with St. Pachomius, in the reign of Constantine. They were first styled Archimandrites, and the use of the term "abbot" commenced in 472. The custom of an "abbot" being chosen first arose in the 6th century. Abbots gradually grew important, were called to councils, and aspired to an ascendancy over bishops. In order to check this tendency, the council of Chalcedon (451) enacted that "all monks, whether in city or country, shall be subject to the bishop, and concern themselves in no business, sacred or civil, out of their own monastery, except they have his license and permission upon urgent occasion so to do." In spite of this, and other stringent laws, the abbots managed to engross power. Hence arose mitred abbots, who wore a mitre, and had absolute authority. They were exempt from diocesan jurisdiction, having episcopal authority within their precincts. In England, they had a seat in parliament, and were called abbots sovereign, or general, to distinguish them from other abbots. At the Reformation, according to some authorities, there were 26 and two priors. Fuller mentions 27 parliamentary abbots and two priors. There were also crosiered abbots, from the crosier or pastoral staff, which they bore in the right hand, and not as the bishops, in the left. Abbots ruling over establishments having several branches, were styled cardinal abbots, and, on the continent, the titles of prince-abbots, field-abbots, and abbot-counts were used. In olden times, instead of the benediction since employed at what is called the consecration, the abbots was invested with the cowl, the pastoral staff was placed in his hand, and the shoes on his feet.

**ABBOT OF POOLS, or MISRULE, called in Scotland, the "Abbot of Unreason," was a master appointed during the Middle Ages, to preside over the Christmas festivities. The multitude was frequently crowded, and attended with all the paraphernalia of royalty. A similar custom prevailed in many parts of France, and is evidently derived, as Pryme declares, from the ancient Saturnalia. The Abbot of Unreason was suppressed by the Scottish legislature in 1655.

**The allowance granted to an abbot of Misrule by a nobleman early in the 16th century, according to an entry in the Earl of Northumberland's Household Book, was one pound. The "Abbot of Misrule" was changed into "Lord of Misrule," at the Reformation.

**ABBOT OF HUT, or IONA, also Icolmkill, an island on the west coast of Scotland.** This island, Bishops (b. iii. c. 136), writing at the commencement of the 8th century, says, "was always governed by a presbyter-abbot, under whose power the whole province, and the bishops also, were subjected, after an unusual manner, pursuant to the example of the first founder, who was not a bishop, but only a presbyter and a monk." This statement gave rise to a controversy on church government, in the 17th century. Bingham (b. vii. c. 3, s. 14), referring to Bishop Lloyd on Church Government, contends that Bede speaks of "only one small part of Scotland; and this subjection was in spirit not in spirit. Indeed it have been "an acknowledgment of some civil jurisdiction over the bishops, which may very well consist with their superiority in spirituals." (See ABBEY.)

**ABBOTSFORD (Scotland) stands near the abbot's ford on the river Tweed, between two and three miles from Melrose, and 30 from Edinburgh.** Scott purchased the property in 1811, and the present residence was completed in 1824.

**ABDICATION.—** The most remarkable instances of the abdication by rulers, of supreme power, are those which have occurred under no pressure of political exigencies, but from the promptings of purely personal motives. The act of abdication committed by James II. of England was not formal, but constructive; he had deserted the throne, and parliament declared it vacant. The abdications of Napoleon I., of Louis Philippe, and of many other rulers, were compulsory; and it is only by a perversion of the meaning of the word, that it can be applied to such transactions.

**B.C.**

78. Sylla, the dictator.

A.D.

305, May 1. The emperor Diocletian, called by Gibbon "the first example," Maximian abdicated at the same time, but resigned the purple in 306.

747. Carloman, eldest son of Charles Martel, abdicated and became a monk.

1294. Peter Morone, the hermit pope, elevated to the papacy by Cardinal Borgia, became pope in 1294, abdicated Dec. 13, and retired to his old monastic retreat, above the pleasant valley of Salmon in the Abruzzi.

1555, Oct. 22. Charles V. resigned the imperial dignity. He abdicated the Spanish throne in 1556.


1720, Victor-Amadieu II., Sardinia.


1834, April 6. Napoleon I., France.

1830, Aug. 2. Charles X., France.


1848, Dec. 2. Ferdinand I., Austria.

1849, March 5. Charles Albert, Sardinia.
ABE

ABECEDARIANS.—This branch of the sect of Anabaptists was founded, in the 16th century, by Stork, a disciple of Luther. He maintained that all knowledge only prevented men from attending to the divine instruction inwardly communicated; and refused to learn anything, even the alphabet; hence their peculiar designation.

ABELITES, sometimes called Abelians, a sect of heretics that sprung up at Hippo, in Africa, during the 4th century. They married, but abstained from matrimonial intercourse, following, as they pretended, the example of Abel, because no mention is made in Scripture of his children. When a man and a woman entered this society, they adopted a boy and a girl. The heresy was not of long duration. It is generally supposed to have commenced just before the final separation of the Eastern and Western empires, under Arcadius (395), and to have terminated during the reign of Theodosius the Younger (414—450).

ABENCAKES and ZEGIES, two Moorish families, whose quarrels are said, by some writers, to have deluged Granada with blood (1475—1490).

ABENZEBG (Battle), April 20, 1809, between the Austrians and the French. "The Austrians," says Alison, "were not routed at any point, and no artillery was taken; nevertheless, they had to lament the loss of 8,000 men; the archduke Charles's communications with Landshut were thrown open to the enemy; they had been deprived of the advantages of the initiative; and, what is of incalculable importance, had been unsuccessful in the first considerable action of the campaign." The results were, that Landshut fell on the 21st, the battle of Eckmühl was fought on the 22nd, and Ratisbon captured on the 23rd of April.

ABERDEEN (Scotland) is supposed to have formed the seat of a settlement during the 3rd century. The episcopal see was transferred hither from Morith, Banffshire, by David I., in 1137; and George Halliburton, promoted in 1282, was the last bishop. Old Aberdeen was made a free royal burgh in 1154. In 1266, Edward I. passed through this city, after defeating and deposing John Baliol. The castle was taken, and the fortifications were levelled, in 1308; and the city was burned by the English in 1336. New Aberdeen was then erected, and became an important seat of commerce during the Middle Ages, but suffered greatly from the wars between England and Scotland. King's College, Aberdeen, was chartered by papal bull in 1494, and completed in 1600. It is an extensive building, containing a chapel, library, and museum. Marischal College, in the new town, was founded in 1593 by George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal. The two colleges were united by a deed of union in the reign of Charles I. It was repealed in 1661.

ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION, known as the "Coalition Ministry," was formed soon after the resignation of Lord Derby's first administration, Dec. 17, 1852, and presided over by the fourth Earl of Aberdeen. The feeble resignation of the war against Russia by this cabinet rendered it unpopular, and its resignation followed the motion for inquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol, carried in the House of Commons on Jan. 29, 1855, by a majority of 157. The cabinet was thus constituted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>Earl of Aberdeen</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Chancellor</td>
<td>Lord Cranworth</td>
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<tr>
<td>President of the Council</td>
<td>Earl Granville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Privy Seal</td>
<td>Duke of Argyll</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chancellor of Exchequer</td>
<td>Mr. Gladstone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Home Secretary</td>
<td>Lord Palmerston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Secretary</td>
<td>Lord John Russell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colonial Secretary</td>
<td>Duke of Newcastle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admiralty</td>
<td>Sir James Graham, Bart.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board of Control</td>
<td>Sir C. Wood, Bart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary at War</td>
<td>Mr. Sidney Herbert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Works</td>
<td>Sir W. Mowbray, Bart.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Without Office</td>
<td>Marquis of Lansdowne</td>
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The following changes occurred:—the earl of Clarendon became Foreign Sec. Feb. 21, 1853, in place of Lord John Russell, who retained a seat in the cabinet, without office, and became President of the Council in the place of Earl Granville, who resigned Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the cabinet, June 9, 1854. The War department was separated from the Colonies, June 8, 1854. The duke of Newcastle retained the former, and Sir George Grey ascended to the Colonial secretariery. Lord John Russell resigned office Jan. 23, 1855; but as the ministry retired on the 1st Feb., the vacancy was not filled up. (See Palmerston's First Administration.)

ABHORRERS.—The elections of 1679 having proved unfavourable to the court party, Charles II., by repeated prorogations, prevented the assembling of the new parliament. Petitions praying for the immediate commencement of the session poured in from various parts of the kingdom. The church and court party encountered these demonstrations by addresses to the king, abounding in loyal expressions, supporting the prerogative, and declaring the deepest abhorrence of those who sought to interfere with the same by dictating to him with respect to the meeting of parliament (1690). Hence the rival parties were called "Addressers, or Petitioners," and "Abhorriers." These apppellations soon gave place to the well-known terms Whig and Tory, that have come down to the present day.

ABINGDON LAW.—On the capture of this town by the earl of Essex (May 25, 1644), a garrison was placed in it by the parliamentarians. During the various attempts made by the royalists to regain this important place, a singular custom is said to have prevailed; and from this the term "Abingdon Law" arose. The cruel practice of the garrison was to hang all the Irish prisoners without trial; and many Englishmen suffered, either by design or from accident, under this barbarous custom.
Abjuration Oath.—The last act (13 Will. III. c. 6) to which the royal assent was given by William III. on his deathbed, March 2, 1702, required all persons in office, members of the universities above 18, members of the legal profession and schoolmasters, peers and members of parliament, to take the oath abjuring the claims of the Stuarts. The oath was altered in the reign of Queen Anne and put into a new form by 6 Geo. III. c. 53 (1769). It was changed for Roman Catholics by 31 Geo. III. c. 32 (1781), and in 1829 by the Roman Catholic Relief Act. By the statute 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (July 25, 1858), one oath was substituted for the three oaths of Abjuration, Allegiance, and Supremacy.

Abjuration of the Realm, was an engagement, on oath, to quit the realm, and never return to it without the king's license. The ancient common law of England allowed a person who had committed any felony, except treason and sacrilege, to make such an oath before the coroner within forty days after taking sanctuary, under the penalty of death by hanging if he broke it, unless he was a clerk; in which case he was allowed benefit of clergy. Abjuration underwent several modifications in the reign of Henry VIII., and was abolished as a privilege, together with that of sanctuary, in 1624 (21 James I. c. 28, s. 7). By 35 Eliz. c. 1, Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters convicted of having refused to attend the service of the Church of England, might be required to abjure the realm. From this act, which was passed in 1593, Protestant dissenters were exempted in 1689 (see Toleration Act), but Popish recusants not until 1791.

Abo (Finland).—This city was built by Eric IX., king of Sweden, 1137. It was taken from the Swedes by the Russians in 1713 and 1808; and was, with the whole of Finland, ceded to the Tower, and finally ceded to Russia by the treaty of Fredericksham, Sept. 17, 1809. A fire occurred here Aug. 22, 1775, by which above 200 houses and fifteen mills were consumed, and some lives lost; and another, Sept. 4, 1827, destroyed 780 buildings, with the university, founded in 1640. Abo was made an archbishopric July 29, 1817.

Abo (Treaty of), between Russia and Sweden, August 13 (O.S. 7), 1743, terminated the war commenced in 1741. Sweden ceded to Russia, Livonia, Esthonia, and Ingria, together with the eastern portion of Finland, making the river Kynemone the boundary between the two states; whilst Russia relinquished to Sweden the remainder of her conquests in Finland.

Aborigines, or Aberrigines.—Some writers consider the term to represent a colony of Greeks, who settled in Italy long before the Trojan war. Niebuhr states that the name means the inhabitants of the country from the beginning, answering to the Greek autochthones; and Sir G. C. Lewis declares the obvious Latin etymology of aborigines to be the true one, adding, "The name was applied to a primitive Italian race, at a comparatively early date; but there is no ground for adopting the view of Dionysius, which makes it a national appellation, and identifies it with the people having an historical existence." Hence the later application of the term to the primitive inhabitants of any country.

Aboukir (Egypt).—The Turks were defeated here by the French, under Napoleon I., July 25, 1798. On the 9th of March, 1801, an English army, under Abercrombie, effected a landing near this place, and compelled the French to retreat. (See Nile.)

Abraham ( Ezra) of, so called from the patriarch Abram, commenced, according to the best authorities, Oct. 1, 1796 B.C.

Abraham-Men, beggars, who roamed about the country, on the dissolution of the religious houses in the 16th century. They were also called "Tom of Bedlam's Men." The term "to shum Abraham" is supposed to have been derived from the tricks of these vagrants.

Abrahamites, Abrahamians, or Ibbahamians.—A sect of heretics, the followers of one Abraham of Antioch, called by the Arabs, Ibrahim, who attempted to revive, towards the close of the 8th century, the errors of the Paulicians. Several Syrians were seduced; but Cyriacus, patriarch of Antioch, vigorously opposed the heresy, and it was extinguished in the commencement of the 9th century.

Abrahamites.—An order of monks were thus named. They rose in the 9th century, and were exterminated, on account of their idolatry, by the emperor Theophilus (circ. 895).—A modern sect of Abrahamites was discovered in Bohemia in 1782. They professed the religion of Abraham before his circumcision, and held various peculiar opinions: some were Jews by birth, others Protestants, and a few Roman Catholics. They are said to have been called Abrahamites from their doctrine, and Adamites from their real or supposed practices. Joseph II., in 1783, banished a large number of these sectaries to Transylvania and Transylvania on account of their obstinate refusal to incorporate themselves with one of the religions tolerated by law. These Abrahamites are sometimes called Deists, or Nihilists.

Abrantes (Treaty).—Disgusted at the provisions of the treaty of Badajos, concluded between Portugal and Spain, June 6, and ratified June 16, 1801, Napoleon overran the former kingdom. The war was brought to a close by the treaty of Abrantes, signed Sept. 29, 1801, by which Portugal agreed to shut its ports against England, relinquished one half of Guiana to France, making the river Carapanatuba the boundary between the possessions of the two states in that part of the world. The commerce of France was to be placed on the same footing as that of the most favoured nations; and, by a secret article, Portugal agreed to pay £800,000 for the immediate evacuation of
the country by the French troops. This treaty having been ratified at Madrid, is sometimes named after that city.

**ABSENTEE TAX.**—Parry (Parliaments, &c. of England, p. 142) notices a petition on Irish absenteeism presented to parliament in 1890, during the reign of Richard II. Complaints were frequently made on this subject; and, in the reign of Henry VIII., the estates of several non-resident landlords were seized. In 1715, a tax of 4s. in the pound was levied on all profits, fees, pensions, &c., derived from Ireland, in all cases where the recipients did not reside in that country six months in the year. The crown reserved the right of giving leave of absence. The tax ceased in 1753, and attempts at its reimposition were tried, but without success, in 1773 and in 1783. A curious debate occurred in parliament (Saturday, Dec. 12, 1861) respecting a proposal to fine absentees to the sum of 12 pence every Sunday. It was to be levied by a distress warrant from a justice of the peace. The proposal was rejected, the numbers being, ayes 105, noes 106. Some member called on the Speaker to give his vote for the bill; but Cecil said, "The Speaker hath no voice; and, though I am sorry for it, the bill is lost, and farewell to it."

**ABSTINENCE.**—Many cases of extraordinary cures effected, and a great age attained, by use of spare diet, are mentioned by different writers. Abstinence from particular meats was enjoined upon the Jews by the Divine law, and many of the early Christians adopted a similar practice. The Roman Catholic church has selected special seasons and days on which particular kinds of abstinence are strictly enforced. Among the primitive Christians in the East, several hermits, who retired to the deserts, and lived upon bread and water, and even roots, are said to have attained an extraordinary age. Amongst the most celebrated may be mentioned.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1251</td>
<td>St. Antony</td>
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<td>St. Simeon</td>
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<td>350</td>
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<td>1240</td>
<td>St. Arcadius</td>
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**ABSTINENTS, ABSTINENTS, OF ABSTAINMENT.**—Heretics who appeared in France and Spain, early in the 4th century, during the persecutions of Diocletian and Maximian. They condemned marriage, and the use of flesh and wine: some of their opinions were borrowed from the Gnostics and Manicheans. Baronius believes these heretics to have been identical with an Egyptian sect called the Hieracite, or followers of Hieron, who arose at the same period, and held similar opinions.

**ABYDOS,** an ancient town on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont, or Dardanelles. It is said to have become the seat of a Mile- stian colony B.C. 715. Xerxes constructed a bridge of boats from this place to the European side of the Hellespont, over which his immense army passed into Greece, B.C. 490. It is celebrated from the story of Leander, who, being in the habit of swimming from Abydos to the other side of the Hellespont to visit Hero, was at last drowned. Lord Byron, who frequently performed this feat, ridicules the story.

**ABYDOS (Sea-fight),** between the Athenian and the Peloponnesian fleets, in Aug. 411, B.C. The former were victorious.

**ABYDOS (Tablet of),** containing a genealogy of the early kings of Egypt, was found, in 1818, by Mr. W. Banks, on an interior wall of a building at Abydos, an ancient city of Upper Egypt. The tablet consists of three compartments, and contains twenty-six shields of the predecessors of Rameses the Great. It has been deposited in the British Museum.

**ABYSSINIA (Africa),** part of the ancient Ethiopia, of which the capital was Axum, or Axum. The Abyssinians had a tradition that Cush, Noah's grandson, was their first progenitor, and that Axum was built in the time of Abraham. The fragments of statues collected by Bruce (Travels, vol. ii. p. 306) are regarded as proofs that the Abyssinians embraced Sabasm, or the worship of the heavenly bodies, a superstition into which Noah's descendants fell. The Abyssinians were powerful in the 6th century, about which period Yemen was subjugated by them. In 925 a Jewess, named Sague, subverted the native dynasty, and destroyed Axum. The kingdom was restored in 1255 by the emperor Iqouam Amlaq. Little is known of its subsequent state until the 16th century, when the Portuguese assisted the Abyssinians against a powerful enemy. The introduction of Roman Catholicism, and the various struggles to which it led, will be found under ABBYSSINIAN CHURCH.

**ABBYSSINIAN ZEMA.** (See MUNDANE ZEMA OF ABBYSSINIA.)

**ABBYSSINIAN CHURCH,** had its origin, according to the best authorities, about the year 330, when Frumentius was ordained bishop of Axum, by Athanasius, patriarch of Alexandria. Some writers are of opinion that the Abyssinians were first converted in the apostolic age, by the enmuch of Queen Candace, Sept., 37. (Acts viii. 27—39.) The Abyssinians formed a branch of the Jacobite or Coptic church, holding the Monophysite doctrine of one incarnate nature; into which heresy they fell in the 6th century. Little was known in Europe of the Abyssinian church until John II., king of Portugal, heard of it from some of his subjects who had penetrated to the kingdom of Congo, in 1486. Marsden (Christian Churches and Sects, vol. i.) has investigated this point with great care. Pedro Cavilha, sent out by John II., entered Abyssinia in 1490. A treaty was set on foot between the two countries in 1500, and it was followed by a series of intercourse, with a view to the subjection of Abyssinia politically to Portugal, and in spiritual matters to Rome. Oviedo, a Jesuit, who had been consecrated bishop of
Hierapolis by the pope, excommunicated the whole Abyssinian church, Feb. 5, 1559, in the church of Decome. The mission failed, and was recalled by a bull from St. Peter's, in 1560. A second Jesuit mission, dispatched in 1603, resorted to unjustifiable measures and began a series of outrages, which obtained the formal submission of the Abyssinian church to Rome, Dec. 11, 1624: a rupture soon occurred, and the Latin bishop retired from Abyssinia in 1633. In 1750 the society of the Propaganda sent a fresh mission of three Franciscan friars, who were received with great favour by the court; but the people rose in rebellion, and the emperor was forced to expel them. In 1827 a Protestant mission, consisting of Dr. Gobat, afterwards bishop of Jerusalem, and Mr. Iseuberg, was sent to Abyssinia, and its labours were continued until 1842, when it was withdrawn through the adverse influences of the Church of Rome and the opposition of the Abyssinian priesthood. Mošheim states that the Ethiopian church continues to receive her bishop from Alexandria, and is dependent upon it. The religion of the Abyssinians is represented as a compound of Christianity, Judaism, and Heathenism. They practise circumcision, believe in sorcery and evil spirits, and make use of amulets. They pray to the Virgin Mary, and for the dead, though not holding the Romish doctrine of purgatory, and do not in general believe in the resurrection of the body. They acknowledge their emperor as the head of the church, but the abuna, or patriarch, is the controlling power. They agree with the Greek church in maintaining the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father alone.

Acacian.—The followers of Acacius, sur¬
named Luscar, or Monopithalimus, because he had but one eye, bishop of Cesaréea, 340–365; and the followers of Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, 471–489, were known by this name. The former neither held, with the Arians, that Christ was essentially different from the Semi-Arians, that he was of like substance; but simply that he was like the Father. Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, sided with the emperor Zeno, whose Henotic, or Edict of Union, intended to appease the feud between the rival churches of Constantinople and Alexandria, was issued in 482, and was drawn up, it is supposed, by Acacius himself. (See Henotic.) The edict was rejected by Felix III. in 483, and Acacius himself was excommunicated for obstinate communion with heretics (July 29, 484). Acacius in his turn of the card, a bishop of Alexandria, should be erased from the list of bishops in communion with the East (Aug. 1, 484). Acacius persisted in his refusal to submit to Rome, and died in 489. His supporters were called Acacians. Other sects of heretics were thus designated.

Academia (Athens), described by Diogenes Laëritius as a suburban place of exercise planted like a grove, and said to be thus called from an ancient hero, named Hecade¬

us. In this place Plato formed his school (B.C. 374), and was succeeded by his nephew Speusippus (B.C. 347). From this term the modern word academy is de¬

Aca¬
Peloponnesian war. They espoused the cause of the Amphictyonic league expelled from Argos Amphialictyonic league by the Ambrian, b.c. 332, and both appealed to the Athenians for aid.

B.C. 428. The Athenians defeat the Ambrians and drive them from Argos Amphialictyonic.
430. The Ambrians, falling in an attempt to recover Argos Amphialictyonic.
429. The Ambrians induce the Spartans to aid them in an attack upon Acanthia, but are defeated.
426. The Acanthians defeat the Ambrians and their allies at Olpe and at Iomone. Peace for a hundred years concluded between Acanthia and Ambria.
391. Agesilaus, king of Sparta, invades Acanthia.
390. The Acanthians submit to the terms imposed by Agesilaus.
343. The Athenians send an expedition against the Acanthians, who support the cause of Philip of Macedon.
243. The Acanthians invade Eotolia, and are compelled to retire.
238. The Eotolians invade Acanthia.
218. The Eotolians, who had conquered a considerable part of Acanthia, cede it to Philip V., in order to obtain peace.
200. The Acanthians support Philip V. against Rome.
197. The Acanthians submit to Rome.
145. Acanthia subject to Rome.

Acceptors, or Constitutionists. — In 1719, Clement XI. issued his famous constitution or bull Unigenitus, condemning as heretical 101 propositions selected from the commentary of Quesnel. This triumph of the Jesuits over the Jansenists caused great agitation in France, and the two parties were called, the Constitutionists or Acceptors, and the Appellants or Recusants. The latter appealed to a general council. They were imprisoned, and suffered persecution. The death of Louis XIV. caused a temporary cessation of the strife, and the duke of Orleans, as regent, induced the Recusant bishops to accept the bull, with certain modifications of them consented to do so for the sake of peace (1720); but the Appellants were again oppressed and persecuted (1723). The Unigenitus was made national law (1730), and the Appellants continued their resistance.

Accord.—This musical instrument was first introduced into England from Germany about the year 1525.

Accountant-General.—This officer of the court of Chancery was first appointed in 1729, by 12 Geo. I. c. 92, "an Act for securing the treasurers and effects of the suitors;" and the office was abolished Oct. 15, 1841, by 5 Vict. c. 5, s. 15.

Accusers, False.—The ancient Romans punished false accusers by casting them headlong from the Tarpeian rock; and by a subsequent law (Lex Remmia), they were ordered to be burnt in the face. By the law of Valentine and Gratian, in the Theodosian code, offenders of this kind, "against men's fame and reputation, against their fortunes, and against their lives," were condemned to the same punishment as that to which the person falsely accused would have been subjected, had he been convicted.

Those who endeavoured by false accusation to deprive other men of their property, were ordered to be prosecuted to the last degree, with confiscation and death. The early ecclesiastical laws were severe on this point. The councils of Varna (463) and Agaia in France (Sept. 11, 506), imposed a penalty upon them, and the first council of Arles (514) obliged them to do penance all their lives. In the earlier periods of English, as well as of German history, the accuser was obliged to prove the crime, or suffer the same punishment the accused would have undergone, had he been convicted; and a similar law was in force in the time of Henry III. They were also branded in the time of Henry VIII., and many severe punishments will be found recorded in our statute-book.

Accephili.—The term was first employed by ecclesiastical writers, and applied to those who followed neither Cyril, nor John of Antioch, in the disputes at the council of Ephesus (3rd General) (431). As a natural consequence, it was used to describe the various divisions of the Eutychians, who denied the property of two substances in Christ, and contended that there is but one nature in his person. They resisted the decision of the council of Chalcedon (451), and were, as Bingham says, "called Accephal, that is, without head, because the first authors of the sect at Alexandria, separated from their bishop and hold conventicles, and gave baptisms in private houses." The heresy was revived in 463, and condemned in 526. The term has been applied to various sects, the members of which followed no particular leader, and came to be applied to a body of levellers in this country, in the time of Henry I. Cowel, with reference to these men, remarks, "Those are called accephali, who were the levellers of that age, and acknowledged no head or superior."

Achaeian League.—This celebrated confederacy, originally formed between twelve cities of Achaea, was dissolved by the factions that prevailed soon after the death of Alexander, b.c. 323. Four of the principal cities of Achaea,—Dyme, Patre, Tritsea, and Pharsa, united for its restoration, b.c. 280; Argum and Bura joined b.c. 276; Ceryne b.c. 274; and Leontium, Pellene, and Ageira soon after. Aratus formed the idea of extending it to the other Greek states, and, having liberated Sicyon, persuaded his fellow-citizens to join the league, b.c. 251.

B.C. 246. Aratus first appointed general of the League.
245. Aratus takes Corinth, and annexes it to the League.
244. Megara and other Greek cities join the League.
239. Marseolus joins the League.
235. Arges, Argum, &c. join the League.
237. War between the Achaean League and Sparta.
232. The Achaean League defeated at Cleomenes III., at Ladoca.
231. Cleomenes III. defeated by the Achaean at the battle of Sellasia, and the war brought to a close.
ACHAIA, or ACHAEA, an ancient Grecian state, comprising a narrow district of the northern Peloponnesus. According to tradition, it was first peopled by a Pelasgian tribe, which was expelled by the Ionians. After the migration, the Achaeans, driven from Argos and Laconia, settled in this part of Greece, which, after them, was called Achaia (circ. B.C. 104). Monarchical institutions are said to have prevailed for some time, and upon their abolition, the territory of Achaia was divided amongst twelve cities. The Achaeans kept aloof from the other Grecian states, and formed a league, which met first at Helice, and after this city had been swallowed up by the sea, B.C. 373, at Ægium. They fought with the Athenians and the Boeotians against Philip, at the battle of Cheronaea, Aug. 7, 338 B.C., and were allied with the Spartans against Macedon, B.C. 330. Four cities, Patra, Dyme, Tritea, and Phare, renewed the ancient league B.C. 280. (See ACHAean LEAGUE.)

ACHAIA (Principality of), founded in 1205 by William of Champlitte, who, with his band of followers, subdued one half of the Peloponnesus before 1208, when he left it in charge of Geoffrey Villehardom, his bailiff, who succeeded to the throne in 1210. He was followed by Geoffrey II. in 1218, and William in 1246. Achaia then became a fief of the crown of Naples, and after undergoing a variety of vicissitudes, terminated under Centurione, in 1430, having existed 225 years. The succession was, however, several times broken before that date. Finlay (Medieval Greece and Trebizond, p. 505) gives the following chronological list of the princes of Achaia and Morea:—

A.D.
1205. William of Champlitte.
1210. Geoffrey I. Villehardom.
1218. Geoffrey II.
1246. William.
1277. Isabella, married thrice.
1. Philip son of Charles of Anjou, King of Naples, died 1278.
2.Florens of Hainault, 1291-1297.
3. Philip of Savoy, 1301-1311.
1311. Maud of Hainault, married thrice.
1. Guy II., duke of Athens, who died 1308.
2. Louis of Burgundy, 1313-1315.
3. Hugh de la Palisse, 1316.

Claimants of the Principality.
1317-1324. John, count of Gravina, pretended husband of Maud of Hainault.
1326-1341. Philip of Tarantum, as lord-paramount, in virtue of the forfeiture of Maud, and by purchase from Eudes IV.
1332-1361. Robert, titular emperor of Romania.
1364-1387. Mary of Bourbon, widow of Robert.
1387-1391. Louis, duke of Bourbon, her nephew, died in 1410.

Suverains or lords-paramount of Achaia.
The Latin emperors of Romania, until Baldwin II. ceded his rights to Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, in 1267.
1267-1285. Charles of Anjou.
1294-1302. Philip of Tarantum, who married Catherine of Valois, titular empress.
1302-1307. Charles II. ceded his rights to his son, Philip of Tarantum, who married Catherine of Valois, titular empress.
1307-1316. Philip of Tarantum.
1316-1324. Catherine of Valois, by grant from her husband.
1324-1332. Robert, titular emperor and reigning prince of Achaia.
1332-1346. Philip II., titular emperor.
1346-1353. James de Baux.

ACHEEN, or ACHEEen.—This kingdom, in Sumatra, was first visited by the Portuguese in 1500, and by the English in 1602. A factory was established here by the East-India Company in 1658, and a commercial treaty was concluded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819.

ACHONRY (Sligo), the seat of an Irish bishopric, one of the most ancient in that country, formerly called Achad-Chaoin and Achad-Conair. The church is said to have been founded by St. Finian, bishop of Clonard, about 530, on a site granted by the lord of Leney, or Luigny, by which name the bishops are known in the earlier accounts. St. Finian’s friend and disciple, Nathy, was the first bishop. In 1607, this see was united to that of Killala. In 1854, on its voidance, according to the provisions of 14 & 4 Will. IV. c. 87, Achenry was, with Killala, united with Tuam.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES, invented by John Dollond, of London, in 1758. Newton himself despaired of constructing these glasses. The right of priority is by some said to belong to a man whom Humboldt terms "the mysterious Chester Moore, of Moore Hall, Essex." He is supposed to have invented them in 1729.

ACLEA (Battle), now OCELEY, or OAK-PLAIN, in Surrey, where Ethelwulf and his son Ethelbald defeated the Danes, in 851.

ACOUSTICS, or the science of sound, was known, though imperfectly, at a very early period. Pythagoras, B.C. 540, and Aristotle, B.C. 342, understood the mode in which sound was transmitted through the air. Kircher was the first to show, says Beckmann (vol. i. p. 94), that "Alexander the Great had a prodigious large horn, with which he could assemble his army at the distance of a hundred stadia, or eighty Italian miles." Roger Bacon, in the 13th century, was the first who investigated this science experimentally.
He was followed by Galileo, in the 17th century, and others. Newton completed his mathematical demonstrations in 1700. Euler and Lagrange added greatly to the knowledge of this science, which was placed on an Independent and high foot by Saladin, towards the close of the 18th century.

ACRE (Syria), or ST. JEAN D'ACRE, anciently Acho, called by the Greeks Polemais, a fortified city and seaport, famous for the sieges it has sustained. It belonged originally to the Phoenicians, and after changing masters several times, fell under the Roman yoke in the time of Claudius. It was taken by the Saracens in 638; by Baldwin, after a siege of 20 days, in 1194; and by Saladin in 1187. Its capture by Richard I. was the great achievement of the first crusade. The siege commenced in July, 1189, and terminated with the fall of the city, Friday, July 12, 1191; soon after which it received the name of St. Jean d'Acre, and was given to the Knights Hospitallers. The Mamelukes gained possession May 18, 1291, and the Turks in 1317. Sir Sydney Smith defended it against Napoleon I., and compelled him to retreat, after a siege of 61 days, May 20, 1799. Ibrahim Pasha captured it in 1822, but it was retaken by an English and Austrian fleet Nov. 3, 1840; and it has since remained in the possession of the Turks.

ACROPOLIS.—The principal Grecian cities contained a kind of stronghold or citadel, situated, as the term acropolis indicates, on the highest point. That of Athens, of which the ruins still remain, was the most celebrated. It consisted of several public buildings, and was encircled by a strong wall, said to have been built by the Pelasgians n.c. 1067. On the taking of Athens by the Venetians, 1567, the roof of the Parthenon, one portion of the Acropolis, was demolished by a bomb. In the Greek war of independence, the Acropolis was captured from the Turks June 21, 1822; and retaken by them May 17, 1827.

ACT OF SETTLEMENT.—The death of the duke of Gloucester (July 29, 1700), son and last surviving child of the Princess Anne, afterwards queen, rendered a new settlement of the crown necessary, as being improper for after the death of William III. and of Anne. Accordingly, a measure was introduced during the session of 1701, to supply matters of great importance, omitted in the Bill of Rights. This statute (12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2) provided that in case of default of issue of William III. and also of the Princess Anne respectively, the crown should devolve upon the next Protestant in succession, Sophia, married to the elector of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. It was enacted, that the occupant of the throne "shall join in communion with the Church of England as by law established:" that if a foreigner succeeded, the nation should not be required to defend any foreign dominions without the consent of parliament; that the sovereign should not leave the country without permission of parliament; that all matters cognizable in the privy council should be transacted there, and all resolutions taken thereupon signed by such of the privy council as should consent to them; that only the crown of England and the Duchies of Lancaster and York should be eligible to a seat at the privy council, in either house of parliament, or to hold any office or receive any grant under the crown; that no person serving under, or receiving a pension from the crown, should be capable of serving as a member of the House of Commons; that the judges should hold upon good behaviour, and not be removed except upon the address of both houses of parliament; and that no pardon under the great seal of England should be pleaded to an impeachment by the Commons (June 12, 1701). The provision against the sovereign quitting the kingdom without consent of parliament was repealed in 1715 (1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 51). The provision respecting matters to be transacted in the privy council was repealed by 4 Anne, c. 8, s. 24 (1705), and the general disqualification of pensioners and placemen having been found inconvenient was repealed by 4 Anne, c. 8, s. 25, which statute was re-enacted by 6 Anne, c. 7, at the union between England and Scotland. Section 26 of 6 Anne, c. 7, declared that the holders of certain offices, therein specified, and of all new offices or places of profit under the crown, created at any time since Oct. 25, 1705, should not be allowed to sit in the House of Commons; and section 26 provided that any member accepting any office of profit from the crown should vacate his seat, being eligible to stand again. So numerous are the special disqualifications that they have to be collected from at least 116 statutes.

ACT OF SUPEREMACY.—In 1534, by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, the king was declared "the only supreme head in earth of the Church of England," and he formally assumed that title on the 15th of January. All beneficed ecclesiastics, and all laymen holding office under the crown, were obliged by this act to take the oath abjuring the spiritual as well as the temporal jurisdiction of the pope. In 1554, by 1 & 2 Phill. & Mary, c. 8, s. 12, this law was repealed, but it was restored by 1 Eliz. c. 1, in 1559. The denial of the king's supremacy was declared treasonable in 1547, by 1 Edw. VI. c. 12, s. 7.

ACT OF TOLERATION (1 Will. & Mary, st. 1, c. 19), for the relief from certain penalties, of dissenters from the Church of England, except papists and persons denying the Trinity, was passed May 24, 1689, and confirmed by 10 Anne, c. 2 (1711). The clause excepting persons denying the Trinity was repealed by 33 Geo. III. c. 169, July 21, 1822, and the Catholics were relieved by 10 Geo. IV. c. 7, passed April 13, 1829.

ACT OF UNIFORMITY.—By 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 1 (Jan. 15, 1549), it was enacted that the order of divine worship contained in the book drawn up by the commissioners, "by the aid of the Holy Ghost," should be the only one used after the next Whitsun tide.
Those who refused to use it, or who spoke or wrote against it, were fined for the first or second offence, and rendered subject to forfeiture of goods and imprisonment for life for the third. This statute was confirmed by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 1 (1562), repealed by 1 Mary, sess. 2, c. 2 (1559), and restored by 1 Eliz. c. 2 (1559). It formed the basis of the Act of Uniformity, commonly so called, passed in 1662 (13 & 14 Car. II. c. 4), which contained stringent regulations with respect to the use of the Book of Common Prayer; received the royal assent May 19th, came into operation Aug. 24, 1662, and was of Actium. When was the establishment of the church by 5 Anne, c. 5 (1706), and by the Act of Union, 5 Anne, c. 7. A similar act was passed by the Irish Parliament (17 & 18 Car. II. c. 6) in 1665.

**Actian Games** were instituted by Augustus, in commemoration of his victory over Antony off Actium, B.C. 31, and celebrated every fifth year. They were probably a revival of an ancient festival, as there was a temple of Apollo at Actium, mentioned by Thucydidès (i. 29) and by Strabo (vii.), which was enlarged by Augustus.

**Actiatic, or Actian Era,** so called from the battle of Actium, which secured Augustus in possession of the Roman empire. This era dated amongst the Romans from Jan. 1, B.C. 30; in Egypt, where it prevailed till the reign of Diocletian, it dated from Aug. 29, B.C. 30; and amongst the Greeks of Antioch, by whom it was used as late as the 9th century, from Sept. 1, B.C. 30.

**Actinometer.**—Literally, a measurer of solar rays. This instrument, employed for the purpose of ascertaining the intensity of the heat in the direct rays of the sun, was invented by Sir John Herschel about the year 1829.

**Actium.** (Sea-fight).—This decisive engagement between the fleets of Augustus and Antony took place off Actium, a promontory in Acanania, Sept. 2, B.C. 31. After the battle had lasted some time, Cleopatra took to flight; Antony followed, and Augustus obtained a complete victory, which rendered him master of the Roman world.

**Acton Burel, or Shrewsbury (Statute of),** sometimes called the Statute of Merchants, was passed on the 12th of October, 1283, in a parliament held by Edward I. at Acton Burnel, in Shropshire. It enacted that the battle of Actium which had lately taken place might be sold to pay his debts. This enactment was confirmed, and its provisions were enlarged, by another Statute of Merchants, passed at Westminster in 1285.

**Actresses.**—The appearance of females on the stage is altogether a modern custom. It originated on the continent, and was not generally adopted in this country until the reign of Charles II. Anne of Denmark, wife of James I., Henrietta, wife of Charles I., and ladies of noble family, sometimes filled parts in these masques and other dramatic entertainments of the time; but they were not professional actresses. Frynne denounces the attempt made in 1629 to introduce, according to continental custom, Frenchwomen at the Blackfriars theatre. This was the first appearance of professional females on the English stage. They were, however, foreigners; and much difference of opinion prevails as to the first English actress. Pepys for the first time saw women on the stage, Jan. 13, 1663: Mrs. Colman, wife of Mr. Edward Colman, appeared as Fanthe in the “Siege of Rhodes,” in 1666; and Mrs. Mary Sanderson, afterwards married to the celebrated Betterton, performed the same character at the opening of Betterton’s theatre, Apr. 18, 1662. The last-mentioned was decidedly the first English actress of celebrity that appeared on our stage. The duke of Bolton married Lavinia Fenton, and the eccentric earl of Peterborough, after the death of his first wife, married Lavinia Robinson, “the nightingale.” Amongst actresses who have, in later times, been ennobled, may be mentioned Miss Farren, who became countess of Derby in 1789; Miss Mellon, left a widow by Mr. Coutts, who became duchess of St. Albans in 1827; Miss Stephens, married to the earl of Essex in 1838. This list might be much extended.

**Acts of the Bible.**—The 5th and last of the historical books of the New Testament, was composed by St. Luke, and inscribed to Theophilus. The best critics assign it to the year 63. The apostolic fathers in the 1st century, and Irenaeus and Tertullian in the 2nd, ascribed this book to St. Luke. This evidence is corroborated by that of Origen, Jerome, Augustine, Eusebius, and other ecclesiastical writers.

**Acts of Parliament.**—Sir Hattis Nicolas declares “that the distinction between a statute, act, and ordinance of parliament is still involved in such obscurity that no positive conclusion can be drawn from the various statements which have been published.” At the present day, bills which have passed through both houses, and received the royal assent, become acts of parliament. (See Parliament, Statutes, &c.)

**Acts of Sedumut.**—Ordinances made by the judges of the Court of Session (Scotland), by virtue of a Scottish act of parliament passed in 1540. They frequently dealt with curious local and fiscal regulations; such as fixing the price of ale in Edinburgh in 1726; the sale of bread in 1730 and 1749; of butchers’ meat in 1717, and 1736; and of fowls in 1669. They imposed a tax for cleaning the streets of Edinburgh in 1687 and in 1691; and an act relative to the cleanliness of the premises within the session-house or parliament close, in 1663.

**Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland.**—The institute was established in London in 1848.

**Actuaries in Scotland.**—The Faculty was established in Edinburgh in 1856.

**Act. of Acs (Battle).**—Here (July 2, 1849) the Austrians and Russians retrieved their reverse of the previous day; men of Raab and Wartzen, and after a hard-fought
battle, compelled George and the Hungarians to retire.

**ADAMITES, or ADAMANS, termed by Bayle "a ridiculous sect."** They are said to have arisen during the 2nd century, one Prodicus being their founder. In their religious assemblies they appeared naked, in imitation of our first parents in their state of innocence. They made a profession of continency, and condemned marriage, because it was not known in Paradise, of which they reckoned their church an emblem, and themselves imitators of Adam and Eve. After careful examination of the authorities, Leland declares that no such sect existed in the early church. Evagrius mentions certain male and female ascetics living in Palestine during the 5th century, who always exposed their bodies to the extremes of heat and cold, wearing nothing but a small girdle. Attempts to revive some of these reputed practices of the Adamites have frequently been made in modern times, although it is an error to suppose that Tandemus, or Tanchelun, who committed various excesses at Antwerp in 1134, and led many persons astray, was an Adamite. This man, instead of going naked, was richly apparelled, and fared most sumptuously. Some fanatics, seduced by Picard a Fleming, created much commotion in Germany in 1415. Picard declared himself to be the son of God, and that he was sent into the world as a new Adam, to restore the law of nature. Having penetrated into Bohemia, this fanatical and his followers were attacked and almost exterminated by the Bohemian general Ziska, in 1420. Other efforts have been made in various countries to revive some of the practices of the Adamites.

**ADDA (Combats).—Pressed by the Russian and Austrian forces, Moreau retired behind the line of this river in the spring of 1799. His antagonists, after some sharp encounters, succeeded in passing the river, April 27, 1799.**

**ADDITION ADMINISTRATION (Geo. III.).** —The arrangements for this ministry commenced on the 10th of February, 1801, and were not completed until the 30th of July. It was thus constituted:

- First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Addington, created Viscount Sidmouth Jan. 12, 1805.
- Lord Chancellor .... Lord Eldon.
- Privy Seal Duke of York.
- Privy Seal ... Earl of Westmoreland.
- Principal Secretaries Lords Pelham and Hobart, and Mr. Jenkinson, created Lord of State.
- Hawkesbury Nov. 18, 1806.
- Admiralty .... Earl St. Vincent.
- Board of Control Visc. Lewisham.
- Secretary at War ... Mr. Charles Yorke.
- Ordnance ... Earl of Chatham.

Viscount Castlereagh went to the Board of Control July 6, 1802. Mr. Charles Yorke became (Aug. 17, 1804) one of the principal secretaries of state, in place of Lord Pelham, who took the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster, on the resignation of the earl of Liverpool. It was dissolved May 10, 1804. (See Pitt's Second Administration.)
and the Austrians. The former gained some advantages on the first day, but were defeated on the second, leaving 2,000 prisoners in the hands of the Austrians. On the 1st of April the French army withdrew from the line of the Adige, and in an attempt to regain their position, April 5, were once more defeated.

**Administrations of Great Britain.**—Hallam (Eng. iii. ch. 15) states: "According to the original constitution of our monarchy, the king had his privy council, composed of the great officers of state, and of such others as he thought fit, bound by an oath of fidelity and secrecy, by whom all affairs of weight, whether as to domestic or exterior policy, were debated, for the most part in his presence, and determined, subordinately of course to his pleasure, by the vote of the major part. It could not happen but that some councillors, more eminent than the rest should form junots or cabals, for more close and private management, or be selected as more confidential advisers of their sovereign; and the very name of a cabinet council, as distinguished from the larger body, may be found back as the reign of Charles I. But the resolutions of the crown, whether as to foreign alliances or the issuing of proclamations and orders at home, or any other overt act of government, were not finally taken without the deliberation and assent of that body whom the law recognized as its sworn and notorious councillors. This was first broken in upon after the Restoration. Thus by degrees it became usual for the ministry or cabinet to obtain the king's final approbation of their measures, before they were laid, for a merely formal ratification, before the council. If the cabinet retained the distinction of the cabinet from the privy council, and the exclusion of the latter from all business of state, became more fully established." Thus it was not until after the Revolution, that the cabinet council, as distinguished from the privy council, was formed. Monarchs had, indeed, before that time, been in the habit of seeking advice from particular members of the privy council, and too frequently from favourites. In the earlier days of cabinets, ministers were only accountable for their own departments, and did not necessarily retire when their leaders or colleagues fell, but remained in the cabinet, as the minister, who was considered the chief, always preside over the Treasury. The office of prime minister is of more recent date. The practice for ministers presiding over particular departments of the government to form themselves into what is now termed an administration, under the control of a chief, cannot be said to have been established until the reign of Queen Anne. The following is a list of the administrations that have held office from the commencement of her reign, each administration being more fully described under its title, to be found in its place in the alphabetical arrangement.

**Administrative Reform Association,** called into existence for the object of insuring a better administration of affairs in the different government departments, attention having been directed to the subject by the management that caused so much of the loss of life and property in the Crimea during the winter of 1854 and '55. Meetings were held in the Guildhall and at the London Tavern, May 6, 1855, when the association was formed. A large gathering of the Administrative Reformers took place at Drury Lane Theatre, June 13 in the same year. The Association did not, however, flourish, and an attempt at its reorganization in 1856 proved a failure.

**Administrator.**—In ancient times, the king was entitled to seize the goods of all persons who died intestate. This prerogative was even granted as a franchise to lords of manors and others, and afterward the Crown conferred this right on the Church, when the Ordinance took possession of the goods. The 32d article of Magna Charta (1215) provided against abuses of this prerogative; but this article was not included in the subsequent charter of Henry III. The great abuse of this power led to a change, and the Statute of Westminster II. (13 Edw. I. st. i. c. 19), 1285, enacted that the Ordinance was bound to pay the debts of the intestate, as far as his goods extended. Flagrant abuses continued, and in 1567 (31 Edw. III. c. 11) it was enacted that the "Ordinaries shall depurate the next and most lawful friends of the dead person intestate to administer his goods." Another statute (21 Hen. VIII. c. 5) in 1529 enlarged the power of the ecclesiastical judge, who was empowered to grant administration either to the widow or the next of kin, or to both of them, at his discretion. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 25, 1857), which came into operation Jan. 1, 1858, the whole of this jurisdiction was transferred to the "Court of Probate," before a single judge, with an appeal to the House of Lords.

**Admiral.**—This title, which was originally
written admiral, or amiral, as it still is in French, was imported into Europe during the Crusades, being a corruption of the Arabic word amir, or emir. The Sicilians and the Genoese borrowed it from the Saracens about the year 1140. This title is said to have been first used in France in 1570, and in this country later in the same century.

Nicolaas (Hist. of the Royal Navy, vol. 1, p. 390) says "It will have been seen that at an early period of English history the commanders of fleets were styled 'leaders and governors, or justices,' or 'leaders and constables' of fleets; and that in the reign of Henry III. and until the latter part of that of Edward I. their usual designation was 'keepers of the sea-coast,' or 'captains and keepers of the sea.'"

In a covenant executed at Bruges, March 8, 1207, Sir William Leybourne was styled "Admiral of the sea of the king of England." In thewardrobe accounts of Edward I. for the year 1300, Gervase Alard is termed "Admiral of the fleet of the Cinque Ports;" and the first commission to an admiral of which there is any record, was granted by Edward I. to Gervase Alard, and is dated Feb. 4, 1303. The Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniae contains an order for the payment of 40s. to John de Athy for expenses he had incurred, Dec. 7, 1355, as admiral of the king's fleet in Ireland; and from the same authority we learn that Wm. Spalding was created admiral in Ireland by patent dated May 26, 1382.

Admiral (Lord High).—When admirals were first appointed in this country, each officer of the kind received the command of a particular fleet, such as, the king's ships north, south, or west of the Thames, or the fleet of the Cinque Ports. On the 18th of July, 1399, Sir John Beauchamp was appointed admiral of the northern, southern, and western fleets, and this Sir Harris Nicolaes observes is the first instance of the command of all the fleets being vested in one person. Beauchamp died in the following December; whereupon Sir Robert Herle was (Jan. 26, 1361) appointed to succeed him as admiral of the three fleets. Many similar appointments followed, and, May 9, 1398, John, marquis of Dorset, was made admiral of the northern and western fleets for life, the Irish fleet having been placed under his direction on the same terms. Sir Thomas of Lancaster (second son of Hen. IV.), afterwards duke of Clarence, was appointed "Admiral of England" Feb. 20, 1405; and from that period, as Nicolaes remarks, "there was always an admiral of England, who commanded in chief all the fleets in England, Ireland, and Aquitaine, the office having been held successively by the earls of Somerset and Kent, and Sir Thomas Beaumont, who was afterwards Earl of Dorset and duke of Exeter. Sir Thomas of Lancaster was probably the first who took the title of lord high admiral, which was borne by an uninterrupted series of individual officers till the 20th of November, 1632, when the office was, for the first time, put in commission. During the Commonwealth, the affairs of the navy were managed by a committee of parliament, until Cromwell himself undertook the direction. The duke of York (afterwards James II.) was lord high admiral from the period of the Restoration until the 22nd of May, 1684, when Charles II. took the office into his own hands, James II. resuming it on his accession, in the following year. It was put in commission after his abdication, and remained so till Prince George of Denmark was appointed lord high admiral of England, May 20, 1702, and of Great Britain, on account of the Union, June 23, 1707, with a council of four persons to assist him. On his death, Nov. 3 (O. S. Oct. 28), 1708, the earl of Pembroke was appointed his successor, with a similar council. The earl resigned in 1709; since which time the office has always been in commission, except during the interval from May, 1827, to September, 1828, in which it was held by the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The only instance of a lord high admiral for Ireland, is that of James, Lord Butler, high treasurer, created "Great Admiral and Keeper of the Ports in Ireland," by patent, May 11, 1355. There was a lord high admiral in Scotland from the 15th century until the Union. A lord high admiral having been appointed in France, Richelieu suppressed the office in 1627, but it was re-established by Louis XIV. in 1669.

Admiral of the Fleet.—Until 1851, this honorary title, which gives increase of half-pay but no command, was conferred only upon one officer at a time; but in that year it was borne simultaneously by Sir Thomas Byam Martin and Sir George Cockburn.

Admiral of the Red.—Admirals take rank and command in the order of their respective squadrons, which are distinguished by different-coloured flags; as the red, the white, and the blue squadrons. For nearly a century after the union between England and Scotland in 1707, there was no admiral of the red, the Union Jack having then superseded the red flag; but the latter was resumed at the naval promotion which took place in 1805, after the battle of Trafalgar.

Admiralty (High Court of), erected, according to Stowe, in the reign of Edward III., though Lord Coke and Pryme assert that it existed long before that time. Richard II. limited its jurisdiction: it was divided into the Instance and the Prize courts, and was at first held in Southwark, but afterwards removed to Doctors' Commons. In early times, the judge of this court was merely the deputy of the lord high admiral, to whom the regulation of all naval matters was intrusted. The criminal jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court was, by 7 Vict. c. 2 (March 18, 1834), transferred from the Court of Assize and the Central Criminal Court. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 25, 1857), it was...
provided that on the next vacancy of the office of judge of the High Court of Admiralty, the queen might appoint the judge of the Court of Probate to that office, or, if the vacancy should first occur in the Court of Probate, the judge of the Admiralty Court might be appointed.

Admiralty House (Whitehall).—Pennant says, "The Admiralty office stood originally in Duke-street, Westminster; but in the reign of King William, was removed to the spot where the hall, then called Wallingford, I believe, from its having been inhabited by the Knollys, viscounts Wallingford." From the roof of this building, Archbishop Usher took a farewell view of Charles I. on his way to the place of execution, and swooned at the sight. It was rebuilt by Ripley (1726), and the screen was erected by Adams (1776).

Admiralty Islands (Pacific) were discovered by the Dutch in 1616. Carteret landed on them in 1707, and D'Entrecasteaux in 1798.

Admission to the Parliament.—This treatise, setting forth the extreme views of the Puritans in somewhat intertemperate language, was published in 1572. It was the joint production of the more active Puritans, and was presented to parliament by two of their number, Field and Wilcox, preachers. For this offence they were committed to Newgate, and afterwards sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Four editions appeared in a very short space of time. A second admonition was drawn up by Thomas Cartwright, and both were answered by Whitgift. Cartwright replied, and the controversy raged for some time. These bitter attacks upon the Established Church were suppressed by proclamation, July 22, 1573.

Adoptians. — The name of a sect, which revived the oriental heresy of Nestorianism in a new form in the West (787). Its authors were two Spanish prelates, Elipaull, archbishop of Toledo, and Felix, bishop of Urgel. They firmly maintained the co-equality of the Son as to his divine nature, but asserted that, as to his humanity, Christ was only the adopted son of the Father. These doctrines were condemned at the diet and council of Ratisbon, 792, and by the council of Frankfort-on-the-Maine 1498. The strange theory obtained many supporters.

Adorno and Feresos. — Fractions, called by Hallam (Middle Ages, i. ch. 3) "equal and eternal rivals," by which Genoa was distracted during the 14th and 16th centuries. They belonged to the plebeian and commercial aristocracy, who obtained power when the old nobility were excluded from authority. The Ghibellines sided with the Adorno and the Guelphs with the Feregosi. One great struggle between these factions commenced in the elevation of Gabriel Adorno to the ducal throne, in 1395. The Feregosi, out the French possession of Genoa in 1519, and in the same year (Robertson, Charles V. b. xi.) the Adorno again wrested Genoa from the Feregosi, and placed it under the power of the emperor.

Adrian's Wall. (See Hadrian's Wall.)

Adrianists. — The term is applied to two different sects. Thedortic (l. i. c. 4, p. 193) is the only author who refers to the first sect of Adrianists. They were followers of Simon Magus, and arose about the year 34. The disciples of Adrian Hamstead, an Anabaptist of the 16th century, also bore this designation. He taught first in Zealand, and afterwards in Holland.

Adrianople. (See Hadrianople.)

Adriatic (Wedding of).—An annual ceremony performed by the doge of Venice on Ascension-day. Going with much pomp and ceremony in the Bucenaut, or state barge, attended by the nobility and foreign ambassadors, he dropped his ring into the water. This strange ceremony, denoting the supremacy of Venice, was instituted in 1176, under the following circumstances:—In that year, the doge, Sebastiano Ziani, defeated the combined fleets of Pisa, Genoa, and Ancona, under the command of the emperor Frederick the First's brother. Other walls were made prisoners, and carried to Venice. On the return of the victorious fleet, Pope Alexander III., at that time a fugitive at Venice, presented Ziani with his ring, authorizing him and his successors to proclaim their right to the sovereignty of the Adriatic, and to subject it to the rule of Venice, as a wife is subjected to that of her husband.

Adulteration. — Many laws inflicting penalties for the admixture of improper ingredients in articles of consumption, are found in the statute-book. By 51 Hen. III. st. vi. (1267) bakers were condemned to stand in the pillory for offences relating to the assize of bread, and brewers to stand in the tumbrel, or to undergo some other kind of correction. By 23 Eliz. c. 8, s. 4 (1581), persons adulterating honey with "any deceitful mixture" were to forfeit the same. A similar penalty was attached to the adulteration of wax. By 1 James I. c. 18 (1604), any person having in his possession adulterated hops was to forfeit them, and any brewer using them in brewing ale or beer, was to forfeit the value of the hops so used. In 1776 (17 Geo. III. c. 29) the penalty for the adulteration of tea was a fine of £25, or six months' imprisonment. Other statutes dealing with adulteration in various forms have been passed during the present century. The act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 37 (1836), repealed former acts for regulating the sale of bread sold beyond the city of London and ten miles of the Royal Exchange. It inflicted a fine of not less than £5, or more than £10, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, for mixing materials other than those specified in the act, in the preparation of bread. Hard labour was added to imprisonment by 14 & 16 Vict. c. 100, s. 29 (Aug. 7, 1851).

Advultery. — The Jewish law inflicted the punishment of death for this offence (Lev. xx. 10; Deut. xxii. 22). The Roman punishment was mutilation. Augustus, after im-
posing heavy fines and forfeitures on the guilty parties, condemned them to long, or even perpetual exile. Constantine made the crime capital, but Justinian mitigated this severity of the punishment. Prescott (Peru, i. Introd. c. ii.) says it was treated as a capital offence by the Peruvians. The Japanese early in the 17th century cut off the heads of both the offending parties, and hewed their bodies in pieces. The northern nations punished the crime with great severity, and the ancient Germans empowered the husband to inflict immediate punishment. Among the Saxons, a pecuniary fine was exacted, according to the rank of the female. In Alfred's reign it was punished according to the rank of the husband. Canute (1016) adjudged the man to exile, the woman to have her nose and ears cut off. Adultery was punished with death by an act of the Scottish parliament in 1563. In the time of the Commonwealth (1650), adultery was made a capital offence; but the law was repealed at the Restoration. In later times, redress was usually sought by action in the civil courts, until the passing of the new act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 65 (Aug. 28, 1857), by which the "Constitutional Divorce and Dissolution of Marriages" was established. The new legislation has facilitated the obtaining of a divorce.

Advent. — The period of four weeks before Christmas. It is not known when this season was first consecrated by the Church. The earliest notice of Advent is found in a homily by Maximus Taurinensis, in 450. The council of Macon, in 582, ordered a fast to be observed from Advent to Christmas. Advent Sunday is the Sunday, whether before or after, which comes nearest to St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30).

Adventures Bay (Australasia) was discovered by Capt. Furneaux, in 1773, and named after his ship, the Adventure, belonging to Captain Cook's expedition. It was visited by Captain Cook in 1777, and by Captain Bligh in 1788 and 1792.

Adventurers. (See Merchant Adventurers.)

Advertisements. — The parliamentary newspaper, the Mercurius Politicus, for January, 1652, contains an advertisement, probably the first published in England. It announces the publication of the "Iremodia Gratulatoria, an Heroick Poem," printed by Thos. Newcourt in 1652. This effusion is a panegyric on Cromwell's Irish campaign. Advertisements were first subjected to a duty by 10 Anne, c. 19 (1712), and it was charged according to length. Some change took place, and the duty was reduced in 1853, from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. in Great Britain, and from 2s. 6d. to 1s. in Ireland (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 29), and the duty was entirely repealed by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 63, s. 5, which act received the royal assent Aug. 4, 1853.

Advertising Vans. — This ingenious device for obtaining publicity led to the introduction of so many showy vehicles into the streets of the metropolis, as to constitute a nuisance, and the use of these vans was accordingly prohibited from Oct. 1, 1853, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33, s. 16, passed June 25, 1853.

Advocate (Queen's). — Foss states that the first instance of an advocate being regularly employed in the king's affairs occurs in the reign of Henry III. During fourteen years, from 32 to 52 Hen. III. (1253—1267), between thirty and forty cases in the court are recorded, in which Lawrence del Brok pleaded for the king. — "sequitur pro rege."

Advocate (Lord), Scotland, also called King's or Queen's Advocate, is the principal law-officer of the Crown in Scotland, the same as the Attorney-general in England. The office of King's Advocate is known to have existed in 1479, but it was not until 1540 that it was raised to the dignity of a great office of state. A record of the Court of Justiciary in 1598 contains the first mention of a Lord Advocate.

Advocates (Faculty of), Scotland.—The profession of advocate has existed from time immemorial in Scotland; but its members did not form a faculty or society until the establishment of the College of Justice in 1532. Their number, at first confined to ten, is now unlimited, and has for some years exceeded 400. This body is presided over by a Dean of Faculty.

Advocates' Library, founded in Edinburgh, by Sir George Mackenzie, about the year 1680. It is one of those which have the privilege, under the Copyright law, of receiving a copy of every new book.

Ædiles. — Roman magistrates, whose duty it was to superintend public buildings, highways, weights and measures, &c. They were first created b. c. 494, were two in number, and chosen from the plebeians. Two patrician ædiles (curules) were added b. c. 365; and Julius Cæsar established two more plebeian ædiles (cereales), b. c. 45, whose business was to look after the supply of corn.

Ægina, an island in the Gulf of Ægina, with chief town of the same name, celebrated for its naval supremacy. Homer says it was occupied by the Achai, and afterwards by Dorian from Argos. It became subject to Phœdon, tyrant of Argos, b. c. 748. Ægina was a general emporium of commerce, had a factory in Egypt b. c. 503, and carried on an active trade in corn with the countries in the Black Sea. The Æginetans were considered the earliest navigators of the Ægean Sea.

B.C.

505. The Thebans apply for aid to the Æginetans, who declare war against Athens.

500. Ægina mistress of the sea.

457. War between Athens and Ægina.

431. Æginetans expel the inhabitants, and send colonists to the island.
Aethiop.—A branch of the Arians, followers of Aërius, a presbyter and monk, native of Pontus. This sect arose 342, and spread rapidly through Cappadocia, Armenia, and Pontus. Aërius, disappointed at not obtaining the bishopric of Sebaste, in Armenia, maintained that there was no difference between bishops and presbyters. He disapproved of prayers for the dead, stated fasts, the celebration of Easter, and attempted to restore religion to its primitive simplicity. Exposed to persecution, his followers assembled in woods and caves. The sect was still in existence in the time of St. Augustine.

Aethiopians.—Livy states that a shower of stones fell about B.C. 654, on the Alban Mount, near Rome. Plutarch mentions one, recorded in the Parian Chronicle, that fell at Aegospotami, near the Hellespont, B.C. 467. In modern times a stone, weighing 2 cwt., fell at Ensisheim, in Alsace, in 1492. A shower of stones fell near Beares, Dec. 19, 1798. A similar occurrence took place in Normandy, some of the stones weighing 16 or 17 lb., April 26, 1803; and near Bonn several fell July 19, 1816, one of them weighing nearly 100 lb. The list might be extended almost indefinitely.

Aëtius.—A sum in which unmarried men were mulcted at the census or review of the people of Rome. It appears to have been first imposed B.C. 403.

Aetna (Sicily).—About sixty eruptions of this volcano, the largest in southern Europe, are on record. Of these, ten most disastrous in their results, occurred before the Christian era. Aeschylus and Pindar allude to one that happened B.C. 425. Another B.C. 396, arrested the progress of the Carthaginian army, in its march from Messina to Syracuse. The more celebrated eruptions of modern times happened in 1537, in 1792 (this one lasted for more than a year), in 1819, in 1832, and in 1852.

Aetolians.—"Renowned as are the names of their earliest heroes," says Herennius, "Aetolus, Peneus, Melanippus, and P handgun, the nation has no place in the history of the flourishing times of Greece. Nor did they acquire any celebrity until the Macedo-Roman period, when the various insignificant tribes of which they were composed, gathered themselves together and chose one common leader, for the purpose of carrying on a war with the Acheans." The Aetolians are said to have sent 40 ships, under the command of Thoas, to the Trojan war; but from this period until the formation of their league, they are seldom noticed.

Aetolian League, though composed of tribes instead of cities, was an imitation of the Achaean league. Its origin is involved in obscurity. It is known to have existed in the time of Alexander the Great, if not in that of his father Philip. The great council of the nation, called the Panetolicon, met every autumn at Thermum, and there was another deliberative body called the Apo- cleti, which is supposed to have formed a kind of permanent committee.
expelled. 

29. Demetrius ravages Aetolia. 

279. The Aetolian League joins the struggle against Brennus and his hordes, who are expelled from Gaul. 

290. The Social war between the Aetolians and the Achaeans commences. 

291. Philip supports the Achaeans, and invades Aetolia. 

292. Philip surprises Thermus, sets fire to the sacred building and the spoil he could not carry away. 

293. The treaty of Naupactus terminates the Social war. 


295. Philip invades Aetolia, sacks Thermus a second time, and the Aetolians, deserted by the Romans, make peace with him. 

296. The Aetolian League declares war against Philip. 

297. The Romans and Aetolians defeat Philip at the battle of Cynocephale. 

298. General peace. 

299. The Aetolian League joins Antiocbus in a war against Rome. 

300. The Aetolians sue for peace and obtain a truce. 

301. The Aetolians make a humiliating peace with Rome. 

AFFGHAN WAR.—During the revolution in Afganestan, England declared in favour of Shah Shooyo, and on the refusal of Dost Mahommmed Khan to submit, Lord Auckland declared war, Oct. 1, 1838. The Anglo-Indian army quitted Shirkapore early in March, 1839, took possession of Kandahar, April 20, and Shah Shooyo was crowned there May 3. Ghuznee was captured July 23, and Cabul August 7. Part of the army remained to support Shah Shooyo, Dost Mahommmed Khan himself surrendered Nov. 4, 1840. A revolt against the English broke out at Cabul Nov. 2, 1841, when Sir A. Burns and several officers and soldiers were assassinated. Sir W. H. McNaghten was ruthlessly murdered during a conference, by Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mahommmed, on Christmas-day in the same year. The remainder of the force stationed in this country, concluded a treaty with the Afghan chiefs for its immediate evacuation. The order for departure was given Jan. 5, 1843; but such was the treachery practised on the occasion, and the fury with which, in spite of promises of safe-conduct, they were assailed, that only three natives and one European, out of an army of 5,000 men and a large number of camp-followers, including women and children, reached Jellalabod. Lady Salee, and some English ladies who had surrendered to Akbar Khan, were afterwards restored. Jellalabod, besieged by Akbar Khan Jan. 18, 1842, was successsfully defended by General Salee. General Pollock came to his aid April 5; General Nott recovered Ghuznee Sept. 9; Cabul was partially destroyed Oct. 9; and having accomplished the objects in view, the British forces evacuated the country in October, 1842.
colony was afterwards used for the entire continent. (See Africa.) The Romans obtained possession of Carthage B.C. 146. Other portions were speedily added, until the number of provinces reached five. The Africans revolted in 296, but they were subdued by Diocletian; they rebelled again in 372, and Theodosius restored the Roman authority in the next year. Genseric, king of the Vandals, landed in Africa in May, 429, and had overrun a considerable part by the year 439. Belisarius wrested Africa from the Vandals, in 534. It revolted again in 556, and, after a series of struggles, was again reduced to subjection. The Saracens invaded it in 643, and by the year 709 had completed its conquest. The Arabs and the Normans are said to have visited the W. of Africa in early times, and the French claim for some Dieppe mariners in 1384 the priority of discovery in this direction. It has, however, been proved that the French had no commercial relations with Africa before 1664, and no commercial treaty with any African ruler previous to 1785. The Portuguese in the 15th century were the first to obtain more definite information respecting the form and dimensions of Africa. They ascertained the correctness of the assertion of Herodotus, that it was, except at the Isthmus of Suez, surrounded by water. They were followed by the English, the French, the Dutch, and other nations. During the earlier portion of the 15th century, several efforts were made to obtain further knowledge of this vast continent, but nothing important was accomplished until 1444, when a number of individuals at Lagos formed themselves into a company for the prosecution of African discovery and colonization. (See Abyssinia, Ethiopia, Egypt, and various European settlements in Africa.)

A.D. 1330-4. A French ship driven by tempest amongst the Canary Islands.

1344. The account of Clement receives from Clement VI., at Avignon, investiture of the crown of the Canary Islands. He does not, however, take possession.

1402. Béthenecourt's expedition to the Canary Isles.

1405. Béthenecourt quits the colony.

1415. King John of Portugal takes Ceuta, and beheads it upon the spot. Henri.

1418. The Portuguese navigators, Zarco and Tristam Vaz, double Cape Bojador, and discover Porto Santo.

1419. Madraca discovered by Zarco and Tristam Vaz.

1432. Gislaeus doubles Cape Bojador, and explores the coast beyond.

1440. Gonçalvez reaches Cape Blanco.

1441. Martin V. grants to the Portuguese crown all lands that it shall discover from Cape Bojador to the Indies.

1442. Trade in gold dust commenced.

1443. Zambo doubles Cape Blanco. Ten slaves brought to Seville by Gonçalvez, were the first that appeared in Europe.

1444. Association for the prosecution of African commerce.

1445. Senegal discovered by Dinis Fernandez, who sails as far as Cape Verde.

1446. Laçanarelo explores the coast as far as the

A.D. 1449. Noli discovers the Cape Verde Islands. This discovery is said, according to different accounts, to have been made in 1450, 1460, and 1462.

1450. About this time Arguin, the first Portuguese establishment on the African coast, was founded.

1454. A trading post established on Arguin.

1456. Ca da Mosto, a Genoese, lands on the Cape Verde islands and visits the river Gambia.

1458. Pedro de Cintra discovers Sierra Leone.

1459. Fernado Gomes obtains a monopoly of the gold trade to the coast of Guinea.

1471. The Gold Coast discovered by Santarem and Escobar.

1481. Elmina fort erected by the Portuguese on the coast of Ashantee.

1484. Diego Cam discovers the river Congo.

1486. Coviham goes from Fen to Arabia, and thence to India.

1497. Bartholomew Diaz discovers the Cape of Good Hope, which he names Cape Stormy.

1498. Portuguese missionaries penetrate to Congo.

1499. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope (Nov. 19), and explores the coast beyond it. He touches at Mozambique, &c.

1502. Vasco de Gama, with a fleet of twenty ships, sails from Quilos, and compels its king to pay tribute to Portugal.

1505. Almeda takes Quilos and Mombasa. The king of Spain, in a letter dated Sept. 15, promises to send Cavendish 100 negro slaves.

1506. The Portuguese explore Madagascar.

1508. The Spaniards import negroes into Hispaniola from Guinea.

1524. Some merchants of Bristol trade to the Canaries.

1539. An English ship sails to Guinea.

1563. Three English ships sent to Guinea.


1577. English merchants settle in Morocco.

1588. Elizabeth grants a patent to a company. A ship and pinnace make the first voyage from London to Benin.

1591. An English expedition sent to the Gold Coast.


1619. Thompson killed whilst ascending the river Gambia.

1621. His successor Jobson explores the Gambia as far as Fenda.

1624. The French settlement of St. Louis founded.

1631. The people of Mombasa expel the Europeans.

1637. El Mina wrested from the Portuguese by the Dutch, who had gradually stripped them of their possessions in Africa.

1658. Jannequin visits the French possessions in Africa.

1659. The Dutch establish their first colony at the Cape of Good Hope.

1669. Vermuyden ascends the Gambia in search of gold.

1679. Bruns starts from Senegal on an expedition into the interior.

1724. Stibbs sent by the African Company to the Upper Gambia.

1779. Norfolk's voyages through Dahomey and reaches Abomey.

1778. An English settlement composed partly of negroes established in Sierra Leone.

1782. The African Association formed in London send Ledyard to Africa.

1791. Houghton fails in an attempt to reach Timbuctoo.

1794. Waterston and Winterbottom visit Fouta Jallo.

1795. Mungo Park starts from the Gambia. He traces the Niger to Silla, explores the intervening countries, and returns in 1797.

1797. Barboncillo sets out on a tour through the districts of the Cape of Good Hope.

1798. Hornemann sets out from Cairo on a tour, in which he perished.

1801. Traffrey and Sommerville reach the Orange River and penetrate to Lelantoo.
AFR
A.D. 1805. Mungo Park sets out on his second expedition, from which he never returned.
1813. Campbell founds a Christian mission at Lat-takoo.
1816. Tuckey explores the river Congo, and Pddie penetrates to Kakundy.
1817. Campbell reaches the Panista. James Bowdich, and Hutchinson proceed on a mission to Comassie, the capital of Ashantee.
1819. Lyon and Ritchie reach Mornouak. The latter died Nov. 29, and Lyon penetrated to Fezzen.
1822. Dupuis goes on a mission to Comassie.
1826. Clapperton, Denham, and Oudney cross the Great Desert and visit Bornou. Major Denham reaches Lake Tsad; in 1824, and Clapperton and Oudney penetrate to Saco-kato. The three travellers reach Tripoli in Jan. 1825.
1825, Dec. 7. Clapperton quits Badjary on his second mission into central Africa.
1826. Laine sets out from Tripoli, crosses the desert, and reaches Timbuctoo Aug. 18.
1827. Caillié travels from Kakundy to Timbuctoo, and, after crossing the desert, reached Tangier Aug. 18, 1828.
1830. Richard and John Lander trace the Niger to Kaino.
1832. An expedition, provided with two small steamers, leaves Liverpool with the view of ascending the Niger.
1836. Alluver explores S. Africa.
1845. Duncan reaches Adafoadia, in the interior of Africa.
1849. Livingston, Oswald, and Murray set out from Kobeng, travel through the desert of Kalahari, and trace the river Zouga to the Lake Nguni.
1850. Richardson, Barth, and Overweg start on their expedition, and Livingston goes on a second journey to Lake Nguni.
1851. Livingston and Oswald proceed on another expedition and make further discoveries.
1856. Livingston reaches London Dec. 10, after having traversed 11,000 miles in S. Africa; he receives the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society Dec. 15.
1858. An expedition to Africa, under the direction of Dr. Livingston, sails from Liverpool March 10.

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of this society, formed in London June 9, 1788, Houghton in 1788, Mungo Park in 1789 and in 1805, Hormann in 1798, and other enterprising men, made important additions to the geography of Africa. This association was incorporated with the Royal Geographical Society July 23, 1831.

AFRICAN CHURCH, was probably founded in the 2nd century, as Optatus was bishop of Carthage about the year 200, and a council of bishops was assembled by Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage, about 215. From the identity between the Babylon and African rites, it is supposed that the first bishops of Africa were ordained at Rome, and carried thence the liturgy and ritual which were used in Africa. In the 3rd century, it was rendered illustrious by Tertullian, Cyprian, and Lactantius; in the 3rd and 4th centuries it resolutely maintained its independence of Rome. In the 5th century, this church suffered much from the Vandal invasion under Genseric. It was also severely tried by the Donatist, Arian, Manichae, and Pelagian heresies, and the church furnished so many martyrs to the cause of Christianity. The early African Church was overthrown by the Saracens, who, in the 8th century, made themselves masters of the whole of the north of Africa. In addition to the diocese of Africa, divided in the time of Constantine into six provinces, this quarter of the globe contained the patriarchate of Alexandria, or the diocese of Egypt. Various missions have been sent from England during the 18th and 19th centuries, for the purpose of disseminating Christianity in different parts of Africa.

AFRICAN COMPANY.—In 1885 a patent was granted by Elizabeth to private adventurers to trade to Barbary; in 1588 to others to trade to Guinea; and in 1592 to the south of Sierra Leone. Companies were formed in the reigns of James I. and Charles, and the Royal African or Guinea Company of Merchants was incorporated by Charles II., Jan. 20, 1662. Under this charter, the company received the exclusive right of trading from Salee to the Cape of Good Hope. They surrendered their charter, and by patent, the Royal African Company of England, with extensive privileges, was established Sept. 27, 1672; but in 1698 an act was passed leaving the trade, comparatively speaking, free. Various methods were devised for supporting the trade and remodelling the company, until, by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 28 (May 3, 1821), the company was abolished, the Crown took possession of all rights and settlements in Africa, and the trade was thrown open.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION, established in London in April, 1807, to collect accurate information respecting the African continent, and introduce the arts of civilization among its people.

AGAPE, or love feasts, were instituted in the time of the Apostles, and continued in use among the primitive Christians for three centuries; but towards the close of that period, the abuses committed in them were so notorious that they were solemnly condemned, first by the council of Laodicea (366), and afterwards by the second council of Carthage (390).

AGAPEMONE.—This establishment, a retreat for the followers of Brother Prince, was founded at Charlynch, near Bridgewater, in 1845. They are a branch of the Lampeters, and affect to believe that the day of grace and prayer is past, and the time of judgment arrived. A meeting, called at Hanover Square, Sept. 26, 1856, for the promulgation of their views, proved a failure. These sectaries are called Agapemonians. A sect, with similar aims and views, called the “Family of Love,” was founded by Henry Nicholas, a Westphalian, in 1540. He came to England, and towards the latter end of the reign of Edward VI. made several converts. Five of the sect stood at Paul’s Cross, and denounced their errors June 12, 1575. Queen Elizabeth issued a severe proclamation against them Oct. 3, 1580. Fuller quaintly terms the sect the “Family of Love, or Bust rather.”

AGDA (France).—A council was held here
land, by a law of Edward the Confessor (1071), any one who partook of hospitalities in a house, and remained till the third night, was then reckoned under the jurisdiction and protection of the host, in the same manner as if he had been regularly enrolled as one of the family or domestics. Such a one, on the first night of his sojourn, could only be termed uncthe, that is, a stranger; on the second, guest, that is, a guest; and on the third, agenhte or hogenhynne, that is, a friend or domestic servant.

Agnus Dei, wax medals, stamped with the figure of a lamb bearing a cross, intended
to represent the Lamb of God, were, in the early church, distributed amongst candidates for baptism. The practice originated in the 7th or 8th century. The popes have, since the 14th century, been in the habit of conferring medals, made sometimes of the precious metals, for distribution the first Sunday after Easter. By 13 Eliz. c. 2, s. 7 (1571), any person bringing into the realm any token or thing called by the name of Agnus Dei, incurred the penalty of a pénwre.

Agonistici, disciples of Donatus, bishop of Carthage, sent by him into different parts of Africa, to preach his peculiar doctrines at fairs, markets, and places of public resort (342). Hence they were called Circoutores, Circumcelliones or Cireelliones, and Catropitate. They styled themselves agonistici (combatants), under the pretense that they were combating and triumphing over the devil; and they were called circumcelliones, or vagrants, from the cellae, cottages of the peasants, where, having no fixed residence, they sought a retreat. They committed various excesses, and were punished with great severity.

Agara (Hindostan).—By an act of parliament, passed Aug. 28, 1833 (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, s. 33), it was directed that the Bengal presidency should be divided. The north-western country was to be erected into a fourth presidency, that of Agra; but the legislature afterwards ordered the measure to be suspended.

Agra, the capital of the North-west provinces of Bengal, was founded by Akbar in 1566, and continued the seat of the Mogul emperors till 1847, when Delhi was made their capital. It was taken by Scindia in 1784, and surrendered to Lord Lake Oct. 17, 1803. Among the spoils on that occasion was a cannon, made to throw cast-iron balls of 1,500 lb. It was 14 feet 2 inches long, and weighed 96,000 lb. It is said to have been wantonly blown to pieces by some artillery officers in 1833. Nearly all the European buildings in Agra were destroyed during the mutiny of 1857; but their owners were preserved in the large and strongly-defended fort. The native troops were disarmed on the 1st of June. The Europeans attacked the Neemuch force and the Kotah contingent (July 5), but were compelled to retreat. Greathed gained a signal victory here (Oct. 10, 1857) over the rebel forces.

Agrarian Law.—Niebuhr has shown that the agrarian laws of the Romans were in no case intended to interfere with or affect private property in land, but related exclusively to the public domain. Portions of the territory of conquered states were divided, and these laws provided for their proper distribution. The first proposal of an agrarian law in Rome was made by the orator Scipio Agrippa C.n. 486. It failed; Cassius was condemned and executed on a false charge of treasonable designs, B.c. 485, and Livy observes that no measure of the kind was ever proposed up to his time (the reign of Augustus) without exciting the greatest commotion. An agrarian law, which served as a model for all subsequent laws of the kind, was carried by the tribune C. Licinius Stolo, B.C. 367, and called the Licinian law. It provided that no person should occupy more than 500 jugera of public land, nor have more than 100 large and 500 small cattle grazing on the public pastures. Tiberius Gracchus attempted to amend this law (B.c. 133), but he was killed, and many struggles ensued on this subject.

Agricultura's Wall.—The remains of two Roman walls exist in this country. One of these fortifications extended from the Solway Frith to the mouth of the Tyne, being the southern (see Hadrian's Wall); the other from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, being the northern fortification. The latter, called the Wall of Agricola, of Lollius Urbicus, or of Antoninus, is an earthen intrenchment, familiarly known as Grime's or Graham's Dyke. Tacitus states that Agricola constructed a chain of forts from the Clyde to the Forth A.D. 81, and Capitolinus asserts that Lollius Urbicus, during the reign of Antoninus Pius, erected a rampart of earth and turf from the Clyde to the Forth in the year 140. This is the fortification that is now known under the various names of the Wall of Agricola, of Antoninus, or of Lollius Urbicus.

Agricultural Societies.—The "Board of Agriculture" was established in 1793; received an annual grant from parliament, and was dissolved in 1816. The "Royal Agricultural Society of England" was established in 1838, and celebrated its first anniversary in May, 1839. It was incorporated March 26, 1840. Its country meetings are held in the month of July. A "Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland" was instituted in 1723. This became extinct, and another was established in 1755. The present society arose in 1784, under the name of the "Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland." The Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland was established in 1841. The university of Oxford maintains a Subtropical professorship of rural economy. Professorships of agriculture and agricultural chemistry are attached to the university of Edinburgh, while the university of Aberdeen provides lectures on agriculture. There are about 600 agricultural societies in the United Kingdom.

Agriculture in a rude form was known from the earliest period (Gen. iii. 17—19). Cain, B.c. 3979, is described as a tiller of the ground (Gen. iv. 2). The Egyptians excelled in agriculture. Abraham, when there was a famine in Canaan, repaired to their country in search of food (Gen. xi. 10) B.C. 1920; and Jacob sent his ten sons to purchase corn there (Gen. xli. 1—4). An ancient Babylonic work, called "The Book on Nabuatham Agriculture," is still preserved. It is a cyclopedia of agriculture. Cecrops is said to have carried the knowledge of agriculture from Egypt to Greece, when he settled in

AGRO
Attica, B.C. 1556. Pliny gives Bazyge credit for imparting a knowledge of tillage to the Greeks. Homer, who flourished about B.C. 850, describes agriculture as an honourable pursuit, and praises; and Hesiod, about B.C. 907, speaks in its praise. The Romans esteemed it highly, and the Georgics (composed B.C. 30) of the poet Virgil contain the most elaborate and eloquent instructions ever written on this subject. The Persians cultivated the art of agriculture, and Xenophon, who wrote a treatise on it, declares that Cyrus the Younger paid the most earnest attention to it. Gelon of Sicily (B.C. 479) sought to render it an honourable occupation. Amid the various wars and struggles in the earlier part of the Middle Ages, agriculture necessarily declined. It was revived by the Saracens, and has spread over Europe, until at length carried, by modern discoveries and the aid of science, to its present advanced state.

Agrigentum (Sicily).—This powerful Greek city was founded by a colony from Gela, B.C. 552. It appears to have fallen under the yoke of the tyrant Phalaris about 570 B.C. He was killed in an inscription, and Alcames succeeded B.C. 534. Theron ruled from B.C. 438 to B.C. 472. Aided by Gelon of Syracuse, he routed the Carthaginian invading army, B.C. 430, and subdued Himera. Theron established a democratic form of government. It was again invaded by the Carthaginians B.C. 406, and they destroyed the town. Agrigentum scarcely recovered from this blow, and it was captured by the Romans B.C. 262. Its modern name is Sirgenti.

Ahmedabad (Hindostan), built in 1412 by Ahmed Shah, was captured by the Mahrattas early in the 18th century. The British stormed it in 1780, and it came into their possession by treaty Nov. 6, 1817.

Ahmednuggur (Hindostan).—This fortified city, in the presidency of Bombay, was founded by Ahmed Nizam Shah in 1443, and became the capital of a kingdom of the same name. It was annexed to the Delhi empire in 1634; but the Mahrattas seized it in 1707, and it remained in their possession until 1797, when it was captured by Scindia. Wellington took it after a siege of four days, Aug. 12, 1803, and though temporarily restored to the Mahrattas, it was annexed to the British possessions in India, by treaty June 13, 1817. The first English factory was established here in 1612.

Ahwâz (Persia).—A favourite place of resort with Arta-banes IV., the last of the Persian kings, whose empire was subverted by Artaxerxes, king of Persia, in 165 B.C. The English took possession of this town during the Persian war, April 1, 1857.

Aíbar, or Aýbar (Battle).—At this place, in Spain, the Moors in 882 defeated the Spaniards, led by their king García, who fell in the encounter.

Aíd.—Under the feudal system, aids were claims of the lord on the vassal, originally granted by way of benevolence, but after

wards exacted as a matter of right. Our early monarchs used them as a means of extorting money from their subjects. So courteous do the monarchs thus clause...
rial city. Councils were held here in 799, 803, 808, 813, 816, 817, 822, 824, 836, 842, 849, 862, 892, and 1163. Aix-la-Chapelle was taken by the French Dec. 8, 1792, re-taken by the Austrians March 8, 1793; but the French regained possession Sept. 22, 1794. By the treaty of Lunéville (Feb. 9, 1801) it was ceded to France, but it reverted to Prussia in 1814.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Congress).—The king of Prussia, the emperor of Austria, and the emperor of Russia, assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 29th of September, 1818, and soon after a congress attended by these sovereigns, their ministers, and the English plenipotentiaries, met. They addressed a note (Nov. 4, 1818) to the French minister, the duke of Richelieu, stating their determination to put an end to the military occupation of the French territory, and calling upon him to take part “in their present and future deliberations.” France accepted the offer, the duke of Richelieu repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle, a convention for the withdrawal of the British troops from France was signed Oct. 9, and the congress separated Nov. 21, 1818.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Treaties).—The first, May 12 (O.S. 2), 1668, was the result of the triple league between England, Holland, and Sweden, for the purpose of putting a stop to the war between France and Spain. After some negotiations, the plenipotentiaries of England, Sweden, Holland, France, and Spain, met at Aix-la-Chapelle, the treaty being concluded and signed in a fortnight. France obtained all the places she had conquered in Flanders, and restored Franche-Comté to Spain. Though permitted to retain some of his conquests, a check was given to the ambition of Louis XIV. —The second treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, confirming the treaties of Westphalia, 1648; Nimeguen, 1678, 1679; Rywick, 1697; Utrecht, 1713; Baden, 1714; Triple Alliance, 1717; Quadruple Alliance, 1718 and 1738, was concluded Oct. 18 (O.S. 7), 1748. The contracting parties were Great Britain, France, Holland, Hungary, Spain, and some Italian states. The basis of the pacification was a general restitution of conquests, prisoners being re-leasued without ransom. England gave up all she had acquired in the East and West Indies. The Assiento contract, with the article of the annual ship, was confirmed to England for four years.

AIZNADIN, or AINADIN (Battle).—The Saracens gained a great victory in this plain, in Palestine, over the imperial forces, in the reign of Heraclius, July 13, 633. According to some authorities, the battle was fought July 30, 634. Gibbon speaking of the imperial forces defeated on this occasion, says they might be “indifferently styled either Syrians, or Greeks, or Romans: Syrians, from the place of their birth or warfare; Greeks, from the religion and language of their sovereign; and Romans, from the proud appellation which was still profaned by the successors of Constantine.”

ALAMO (Corrisca).—The chief town of the island, celebrated as the place where Napoleon Bonaparte was born, Feb. 5, 1768.

AIXERMANN (Bessarabia) was taken by the Russians in 1770, restored in 1774; taken again in 1789, restored in 1792; and ceded to Russia by Turkey in 1812. A treaty was concluded here Sept. 4, 1826 between Russia and Turkey. The treaty of Bucharest (May 28, 1812) was confirmed in all its parts. Turkey recognized the independence of Wallachia and Moldavia; restored the privileges of the Servians; agreed to deny the Russian claims for losses inflicted by the Barbary corsairs; and granted to Russia the free navigation of the Black Sea, and a passage through the Dardanelles. Russia, on her part, restored her conquests in Asia, and made a few trifling concessions.

AKHALTSIKH (Armenia).—The Russians defeated the Turks near this place Aug. 24, 1828, and took possession of the city and fortress Aug. 27. The Turks made an effort to regain possession in Feb. 1829, but were compelled to retire March 16, and Akhaltsikh was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Adrianople, Sept. 14, 1829.

AXYAB (E. Indies), a town and seaport of Arracan, ceded, with other places, to the British by the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

ALABAMA (N. America).—This state originally formed part of Georgia. In 1798 the country, including the present states of Mississippi and Alabama, was formed into a territory. Alabama was detached in 1817 from Mississippi, and admitted into the Union as a separate state March 3, 1819.

ALAND ISLES (Gulf of Bothnia).—The group, consisting of 80 inhabited and 200 uninhabited islands, formerly belonged to Sweden, but was seized by Russia, and ceded to her by Sweden in 1609. A naval engagement between the Swedes and Russians, in which the latter were victorious, was fought here in 1714. A congress assembled here on May 23 (O.S. 12), 1718, but was abruptly terminated by the Russians Sept. 24, 1719. The Russian fortifications were captured and destroyed by a joint expedition of English and French troops in the autumn of 1854. The victors took 2,235 prisoners, 72 unmounted guns, 7 field-pieces, and 3 mortars. They afterwards abandoned the islands, which were re-occupied by the Russians. By a separate convention between England, France, and Russia, annexed to the treaty of Paris (April 27, 1856), the emperor of Russia agreed “that the Aland Isles should not be fortified, and that no military or naval establishment shall be maintained on or near them.”

ALAXI, or ALEANS, one of the Tatar or nomadic races of Asia, which, at the time they first came in contact with the Romans, during Pompey’s expedition to the Caucasus, B.C. 65, inhabited some portion of the mountainous regions to the north of the Euxine. Gibbon (chap. xxi.) says, “a naked scimitar, fixed in the ground, was the only object
of their religious worship." Having been conquered by the Huns, the Alani joined them in their incursions into Europe. They invaded the Gothic kingdom of Hermannic in 375. They were defeated by them, as allies of the Goths, in the war in 379–382. They joined the Vandals in the invasion of Gaul in 406, and of Spain in 409; and in 428 they received Lusitania, Cartaghes, and other parts of Spain, as their share of the conquest. Many of them served under Generic, in his African war of 429; whilst the Alani of the Caucasus followed Attila in his attack upon the Roman empire in 441. Their defeat at the battle of Chalons, in 451, during Alaric's invasion of Gaul, led to their conquest by Torismond, king of the Visigoths, in 462, after which they ceased to be an independent people.

**ALARCONS (Battle).—Fought near Alarcons, in Spain, Wednesday, July 19, 1195, between the Moors and the Spaniards, led by Alfonso IX.:** the former were victorious, and the town itself and 20,000 prisoners fell into their hands.

**ALASCANT.**—The followers of John Alasco, a Polish divine, uncle to the king of Poland. He quitted the Roman Catholic Church at the Reformation, and at the invitation of Cranmer came to England in 1551. He held peculiar opinions respecting the Eucharist, applying "this is my body" to both the elements. He was a friend of Erasmus and Melancthon, and, after officiating at the Dutch church in Austin Friars, quitted England during the reign of Mary, and finally retired to his own country, where he died in 1560.

**ALBA LONGA (Latium), or "White Longtown."—Of the history of this ancient city, about 15 miles S.E. of Rome, little is known previous to its conquest by the Romans B.C. 665. According to the traditional account, it was founded by Ascanius, son of Aeneas, B.C. 1152. It was called "Longa" from the shape of the town, with a narrow summit; and "Alba," in allusion to the milk-white soil which Aeneas, in obedience to the oracle, followed on his landing in Italy. Alba was for some time the centre of the league, consisting of thirty Latin cities. It is difficult, however, to separate the authentic from the fabulous in its history, of which the following is a summary.

**B.C.**

1143. Ascanius succeeded by Sylvius Posthumus.
1114. Aeneas Sylvius reigns.
1043. Latinius king.
1063. Alba succeeds to the succession.
1092. Capetus, or Atys, king.
970. Capys king.
956. Calpetus king.
903. Tiberius king.
902. Tiberius defeated near the river Albula, into which he precipitates himself and is drowned. From this circumstance the town is thenceforth called the Tiber. He is succeeded on the throne by Agrippa.
864. Romulus king.
864. Aventius king.
893. Tiberius king.
795. Numitor king.

**ALBANIA (Asia).—This country, washed by the Caspian Sea, first became known to the ancient world through Pompey's expedition into the Caucasus in pursuit of Mithridates, B.C. 65. One legend represented the inhabitants as the descendants of Jason and his companions in the Argonautic expedition. Its rulers did homage to Trajan when he invaded Albania A.D. 116; but little is known concerning this country, which forms part of the modern Georgia. It was the seat of a bishopric in the early church.

**ALBANIA (European Turkey) comprises part of the ancient Epirus, Illyria, and Chasia. Its early history is obscure. The Albanians, a sturdy and valiant race, termed by Gibbon "a vagrant tribe of shepherds and robbers," long maintained their independence. Their country was invaded by Robert Guiscard in 1081, and a portion of it conquered by Amurath I. in 1388. From these reverses the Albanians recovered, and, under their leader George Castriot, called by the Turks Scanderbeg, resisted the conqueror of Constantinople, Mahommed II. (1443). The Albanians overran the Morea in 1460, but were vanquished in 1478. The conquest was not, however, complete. Another struggle with Turkey commenced in 1809, and was carried on with varied success until 1822, when the Albanians were subdued. The insurrection of 1843, excited by the Tanzimat, or law of enlistment, was suppressed by Omer Pasha.

**ALBANS, St. (Hertfordshire), near the site of the ancient Verulam, is supposed, on good authority, to be the place which Caesar stormed B.C. 54. The Britons, under Boadicea, queen of the Icenii, took it A.D. 61, and slaughtered many of the inhabitants. It received its present name from Alban, the protagonist of Britain, who suffered in 304. The spot where the relics of the saint had been interred was said to have been miraculously discovered by King Offa, who founded the monastery, exempting it from the payment of Peter's pence, and from
episcopal jurisdiction, in 795. The town itself
was built at the instigation of Abeline, the sixth
abbot of St. Albans, in 856. In 1067 Henry IV., a
native of St. Albans, granted further privileges
to the abbey in 1154. The abbot of St. Albans
had a seat in parliament, and took precedence
of all other abbots. Edward II. visited the
place, and investigated the relics of the saint,
in 1313. The barons assembled here, and
demanded the banishment of the Despensers,
in 1321. The abbey was granted in commendam
to Cardinal Wolsey in 1521. The town was
incorporated by Edward VI. in 1553; and it was
discharged for bribery in 1586.

ALBANS, St. ( Battles).—The first was
fought Thursday, May 22, 1455, between
the houses of York and Lancaster. It was
the first victory in the wars of the Roses.
The duke of York gained the day, and the
duke of Somerset, who led the Lancastrians,
was slain. King Henry VI. was wounded
by an arrow in this battle and taken prisoner.
The second battle was fought between Bar-
net and St. Albans, on Shrove-Tuesday, Feb.
17, 1461. The Lancastrians were com-
manded by Queen Margaret, who gained
a complete victory over the Yorkists, led by
the earl of Warwick, and rescued Henry VI.,
who was a prisoner in their hands.

ALBAYDA (Spain), taken from its founders
the Moors, and peoples with Christians, by
James I., king of Aragon, in 1238.

ALBI (France), the ancient Albigea, was
raided by the Saracens in 730. The Albi-
genses are said to have derived their name
from this place, where large numbers of
them dwelt. They were condemned by the
council of Tours, May 19, 1163. Albi was long
governed by its own counts. It was a great
stronghold of the Protestants during the
wars of religion in France. Albi was the
seat of a bishopric at an early period, and
Louis XIV. erected it into a metropolitan see
in 1676. Its cathedral, commenced in 1252, was completed in 1512. A council was
held here in 1255.

ALBIGENSES.—Of these early reformers,
who opposed the Church of Rome, the Pauli-
cians, who sprang up in the 7th century,
appear, as Faber states, to have been "the
theological ancestors." The Paulicians, wea-
ried by persecution, quitted Asia, and
sought refuge in Europe, some of them set-
ling in the south of France. In Italy they
were called Paterini and Cathari, and in
France Albigenses, from the town Albi, where
they dwell in great numbers. The term was,
however, applied to other sects. The first
congregation of the Albigenses is said to
have been discovered at Orleans in 1017;
and they began to attract the notice of the
dominant church before the end of the
11th century. They were condemned by a
council in 1163. About the year 1200, the Al-
gibenses, and other anti-Roman sects, which
were loosely included under the same den-
omination, had become so numerous that
they were in possession of Toulouse and
eighteen other principal towns in Languedoc,
Provence, and Dauphiné, which then con-
stituted an independent sovereignty under
Raymond VI. A crusade was proclaimed
against him and his subjects by Pope Inno-
cent III. (1207 and 1209), and an army of
five hundred thousand men was led against
them by Simon of Montfort, earl of Leices-
ter, in 1209. A merciless war was waged
for four years, until Pedro of Aragon, Ray-
mond's kinsman and ally, was killed in battle,
on the 12th of September, 1213, and the
power of Montfort was supreme. He was
slain in an insurrection at Moncous in 1218.
The crusade was renewed, but with little success,
until, in 1225, Louis VIII. took the cross
and marched into Languedoc. He died in a
few months, but the war was continued in
the name of the young king, Louis IX. In
April, 1229, Raymond VIII. abdicated, and
was brought to Paris and scourged by the
priests in the church of Notre Dame. In the
beginning of the crusade against the Albi-
genses, the tribunal of the Inquisition was
first opened, about the year 1210. The Albi-
genses were condemned by several councils.
Much controversy has been raised, event of late years, respecting the Albigenses, their
history and doctrines. The subject has been
fully discussed by Dr. Gilly, in his "Wal-
densian Researches:" and in the Rev. George
S. Faber's "Inquiry into the History and
Theology of the Ancient Vallenses and Albigenses."

ALBITOLA ( Battles).—In 899 Pepin advanced
against the Venetians, and, after capturing
several places, penetrated as far as Albiola
with his fleet. The shallowness of the water
rendered it impossible to reach the central
island without throwing a bridge across the
narrow channel between Albiola and Rialto.
This was done; but the rude structure broke
down under the weight of the invaders, who
were precipitated into the lagoon. The tide
meanwhile had ebbed, and their vessels were
stranded; so that those Franks who escaped
a watery grave fell a prey to the Venetians.
This victory secured the deliverance of Venice.
Near the same place the Huns were defeated in 906. The Venetians, under
the command of the chief magistrate, com-
pletely destroyed their vessels, and but few
of the enemy managed to escape.

ALBION.—Aristotle (b.c. 341—b.c. 323) is
the first who speaks of England by this
name. He says (De Mundo, c. 3), "In
the ocean beyond the Pillars of Hercules are two
large islands, called Britannice; namely, Albinon
and Ierne." Albion is supposed to be de-
erved from a Celtic word signifying white,
in allusion to its chalky cliffs. (See Bar-
tania.)

ALBUERA ( Battle).—Fought May 16, 1811.
Marshall, afterwards Lord Beresford, having
been compelled, by the approach of Soult
with a large army, to raise the siege of Badajoz, resolved to make a stand at the
village of Albuera, between Badajoz and
Seville. His army amounted to 30,000 infan-
try and 2,000 cavalry; but of these, three-
fourths were Spanish, Portuguese, and Ger-
man troops. They had thirty-eight guns. Soult had under his command nearly 20,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, veteran troops, supported by fifty pieces of artillery. The battle commenced early in the morning, and after a terrific contest, in which victory wavered from one side to the other, the French were defeated. They lost 8,000, whilst the allied army had to deplore a loss of nearly 7,000 men. The brunt of the action was borne by the English, who had only 1,500 unwounded men left; “the remnant of 6,000 unconquerable British soldiers.” Alfonso V., of Portugal, was defeated here Feb. 24, 1479; upon which he made peace with Castile.

ALBUFERA (Battle).—Fought near the lake of this name, in Valencia, in Spain, January 4, 1812, between the French and Spaniards. The former were victorious, and Marshal Suchet was made duke of Albufera in honour of his triumph.

ALCANTARA (Spain), the Norba Casarea of the Romans, celebrated for its magnificent bridge over the Tagus, built by Trajan, in 92 A.D. It had six arches. The bridge was destroyed by the English in 1809; and during the same year the structure was more seriously injured by the French general Victor, and was burnt in 1836. The earl of Galway captured this town after a short siege, April 25 (O.S. 14), 1706.

ALCANTARA (Order).—One of the five military orders of Spain, founded in 1166, and confirmed by Pope Alexander III. in 1177. It was subject to the order of Calatrava until 1411. The grand mastership was annexed to the crown in 1465. The knights obtained permission to marry in 1510.

ALCAZAR, or ALCAZARQUIVIR (Battle).—Fought between the Moors and the Portuguese, under Sebastian, Aug. 4, 1578. The latter were completely defeated, and their monarch was slain.

ALCHEMY.—In a vain search for the philosopher’s stone, possessing the property of transmuting the baser metals into gold, the elixir of life, &c., valuable facts were collected, by which the science of chemistry was greatly advanced. The origin of alchemy has formed the subject of much discussion. Gibbon, in commenting upon the destruction, by Diocletian, in his conquest of Egypt, in 296, of all ancient books that treated upon the art of making gold and silver, remarks, “These ancient books, so liberally ascribed to Pythagoras, to Solomon, or to Hermes, were the pious frauds of more recent adepts. The Greeks were indifferent either to the use or to the abuse of chemistry. In that immense register, where Pliny has deposited the discoveries, the arts, and the errors of mankind, there is not the least mention of the transmutation of metals; and the persecution of Diocletian is the first authentic event in the history of alchemy. The conquest of Egypt by the Arabs diffused that wonderful science generally. With the avarice of the human heart, it was studied in China, as in Europe, with equal eagerness and with equal success. The darkness of the Middle Ages insured a favourable reception to every tale of wonder, and the revival of learning gave new vigour to hope, and suggested more specious arts of deception.” Alchemy passed from the Egyptians to the Arabians. Geber, who wrote a celebrated work on the subject in the 9th century, declares that he derived most of his knowledge on the transmutation of metals from the ancient sages, Sharpo (Hist. of Egypt, ii. 119) says: “The later Arabs called chemistry Alchemia, or the Egyptian art; and hence our words alchemy and chemistry.” Alchemy became a favourite pursuit in many European countries during the Middle Ages; and various enactments on the subject are found in our statute-book. Edward I. and Edward III. were believers in alchemy, and a proclamation of the last-mentioned monarch was issued in 1329, for the apprehension of two famous men who knew how to make silver by the art of alchemy, and who “may be profitable to us and our kingdom.” The craft of multiplication was declared free by the wet. v. c. in 1404, alchemists being at that period termed multipliers. Although Henry VI. published a patent permitting the search after the philosopher’s stone, Henry IV.’s statute was not repealed until 1689. Amongst the most celebrated alchemists of the Middle Ages, may be mentioned Albertus Magnus, born 1193; Roger Bacon, 1214; Arnoldeus de Villa Nova, born about 1240; Raymond Lully, 1235; the Isacks of Holland, in the 15th century; Paracelsus, 1493; and Van Helmont, called the last of the alchemists, born in 1577. Some experiments were made at Guildford in May, 1782, by one Dr. Price, who was afterwards proved to be an impostor. The elder Disraeli states that Sir Humphrey Davy assured him that “making gold might be no impossible thing, though, publicly divulged, a very useless discovery.”

Alcoraz (Battle), fought in 1087, between the Moors and the Christians during the siege of Huesca, in Spain. The struggle was long and desperate; both armies encamped on the field of battle, and the Moors withdrew during the night. Huesca capitulated soon after.

ALDENHOVEN (Battles).—The French republican army sustained two defeats near this town, in the Netherlands, Feb. 28 and March 1, 1793.

ALDERMAN, in Saxon, ealdorman, a term applied to a person appointed to exercise authority on account of his age and experience. It was indeed a dignity of the highest rank, both hereditary and official, nearly synonymous with that of king. Camden says the word answered to the Latin sena- tor; and Sharon Turner styles the alderman “the highest officer in the kingdom.” In the Laws of Ina (683) an alderman ranked with the wise men of the witan. The title seems at different periods to have belonged to those of earl, count, duke, nobleman, &c. Thus, Elftric, duke of Mercis, is styled in
Æthelred’s laws (978—1016) ealdorman. The same thing occurs in the Saxon Chronicle. There was the alderman of all England, the king’s alderman, and the aldermen of counties, cities, boroughs, hospitals, &c. From the “Liber Albus” we learn that the three offices of mayor, alderman, and sheriff have existed in the city of London since 1066, and that aldermen were interred with baronial honours from 1350, although the custom afterwards ceased. Grafton says that aldermen, as city officers, were first chosen in the city of London in the reign of Henry III., about the year 1241. The title of alderman of the hundred was introduced in the reign of Henry I.

**Alderney (English Channel).—** This island was united to the English dominions by the first Norman princes. On the Caskets, a dangerous reef near the island, William, duke of Normandy, only son of Henry I., was wrecked on his return from Normandy, Nov. 25, 1120. About 140 young noblemen perished with him. Through the narrow channel separating the island from France, and called the Race of Alderney, the remainder of the French fleet escaped after they defeated the English fleet, by the English and Dutch, May 22, 1892. Here also the Victory of 110 guns, commanded by Admiral Balchen, was wrecked, Oct. 5, 1744, when all on board perished. Extensive fortifications and a breakwater have been in course of erection at Alderney since 1850.

**Aldershot (Camp).—** Situated between Farnborough and Farnham, in Hampshire, about 36 miles from London. In 1854, £100,000 was granted for the purpose of obtaining land to form a permanent camp for the proper training of our troops. A portion of a large moor, named Aldershot, was immediately purchased. The camp thus formed, seven square miles in extent, was divided into the north and south camps, the former capable of accommodating eight, and the latter twelve thousand men. Further purchases of land were made, and, in 1856, 7,000 acres of land having been obtained, at a cost of £135,445, and 28,181 men stationed there, it was inaugurated by Queen Victoria, April 18, 1856.

**Aldine Press** was established at Venice in 1494, by Aldo Manuzio, or Aldus Manutius, according to the Latin. Aldo left Venice in 1506, but returned and reopened his press in 1512, when he published highly-esteemed editions of the classics, &c. The printers of Lyons and Florence began to issue counterfeit Aldines about the year 1502.

** Ale and Beer** were manufactured at a very early period. Herodotus states that the Egyptians prepared a beverage, which he terms wine, from fermented barley; Pliny the Elder asserts that the Western nations made intoxicating drinks from steeped grain; and Tacitus describes a fermented liquor extracted from grain, the common beverage of the ancient Germans. Mead, or meadwine, was in use amongst the early inha-

bitants of northern Europe; and amongst the pleasures which the Scandinavian heroes were promised after death, was that of drinking ale out of carved horns, in their Valhalla, or palace of the gods. Some preparation of this kind was the favourite beverage of the Anglo-Saxons. Measures of Welsh ale are mentioned in the laws of King Ina. The price of ale was regulated by the early Norman princes, and the preamble of 51 Hen. III. st. i., passed in 1267, which established a graduated scale for the price of ale, alludes to earlier ordinances on the same subject. By 23 Hen. VIII. c. 4, s. 5 (1532), brewers were allowed greater latitude with respect to the prices at which they sold their ale. From this period various laws on the subject are found in the statute-book. Hops were not used when ale or beer was first made, as they were not known in this country until the reign of Henry VII., and are first noticed in the statute-book in 1552. Ale was one of the first articles on which the excise duty was laid. By a parliamentary ordinance, dated May 16, 1649, duties were levied on ale or beer, and by 12 Charles II. c. 23 & 24 (1680), the excise was confirmed. These enactments were confirmed by several subsequent statutes. The duties were repealed by 1 Will. IV. c. 51 (July 16, 1830) from the 10th of October in that year. The ale-conner, or ale-finder, was an officer appointed in every court leet, to taste ale or beer, to see that it was wholesome, and that it was sold at the regulated price. The “Liber Albus contains the oath taken by the city ale-conners in the time of Henry V. Sir Henry Ellis, in his edition of Brand’s Popular Antiquities (vol. i. p. 279), says, that the word ale means nothing more than a feast or merry-making. Hence the Bride-ale, Church-ale, Clerk-ale, Lamb-ale, Leet-ale, Midsummer-ale, Whitsun-ale, &c., feasts celebrated by our forefathers.

**Aler-house, or shop,** is mentioned in the laws of King Ethelred. Malpractices arose, and the then existing regulations not being sufficient, 11 Hen. VII. c. 2, s. 5 (1495), an act against vagabonds and beggars, placed alehouses under the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. In consequence of abuses and disorders in “common alehouses and tippling-houses,” a more stringent enactment was made in 1552, by 4 & 5 Edw. VI. c. 25, and this statute furnished the basis of future legislation on the subject. Various changes in the licensing laws ensued, and by 1 Will. IV. c. 64 (July 23, 1830) greater facilities were afforded for the sale of ale and beer. This act has been amended. The sale of ale and beer, &c., on the Lord’s Day has frequently been a subject of legislation, and a very stringent law, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86 (Aug. 10, 1850), was repealed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 118 (Aug. 14, 1853), by which statute it is now regulated.

**Alemanni, or Allmen, a mixed body of Suevi, who, in the reign of the emperor Caracalla (211—217) hovered round the Roman
ALE

provinces in pursuit of plunder. Their territories were invaded and they were defeated by the emperor in 214. They invaded Gaul and Italy, penetrating to Ravenna in 259; but withdrew at the approach of an army led by the Roman senate. In various conflicts and invasions of Italy, they were defeated by Aurelian, in 270; by Julian in 357; and by Jovinus in July, 368. They obtained settlements in the country on both sides of the Rhine, from its source to its junction with the Main and the Moselle, and were checked in their pursuit of further conquests, whilst their routing was slackened by the battle on the plain of Tolbiac, near Cologne, gained by Clovis I. in 496. Here, as an independent people, their history ends.

ALEPPO (Syria).—This town, situated midway between Antioch and Hierapolis, occupies the site of the ancient Chaleb, or Haleb. It received the name of Besara from Seleucus Nicator, about B.C. 299. Julian halted here March 5, 363, on his expedition against the Persians. It was taken by Chosroes I. in 549; by Chosroes II. in 611; and by the Saracens under Abu Obeladah in 689, when it resumed its ancient name Chalbea; it was taken from the dynasty of Hamadan about 972. It was plundered by the Mongols in 1260; Timour sacked it Nov. 11, 1400, and on his return from Damascus early in 1401, delivered it to the flames. The town was restored, and the Mamelukes were defeated near it by Selm I., Aug. 24, 1516, and has since that time, with the exception of a short interval in 1840, remained under the rule of the Turks. The Levant Company opened a house here to trade with Persia and India in 1851. It was nearly reduced to ruins by an earthquake, Aug. 13—16, 1852, when 2,000 inhabitants were destroyed. It has suffered greatly at different times from plagues and earthquakes. The Christians were massacred here, and their churches and houses burnt, Oct. 16 and 17, 1850; and further outrages of the same kind were repeated by the Druses in 1860.

ALERIA, OR ALALIA (Corsica).—The Phoenicians of Ionia founded a colony in this part of the island, B.C. 594. Having been defeated in a severe naval engagement with the Tyrrhenians and Carthaginians, the colonists abandoned the island about B.C. 382. It was captured by a Roman fleet during the first Punic war, B.C. 259. A Roman colony was planted in Aleria during the dictatorship of Sylla. Paeschal I. sent missionaries to the island, and established five bishoprics about 520. The see of Aleria was erected at the close of the 11th century by Urban II.

ALESSANDRIA (Italy), near the confluence of the Bormida and Tanaro, a fortress of enormous size, and one of the strongest in Europe, was built in 1168, to guard the passage of the rivers. The town is the capital of a province of the same name in the kingdom of Sardinia; it was named after Cassarea, and received the name of Alessandria from Pope Alexander III., who made it an episcopal see, and united it to that of Aqui in 1175. The see was separated by Innocent III. in 1145. Alessandria was taken and plundered by Duke Sforza in 1522; besieged ineffectually by the French under the prince of Conti in 1657; and taken, after an obstinate resistance, by Prince Eugene in 1707. Bonaparte captured it in 1796, and Suwarow wrested it from the French July 21, 1799. By the armistice of Alessandria, concluded after the battle of Marengo, June 1800, this fortress was surrendered to Bonaparte, by whom its fortifications were restored. In 1814, during the Peace of Paris, May 30, 1814, it was restored to Sardinia. Alessandria was captured by the Austrians April 19, 1821.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS (N. Pacific), a numerous chain, extending from Kamtschatka to Cape Alaska, in North America. They were partially discovered by Behring in 1741; Captain Cook visited them in 1778; and a survey was made by the Russians between the years 1781 and 1789. The Russian American Company formed an establishment on the islands in 1785, which has continued since 1790 to receive aid and protection from their government. A was wrested from the sea in the middle of the chain in 1795, and in 1807 was found to be enlarged to about 20 miles in circuit, and lava was then flowing down its sides.

ALEXANDER (years of).—Two epochs were named by the Greeks after Alexander the Great. The first dates from his death, Nov. 12, B.C. 324, but does not appear to have been generally used; the second commenced B.C. 311. The latter is better known as the era of the Seleucids, or of the Greeks.

ALEXANDER, SR. (Order of).—Instituted in Russia by Peter the Great, in 1722, and confirmed by the empress Catherine April 8, 1725.

ALEXANDRIA (Battles).—The first, in which Bonaparte defeated the Arabs and captured the town, was fought July 3, 1798; the second and third, in which the English, with an inferior force, defeated the French, took place March 17 and 21, 1801. In the latter, the British general, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, fell in the hour of victory. The French lost 3,000 and the English 1,400 men.

ALEXANDRIA (Egypt) was founded by Alexander the Great, in the autumn of B.C. 331, and became the residence of the Greek kings of Egypt. The Ptolemies made it one of the most magnificent cities of the ancient world, and under their rule it became the seat of civilization and learning. It was almost totally depopulated by a general massacre by Ptolemy Physon, about B.C. 141; suffered greatly during its occupation by Julius Caesar, after the defeat and death of Pompey, B.C. 48; and was, with the remainder of Egypt, made a Roman province B.C. 30. Several thousand Jews were massacred here in the year 67. The city having fallen into decay, was partially restored by Hadrian in A.D. 117. On a visit to the city in 215, in revenge for some foolish satires, ordered a general massacre of the
ALE

inhabitants. Diocletian having cut off the aqueducts which conveyed the waters of the Nile to the city, captured it after a siege of eight months, in 297. A terrible earthquake occurred here July 21, 365, when 50,000 persons are said to have perished. The Christians overthrew the temples of the pagan deities, and did much damage to the temple of Serapis in 389. Chosreus II. captured it in 616. Amrou, the general of Omar I., captured it after a siege of fourteen months' duration, Friday, Dec. 22, 640, or, according to other authorities, in Dec. 641. The victorious general described the city to his sovereign in these terms: "It is impossible for me to enumerate the variety of its riches and beauty; and I shall content myself with observing that it contains four thousand palaces, four thousand baths, four hundred theatres or places of amusement, twelve thousand shops for the sale of vegetable food, and forty thousand tributary Jews." On this occasion its valuable and extensive library was destroyed, and Gibbon states that six months were barely sufficient for the consumption of this precious fuel. The Greeks recovered it in 644, but Amrou regained possession the same year, and it remained under the sway of the Arabian caliphs until the Fatimites seized Egypt (958—972) and founded New Cairo, which accelerated the decline of the ancient city. Christianity was introduced into Alexandria in the 1st century, and it was made a patriarchate, possessing at one time no less than nine dioceses. Seventeen councils were held here, between the years 231 and 683. From its ruins a modern town has been constructed near the former site, and its importance has, in some measure, revived, from its convenient situation for communication, overland, with the East Indies. The British took it Sept. 2, 1801, and again March 21, when they held it till Sept. 23, 1807.

ALEXANDRIA (U. States).—Immediately after the capture of Washington by the British forces, Alexandria capitulated, and was delivered to our troops Aug. 29, 1814.

ALEXANDRIAN CONJECTURES.—A copy of the Scriptures in Greek, written in capital letters, without being divided into chapters, verses, or words, said to be the most ancient in existence, belonged, as early as 1098, to the library of the patriarch of Alexandria. It was sent as a present to Charles I. about the year 1623, by Cyrillus Lucaris, patriarch of Constantinople, who asserted that it was written "by the hand of Thecla, a noble Egyptian lady, about 1300 years previously, a little after the council of Nice" (325). The learned are much divided in opinion respecting its date. After remaining in the royal library for many years, the MS. was removed, with the rest of the royal collection, to the British Museum, in 1753. It was published in 1717-20 and in 1816-28.

ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY.—There were two libraries in this city, the larger one in the Bruchium, and the smaller in the Serapeum. The former was destroyed during the occu-

pation of Alexandria by Julius Cæsar, b. c. 48, and was probably restored by Antony, and again destroyed by Aurelian in 270. The latter, founded by Ptolemy Soter, about b. c. 284, was not, as some writers suppose, involved in the destruction of the temple of the Sarapeum, a. d. 339, when, by the edicts of Theodosius, the pagan rites were abolished and the pagan temples overthrown. This valuable treasury was destroyed by command of Omar I., after the capture of the city, Dec. 22, 640. Though Gibbon throws doubt upon this statement, it is now established beyond dispute.

ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOL.—A writer in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" says, justly enough, "The term 'Alexandrian School' is applied in a loose sense to the whole body of eminent men who, in all the departments of knowledge, conferred lustre on the capital of the Ptolemies; but, as a characteristic designation, it is more strictly confined to that particular section of its philosophers known as the Neo-Platonists." The celebrity of Alexandria, as a seat of letters, commenced and continued on a grand scale under the Greeks and Romans, and continued, under his successors, till the commencement of the Christian era; but that celebrated philosophy, known under the name of Neo-Platonism, originated towards the end of the 2nd century of our era, and flourished, with certain modifications, until the 5th century, when it rapidly declined.

ALFORD (Battle).—The duke of Montrose gained a complete victory here over the Scottish Covenanters, July 2, 1645.

ALFRED the Great was born at Wanting, or Wimborne, a royal residence in Berkshire, probably in the month of January, 849. He was the youngest son and last child of Ethelfluf and Osburga, the daughter of his cupbearer Oslac, married about 830. Alfred visited Rome in 853, and again in 855. He married Elswitha in 868. She was descended from the royal family of Mercia. On the death of his brother Ethelred, April 23, 871, Alfred became king of Wessex. In spite of his numerous battles with the Danes, he devoted much of his time to cultivating his mind, and laboured zealously to obtain proper means of education for his subjects. Alfred died Oct. 28, 901, and was buried at Winchester. His wife, Elswitha, survived him. They had several children, of whom some died young. Amongst those that survived were Ethelfleda, his eldest daughter, "the lady of the Mercians," who married King Ethelred, and died July 12, 919; Edward, afterwards Edward I., born in 870, ascended the throne Oct. 28, 901, and died in 925; Ethelfluc, abbot of Shaftesbury; Elfrida, who married Count Baldwin of Flanders, and died in 929; and their youngest son, Ethelward, who was a zealous scholar, and died Oct. 16, 922.

ALG.

Algebra.—A Greek treatise by Diophan- 
tus of Alexandria, written soon after the commencement of the Christian era, is the earliest work on Algebra, or, as Newton terms it, "Universal Arithmetic." This.
treatise dealt with but one branch of the science,—indeterminate analysis. Europeans obtained their first knowledge of algebra from the Arabs, who probably derived their information from the Hindus. The earliest Arabian writer on Algebra is Mohammed Ben Musa, who wrote at the command of the Caliph Al Mamun (813-833). A copy of this work in the original, transcribed in 1322, may be seen in the Bodleian library at Oxford, and Dr. Rosen published it, with an English translation, in 1831. Leonard Filonacci, a merchant of Pisa, who had travelled for seven years in the East, published a treatise on algebra in 1220, and it was re-written, with improvements, in 1228. Thus, two centuries before the invention of printing, this science was introduced into Italy. This treatise had been long forgotten, until, about the middle of the 18th century, it was discovered in the Magliabechian library at Florence. Luca Pacioli di Borgo, a Franciscan, who taught mathematics in the university of Milan, published the first printed treatise on algebra at Venice, in 1494. Another edition appeared in 1523. Scipio Ferreus, of Bologna, published the general case of equations in 1505; and Nicolas Tartaglia, of Brescia, that of two other forms in 1535. Jerome Cardan extended these discoveries, and published, in his "Ars Magna," in 1545, his rule for the solution of cubic equations, still known as "Cardan's rule." His coadjutor, Ludovico Ferrari, discovered a general method of solving biquadratic equations. Michael Stifel, in his "Arithmetica Integra," published at Nuremberg in 1544, is supposed to have first employed the signs + and —, and numeral exponents of powers. Francis Viete, or as he is generally called, Vieta, whose works were published after 1600, made such important improvements, that he altogether changed the character of the science. He was the first to apply algebra to geometry, and in this was followed by Descartes and Newton. Albert Girard, a Dutchman, in his "Invention Nouvelle en Algebre," published in 1629, "conceived," as Hallam remarks, "a better notion of negative roots than his predecessors." John Harriot, in his "Artis Analyticae Praxis," published in 1631, ten years after the death of the author, made, says Harriot, "the last discovery in the pure science of algebra. He arrived at a complete theory of the genesis of equations, which Cardan and Vieta had but partially conceived." He is said to have been the first to use small letters instead of capitals; to have employed vowels for unknown, and consonants for known quantities (according to present practice, known quantities are represented by a, b, c, &c., and unknown by x, y, z), and joined them to express their product. Descartes applied algebra to curves, though he is suspected of having taken "the last discovery in the pure science of algebra." The French (N. Africa).—The French, having, on account of annoyances to their trade, declared war against Algiers, dispatched a fleet from Toulon, which sailed May 25, 1830, carrying above 30,000 troops, and on the morning of June 14, a landing was commenced in the neighbourhood of Algiers. A battle was fought on the 19th, in which the French, with difficulty, defeated a large Algerine force. Skirmishes ensued on the 24th and 25th; the trenches before Algiers were commenced on the 26th, and fire opened July 4 with such effect, that on the same evening a treaty was concluded, by which Algiers, its forts and harbour, with some of the adjoining districts, were surrendered to the French. Algiers has since established a colony, divided into three provinces,—Algiers, Oran, and Constantia.

1830. Medesq conquered in Nov., and Oran occupied Dec. 10.
1832. Bona occupied in May.
1835. War breaks out again. The French take Harchgoun in Oct.; Mascara and Tlemcen, Dec., and occupy some severe fighting.
1838. Phillipville captured, Dec. 11.
1839. Abd-el-Kader defeats the French at Meltija, Dec., and advances to the walls of the city of Algiers.
1840. War resumed with Abd-el-Kader, who had been made sultan in 1837.
1841. The French gain several actions.
1843. Bugeda organizes a plan of campaign by movable columns, radiating from Algiers, Oran, and Constantina. The French surprise Abd-el-Kader's camp, and he manages to escape, but with difficulty.
1850. Pellisier defeats the Saharians at Lagonhat, which is destroyed, Dec. 2.
1857. An insurrection suppressed by the French.
1858. Prince Napoleon minister of Algeria.
1861. Napoleon III. and the empress Eugenie visit the colony.

**ALGEBRAS (Spain).—This stronghold, considered by the Moors the key of Spain, was founded by Tarik, on the first invasion of the peninsula, in 713. Alfonso XI., of Castile, wrested it from the Moors March 24, 1344, after a siege of twenty months' duration. He destroyed the town and fortifications, which were rebuilt by Charles III. in 1790. In the Bay of Algebras, Sir James Saumarez attacked, July 7, 1801, the united French and Spanish fleets, under Admiral Pastore. The French lost the Ben Venue, 74, which had grounded. The enemy, who fought under the shelter of the Spanish batteries,
having suffered severely, retired from the action. Having been reinforced, they put to sea on the 9th of July, and were immediately chased by Sir James Saunarez, whose squadron consisted of five ships of the line, one 32-gun frigate, a sloop, and a Portuguese frigate, while the enemy had nine 32-gun frigates, three 24-gun ships, and a lugger. Only two of the English ships were engaged in this action, which took place on the 12th, when the St. Antoine was captured. The Don Carlos, a Spanish ship of 112 guns, having suffered from the broadsides of the Superb, caught fire, and in this condition was attacked by mistake about midnight by another Spanish 112-gun ship, the Hermenegildo. They ran foul of each other, the Hermenegildo was soon in flames, and both ships blew up, with all on board. A. ALGERIA (Africa).—This country fell under the power of the Romans B.C. 161, and remained in their possession till it was seized by the Vandals, in 469, from whom it was recovered by Belisarius in 534. In 667 it was overrun and conquered by the Saracens, after which period it was divided into several minor kingdoms. About 935, Jussuf Zeri, an Arabian chief, founded the town of Algiers. Ferdinand of Spain, having driven the Moors from Europe, followed them into Africa, and in 1509 captured Algiers. The natives called to their assistance the corsair Arouj Di Barbarossa, who expelled the Spaniards, and established himself in their stead, in 1516. The place then became the head-quarters of the Barbary pirates, their chief receiving, in 1520, the title of Dey. In 1541, Charles V. made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the power of the Algerine corsairs, who were the terror of the neighbouring states. They had 25,000 Christians in bondage in the year 1576. In 1635, Blake compelled the Dey to give up his slaves and to desist from piracy, and in 1665, 1670, and 1681, Louis XIV. exacted similar engagements. The town was bombarded and reduced to submission by the English, under Lord Exmouth, Aug. 27, 1816. In 1830 the French took the city and deposed the Dey. (See ALGERIA.)

AHAM (Spain).—This stronghold of the Moors, in Granada, was captured by the Spaniards Feb. 28, 1482. The Moors besieged it March 5, retired March 29, and returned in April. It was, however, relieved by Ferdinand May 14, in the same year. A. ALHAMBRA (Spain).—The fortress and palace of the Moors, in Granada, was commenced 1248, and completed about 1313. It capitulated to the Spaniards Nov. 25, 1491, and Ferdinand and Isabella entered it in triumph Jan. 2, 1492. The French occupied Granada from Jan. 1810 to Sept. 1812, during which period the Alhambra sustained much injury.

A. Sect. of. (See SHIITES.)

A. ALIEN ACT. A measure (33 Geo. III. c. 4) passed in 1793, on account of the great influx of foreigners caused by the French revolution, was distinguished by this name from the various statutes having reference to aliens. It contained several exceptional regulations on the subject, and was continued for another year by 34 Geo. III. c. 82 (July 7, 1794).

A. ALIENS ACTS.—"The Priorities abroad," says Ellis (Introduct. to Domesday Book, ii. 330), "for the better management of their estates and rents in England, established cells subordinate to their respective houses. These were called Alien Priories." Domesday Book contains several entries of foreign monasteries holding possessions in England, both as tenants in capite and sub-tenants. These lands were the gift of William L., or his principal followers. Their revenues were frequently seized during the wars between France and England. In the reign of Edward III. there were 110 establishments of this kind in England, in addition to others in Ireland, Aquitaine, and Normandy. A law was passed in the reign of Henry V. (1414), by which all alien priories, not conventual, were dissolved, and granted to the Crown. Though this law does not appear in the statute-book, it is found amongst the Patent Rolls.

A. ALIENS were formerly placed under disabilities, both by the common and statute law. Some authorities declare that aliens first became subject to such interference in the reign of Henry II., when the Flemings and Picards, brought into the kingdom during the wars of King Stephen, were expelled. Others contend that it commenced at a much more ancient period, maintaining that it forms a branch of the feudal law. The 48th article of Magna Charta (1215) provides that merchants shall have safe and secure conduct to go out and to come into England, and to stay there, and to pass as well by land as by water; to buy and sell, by the ancient and allowed customs, without any evil tolls, except in time of war, or when they are of any nation at war with us. Alien merchants were first allowed to rent houses and to buy and sell their own commodities about the year 1284. Before that time they hired lodgings, and their landlords acted as brokers for the sale of their goods. In 1290 the citizens of London petitioned Edward I. to expel foreign merchants; but the king refused to comply with this request. Edward III. granted many privileges to aliens; Richard II. and his immediate successors dealt more severely with them. By 15 Charles II. c. 15 (1663), aliens, occupying themselves in certain trades and manufactures specified in the act, were, on taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, admitted to all the privileges of native subjects. By 6 Anne, c. 37 (1707), foreign sailors who had served two years on board an English merchant vessel or ship of war, were naturalized. The laws affecting aliens have of late years undergone considerable modification, by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 66 (1814), and by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 83 (1847). An alien cannot sit in either house of Parliament, or be a member of the Privy Council, or be even vote at an election.
Admiralty ............ Lord Howick.
Secretary at War ........ Mr. Windham.
Lord Chief Justice, with
a seat in the Cabinet  Lord Erskine.

On the death of Mr. Fox (Sept. 13, 1806),
Lord Howick became Foreign Secretary,
Sept. 24, and Mr. Thomas Grenville First
Lord of the Admiralty, Sept. 27. Earl Fitz-
william retired on account of ill-health,
and Lord Sidmouth became President of the
Council in his place, Oct. 8, and Lord Hol-
land Privy Seal, Oct. 15, 1806. This ministry
was never very strong; a dissolution towards
the end of 1806 did not improve its position,
and George III. availed himself of some dif-
ference of opinion on the Roman Catholic
question to make a change, March 23, 1807.
(See PORTLAND ADMINISTRATION.)

ALLAHABAD (Hindostan).—Sultan Mah-
mood, of Ghuznee, invaded this province in
1290 and 1293, but made no permanent set-
tlement. The emperors of Delhi subdued it,
but it became independent during the 15th
century. After various changes, it fell under
the power of the rulers of Oude, who seized
it in 1758, and it was ceded by them to Shah
Alam, the titular sovereign of Delhi, in
1764. The capital of the province, also
called Allahabad, seated at the junction of
the rivers Ganges and Jumna, was founded
by the emperor Acbar, in 1633. The Eng-
ish captured it in Feb. 1765, and in 1772 the
province of Allahabad reverted to the Oude
sovereigns. Part of the province was ceded
to the East-India Company in 1775. Allah-
abad, with some of the territory, was ceded
on Nov. 14, 1801, and the remainder was
secured by treaty Dec. 30, 1803. On the 6th
of June, 1857, the mutiny, which commenced
at Meerut May 10, extended to Allahabad;
but the English retired into the fort, which
they held securely.

ALLEGANCE (Oath of).—Burn (Ecc. Law,
iii. 22) says, this oath “is very ancient; and
by the common law, every freeman, at the
age of twelve years was required, in the leet
(if he were in any leet), or in the town (if he
were not in any leet), to take the oath of
allegiance.” As administered, according to
Blackstone, for upwards of six hundred years,
it contained a promise “to be true and faith-
ful to the king and his heirs, and truth and
faith to bear of life and limb and terrane
honour, and not to know or hear of any ill
or damage intended him, without defending
him therefrom.” After the Gunpowder plot,
an act was passed (3 James I. c. 4, 1605),
for the better discovering and repressing of
popish recusants, which, in addition to other
provisions, required from those that con-
formed, an oath of allegiance renouncing the
pope’s authority in the most explicit terms.
This was repealed, and a new oath of allegi-
ance framed at the Revolution, by 1 Will. & M.
e. 8, 1669. A single oath by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48
(July 23, 1858), was substituted for the former
oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjura-
tion.

ALLIA (Battles).—Near the confluence of
this small river with the Tiber, into which it
falls, about eleven miles N. of Rome, the Romans were defeated, with great slaughter, by the Gauls, under Brennus, July 16, B.c. 390. The barbarians captured the city, destroying large portions of the same. The disastrous day was ever afterwards marked by the Romans, in their calendar, as one of the most unfortunate in the whole year. The dictator Cincinnatus defeated the Pretenses and their allies, on the banks of the Allia, B.c. 377.

**Alliances.**—The most important alliances between different states are given under their respective titles. (See Treaties.)

**Allied Powers (Declaration of).**—The emperors of Russia and Austria, the king of Prussia, and several German sovereigns, met at Frankfort in Nov. 1813, where they drew up the celebrated "Declaration," issued Dec. 1, in the same year. In this document the allied sovereigns stated that they did not make war against France, but against the preponderance claimed by Napoleon I.; and asserted that they desired France to be "great, powerful, and happy, because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is the most solid foundation of the social edifice of Europe."

**Allis** (Battle).—Fought B.C. 326, near the city of that name, during the second Samnite war. The Romans, commanded by Q. Fabius Maximus, gained a complete victory. Allis, soon after recovered by the Samnites, was retaken B.C. 310 by the Romans, who gained another victory under its walls, B.C. 307. Sylvester I. is said to have erected it into a bishopric A.D. 314. This, however, is doubtful, but it is known to have been the seat of a bishopric in the 5th century.

**Allyshur (Hindostan).**—Near this fortress in the district of Allyshur, Lake defeated the Maharrats and the French, under M. Perron, Aug. 29, 1803; and the fortress itself was stormed by Lake, Sept. 24. The native troops mutinied here, May 20, 1857. The Europeans effected their escape, and the place was retaken by Colonel Greathed, Oct. 5, 1857.

**Alma** (Battle).—Fought between the allied English and French, and the Russian armies, Sept. 20, 1854. The allied army consisted of 57,000 men, viz., 26,000 English, commanded by Lord Raglan; 24,000 French, commanded by the Marshal St. Arnaud, and 7,000 Turks, with 124 guns. Early on the morning of the 20th of Sept. the force came in sight of the Russian army, amounting to between 60,000 and 70,000 men, strongly posted on some heights beyond the river Alma. The position was deemed impregnable; every precaution had been taken to obstruct the advance of an assailant. In spite, however, of the formidable obstacles to be encountered, the Russians were driven from their intrenchments, after a fearful struggle of three hours' duration. The English lost 2,000, and the French 1,400 men in killed and wounded, whilst at least 6,000 of the Russians must have fallen.

**Almaden (Spain).**—This place, celebrated for its quicksilver mines, marks the site of the ancient Sisapore. The Iberians, and after them the Romans, worked these mines from which large quantities of quicksilver are still obtained each year. The Emperor of Antwerp rented them in the 16th century. They were worked by the Spaniards from 1645 to 1843, when the firm of Rothschild obtained the contract.

**Almanack.**—Porphyry states that almanacks were known to the Egyptians before the Arabs; and Montfaucon has engraved an Egyptian calendar. They were constructed by the Alexandrine Greeks about the time of Ptolemy. Instruments of wood or other material, inscribed with various symbolical figures and characters, to serve the purpose of an almanack, were used in early times by the northern nations, especially the Danes, who introduced them into England. The Anglo-Saxons calculated by the increase of the moon, set down on square pieces of wood, about a foot long, and these they called Almutaung, or alman-heap. They were also designated clogs, bacculi-annales, primstocks, primstas, primstaffs, runstocks, &c. The celebrated astronomer Purbach, or Tuerbach, published a series of almanacks between 1450 and 1461, but the first printed was in 1457. Muller, or Regiomontanus, published the first that contained eclipses, about 1475. The first almanack printed in England, was by Wynkyn de Worde, in the reign of Henry VII. James I. granted the exclusive right of printing almanacks, by letters patent, to the two universities and the Stationers' Company. This was declared to be illegal, by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1777. Moore's almanack was first printed in 1608. The first almanack printed in Scotland was in 1677. A duty was first levied on almanacks by 9 Anne, c. 23 (1710). It was abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 57 (Aug. 13, 1834). It produced £28,852 in 1827.

**Almanack (Nautical),** published by the Admiralty for the use of astronomers and sailors, was projected by Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer royal, and first appeared in 1767. It declined so much after his death, that, in 1830, the Government consulted the Astronomical Society on the subject. The alterations proposed by them were adopted, and the first improved almanack appeared in 1834.

**Almazan (Battle).**—Fought on Easter Monday, April 25 (O.S. 14), 1707, between an army of English, Portuguese, Dutch, and Spanish troops, amounting to 12,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, commanded by the earl of Galway, and the French and Spaniards, 25,000 strong, led by the duke of Berwick. The English, having been deserted by many of the foreign troops, were defeated, and it is somewhat remarkable, as Lord Stanhope remarks, that the English army was commanded by a French, and the French army by an English general. The duke of Berwick, who commanded the French, was the natural son of James II.

**Almaraz (Spain).**—The principal outworks of Almaraz were taken from the
Aragon, in the province of Almeida (Portugal).—This fortified town, about 16 miles from Ciudad Rodrigo, was captured by the Spaniards, during their invasion of Portugal, after a long and bloody siege, Aug. 25, 1762. During the struggle in the peninsula, it was surrendered to the English in Oct. 1808; taken from the Portuguese by the French, Aug. 27, 1810; and recaptured by Wellington, after a brilliant victory at Fuentes d’Onoro, May 11, 1811.

Almenara (Battle).—Fought July 28 (O.S. 17), 1710, when the English and German troops, under Gen. Stanhope and Gen. Le Marchand, defeated and routed the Spaniards under Ferdinand V., completely routed the Spanish army, commanded by Philip V. of Spain.

Almeria (Spain).—This city, the capital of a province of the same name, was, says Prescott (Ferdinand and Isabella, vol. i. pt. i. ch. 14), “one of the most precious jewels in the diadem of Granada.” It had amassed great wealth by its extensive commerce with Syria, Egypt, and Africa; and its corsairs had for ages been the terror of the Catalan and Pisan marine.” The Almoravides captured it in 1091, but it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1147. It was frequently assailed, and at length the Moors finally surrendered it, by treaty, to Ferdinand and Isabella, who made their entrance into the town Dec. 7, 1492. Alfonso VIII. of Castile removed the ancient bishopric of Abdera to this town in 1147. When the Moors seized Almeria, it was destroyed, but Ferdinand re-established the see in 1490.

Almohades, or Almohades, termed by Gibbon “the fanatic princes of Morocco,” a Mohammedan dynasty, that grew out of a religious sect formed by Mohammed Ben Abdallah, surnamed El Mehed, the guide, or teacher. He was the son of a lamp-lighter in a mosque, and having collected a number of followers, was foiled in an attempt to found his dynasty in Morocco, in 1121. His death occurred in 1139, and his successor, Abdelmumem, captured Morocco in 1132, and established the dynasty of the Almohades, in Africa, in 1146. The next year he invaded Spain, won several battles, and established the dynasty in that country and in Portugal. The Almohades ceased to rule in Spain and Portugal in 1257, and in Africa in 1299.

Almagon (Battle).—In a severe battle fought in a place in Spain, Aug. 21, 1809, between the French and the Spaniards, the latter were defeated.

Almoner.—An officer whose duty it was to distribute alms, was attached in former times to the households of sovereigns, princes, prelates, and men of high station. The great abbeys and monasteries had their almoners.

The date when this office was first appointed has not been ascertained. Fosbroke (Antiq. ii. 588) says, “When our Anglo-Saxon kings dined, the poor sat in the streets, expecting the broken meat, &c., which was collected by the almoner.”

Almoneer of England (Lord High).—This ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, in olden times had the power of giving the first dish from the king’s table, or, instead of it, alms, to any poor person he pleased. His duties, enumerated in an old juridical treatise of the time of Edward I., were to collect the fragments from the royal table for daily distribution to the poor, to visit the sick and poor persons in distress, to remind the king of the duty of almsgiving, and to see that the value of the cast-off robes should be given to increase the king’s charity. From the wardrobe accounts of the 14th year of King John, it appears that alms were at that time distributed by the sovereign on Maundy-Thursday. Since 1730 the office of Lord High Almoner has been held by the archbishops of York.

Almora (India).—In the Ghoorka war, the enemy were defeated near this place, April 23, 1815, and the town itself was captured by the British, April 25.

Almoravides.—An Arab dynasty, founded in the N.W. of Africa by Abdallah Ben Yassim, who died in 1058. His immediate successor, Abu Bekar Ben Omar, seized Fez, and founded the city of Morocco, in 1070. Yussef Ben Taxfin, the third of the dynasty, conquered a large portion of Spain. A long struggle followed between them and the Almohades, and the latter dynasty was overthrown in Africa in 1146, and its power in Spain destroyed in 1147.

Alms-houses.—These useful institutions were not known in this country until the Reformation. Previous to that date the poor obtained relief at the monasteries, and the houses of the wealthy.

Alney, or Olney (Battle).—During the struggle between Edmund Ironsides and Canute, for the English crown, and after many sanguinary battles had been fought, the rival armies met in Gloucestershire, near Deerhurst, on the Severn, in 1016. There it was proposed, according to Henry of Huntingdon, to decide the matter by single combat. The proposal was accepted, and the two kings contended for some time, the advantage being with Edmund, Canute offered to divide the kingdom. This offer was accordingly accepted, and the kiss of peace was given. Wessex was allotted to Edmund, and Mercia to Canute. The former died, or, as some chroniclers say, was reasonably killed, a few days afterwards, and
Canute obtained possession of the whole kingdom. William of Malmesbury states that the division was agreed to without a combat; and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle does not mention the duel.

ALEN.—This castle, on the river Aln, in Northumberland, was besieged, in 1033, by Malcolm III., king of Scotland. The Scottish monarch and his eldest son were killed by the earl of Northumberland. David I. captured it in 1136. William the Lion, with 80,000 men, laid siege to it in 1174, and was taken prisoner after sustaining a most disastrous defeat. It was burnt by King John in 1216.

ALGOLIANS, or ALGOLI.—A sect of heretics, who sprang up soon after the death of John the Evangelist, A.D. 100. They denied that Jesus Christ was the Logos, and rejected St. John's Gospel and the Apocalypse, as contrary to their views. Augustine opposed them, and they were condemned at the council of Toledo, Dec. 9, 633.

ALOST (Belgium).—Besieged in 1128. It was taken by the French under Turenne in 1667. The townhall was built in 1210.

ALPACA.—The wool of this animal has long been in use among the Indians of the Andes; but it was not until 1520 that it became an article of commerce in this country. Alpacas have been introduced into Australia, and the first shearing of the flock took place in 1859.

ALPHABET.—The origin of alphabetical characters is a subject that has excited much controversy among the learned. For a long time it was believed that hieroglyphical writing gave rise to the invention of alphabetical writing, by contraction of the hieroglyphic symbols into alphabetical letters. Hales (Chronology, i. 370) combats this theory, showing that the art of alphabetical writing preceded the establishment of hieroglyphic. "Some Jewish and Oriental traditions," says this author, "ascribe the invention of writing to Seth, the son of Adam; others to Enoch, the seventh from Adam; whether well founded, or not, it proves the prevailing opinion, that letters were of auteditulian date." Western tradition supports this view, and both Pliny and Cicero asserted that letters were always found amongst the Assyrians. From Egypt they were probably introduced into Canaan by Moses, and were carried by the Phoenicians into Greece. Herodotus states that they were brought into Greece by Cadmus. This took place B.C. 1493, according to Hales B.C. 1494, and to Clinton B.C. 1313. The Greek alphabet consisted at first of only eleven, or at most sixteen letters; but the number was eventually increased to twenty-two. Cicero and Quintilian assert that Simonides, who flourished about B.C. 549, added the two long vowels, η and ω, and the two double consonants ξ and η; while Aristotle and Pliny say that Epicarmus, who flourished about B.C. 450, added the two letters χ and θ to the Greek alphabet. Sharon Turner is of opinion that the Anglo-Saxons were not acquainted with alphabetical characters when they came into England, though they laid aside their ancient letters, with the exception of two, on their conversion to Christianity.

ALFONSO, or ALFONSO, TABLES.—These astronomical tables are said to have been constructed by certain Jews of Toledo, in 1252. Other authorities attribute them to the king's preceptors, under the direction of Alfonso X. (whence their name), king of Castile and Leon, surnamed the Wise. They were first printed at Venice in 1483.

ALEXANDRIA (Battle).—Fought between the parliamentary forces and the royalists, March 29, 1644. The latter, though worsted, withdrew in good order to Reading.

ALSCLE (France), annexed to Gaul by Clovis, was included in Charlemagne's empire. It remained connected with Germany till 1648, when, by the treaties of Munster, Jan. 30, and of Westphalia, Oct. 24, a portion of the province was ceded to France. Louis XIV. seized Strasburg in 1681, and this city, with the remainder of the province, was secured to France by the peace of Ryswick, Oct. 30, 1697.

ALTARS.—The first altar mentioned in Scripture was erected by Noah after the flood (Gen. viii. 20), B.C. 2343, according to Calmet; B.C. 3154, according to Hales; and B.C. 2481, according to Clinton. Abraham erected altars in different places (Gen. xii. 8, and xiii. 18); and God commanded Moses to raise them. The Jews also imitated the custom of pagan nations, who built high places, and images, and groves, on every high hill, and under every green tree (1 Kings, xiv. 23). The Greeks and Romans also built altars on which they sacrificed to their heroes, and a similar custom prevailed amongst the most ancient nations. The altars used in the early ages of Christianity were made of wood and in the form of a table, and it was not until the 5th century that stone was employed. Eventually they assumed the form of a tomb, as of the Sepulchre of the Martyrs, whence they derive their name. The proceedings of the council of Agda, in 506, contain the first public record in connection with their consecration. The general belief in purgatory in the 9th century led to the erection of additional altars in churches. They had been introduced into England, but they were ordered to be removed and replaced by communion-tables at the Reformation. Ridley, bishop of London, at a visitation, held in consequence of a letter in the king's name, setting forth that previous orders for the removal of stone altars had not been duly complied with, directed the clergy of his diocese to substitute wooden tables (1550). The stone altars were again erected in the reign of Queen Mary, but were removed in that of Elizabeth. In the stone-altar case, decided, in the Arches Court, Jan. 31, 1845, Sir H. Jenner Fust decreed, on appeal, reversing the decision of the Chancellor of Ely, that a
stone altar could not be legally erected in any church belonging to the Establishment.

Altenkirchen (Battle).—In a combat at this town, in Germany, June 4, 1796, the French compelled the Austrians to retire, but in a battle fought Sept. 18, 1796, between the French republican army, under General Marceau, and the Austrians, led by the archduke Charles, the latter gained a complete victory, and General Marceau was mortally wounded.

Alton (Battle).—Fought between the Danes and the Anglo-Saxons in 1001. The contest was severe, and many were slain on both sides, the Danes retaining possession of the field of battle. The authorities do not agree regarding the place where this encounter occurred.

Altona, or Altana (Holstein), on the Elbe, was a mere village until it came into the possession of the Danes in 1660, who erected the city in 1664. A treaty of peace between Holstein and Denmark was concluded here June 20, 1689. It was burnt by the Swedes Jan. 10, 1773, and occupied by the Austrians Feb. 1851.

Alt-Ranstadt (Treaties).—Two treaties of peace were concluded here during the 18th century, the first signed Oct. 5 (O.S. Sept. 24), 1706, and dictated by Charles XII. of Sweden to Augustus, elector of Saxony, who formally renounced the claim he had put forth to Poland, acknowledging Stanislaus Leszczynski as king. He also renounced the treaty with Russia, and agreed to find winter quarters in Saxony for the Swedish troops. Traitors and deserters were to be given up by secret articles. The second treaty, between Louis XIV. and the emperor Charles VI., who had refused to join in the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, was signed March 17 (O.S. 6), 1714. The latter was preliminary to the peace of Baden.

Alum.—It is not known when the process of making alum was discovered. At an early period alum-works existed at Rochha, the ancient seat of the king, who was the name of Rock alum. Several had been established in the neighbourhood of Constantinople previous to its capture by the Turks in 1453. The Genoese and other Italians introduced the manufacture into Europe, and amongst the earliest Italian works of the kind were those erected at Volterra in 1458. Alum was made at Hesse, in Germany, in 1554, in Bohemia in 1558, and at Glattz in 1563. It was introduced into England by Sir Thomas Chaloner, and works were built at Guisborough, in Yorkshire, according to some authorities, during the reign of Elizabeth, and, according to others, in the time of James I., about 1603.

Alux-Bagh, a domain containing a palace, a mosque, and a private temple, bounded by a garden, situated in a beautiful park, about four miles from Lucknow, was converted into a fortress by the rebels in 1857. It was captured by the British, under Outram and Havelock, Sept. 23, 1857, and a small garrison placed in it, which was not relieved until November 14, in the same year. Sir James Outram then held the place with 3,500 men until Lucknow was taken, March 21, 1858, having in the mean while repulsed an attack of 30,000 men on the 12th of January, and one of 20,000 on the 21st of February.

Alumina is one of the most abundant metals in nature, being the metallic basis of alumina, or pure clay, was first discovered in 1828, by Wöhler, who freed it from its combination with oxygen by electric means, and obtained it in 1846 by decomposing chloride of alumina by means of sodium.

Amanites.—This tribe of Edomite Arabs, descendants of Amalek, grandson of Esan (Gen. xxxvi, 12), were the first to oppose the Israelites after the passage of the Red Sea (Exod. xvii. 8—16), at the battle at Rephidim, B.C. 1401. Saul overcame them (1 Sam. iv. 8) B.C. 1058; David (1 Sam. xvi. 17), B.C. 1055, and their descendants were exterminated by the Simeonites, about B.C. 725 (1 Chron. iv. 42, 43).

Amaphi (Italy), a small republic in the Gulf of Salerno, that attained considerable eminence in the Middle Ages. Gibbon says, "Its industrious citizens, by the invention of the mariner's compass, have unveiled the face of the globe." One of its citizens is said to have invented the mariner's compass in 1302. It flourished entirely by its commerce, from about 750 to its conquest by Robert Guiscard, 1096. It regained its independence in 1606, submitted to the king of Sicily in 1131, and was sacked by the Pisans in 1135. It was the seat of a bishop at an early period, and in 987, John XV. erected it into an archbishopric.

Amapli (Pandects).—The story of the discovery at Amapli, in 1187, of a unique copy of the Pandects of Justinian, which led to a revival of the study of jurisprudence in the West, though at one time generally believed, is now rejected as fabulous.

Amalricians.—The followers of Amalricus, or Amaury, of Bene, the Paris dialectician and theologian. He denounced several Roman Catholic dogmas, and is said to have believed in a speedy reformation and purification of the Church by the sword. He has also been accused of Pantheism. Milman (Lat. Christ. vi. b. xiv. ch. 3) says, "All kinds of incongruous charges were heaped upon the memory of Amaury de Bene: he was an Albigensian, believed in the Eternal Gospel." Whilst commenting upon the doctrines of Aristotle, he advanced his peculiar views. Innocent III. launched a bull of condemnation against his chief work "The Physicorum," in 1204. He recanted, and died soon after. His remains were disinterred and burnt, and several of his followers were put to death by order of the council of Paris in October, 1210. David of Dimant was one of his followers, but the sect speedily disappeared.

Amand, St. (Netherlands).—Taken by the prince of Nassau, June 27, 1709. Near this place the English first met the French
republican troops, May 8, 1793. The duke of York commanded the English and their allies, who, after a hotly-contested battle, defeated the French.

Amaranta (Order).—Instituted in Sweden by Queen Christina, in 1645. This order of knighthood became extinct soon after her death.

Amazon, Maranon, or Orinolla (South America), the largest river in the world, was discovered in 1500 by Vincent Yanez Pinzon, but very little was known of it until the Spanish adventurer Orellana, having embarked on the Rio Napo, one of its remote tributaries, was carried down the stream to its embouchure, reaching the sea in August, 1541. In consequence of his report that armed women had been seen on its banks, the river obtained its popular name of Amazon. The river was first accurately described in 1745 by M. de la Condamine, who had embarked upon it in 1743, near Jaen, and followed its current to its mouth.

Amazon, West-India mail steamer, destroyed by fire, in the Bay of Biscay, January 4, 1852. Out of 161 persons on board at the time, only 59 were saved.

Amazons.—A race of female warriors, of Scythian origin, dwelling on the banks of the Themodon, in Cappadocia. They are mentioned by Homer and Herodotus. In order to use their weapons with greater force and precision, their right breasts were burned off or destroyed at an early age. The Abbé Guyon wrote a short history of the Amazons, of which Dr. Johnson published a translation in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1741. These accounts have been rejected as fabulous, although repeated by many authors. Mill (Crasades, vol. i. ch. ix. p. 377), speaking of Conrad's army of crusaders in 1197, says,—"A considerable troop of women rode among the Germans; they were arrayed with the spear and shield; but some love of usual delights had mingled itself with the desire of great exploits, for they were remarkable for the splendour of their dress, and the bold leader was called 'the golden-footed dame.'" Alvarez, who visited Abyssinia in 1520, speaks of Amazons in that country. The figure of an Amazon is found on many ancient coins. The fact of the existence of a regiment of Amazons in the present century is reported by Commander Forbes, who met with them at Dalmahoy during a visit in 1849 and 1850. The author says:—"It is rarely that Europeans are called upon to believe in the existence of Amazons—fighting women prepared to do battle on all around, the terror of the neighbouring tribes, dressed in the attire of male soldiers, armed with muskets and swords. These sable ladies perform prodigies of valour, and not unfrequently, by a fortunate charge, save the honour of the male soldiers, by bearing down all before them by the weights of the astonishment and abashed prisoners to be women, exceeding their male coadjutors in cruelty and all the stronger passions."
Calvinists were then called, to overthrow the power of the Guises, and compel the French king to grant them protection.

**AMBOYNA (Indian Archipelago), the chief of the Molucca Islands, was discovered in 1611 by the Portuguese, who established a factory there in 1621, but did not obtain full possession until 1580. The Dutch expelled the Portuguese in 1605; the English made an unsuccessful attempt to form a settlement upon the island in 1615, and subsequently established a factory there, the members of which were all treacherously murdered by the Dutch governor in Feb. 1623. The Dutch agreed to pay £270,000 compensation, part of which was to go to the heirs of the sufferers, by the treaty of peace of April 5, 1654. Ambonya fell into the hands of the English Feb. 16, 1796; was restored to the Dutch in 1802; recaptured Feb. 17, 1810; and was given up again by the treaty of Paris, concluded May 30, 1814.**

**AMBROSIAN CHANT.—St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan (374—397), introduced the choral manner of the plains into the Western Church, and it afterwards bore his name. It was superseded by the Gregorian chant about the year 600.**

**AMBROSIAN LIBRARY.—This library was founded at Milan by Cardinal Borromeo in 1602, and opened in 1609. It was named after St. Ambrose, the patron saint of that city. It contains 60,000 books.**

**AMBROSIAN RITUAL.—The name given to the office used in the church of Milan. It receives its name from St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan (374—397), because it was either introduced into Milan, or at any rate altered by him.**

**AMERCINGE, OR AMERICING.**—The difference between amercing and fines is this; fines are said to be punishments certain, and grow expressly from some statute; but amercings are such as are arbitrarily imposed. Magna Charta (c. 14) provides that a Freeman is not to be amerced for a small fault, but proportionable to the offence, and that by his peers. The statute 9 Hen. III. c. 14 (1226), provides how men of all sorts shall be amerced, and by whom; and by Statute of Westminster I. (3 Edw. I. c. 6), 1275, it was enacted that amercings should be reasonable; and the scale for various classes of the community was regulated by 25 Edw. I. c. 14, in 1237.

**AMERICA, OR THE NEW WORLD.—The existence of this continent was known to the Scandinavians, or Northmen, in the 10th century. These early voyagers discovered Iceland about the year 860, and Greenland about 982, forming settlements in these countries. One of the sailors, on a voyage from Iceland to Greenland, was driven by a storm on the coast of America in 986, and the account which he gave of his adventures made Icel. Leif, son of Eric the Red, to undertake a voyage of discovery in 1000. Having touched at places supposed to be the modern Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the neighbouring coast, the expedition came, in 1001, to a part of the country which received the name of Vinland, from its wild vines. It is supposed to have comprised Rhode Island, and parts of the coast between Boston and New York; and it became the seat of a settlement; for in 1121, Eric Uspel, an Icelander, the first bishop of Greenland, undertook a mission to the new colony of Vinland. The intercourse between the Northmen and America was carried on until the middle of the 14th century. It was, however, reserved for the enterprise navigators of the 15th century to give a knowledge of the New World to the inhabitants of the Old, and to establish that connection between these two distant portions of the globe, that has produced such wonderful results. Christopher Columbus, a Genoese navigator, supplied by Ferdinand and Isabella with three small ships, sailed from Palos, in Andalusia, on Friday, August 3, 1492, and on Friday, the 12th of October, in the same year, he landed at San Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands. Columbus then sailed on to Cuba and Hispaniola, now Hayti, now St. Domingo, where he left a settlement; but the American continent was not discovered until June 24, 1497, when John Caboto, or Cabot (a Venetian settled in England, who, with his son Sebastian, sailed in ships furnished by Henry VII. and some Bristol merchants), landed in North America, and explored a part of the coast. Columbus discovered Pavia, on the continent of South America, in 1498; and thus both divisions of the New World were known before the 16th century. The early navigators, imagining that these countries formed part of India, gave them the name of the West Indies. Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine traveller, who sailed in several expeditions, is said to have inserted the words *Tierra de Amerigo* in a map published by him early in the 16th century. Though this account is denied, from him came the name of America, by which that portion of the globe is now known. Further information respecting America is given under its various political divisions. The following chronological table contains some of the chief points in the early history of its discovery and colonization.**

**A.D.**

1492. Columbus discovers San Salvador, Cuba, Hispaniola, now called St. Domingo, and builds the fort La Navidad on Hispaniola.

1493. Columbus discovers Dominic, Nov. 2.

1494. The fort La Navidad, at Hispaniola, having been destroyed, Columbus founds the city of Isabella. He discovers Jamaica.


1498. Columbus discovers Trinidad July 31, proceeds to the river Orinoco, and enters the Gulf of Paria; thus discovering the coast of S. America. Sebastian Cabot visits Newfoundland.

1499. Ojeda lands at Surinam, sails to the Gulf of Paria, and then to Venezuela.

1500. Columbus, the Portuguese, lands in Labrador. Pinzon discovers Brazil; and three months later Cabral, the Portuguese admiral, lands there. Pinzon reaches the mouth of the river Amazon.
A.D. 1501. Bastidas explores the coast from Cape Vela to the Gulf of Darien.
1502. Columbus explores the coast of Terra Firme as far as the Isthmus of Darien.
1508. Pizarro and Soto discover Yutchan, and Aubert, a Frenchman, the St. Lawrence.
1510. Ojeda builds St. Sebastian, the first settlement on the mainland at Darien.
1511 and 1512. Vasquez conquers Cuba. Vasco Nunez de Balboa obtains information respecting Peru.
1512. Ponce de Leon discovers the coast of Florida on Easter day.
1513. Vasco Nunez de Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Darien, where he established a small settlement, and discovers the S. Pacific Ocean in September.
1515. Soles discovers the La Plata.
1517. Cordova discovers Campachey, and penetrates the Gulf of Squash.
1518. Grijalva explores the shores of the Mexican Gulf, and gives his discoveries the name of New Spain.
1519. Cortes sails from the Havana for the conquest of Mexico, Feb. 18.
1520. Magellan passes through the straits that bear his name.
1521. Cortes completes the conquest of Mexico by the capture of its capital, Aug. 13.
1524. A French expedition, under Verrazano, surveys the coast of N. America.
1526. Pizarro discovers Quito.
1527. Pizarro visits Tumbe in Peru, and sails along the coast to the port of Santa.
1531. Jan. Pizarro sails on his third and last expedition for the conquest of Peru.
1532. Pizarro attacks Peru.
1533. Pizarro enters Cuzco, the capital of Peru.
1534. Cortez circumnavigates Newfoundland, and enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
1535. Cartier ascends the St. Lawrence to Hochelaga, now Montreal, the city of Buenos Aires founded by Mendosa.
1536. Cortes discovers California. Mr. Hore attempts to found an English settlement at Newfoundland.
1539. Ulloa enters the Gulf of California.
1540. Alarcon explores the Colorado river.
1541. Orellana sails down the Maranon, or Amazon, and raises the sea in August. Chilli conquered.
1546. The Spanish conquest of Peru completed.
1549. Martinez de Yrala ascends the Paraguay to the 17th degree of S. latitude.
1552. French settlement formed in Florida.
1564. Carolina settled by the French, who are expelled by the Spaniards.
1567. Hawkins sails to the Spanish main, and discovers the Falkland Isles.
1573. Sir Francis Drake reaches Panama, and is the first Englishman who sees the Pacific Ocean.
1575. Oxenham sails for S. America.
1576. Martin Frobisher goes on a voyage of discovery to the north-west.
1577. Drake sails Dec. 13, and reaches La Plata April 14, 1579. He doubles Cape Horn, and sailing as far as Vancouver Island, discovers New Albion, and reaches England Sept. 26, 1580.
1583. Sir Humphrey Gilbert's expedition to Newfound- land proves a failure.
1584. Raleigh's expedition discovers Virginia.
1585. Davis sails to Greenland, and discovers the straits that bear his name. First English settlement in Virginia formed at Roanoke.
1586. The settlement at Roanoke is destroyed.
1587. English settle in the N. Pacific.
1584. French settlement of Acadia formed.
1607. First permanent English settlement in America is made in Virginia and called Jamestown. Dr. Euro, the first voyage.
1626. Quebec founded by the French.
1610. A patent granted to Lord Bacon and others, for a plantation in Newfound- land. Hudson discovers the bay that bears his name.

A.M.E. 1614. First Dutch settlement on the Hudson.
1616. The cultivation of tobacco commenced in Virginia.
1625. The French form a settlement at St. Christopher's. The English land upon that island in the same year.
1627. A Swedish settlement formed on the Delaware.
1629. An English settlement at Naumkeag, in Massachusetts Bay, formed.
1633. Lord Baltimore's settlement in Maryland.
1635. Fenwick establishes a colony on the Connecticut, and the French found a settlement in Guiana.
1636. A settlement made by the English in Carolina.
1644. St. John's (afterwards Prince Edward's Island) granted to Doublet.
1649. An English settlement made in S. Carolina.
1671. Settlement formed at Ruperta's river.
1681. Settlement formed at Mosse river.
1689. An English settlement formed.
1682. Penns founds the settlement which is named after him.
1685. Nelson's seven years settlements formed.
1698. The Scotch form a settlement at Darien, Nov. 2, and erect Fort Andrew. It was abandoned in 1699. A second and third settlement followed.
1700. The Scottish settlers surrender to the Spaniards, March 30, and the enterprise is abandoned.

AMERICA (Episcopal Church).—The first recorded baptism of a native American took place at Virginia, August 13, 1657. In the letters patent granted by James I. for the plantation of Virginia, April 10, 1606, the duty of a Christian nation to communicate through her colonies the knowledge of the truth which she possesses is duly recognized. Robert Hunt, the first clergyman appointed to the colony of Virginia, sailed with the expedition, Dec. 19, 1606. The first marriage celebrated in the colony is said to have been by Robert Hunt in 1608. Such was the humble origin of the Episcopal Church in America. During the Great Rebellion, the colonists of Virginia, in 1643, ordered that no clergyman should preach or teach, publicly or privately, except in conformity to the Church of England. The Episcopalians suffered severely during the war of independence, but at its close, in 1784, the clergy of Connecticut elected the Rev. Samuel Seabury bishop, and he was consecrated by the bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, having met with a refusal at Lambeth. He was the first colonial bishop. An address was sent from the General Convention, held at Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1785, to the English archbishops and bishops, begging them to confer the episcopal character on such as should be recommended to them. A reply was returned Feb. 24, 1786, and three colonial bishops were consecrated at Lambeth, Feb. 4, 1787, under the authority of an act of parliament passed for this purpose. Dr. Madison was consecrated first bishop of Virginia in 1790. Since 1842 the American clergy have been allowed to officiate for a period not exceed-
ing two Sundays in succession, in our English churches. There are twenty-four bishops belonging to this branch of the Episcopal Church.

American Congress.—The delegates from twenty-six colonies, amounting to 55 in number, assembled at Philadelphia Sept. 5, 1774. They passed a declaration of rights and other measures, and separated Oct. 26. The second Congress met May 10, 1775, and issued the Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776. The Congress removed to Baltimore toward the end of 1776. The first Congress of the United States met at New York in 1789. Its sittings were transferred to Philadelphia in 1790, and were removed to Washington, where they have since been held, in 1800.

American Stamp Act.—This measure (5 Geo. III. c.12), imposing on the American colonists the same stamp duties as those paid in England, was introduced early in the session, and received the royal assent March 22, 1765. The taxation thus levied was less than £100,000 per annum. The act came into operation Nov. 1; but meeting with resistance, was repealed by 6 Geo. III. c. 11, passed March 18, 1766. Its operations ceased from May 1 in that year, and a bill of indemnity for those who had incurred penalties was passed June 6. The revolt of the colonists commenced in 1773.

Amethyst.—This stone was the ninth in order on the breastplate of the Jewish high-priests, and was consequently known as early as B.C. 1491.

Amid, or Amidah (Asia).—This city was wrested from the Romans by the Persians, under Sapor, after a memorable siege that lasted from July 27 to Oct. 7, 359 A.D. The Persians captured it again, after a long siege, A.D. 502; but the Romans soon regained possession.

Amiens (Treaties).—The first, sometimes called the Peace of Picquigny, between Louis XI. of France and Edward IV. of England, was concluded here, in four acts, August 29, 1475. King Edward agreed to retire with his army, on the payment, by the king of France, of 75,000 crowns. A truce of seven years was agreed to by the two kings. They were to assist each other in case of need. King Edward agreed to give his daughter Elizabeth in marriage to Prince Charles, son of Louis XI., who also engaged to pay 50,000 crowns annually during Edward's lifetime. The kings met at the castle of Picquigny, about twelve miles from Amiens. Philip of Commines remarks: "And certainly, as I have said before, the English do not manage their treaties and capitulations with so much cunning and policy as the French do, let people say what they will, but proceed more ingenuously, and with greater straightforwardness in their affairs; yet a man must be cautious, and have a care not to affront them, for it is dangerous meddling with them." The preliminaries of the more celebrated treaty of Amiens were signed in London, Oct. 1, 1801; the ratification was brought from Paris to London in eleven days; and the definitive treaty, containing twenty-two articles, was concluded at Amiens on the 25th of March, 1802, a supplementary article being added on the 27th. It was ratified in the following month, and peace was proclaimed in the cities of London and Westminster, on the 29th of April. The contracting parties were France, Holland, and Spain, on the one hand, and Great Britain on the other. England gave up to their former owners all the conquests made during the war, except Trinidad, wrested from Spain, and a portion of Ceylon, taken from the Dutch. It was stipulated that within three months after the exchange of the ratifications, the English troops should evacuate Malta, Gozo, and Comino, which were to be restored to the Knights of St. John; and the independence of these islands was guaranteed by France, Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia, and Prussia. The French agreed to evacuate Naples, and all the ports and islands which they occupied in the Mediterranean or the Adriatic. Egypt was restored to Turkey. This treaty terminated a war of ten years' duration; but peace scarcely lasted thirteen months. Napoleon's interference in Holland, Italy, and Switzerland, and his extraordinary annexations, induced the English government to maintain their garrison at Malta, and the war was renewed May 17, 1805.

Ammonites.—Descendants of Ammon, the son of Lot (Gen. xix. 38), about B.C. 1897. They occupied territory at one time in the possession of the Zammumma, "a people great, and many, and tall as the Anakims." (Deut. ii. 19—21.) Although the Israelites were commanded not to molest them, several wars ensued between the two nations, with varying success. They oppressed the Israelites B.C. 1206 (Hales, B.C. 1263; and Clinton, B.C. 1256); but were defeated by Jehoshaphat with great slaughter (Judges, xi. 32, 33), n.c. 1160 (Hales, 1245; and Clinton, 1238), and by Asa (1 Chron. vi. 8). David subdued them n.c. 1038. Judas Macabæus fought many battles with them, and they leagued against Judas B.C. 164. They gradually merged in the tribes of Arabia.

Amnesty, or public act of pardon or oblivion for political and other offences, was common amongst the Greeks and Romans. Amnesties were granted in England after the Great Rebellion and the Jacobite insurrections: the latest act of parliament of the kind, passed in 1747, being 20 Geo. II. s. 52, entitled "An Act for the king's most gracious and manifest indulgence and remission of all such acts of grace necessary during the present century."

On the 3rd of May, 1856, the Queen granted a free pardon to several political offenders who were concerned in the Chartist outbreaks and the insurrection in Ireland.

Amorites.—These descendants of Canaan (Gen. x. 16) became a powerful people, and by this designation all the Canaanite tribes
were at one time described. They took part in the struggle narrated in the fourteenth chapter of Genesis, about B.C. 1912. They were engaged in several contests with the Israelites, who were instructed to utterly destroy their cities (Deut. xx. 16, 17).

AMOUR, or AMUE.—This river of Chinese Tartary first bore the name of the Russians in 1659. After a struggle of fifty years, with the view of annexing the territory through which it flows, they concluded a treaty with the Chinese, in 1869, by virtue of which the Russians remained wholly excluded from the river. In 1847 its navigation was again opened to them by treaty; and they have recently succeeded in their primary design of making the Amour a Russian river.

Amoy (China).—Europeans were allowed to trade from 1675 to 1851. The fort of Amoy was destroyed by the British July 3, 1840, and the town itself was taken Aug. 26, 1841. It was one of the five Chinese ports opened to the British by the treaty of Aug. 26, 1842. This town was taken by the Chinese insurgents May 29, 1853, and recaptured by the imperial forces Nov. 11, 1853.

Amphictyonic Council was one of the earliest institutions in Greece. Grote says: "The belief of Machines (perhaps also the general belief in his time) was, that it commenced simultaneously with the first foundation of the Delphian temple, an event of which we have no historical knowledge." Twelve tribes sent sacred deputies, called Amphictyons, to this association, which held two meetings every year, one at the temple of Apollo, at Delphi, in the spring, and the other at the temple of Ceres, at Thermopylae, in the autumn. The interference of the Amphictyons led to the first sacred war, B.C. 715, 716. At the invitation of Philip of Macedon, the Phocians were expelled from the council B.C. 345; but they were re-admitted, for their valour in expelling the Gauls under Brennus, B.C. 279. This council underwent various changes and vicissitudes, although it survived the independence of the country; and so late as the battle of Actium, B.C. 31, it retained enough of its ancient dignity to induce Augustus to claim a place in it for his new city of Nicopolis. Pausanias states that it existed in the second century of our era.

Amphion Frigate.—Destroyed at Portsmouth by an accidental explosion, Sept. 22, 1796. Captain Pellew, and fifteen others on shore at the time, were the only persons that escaped out of a crew of 220 men.

Amphitheater.—The Romans delighted in exhibitions of the hunting of wild animals, of combats between gladiators and wild beasts, and other cruel spectacles; and these, which at first took place in the forum and elsewhere, were afterwards performed in buildings devoted to such displays, and called Amphitheatres. The first was constructed by C. Scribonius Curio, consul B.C. 76. The next, and probably the first called an amphitheatre, was constructed by Julius Caesar, B.C. 46. This was of wood; and a more durable one, in stone, was erected in the Campus Martius, by Statilius Taurus, during the reign of Augustus. It was destroyed by fire in the time of Nero. Several amphitheatres were afterwards built. The most remarkable, known as the Colosseum, of which the ruins exist, was commenced by Vespasian in the year 70 A.D., and completed in the year 80 by Titus, who opened it with magnificent spectacles. The ruins of several buildings of the kind are still found in Italy and France. (See Colossum.)

Amphitrite.—This ship, having on board 103 female convicts, 12 children, and a crew of 16 men, was wrecked off Boulogne, Aug. 31, 1833, when all perished excepting three of the crew.

Amsterdam, or Amstel (Holland).—This great commercial emporium, on the river Amstel, founded in 1203, remained a small fishing-village until the middle of the 13th century, when it was made a town. William III., count of Holland, took it in 1296; and William IV. gave it municipal institutions in 1340. It was walled in 1482; joined the confederation of the Netherlands Feb. 8, 1578, and received additional privileges from the prince of Holland in 1581. From that time its prosperity increased rapidly, and it received an additional impulse from the closing of the Scheldt in 1648. It was captured by the French, Jan. 20, 1795, and remained under their rule until 1813. Its townhall, erected on piles, commenced in 1648, was completed in 1655; it narrowly escaped destruction by fire in 1782 and 1806, and was made a royal palace in 1808. The celebrated Bank of Amsterdam was founded 1609, and ceased in 1796. The Bank of the Netherlands, on the model of the Bank of England at London, was established in 1726.

Amsterdam Island (Indian Ocean).—Discovered by Van Vlaming, a Dutchman, in 1606.

Amulet.—Amulets of various kinds were in use among the Jews (Gen. xxxv. 4, and Hosea, ii. 13). The Persians and the Egyptians used them; the Greeks and Romans made them of gems of various kinds. Homer mentions them as charms. Pericles, who died B.C. 429, wore an amulet. The emperor Caracalla, about A.D. 216, prohibited the wearing of them. Amulets made of the wood of the Cross, or of riband with texts of scripture upon them, as preservatives against diseases and other calamities, were adopted by Christians in the 4th century. The council of Laodicea, in 366, condemned the practice. Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis (367), Chrysostom (400), and St. Basil, patriarch of Constantinople (397), and many others, censured this superstition. The ancient Druids used them, and both necklaces and beads, intended as charms, are frequently found in their barrows.

Anabaptists.—The term was first applied to the followers of Münzer and Stoeck, who began to preach in Saxony in 1521.
to their inflammatory harangues, a rebellion broke out in Suabia, Thuringia, Franconia, Saxony, and other parts of Germany, in 1535. These sectaries were routed and their leaders put to death the same year. Their doctrines, however, had not been extinguished, and another rising of the Anabaptists occurred in Westphalia in 1533. John Bockhold, a tailor of Leyden, afterwards called John of Leyden, was made king. They captured Munster, which was to be their New Jerusalem, in 1533, and the city was not retaken until June 24, 1536, when John of Leyden and many of his associates were put to death. About this time severe laws were enacted against the Anabaptists by different European governments. Their doctrines found supporters in England. Followers were burnt in London and in other towns, May 25, 1535, and four Dutch Anabaptists suffered the same punishment in 1538. Three were burnt at Southwark, April 29, 1640; and Elizabeth by proclamation ordered them to quit the kingdom within one-and-twenty days, in 1560. Some enthusiasts of this kind attempted to effect a rising in London, April 9, 1657, but were suppressed. Thomas Venner, an Anabaptist preacher, with about eighty of his followers, appeared in arms in London, Jan. 6, 1631. They fought desperately with the troops, but were at last overcome, and Venner and eleven of his associates perished on the scaffold, Jan. 19 and 21.

Anachorets, or Anchors, arose in Egypt and Syria in the 3rd century. Paul the Hermit, who retired into the deserts of Egypt to avoid the Decline persecution, A.D. 250, and St. Antony, born 251, are considered the first anachores. Bingham (Antiq. b. vii. c. ii. s. 2) says, the first sort of monks "were commonly known by the name of Anchorites, from their retiring from society, and living in private cells in the wilderness. Such were Paul and Antony, and Hilarian, the first founders of the monastic life in Egypt and Palestine, from whom other monks took their model." Fosbrooke points out the distinction between anachores and hermits, the former never quitting their cells, whilst the latter roamed at large. The Church assumed jurisdiction over these voluntary exiles from the world in the 7th century, and enacted rules and regulations for their direction. Towards the end of the 9th century the custom arose of erecting their cells at the porches of churches and even the gates of towns. The ceremony of consecration was performed by the bishop. St. Dunstan's stall at Glastonbury (996) was so small that he could neither stand erect in it nor stretch his limbs to their full length. In 1325 an anachore ceased upon a piece of ground in St. Peter's, Cornhill; and in the "Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York," entries are made of gifts to an anachore at Gloucester, Nov. 25, 1502, and to another near St. Alban's, March, 1503.

Anagram.—Camden says, "Good anagrams yield a delightful comfort and pleasing motion in honest minds," and refers their origin to the time of Moses. They were classed by the Hebrews among the cabalistic sciences. The Greeks took the practice, and Lycophron, about B.C. 380, has left some on record. They were very common on the continent from the 10th and 17th centuries; and in the latter part of the 17th, appointed Thomas Billen, royal anagamist, with a salary of 12,000 livres. Calvin, in his "Institutions," published at Strasburg in 1539, styles himself Alcuinus, which, in addition to being the name of an old writer, is the anagram of Calvinus. They prevailed in England at a somewhat later period.

Anam, or Annam (Asia).—This extensive tract of country, comprising Cochin-China, and Tonquin, Cambay, or Cambodia, and some small islands, is said to have been colonized by the Chinese in 1524. The inhabitants appear to have regained their independence, though they continued nominally subject to China, A.D. 263. In 1406, the Chinese once more captured the country, which they retained until 1428. (See Cochin China, Tonquin, &c.)

Anapa (Circassia).—Founded by the Turks in 1784 and captured by the Russians in 1791. It was restored to Turkey, but again captured by Russia in 1807 and 1809, and again restored in 1812. The Russians finally took possession, June 23, 1828; but abandoned it to the French and English forces, June 15, 1855. In January, 1856, the Russians on the conclusion of peace in 1856.

Anastatic Printing.—This process for producing copies of manuscripts, or printed documents, or engravings, that can with difficulty be detected from the originals, was invented by M. Baldus. The fact of the discovery was communicated to a select few in London in 1841. It was soon after made public, and Faraday explained the process at the Royal Institution, April 25, 1845. It has since transpired that a similar process had been employed in England some time before M. Baldus's invention was made known.

Anathema "is a word," says Bingham (Antiq. b. xvi. ch. ii. s. 16), "that occurs frequently in the ancient canon, and the condemnation of all heresies." It is found in 1 Cor. xvi. 22, and in Gal. i. 8; and upon its use in the latter text the authorities of the early Church grounded their justification of its employment in ecclesiastical censures. The council of Gangra, A.D. 365 or 375, closes every one of its canons thus,—"Let him be anathema, or accursed!" In ecclesiastical language it is generally used as the sentence of major excommunication from the Church, pronounced with execration and malodiction by a pope, bishop, or council. During the disorders occasioned by the violence of banditti in France in the 9th and 10th centuries, when the ecclesiastical jurisdiction was appealed to in aid of the civil, anathemas were decreed against robbers by councils, in presence of holy relics brought in for the
occasion. One of these, issued in 988, affords a very curious specimen of style and diction. (See Excommunication.)

The Lydians dispute with the Phrygians the honour of being the first settlers. It was the seat of empire of the wealthy Croesus, who was defeated and his capital taken by Cyrus, B.C. 546; and it remained under the Persian yoke until conquered by Alexander the Great, B.C. 333. At his death it was divided into several small states. They gradually fell before the Roman legions, and the whole country was reduced to the form of a Roman province, and Christianity flourished, and seven councils were held in different parts. Here were the seven churches of Asia, to which St. John wrote his Revelation (ch. i. 4 and 11), A.D. 96 or 97. The Persians under Chosroes II. overran the country in 616, and were defeated by Heraclius in 627. The Turks obtained possession 1074—1084. The Mongols committed great devastations 1242—1272. In 1300 Anatolia was divided amongst the Turkish emirs. Another Mongol invasion and ruin and destruction in 1302, but the Turks regained possession, and Anatolia has since remained under their sway. The Byzantines applied the term Anatolia to the country to the east of Constantinople, and it received the name of Asia Minor in the 4th century. Anatolia or Anadol, in a more restricted sense, is now applied to only a portion of Asia Minor.

Anatomy.—Some authorities pretend that this science was practised at a very early period, and that the Jews and other ancient nations from their sacrifices, and the Egyptians from their process of embalming, obtained a certain amount of knowledge on the subject. A writer in the Encyclopaedia Britannica remarks,—"Amidst the general obscurity in which the early history of anatomy is involved, only two leading facts may be admitted with certainty. The first is, that previous to the time of Aristotle there was no accurate knowledge of anatomy; and the second, that all that was known was derived from the dissection of the lower animals only." Aristotle (B.C. 334—327) laid the basis of the science, but it was not until the 3rd century that the human body was dissected at Alexandria by Erasistratus, who obtained the bodies of criminals. Pliny states that the study was encouraged by the Ptolemies. Celsus, at the commencement of the Christian era, gave some account of the progress of anatomy; and Galen in the 2nd century collected all that was known, and made great advances in the science. It flourished in Sicily in the 13th century, when Frederick II. enacted that no person who had not acquired a knowledge of anatomy should be allowed to practise surgery. Pope Boniface VIII. prohibited it in Bologna in 1297. Mundinus, between 1315-18, publicly dissected three human bodies at Bologna, and wrote a work on the subject that became a text-book in the Italian universities. The greatest anatomist of the Middle Ages was Vesalius, who operated extensively on human subjects. He became professor at Pavia in 1540; and published his great work on anatomy, the first containing anatomical plates, at Basel, in 1543. Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Lionardo da Vinci, had, previous to that time, been permitted by Julius II. and Leo X. to study the muscles in the human body for purposes of painting and sculpture. Thomas Vicary, in 1548, was the first Englishman who wrote upon the subject: he has been followed by Harvey, the two Hunters, and a number of eminent men, who have applied their researches and their writings, have brought the science to a state of great perfection.

Anatomy Laws.—By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 43, s. ii. (1540), the barbers and surgeons of London were authorized to take, yearly, the bodies of four malefactors, executed for felony, for purposes of dissection. Several enactments have appeared in the statute-book since that time. Great difficulty having been experienced in obtaining subjects for dissection, and bad practices having arisen, "The Acts for the Improvement of Anatomies" (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 75) was passed Aug. 1, 1832. It authorized the granting of licences to practise anatomy, and gave facilities for procuring the necessary subjects; whilst the sixteenth section repealed 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 4 (June 27, 1828), by which the body of a person executed for murder was ordered to be dissected.

Ancientis (Treaty).—Concluded between Louis XI. and the dukes of Brittany and Normandy. It was ratified by the king and the duke of Brittany Sept. 18, and by the duke of Normandy June 21, 1470. Philip of Commynes says (book ii. ch. 5), "The dukes renounced all their alliances, and particularly his (duke of Burgundy); and that, in satisfaction of all his demands, the duke of Normandy was to receive a pension of 60,000 livres per annum, for which he was to relinquish the interest which he had been lately conferred upon him in Normandy.""

Ancientis (Council of).—The Convention in 1789 divided the legislative power in France between two councils, that of the Ancients and that of the Five Hundred. To the former was intrusted the power of passing or rejecting the laws that originated in the latter branch of the legislature. Their sittings were transferred to St. Cloud, Nov. 9, 1799, and a new constitution soon after superseded the council altogether.

Ancovia (Italy).—The capital of a delegation of the same name, is said by Strabo to have been founded by a colony of Syracusans in the time of Dionysius, about B.C. 380. Juvenal calls it a Doric colony. The Romans occupied it B.C. 178, and eventually made it one of their chief naval stations on the Adriatic. Trajan improved the town and constructed the mole A.D. 107; and a triumphal arch in white marble was erected in honour of him A.D. 112. The Lombards occupied it in 592, and the Saracens took it in
839. The town adhered to the Greek emperors, and was besieged by Frederick I. in 1167; and again by the Germans and Venetians in 1197. The city was seized by the Germans in 1198. Pius II. collected an army here for a crusade against the Turks in 1464, but died before he could embark in the expedition. The March of Ancona remained for a long period under the protection of the popes, though at intervals the connection was severed, until the papal general Gonzaga seized it, and placed it under the absolute dominion of Clement VII. in 1532. Ancona was declared a free port in 1732. The French captured it Feb. 8, 1797; surrendered it Nov. 13, 1799; regained it by the armistice of Treviso, Jan. 16, 1801; and restored it to the pope in 1802. A French expedition landed at Ancona and took possession of the citadel Feb. 23, 1832. They held it until Dec. 4, 1838, when, upon the withdrawal of the Austrians from the papal dominions, they marched out. The Austrians captured it June 14, 1849; and the Sardinians in Sept. 1860, when General Lamoriciere, who had re-organized the papal army, was made prisoner. An episcopal see was established at Ancona at an early period.

ANCYRA (Asia Minor).—An important town in Galatia, on the route from Byzantium to Armenia and Syria. It originally belonged to Phrygia. According to Strabo, it became the chief town of the Tectosages, a Gallic tribe, about B.C. 277. It was taken by the Romans B.C. 189; was formally annexed to Rome B.C. 25; and soon after took the name of Sebaste, and was sometimes called Metropolis. A Christian church was established here in the time of the apostles; and it was made an episcopal see. Councils were held at Ancyra A.D. 314, 353, and 379; Chosroes II. captured the city in 616; the Saracens took it in 1056; and it was carried by assault, by the Crusaders, in 1102. (See Ancona.)

ANDALUCIA (Spain), anciently VANDALUCIA, a large province, that at one time comprised part of the Roman colony of Baetica. The Vandals conquered it early in the 5th century, and on their passing over to Africa, A.D. 429, the Visigoths obtained possession. They were expelled, in 711, by the Moors, who, in spite of various reverses, did not finally relax their hold until 1492, when their last possessions in Andalucia reverted to the Spaniards. An independent race of caliphs governed Andalucia from 756 to 1036. Andalucia was divided into two departments, containing eight provinces, by a royal decree, Nov. 30, 1833.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS (Bay of Bengal).—The English attempted to form a settlement on one of the four in 1791. It was removed to Port Cornwallis in 1793, and abandoned, on account of the bad climate, in 1796. The British expedition against the Burmese touched here in 1824, and another visit was made in 1825, on both of which occasions the inhabitants evinced great hostility.

ANDERNACH (Prussia).—The ancient

Antunacum, near which Caesar constructed a bridge across the Rhine, B.C. 55, for the passage of his army into Germany. The town was taken by the Balders in the defeat of Sept. 8, 876, by his nephew, Louis II. of Saxony. It was made an imperial city during the Middle Ages, but was reduced to the rank of a municipal town by the elector of Cologne in 1496.

ANDORRA.—This republic, in the Pyrenees, consists of neutral territory between France and Spain. It was formed by Charlemagne, during his wars against the Moors, and has preserved the same frontiers and mode of government which it then received. By two diplomas, issued under the authority of Charlemagne, in 775 and 801, Andorra was constituted an independent state. The counts of Foix were nominated protectors; but a dispute having arisen in 860, on this point, a contest ensued, which lasted until 1278, when a co-protectorate was vested in the bishops of Urgel and the counts of Foix. The rights of the latter merged in the house of Bourbon, and, in consequence, the joint protectorate is now exercised by the emperor of the French and the Spanish bishop of Urgel. Andorra is the oldest free republic in existence.

ANDREW, St. (Order of), generally called Knights of the Thistle, was instituted, according to some authorities, in memory of a battle won by the Scotch over the English, by the aid of St. Andrew. Others ascribe it to Achaius, king of Scotland, A.D. 787 or 812; others to the era of Charles VII. of France. It was, however, established by James V. in 1540, revived by James II., of England, in 1687, and restored by Queen Anne, Dec. 31, 1703. The Russian order of St. Andrew was instituted by Peter the Great in 1698.

ANDREWS, St. (Scotland).—This town was made a royal burgh by David I., in 1140. It was removed from 1185 to 1190 by Bishop Wardlaw, and confirmed by a papal bull in the following year. It consisted of three colleges, namely, those of St. Salvator, founded in 1458; St. Leonard, in 1512; and New, or St. Mary’s College, in 1552. The two former were united in 1747, and the buildings of St. Leonard pulled down. St. Mary’s was remodelled in 1579. The cathedral of St. Andrews, founded in 1150, and completed in 1318, was nearly destroyed by a mob, excited by the preaching of John Knox, in June, 1559. St. Andrews was made an episcopal see in the 9th century, and an archbishopric in 1474. It was suppressed in 1638. The name of the see of Fife was changed to that of St. Andrews, Sept. 5, 1844.

ANDROS (Archipelago), one of the Cyclades, colonized by Ionians. Xerxes compelled the Andrians to join his fleet in the invasion of Greece, B.C. 480. The island became subject to the Athenians, afterwards to the Macedonians, and was taken by the Romans B.C. 200. It was captured by the Venetians A.D. 1124.

ANEMOMETER.—The earliest instrument
of this kind was discovered by Croune, in 1667. It was improved by Wolfius, in the beginning of the 18th century.

ANGEL.—This gold coin was introduced from France into England, by Edward IV., in 1465. Sower speaks of 'angels' at 6s. 8d. or 'half-angels' at 5s., and at 5s. 4d. On the 6th of September, 1526, the value of the angel was raised, by proclamation, to 7s. 4d.; on the 5th of November, in the same year, to 7s. 6d.; and in 1544 it was raised to 8s. Mary fixed it at 10s. Charles I. was the last king in whose reign angels were coined.

ANGERS (France), the ancient JULIO-MAGUS, afterwards called Andegavia.—This town has been frequently assailed. Odoacer wrested it from the Romans A.D. 496; Charles Martel captured it in 724; and the Danes, after having pillaged it several times, fortified it in 860. It was formerly the capital of Anjou. King John burnt it in Sept. 1206; and the Vendeans were driven from it in 1793. In 1585, Hugenots seized the celebrated castle built by St. Louis. It was made the seat of a bishopric in the 9th century, and a university was founded here in 1246. Councils were held at Angers in 433, 529, 1035 or 1062, 1157, 1161, 1209, 1279, 1365, 1414, and 1583.

ANGERSTEIN GALLERY.—This collection, which formed the commencement of the National Gallery, consisted of thirty-eight pictures. It was purchased by the English government for £57,000, March 26, 1824.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESIA, anciently MO-NA.—This island was in early times the chief seat of the Druids in Wales. Suetonius Paulinus captured the island, after a desperate resistance, A.D. 61. He cut down the sacred groves, and butchered the priests and their people, though its subjugation was not completed until the year 78. Anglesey was captured by the Normans in 1069. The inhabitants having regained possession 1094, were again conquered in 1096. Magnus III., king of Norway, assailed it, committing great ravages, in 1098. After several contests, it was subjugated, with the rest of Wales, by Edward I., and it was annexed to England by 12 Edw. I., March 19, 1294. The Mona and Parry mines were discovered in 1708; the Menai Suspension Bridge, connecting the island with the mainland, was constructed between 1819 and 1825, and the Britannia Tubular Railway Bridge was opened Mar. 6, 1850.

ANGLING.—This art is of very ancient origin, and is even said to have been invented by Seth, about B.C. 3800. It is frequently mentioned in the Old Testament, and allusions to it occur in Job, one of the most ancient books of the Bible. The Greeks and Romans practised it. Isaak Walton's delightful work, entitled "The Compleat Angler, or, the Contemplative Man's Recreation; being a Discourse of Fish and Fishing, not unworthy the Study of most Anglers," appeared in 1653. There is a text of Scripture on the title-page (John, xxi. 3). It was not, however, the first English book on the subject. This honour belongs to "The Treatise of Fysshinge with an Angle," by Dame Juliana Barnes, Bernes, or Berners, published by Wynkyn de Worde in 1480.

ANGLO-SAXONS.—A name given to several tribes, most of which were of Scandinavian origin. The Northmen having settled in Germany, from time to time invaded and possessed themselves of portions of ancient Britain. The date of their first invasion is uncertain, some authorities placing it A.D. 368, and others A.D. 449. They established themselves in the southern part of the island, and gradually extended their settlements in other directions.

ANGOLA (Africa).—This territory, on the west coast of Africa, called Dongu by the natives, was discovered by Diego Cam, a Portuguese, in 1484. Settlements were soon formed, though it was not until 1578 that Loando, its capital, was commenced. The Dutch captured Loando in 1640, but the Portuguese regained possession in 1648.

ANGORA, anciently ANGORA (Asia Minor).—In a battle fought here, July 25, 1402, Timour, or Tamerlane, utterly routed the Turks, and took Sultan Bajazet prisoner. The story of Bajazet's confinement in an iron cage is denounced by many writers as a fable. Gibbon, who weighed the evidence of the story carefully, believes it to be too well attested to be without foundation. His conclusion is, that Timour intended to lead "his royal captive in triumph to Samarcand. An attempt to facilitate his escape, by digging a mine under the tent, provoked the Mogul emperor to impose a harsher restraint; and in his perpetual marches an iron cage on a waggon might be invented, not as a wanton insult, but as a rigorous precaution." The Turks regained Angora in 1411, and it has since remained in their possession.

ANGOULEME (France), the ancient ICULISIA, was the chief town of Angoumois. It was made the seat of a bishopric A.D. 260, conquered by the Visigoths in 451; regained by Clovis in 507; taken by the Saracens in 731, and plundered by the Danes in 856. Afterwards it remained independent under a succession of counts until annexed to France in 1303. It was made a duchy in 1515 and reunited to France in 1710. Its cathedral, built in 1220, was destroyed by the Huguenots in 1628.

ANGUILLA, or SNARK ISLAND (West Indies), came into the possession of the English about 1632, and was colonized by them in 1666. The French having ravaged the island in 1796, re-embarked on the approach of a British frigate.

ANHALT.—The house of Anhalt is one of the most ancient in Germany. It ranks amongst its members a long succession of princes and dukes, one of the former, Bernhard, having rejected the imperial sceptre offered to him in 1108. The family enjoyed the greatest prosperity in the Middle Ages, when they ruled over a large portion of
Northern Germany. In 1252, Anhalt was divided into three parts; again reunited in 1579, and once more divided amongst the four sons of Ernest Joachim I., in 1586,—

Dessau, Bernburg, Cothen, and Zerbst. The latter March died in 1709, and their possessions were divided amongst the other three. The Cothen line became extinct in 1847, and that duchy, according to the family compact of June 22, 1665, is now ruled by the duke of Anhalt-Dessau. The princes of Anhalt took the title of dukes in the Confederation of the Rhine, in 1809. Many of them greatly distinguished themselves by their defence of the Protestant cause.

ANHOLT (Baltic Sea).—This small Danish island, in the Cattegat, was taken by the British, May 18, 1808. The Danes were defeated in an attempt to recapture it, March 27, 1811.

ANJAR (Hindostan).—This fortified town, not far from Cutch, was captured by the English in 1815. The town and district, ceded to England in 1816, were restored to the native government in 1822. It suffered from an earthquake in 1819.

ANJOU.—Charles the Bald, about the year 870, is said to have bestowed this part of France upon one of his followers, from whom the first line of the counts of Anjou was descended. In 1127, Geoffrey, afterwards Geoffrey V., son of Fulke, count of Anjou, married Maud or Matilda, widow of the emperor Henry V., and daughter as well as heiress of Henry I., of England. Their son, Henry II., the first of the Plantagenets, succeeded to the English throne in 1154, and in 1156 he deprived his brother, Geoffrey VI., of Anjou. It was soon after annexed to England, and the first line of its counts ceased. Philip Augustus obtained possession of Anjou in 1204, and his successor, Louis VIII., bestowed it upon his fourth son, Charles, who founded the second line. By his marriage with the daughter of Berenger, the last count of Provence, that important duchy was annexed to Anjou. Charles mounted the throne of Sicily in 1227, and his posterity ceased to be connected with Anjou. The possession of Anjou became a frequent cause of strife between France and England, and Edward III., who had conquered it, by the 9th article of the treaty of Bretigny (May 8, 1360), relinquished his claim. In that year, the French king, John, raised it into a duchy, and bestowed it upon his son Louis, who became the founder of the third line, and the first duke. This prince and his successors made several unsuccessful efforts to obtain the crown of Naples. His grandson, Regnier, called the good king René, gave his daughter Matilda in marriage to Henry VI. of England, April 22, 1445; and in 1448 he received Anjou, which had been seized by the English. René was dispossessed by Louis XI. in 1474, and Anjou was united to France. The title has been revived since that time, and the duchy, for a short interval, passed under the sway of its own dukes. Francis, duke of Alençon, afterwards duke of Anjou, entered into a convention with the people of the Netherlands, Aug. 20, 1578, by which he was to aid them against the Spaniards, the States conferring upon him the title of "Defender of the Liberty of the Netherlands against the Spaniards and their adherents." He visited England in 1581, and made proposals to Queen Elizabeth. His suit, in spite of an exchange of rings between the lovers, was rejected. He returned to the Netherlands early in 1582, and was formally installed sovereign of the States, Feb. 17 in the same year. He was expelled in 1583, and died in 1584, being the last duke of Anjou that played a prominent part in history.

ANJOU (Battle), fought at Baugé, near Anjou, between the French and the English, on Easter eve, Saturday, March 22, 1421. The former were victorious, and the duke of Clarence was slain. It is sometimes called the battle of Baugé.

ANNA (Scotland).—Edward Baliol was surprised at night, when encamped at this place, by the earl of Moray, Dec. 25, 1332. The attack was so sudden, that little resistance was made, and his brother Henry and others having been slain, Baliol fled, and escaped with difficulty to England. Anna was created a royal burgh in 1533.

ANNE kits, or FIRST-FRUITS, were the first year's whole profits, first of a bishopric and afterwards of any benefice, claimed by the pope. The tax was introduced in the see of Norwich by Pandulp, the pope's legate, in the reigns of King John and Hen. III. Clement V. and John XXII. endeavoured to make these payments universal in their application, at the commencement of the 14th century. The claims met with much resistance; and in 1404 an act (6 Hen. IV. c. 1) was passed for their regulation. The council of Basel condemned them, June 9, 1435. By 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1534), annates were granted to the king. This was repealed by 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 4 (1555), but revived by 1 Eliz. c. 1 (1559). By letters patent Nov. 3, 1703, Queen Anne restored first-fruits and tenths to the Church. (See Queen Anne's Bounty.)

ANNE, Queen of England, the second daughter of James II. by his first wife, Anne Hyde, daughter of Lord Clarendon, was born at Twickenham, Feb. 6, 1665. She was married to Prince George of Denmark July 28, 1683, and ascended the English throne March 8, 1702. Her husband, Prince George, died Oct. 28, 1708, and Anne herself, Aug. 1, 1714. They had four daughters and one son, who died in infancy, and another son, William, born July 24, 1688, and created Duke of Gloucester by William III. He died July 30, 1700; and on his death a new settlement of the crown was made.

ANNE (Battle).—Henry of Navarre's German allies were defeated here by the duke of Guise, Nov. 24, 1587.

ANNO DOMINI, or the year of our Lord, commenced January 1, in the middle of the
fourth year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd from the building of Rome, and in the 4714th of the Julian period. Dionysius, surnamed "Exigius," also known as "De-
now Good Petrus," bishop of Sirmium, and a
Roman abbot, first used it, about 527. It
was introduced into Italy in the 6th cen-
tury; into France in the 7th, though it was
not generally established there until the 8th
century; into Spain in the 11th, and it was
uniformly used there in the 14th; into Portu-
gal in 1415, and into the Eastern empire and
Greece in the 15th century. The first recorded
instance of its employment in England is in
the year 690, and it was generally adopted
in the 8th century. The council of Chelsea,
July 27, 816, decreed that all bishops should
date their acts from the year of the incarna-
tion of the Saviour. The actual date of
the birth of Christ is Friday, April 5, A.D. 4, or
the fourth year of the 193rd Olympiad, the
4709th of the Julian period, or the 740th
from the building of Rome.

Annobon, or Annabona (Gulf of Guinea),
an island discovered by the Portuguese in
1471, ceded to Spain by a treaty concluded
March 24, 1778.

Annual Register.—The first volume of
this work appeared in June, 1759. It was
projected by Robert Dodsley and Edmund
Burke, and the latter was for many years
editor and principal contributor.

Annunciation (Order of), known origi-
nally as the "Order of the Necklace or
Collar," was instituted in 1355, by Amadeus
VI., duke of Savoy. It was intended to
commemorate the exploits of his valiant
predecessor, Amadeus V., who had dis-
honised himself by his victory over the
Turks at the siege of Rhodes, in 1310. Vic-
tor Amadeus, in 1720, raised it to the first
order of the old Kingdom of Sardinia, the king
being grand master.

Annunziation.—This festival, in com-
memoration of the tidings brought by the
Angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary (Luke, i.
26—37), is of very ancient date. Proclus,
patriarch of Constantinople, who died A.D.
447, and Basil of Seleucia, who died in 446,
left discourses on the festival. It is cele-
brated March 25th, which day, before the
alteration of the calendar in 1752, was the
commencement of the Legal year.

Anointing.—This ceremony, employed
at the coronation of kings and the institu-
tion of bishops and other dignitaries, is of very
ancient date. Moses anointed Aaron and
his sons (Lev. viii.), B.C. 1496; Samuel
anointed Saul (1 Sam. x. 1), B.C. 1095, and
David (1 Sam. xvi. 1—13), B.C. 1083. Anoint-
ing was also practised amongst our early
kings. Leo IV. anointed Alfred in 871;
and this, Rapis says, was probably the first
time the ceremony of crowning and anoint-
ing was used in an English king. The cus-
tom was kept up, and Richard III. and his
queen Anne were anointed at their corona-
tion, July 6, 1483. Taylor (Glory of Regality,
p. 347) states that one of the principal
changes which our ceremonial has under-
gone is the omission of the practice of
anointing with chrism, after the unction of
the consecrated oil. Till the time of Eliza-
abeth, or perhaps of the first Queen, it was usual
for the king to be anointed on the palms
of his hands, on his breast, between his
shoulders, on his elbows, and on his head,
with the holy oil, in formd crucis, and
afterwards with the chrism, in the same form,
upon his forehead. Anointing, in early
teoological writings, has reference to bap-
tism and confirmation. It was practised in
exorcism and baptism by the Gnostics in the
2nd and 3rd centuries, in the Alexandrian
church. The Marcionians, a branch of the
Gnostics and the Ophites, anointed their
dead. The anointing in Extreme Unction,
practised by the Church of Rome, is a late
invention.

Anonymous Letters.—By 9 Geo. I. c. 22
(1729), called the Black Act, the sending
a letter without a name, or with a fictitious
name, demanding "money, venison, or other
valuable thing," was made felony, the de-
linquent to suffer death without benefit of
clergy. Later enactments refer to threaten-
ing letters without being anonymous.

Antalocris (Peace of) was forced on
upon the states of Greece by Artaxerxes, king of
Persia, B.C. 397. The terms were, that the
Greek cities in Asia, and the islands of
Clazomenae and Cyprus, should be subject to
Artaxerxes, and that all the other Greek
cities should be left independent, except
Lemnos, Imbros, and Seyros, which were to
remain subject to Athens.

Antarctic Regions.—The adventurous
Captain Cook, in 1773, endeavoured to com-
plete the circle round the South Pole, in a high
latitude; but his progress was arrested by
the ice. He was the pioneer of modern dis-
coveries in the Southern seas. On the evening
of Dec. 8, Captain Cook and his comrades cal-
culated that they were at the antipodes of
London, being the first Europeans who had
gone so far. On the 30th of January, 1774,
they reached the highest southern latitude
that had then been attained by any dis-
coverer. It was not until Feb. 20, 1822,
that Captain Weddell penetrated further.
Captain Biscoe discovered land in this
direction, Feb. 27, 1831; and went on
shore on Graham's Land, Feb. 21, 1832.
Messrs. Balleny and Freeman discovered
the Balleny Isles, Feb. 9, 1839; D'Urville,
Adelie Land, in 1840; and Sir James Ross,
in 1841, discovered a continent which he
named Victoria Land.

Anti-Corn-Law League was formed at
Manchester, at a public dinner, Sept. 18,
8, 1842, and from that time its operations
were carried on with activity until Sir
Robert Peel passed a bill for repeal of the
Corn Laws (April 9, 1846). The League
was dissolved July 2, 1846.

Antigua (West Indies), the largest of
the Leeward Islands, was discovered by
Columbus in 1493. It was, with other
islands, granted to James, earl of Carlisle,
July 2, 1627, to be colonized under the name of Carlsile Province. The first settlement appears to have been made in 1632. The French invaded the island in 1666, and committed much havoc. An earthquake destroyed a large number of the churches, sugar-mills, and principal buildings on the island, Feb. 8, 1843; and great destruction of property was caused by a hurricane, Aug. 12 and 13, 1855, and in 1848. It was made the seat of a colonial bishopric in 1842; and a cathedral was erected at its chief town, St. John's, in 1847.

**Antilles, or Caribbee Islands.**—The term Antilles is erroneously applied to all the West-India islands, which some authorities divide into the Greater and Lesser Antilles. The French gave the name to the Caribbee or Windward Islands. (See Caribbee Islands.)

**Antimony.**—This term was formerly applied to an ore in which antimony was conjoined with arsenic; but antimony is found in great quantities at Sarawak, in Borneo. This preparation was used by the Jewish women for dyeing the eyelashes black. Jezebel used it (2 Kings ix. 30), about b.c. 884. The Greek and the Turkish ladies employ it in this manner. Preparations of antimony were only introduced into medical practice in the 15th century. Its virtues in this respect were first discovered by Basil Valentine, a Benedictine monk of Erfurt, born in 1394.

**Antinomians.**—This is not the designation of a separate sect, but of members of various sects who hold that Christians are free from the restraints both of the ceremonial and the moral law of Moses. They often, however, differed greatly in their views on this question. The theory existed in the time of St. Paul, for he alludes to it in Romans, iii. 23; but the name was first applied to the followers of John Agricola, of Eisleben, who had a controversy with Luther between the years 1538 and 1540. These modern Antinomians held, moreover, that the law should be wholly excluded from the Church. The Antinomians became a strong political party in England, equally troublesome to Charles I., the parliament, and Cromwell. In 1643 the Assembly of Divines condemned several writings which appeared to them Antinomian; and in 1648 the parliament enacted that any one convicted of maintaining that doctrine should be imprisoned until he found sureties that he would not offend again. Hallam (Hist. of Lit. vol. i. pt. 1, ch. 4) says that Antinomianism prevails in the early writings of Luther.

**Antioch (Syria), now Antakia, was founded by Seleucus Nicator b.c. 300, who named it after his father; and it remained the capital of the dynasty till Syria was conquered by Pompey, and was made a Roman province b.c. 64. Christianity was planted in Antioch by Paul and Barnabas, and here the disciples were first called Christians, a.d. 42 (Acts, xi. 26). This city, long known as "the Queen of the East," was captured by the Persian king Nushirvan, or Chosroes, a.d. 540; and Chosroes II. wrested it from the empire in 611. Heraclius expelled the Persians, but it fell into the power of the Saracens in 638 (according to Clinton, Tuesday, July 21); and they degraded it to the rank of a provincial town. Nicephorus Phocas recovered it in 966, but it was betrayed to the Turks in 1084. The crusaders laid siege to it in 1097, and captured it Thursday, June 8, 1098. The citadel held out, but the Saracens, who made an effort to regain the prize, were defeated in a great battle under the walls of Antioch, Monday, June 28th, 1098; and Antioch became the capital of a Christian principality. Bishops, sultan of Egypt, captured it, destroyed its churches, and completely ruined it, June 12th, 1268. It was annexed to the Ottoman empire in 1516. Ibrahim Pasha seized it Aug. 1, 1532, but it was afterwards restored to the Porte. Antioch has frequently suffered from earthquakes; the most disastrous occurred a.p. 115, 340, 383, 428, 467, 522, 523, and 588. St. Jerome says that St. Peter was its first bishop, and that he was translated thence to Rome. Antioch was a patriarchate, and according to the council of Nice, the third after Rome and Alexandria. The council of Constantinople, a.d. 382, gives Constantinople the next place after Rome, and makes Antioch the fourth. This was confirmed by the council of Chalcedon in 451. Thirty-one councils were held at Antioch, the first in 252, and the last in 1141.

**Antioch (Eras of).**—The Cesarian era of Antioch was instituted at that city in consequence of Cesar's victory at Pharsalia, Aug. 9, b.c. 48. The Syrians computed it from Oct. 1, b.c. 43; and the Greeks from Sept. b.c. 40. By the mundane era of Antioch, the creation of the world was assigned to b.c. 5492, or ten years later than by the mundane era of Alexandria. Ten years were, however, subtracted from the latter a.d. 285, and from that time the two eras coincided.

**Anti-popes, or rival popes, were, at different periods in the history of the Church of Rome, elected by contending parties. Even before Rome claimed supremacy over other churches, Novatian appeared, as a rival bishop of Rome, to Cornelius, in 251. The principal anti-popes are as follows:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Anti-Pope</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.d. 355</td>
<td>Felix II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>367</td>
<td>Ursinus</td>
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<tr>
<td>418</td>
<td>Eulalius</td>
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<td>458</td>
<td>Laurentius St. Lawrencius</td>
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<td>530</td>
<td>Dioscorus</td>
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<td>539</td>
<td>Peter and Theodorus</td>
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<td>685</td>
<td>Theodorus and Paschal</td>
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<tr>
<td>687</td>
<td>Theophilus</td>
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<td>737</td>
<td>Constantine</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Anti-Pope</th>
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<tr>
<td>a.d. 769</td>
<td>Philip</td>
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<tr>
<td>824</td>
<td>Zilimus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>853</td>
<td>Anastasius</td>
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<tr>
<td>858</td>
<td>Boniface</td>
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<tr>
<td>953 &amp; 963</td>
<td>Leo VIII.</td>
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<tr>
<td>974</td>
<td>Boniface VII.</td>
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<tr>
<td>997</td>
<td>John XV.</td>
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<td>1012</td>
<td>Gregory</td>
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<td>1044</td>
<td>Sylvester III.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1067</td>
<td>Benedict IX.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1066</td>
<td>Sylvester III.</td>
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* Odericus Vitalis mentions Wednesday, and the editor of Bohn's edition (iii. 123) corrects what he calls a mistake, by inserting Tuesday. There is, however, some error; for the 3rd of June, 1096, fell upon a Thursday.
The great schism of the West, when rival popes struggled to attain the supremacy, commenced in 1378, and lasted thirty-eight years. A demand was made for the election of a Roman pontiff, and, although the French interest was in the ascendant in the conclave, Urban V., an Italian, was elected, April 9, 1378. On the 9th of August the cardinals at Avignon renounced the election void; and Clement VII, who soon after repaired to Avignon, was elected in his place, Sept. 20. Then commenced the schism, and the following were the anti-popes:—

Clement VII. elected in 1378.
Benedict XIII. in 1394.

The last-mentioned abdicated in April, 1449, and thus terminated the great schism of the West. He was the last of what are termed the Anti-popes.

ANTIQUE.—A Society of Antiquaries was formed in London in 1672, under the auspices of Archbishop Parker and Sir Robert Cotton, and was dissolved by James I. about 1694. It was revived in 1707, was reconstituted in 1717, and its minutes date from January 1st, 1718. It was incorporated by royal charter, Nov. 2, 1761, and received the name of "Society of Antiquaries of London;" and in 1780 George III. granted to the members the use of apartments in Somerset House, where it continues to hold its meetings. — The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was instituted at Edinburgh in 1780.

ANTISABBATARIAN CONTROVERSY arose in the 16th century. Dr. Bond, a Puritan, put forth the peculiar views of his party, in a publication entitled, "Treatise of the Sabbath," in 1555. This gave rise to the controversy, which was carried on with considerable animosity between the High Churchmen and the Puritans.

ANTISACREDOTALISTS.—A sect which originated in Flanders about 1115, according to Mosheim, and in 1122 according to Milman. Tanchelin, or Tanquelin, a layman of Antwerp, was their founder. Milman says (Lat. Chris. iv. book ix. ch. 3), "He rejected pope, archbishops, bishops, the whole priesthood. His sect was the one true Church. The Sacraments (he denied transubstantiation) depended for their validity on the holiness of him that administered them. He declared war against tithes and the possessions of the Church. He was encircled by a body-guard of three thousand armed men, he was worshipped by the people as an angel, or something higher: they drank the water in which he had bathed. He is accused of the grossest licence." He went from Utrecht to Rome, Bruges, and Antwerp, where he ruled with "the power and state of a king." He was killed by a priest in 1124 or 1125; but his followers adhered to his opinions till the schism was extinguished by St. Norbert, founder of the Premonstratensians. Other Sacerdotalists appeared in France at a later date.

ANTI-TRIBONIAN.—The name given to the opponents of the celebrated Tribonian, the minister of Justinian, and the chief compiler of the Justinian Code, the Pandects, and Institutes. He flourished from a.d. 527 to 546. Gibbon says, "This genius, like that of Bacon, embraced, as his own, all the business and knowledge of the age." He was regarded as an opponent of Christianity, and to this must his unpopularity be attributed.

ANTI-TRINITARIAN.—Opposition to the doctrines of the Trinity commenced in the Apostolic period, with the rise of the Judaizing Christians (Gal. i.). The Ebionites a.d. 66, the Nazarenes about the same time, Cerinthus and his followers a.d. 96, held peculiar notions respecting the nature of Christ. Sect after sect followed in quick succession, until Arianism arose a.d. 318. The doctrines of Arius spread over Europe and parts of Africa, creating a great war of opinions, which began to decline in the 7th century. By an ordinance passed May 2, 1648, denial of the Trinity was made felony in England. Erasmus was accused of Arianism in 1586. Many of the German neologists of the present day are anti-Trinitarians.

ANTIOCH (Italy).—The ancient Latian city was rendered subject to Rome by the treaty with Carthage, b.c. 509. The Volscians afterwards obtained possession, but were expelled, b.c. 468, by the Romans, who planted a colony. It revolted b.c. 459, and remained independent for more than a century. The people of Antium were at war with Rome b.c. 406; and another contest followed, that lasted from b.c. 396 to b.c. 374, when peace was concluded. It joined in the Latin war, which commenced b.c. 340, and was compelled to admit a Roman colony b.c. 338. Coriolanus retired to Antium b.c. 488. Its site is now occupied by Porto d'Anzo.

ANTOINE, St. (Battle).—This struggle, in which Condé, during the war of the Fronde, defeated Turenne, July 2, 1652, took place in the faubourg of St. Antoine, at Paris.

ANTONINUS, WALL OF. (See AGHICOLA.)

ANTONY, St. (Order of).—Albert, duke of Bavaria, instituted this military order in 1392.

ANTHRIM (Battle).—A victory was gained at this place by the royal forces over the United Irishmen, June 7, 1798.

ANTWERP (Belgium).—The capital of a province of the same name; in the 11th century a small republic, became in the 16th the richest commercial city in Europe. The citadel was commenced by the duke of Alva in 1567, completed in 1568, and extended in 1701. Antwerp has been frequently besieged. It was pillaged and burnt by the Spaniards
followers of Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea, a.d. 366, who denied the perfect humanity of Christ. They held other peculiar doctrines, which were condemned by the council of Constantinople, being the second general council, in 381, and by that of Rome in 374.

The council of Toledo, 23 Dec., 619. This statement of the council of Toledo was so called from the Belvedere of the Vatican, at Rome, on which it was placed by Pope Julius II. (1503-15). It was found in the ruins of the ancient Antium in 1503. The French carried it off in 1797, but it was restored to the Vatican at the peace of 1815.

APOSTATES.—Many of the African bishops refused to administer the communion to apostates in the beginning of the 3rd century. The Novatians about the same time advocated the most rigorous treatment towards them, and questioned the right of the Church to grant reconciliation. They were denied the right of the Roman senate by the Theodosian code (381). The council of Arles, in 452, established penance for them. The Nestorians in the 11th century passed canons declaring that the guilt of apostates could only be washed out by their blood.

APOSTLES' CREED.—Bingham (Antiq. b. x. ch.3, s.5) says, "Some have thought that the twelve apostles, in a full meeting, composed the Creed in the very same form of words as now it is used in the Church; and others have gone so far as to pretend to tell what article was composed by every particular apostle." This view of the learned was open to be erroneous. Ruffinus first mentioned it A.D. 390, when it was known as the Roman Creed. It may be considered as an exposition of the apostolical faith; and different parts were probably composed at different times. Ireneus, A.D. 177, made use of a form in some respects similar.

APOSTOLIAN, APOSTOLIC, OR APOTACTIC.—They arose in the 3rd century, and called themselves Apostolici, says Bingham, "from a vain pretence of being the only men who lead their lives according to the example of the Apostles; and Apostactic, from a show of renouncing the world more than other men." Another sect arose in the 12th century, and a third was founded by Gerhard Sagarelli, who was burnt alive at Parma in 1300. It was continued by Dulecins, who suffered in 1307. Their followers in France and Germany were not finally extirpated until the time of Boniface IX. (1386-1404). They wandered about in white garments, pronounced all kinds of property, and denounced the corruptions of Rome.

APOSTOLIC.—The keeper of any warehouse or magazine was formerly termed an apostolus, and the name was often applied to the 13th century a person who, at courts, in the houses of the nobility, prepared preserves and confectionery, was also known by this name. Apothecaries, as preparers of medicines, were first legally established in Italy, by the well-known medical edict issued for the kingdom of Naples by Frederick II. in the 13th century. Edward III., in 1345,
APP

conferred a pension of sixpence a day upon Coursus de Gangeland, an apothecary of London, in recognition of his care in attending upon him during his illness in Scotland; and this is the first notice of an apothecary with which we are met in our annals. A patent was granted for the establishment of an apothecary's shop in Stuttgart in 1457. Apothecaries are first mentioned in France as receiving their statutes from Charles VIII. in August, 1494. It was not until 1511 (3 Hen. VIII. c. 2) that any attempt was made in this country to distinguish between the different branches of the profession of physic, and to define their position by law. By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 40 (1540), four physicians were ordered to be chosen yearly to search and examine all "wares, drugs, and stuffs" sold by the apothecaries, and to destroy any they found corrupted or defective. The apothecaries of London were incorporated by James I., April 9, 1606, being united with the grocers, from whom they were separated by a new charter from James I., Dec. 6, 1617. The character of the society has been considerably changed by many subsequent statutes. Their authority was confined to London and its immediate neighbourhood until 1815, when, by the third section of 55 Geo. III. c. 194, it was extended to England and Wales.

APP.

Appeals.—During the occupation of Great Britain by the Romans, the final appeal was made to the emperor. In Anglo-Saxon times, the county court, and, lastly, the witenagemot, or the king in council, were courts of appeal. After the Norman conquest in 1066, there were two supreme courts,—the Exchequer court, a Norman institution, and the supreme court of justice for greater causes. The court of Exchequer was first constituted a court of appeal by 31 Edw. III. c. 12, in 1357. A second court of Exchequer, in which appeals from the King's Bench were tried, was instituted by 27 Eliz. c. 8 (1555). These are superseded by 1 Will. IV. c. 70 (July 23, 1830). Criminal appeals are ruled by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 73 (Aug. 31, 1846). Appeals from the colonial courts are regulated by the judicial committee of the privy council, constituted by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (Aug. 14, 1833); and reorganized by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 7, 1851).

Appeals to Rome.—Ecclesiastical matters were at first regulated by the bishop, in his court, from which an appeal was made to the metropolitan, who might refer to the provincial synod. The appeal was then carried to the patriarch, and thence to a general council. There were no appeals to Rome during the first three centuries. The African church resisted the edicts of Septimius and the council of Milevis, in Mauritania (416), decreed that if any presumed to "appeal beyond seas (meaning Rome), he should be excluded from all communion in the African churches." The earliest case of such an appeal on record is that of Apiarius, a rebellious priest of Sicca, whom Pope Zozimus restored to communion after he had been deposed by an African council. The French synods did not allow any appeals from their decrees to Rome for 500 years. In England the first appeal to Rome was made in 1503, but the system was made by Wilfrid, about 694; but the claim was zealously resisted. The practice was, however, introduced into this country, together with the civil and canon law, by the papal legate, Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, in 1151. The inconvenience of the practice soon became apparent, and the eighth article of the Constitutions of Clarendon, passed during the reign of Henry II., Jan. 25, 1164, declared that all appeals in ecclesiastical causes should be from the archdeacon to the diocesan; from the diocesan to the archbishop, and from the archbishop to the king; and that they were to go no further without the king's consent. Appeals to Rome were, however, made, and were finally abolished by 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1533), and 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1534). The penalty incurred for infraction of the law was a prenunire. These acts, repealed by 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 8 (1554), were revived by 1 Eliz. c. 1 (1555).

APPENZELL (See AUSTRIA.)

APPELSTADT became a Swiss canton in 1513, and was the last of the original confederation consisting of thirteen. The abbey of St. Gall acquired jurisdiction over the adjoining districts in the 8th century, and this was confirmed by the emperor Adolphus of Nassau in 1293. The people rebelled against their spiritual rulers in 1411, and after a long struggle achieved their independence. It separated into two divisions, the one occupied by Protestants and the other by Roman Catholics, in 1597.

APPRAISERS.—By the Statute of Merchants, or of Acton Burnell (11 Edw. I. s. 13), Sept. 30, 1283, appraisers valuing goods at too high a rate were compelled to take them at their own valuation. The cost of the annual license for appraisers fixed by 55 Geo. III. c. 184 (July 11, 1815), at ten shillings, was by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 76, s. 1 (Aug. 4, 1845), raised to 42.

APPRENTICES (Tumults of).—Stow remarks, "The apprentices of London are so considerable a body, that they have sometimes made themselves formidable by insurrections and mutinies in the city, getting some thousands of them together, and pulling down houses, breaking open the gates of Newgate and other prisons, and setting the prisoners free." Their resentment was generally directed against foreign merchants and artisans for supposed interference with their trade. A general insurrection occurred on the 1st of May, 1517; and the day received the name of "Bride May-day." Much damage was done, and many lives lost, when Henry VIII. sent some troops, who quelled the riot and took 300 prisoners. Several were executed on gibbets set up in different parts of the city. A similar outbreak against the French and Dutch, in September, 1556, was crushed by the
vigilance of the authorities. Another occurred June 29, 1599; for participation in which, five apprentices were executed as traitors on Tower Hill, July 24. The apprentices also took part in the disputes between King Charles I. and the Long Parliament. One of the last tumultuous assemblies occurred April 4, 1688, when they pull downed the Houses. For one of the ringleaders were afterwards executed.

Apprenticeship.—Adam Smith says that "apprenticeships were altogether unknown to the ancients. The reciprocal duties of master and apprentice make a considerable article in every modern code." The system originated with the guilds and companies of tradesmen formed in the 12th century. In an account given in the "Liber Albus," of the ancient usages, proclaimed throughout London every year, in the reign of Edward I., the following article occurs: "That no apprentice be received for a longer term than seven years, according to the ancient and established usage." Apprenticeship is first incidentally noticed in our statute book in 12 Rich. II. c. 5 (1388). It was enacted by 7 Hen. IV. c. 17 (1406), that no person should bind his son or daughter apprentice, unless he had either in land or rent twenty shillings per annum. This was repealed by 8 Hen. VI. c. 11 (1483), in which act the custom of putting and taking apprentices is said to have existed in London "a time out of mind." By 5 Eliz. c. 4, s. 27 (1563), the parent of an apprentice was required to possess a forty-shilling freehold. Our statute book contains many laws upon the subject. Apprentices wore blue cloaks in the summer, and blue gowns in the winter, in the time of Mary and Elizabeth; but during the latter reign they indulged in such extravagance of dress that a proclamation was issued, May 21, 1552, laying down stringent regulations with respect to their apparel, and prohibiting the use of jewellery and weapons. The term of apprenticeship required by 5 Eliz. c. 4, s. 26 (1563), was seven years at the least; and this clause was repealed by 54 Geo. III. c. 96 (July 18, 1814). For apprentices in the hemp and flax manufactures in Ireland the term required was five years by 8 Anne, c. 12 (1709). It was reduced to four by 10 Geo. I. c. 2, ss. 7 & 8 (1723); and for Scotland the ordinary term is three years. A duty was first laid upon the indentures of apprentices by 8 Anne, c. 9 (1709), and it was made perpetual by 9 Anne, c. 21, s. 7 (1710). An act (14 Vict. c. 11) was passed May 20, 1851, for the better protection of apprentices, &c.

Appropriation Clause.—This clause in the Irish Tithe Bill occasioned several remarkable debates in the House of Commons having, April 3, 1835, resolved itself into a committee on the church establishment of Ireland, Lord John Russell proposed that any surplus revenue, not required for the spiritual care of its members, should be applied to the education of all classes of the people. The resolution was carried
AQUITAINA ENGRAVING was invented by a German artist, named Le Prince, born at Metz, in 1723.

AQUEDUCTS.—These structures for the purpose of conveying water to large cities, were erected at a very early date. Pocock mentions an aqueduct from the pools of Bethlehem to Jerusalem, built by King Solomon, about B.C. 1000; and Herodotus speaks of another erected at Samos. The Romans constructed them on an extended scale. The first at Rome is said to have been erected by Appius Claudius, B.C. 312. Others were built by Dentatus, B.C. 273; by Agrippa, B.C. 34; by Caligula, and completed by Claudius, A.D. 51; besides several of less note, and many in the provinces. Sishtus V. immortalized his name by the colossal aqueducts which he caused to be erected. Prescott and Humboldt notice the Persian aqueducts. The popes erected aqueducts in the Middle Ages. The Maintenon aqueduct, near Versailles, constructed by Louis XIV. in 1684, is one of the most magnificent in Europe. The aqueducts erected in India by the British; the Croton aqueduct at New York, completed in 1842; and the works at Edinburgh are the most remarkable constructed of late years.

AQUILEIA (Italy).—This town was founded by the Romans B.C. 181. At a very early period it was made a bishopric. It became a metropolitan see in the 4th century, and a patriarchate in the 6th. Maximin besieged Aquilea A.D. 288, during his contest with the senate, and under its walls he was, with his son, assassinated by his own soldiers. In 452 it was stormed and destroyed by the Huns under Attila. Its ruins could scarcely be discovered, yet it remained the residence of a bishop until the invasion of the Lombards under Alboin (563—570), when the patriarch removed to Grado, denominated from this circumstance New Aquileia. Richard I. was shipwrecked near Aquileia, in 1192. The authority of the patriarchs lasted until 1758, when the patriarchate was abolished by the pope, and the diocese divided into two sees,—those of Udine and Gorizia. Several councils were held here.

AQUIFRENE (France), the ancient Aquitania, one of the four provinces into which Augustus divided Gaul, B.C. 27. It was not completely subjected to the Romans until B.C. 28. The Visigoths, under Wallia, conquered it in the year 419. It submitted to Clovis and was united to his kingdom in 508.

A.D.

637. Aquitains made an hereditary duchy.
673. Invaded by the Saracens.
755. They subdue a large portion.
732. Charles Martel repels the Saracens.
735. Eudes, duke of Aquitaine, dies, and is succeeded by Hunald.
745. Hunald abdicates in favour of his son Welfar.
768. Welfar defeated and slain by Pepin, who reunites Aquitaine to France.

ARA

A.D.

763. Hunald, who endeavoured to regain the duchy on the death of his son Welfar, is defeated, and made prisoner, by Charlemagne.
781. Louis, son of Charlemagne, crowned king of Aquitaine, by Pope Adrian I.
787. Louis I. bestows Aquitaine upon his son Pepin.
839. Pepin dies, and the empress Judith claims Aquitaine for her son Charles.
843. Treaty of Verdun, by which the rights of Pepin's sons are sacrificed.
846—849. Danish invasions.
937. Aquitaine reunited to France by Louis the Stammerer.
939. Rainulf, the attempts to re-establish Aquitaine into a kingdom, but is prevented by Eudes, king of France.
933. Given by Lothaire to Hugh, count of Paris.
1137. Death of William X., duke of Aquitaine, when his duchy passes to his daughter Eleanor, afterwards queen of Louis VII. of France.
1151. Henry of Anjou, afterwards Henry II. of England, obtains Aquitaine by his marriage with Eleanor, the divorced wife of Louis VII. of France.
1204. Philip Augustus reunites Aquitaine to France, which causes a long war with England.
1290. Aquitaine is restored to the English under Henry III., since which period it has been called "Guînette." (See GUÎNETTE.)

ARABIA (Asia).—The south-western peninsula of Asia, has, both in ancient and modern times, been known under this designation, though the term is sometimes applied to all the countries frequented by the tribes of wandering Arabs. The name Arabia does not, however, appear to have been used by the Hebrews until after the time of Solomon. Ptolemy is said to have been the first to institute the three divisions of Arabia Petraea, Felix, and Deserta, i.e., the Rocky, the Happy or Fruitful, and the Desert or Sandy. The Arabs believed themselves to be descended from Midian, the son of Eber (Gen. xvi. 29—30), and from Ishmael, the son of Abraham by his bondwoman Hagar, born B.C. 1910 (Gen. xvi. 15, 16); the posterity of the former, by way of distinction, calling themselves pure Arabs. The direct, as well as the indirect, testimony of Scripture proves the Arabs to be descended from Ishmael. In the time of Moses, about B.C. 1530, the Arabs had grown up into "twelve princes according to their nations," and "they dwelt from Havilah unto Shur, that is before Egypt, as thou goest toward Assyria." (Gen. xvii. 14, 15.) Though assailed by the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Medes and Persians, and other ancient nations, the Arabs were never subdued. Herodotus, the first, after the inspired writers, who notices Arabia, states (iii. 88) that it was never subjected to the Persian empire. Little is known of the general history of Arabia previous to the time of Mohammed, the accounts given by the Arabian writers being altogether unworthy of credit.

B.C.

24. Augustus sends an expedition into Arabia Felix. It is unsuccessful.

ARABIANS, OR ARABICI.—This sect arose in Arabia A.D. 207. They held that the soul dies with the body, with which it will rise again at the resurrection. Eusebius states that at a council, called the "council of Arabia," held in 247 or 248, to discuss the question, Origen argued so eloquently that he induced these heretics to renounce their errors.

ARABIC NUMERALS.—According to some authorities, Gerbert, afterwards Pope Sylvester II., learned the decimal system of notation from the Moors in Spain, and introduced it into France about the end of the 10th century. Another account is, that Leonard Fibonacci of Pisa introduced it in 1220, in a work entitled "Liber Abbaci," &c.; and some have supposed that the Alfonzine Tables, constructed chiefly by Moors at the court of Alfonso, must have been the first document in which the system appeared. It is certain that before the 12th century, and most probably as early as the 9th, this system had been in the hands of the Persians and Arabs, who ascribe it to the Hindoos, and call it a name which signifies 'Hindooscience.' The Hindoos themselves have long used it, and it is easy to trace the manner in which our numerical symbols have been derived from those of the Sanscrit. The steps by which the new notation made its way through Europe cannot be very clearly defined. Montfaucon found it in an Italian manuscript which was finished in 1317; and it has been traced in many manuscripts of the works of authors a century older; it was, however, usual to substitute the new figures for the old in recopying. In the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, is a catalogue of eclipses from 1300 to 1343, to which Arabic numerals are subjoined. Inscriptions with graven dates in these numerals have been given by Wallis and others as old as 1330; but, upon examination, reason has been found to suspect that 5 has been mistaken for 3. There does not seem to be evidence of any general use of the Arabic numerals before the invention of printing; and even the works of Caxton do not contain them, except in a woodcut. Merchants continued down to the 16th century to keep their accounts in Roman figures.

ARAGON (Spain) passed in the 16th century before Christ, under the rule of the Carthaginians, who rebuilt Gades, now Cadiz, about B.C. 350. They again expelled the Carthaginians between the years B.C. 210 and 200, and in the redistribution of the peninsula into three provinces, made by Augustus, B.C. 27, Aragon formed part of Tarraconensis. It was overrun by the Visigoths at the commencement of the 5th century. They established their power, and were in turn overwhelmed by the Saracens, who landed in the peninsula A.D. 711, and had subdued the greater portion by 713. Fierce struggles followed between the infidel invaders and the Christian inhabitants. The latter succeeded in maintaining small but independent states, and at the death of Sancho III., the sovereign of Christian Spain, in 1035, his dominions were divided amongst his four sons, and Aragon was formed into a kingdom, Ramiro I., Sancho's youngest son, being its first king.

A.D.
1096. Battle of Alcoraz, which destroys the Moorish power between the Ebro, the Cinca, and the Pyrenees.
1144. Alfonso I. seeks to reduce the Moorish town of Fraga, but is defeated, and, according to many authorities, slain.
1237. Ramiro II. abdicates the throne in favour of his daughter Petronilla, and retires to a monastery.
1293. Pedro II. engages that Aragon shall for ever remain a fief of the Holy See.
1313. Accession of James I.
1346. The Faucon, or old laws of Aragon, are digested into a code by Vital, bishop of Huesca, and confirmed by James.
1393. Pope Martin IV. excommunicates the Aragonese, and endeavour to transfer the kingdom from Pedro III. to Charles of Valois.
1421. Withdrawal of the papal ban and renunciation by Charles of Valois of all claim to Aragon.
1437. Confederation against Pedro IV. to insure the adoption of the Salic law and confirmation of privileges.
1389. Pope Innocent VI. seeks to restore peace between Castile and Aragon.
1412. Ferdinand I. is elected king of Aragon.
1458. Death of Alfonso V., succeeded the Wise.
1463. The Aragonese nobles invite Pedro, infant of Portugal, to take the throne from Ferdinand.
1479. United to Castile under Ferdinand and Isabella.

SOVEREIGNS OF ARAGON.

A.D.
1035. Ramiro I. 1291. Jayme II. (James)
1067. Sancho I. 1327. Alfonso IV.
1133. Ramiro II. 1385. Martin I.
1157. Petronilla and the young Infanta, Isabella, 1412. Ferdinand I. (Ferdinand).
1162. Alfonso II.
1196. Pedro II. (Peter). 1418. Alfonso V.
1276. Pedro III. (Peter). 1474. Ferdinand II.
1285. Alfonso III. United to Castile.

ARAGUAS (Battle).—During the revolutionary war in South America, a sanguinary battle was fought in the valley of Aragua,
June 18, 1814, when the royalists obtained a complete victory, and entered the city of Caracas, on the 7th of July. This is erroneously styled the Battle of Araqua.

ARAÑEZ, or ARNÉE (Battle), between the French and Indians, and the English led by Clive, was fought Dec. 3, 1751. The latter were victorious.

ARAÑJUZ (Spain).—The ancient Ara Jovis, is celebrated for its palace commenced by Philip II. A treaty of alliance was concluded at Arañuz, May 1, 1745, between Genoa, France, Spain, and Naples, for the prosecution of the war against Sardinia and the Germans. Another treaty between Maria Theresa and the kings of Spain and Sardinia, for the maintenance of the peace of Italy, was concluded at Arañuz June 14, 1752, the preliminaries having been signed at Madrid on the 14th of April. By a treaty signed here April 12, 1772, France and Spain agreed to unite in opposing the English in America. A convention between Great Britain and Spain was signed at Arañuz May 25, 1785, by which the former agreed not to make peace with France till the Spaniards had obtained full restitution for all places and territories captured by the French from the commencement of the revolutionary war. An insurrection occurred here March 18, 1806, which led to the abdication of Charles IV. in favour of his son Ferdinand, on the 19th.

AREALIST, or CROSS-bow, said by some writers to be of Sicilian, and by others of Cretan invention. The Crusaders are supposed to have introduced the cross-bow into France, where it was used in the commencement of the reign of Louis VI. (1108—1142). Some historians allege that the arbalist was used in William the Conqueror's army at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066. Gibbon speaks of it as employed at the battle of Dorylæum, July 4, 1097. The French had arbalists at Cressy, Aug. 25, 1346. Their use was prohibited by the second council of Lateran, or the tenth General Council, in 1339. Richard I. introduced them into the English army, and he was slain by an arrow from a weapon of this kind, March 26, 1190. Cross-bows mounted on wheels, and called spin-gardas, which shot not only darts or quarrels, but also stones and lighted combustibles, were used at the battle of Mons-en-Puella in 1304; and similar engines formed part of the armory of Dover Castle in 1344. The use of the cross-bow in the English army ceased in 1615, but it continued to be employed as a weapon of the chase for many years.

ARBELA (Battle).—Near this town, now called Achil, Alexander the Great gained a decisive victory over Darius, October 1, B.C. 331. The latter was slain and the Persian empire subverted. The actual contest occurred near the village of Gangamela, about 30 miles from Arbela, where the pursuit terminated.

ARBITRATION.—Courts of arbitration or conciliation, established in Denmark in 1785, rapidly increased in numbers, and were soon after introduced into Norway. Napoleon I. in 1806, issued a decree, by which numerous Conseils de Prud'hommes were established in the various departments of France, though they were not adopted in Paris until 1844. Arbitration was recognized by the law of England, by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 15 (1689), which introduced some important regulations on this subject, making corrupt awards null and void. The power of arbitrators was greatly extended by 8 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, ss. 39, 40, (Aug. 14, 1839), the award of which made a rule of court. By the Common Law Procedure Act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 125, s. 3 (Aug. 12, 1854), the judges of the superior courts have power, in certain cases, to order compulsory arbitration. The House of Commons appointed a select committee (Feb. 19, 1856) to inquire into the experience of establishing Arbitration Courts on a more extended basis, and a report in favour of the principle was issued.

ARACIA (Peloponnesus), distinguished from its mountainous character, "the Switzerland of Greece." The Arcadians claimed to be the earliest inhabitants of Greece, calling themselves Proseleni, i.e. "before the moon." Pan was their tutelary deity, and they delighted in music. "They were scarcely," says a writer in the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana," "an Hellenic race; hence, we are not surprised that they retained their pastoral habits and rugged manners." Herodotus (viii. 73) admits that they were indigenuous, and Pausanias gives a long list of their early kings, descendants of Arcas, from whom, according to some accounts, the country received its name. Homer mentions Agapenor, who repaired to the siege of Troy with his Arcadians. They are said to have sent colonies to Italy before that time. Clinton says the Arcadians were an aboriginal tribe of the Pelasgic race. The first well-established fact with respect to the Arcadians, is that they maintained their independence when the Dorians invaded the Peloponnesus, B.C. 1104. The following is a summary of the events, legendary and authentic, given by historians:

B.C.

1710. A colony of Arcadians led into Italy by Genotrus.

1551. Pelasgus king of Arcadia.

1514. Archaos, from whom the country takes its name.

1193. Agapenor leads the Arcadians to the Trojan war.

1274. Epidaurus king.

1102. The Arcadian women defeat the Lacedemonians who had invaded their country.

848. War between Sparta and Arcadia.

715. Aristocrates I. of Arcadia, is put to death for having offered violence to the priestess of Diana.

651. Aristocrates II. stoned to death for treason, and Arcadia becomes a republic.

370. Agesilaus invades Arcadia.

367. The Arcadians and their allies defeated by Theron at Coronea.

365. War between Arcadia and Elis.

264. Arcadia invaded by Archidamus. The Arcadians seize the Olympian treasury.
After the death of Alexander the Great, several of the Arcadian cities join the Achaean League, and the country ultimately falls under the Roman yoke.

Archdeacon.—Layard discovered at Nimroud a vaulted chamber, a proof that the ancient Assyrians were acquainted with the principle of the arch. Many authorities have asserted, with great confidence, that neither the ancient Assyrians nor the ancient Egyptians employed the arch. Wilkinson shows that the arch in brick and stone was known to the ancient Egyptians, remains of the former, bearing date B.C. 1540, and of the latter B.C. 600, having been discovered at Memphis and Thebes. The Chinese are said to have constructed arches on a very extensive scale, at an early period. They were employed by the Assyrians, but the Greeks did not use them. The Cloaca Maxima, the most ancient Roman arch, was built in the reign of Tarquinius Priscus, about B.C. 600. The semicircular arch was one of the characteristics of the architecture of the early Britons. The pointed arch formed part of a mosque at Jerusalem, rebuilt A.D. 780; of the Nilometer at Cairo, erected in 843; and existed in other Saracenic buildings of the 10th century. In Christian edifices it appears in the 12th century.

ARCHANGEL (Rex).—Founded in 1594, and named after the convent of St. Michael the Archangel. The passage by sea was discovered by Richard Chancellor, in 1553. Archangel was for many years the only port in Russia. An extensive fire occurred here on Oct. 17, 1762, and another June 26, 1763, which destroyed the cathedral and about three thousand buildings. Archangel was blockaded by the English fleet in 1584.

ARCHBISHOP.—Burn (Ecclesiastical Law, vol. i. 194) says, "The title of archbishop was one of honour, but brought with it no such authority or dignity as has been conferred on archbishops of later ages, and only on the most distinguished bishops. The name is not to be met with during the first three centuries. It occurs for the first time in the 4th century, and St. Athanasius appears to have been among the earliest who were distinguished by this title (326-373). In the 5th century it was conferred on the bishops of Rome, Antioch, Alexandria, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Ephesus, and Thessalonica." It gradually grew more common, and was bestowed upon all metropolitans. The ancient Britons had at least one archiepiscopal see, that of Caerleon, before Augustine arrived. He was made archbishop of Canterbury by Ethelbert in 596, and he fixed his seat there in 602. Paulinus, appointed by Gregory about 622, was the first archbishop of York. The archbishop of Canterbury was primate of Ireland, as well as of England, until 1152, and York had metropolitan jurisdiction over all bishops of Scotland until 1466.

ARCHDEACON.—Towards the end of the 3rd century, one of the deacons, whose duty it was to attend on the bishop in church affairs, was selected from the rest and made an archdeacon. Frankish dioceses are said to have been divided into archdeaconries in the 8th century. Wilfrid is the first English archdeacon whose name is found in any document, and he became archbishop of Canterbury in 806. In the early times archdeacons had no jurisdiction in this country. It was not until after the Norman conquest that the English dioceses were divided into archdeaconries. From the "Value Ecclesiasticus" of Henry VIII. it appears the number of English archdeacons amounted to fifty-four, but by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77, passed Aug. 13, 1836, and subsequent acts, the number has been increased.

Archery.—Bows and arrows were used by the Israelites (Gen. xxi. 20, 1 Sam. xxxi. 3, and 2 Sam. i. 18), and from the representations of battles on the walls of Medinet-Abun, at Thebes, it is evident that the ancient Egyptians employed these weapons. Procopius states that they were in high repute amongst the ancient Persians; and Homer not only speaks of skilful archers, but describes the attempts made by the suitors of Penelope to bend the bow of the absent Ulysses. Archers composed a portion of the light-armed troops amongst the Greeks and Romans. Pyrrhus employed 2,000 archers at the battle of the Pindus, near Heraclea, B.C. 280. The Romans frequently retained the Cretan bowmen as mercenaries. Bows and arrows were used by the early inhabitants of Britain, and Asser relates that Alfred was preparing such instruments when he offended the cowherd's wife, by allowing her cakes to burn, A.D. 878. The cross-bow is said to have been used by the Normans at the battle of Hastings, was common in the armies of Henry III., and the long-bow was in general use in England in the time of Edward II. The skill of the English archers is a favourite theme with the writers of the fourteenth century, and English bows and arrows were in great request. In 1363, Edward III. enjoined the practice of archery on Sundays and festivals, and the same was done by Richard II. In 1405, a statute was passed against persons using bad materials in the manufacture of bows and arrows. At Cressy (1346) the English archers proved more expert than the Genoese crossbow-men. Poitiers (1356) and Agincourt (1415) were won by this weapon. Edward IV., by statutes passed in 1478 and 1493, encouraged archery in Ireland. The archers of the King's guard, raised by Edward III. in 1356, consisted of 120 men selected from the mounted corps of archers. Henry VII., in 1485, instituted the yeomen of the guard, who were then all archers. James I., in 1610, appointed a commission to stop the inclosure of the ground used for archery practice. Charles II. reviewed the Finsbury archers in 1682; and so late as 1763, targets for archery practice were set up in Finsbury Fields.

ARCHES (Court of).—The court of appeal for all the inferior ecclesiastical courts within the province of Canterbury. It received
this name from having been held formerly in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (Sancta Maria de Arcubus). It was removed thence (1567) to the Common Hall of Doctors' Commons, where it is still held. The appeal from this court to the Court of Delegates, or the king in Chancery, as constituted by 20 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1534), was transferred by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 9 (1832), to the king in council.

ARCHITECTURE.—This science, as distinguished from the art of building to satisfy man's personal wants, was known to the Egyptians and to the Jews at a very early age. Sesostris, about B.C. 1499, caused temples to be erected: some of the stones employed were of immense size. The pyramids were built B.C. 1560. Solomon's temple was commenced B.C. 1014. The science, which was cultivated by the Assyrians, Phoenicians, and Persians, is supposed to have passed from the Egyptians to the Greeks, amongst whom it flourished B.C. 552—444, and from them to modern nations.

ARCHONS.—On the abolition of kingly government in Athens, at the death of Codrus, B.C. 1069 or B.C. 1045, the chief authority was vested in officers styled archons, appointed for life. Twelve, called the Me- dontidae, of the family of Codrus, succeeded, when (B.C. 752) the tenure of office was limited to ten years. Seven archons were appointed for this term, and (B.C. 684) the office was made elective and to be held for one year only.

ARCE-SUR-AUBE (Battle).—Fought March 21, 1814, between the allies and the French army commanded by Napoleon I. The latter, after a severe struggle, retreated to Vitry.

ARCOT (Battle).—At this village, fifteen miles from Verona, on the Alpine, affluent of the Adige, Bonaparte, in his fourth Italian campaign, defeated the Austrians under Alvinzi in a battle extending over three days, the 15th, 16th, and 17th of November, 1796.

ARCOT (Hindostan), the capital of the northern district of Arcot, in the presidency of Madras, was founded in 1716. Clive captured it Aug. 31, 1751. He was assailed by a strong native and French force Sept. 25, 1751; from which day till the 14th of November, when the final assault was delivered and repulsed, he defended the place with extraordinary heroism. Having fallen into the hands of the French, Oct. 4, 1758, it was retaken by Coote, Feb. 10, 1760. Hyder Ali stormed it Oct. 31, 1769, but did not hold it long. Arcot came into the possession of the East-India Company in 1801.

ARCTIC CIRCLE.—Numerous attempts, with widely different objects, have been made by the mariners of various countries to penetrate the regions of frost and snow around the North Pole. The Scandinavians in the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, and the Venetian, Spanish, and Portuguese navigators at a later period, prosecuted their researches in this direction.
ARD

A.D.
1849-50, Saunders, North Star.
1856, Forsyth, Prince Albert.
1860-65, Collison, Enterprise.
1850-54, McClure, Investigator.
1859-61, Austin, Resolute, Assistance, Intrepid, and Pioneer.
1859-61, Joy, Rees, Felix.
1859-61, Penny, Lady Franklin and Sophia.
1859-61, Deaven and Kane, Advance and Rescue.

ARDAHL.—This sea, one of the earliest established in Ireland, is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, who appointed his nephew, St. Mell or Macl, first bishop in 454. St. Mell is described as abbot and bishop. He died in 488. Ardagh was united to Kilmore Feb. 24, 1660, but was separated from it for a short time Sept. 8, 1692. In 1742 it was severed from Kilmore and united to Tuam. By the Church Temporality Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), other arrangements were made by which the bishopric of Ardagh was, in 1839, separated from Tuam and joined to Kilmore. In 1841 Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh formed one bishopric.

AERBE (Ireland).—This town was sacked by Edward Bruce in 1315. It surrendered to the rebels during the insurrection of October, 1641, when it was delivered up to pillage.

AEDFERT.—This Irish bishopric, called in ancient records the bishopric of Kerry, was founded in the 5th century. Edward Synge, bishop of Limerick in 1660, held the sees of Ardfern and Aghadoe in commendam; and they were both united to Limerick in 1663.

AECH (Battle).—Fought between the Romans, led by Augusta, and the Caledonians under Gogatius, at the foot of the Grampians, A.D. 84 or 85. The latter were routed with great slaughter.

AEDRES (France).—The interview between Henry VIII., of England, and Francis I., of France, in the “Field of the Cloth of Gold,” took place near this town, June 7, 1520. The treaty for the marriage had been concluded Oct. 14, 1518. Ardres was captured by the Spaniards in 1596.

AEOPOGUS (Court of).—This institution is attributed to Cecrops, the founder of Athens, B.C. 1550. It is known to have existed before the time of Solon, B.C. 584. It extended its jurisdiction. The guardianship of the laws and the power of enforcing them was intrusted by Solon to this court. Religion and the education of youth were placed under its control. Its constitution was preserved inviolate until Pericles, B.C. 461, caused himself to be elected without having previously received the appointment of archon. St. Paul was brought before this court A.D. 51 (Acts, xvii. 19, &c.).

ARGAUM (Battle).—Wellington defeated the Maharatta chiefs at this village, in Hyder-abad, Nov. 29, 1803.

ARGENTARIA (Battle).—Argentaria, now Colmar, in Alsace, was the scene of Gratian’s signal victory over the Alemanni, in May, A.D. 379. Gibbon says, “It secured the peace of Gaul, and asserted the honour of the Roman arms.”

ARGENTINE CODEX, OR SILVER BOOK.—This ancient illuminated copy of the gospels, written on vellum, and called Argenteus, from its silver letters, is supposed to be a fragment of the Mosso-Gothic translation of the Bible, made about A.D. 360, by Upphilas, whom Gibbon terms the bishop and apostle of the Goths. Afraid of exciting the fierce and warlike passions of his people, he suppressed the four books of Kings. The first fragment was discovered in 1857, in the library of the Benedictine convent of Werden, in Westphalia, whence it was removed to Prague; and on the capture of that city in 1648, was sent as a present to Queen Christina, of Sweden. Other portions of the Mosso-Gothic Bible were found in the library at Wolfenbüttel, in that of Mai, at Rome, and in other places; and a complete edition was published at Leipzig in 1836-47. The manuscript was ultimately presented to the university of Upsal.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION OR REPUBLIC (S. America).—These provinces threw off the yoke of Spain in 1810, remaining in a very unsatisfactory state until 1816, when a republic was first established. The basis of the Argentine Confederation was, however, laid in 1834, Buenos Ayres and three other states forming a confederacy, which was afterwards joined by other states to the number of thirteen:

Buenos Ayres, | Salta, |
Catamarca, | San Juan, |
Corcula, | San Luis, |
Corrientes, | Santa Fè, |
Entre Rios, | Santiago, |
La Rioja, | Tucuman, |
Mendoza, | |

Buenos Ayres separated from the confederacy in 1853, and other secessions have since occurred. (See La Plata.)

ARGONUS (Sea Fight).—The Athenian fleet defeated the Spartan armament under Callirhaetas, among the islands of Argoeuse, near Lesbos, B.C. 406.

ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION.—This voyage, the first naval expedition on record, was, according to the traditional account, conducted by Jason, son of Aeson, king of Thessaly, “to bring back the golden fleece of the ram, which had carried away Phryxus and Hella.” The celebrated Argo was built, which after various adventures reached Aea, the capital of Colchis, B.C. 1263, or according to Newton, B.C. 937. Aetes, king of Colchis, promised Jason the fleece on certain conditions difficult of accomplishment. These, by the magical aid of Meade, were performed, and the enterprise ultimately achieved.
Grote (vol. i. 338) remarks on this fable:—

"Not only are we unable to assign the date, or identify the crew, or decipher the log-book of the Argo, but we have no means of settling even the preliminary question, whether the voyage be matter of fact badly recorded, or legend from the beginning."

Argonauts of St. Nicholas, a military order of knights established by Charles III. of Naples, in 1382. From their collar of shells, inclosed in a silver crescent, with the motto "Non credo temporis," they were called knights of the shell.

Argos (Peloponnesus).—The origin of this, the earliest Grecian state, is involved in obscurity. Various writers represent it as having been founded by Inachus, by his son Phoroneus, and by his grandson Argus. The Achaeans, having expelled the original inhabitants, gave place in turn to the Dorians. It was a powerful state, and became the head of a league of Doric cities, until Sparta obtained the ascendency, B.C. 495. The following are the chief points, legendary and authentic, in its history:

B.C.
1386. Founded by Inachus.
1735. Phoroneus founds it, according to other authorities.
1711. Called Argos, after a king of that name, the fourth of the Inachidae.
1500. Danaus, an Egyptian, enters Argos.
1475. Danaus deposes and succeeds Helias, king of Argos.
1457. Perseus of Argos founds Mycene.
1192. Agamemnon king of Argos during the Trojan war.
1104. The Heraclidae over-run Argos.
764. Phleidon of Argos endeavours to take Corinth.
745. Phleidon establishes the supremacy of Argos, and celebrates the Isthmian games.
747. Conflict with Sparta.
689. The Argives defeat the Spartans near Hysiae.
547. The Argives endeavour to regain Thrysea from the Spartans, but are defeated.
524. Argos signs Sicyon and Éginia 500 talents each for having furnished Sparta with ships to operate against her territory.
496. War with Sparta.
435. Spartans victorious.
471. Themistocles, banished from Athens, retires to Argos.
468. The Argives destroy Mycene.
421. Argos forms a league against Sparta.
429. Makes a treaty with Athens.
419. Defeat of the confederates at Mantinea.
417. Argos concludes peace with Sparta.
393. Argos joins Athens, Corinth, and Thebes against Sparta.
299. Argos joins the Achaeian League.

Argyle (Scotland).—This bishopric was founded by Innocent III., who separated it from the see of Dunkeld about the year 1200, when Ewaldus became first bishop. Lismore was made the residence of the bishops; hence they were sometimes called bishops of Lismore. Alexander II. made several grants to the new see, the last of them bearing date July 8, 1249. It was suppressed in 1688, but in 1847 it was restored under the title of Argyle and the Isles.

Arianism.—The denial of the divinity of Christ, the distinctive feature of Arianism, first appeared in the heresies of the Ebionites, of Artemon, and of Theodotus. Robertson considers that although Alexandria was the birthplace of Arianism, its origin may be traced to the other great churches of the East. Arius, a presbyter of Alexandria, from whom the heresy is named, appears to have first boldly maintained the opinion about 318. His views were condemned by Alexander, and he was, with his followers, excommunicated in 321. Constantine took up the matter, and summoned a general council at Nicæa, to settle the controversy. The emperor presided, and the council sat from June 19 to August 25, 325, when Arius was excommunicated and banished into Illyria, and his heresy was condemned. Arius, however, managed to obtain the favour of Constantine, who gave him a rescript commanding his readmission into the Church. On the eve of the day on which it was to take place, Arius, who was parading the streets with his adherents, was compelled to withdraw for a few moments, and he was afterwards found dead (336). Arianism did not long remain a single sect. There were the Anomœans or pure Arians, the Semi-Arians, and the Acacians, during the lifetime of Constantine; and these soon separated into other parties. Theodosius issued edicts against the Arians (381—392). When extirpated at Constantinople and the civilized portions of the empire, the heresy spread amongst the Goths and other barbarian nations.

Ariëria, or Arrabia (Battle).—Lord Cornwallis completely routed Tippo's army at this place, about nine miles from Serignapastam, May 14, 1791.

Ariënium (Italy).—Conquered by the Romans, and made a Roman colony, B.C. 268. It became important as a military post. The Via Flaminia, from this city to Rome, was opened B.C. 221; and the Via Æmilia, to Placentia, B.C. 157. Cesar took Ariënium B.C. 48. (See Rimini.)

Arithmetic.—Computation by means of counters, the earliest form of this science, was practised by the Egyptians. The Chinese made use of the ch'ian-p'an, or abacus, at a very early period. Certain letters of the alphabet, divided and arranged according to a particular method, preceded the use of numerals. (See Arabic Numerals.) Decimal notation arose from the facility of counting on the fingers, and was introduced into Europe in the 13th century. Pococke's treatise on arithmetic in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" affords the fullest information on the subject.

Arkansas (U. States), was colonized by the French in 1685. It was ceded to Spain by France by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, and restored to France by Spain in 1800. Then ceded to the United States government, it was restored to France in 1803. It was erected into a separate territory in 1819, having previously formed part of Louisiana, and was admitted into the Union in 1836.

Ariel (Battle).—A small body of the royal troops defeated the Irish rebels, 27,000 in number, led by a priest named Michael
Murphy, near Arklow Bridge, on the 10th of June, 1798.

ARLES (France), Arelate, or Arelas, fell under the Roman yoke B.C. 123, and became a Roman colony in the time of Augustus. It was pillaged A.D. 270, and re-

founded by Constantine the Great, under its title it was sometimes called Constantinia. His son, afterwards Constantine II., was born here. Constantine presided at the celebrated council held at Arles against the Donatists in 314. Three English bishops took part in the proceedings; which fact proves the important position occupied by the English church in the beginning of the 4th century. In 418, Arles was appointed as the place for the annual meeting of the assembly of the seven provinces of Gaul. It was besieged by the Visigoths in 425, 429, 452, and 457; and cap-
tured by Euric in 466. The Saracens de-

feated Eudes, duke of Aquitaine, near Arles, in 731; but he joined his forces with those of Charles Martel and expelled the Saracens in 732. Arles was plundered by the Saracens in 850, and was frequently invaded. The republican form of government was adopted in Arles in 1240. After various changes, it was annexed to France in 1496. Arles was an archiepiscopal see. It was suppressed by the accordat of 1601; re-established and united to Aix in 1817. In addition to the celebrated council in 314, others occurred in 363, 442, 453, 466, 475, 524, 564, 815, 1205, 1221, 1254, 1260, and 1275.

ARLES (Kingdom of).—Count Berengar, ex-
pelled from Lombardy, was elected king of Provence, by the synod of Mantsille, in Oct. 879 A.D. He died about 887; and his son Louis was acknowledged king by the council of Valence in 890. Louis, who claimed the crown of Italy, was blinded, and died about 928. In 888 Rodolph or Raul, the Guelph, erected the kingdom of Transjurane Burgundy, consist-
ing of territory that nearly corresponds to Switzerland, with some neighbouring dis-

tricts. Rodolph I. died in 911, and was suc-
ceded by his son, Rodolph II.; who, on the death of Louis, in 925, united Provence to Transjurane Burgundy, making Arles his capital; and, by a treaty with Hugh, king of Italy, he was, in 933, confirmed in the pos-
session. This constituted what is known in

history as the kingdom of Arles. Rodolph III.,
who died in 1052, bequeathed it to the em-
peror Conrad II.; and subsequent attempts made to revive the kingdom of Arles did not prove successful. Raymond, count of Bar-
celona, seized Provence in 1146, and Alfonso II., of Aragon, in 1167. Arles became a republic in 1240; afterwards fell under the rule of the Angevin family; and was perma-
nently annexed to France by letters patent of Charles VIII. in 1496.

KINGS OF ARLES.

A.D.
933. Rodolph II., of Transjurane Burgundy.
967. Conrad the Fat.
993. Rodolph of Burgundy.
1032. Conrad II., the emperor, receives it on the death of Rodolph III.

ARMADA.—This formidable naval expedi-
tion, collected from all parts of Europe by Philip II., for the purpose of invading Eng-
land, and called the Invincible Armada, sailed from the Tagus May 28, 29, and 30, 1588, N.S. It consisted of 130 ships of war, ranging from 300 to 1,200 tons each, and a large fleet of transports, carrying about 11,000 sailors, including galley slaves; 20,000 sol-
diers, besides volunteers and priests; and 3,165 pieces of cannon. The armada having been damaged in a storm off Cape Finisterre, took refuge in various ports, and assembled again at the Groyne (Corunna), whence they sailed July 22 (O.S. 12); sighted the English coast Friday, July 29 (O.S. 19); and en-
gaged for the first time with the English fleet, July 31 (O.S. 21), when the latter were victorious. Several of the Spanish ships were taken, and others destroyed. Another con-
test, with a similar result, occurred Tuesday, Aug. 2 (O.S. July 23). The armada an-
chored in Calais roads on Saturday after-
noon, Aug. 6 (O.S. July 27). Fire-ships were launched amongst them during the next (Sunday) night, at which the Spaniards were so much alarmed that they cut their cables and put to sea again, losing several ships. Those that escaped were closely followed by the English squadrons, and a general engagement ensued off Gravelines, on Monday (Aug. 8), when Drake and his colleagues, without the loss of a single vessel, and not a hundred men, dispersed the mighty armament. Sixteen Spanish ships were de-
stroyed, about 5,000 of their men killed, and most of the vessels that escaped destruction were riddled with shot. Their commanders, bent upon returning to Spain, felt so much dread of their antagonists, that they resolved upon sailing through the North Sea, and round Scotland, sooner than risk another encounter. Drake, Frobisher, Howard, and the gallant seamen of that age, pressed boldly in pursuit. "There was never anything," wrote Drake to Waleingham, Aug. 10, "that pleased me better than the sight of this armada, lying with a southerly wind to the north-
ward." The armada suffered from a suc-
cession of storms; and in one that occurred Sept. 2, forty ships were driven on the Irish coast, and nearly every soul on board these vessels perished. Of this expedi-
tion, fifty-three vessels, in a shattered and worthless condition, and little more than a third of the army sent for the conquest of England, returned to Spain. Elizabeth raised three armies to repel the invaders, but the skill and heroism of her sailors, aided by the fury of the elements, rendered even an at-
tem at landing impossible.

ARMAGH (Ireland), formerly the metrop-
olis, enjoyed considerable reputation as a seat of learning from the 5th to the 9th cen-
turies. The bishopric is said to have been founded by St. Patrick A.D. 445. Gelasius, bishop in 1136, became its first archbishop, and took the title of 'primate of all Ire-
land' in 1152. Armagh was frequently ravaged by the Danes, who were ultimately
expelled in 1004. Its cathedral, founded by St. Patrick in 450, was destroyed in 1564, rebuilt in 1614, again destroyed in 1642, and rebuilt in 1675. The town itself was burnt by Shane O'Neal in 1564.

ARMAGNACS.—Soon after the murder of the duke of Orleans, in 1407, France became a prey to two rival factions, the Burgundians and the Armagnacs. The latter received this name from their leader, Bernard, count of Armagnac, father-in-law to the duke of Orleans. The Armagnacs, in May, 1413, entered into negotiations with Henry IV. of England. Their leader was murdered by the Burgundians, and the citizens of Paris, with four thousand of his adherents, June 12th, 1418. Louis XI., before he came to the French throne, put himself at the head of a body of ruffians, called Armagnacs, the disbanded mercenaries of the English war, and invaded Switzerland, where he was defeated in 1444. The Armagnacs were almost exterminated by Louis XI., in 1473.

ARMED NEUTRALITY.—Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, instigated by France, and believing England to be hard pressed by the fleets of France and Spain, at the close of the American war, leagued together to establish a new code of maritime laws. This confederacy, known as the Armed Neutrality, was formed in 1780, and on the 26th of February in that year, Catherine II. put forth a declaration, announcing that free ships make free goods, that the flag covers the merchandise, and that a port is understood to be blockaded only when such a force is stationed at its entrance as to render it dangerous to approach. These principles she professed her intention of maintaining by force of arms. Denmark signed the convention, July 30th; Sweden, Aug. 1, in the same year; and Holland, Jan. 16, 1781. Prussia followed, May 8, and the emperor of Germany, Oct. 9, 1781. England declared war against the Dutch; but the cessation of hostilities soon after, caused the dissolution of the confederacy. It was, however, revived in 1800, and on the 16th of December, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden signed another treaty, to which Prussia, on the 19th, acceded. England, after remonstrating, replied by a proclamation laying an embargo on all Russian, Swedish, and Danish vessels (Jan. 14, 1801). Nelson was speedily sent to Copenhagen, which he captured together with the Danish fleet, April 2, 1801. He then set sail for Kronstadt. Peace was concluded with Russia, June 17, 1801. Sweden and Denmark abandoned their pretensions, Prussia followed their example, and the Armed Neutrality was dissolved.

ARMENIA (Asia), according to Armenian tradition, was settled by Haiq, son of Togarmah, and grandson of Japhet (Gen. x. 3); and it is noticed in Scripture under the names Togarmah and Arrarat. The country, afterwards divided into Lesser and Greater Armenia, was frequently invaded by the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Medes and Persians, and for many years remained in subjection to one or other of these empires. The accounts given by the Greek and Roman writers are in many points at variance with those of the Armenian historians. M. St. Martin has investigated the subject with great diligence, and upon his valuable work the following chronological table is based:—

B.C.
2107. Hail, fleeing from the tyranny of Belus, king of Assyria, settles in Armenia, and becomes its first ruler.
1837. Accession of Aram to the chief power. He carries his arms into Asia Minor, and founds Mardin, afterwards known as Ciesareis of Cappadocia.
1725. Armenia becomes subject to Assyria.
74. Baroil renders Armenia independent of Assyria.
565. Accession of Tigranes, who restores Armenia to its ancient position.
322. On the death of Alexander, Armenia falls under the sway of Greek governors.
317. The Armenians, under Ardoates, throw off the Grecian yoke.
149. Vazaran or Waghshah L. founds the dynasty of the Arasids.
34. Antony leads the Armenian sovereign captive to Alexandria.
90. On the death of Antony, Artaxxes expels the Romans, and is crowned king.

A.D.
16. Vennes, king of the Parthians, seeks shelter with the Armenians, and is made king.
18. Germanicus makes Zeno king of Armenia, under the name of Artaxias.
69. Tigrdases king, by order of Nero.
115. Invaded and conquered by the emperor Trajan.
242. Armenia is subjected by Ardashir, king of Persia.
276. Tigranes is converted to Christianity by St. Gregory.
307. The kingdom of Armenia is divided between the Romans and the Persians.
462. End of the kingdom of the Arasids.
442. Armenia invaded by the Persians, who seek to abolish Christianity, and substitute the rites of Zoroaster.
515. Persian rules Armenia, which is ravaged by the Huns during his administration.
637. Invaded by the Arab Abd-errahin, who seeks to establish Mohammedanism.
830. Invaded by Theophilus, emperor of the East.
856. Sempad the Confessor, king of Armenia, suffers martyrdom at Bagdad for his adherence to Christianity.
859. Aschid L, son of Sempad, receives the title of Prince of Princes from the Caliph.
914. Death of Sempad L, after which Armenia is ravaged by the Arabs.
1045. Constantine XII., emperor of the East, gains important possessions in Armenia.
1079. Extinction of the dynasty of the Pogatiades, and the submission of Armenia to the Seljukian sultans.
1184. David II. recovers great part of Armenia from the Turks.
1254. The Mongols encamp on the confines of Armenia, which they overrun for several years.
1375. Leon VI., king of Armenia, is made prisoner by the infidels, and carried to Egypt.
1393. Leon VI. dies at Paris, and with him the kingdom of Armenia becomes extinct.
1583. Armenia is overrun by the Turks.
1604. The Persians, under Shah Abbas, invade Armenia, and reduce it to complete subjection.
1683. The Russians, in their operations against Turkey, overrun Armenia.
1809. Erzeroum surrendered to the Russians.
Elder Branch of the Arsacid in Greater Armenia.

B.C.

143. Vaharzases, or Wagharsag I., brother of Mithridates I., king of Parthia.

137. Arsaces, or Arshag I.

114. Artaxes, or Ardashes I.

89. Tigranes, or Dikran I.

83. His son, Artavases, reigns with him.

86. Artavases, or Artavate I.

84. Antony seizes the king, and carries him off prisoner to Alexandria, and the Romans hold the country.

70. Artaxes II.

Tigranes II.

- Tigranes III. dethroned by the Romans.

6. Artavases II.

5. Tigranes III. re-established.

2. Queen Erato, widow of Tigranes III. She is forced to abdicate.

A.D.

2. Arrisabanes, a Parthian, placed on the throne by the Romans.

4. Artavases III.

5. Queen Erato re-established.—Interregnum.

17. Yomnes.

17. Interregnum.

13. Zeno of Pontus, called Artaxias.

- Tigranes IV.

33. Artaxes II.

- Mithridates of Iberia.

51. Rhadamistus.

52. Tiridates I.

61. Tigranes V.

62. Tiridates I. re-established on the throne.

Younger Branch of the Arsacidae rules at first at Edessa.

A.D.

38. Arsham, or Ardesham.

10. Mann.

5. Abgarus, said to have written a letter to our Saviour.

A.D.

32. Anane, or Anamns.

36. Sandrag, or Sanstruces.

38. Erowan, an Arsacid by the female line, usurps the throne, and conquers the whole of Armenia.

78. Ardashir, or Artaxes III. reigns over the whole of Armenia.

190. Artavates, or Artavases IV.

121. Diran, or Tirzanes I.

142. Dikran, or Tigranes VI.

178. Wagharsh, or Vologeses.

190. Choeros, or Khoosrew I., surnamed Medz, or the Great.

232. Ardashir, or Artaxeres, the first Sassanid of Persia.

239. Dertad, or Tiridates II., established by the Persians.


316. Choeros, or Khoosrew III.

139. Diran, or Tirzanes II.

341. Arsaces, or Arshag III.

370. bab, or Para.

377. Waznsates.

382. Arsaces IV. and Valarzases, or Wagharsag II.

383. Arsaces IV. alone.

387. Armenia divided between the Romans and Persians.

389. Arsaces IV. dies. Casavon rules, followed by Choeros, or Khoosrew III.

392. Bahram Shapur (Sapor).

414. Choeroses III. re-established.

415. Shapur, or Sapor.

416. Interregnum.

422. Ardashes, or Artaxes IV.

426. End of the kingdom of the Arsacides.

ARMENIAN ERA commenced Tuesday, July 9, 552, when the council of Bieren, or of the Armenians, confirmed the condemnation passed on the council of Chalcedon in 536. The Armenians were reconciled to the Latin church about 1330, and they then adopted the form of the Julian year.

ARMENIAN CHURCH is said to have been founded by Bartholomew or Thaddeus, one of the seventy. The Gospel does not, however, appear to have flourished, and it was not until the beginning of the 4th century that it was embraced by king, nobles, and people. Armenia thus became the first country in which Christianity was adopted as the national religion. The Persians, who had subdued Armenia by 369, having failed in their endeavours to force the Magian religion upon the people, permitted them to follow the faith of their fathers. They adopted the Monophysite doctrine in the 6th century. At a council held at Bieren, in Armenia, in 552, the Armenian bishops condemned the general council of Chalcedon (451) which had proscribed the Eutychian heresy, and they separated from the Orthodox church.

ARMENIAN VERSION.—This translation of the Scriptures, of which the Old Testament is based upon the Septuagint, was commenced, A.D. 410, by Miezerb, who invented for the purpose the Armenian alphabet, consisting of thirty-six letters. This alphabet, with two additional letters, is the one still in use. Some authorities are of opinion that this version, completed about 451, was interpolated in the 6th century from the Syriac Peshitto, and in the 13th from the Vulgate. It was first printed at Amsterdam, in 1686.

ARMENIANS, the followers of James Armimius, or Harmensau, a Dutch divine, born at Oudewater, in 1560. He was made pastor at Amsterdam in 1588, and soon after opposed what is termed the Supralaparian doctrine of Calvin. In 1604 he obtained the divinity chair at Leyden, and died Oct. 19, 1609. His followers were also called Remonstrants, from the petition or remonstrance, containing their doctrines, set forth in five articles presented to the States of Holland, in 1610. Their opposition to the Calvinists, or Gomarists, as they were then called, referred principally to their views respecting original sin, free will, and predestination. The synod of Dort, assembled Nov. 13, 1618, and closed May 9, 1619, condemned the "five articles," and 200 of the Armenian preachers were afterwards deprived. Many pastors and their followers went into exile, until the proclamation of religious liberty in Holland, in 1625. Hallam (Lit. Hist. vol. ii. pt. 3, ch. ii.) remarks, "The Armenian doctrine spread, as is well known, in despite of obloquy and persecution, over much of the Protestant region of Europe." The Armenians still exist in Holland, and their tenets in a modified form are held by several Christian sects.
speak Hallam (Middle Ages, vol. i. ch. ii. pt. 2), "been immemorially used both in war and peace. The shields of ancient warriors, and devices upon coins or seals, bear no distant resemblance to modern blazonry. But the general introduction of such bearings, as hereditary distinctions, has been sometimes attributed to tournaments, wherein the champions were distinguished by fanciful devices; sometimes to the Crusades, where a multitude of all nations and languages stood in need of some visible token to denote the banners of their respective chiefs. In fact, the peculiar symbols of heraldry point to both these sources, and have been borrowed in part from each. Hereditary arms were perhaps scarcely used by private families before the beginning of the 13th century. From that time, however, they became very general, and have contributed to elucidate that branch of history which regards the descent of illustrious families." At the end of the 12th century, warriors bore escutcheons, suspended from the belt, decorated with their arms. William I. introduced into England the arms of Normandy, having two lions on his shield, to which another lion was added, as is generally supposed, for Aquitaine, by Henry II. The earliest display of arms on a seal of the date 1187.

**Armoirica (Gaul).**—This seat of the Veneti, a Celtic tribe, was conquered by Caesar B.C. 56. It threw off the Roman yoke A.D. 499, and its independence was recognized by Honorius. Clovis annexed it to his empire A.D. 497. Many of the early Britons, assailed on every side, took refuge in the western part of Armoirica, called after them Cornwall and the lesser Britain. The first immigration is believed to have occurred in the 4th century. The term Armoric was at one time applied to nearly all the maritime districts between the Seine and the Loire, occupied by Celtic tribes. It was afterwards limited to Brittany, which designation, even in its restricted application, had quite superseded that of Armorica by the time of Charlemagne. (See Britannia.)

**Armour.**—The use of helmets, shields, breastplates, and greaves for the legs, is mentioned in the war records of the Bible. The giant Goliath (1 Sam. xvii. 5 and 6), about b.c. 1063, was armed at all points. Armour was used by most ancient nations. The helmet was not common amongst the Teutonic tribes, though it was occasionally worn by the Franks in the 7th, and had become general amongst them in the 8th century. Shields were borne by the Northmen about this time. Those used by the Anglo-Saxons were made of leather with iron rims. Breastplates were much worn in the 11th century. In the 12th century, the armour of chain mail was worn by knights. Metal greaves appeared at the end of the same century. Chain mail was replaced by armour of plate early in the 15th century, and black armour was often used for mourning.

**Arms.**—The club, the sling, bow and arrows, were the most ancient weapons. Esau, at the command of Isaac, took his quiver and bow, and went to procure venison (Gen. xxvi. 3). Spears of various kinds, javelins, swords, daggers, the battle-axe and mace, followed. The cross-bow and the long-bow were the chief offensive weapons previous to the invention of gunpowder in the 13th century.

**Army.**—The numerical force of armies in ancient times, as may be seen from Josh. xi. 4, B.C. 1445; 1 Sam. xiii. 6, about B.C. 1063; and 2 Sam. xiv. 9, B.C. 1017, was very great. Diodorus Siculus describes the army of Ninus as amounting to 1,700,000 foot and 200,000 horse. Xerxes, B.C. 480, assembled 1,700,000 foot and 80,000 horse for the invasion of Greece. Gibbon calculates that the peace establishment of Hadrian and his successors amounted to 375,000 men, and this number was doubled under the successors of Constantine. With reference to more modern times, Hallam (Middle Ages, i. ch. ii. pt. 2) says, "In public national history, I am aware of no instance of what may be called a regular army more ancient than the body-guards, or huscarles, of Canute the Great. These select troops amounted to 6,000 men, on whom he probably relied to ensure the subjection of England." Charles VII. of France, advised by the estates at Orleans in 1439, established the first standing army in Europe, levying a poll-tax, in 1444, to defray the expenditure. During the Great Rebellion, large armies were raised; and an army was maintained whilst the Commonwealth lasted. In 1682, a force of 5,000 men excited alarm; and the levy by Charles II., in 1673, of 25,000 or 30,000 troops, created dissatisfaction. By the fourth clause of the Declaration of Rights (1689), James II. was accused of having raised and maintained a standing army in time of peace without the consent of parliament. William III. showed great reluctance in obeying the orders of parliament with reference to disbanding the troops, and from his reign a standing army has been regularly maintained in this country. According to the budget of 1839–60, the English army consisted of 229,557 men.

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<td>Cavalry in Europe</td>
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<td>Calvary in India</td>
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<td>Depots of Indian regiments stationed in</td>
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**Arnhem** (Holland), the capital of Guelderland, is noticed in a charter of Otton, in 996. The counts and dukes of Guelderland resided here. The Spaniards took it in 1585; the French in 1672. It was fortified in 1702, and having again fallen into the power of the French, was retaken in 1813.
ARP

Arpad Dynasty was founded in Hungary A.D. 899, by Arpad the Magyar. He died in 907, and the line ended with Andrew III. in 1301.

Arquebus, or Harquebuss.—The hand-gun, with the addition of a trigger, received this name. The invention is assigned to about the year 1470, a corps of harquebusiers having existed as early as 1476. Philip of Commynes speaks of it as a weapon used at the battle of Morat, in 1476; and half of the English yeomen of the guard were armed with it in 1485. Mounted harquebusiers are mentioned in 1495. The arquebus, considerably improved in construction, became the ordinary weapon in the 16th century. In 1580, John the Almain recommended to the favourable notice of Walsingham one of his countrymen, who had invented "an harquebuse, that shall contain ten balls or pelletes of lead, all the which shall goe off one after another, hauing once given fire, so that with one harquebuse one may kill ten theefes, or other enemies, without recharging." Thus was the modern revolver anticipated.

Arques (Battle).—Henry IV. of France defeated the army of the League, under the duke of Mayenne, at this place, near Dieppe, Sept. 21, 1569.

Arracan (India).—According to native traditions, this country was ruled by independent princes from about A.D. 700. It was frequently overrun by the inhabitants of neighbouring states. The Portuguese formed an establishment in Arracan in the 17th century. The province was conquered in 1758 by the Burmese, who ceded it to the English by the third article of the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

Arraignment.—This is the form of criminal law of bringing a prisoner to the bar of the court, to plead to an indictment. By ancient law and usage he was entitled to appear without armons or other bonds. Formerly, if the prisoner remained mute, his failure was taken as an admission of guilt; his silence was held equivalent to conviction. In other cases of felony he was subjected to the barbarous punishment of peine forte et dure. By 12 Geo. III. c. 20 (1772), standing mute in cases of felony was held equivalent to conviction; but the third section of 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28, passed June 21, 1827, allowed the court, if it thought fit, to order the proper officer to enter a plea of "not guilty" on behalf of the accused.

Arras (France).—Supposed to be the ancient Nometacum or Nemotocema, where Caesar wintered, B.C. 50. It afterwards took the name of Atrebates, from the people of the province of which it was the chief town. The Vandals captured it A.D. 407, and the Northmen in 880. Louis XI. took Arras May 4, 1477. It came into the possession of Maximilian in 1493. Louis XIII. captured it in 1640. Arras was finally secured to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659. Lebon committed greatatro-

cities herein 1794. Arras was made a bishopric about 500.

Arras (Treaties).—A congress was opened at this town, Aug. 20, 1495, at which envoys from England, France, and Burgundy attended. A treaty was concluded between the two latter powers, received as an innovation by the English commissioners, disapprobéd with the terms proposed, having retired, Sept. 6. This treaty was, with others, confirmed at Crotoc, Oct. 3, 1472. Another treaty between Maximilian, then duke of Austria, and Louis XI., was concluded at Arras Dec. 23, 1482. Margaret, infant daughter of Maximilian, was affianced to the dauphin, and was to receive as her dowry, Burgundy, Artois, and other territories, whilst Louis XI. engaged to restore some places he had captured in Luxemburg, &c.

Array (Commissions of).—Hallam (Eng. ii. ch. ix.) says, "In seasons of public danger, threatening invasion from the side of Scotland or France, it became customary to issue commissions of array, empowering those to whom they were addressed to muster and train all men capable of bearing arms in the counties to which their commission extended, and hold them in readiness to defend the kingdom. The earliest of these commissions that I find in Rymer is of 1324, and the latest of 1587." Charles I. attempted to revive this practice in 1642; but the exercise of this ancient prerogative, from long disuse, was an innovation. A very early precedent is that of the 16th Edward II. (1323), in which year a commission issued out of the exchequer to Geoffrey de St. Quyntyn and John de Has-thorp, to the effect that they were to raise, in the Wapentake of Dykryng, all the defensible men between the ages of sixteen and sixty, and to lead them properly armed to the king at York, to act against the Scots.

Arretium (Italy), also called Arretinus. —This very ancient city is said, with four other Etruscan cities, to have joined the Latins and Samians against Petreus, in 616. It concluded a peace of thirty years with Rome, B.C. 308. Arretium ultimately became subject to Rome, and a Roman army under Metellus, that advanced to defend it against the Senones, was defeated here B.C. 255. Julius Caesar occupied the city B.C. 49. It has been stated that the modern Arezzo occupies the site of the ancient city; this, however, is a mistake, as Arretium was about three miles to the S.E. It was one of the earliest Italian cities to receive the Christian faith, and for many years its bishops were feudal counts. In the 11th century Arezzo became a republic. It was taken in 1384 by De Concy, who sold it to Florence. Having revolted, it was retaken in 1502, and made part of Tuscany in 1531. The French took it Oct. 19, 1800.

Arensian Schism. —Arsenius was made patriarch of Constantinople by Theodore Lascaris II. in 1255. The emperor Lascaris died in 1259, having first committed
his son to the care of the patriarch. His
successor, Michael Palaeologus, deposed Ar-
senius, but recalled him in 1260, and was
himself crowned joint emperor with the
young John Lascaris. Michael put out the
young prince's eyes in 1261, whereupon
Arsenius excommunicated the emperor, and
resolutely refused to grant him penance or
absolution. A synod was summoned at
Constantinople in May, 1264, and Arsenius,
having been thrice cited and refusing to
appear, was deposed. A powerful party
supported the cause of Arsenius; they re-
ceived the name of Arsenites, and Gibbon
declares that they persevered above 49 years
in what was termed the Arsenian Schism.

Arsen.—The punishment of death was
awarded for this offence by the ancient
Saxon laws, and the same penalty was
attached to it in the reign of Edward I.
By 8 Hen. VI. c. 6 (1430), the burning of
houses under particular circumstances was
made high treason. The perpetrators of
the crime were denied benefit of clergy
by 23 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1532), which was
repealed by 1 Edw. VI. c. 12 (1547). The
crime was made felony by the general acts
of Edward VI. and Mary. The punish-
ment, after having undergone various mo-
difications, is penal servitude for not more
than seven years; or, in some cases, imprisionment not exceeding two years in
duration. The principal acts bearing on
the subject are 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, passed
June 21, 1827; 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99, passed
Aug. 20, 1853; and 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3, passed
June 26, 1857.

Artemiscium (Sea Fight).—Fought be-
tween the Persians and the Greeks off this
promontory of Euboea, a.c. 450, without any
decisive result. It was renewed two days
later, on which occasion the Greeks suffered
so much, that they were compelled to retreat.

Artesian Wells.—The Chinese are said
to have been acquainted with the principle
on which they are made, years ago. They
have long existed in parts of Africa and
Asia, in Italy, Germany, and France. The
monastery of St. André, near Aire, pos-
sessed one in 1749. Another, in the ancient
cover of Chartreux, at Liiller, is said to be
700 years old. The name is derived from
Artois, in France, the ancient Artesium.
An artesian well was sunk at Sheerness in 1751;
another in London in 1794, two at Portsmouth
in 1828 and 1829. In 1852 an artesian well
was opened at Kissengen, in Bavaria, the borings
of which are 2,000 feet below the surface.
A bill for establishing a company to supply
London with water by means of artesian
wells was rejected by the House of Commons,
June 2, 1835.

Artichokes.—This vegetable was brought
from the Levant into Italy, in the 16th cen-
tury. It was brought from Naples to
Florence in 1466, and was first seen at
Venice in 1473. Artichokes were introduced
into France in the 16th century, and into
England from Holland in 1602.

Articles of Perth.—Adopted by the
General Assembly of Scotland held at Perth,
Aug. 25, 1618. They were five in number.
Firstly, it was ordered that the Lord's supper
should be received kneeling; secondly, the
communion of the sick was allowed; thirdly,
private communicants in cases of apparent need-
necessity; fourthly, confirmation; and fifthly,
the observance of Christmas and other holy
seasons. They were ratified by the Parlia-
mament in Edinburgh, July 25, 1621.

Articles of Religion. (See Thirty-
Nine Articles.)

Artificers.—Any artificer taking more
than the usual rate of wage was subject to
imprisonment by the Statute of Labourers,
23 Edw. III. c. 5 (1349), and the wages of
several sorts of artificers were fixed by
another statute of labourers, 25 Edw. III.
t. 1, c. 3 (1351). By 13 Rich. II. st. 1, c. 8
(1389), the rates were to be assessed and
proclaimed by the justices of peace. By
34 Edw. III. c. 10 (1390), artificers were
liable to punishment for departing into other
lands. Conspiring to raise wages was, by
2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 15 (1549), punished by a
fine of £10, or twenty days' imprisonment
for the first offence. The above acts were
repealed by 5 Eliz. c. 4 (1563), when the
assessment of their wages was placed under
the direction of justices of the peace, sheriffs,
mayors, &c. By one clause of this statute
they were compelled, on pain of imprison-
ment in case of refusal, to assist in agricul-
tural operations during haytime and harvest.
Several changes in the law ensued. Persons
convicted of enticing artificers in certain
branches of industry to go abroad, were, by
5 Geo. I. c. 27 (1718), subject to a fine of
£100 and imprisonment for three months,
with additional penalties for a second offence;
and artificers thus offending were treated
as aliens, and forfeited all property if they
did not return within six months. The fine
was increased to £500, and the imprison-
ment to twelve months, both being doubled
for a second offence, by 23 Geo. II. c. 13
(1750). So much of Elizabeth's act as
related to the fixing of wages by justices of
the peace was repealed by 53 Geo. III. c. 40
(April 15, 1819), and portions of the latter
were repealed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 97 (June 21,
1824).

Artillery.—The earliest military engines
were, in all probability, those for casting
large stones, which are mentioned in 2 Chron.
xxvi. 15, as in use about B.C. 810. Similar engines,
and others for throwing darts and arrows, both called by Greek
names, were much used in Roman times and
subsequently, but do not seem to have been
introduced into England until the Norman
invasion. Edward I. employed engines at
the siege of Stirling Castle, which threw stones of 300 lb. weight. Gunpowder
was in use among the Hindoos and
the Chinese in periods of remote but unknown
antiquity. Colonel Chesney is of opinion
that cannon-balls were propelled, by means
of gunpowder, in India, as early as A.D. 1200,
though the use of artillery is not mentioned
by any European writer before the 14th century. A writer in the new edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," deriving his information from Colonel Chesney, says:—

The Moors, according to Conde, used artillery [in the modern sense of the word] against Saragossa in 1118; and in 1132 a culverin of four-pound calibre, named Salamonica, was made. In 1157, when the Spaniards took Niebla, the Moors defended themselves by machines which threw darts and stones by means of fire; and in 1156 Abd'alummen, the Moorish king, captured Mohadia, a fortified city near Bona, from the Sicilians by the same means. In 1290 artillery was used against Cordova; and in 1306 or 1308 Ferdinand IV. took Gibraltar from the Moors by means of artillery. Ibn Nason ben Elia, of Granada, mentions that guns were adopted from the Moors, and used in Spain in the 12th century, and that balls of iron were thrown by means of fire in 1311. These, and other examples, render it almost certain that the use of gunpowder first became known in Europe through the Moorish conquests and warfare in Spain, although the true components of gunpowder were known to Friar Bacon, and were made public by Schwartz in 1320. Edward III. of England used "erakeyes of war" during his campaign against the Scots, in 1327. In 1339, ten pieces of cannon were purchased for the town of Cambrai, by the Chevalier Cardaillac. Quesnoy was defended successfully in 1340 by cannon which flung large iron bolts. In 1346, the Moorish garrison of Algeciras, besieged by Alphonso XI. of Castile, used long mortars, or troughs of iron, which threw among their enemies thunderbolts. In 1346, an iron gun, with a square bore capable of projecting a cubical iron, shot of 11 lb. weight, was constructed at Bruges. In 1346, Edward III. is said to have used artillery at the battle of Cressy; but this is very doubtful, as the war is said to have been too local to allow of any heavy guns being brought up. In 1346, the Duke of Burgundy fought against the Prince of Wales, by the use of seven field-guns, of which no account is given. In 1347 Edward did, however, use artillery in the siege of Calais; as did the prince of Wales in 1356 in reducing the castle of Romozantin. In 1373, Richard II. employed 400 cannon, which fired day and night, in his unsuccessful attack on St. Malo. . . . Though portable guns had been occasionally made, from the earlier half of the 14th century, and had been abundantly applied in the wars of the 15th, they do not appear to have been reduced to a perfect system at field and siege until the reigns of Charles VIII. and Louis XII., and in 1500 the latter monarch was able to move his artillery from Fisa to Rome, a distance of about 240 miles, in five days, and possessed light pieces which were sufficiently manageable to be taken rapidly from one point to another during a battle. When he recovered Genoa in 1507, he had sixty guns of large calibre for an army of about 20,000 men, and overcame the Venetians on the Adda in 1509, by means of his artillery. Francis I. adopted a lighter construction for field-guns, and had them drawn by the best description of horses. At the battle of Marignan, in 1516, according to the same author, "the French artillery were used in a regular part, not only by protecting the centre of the army from the charges of the Swiss phalanxes, and causing them excessive loss, but also by rapidly taking such positions from time to time during the battle as enabled the guns to play upon the flanks of the attacking columns." Artillery Company of London is said to have sprung from a voluntary association formed for the encouragement of archery, during the reign of Henry VIII., who granted a charter to the fraternity of artillery in 1566 and small ordinance in 1537. The artillery company was established in 1555, during the reign of Edward VI., and it is said to have been re-established. In 1586 Charles I., then prince of Wales, and his brother the duke of York, belonged to the company. The exercising-ground was removed from Bishopsgate to the Artillery-ground, Finsbury, in 1629. Arts (Degrees in).—The term master is believed to be the oldest amongst those of graduation. Eugenius II., by the 34th canon of a council held at Rome Nov. 15, 826, speaks of the appointment of masters and doctors. This was confirmed by a decree of Leo IV. in another council at Rome, Dec. 8, 853. Gregory IX. (1227—1241) is said to have instituted the inferior rank of bachelors. The degrees both of bachelor and master of arts were conferred at Oxford in the time of Henry III. (1216—1272). The regents for masters are said to have come into the university in 1149. The number of arts in the course, during the middle ages, was seven; of which three—grammar, logic, rhetoric—constituted the Trivium; and the remaining four—arithmetic, astronomy, geometry, and music—the Quadrivium.

Art-Unions.—Associations for the extension of the fine arts originated in France early in this century, and were then introduced into Germany. The first society of the kind known in England was the London Art-Union, established in 1827, and incorporated by royal charter, Dec. 1, 1846. Doubts having been expressed respecting the legality of art-unions, temporary acts were passed in 1844 and 1845 to relieve their promoters from the penalties to which they were supposed to be liable, and they were legalized under certain conditions by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 49, passed in 1846. The Art-Union of Ireland was established in 1858.

Abnedel (Sussex).—Camden says he has not met with the name before the time of
Alfred, and adds, "All its renown is derived from the castle, which flourished in the Saxon times, and was rebuilt immediately after the arrival of the Normans, by Roger de Montgomery, thence called earl of Arundel." In his introduction to "Domesday Book," Ellis speaks of it as existing in the days of Edward the Confessor. In 1433, it was decided that the tenure of Arundel Castle, without any creation, patent, or investiture, constituted its possesser earl of Arundel. It was garrisoned by the parliament during the civil war; was captured by Lord Hopton in 1643, and retaken in 1644.

**Arundel Constitution.**—Archbishop Arundel, at his visitation in London, in 1397, revived an old constitution, originated by Simon Niger, bishop of London (1229—1241), by which the inhabitants of the respective parishes were compelled to pay their rector one halfpenny in the pound out of the rent of their houses. Hence its name.

**Arundelian, or Oxford Marbles.**—A collection of relics of antiquity found in the island of Paros, early in the 17th century, purchased by Thomas, earl of Arundel, in 1624, and brought to England in 1627. It consisted, when entire, of 37 statues, 126 busts, and 250 inscriptions, besides sarcophagi, altars and fragments, and gems; and having been dispersed, the remains were presented to the university of Oxford, in 1667, by Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk. Another portion, now called the Pomfret Marbles, was transferred to Oxford, 1755. Amongst the remains presented by Henry Howard, is the Parian chronicle, which contains a chronological compendium of the history of Greece from B.C. 1552 to B.C. 355, the ninety years to B.C. 264 having been lost. The accuracy of these tables has been questioned, and even their authenticity denied. Clarckson, in his "Antiquities of Arundel," speaks of the remains which were presented, as "the actual remains of the University of Oxford in 1667, by Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk."

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**Arzella (Africa), taken from the Moors by Alfonso V., king of Portugal, in 1471. The king of Fez wrested it from the Christians in 1506.**

**Ascalon (Syria) is mentioned as a city of the Philistines, Josh. xiii. 3, and 1 Sam. vi. 17. The tribe of Judah captured it B.C. 1426 ( Judges, i. 18), but it was retaken by the Philistines, and is frequently denounced by the prophets. It fell successively into the hands of the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans; it became a bishop's see in the 4th century. Owing to the attacks and occupation, in the 7th century, of the Saracens, who held it for many years, the succession of its bishops was interrupted. It was besieged by the Crusaders in 1100, and again in 1148, without success. Baldwin III. captured it in 1157. Saladin re-took it in 1187, and burnt it in 1191. Richard I. of England obtained possession the same year, and restored the fortifications in 1192. Sultan Bibars destroyed its fortifications and filled up its harbour in 1270.**

**Ascalon (Battle).—Fought during the second crusade, between the Fatimite army led by the caliph of Egypt, and the Crusaders under the command of Godfrey of Bouillon, Friday, August 12, 1099. The former were defeated, leaving 30,000 killed upon the field of battle, with immense booty.**

**Ascension Day, formerly called Holy Thursday, a movable feast, to commemorate the Ascension of our Saviour, appointed, according to some authorities, in the apostolic times. It was not, however, generally celebrated until the 4th century. King John dated a charter on the Monday next before the Ascension, May 20, 1191.**

**Ascension Island (Atlantic), discovered by the Portuguese mariner Gago, on Ascension-day, Thursday, May 20, 1501. It remained uninhabited till the English took possession of it Oct. 15, 1815, and formed a military station.**

**Ascoli (Battle).—Fought at this place, the ancient Asculum Picenum, during the struggle for the crown of Sicily, between the emperor Henry VI. and Tancred, in 1190. The emperor's army was defeated. Ascoli was annexed to the papal states in 1426. It was destroyed by fire in the 4th century.**

**Asculum (Battle).—Fought between Pyrrhus and the Romans, B.C. 278. It was hotly contested, and terminated in favour of Pyrrhus. Asculum, in Apulia, is often mistaken for a place of the same name in Picenum. The modern name of both places is Ascoli.**

**Asculum Picenum (Italy).—Captured by Sempronius Sophus, B.C. 268, when the whole nation of the Piceni submitted to Rome. The conspiracy and revolt of its inhabitants, and the massacre of the Romans dwelling in the city, 90, died to the Marsham vile, and the siege and capture of Asculum by the Romans, B.C. 90.**

**Ashante (Africa), or Asante.**—Information of this country was first obtained at the commencement of the 18th century. It is inhabited by a warlike people, who, by making continual aggressions on their neighbours, have largely increased their territory. The Ashantees gained a victory over the English in 1807, the latter having assisted the Fantees; and in an; as a consequence, in 1816, the Ashantees had the advantage. War was renewed in 1823, and on the 21st of January, 1824, Sir C. M'Carty, governor of Cape Coast, was killed, and his army defeated by
the Ashantees. The English drove them from Cape-Coast Castle, July 23 in the same year. On the 7th of August, 1826, the Ashantees suffered a terrible defeat, when their king was glad to purchase peace, and sent his son as a hostage to Cape-Coast Castle.

Ashburton (Treaty).—Concluded at Washington, Aug. 9, 1842, between England and the United States; Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster being the respective plenipotentiaries. It settled the boundary-line between the North American States and the United States.

Ashdod (Palestine), now Eßdûd, a city assigned to Judah in the division of the Promised Land (Joshua, xv. 40, 47), about B.C. 1444. It was the chief seat of the worship of the idol Dagon, which fell on its face before the ark of the Lord, captured by the Philistines about B.C. 1116 (1 Sam. v.). Uzziah took Ashdod, B.C. 810 (2 Chron. xxvi. 6); and the Assyrians, B.C. 713 (Isaiah, xx. 1). Herodotus (ii. 167) speaks of it as having been captured by the Egyptians, after sustaining a siege of twenty-nine years, the longest on record (b.c. 630). Nehemiah, about B.C. 428, denounced the marriages contracted by the Jews with the women of Ashdod (Neh. xiii. 23). It was called by the Greeks and the Romans Acotaus, and under that name was known during the crusades.

Ashdun (Battle), was fought A.D. 871, between the Danes and the English. The latter, commanded by Ethelred and his brother Alfred, were victorious. In the ancient chronicles the place is called Ashes-dune, or Eschendun. Some writers believe Aston, in Berkshire, and others Ashendon, in Bucks, to have been the scene of this victory.

Ashmolean Museum (Oxford).—This repository of manuscripts, books, coins, various curiosities, and antiquities, was founded by John Beale, by a grant of £1,000. This eminent antiquary died May 18, 1692. The Ashmolean Society was established at Oxford in 1828.

Ask Wednesday.—Among the early Christians, Lent commenced on the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Ash Wednesday and the three following days, making the fast to continue forty days, were afterwards added. "Some say it was the work," Bingham (Antiq. b. xxi. ch. i. s. 5) remarks, "of Gregory the Great (590—604); but others ascribe it to Gregory II., who lived above an hundred years after, in the beginning of the 8th century. Other authors attribute it to Felix III. in 437. It received its name from the Roman Catholic practice of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents, in remembrance of Gen. iii. 19.

Asia, the cradle of the human race, and the earliest seat of empire, civilization, and commerce, is said by some Greek writers to have been named from the nymph Asia, one of the Oceanides. The term was, however, applied by the Greeks to a portion only of this extensive continent. The overthrow of the Lydian empire by Cyrus, b.c. 546, first brought it under their notice; and the victories of Alexander, b.c. 334—b.c. 323, led to a further acquaintance. Ptolemy, A.D. 160, asserts that not more than one-fourth part of Asia was known to the ancients. The progress of discovery in this quarter of the globe was accelerated by the invasion of Europe by the Saracens, and the crusades. Marco Polo, the account of whose travels was circulated in 1298, is the pioneer of modern discovery in this direction. He obtained information respecting China, Japan, and parts of India. Little was, however, effected until the invention of the mariner's compass, and the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, enabled the navigators of Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries to prosecute their researches by sea:

A.D.
1497. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, and arrives at Calicut in the summer of the following year.
1498. The Portuguese explore Malabar.
1500. The Portuguese obtain a foothold in Cochin.
1506. Almeida discovers Ceylon, and Soarez the Maldives.
1507. Martin Baumgarten travels in Palestine.
1508. Several Portuguese settlements planted in Asia.
1511. The Portuguese establish themselves at Malacca, and reach the Spice Islands.
1516. Duarte Coelho visits Siam.
1517. The Portuguese reach China, and are permitted to form a settlement in the island of Macao. They erect the fortress of Colombo in Ceylon.
1518. The Portuguese enter the Bay of Bengal, and visit Chittagong.
1523. Borneo visited.
1540. De Mota, a Portuguese navigator, cast, by a tempest, on one of the islands of Japan.
1553. Jenkinson explores the Caspian, and reaches Bokhara.
1558. Acharivides the Portuguese to send missionaries to Delhi.
1579. Siberia entered, and seized by the Russians.
1637. The Jesuit, Father Goez, travels from India to the Great Wall of China.
1639. The river Amour discovered by the Russians.
1555. Grueber starts on his travels, in which he traverses China.
1691. Peter the Great takes possession of Kamtchatka.
1714. Desideri crosses the Himalaya mountains, and visits Cochinmure and Thibet.
1728. Belling discovers the straits known by his name.
1760. The Jesuits' map of China published at Pekin, under the authority of the Chinese emperor.
1792. Niebuhr explores Arabia.
1790. The north-eastern coasts of Siberia examined by the Russians.
1796. Thibet explored by Captain Hardwicke.
1804. Krusenstern explores the Gulf of Tartary, the Kurile Archipelago, and the coasts of Japan and Yesso.
1808. The Himalaya ascended by Lieutenant Webb, in order to determine the source of the Ganges.

Asia Minor.—This name was first applied in the 4th century to the north-western peninsula of the Asiatic continent. It is also called Anatolia, although the latter term is more correctly used for a particular portion. A writer in the "Encyclopedia
Britannia’s” (iii. 758) remarks:—“Asia Minor was the theatre of the earliest remarkable events recorded in profane history; as the Argonautic expedition, the Trojan war, in which the gods are said to have descended from Olympus and joined battle with mortals; the conquests of the Persians, the overthrow of their empire by Alexander, and the settlement in this part of Asia of his successors. It subsequently fell under the Roman sway, and suffered severely in after-ages in the wars of the Saracens, Turks, Tartars, &c. It is also intimately connected with Christianity; of this religion, and the first Christian churches were planted here.” Its chief political divisions in ancient times were Bithynia, Cappadocia, Caria, Cilicia, Galatia, Lydia, Lycaonia and Isauria, Lycia, Myasia, Pamphylia, Paphlagonia, Phrygia, Pisidia, and Pontus.

Asiatic Societies.—The first society of the kind was established by the Dutch at Batavia, in 1780; the next was the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, founded at Calcutta by Rev. W. Jones, in 1754; and this was followed by the Société Asiatique at Paris in 1822. The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland was founded in London in March, 1823, and received its charter in 1824, for the investigation and encouragement of arts, sciences, and literature in relation to Asia. The Oriental Translation Committee, established in 1828, is, in connection with this society. The Literary Society of Bombay, founded in 1804, joined it as a branch in 1829. The Literary Society of Madras, the Asiatic Society of Ceylon, instituted in 1845; that of China, founded at Hong Kong in 1847; and that of Shanghai, established in 1858—are also branches.

Aspern and Essling (Battle).—Napoleon I., after a series of encounters, extending over two days, May 21 and 22, 1809, was compelled to take refuge in the island of Lobau, on the Danube. He lost 30,000 men in these actions. The Austrians, who were commanded by the Archduke Charles, were greatly inferior in point of numbers to the French. Marshal Lannes fell in this battle.

Assam (Asia).—The early history of this country is involved in obscurity. Its inhabitants waged many contests with the Mohammedan conquerors of India, and long maintained their independence. In 1638 they invaded Bengal, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The country fell under the sway of the Burmese, who were expelled by the English in 1824, and by the second article of the treaty of Yandaboo, concluded Feb. 24, 1826, renounced all claim to Assam and its dependencies. A part of the country remained independent until 1838, when the whole was annexed to British India. Mr. Bruce discovered the tea-plant in Assam in 1823. Further researches were made, cultivation was encouraged, and the first twelve chests of tea reached England in 1838. In the following year an association was formed for the cultivation of the tea-plant.

Assassination Plot.—Several persons leagued together for the purpose of assassinating William III., Feb. 15 (N.S. 25), 1696, between Brentford and Turnham Green, through which places he passed on Saturdays to hunt in Richmond Park. The plot was revealed by one of the conspirators, and William III. remained at home. The execution of the plan was consequently deferred till the following Saturday, Feb. 22 (N.S. March 3), and was again frustrated. Some of the conspirators were captured and executed. Their chief object was to restore James II. to the throne.

Assassins, or Ismaelians, a military and religious order sprung from the Carmatians, a Mohammedan sect that settled in Persia in the 11th century. Hassan-ben-Sahib, having obtained possession of the hill-fort of Alamoot, or “Vulture’s Nest,” in Casvin, Persia, established the order there, about 1090. The leader, called Sheikh-el-Jebelz, was known in Europe as the Old Man of the Mountain. The Assassins gained other strongholds and spread into Syria. Hassan died in 1124. The Persian branch of the Assassins was exterminated by Holagou Khan in 1258; and the Syrian by the Mameluke sultans of Egypt in 1270, or, according to Gibbon, 1280. Gibbon says of them:—“With the fanaticism of the Koran the Ismaelians had blended the Indian transmigration and the visions of their own prophets; and it was their first duty to devote their souls and bodies in blind obedience to the will of God. The daggers of his missionaries were felt both in the East and West; the Christians and the Moslems enumerate, and perhaps multiply, the illustrious victims that were sacrificed to the zeal, avarice, or resentment of the Old Men (as he was corruptly styled) of the Mountain. But these daggers, his only arms, were broken by the sword of Holagou, and not a vestige is left of the enemies of mankind, except the word assassin, which, in the most odious sense, has been adopted in the languages of Europe.”

Assaye (India).—This battle was fought Sept. 28, 1803, when Wellington with 4,500 troops, of whom only 2,000 were British, defeated the combined forces of the Mahratta chief, Scindiah, and the rajah of Berar, amounting to 60,000 men.

Assembly of Divines.—This body, consisting of 130 divines, with 30 lay assessors, was constituted by an ordinance dated June 12, 1643, and appointed to meet, July 1, 1643, in Henry the Seventh’s Chapel at Westminster, for the purpose of consulting and advising both houses of parliament relative to the liturgy, discipline, and government of the Church of England. They were divided into three parties, the Independents, the Erastians, and the Presbyterians, the latter being in a majority. Charles I. issued a proclamation, June 22, declaring the assembly illegal, and prohibiting the meeting. In spite of this they assembled on the appointed day. They presented a petition to
both houses of parliament for a fast, sent letters to the Protestant communities on the continent, drew up a confession of faith, and a larger and shorter catechism. This assembly sat at intervals until Feb. 22, 1649; and, somewhat modified in character, it held meetings every Thursday until the dissolution of the Long Parliament in 1653. It was also called the Westminster assembly.

ASSENS (Battle).—Christian III, king of Denmark and Norway, defeated the rebellious Danes at this place in 1535. This victory, with other naval successes, restored the island to its allegiance.

ASSIENTO.—Charles V. entered into a contract with the Flemings, who agreed to supply a certain number of negroes yearly to the Spanish colonies in South America. In 1532 the Spaniards withdrew the contract, and, in 1560, Philip II. granted it to the Genoese. Philip V. on his accession transferred it to himself. By a treaty concluded between France and Spain, at Madrid, Aug. 27, 1701, the former agreed to furnish annually for ten years 4,800 negroes, or 3,000 in time of war. By a treaty between England and Spain signed at Madrid March 26, 1713, England agreed to take it for thirty years, from May 1, 1713, on the same terms as France had done; and this agreement was confirmed by the 12th article of the treaty of Utrecht, July 13, 1713. The war of 1740 caused its suspension; but, by the 16th article of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7, 1748, England was to assume it for four years; but a treaty was, however, signed at Madrid, between England and Spain, Oct. 5, 1750, by which Great Britain gave up the Assiento contract and the annual vessel during the remainder of four years, Spain agreeing to pay £100,000 in liquidation of all claims.

ASSIGNS.—State notes or paper money issued on the security of the church lands, seized during the French revolution. The first issue, made in 1790, was to the amount of 400,000,000 of francs, bearing interest, and in September 800,000,000 in addition were issued, but without the liability to pay interest. Further sums were raised in this manner on the lands of the emigrants and other confiscated property. To these assignats a forced currency was given; but they soon became almost valueless. Various experiments to prop up this paper currency were tried without success, and the system was virtually abandoned in 1796.

ASSINGDON (Battle), or ASSANDON.—A desperate conflict between Canute and Edmund Ironside took place here in 1016. Edmund lost several of his most valiant leaders, and withdrew during the night.

ASSIZES.—Trial by oFficiers.—This mode of appeal so prevalent in Europe under the feudal system, was of gradual growth, and extended ultimately to persons of every class and to nearly all cases, but more especially to those of murder and treason. It was introduced into England from Normandy. Michael Palaecologus prohited judicial combat in 1259. St. Louis of France abolished it throughout the royal domains. A trial by combat was appointed in England under the sanction of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, in 1571, when Elizabeth interfered to prevent it. A remarkable case led to its abolition in this country. Abraham Thornton having been acquitted at the Warwick assizes, Aug. 8, 1817, of the murder of Mary Ashford, her brother William, deeming the verdict unsatisfactory, appealed against it. On being placed at the bar of the court of King’s Bench, Nov. 17, 1817, the accused threw down his glove and challenged the accuser to mortal combat. The court eventually decided, April 16, 1818, in favour of the legality of this privilege, however obsolete. The appellant declined the combat on account of his extreme youth, and the prisoner was discharged. The law was repealed by 59 Geo. III. c. 46 (1822), 1819.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.—Littleton designates the word assize nomen aquavocum, on account of its application, especially in English law, to a great variety of subjects. In some cases, as in the present, it is equivalent to an assessment. The first notice of an assize of bread is to be found in a proclamation made in 1203, during the reign of King John, enforcing the legal assize. By 51 Hen. III. st. 1 (1266) called the “Assisa et Panis et Cervisia,” or the assize of bread and ale, the prices of these articles were regulated by those of corn, and by 8 Geo. III. st. 1 (1796) a baker was fined for transgressing the law, and in case of a grievous offence was to suffer punishment of body in the pillory, or some other correction. The latter statute was repealed by 9 Anne, c. 18 (1710), which fixed a new assize. Other alterations were made in the law, and the statute Assisa, &c. was repealed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, s. 23 (June 17, 1824). Bread has since been sold by weight in the metropolis, and the system was extended to the country by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 37 (1836), which came into operation Oct. 1, 1836. The law requires bakers, when delivering bread, to be provided with weights and scales. By 1 Vict. c. 38 (July 4, 1838), all former acts relating to the sale of bread in Ireland are repealed, and a new assize established for that country.

ASSIZE COURTS.—Itinerant justices were appointed for every part of the kingdom, by the parliament held at Northampton in 1176. The judges were invested with a delegated authority from the aula regia, or the king’s court, and they made their circuit round the kingdom for trying causes once in seven years. The twelfth article of Magna Charta (1215) provides that they should be divided into each county once a year, and this was repeated in the charter of Henry III. (9 Hen. III. c. 12, 1225). It was not until the year 1285 that these courts were presided over by judges of the superior courts. By 13 Edw. I. st. 1, c. 30, they were appointed to go into every shire at the three

ASS
times a year. Assizes were first allowed to be held during Advent and Lent, by the consent of the bishops, at the king's special request, as set forth in the statute of Westminster 1 (3 Edw. I. c. 51), in 1279.

As a result of the necessity for wood and the impossibility of enforcing the regulations of this statute, it was amended by 7 Edw. VI. c. 7 (1563). The latter act was altered by 43 Eliz. c. 14 (1601). The law was enforced by 9 Anne, c. 15 (1710), and an exemption granted in favour of billets made of beech wood only, by 10 Anne, c. 6 (1711). These acts were repealed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, s. 23 (June 17, 1824). The sale of coal in the metropolis is regulated by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 76, passed Oct. 5, 1831.

Assyria (Asia).—The narrow tract of country inclosed between Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Armenia, Susiana, and Media, called by the ancients Assyria, or Asturia, was the original seat of that extended dominion known as the Assyrian empire. From the 10th chapter of Genesis we learn that Nimrod, leaving Babylon which he had founded, went forth into Assyria where he built Nineveh, Rhesoboth, Calah, and Resen, about B.C. 2218. Such is the interpretation given in the margin of the Bible, though some authors prefer the reading, that Assyir went forth and built these cities. The next

notice of this empire that occurs in the Old Testament, is the invasion of Palestine in the reign of Uzziah, by Phul (2 Kings, xv. 19), king of Assyria, b.c. 769. The sacred historian relates that Menahem, king of Israel, induced him to retire by a bribe of 1,000 talents. Tiglath Pileser, the successor of Phul, at the solicitation of Ahaz, king of Judah, invaded Syria, and took many of its people away captive (2 Kings, xvi. 5—9), b.c. 738. Salmanassar, having besieged Samaria three years, captured it, and put an end to the kingdom of Israel b.c. 722 (2 Kings, xvii. 5, 6), and carried away its people into captivity. Another king, Sennacherib, came up against all the fenced cities of Judah, and took them (2 Kings, xviii. 13, and 2 Chron. xxxii.), b.c. 714, but failed in an attack upon Jerusalem, the angel of the Lord having slain 185,000 men in one night, b.c. 712 (2 Kings, xviii. 13, xix. 36, 36, and 2 Chron. xxxii. 21). On his return to Nineveh, Sen- nacherib was slain by two of his own sons, and another king, named Esarhaddon, assumed the Assyrian sceptre, b.c. 711 (2 Kings, xix. 37). The last king of Assyria mentioned in Scripture is Nebuchadnezzar, who is supposed to have ascended the throne B.C. 650. From these notices and the scanty details given by some ancient writers, attempts have been made to construct a history of this powerful empire, and to ascertain the various dynasties of its kings. Though much has been accomplished, particularly by the investigations and labours of Botta, Layard, Fergusson, Rawlinson, and others, to whose works the student and inquirer are referred for additional information, nothing approaching to a connected history of Assyria has been obtained. The discoveries of these enterprising men confirm, in a most remarkable manner, the Scripture accounts. It is evident that the Assyrian empire existed at a very early period in the history of the world; that its rulers obtained extensive dominion; and that, after a partial dismemberment, it continued to exist for many years. The theory of an Assyrian empire that terminated at the revolt of the Medes, about b.c. 771, followed by an Assyrian monarchy that continued till the destruction of Nineveh, b.c. 606, though supported by high authorities, is now generally rejected. Clinton (Fasti Hallenici, i. 268) remarks, with reference to the duration of the Assyrian monarchy: "The period delivered by Ctesias seems to have been 1306 years. He placed its commencement 1000 years before the Trojan war, and its termination at B.C. 876. But in assigning the termination of the Assyrian monarchy, Ctesias, and those that followed him, confounded two events,—the revolt of the Medes and the destruction of Nineveh; which are related by various authorities. These two events, however, were divided by a considerable interval of time, and the conclusion of the term of 1306 years assigned to that monarchy did not occur at the Median revolt, but at the final capture of Nineveh.
The date of this event we are enabled to fix with precision, on the concurrent authority of Scripture and Herodotus.” (B.C. 606.)

Clinton gives the following summary:

**FIRST ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.C.</th>
<th>Assyrian monarch, 1306 years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belukh</td>
<td>Assur-danin-Il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pudil</td>
<td>Phalukh Il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalukh I</td>
<td>Tigulli-Sanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silima-Rish I</td>
<td>Sardanapalus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanda-Bal-Ish</td>
<td>Shamasphul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assur-Ilapal II</td>
<td>Assur-danin-pal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutaggil-Nebo</td>
<td>Shamashphul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assur-Rish-ibnip</td>
<td>Phalukh III (Pal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiglath-Pileser II</td>
<td>Assur-bani-pal II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assur-bani-pal III</td>
<td>Sarran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assur-adan-akh</td>
<td>Nineveh</td>
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</tbody>
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**SECOND ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.C.</th>
<th>B.C.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tiglath-Pileser II</td>
<td>Assur-bani-pal II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmones</td>
<td>Assur-Emit-Ilut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sargon</td>
<td>Final overthrow of Sennachrib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineveh</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartholden</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AST.)**

Asta, now Asti, in Piedmont, was captured by the Gauls about B.C. 400. Alaric besieged it A.D. 403. It was taken and retaken several times during the struggles with the barbarians. The emperor Frederick I. captured it A.D. 1154. The French obtained possession in 1387, and after holding it nearly a century and a half, relinquished it to the emperor Charles V., by the treaty of Cambray, 1529. Charles bestowed it upon Beatrice of Portugal, and by her marriage with Charles III. of Savoy, it passed into the possession of that house. It was made a bishop's see at an early period. Evnias, supposed to be the first bishop, suffered martyrdom Dec. 1, 265.

**ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE,** a temporary building in 1774, was, in 1790, converted into a roofed amphitheatre. It was destroyed by fire Aug. 17, 1794; Sept. 2, 1803; and June 8, 1841.

**ASTORGA (Spain),** “the city of priests,” built on the site of the Asturica Angusta of the Romans, was taken by Almansor in 990, and recovered in 1010. The king of Navarre took it in 1033; and the French, after a desperate encounter, obtained possession April 12, 1310, when they dismantled the fortifications and committed great havoc. It was made the seat of a bishopric in the 3rd century. A council on discipline was held here Sept. 1, 946.

**ASTRACAN (Russia),** formerly the capital of a Tartar state, was taken by Ivan in 1554. The Turks besieged it in 1569; and a rebellion broke out here in 1670. It is the seat of an archbishopric.

**ASTROLOGY.**—The Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the Hindoos, and the Persians cultivated this “illusive science;“ and with the former it is supposed to have originated. By an edict issued at Rome, B.C. 136, the Chaldeans, or mathematicians, as the astrologers were then called, were banished from the city. The senate, in the reign of Augustus, expelled them from Italy in the year 16. Sharpe (Hist. of Egypt, ii. 179), writing on the reign of Antoninus Pius (138—161), when Egypt was a Roman province, remarks:

“The poor Jews took to it as a trade. In Alexandria, the Jewess, half beggar half fortune-teller, would stop people in the streets and interpret dreams by the help of the Bible, or sit under a sacred tree like a sibyl, and promise wealth to one who contributed her a meed proportioned to the size of the coin by which she was paid.” Constantius (July 13, 358) made a law declaring astrologers to be the enemies of mankind. The Arabians were great astrologers. Prescott says, with reference to the Aztecs, “In no country, not even in ancient Egypt, were the dreams of the astrologer more implicitly deferred to. On the birth of a child he was instantly summoned. The time of the event was accurately ascertained; and the family hung in trembling suspense, as the minister of heaven cast the horoscope of the infant, and unrolled the dark volume of destiny.” During the Middle Ages the practice became general. In the 13th and 14th centuries, astrology was taught in the Italian universities, whilst at Padua and Bologna professors of astrology were appointed. Many of our own early philosophers and men of science were captivated by this study.

**ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,** was founded in 1820, and its charter was granted March 7, 1831, since which time it has taken the title of the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

**ASTRONOMY.**—This science was cultivated, before the Christian era, by the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the Hindoos, the Chinese, the Phoenicians, and the Greeks; and to each of the four first-mentioned has its invention been attributed, whilst Josephus claims it for the Jews. There can be no doubt that it was practised amongst the Chaldeans and the Egyptians; and the great antiquity of the Hindoo observations is acknowledged by all astronomers. The claims of the Chinese on this point are not supported by satisfactory evidence. In Greece, Thales, born B.C. 640, who predicted an eclipse, was the earliest astronomer. He was followed by Anaximander, born B.C. 610; Anaximenes, born B.C. 530; and Anaxagoras, born B.C. 500. Pythagoras, born B.C. 580, greatly advanced the science. Meton and Euctemon introduced the Metonic cycle, B.C. 433. Aristotle, born B.C. 384, wrote a treatise on the subject; and Autolycus two books, the most
ancient astronomical works that have come down to us. Hipparchus, born n.c. 135, reduced it to a systematic form, and is the father of true astronomy. Ptolemy, called the "prince of astronomers," born in the year 130, was the last astronomer of the Greek school. The science was revived by the Arabians, "who," says Hallam (Lit. Hist. vol. i. pt. i. ch. 2), "understood astronomy well, and their science was transfused more or less into Europe." The caliph Al Mansur is said to have encouraged the study of this science; and Albagtegnius is the most celebrated of the Arabian astronomers. Alfonso X., of Castile, produced the Alfonsine tables in 1252. Little was accomplished until the appearance of Copernicus, who is justly termed the founder of modern astronomy. He was born at Thorn, in 1473, and published his celebrated treatise on the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies, just before his death, in 1543. It was issued at Nuremberg, and the treatise, consisting of six books, is said to have been completed by the astronomer about 1530. Tycho Brahe (1546—1601), Hallam admits, "did far more in this essential department of the astronomer than any of his predecessors." He was the first to make a catalogue of the stars, and his new mundane system paved the way for the important discoveries of the 17th century. In 1593 Gregory XIII., by the aid of Lilius and Clavius, reformed the calendar. It is impossible in a small compass to explain even the chief results of the wonderful progress made in astronomical science since the commencement of the 17th century; but some of the more important are given in the following summary:

A.D.

1581. Galileo remarks the isochronism of the pendulum.

1605. Bayer's maps, in which the stars are distinguished by letters.

1609. Galileo makes his telescope. Kepler publishes his work on Mars, containing what are called his First and Second Laws.

1610. Galileo announces discoveries of Jupiter's satellites; of spots on the moon; of nebula; of new phenomena in Saturn, which prove to proceed from the ring; and phases of Venus.

1611. Galileo observes spots on the sun.

1616. The Copernican theory prohibited by the court of Rome.

1618. Kepler's Third Law.

1631. Gasendi observes the transit and measures the diameter of Mercury.

1639. Transit of Venus first observed by Harrow and Crabtree, and their diameter measured.

1654. Discovery of Saturn's ring by Huyghens.

1665. Cassini determines the time of rotation of Jupiter.

1666. Newton first turned his attention to gravitation.

1671. Römer observes the shortening of the seconds' pendulum in near the equator.

1675. Roemer discovers the velocity of light by means of Jupiter's satellites.

1692. Newton publishes the "Principia."

1705. Halley first predicted the return of a comet; viz., that of 1758.


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ASTURIAS (Spain).—An ancient province, to which, in 1833, the name of Oviedo, its chief town, was given. In its mountains the Gothic fugitives sought refuge on the invasion of Spain by the Saracens in the 8th century. The independence of the country was maintained by a race of native rulers, commencing with Pelayo, A.D. 716. Henry, eldest son of John I., assumed the title of Prince of Asturias in 1388; and from that period the heir apparent to the Spanish throne has been thus styled. The insurrection against the French (1808) commenced in the fastnesses of the Asturian mountains, which became the scene of many severe engagements. Its junta was the first organized in Spain, and thus, as Alison remarks, its inhabitants had "a second time the honour of having taken the lead in the deliverance of the peninsula."

ASYLUM.—The earliest notice of a place of refuge for criminals is found in the command to Moses for the Jews to build six cities of refuge, for the manslayer, a.c. 1461 (Numbers, xxxv. 6). A similar order was given to Joshua, n.c. 1444 (ch. xx.), on the entrance of the Jews into Canaan. Cadmus is said to have erected one at Thebes, n.c. 1403, and Rome on its foundation was a general place of refuge. Some place of sanctuary existed amongst all ancient nations of which we have any record. On the introduction of Christianity, the custom was retained. Milman (Latin Christianity, vol. i. b. iii. ch. 5,) states: "The privilege of asylum within the Church is recognized in most of the barbaric codes. It is asserted in the strongest terms, and in terms impregnated with true Christian humanity, that there is no crime which may not be pardoned from the fear of God and reverence for the saints." It became a privilege of
churches from the time of Constantine. The altar was at first the sanctuary, until the privilege was extended to the other parts of the church. Theodosius regulated asylum by law, A.D. 392. When Alaric captured Rome, A.D. 410, he ordered that all who took refuge in the churches should be spared. During the Middle Ages even convents, the dwellings of the bishops, the precincts of these places, the graves of the dead, hospitals, &c., were privileged in this respect. The canon law of Gratian and the Pope's Decretals granted protection to all except night and highway robbers, and offenders against the Church. The practice gave rise to various abuses, and many attempts were made to find a remedy. At the Reformation the system, as far as criminals were concerned, was abolished though it continued to exist in a modified form for the benefit of debtors, until abolished by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27, in 1697.

**ATELIERES NATIONAUX, OF NATIONAL WORKSHOPS, were established at Paris by decree of the 27th and 28th of February, 1848, for the purpose of providing occupation for the numerous unemployed workmen in that capital. About 5,000 were at first admitted, but their numbers soon increased to above 100,000. They rose against the government on the 22nd of June, were overcome after a painful struggle by General Cavaignac, and the national workshops were dissolved on the 4th of July, having been in existence about four months.**

**Atella (Italy).—The French army under Monten pier, capitulated to the Spaniards and Italians at this town, July 21, 1486. Philip de Commines denounces this surrender as ignominious, and compares it to the capitulation of the Romans at the Caun
cine Forks. Atella was the seat of a bishopric, which was transferred to Aversa about 1060.**

**Atthanasian Creed. — A confession of faith, so called because it was supposed to have been composed by Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, A.D. 326. The latest critics have, however, shown that it was not the work of Athanasius. By some it is ascribed to Viglius Taptensis, 'an African bishop, who lived in the latter part of the 5th cen
tury, in the time of the Vandalic Arian persecution;' and by Dr. Waterland it is attributed to Hilary, bishop of Arles, in the 5th century. It was written chiefly against the Arians; and to the fact that Athanasius was their vigorous opponent, may its peculiar designation be attributed.**

**Athenaeum Club was founded in 1823. The club-house was built in 1829 and opened in November, 1830.**

**Athens, the capital of Attica and the most celebrated city of ancient Greece, is said to have been first called Cynos, from Cynos, an Egyptian who built the original city on the Acropolis, according to Hales, B.C. 1558; Usher, B.C. 1556; and Clinton, B.C. 1433. It received the name of Athens from the worship of Athene or Minerva, said to have been established by Erechtheus, B.C. 1383. The legendary accounts give a succession of kings from Cecrops to Theseus, and with the latter the history of Athens as a state is declared by some writers to commence. Theseus ascended the throne, according to Hales, B.C. 1236; Usher, B.C. 1235; and Clinton, B.C. 1234. He united into one political body the twelve states into which Cecrops had divided Attica, and made Athens the capital. Codrus, the last king of the dynasty, sacrificed himself for the safety of Athens, 1070 according to Hales, or B.C. 1044 according to Clinton. Seventeen kings reigned during the monarchical period, and they were followed first by perpetual, then by decennial, and finally by annual archons. Homer speaks of Athens as a place of importance during the Trojan war (B.C. 1183).**

**B.C. 1069. Medon made perpetual archon.**

**540. Alcmeon last of the perpetual archons.**

**572. Charops first decennial archon.**

**684. Eriphile son of Cotys, last archon and last of the decennial archons, dies.**

**683. Nine annual archons appointed, the title of archon being given only to the first. Creon first annual archon.**

**651. Legislation of Draco, whose laws, on account of their severity, were said to have been written in blood.**

**612. Cylon attempts to make himself master of Athens.**

**594. Solon remodels the constitution, and gives a new code to Athens.**

**560. Pisistratus usurps the government. Death of Solon.**

**554. Pisistratus expelled.**

**533. Thespis first exhibits tragedy at Athens.**

**527. Death of Pisistratus.**

**514. Assassination of Hipparchus by Harmodius and Aristogiton.**

**510. Ostracism established.**

**556. War between Athens and Sparta.**

**490. Battle of Marathon. War between Athens and Aegina.**

**483. Banishment of Aristides.**

**519. Fleet of 800 ships built at Athens. Ascendency of Themistocles.**

**480. Athens taken by Xerxes.**

**479. Mardonius burns Athens.**

**473. Themistocles rebuilds the city.**

**477. Commencement of the Athenian supremacy.**

**471. Banishment of Themistocles.**

**461. Ostracism of Cimon.**

**459. Athens asserts her supremacy over the other states of Greece.**

**457. The ' Long walls' of Athens commenced.**

**446. The Athenians defeat the Thebans at Ker
dyta.**

**459. Truce between the Athenians and Peloponnesians for five years.**

**449. The Athenians defeat the Persians.**

**448. The Athenians assist the Phocians in the Sacred War.**

**447. The Boeotians defeat the Athenians at Chae
cron.**

**3536 years' truce between Sparta and Athens.**

**434. Pericles at the head of affairs.**

**430. Council prohibited at Athens. Samos subdued by Pericles.**

**439. Athens at the height of its glory.**

**437. The law against comedies repealed.**

**436. Alliance between the Athenians and the Corinthians.**

**431. Peloponnesian war begins, and Atica is in
duced.**

**430. Plague at Athens. Second invasion of Attica.**
ATHENS (Modern).—This city sank into comparative insignificance early in the Christian era. St. Paul visited it (Acts, xvii. 15–34) in the year 51. At first a bishop’s see, it became an archbishopric, and ultimately received the metropolitan dignity.

A.D. 267. besieged by the Goths.
293. Taken by Alaric.
326. The walls restored by Justinian.
532. Plundered by Roger, king of Sicily.
1050. Taken by Otho de la Roche, whom the marquis of Montferrat makes lord of Athens and Thebes, by the title of Grand Sur. 1311. Occupied by the Catalans.
1394. Bequeathed by Nero Acciaioli to the church of St. Mary.
1456. Taken by Mohammed II., who thus puts an end to the domination of the Latins.

ATHENIAN

A.D. 1463. Taken by the Venetians.
1473. Restored to the Turks.
1566. Taken by the Venetians.
1821. Insurrection of Greeks; siege and capture by the Turks, May 17.
1834. Declared the capital of the modern kingdom of Greece.
1839. Occupied by French and English forces. They retire in 1839.

DUKES OF ATHENS.

House of De la Roche.

Otho 1205
Guy I 1225
John 1294

House of Brienne.

Walter de Brienne 1308

Catalan Grand Company.

Roger Desal 1311

House of Aragon.

Manfred 1326
William 1339
John 1339

House of Acquavilla.

Nerio I 1339
Antonio with his son Nerio II 1384
Nerio II 1435

Atherton Moor (Battle).—The parliamentary army, led by the earl of Essex, was completely defeated here, June 30, 1643, by the royalist forces under the marquis of Newcastle.

Athlone (Ireland), called “the key of Connaught,” a place of considerable strength, situated partly in Westmeath and partly in Roscommon, was besieged by William the Third’s army in 1690. The siege was raised on the 53rd of July. The attempt was renewed by General Ginkel, afterwards earl of Athlone, and the town was taken July 1, 1691.

Atlantic Telegraph. (See Submarine Telegraph.)

Atmosphere.—Atmospheric air was supposed by the ancients to be a simple elementary body, and the experiments of their philosophers did not lead to the discovery of its real properties. The investigations of Anaxagoras (n.c. 548), of Aristotle (n.c. 384–323), and of others, produced no great results. The weight of air and its pressure on all bodies were first perceived by Galileo in 1641. Torricelli probably went further in the same direction, but it was not demonstrated until Torricelli’s successful experiment by the agency of quicksilver in 1643. Pascal fully confirmed the theory of atmospheric pressure in 1648. In spite, however, of these and other important discoveries, the ancient doctrine, that air was one of the four elements, continued prevalent till Dr. Priestley, in 1774, discovered oxygen gas, showing it to be a constituent of air. Azotic gas, the other constituent, was discovered soon after. Scheele and Lavoisier endeavoured to determine the volume of each contained in the atmosphere, and Mr. Caven-
dish published in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1783, the results of experiments made the year before, by which the matter was settled with greater precision.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—The application of atmospheric pressure as a motive power on railways, as first suggested about 1812. A line was constructed to test the principle, between Kingston and Dalkey, near Dublin, and opened in 1843; and another, between Croydon and London, was opened in 1845.

ATOMIC THEORY in chemistry, sometimes called the doctrine of definite proportions, was first explained by Dr. Dalton, in 1803, in his "Manchester Memoirs." In 1806 he published his "New System of Chemical Philosophy," on the same subject. The basis of the theory is found in a work "On the Affinities of Bodies," published by Wenzel, a German chemist, in 1777.

The Norman laws provided that by attainer of treason or felony a person not only forfeited his land, but that his blood became attainted; by which his descendants, as well as himself, were forever disqualified from inheriting property. The theory of constructive treason proved a source of great injustice in the days of arbitrary rule. Its severity was mitigated by 7 Will. III. c. 3 (1695), an act which modified 25 Edw. III. stat. 5, c. 2 (1350); and 54 Geo. III. c. 145, passed July 27, 1814, restricted disinherition, except in cases of high-treason, to the actual culprit. By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 106 (Aug. 29, 1833), it was enacted that after the death of a person attainted, those tracing descent through him may inherit, unless the land should have escheated before Jan. 1, 1834.

ATTICA (Greece).—The early history of this political division of ancient Greece is involved in obscurity. Its capital, Athens, was, according to the traditional account, founded by Cecrops, a native of Lais, in Egypt, about B.C. 1558. (See ATTICA.)

ATTORNEY, one who is appointed to act in place, or in turn of, another in the conduct of a suit. In early times, every suitor was obliged to appear in person, in obedience to the king's writ. After appearance, the courts of record had the power of allowing them to appear by attorney. Suitors could also have attorneys appointed by letters patent, under the great seal; but if these could not be obtained, the suitors were obliged to appear each day in court in their proper person. The Statute of Westminster II. c. 10 (13 Edw. I. 1285), gives to all persons the power of appointing an attorney without letters patent. In the poll-tax of 2 Rich. II. (1379), the legal profession were divided into four classes; from which it appears that the attorneys had by this time become a separate body. Attorneys are also mentioned as a distinct body of men in 4 Hen. IV. c. 18 (1402); whereby it is ordained that all attorneys should be examined by the justices, and by their discretions should be put in the roll. They were to be good, virtuous, and of good fame. Their discipline, mode of admission, and qualifications, have been regulated by a long series of statutes, down to the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73 (Aug. 22, 1843), by which previous enactments were repealed, and the present regulations established. Acting without the proper qualification is punished as a misdemeanor.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—The records of the year 1278 furnish two instances of the appearance of an officer designated "attornatus regis." Another mode of describing this official adopted at the time was, "qui sequitur pro rege." It is, therefore, certain that such an officer, appointed, probably, at first for special occasions only, was created some time before 1278. Foss (Judges of England, ii. 43) says,—"In most years two were regularly employed, who may be supposed to answer to our modern officers—the attorney and attorney-general. The latter title, however, had certainly not been then adopted; and, as far as I can find, was not used till the reign of Edward IV." The queen also had an attorney to attend to her separate interests. Holinshed mentions one killed in a fray in Fleet Street, April 13, 1455. Foss states that Lord Bacon was the first attorney-general elected a member of the House of Commons. This was in 1614.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL OF ENGLAND.

Edward I.

1279-80. Gilbert de Thornton.
1280-1. Joan de Walkingham.
1281-2. John le Fawconer.
1284-5. William de Seleby.
1286-7. William Inge.
1289-90. Nicholas de Warwick.
1293-4. John de Warre.
1296-7. John de Haydell.
1291-2. Richard de Bretinville.
1292-3. Hugh de Lether.
1292-3. Roger de Hagueham.
1293-4. John de Myfford.
1300-1. John de Chester.
1304-5. John de Drakenesford.

Edward II.

1309-10. Mathew de Scaccario.
1314-5. Gilbert de Toutheby.
1321-2. William de Herle.
1321-2. Geoffrey le Scrape.
1323-4. Adam de Fyncham.
1321-2. Geoffrey le Scrape again.

Edward III.

1324-5. Adam de Fyncham again.
1327. Alexander de Hadendenham.
1329. William de Merston.
1330. William de Aldeburgh.
1331. Simon de Trewhyns.
1338. John de Hopton, or Hopton.
1338. John de Lincoln.
1342. William de Thorpe.
1343. Simon de Kegworth.
1343. Henry de Greystoke.
1356. John Gaunt.
1360. Richard de Friseby.
1363. William de Plete.
1368. Simon de Nessefield.
1366. Thomas de Shareldow.
AUB.-This right, by which the sovereigns of France claimed the property of a stranger who had died in their dominions without having been naturalized, was abolished by laws dated Aug. 6, 1790, and April 13, 1791; confirmed by a constitutional act, Sept. 3, 1791. It was re-established in 1804; and finally abolished July 14, 1819.

AUBERROCHE (France).—A battle was fought between the English and French before this place, 1791, in which the former, although greatly inferior in point of numbers, were victorious; the loss of the French amounting to 7,000 slain and 1,200 prisoners.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, St. (Battle).—Fought at this place, between the Bretons and the French, July 28, 1488. The former gained the victory, and St. Aubin fell into their hands.

AUCKLAND (Australasia), the capital of New Zealand, was founded Sept. 19, 1840. Captain Hobson, the first governor of the colony, arrived in January, 1841.

AUCHEX.-This mode of sale was common amongst the Romans. Petronius gives the following caricature of the handbill of a Roman auction:—"Julius Proculeus will make an auction of his superfluous goods to pay his debts." In the 13th century the 'crier,' called curator, stood under a spear, as amongst the Romans. By 19 Geo. III. c. 56, s. 3 (1779), an auction is defined,—"a sale of any estate, goods, or effects, whatsoever, by outcry, knocking down of hammer, by candle, by lot, by parcel, or by any other mode of sale at auction, or whereby the highest bidder is deemed to be the purchaser." Duties were first levied on auctions by 17 Geo. III. c. 50 (1777). The auction duty was increased and extended to Ireland in 1797; and was again increased by 45 Geo. III. c. 30 (April 5, 1805).

AUDIANS, or AUDIANS, a Christian sect, so called from Audax or Audias, a native of Mesopotamia, who was persecuted by the Syrian clergy because he censured their irregular lives. In revenge, he was ejected from the Syrian church, and banished to Scythia, where he died A.D. 370. His followers celebrated Easter on the same day as the Jewish passover, contrary to the decree of the council of Nice, in 325; and they maintained that God had a human form, and that man was created after his image. From the former doctrine they have been called Quartodecimarians; and from the latter, Anthropomorphites. Theodosius, in 386, decreed death against those who dared to perpetrate the atrocious crime of celebrating Easter on an improper day. Only a small number of Audians remained after the year 377, and they dwelt in cabins and monasteries near Antioch. By the 6th century they had become extinct.

AUGSBURG (Battle). (See JENA.)

AUGSBURG, or AYGBURG (Battle).—Fought near this place, in Ireland, on Sunday, July 12, 1691. The troops of William III., commanded by General Ginkel, gained a complete victory over the army of James II. The chief result was the submission of Ireland to William III.

AUGMENTATIONS (the Court of), called "The Court of the Augmentations of the King's Revenues," was established by 27 Henry VIII. c. 27 (1535), to take cognizance of suits and controversies arising out of the suppression of monasteries. It consisted of a chancellor, treasurer, attorney, solicitor, ten auditors, an registrar, a clerk, an usher, and a messenger. It was suppressed by letters patent, re-established, and was annexed to the court of Exchequer by 1 May, sess. 2, c. 10 (1553), and revived by 1 Eliz. c. 4 (1558).

AUGSBURG (Bavaria).—Founded by Augustus about a.d. 12, and called Augusta Vindelicorum. It was pillaged by the Huns about the middle of the 5th century; and Charlemagne destroyed it a.d. 788. It was restored, and enjoyed the rights of a free and imperial city from 1276—1806. Marshal Villars captured it Sept. 15, 1703; the elector of Bavaria in December of the same year; and Marlborough retook it in 1704. It was taken by the French Oct. 10, 1805, and delivered by them to the Bavarian authorities in March, 1806. The bishopric is very ancient. Councils were held at Augsburg 7th Aug. 952, and Feb. 1051. A treaty called the Peace of Religion was signed at Augsburg Sept. 25, 1555, for the purpose of confirming the free exercise of the Protestant religion and the treaty of Passau.

AUGSBURG CONFESSION.—This celebrated confession of faith, compiled by Martin Luther, Melancthon, and other reformers, was read before the diet of Augsburg, June 25, 1530. It consisted of twenty-eight articles, seven of which contained refutations of Roman Catholic errors, and the remaining twenty-one set forth the leading tenets of the Lutheran creed. Soon after its promulgation, the last hope of inducing the pontiff to reform the Roman Catholic church was abandoned, and the complete severance of the connection followed. It was answered by the Roman Catholics in August, 1530; and the Augsburg diet declared that it had been refuted. Melancthon drew up another confession somewhat different. The first is called the unaltered, and the second the altered confession.

AUGSBURG INTERIM.—The Confession having been condemned by the Diet, the emperor Charles V. advised, and Joachim,
the elector of Brandenburg, directed, that an interim should be prepared. It was the joint production of John Agricola, Julius Phlug, and Michael Helsingius, commonly called Sidarius, from his bishopric. The document, neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant, was presented as an ultimatum to the Protestants, in 1548, and having failed to produce the desired effect, was at length withdrawn.

Augsburg League.—Concluded at Augsburg July 9, 1686. It was negotiated by the prince of Orange, June 21, 1686, for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of France. The German princes at first joined it, and Spain and England acceded to it in 1688.

Augustus, supposed to be of Asiatic origin, was transferred to Etruria, and thence to Rome. The story of the rival pretensions of Romulus and Remus to be decided by the flight of birds, b.c. 753, is well known. Romulus instituted four augurs, and Numa Pompilius established them as an order, b.c. 716. The Romans never embarked in any important enterprise without consulting the augurs, and one of them always attended upon the consul when commanding an army. In b.c. 307 the number of augurs was increased to nine, five plebeians being associated with four patricians. Sylla increased the number to fifteen, b.c. 81. Augustus, b.c. 29, obtained the right of electing augurs at his pleasure. Theodosius the Great abolished the office of augur in 390. Gibbon (iii. ch. 28), referring to the final destruction of paganism, remarks:—"Fifteen grave and learned augurs observed the face of the heavens, and prescribed the actions of heroes according to the flight of birds."

Augustus.—By a decree of the senate in b.c. 30, the name of this month was changed from Quintus to August, in honour of the emperor Augustus, who extended the number of its days from thirty to thirty-one.

Augustine Friars, also called Austin, or Eremite. —Their origin is uncertain. Pope Alexander IV. is said to have collected several bodies of hermits and placed them under the common rule of St. Augustine in 1256. Lanfranc of Milan was their general. Much controversy has been excited respecting the date of their introduction into England. A small body is said to have settled at Woodhouse, in Wales, in 1252. Humphrey Bohun, after the earl of Hereford and Essex, gave them a house and a church in London in 1254. They had about thirty-two houses in England and Wales at the suppression of monasteries.

Augustines, or the Canons of the order of St. Augustine, sometimes called Austin Canons, because they pretended to follow the rule of St. Augustine, or Austin, bishop of Hippo, in Africa, A.D. 395. They were little known until the 11th century, and did not assume their name until a later period. It is generally believed that they came into England in the reign of Henry I. about 1105. Stevens states that they did not take any vows until the 12th century, and that they assumed the name of Regular Canons of St. Augustine, when Innocent II., at the tenth general council, that of Lateran, in 1139, placed all regular canons under his rule. They were canonesses of this order, which had about 175 houses in England and Wales at the time of the suppression of the monasteries.

Auldearn (Battle).—The Covenanters were defeated at Auldearn, or Alderne, near Inverness, by the earl of Montrose, May 9, 1645.

Aulic Council.—Soon after the establishment of the Imperial Chamber by the diet of Worms, Maximilian I. instituted an Aulic Council at Vienna. The judges were appointed by the emperor. "The Aulic Council," says Hallam, "had, in all cases, a concurrent jurisdiction with the Imperial Chamber; an exclusive one in feudal and some other causes. But it was equally confined to cases of appeal; and these, by multiplied privileges de non appellando, granted to the electoral and superior princely houses, were gradually reduced into moderate compass." This court underwent various modifications. An edict for its regulation was issued by Ferdinand III. in 1654. During the wars between Austria and Napoleon, the Aulic Council directed the military affairs of the empire. Its interference with the plans of the generals frequently proved disastrous. The Aulic Council was abolished on the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, but was revived on the renewal of the struggle against Napoleon.

Auray (Battle).—Was fought at this town, in France, Sept. 29, 1364, between Bertrand du Guescrin and some English and Breton forces led by John Chandos. Bertrand was defeated and taken prisoner, and the results of the victory were the capture of Auray, Vannes, and other places. The conclusion of a peace at Guerande, April 12, 1365.

Auralian Confession.—The practice of private confession of sins to the priest arose at an early period of Christianity, and was frequently condemned by the primitive church. It was established in the Roman Catholic church by the decision of the twelfth general council (fourth Lateran), in 1215, and confirmed by that of Trent, 1545—1563. The former decreed it to be heresy for any one to assert that it was sufficient to confess sins to God, without making confession to a priest. The pontiffs in Anglo-Saxon times was required to say to the priest (Thorpe, Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, p. 404), "I confess to thee all the sins of my body, of skin, of flesh, and of bones, and of sinews. and of veins, and of gristles, and of tongue, and of lips, and of gums, and of teeth, and of hair, and of marrow, and of everything, soft or hard, wet or dry." It was abolished in England at the Reformation. Attempts have been made by members of the Tractarian party to revive the practice in the Anglican church; and in 1858 a clergyman was suspended from his office on this account.
AUSTRALIS. (See Oriflamme.)

AURORA BOREALIS.—Pliny declares this phenomenon of nature was greatly dreaded. He speaks of one appearance as exhibiting daylight in the night. Extraordinary displays were seen in Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, and Great Britain, Aug. 31, 1769, and Feb. 29, 1780. The aurora borealis seen Oct. 24, 1847, one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in this country, was preceded by great magnetic disturbance.

AUSTERTITZ (Battle).—Fought near a small town of this name, in Moravia, Dec. 2, 1805. It has been called "the battle of the three emperors," because the French were commanded by Napoleon I., and the Austrians and Russians by the emperors Francis II. and Alexander I. The French army numbered 90,000, and that of their opponents 80,000 men. The former proved victorious, and the latter was the breaking up of the third coalition, and the conclusion of the treaty of Presburg.

AUSTRALASIA, the fifth great division of the world, comprises several islands lying in the Indian and Pacific oceans. The most important are Australia, or New Holland; Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania; Papua, or New Guinea; New Zealand, New Britain, New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, and Solomon's Archipelago. The first discovery made by Europeans in this quarter of the globe was that of Papua, now called New Guinea. Menezes, a Portuguese navigator, landed here in 1596.

A.D.
1528. Saavedra, a Spaniard, lands in Papua.
1529. Saavedra visits Papua a second time.
1537. An expedition sent by the viceroy of Peru, lands in Papua.
1542. Gaetano discovers one of the Sandwich Isles.
1567. Mendana, a Spaniard, discovers New Georgia, or Solomon Islands.
1543. Ruy Lopez de Villabos changes the name of Papua to New Guinea.
1606. The New Hebrides discovered by the Spaniards.
1606. March. The Dutch sight Australia.
1606. Torres, a Spaniard, passes through the strait named after him in 1793, separating Australia from New Guinea. He also discovers islands in the Louisade Archipelago.
1616. Hartog makes discoveries in West Australia.
1618. Zeachen makes discoveries in North Australia.
1619. Von Edels makes discoveries in West Australia.
1627. Nuyts Land, in South Australia, discovered by the Dutch.
1628. De Witt and Carpenter discover portions of Northern Australia, which were named after them.
1642. Tasman discovers Van Diemen's Land to be an island. It was named Tasmania after him. He also discovers New Zealand.
1644. Tasman's second voyage to Australia.
1668. Dampier lands on the north-west coast of Australia.
1696. Amsterdam Island discovered.
1699. Dampier's second visit to the north-west of Australia.
1700. Dampier discovers the island of New Britain.
1705. The Dutch explore Northern Australia.
1725. Carteret discovers New Ireland.
1729. New Guinea explored.
1770. Cook explores the east coast of Australia, and lands in Botany Bay.
1818. Mitchell explores Australia and Eastern Australia.
1835. Mitchell makes further explorations.
1841. Mitchell's third exploring expedition.
1836. Further discoveries by Earea, Ross, and Strelcki.
1837. Landor and Lefray explore Western Australia.
1844. Leichhardt leaves Sydney on an exploring expedition.
1851. Harpreaves discovers gold in the Bathurst Mountains.

AUSTRALIA, or NEW HOLLAND.—The discovery of this, the largest island in the world, has been claimed by the French for Captain Paulovier de Gonville, in 1604. Recent researches have proved that it was the coast of Madagascar, and not that of Australia, upon which this French navigator was driven.

There is, however, little doubt that Australia was discovered previous to the year 1642, and the Portuguese are supposed to be entitled to the honour of this discovery, of which no record remains. The Dutch, in November, 1606, despatched the yacht Deffgen, from Bantam, to explore the islands of New Guinea, and during the voyage, about March, 1606, they sighted the coast of Australia. In June of the same year, it was seen by Torres, a Spanish navigator, when passing through the straits that bear his name; yet neither of these enterprising men was aware of the importance of the discovery. Between the years 1616 and 1705 several expeditions were sent by the Dutch in this direction, and various portions of the Australian coast were explored. William Dampier, the first Englishman who visited Australia, landed in January, 1686. In 1700, Captain Cook explored the eastern coast of Australia, and was the first to give the world valuable information respecting Australia and the islands in its vicinity. On the termination of the American war, the English government determined upon establishing a depot for convicts in this island, and the settlement of New South Wales was formed. A fleet of eleven ships, carrying 558 male and 218 female convicts, and about 200 soldiers, with their wives and children, sailed from Plymouth May 13, 1787. The coast of Australia was sighted on the 3rd of January, 1788, and all the convicts were
lived at Port Jackson, near Botany Bay, before the end of that month.

A.D. 1758. Jan. 26. Captain A. Phillip, the first governor, landed at Sydney. 1790. The colonists in danger of perishing from starvation, caused by the loss of the store-ship "Guardian." 1793. First church erected. 1795. First printing-press established. 1798. Bass and Flinders discover Bass's Strait. 1802. Flinders explores the south coast of Australia. 1834. Sydney Gazette published by authority. 1854. The Irish rebellion suppressed. 1806. Governor Bligh deposed by the colonists for his tyranny, and sent home. 1813. The colonists penetrate beyond the Blue Mountains. 1821. Departure of Governor Macquarie, under whose rule the convicts were well treated, and assisted to retrieve their character and obtain a position. 1829. Legislative Council first appointed. In 1829, Western Australia, or Swan River, was founded. Other provinces were erected into separate colonies, and the subsequent history of the island is given under the following divisions:—1. New South Wales; 2. Western Australia, or Swan River; 3. South Australia; 4. Victoria, or Port Phillip; 5. Queen's Land, or Moreton Bay. AUSTRIA, or EAST FRANCE, was allotted to Thierry on the death of his father Clovis, A.D. 511. It was united to Neustria by Clotaire II. in 613, and separated from it by Dagobert I. in 622. Charles Martel annexed it to his dominions in 737. Carloman received Austrasia on the death of Charles Martel in 741, and Charlemagne annexed it to his empire in 772. Sigebert transferred the capital from Rheims to Metz in 561. Many of the sovereigns of Austrasia were mere puppets in the hands of the mayors of the palace. 564. Theodebert I. 565. Clotaire I., king of the Franks, seizes Austrasia. 561. Sigebert I. 575. Childeric II. 586. Theoderic II. 613. Clotaire II. annexes it to Neustria. 622. Dagobert I., sole king of the Franks 622. 638. Sigebert II. receives Austrasia. 650. Childeric II. 670. Thierry III. 674. Dagobert II. After the death of Dagobert II., in 680, Pepin of Heristal seized the reins of government, and was acknowledged duke. DUKES OF AUSTRIA. A.D. 680. Pepin of Heristal. 714. Charles Martel, who becomes sole ruler of France in 737. 741. Carloman receives Austrasia. 747. Pepin the Short takes Austrasia, and Carloman retires to the monastery on Monte Cassino. 752. Pepin, king of France. 768. Charlemagne, who in 772 annexes Austrasia to his empire. 82

AUSTRIA.—Noricum, bordering on Pannonia, made a Roman province B.c. 15, was the original seat of the Austrian empire. The two provinces of Noricum and Pannonia consisted of the extensive territories between the Inn, the Save, and the Danube. During the decline of the Roman empire, Noricum was overrun by various barbarian tribes, and one of these, the Avari, having penetrated into Bavaria, was defeated and driven across the Raab by Charlemagne, in 791 and 796. A colony was placed in the territory from which they had been driven, and it was called the Eastern Mark, or Ost- reich, whence its present name. On the division of the empire, it was annexed to Bavaria. The Hungarians took it in 900, but it was wrested from them by Otho I. in 955. Leopold I., grandson of Adalbert of Babenberg, was made margrave of Austria in 954; and one of his successors, Leopold III., obtaining Bavaria in 1139, the two provinces were again united. Frederick I. (Barbarossa) adding to it the province west of the Erzherzogtum, annexing it into a separate duchy in 1163, and bestowed it upon Henry IX. of Bavaria, which he resigned. A.D. 1546. Extinction of the male branch of the ducal line, and commencement of an inter-regnum. 1525. Ottocar II., king of Bohemia, elected in 1260, obtains the government of Austria and Styria. 1562. Ottocar obtains Carinthia by succession. 1276. Ottocar resigns the dukedom to Rodolph of Habsburg. 1277. Ottocar rebels. 1278. Aug. 26. Battle of Marchfield, which secures Austria to Rodolph. 1308. The Swiss revolt from Albert I. 1331. Carinthia is annexed to Austria. 1383. Acquisition of the Tyrol. 1384. Treaty of Union between Austria and Bohemia concluded. 1438. Albert V., duke of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, is made emperor of Germany under the title of Albert II. 1446. Invaded by the Hungarians. 1452. Created an archduchy by the emperor Frederick III. 1477. Acquisition of the Netherlands, made by the marriage of Maximilian to Mary, heiress of Burgundy. 1496. Marriage of Philip of Austria to Joanna of Castile, which begins the connection with Spain. 1522. Charles V. cedes Austria to his brother Fer-dinand. 1526. Hungary and Bohemia united to Austria. 1529. Invaded by Solliman the Magnificent. 1566. Abdication of Charles V. Ferdinand, king of Hungary and Bohemia, made emperor of Germany. 1618. Thirty Years war begins. 1628. Ferdinand II. abolishes Protestant worship, and imposes most severe restrictions on all Lutherans. 1648. Thirty Years war ends. Alsace ceded to France. 1687. Hungary reduced to subjection. 1701. War of the Spanish Succession begins. 1708. Mantua is added to the Austrian dominions. 1713. April 11. Peace of Utrecht, by which Austria obtains a part of Milan. 1715. Nov. 15. Barrier Treaty, which confirms Austria in possession of Milan, the Netherlands, Naples, and Sardinia.
1718. July 21. Peace of Passarowitz, andcession to Austria of the Banat of Temeswar, Belgrade, part of Servia, Bosnia, and Walachia.

1723. Charles VI. secures the succession for his daughter Maria Theresa.

1727. Naples and Sicily relinquished.

1740. Oct. 30. Death of Charles VI., with whom the male branch of the Habsburg dynasty becomes extinct. Maria Theresa succeeds.

1745. Silesia ceded to Prussia.

1748. Sept. 13. Francis, grand-duke of Tuscany and husband of Maria Theresa, is elected emperor of Germany.

1754. Parma, Piacenza, and other Italian possessions, are lost.

1763. Feb. 5. Treaty of Hubertusburg, by which Austria cedes Silesia and Gratz to Prussia.

1773. Apr. 19. On the dismemberment of Poland, Austria acquires Galicia and other parts of Poland.


1801. Venice ceded to France.

1805. Aug. 6. Francis II., of Germany abolishes the title of emperor of Germany, and takes that of Francis I., emperor of Austria.


1810. Mar. 11. Marriage by proxy of Napoleon and Maria Louisa, daughter of the emperor.


1835. Mar. 3. Death of Francis I., and accession of Ferdinand.


1851. Feb. 18. Libeeny attempts to assassinate the emperor.


1855. Aug. 18. Signing of a concordat with Rome, whereby the Pope receives almost absolute power in Austria.

1857. March. The Austrians commence the evacuation of the Danubian principalities. Diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia broken off.


1860. Great reforms in the system of government.

1862. Albert I.

1863. Frederick I.

1865. Albert II.

1868. Rodolph III.

1873. Imperial Congress opens at Vienna.

1875. Death of Emperor Joseph, who, as the last of his house, was more than a monarch; he was a statesman and a gentleman. July 26. Abdication of Francis Joseph.

1880. Francis Joseph I., emperor of Germany.

1892. Maximilian I., emperor of Germany. From this period the imperial dignity remained hereditary in the house of Austria (see Emperors of Germany) until 1918.

1866. France II., of Germany, resigned the title of emperor of Germany, and assumed that of Francis I., emperor of Austria.

1869. Ferdinand II.

1873. Ferdinand Joseph I.

AUSTRIA (Screw Steam-ship), was built on the Clyde in 1857, and destroyed by fire on the 13th of September, 1858. She left Hamburg on the 4th of the month, with 425 passengers and a crew of 103, including officers and men. They were principally Germans; and of the 528 persons, only 67 were saved. Some of these were picked up by the Maurice, a French barque, and the remainder by a Norwegian barque.

Auto-da-Fé, or "Act of Faith," a term applied by the Spanish and Portuguese to the ceremony with which the punishment of death was inflicted upon heretics, under the terrible Inquisition. "The last scene in this dismal tragedy," says Prescott, "was the act of faith (auto-da-fé), the most imposing spectacle, probably, which has been witnessed since the ancient Roman triumph, and which, as intimated by a Spanish writer, was intended, somewhat profanely, to represent the terrors of the Day of Judgment. The proudest grandees of the land, on this occasion, putting on the sable livery of familiar of the Holy Office, and bearing aloft its banners, condescended to act as the escort of its ministers; while the ceremony was not unfrequently countenanced by the royal presence. . . The effect was further heightened by the concourse of ecclesiastics in their sacerdotal robes, and the pompous ceremonial which the Church of Rome knows so well how to display on fitting occasions, and which was intended to consecrate, as it were, this bloody sacrifice by the authority of a religion which has expressly declared that it desires mercy and not sacrifice." Thousands of victims perished in this manner in Spain, Portugal, and their colonies. It was instituted in Spain in 1566, and celebrated annually after 1569. An auto-da-fé was held at Lisbon so late as Sept. 20, 1761, at which Gabriel Malegrids, an old man of seventy, was burnt for having indulged certain heretical notions. Fifty-four persons
suffered at the same time. An auto-da-fé is said to have taken place at Mexico during the present century.

**AUTOMATON FIGURES, OR AUTOMATA.—**

The Chinese long since contrived to give motion to puppets by means of quicksilver; and several specimens of automata constructed by the Greeks are mentioned by different authors. The wooden pigeon made by Archytas of Tarentum, about B.C. 400, though it could fly, was not able to resume its flight when it had once settled. In the 13th century, Albertus Magnus is said, after thirty years' labour, to have constructed a speaking head, which so frightened Thomas Aquinas that he shattered it to pieces; and Roger Bacon produced a similar invention. These accounts, however, like that of John Müller's, or Molitor's (Regiomontanus), artificial eagle, which flew to meet the emperor Maximilian on his arrival at Nuremberg, June 7, 1740, are not supported by satisfactory evidence. Beckmann has no doubt that in the 14th and following centuries several automata were made. The emperor Charles V. during his cloister life amused himself with contrivances of this kind. Vaucanson exhibited at Paris, in 1738, a flutist-player sitting, who performed twelve tunes; another that played upon a shepherd's pipe and a drum at the same time; and a duck that imitated all the motions of the living animal. Du Moulin, in 1752, produced similar automata. Baron de Kempelen's automaton chess-player, exhibited in London in 1816, is believed to have been a deception. Faber's euphoria was exhibited at the Egyptian Hall in 1846.

**Autun (Council).—** At this council sentence of excommunication was pronounced against Philip I., of France, Oct. 16, 1094. In the previous year he had put away his wife Bertha, mother of Louis VI., and married Bertrade, wife of the count of Anjou, and for this he was first privately admonished by the Roman Catholic authorities, and then excommunicated. Autun is said to be the most ancient church in France after Lyons and Vienne.

**Auximum (Italy), now Osmo,** first mentioned B.C. 174, when the order for erecting walls around it was given by the Roman censors. It was made a Roman colony B.C. 157; and having been taken by the Goths, was wrested from them by Belisarius A.D. 583.

**Ay (Asia),** for some time subject to Pegu, became an independent state in the 17th century. Its chief city, Ay, was taken by the Peguans in 1752, and rescued from their hands in 1753. It was made the capital of Burma in 1834, and in 1851, and for the third time in 1822. It suffered severely from an earthquake in March, 1839. (See BURMA.)

**Avia, or Avex (Battle).—** The mar- sharks Chartillon and Brézé, commanding the French and Dutch troops, defeated the Spanish forces, under the command of Prince Thomas of Savoy, in this plain, near Luxem-

burg, May 20, 1635. The Spaniards lost 4,000 men and fifty standards.

**Avar, sometimes called the Huns of Pannonia, a barbarian tribe first mentioned in history towards the close of the 5th century. Retiring before the Turks, they reached the shores of the Euxine, and sent an embassy to Constantinople, A.D. 558. In their audience with Justinian, at that time declining in years, the chief ambassador addressed him thus:—"You see before you, O mighty prince, the representatives of the strongest and most populous of nations, the invincible, the irresistible Avars. We are willing to devote ourselves to your service; we are able to vanquish and destroy all the enemies who now disturb your repose. But we expect, as the price of our alliance, as the reward of our valour, precious gifts, annual subsidies, and fruitful possessions." They afterwards advanced into Poland and Germany; and in 626 joined the Persians in an attack on Constantinople, but were repulsed. Having committed various aggressions, and provoked numerous wars, they were, after a conflict of eight years' duration, subdued by Charlemagne in the year 799.

**Ave Maria.—** This form of prayer, used in the Roman Catholic church, is a repetition of the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary (Luke, i. 28). Bingham shows that the use of this invocation to the Virgin cannot be traced higher than the beginning of the 15th century. "Ferrarius," he adds, "ingeniously confesses that Vincentius Ferrerius was the first ecclesiastical writer that ever used it before his sermons. Baronius has not a syllable of its antiquity in all his twelve centuries; there being a perfect silence both among the ancients and all the Ritualists about it, till that Dominican preacher, in his abundant zeal for the worship of the Holy Virgin, began to use it before his sermons." John XXII. ordered Christians to annex it to their prayers, 1420. This invocation is now generally used in the services of the Roman Catholic church. The early summons to worship was called the Ave-hell; and indulgences granted by various pontiffs for frequent repetition of the invocation were termed Ave Marias.

**Auberj, or Auberry.—** This village in Wilts occupies the site of a Celtic structure, composed of three bluffs or hills, and generally believed to be a Druidical work. Aubrey visited it in 1648; Dr. Stukeley commenced his examination of these antiquities in 1720; and Sir Richard Hoare in 1813. It is supposed to be the remains of a national temple, or place of assembly for the performance of sacred rites, erected by the Druids before the Christian æra.

**Aversa (Italy).—** Built A.D. 1020, by Ranulph, a Norman chief, near the ruins of the ancient Atella, from which place the bishopric was transferred to Avranches, about 1050. Alfonso V., of Aragon, took it in 1440; and it was frequently besieged. It suffered greatly from an earthquake in 1805.

**Avignon (France).—** This ancient city is
seated in a beautiful valley on the left bank of the Rhone. The adjacent territory, the Venaisin county, “a populous and fertile spot,” was ceded to the papacy by Philip III., in 1273; and the sovereignty of Avignon was sold to Clement VI. for 80,000 gold florins of Florence by Jane, queen of Naples and countess of Provence, in 1345. Clement V., elected through the influence of Philip IV. of France, removed the papal chair to Avignon, 1309. The following popes remained here under French influence.

A.D.
1309. Clement V.
1314. See vacant two years.
1316. John XXI. or XXII.
1324. Benedict XII, or XIII.
1342. Clement VI.
1333. Innocent VI.
1352. Urban V.
1350. Gregory XI.
1378. Commencement of schism of the West. Two popes elected. Clement VII. at Avignon.
1384. Benedict XIII.

Urban VIII. went to Rome for a short time, but returned to Avignon; and Gregory XI. is said to have meditated flight, when surprised by death. In the schism called “the great schism of the West,” occurred on the election of his successor, in 1378, the antipope Clement VII. took up his residence here, and was succeeded by Benedict XIII. The popes at Rome, however, triumphed, and Avignon was deprived of its rival pontiffs (1469). The French kings seized this city on various occasions. The annexation of the Venaisin and Avignon to France by the revolutionary government, Sept. 14, 1791, was their first act of aggression. By the treaty of Tolentino, Feb. 19, 1797, Pius VI. formally ceded these possessions to France. Avignon was made a bishopric in the 1st century, and was erected into an archbishopric in 1475. By the concordat of 1801 it ceased to be a metropolis, but the privilege was restored in 1821. Councils were held at Avignon in 1800, 1009, 1270, 1279, 1284, 1236, 1327, and 1397.

Avis (Order of).—Instituted in 1147 by Alfonso I., the founder of the Portuguese monarchy, and raised by him in 1162 to the rank of an ecclesiastical order of chivalry. The knights were then called “Knights of Evora,” but took their present title in 1137, from their gallant defence of the fortress of Avis against the Moors. The order was changed from an ecclesiastical to a civil institution in 1799.

Averanches (Normandy), anciently Ingena, also called Abrinaca, came into the possession of England at the Norman conquest. In its cathedral Henry II. received absolution of the pope’s legsate in 1172, for the murder of Becket; a flat stone marks the spot where he did penance. The Bretons captured it in 1208, and committed great havoc. The town was restored by Louis IX., and it again fell under the power of the English in 1415, but was recovered by France in 1450. The bishopric, established in the 5th century, was suppressed and united to Coutances in 1801.

Azuquía (Battle).—In the winding defiles of the Azuquia, the Moors inflicted a severe loss on the Spaniards, in actions extending over two days, March 20 and 21, 1483.

Axe.—The Franks in their expedition into Italy in the 8th century made use of an axe with a long blade. It was termed francisca. The principal weapons of this kind were the taper axe, the broad axe, and the double axe. The pole axe and the adze axe were varieties of these. The Lochabar axe was used in the 16th century.

Axum, anciently Archae, in Abyssinia.—This ancient city, founded about B.C. 650, became in later times the seat of a powerful kingdom, nearly co-extensive with modern Abyssinia, and embracing portions of Arabia. Though its origin has not been ascertained, it is mentioned as existing in the second century of our era. Justinian formed an alliance with the Abyssinians a.D. 529. The Briton is of opinion that the Axumites, or Abyssinians as he calls them, were a colony of Arabs, and there can be no doubt that the Arab element is blended with the Ethiopian in their composition. They were converted to Christianity in the 4th century; and in its defence came into collision with the followers of Mohammed, who deprived them of their possessions in Arabia, and destroyed their commerce. The Chronicles of Axum, a kind of history of Abyssinia, a copy of which the traveller Bruce brought to England in 1774, are deposited in a Christian church in Axum, built about 1697. Axum was made a bishopric about 350, and Frumentius was the first bishop.

Azuqueca (Battle).—On this plain, in Peru, the Spaniards were defeated by the republican forces July 9, 1824, and a capitulation was soon afterwards made, by which Spain surrendered the whole of Peru and Chili.

Aylesbury (Buckinghamshire).—This ancient town formed one of the principal strongholds of the Britons in their resistance to the Romans. In 571, Cuthulf, a West-Saxon chief, took Aylesbury, which was ravaged by the Danes in 921. The town was incorporated and made a borough by Queen Mary in 1554. During the disputes between Charles I. and the Parliament, it espoused the cause of the latter, and in 1643 it formed the headquarters of Lord Essex. John Wilkes represented it in parliament in 1761.

Aylesford (Battle).—A victory was gained by the Britons over the Saxons A.D. 466, near a village of this name, in Kent.

Azof.—This sea, called by the ancients the Palus Maeotis, communicates with the Euxine by the Strait of Yenikale, or the Cimmerian Bosphorus. It was the scene of important operations during the Crimean war. An allied expedition 15,000 strong, composed of English, French, and Turkish troops of all arms, with five batteries of artillery, left the anchorage at Sebastopol.
on the 22nd of May, 1855, and arrived off Kertch on the 24th. The Russians blew up their fortifications on both sides of the straits, destroyed three steamers and several heavy-armed vessels, and large quantities of provisions, ammunition, and stores. Operations were carried on against the chief Russian positions. A small garrison was left at Kertch and Yenikale, and the expedition returned June 12.

Azores (Atlantic), or Western Islands, nine in number, were discovered by Joshua Van der Berg, of Bruges, about the year 1430. The Portuguese no sooner heard of the discovery than they sent out Cabral, who sighted one of the group in 1432; and in 1449 Prince Henry of Portugal took formal possession of the islands. Alfonso V. gave them in 1466 to his sister, the duchess of Burgundy, and they were colonized by the Dutch. When Philip I. seized the vacant throne of Portugal in 1580, they fell under the dominion of Spain. The earl of Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh failed in an attempt to capture them in 1597. They reverted to Portugal in 1640, and still remain in her possession. Angra, the capital of Terceira, one of the group, was made a bishop's see by Paul III. in 1534. Owing to volcanic disturbance, rocks and islands have frequently been thrown up from the sea. The most remarkable phenomena of this kind occurred in 1538, 1720, and 1811.

Aztecs.—The earliest known seat of this tribe was Aztlan, a country to the north of the Gulf of California, where they were dwelling in 1160. They soon after commenced their migrations, arriving at Tula in 1196. They removed to Zumpanco about 1218, and eventually settled on a group of islands to the south of Lake Tezcuco. They were reduced to slavery by the Colhuns in 1514; and moving to the westward of the lake, founded Tenochtitlan, their capital, on the site of which Mexico now stands, in 1325. They were assailed by the Spaniards under Cortes in 1519.

Baal and Ashhtaroth, the former supposed to represent the sun, and the latter the moon, were idols worshipped by the Phoenicians, Chaldeans, and other ancient nations. The Israelites frequently fell into this idolatry. Josiah punished it with great severity, B.C. 624 (2 Kings, xxiii.)

Baalbec (Syria), or Helopolis, the name given to the place by the Seleucides, both words signifying "the city of the sun," is by some supposed to correspond with the Baal Gad of scripture. Little is known of its early history. Julius Caesar made it a Roman colony. Trajan consulted its famous oracle previous to his departure on his second Parthian expedition, A.D. 114. Antoninus either enlarged its temple to Jupiter or built a new one, that became one of the wonders of the world. Baalbec capitulated to the Saracens, paying an enormous ransom, A.D. 635; it was sacked and dismantled by the caliph of Damascus in 748; seized by Tamerlane in 1401; and has since gradually declined. Thevet in 1650; Pococke in 1740; Maundrell in 1745; Wood and Dawkins in 1751; and Volney in 1785, are amongst the most celebrated travellers who have visited and described its ruins. This Syrian city must not be confounded with another Baalbec, or Helopolis in Lower Egypt, one of the earliest cities of which any record remains. Smith (Dict. of Greek and Roman Geog.) remarks concerning the last-mentioned city: "Its obelisks were probably seen by Abraham when he first migrated from Syria to the Delta, 1600 years B.C.; and here the father-in-law of Joseph filled the office of high-priest."

Babel (Tower of).—Described Gen. xi. 1—9, and built 120 years after the Deluge, by the descendants of Noah, about B.C. 2234. It was the capital of the province of Chaldea, respecting its exact position. It is now generally believed that Babylon was built upon the site, if not upon the actual ruins of this temple.

Babguf's Conspiracy.—Babeuf, a Jacobin, surnamed Gracchus, formed a conspiracy against the French Directory in 1796. His chief aim was to obtain a division of property. The deliberations of this society were carried on in a large vault under the Pantheon, where, as Alison (iv. ch. 24) remarks, "to the light of flambeaux, and seated on the humd ground, they ruminated on the most likely method of regenerating France." They had agents in the provinces, and they also elected a secret directory of public safety in Paris. Their design was at length acknowledged to be to establish what they termed "the Public Good," by means of a division of property, and the formation of a government consisting of "true, pure, and absolute democrats." They had framed a solemn instrument, called an "Insurrection Act," the publication of which was the signal for revolt. This was fixed to take place on the 21st of May, 1796; but one of the party having given information, the chief conspirators were arrested the day before. Babeuf and one of his associates suffered on the scaffold.

Babylon (Asia).—The capital of the province of Babylonia, and afterwards of the Babylonia-Chaldean kingdom, called by Isaiah (xiii. 19) "the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency," was at one period the metropolis of the ancient world. Its history is naturally mixed up with that of the state to which it gave its name. "The Babylonian and Assyrian empires," says Sir John Stoddart, "in all historical records, are much blended together. These empires, whether distinct or united, possessed in very early times two vast cities; Babylon on the Euphrates, and Nineveh on the Tigris. The country on the Tigris was called Assyria; that on the Euphrates Babylonia; and the large inter-
venering space was commonly termed Mesopotamia, or 'between the rivers:' and this, together with Babylonia, seems to be meant in Scripture by the land of Shinar. According to the scriptural account, it would seem that Babylon was the first great city built after the Deluge, and that it was founded by Nimrod, a great-grandson of Noah, or at all events by a tribe of his descendants, bearing his name. The city of Babylon is supposed to have been built on the site of Babel (Gen. x. 10), the scene of the confusion of tongues, about B.C. 2247 (Gen. xi. 9). The next notice of Babylon in the Old Testament has reference to the invasion of Samaria, B.C. 730 (2 Kings, xvii. 24), and the generally received opinion is, that during the long interval of above 1,500 years, it formed a dependency of the great Assyrian empire.

B.C.


731. Mardochecanus, king of Babylon, revolts against the king of Assyria.

699. Esarhaddon, or Sennacherib, king of Assyria, invades Babylon.

677 or 673. Assaridinua, king of Babylon, invades Judah, and makes prison his king, Manasseh, who is restored to his kingdom the following year.

625. Nabopolassar, king of Babylon, asserts his independence of the king of Assyria.

604. Nebuchadnezzar succeeds his father, Nabopolassar. During his reign the Babylonian empire attains its highest splendour.

593. Nebuchadnezzar seizes the "golden image," and becomes insane the same year.

535. Neriglissar, the Belahazzar of Scripture, king.

509. Babylon taken, and the kingdom annexed to the Persian empire by Cyrus.

508. Babylon revolts from Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia: it is besieged andtaken the following year.

331. Babylon surrenders to Alexander the Great.

324. Alexander enters Babylon, and commences the restoration of its architectural greatness.


321. Seleucus Nicator is made governor of Babylon.

317. Antigonus expels Seleucus, and establishes Ptolemy, son of Agemon, in his dignities.

312. Seleucus retreats to Babylon, which he recovers, and founds the kingdom and dynasty of the Seleucidae.

240. Invaded by the Gauls under Hierax: they are repulsed by Seleucus II.

64. On the conquest of Syria by Pompey, Babylon falls into the hands of the Romans.

62. Babylon forms part of the Roman province of Syria.

Many enterprising travellers, amongst whom may be mentioned Rich, Ker Porter, Layard, Frazer, Chesney, Botta, Loftus, and Rawlinson, have, by their explorations amongst the ruins of the ancient city, during the present century, thrown considerable light upon the history of Babylon. Sir Henry Rawlinson, in particular, has interpreted many of the inscriptions found on various reliefs brought to this country.

BABYLONIAN SOVEREIGNS.

B.C.


733. Nadius.

731. Chzinirias.

723. Juganeus.

B.C.

731. Mardochecanus.

730. Archiasses.

724. (Interregnum).

723. Belinus.

699. Aporadius.

693. Regibalus.

682. Messeimorbas.

682. (Interregnum).

680. Assiridinua.

679. Saosduchinus.

647. Chinaladasus.


561. Evil Merodach.

558. Belshazzar.

553. Nabonadius.

538. Cyrus takes Babylon.

BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY OF THE JEWS.—This calamity, foretold by Isaiah (xxxix. 6) and Jeremiah (xxv. 9—11), lasted seventy years, from B.C. 606 to 556. It commenced under Jehoiakim (2 Chron. xxxvi. 5—7) and terminated with the decree issued for their restoration by Cyrus (2 Chron. xxxvi. 23 and 23).

BABYLON’S CONSPIRACY.—In 1556, Anthony Babington, an English gentleman, instigated by John Ballard, a Roman Catholic priest, entered into a conspiracy to assassinate Queen Elizabeth, with the view of placing Mary, queen of Scots, on the throne, and of restoring the Roman Catholic religion. John Savage (a soldier serving under the king of Spain, who had first made the proposal to assassinate the queen), and thirteen others, including Babington, embarked in this desperate project, and Mary herself did everything in her power to further its success. Intimation of the plot having been given to Walsingham by a spy, the conspirators were seized, brought to trial Sept. 13—15, and executed on the 20 and 21, 1556. Mary’s share in this conspiracy alarmed Elizabeth, and was the principal cause of her subsequent trial and execution.

BACCHANAAL, or festivals of various kinds in honour of Bacchus, are said by Herodotus to have been of Egyptian origin (see DIONYSIA), and led to such abuses, as practised at Rome and in other parts of Italy, that they were suppressed by a decree of the senate B.C. 186. This decree, engraved upon a brasses table, was discovered at Bari in 1640, and is preserved in the imperial collection at Vienna.

BACCHUS were branded with infamy by the laws of Lycurgus, and at festivals were exposed to public derision. Dionysius of Halicarnassus notices a law requiring all persons of a certain age to marry. The Romans imposed a fine on bachelors by the Lex Julia, B.C. 18. It was, however, abolished by Constantine. Bachelors of twenty-five years of age, and widowers without children, were, by 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6 (1694), required to pay yearly, so long as they remained single, a tax of one shilling. It was levied for five years, commencing May 1, 1695. By 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 20, s. 14, the tax was continued till Aug. 1, 1706, when it was suffered to expire. In addition to the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Salary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duke</td>
<td>£ 12 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke's eldest son</td>
<td>7 10 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Younger sons, each</td>
<td>6 5 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marquis</td>
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<td>Younger sons, each</td>
<td>3 15 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visscount</td>
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<td>Visscount's eldest son</td>
<td>4 7 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Younger sons, each</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baron</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Knight bachelor</td>
<td>2 10 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>King's sergeant</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other sergeants at law, each</td>
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<td>Esquire</td>
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<td>Gentleman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Archbishops</td>
<td>12 10 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bishops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canon or prebendaries</td>
<td>0 12 6</td>
</tr>
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<td>Persons with £50 per annum real estate, or personal property of £600, not charged</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their sons, each</td>
<td>0 2 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A registry was ordered to be kept by persons in holy orders, for the better collecting of the duty, by s. 20 of 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6 (1694). By 43 Geo. III. s. 43 (1785), the act was continued. The annual tax varied from £15. 5s. 4d. for a male servant to £1. 10s. 0d. for a female servant. The tax was abolished in 1834.

**Backgammon.**—This, or some similar game played with dice, was known to the Greeks. It was a favourite amusement amongst the Saxons, by whom it is said to have been invented about the 10th century. Dr. Henry attributes the invention to the Welsh. It is recorded of Caenote, that he frequently played at backgammon, which was called the English game in the early part of the 16th century.

**Back-staff, of Davis's Quadrant,** for taking the sun's altitude at sea, was invented by Captain J. Davis, about 1590. It has been superseded by later inventions.

**Bactra, or Bactriana.**—This ancient state, situated between Persia and India, being watered by the Oxus, by which it was bounded on the north, varied at different periods in extent. It is probable that the Bactrians were the first Asiatic people to be Christianized, and that they became the principal allies of the Greek conquerors. The kingdom of Bactriana was founded by Alexander the Great, and it was a conquered territory. It was a large and powerful kingdom, and it was ruled by a series of dynasties, including the Seleucids and the Parthians. In the 1st century AD, the kingdom of Bactriana was divided into two parts, the eastern and the western, and it remained a powerful kingdom until the 4th century AD, when it was conquered by the Sassanids.

**BADAJOS (Spain).**—This barrier fortress, the capital of a province of the same name, only five miles from the Portuguese frontier, has sustained numerous sieges, and was several times taken and retaken during the occupation of the peninsula by the Moors. It was besieged by the Portuguese in 1660, and was assaulted, but without success, by a combined English, Portuguese, and Dutch force, Oct. 1705. Galway was beaten in a battle here by the Spanish army, May 7, 1709. Soult captured it March 11, 1811; and Wellington having been compelled to raise the siege June 10, in the same year, obtained possession April 7, 1812. Badajos was made an episcopal see at an early period. The cathedral was commenced in 1248; and its granite bridge was built in 1460, restored in 1597, and rebuilt in 1833.

**BADAJOS (Treaty).**—Between Spain and Portugal, was signed at Badajos June 6, 1811, on the occasion of the possession of Badajos by the Portuguese. It provided for the exchange of prisoners and the restoration of property. The treaty was ratified by both countries, and it was concluded with a view to the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries.

**SOVEREIGNS OF BACTRIANA.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>B.C.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diodotus I</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diodotus II</td>
<td>245</td>
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<tr>
<td>Euthymenes</td>
<td>143</td>
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</tbody>
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**BADIANA.**—This ancient state, situated between Persia and

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conquests, excepting Olivenza and its territory, which were ceded to her; and she guaranteed the prince regent of Portugal the entire possession of all his states and possessions. Portugal agreed to close her ports against England, and to pay the expenses of the war.

BADDSDOWN HILL (Battle), or BADON MOUNT.—This spot, near Bath, was the scene of a celebrated victory gained by the Britons over the Saxons in 433, according to Bede. This appears to be an error, as it is generally believed that the Saxors prevailed.

BADEN (Germany) was made a margravate about the year 1130, by Herman II., grandson of Berthold, landgrave of Brisgau; his father, Herman I., having previously acquired Baden by marriage. The rank held by Baden is that of seventh in the Germanic Confederation, and in time of war it is required to furnish 10,000 men to the federal army.

A.D.

1130. Herman II. takes the title of Margrave of Baden.
1190. Herman IV. accompanies Frederick Barbarossa to the Holy Land, and dies with him in Asia.
1226. Herman V., the Pious, cedes the county of Dagsburg to the bishop of Strasburg.
1290. Death of Herman VI., who is succeeded by his infant son Frederick, under the regency of his mother, Gertrude of Austria.
1569. Oct. 29. Frederick is beheaded at Naples.
1633. Rodolph I. acquires part of Eberstein by purchase.
1688. Baden is divided among the four sons of Rodolph I.
1533. Rodolph VII. reunites Baden into a single state.
1405. Confederation of Marbach formed between Bernard, marquis of Baden, the archbishop of Mayence, the count of Wurttemberg, and some minor powers, against the emperor.
1642. June 15. Frederick II., king of the Romans, gains a great victory over Charles I. of Baden, and takes him prisoner.
1648. Christophor of Baden sends 4,000 men to deliver Maximilian, son of the emperor Frederick, from the inhabitants of Bruges.
1603. Christopher claims the marquisate of Hochburg; the claim is referred to the imperial tribunal.
1515. Aug. 1. Christopher abandons the government to his sons, Bernard, Philip, and Ernest, who rule as his vicars.
1627. Baden is divided into Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach.
1659. Oct. 3. Philippert of Baden-Baden assists the Catholics, and is slain at Monticour. 1821. The lawsuit, in reference to the possession of Hochburg, terminates in favour of Baden.
1694. The creditors of Edward of Baden obtain permission from the emperor to indemnify themselves by seizing his territories.
1627. Arrangements as to territory made between the rulers of Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach.
1663. Louis William, marquis of Baden-Baden, delivers Vienna from the Turks.
1707. Death of Louis William, the most warlike marquis of Baden-Baden.
1733. The French ravage Baden, and compel Louis (Grand Duke) to seek refuge in Bohemia.
1796. Treaty of peace with the French republic.
1801. Baden receivs an accession of territory by the treaty of Lunenville.

A.D.

1803. Charles Frederick of Baden is raised to the rank of Elector.
1805. Brisigau added to Baden by the treaty of Freiburg.
1806. July 12. The elector, Charles Frederick, is raised to the rank of Grand-duke.
1814. March 25. Baden joins the allies against Napoleon.
1813. Aug. 22. Representative constitution granted.
1839. Dec. 1. The concordat signed with the Pope.
1859. June 23, Interview at Baden-Baden, between Napoleon III., the Prince Regent of Prussia, and other German princes.

GRAND-DUKES OF BADEN.

A.D.

1806. Charles Frederick.
1811. Charles Louis Frederick.
1818. Louis William Augustus.
1830. Charles Leopold Frederick.
1832. Frederick William Louis.

BADEN (Treaty).—Signed at Baden, in Switzerland, Sept. 18 (Q.S. 7), 1714, between the emperors Charles VI. and Louis XIV. It confirmed the treaty of Radstadt. By one of its provisions Landsau was ceded to France.

BAEZA (Spain).—Near this town, which is of great antiquity, and contains many Roman relics and inscriptions, the younger Scipio vanquished Asdrubal c.c. 205. Having fallen under the Saracen yoke, it was taken by the Spaniards A.D. 1239.

BAFFIN'S BAY.—This inland sea, between Greenland and the N.E. coast of America, was first explored in 1616, by the English navigator William Baffin, from whom it takes its name.

BAGAUDES.—An appellation given to the peasants of Gaul who rebelled against the Romans A.D. 287. Their work was executed with fire and sword. "They asserted," says Gibbon, "the natural rights of men, but they asserted those rights with the most savage cruelty." For some time they obtained the ascendancy, but were subdued by Maximian. The term was subsequently applied to other turbulent rebels.

BAGDAD (Asia), on the Tigris, was founded by Al Mansur, the second caliph of the Abbassides, in 762, and remained the seat of the caliphate until Feb. 20, 1258, when it was captured after a siege of two months by the Mongols, and Mustasen, the last of the Abbassides, was put to death. Tamerlane sacked the city July 23, 1401, erecting on its ruins a pyramid of 90,000 heads. Its Tartar rulers returned, but were expelled in 1417, by Kara Yusef. His descendants were in 1477 replaced by Usum Cassim, who was followed by the Suffide dynasty, of Persian origin, in 1518. The possession of the city was long contested by the Persians and the Turks, and amongst the numerous sieges it sustained, may be mentioned those of 1534, when it was captured by Soliman the Magnificent;
of 1590, when taken by Abbas the Great; of 1637, when it was captured by Amurath IV.,—30,000 Persians having been ruthlessly massacred; and of 1740, when Nadir Shah was repulsed by Achmet, who rendered the pashalik independent of the Porte. Its celebrated college was founded in 1233. A Nestorian patriarch resided at Bagdad, and the Greek metropolitan was expelled in 913.

**Bagnalo (Treaty).—**Concluded Aug. 7, 1494, between the Venetians on the one hand, and the king of Naples, the duke of Milan, and the Florentines, on the other. The news is said to have so affected Pope Sixtus IV. that it brought on a fit of the gout, which caused his death, Aug. 13, 1494.

**Bahama Islands (Atlantic),** called also the Lucayos, consist of about twenty inhabited islands, with innumerable rocks and islets. St. Salvador, the chief of the group, was discovered by Columbus Oct. 11, 1492, being the first portion of America discovered by him. The Spaniards conveyed the natives to Mexico, and the islands remained unpeopled till colonized by the English, under a patent granted Dec. 4, 1630. In 1641 the Spaniards destroyed the colony, but it was re-established by the English in 1666, and remained in their hands till 1703, when it was ravaged by a combined French and Spanish fleet. It afterwards became notorious as a rendezvous for pirates, who were extinguished in 1718, when a regular colonial administration was established. In 1775 New Providence was stripped by the Americans of its artillery and stores, and the governor and some other officers were made prisoners. On the 8th of May, 1782, the islands surrendered to the Spaniards, but were restored to England by the 7th article of the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783.

**Bahar, or Behar (Hindostan).—**This territory, after changing rulers several times, was formally ceded to England by the treaty of Allahabad, Aug. 12, 1765.

**Baharites,** the first Mameluke dynasty that reigned in Egypt, were descended from Turks sold to slavery by the Tartars. They began to reign in 1244, and the last sultan of the race was expelled by the Borgites, or Circassians, the second Mameluke dynasty of Egypt, in 1381, after having reigned 137 years. (See Borgites.)

**Bahawulpooor (Hindostan).—**This state, formerly ruled by deputy governors from Cabul, solicited an alliance with the English in 1808; and it came under the direct protection of the East-India Company in 1838. The khan having proved faithful, received as a reward, in Feb. 1843, a part of Scinde.

**Bahrein Islands (Persian Gulf).—**This small group of islands, celebrated for its pearl-fishery, is called by the natives Awa1, or Avel. The Portuguese, who had seized them, were expelled by the Persians in 1622; and the islands have since fallen under the sway of different Arab chiefs. During the expedition of 1809 against the pirates in the neighbourhood, they were occupied by British troops.

**Bail.—**"The system of giving sureties, or bail," says Sharon Turner (Anglo-Saxons, iii. Ap. i. ch. 6), "to answer an accusation, seems to have been coeval with the Saxon nation." The Statute of Westminster 1 (3 Edw. I. c. 15), in 1275, defined what persons were bailable, and what were not; and this act was enforced by 27 Edw. I. stat. 1, c. 3 (1298). By 1 Rich. III. c. 5 (1484), justices of the peace were allowed to bail offenders, and the facility thus accorded having led to some abuses, not less than two justices were, by 3 Hen. VII. c. 3 (1487), required. Bail was regulated by subsequent statutes, more particularly by the Habeas Corpus act (31 Chas. II. c. 2, 1679), which, as Hallam remarks (Const. Hist. of Eng. iii. ch. 12), "introduced no new principle, nor conferred any right upon the subject." Provisions against excessive bail are embodied in various statutes. Bail in cases of felony is regulated by 7 Geo. IV. c. 64 (May 26, 1820). This act, one of the earliest enactments for the Administration of Criminal Justice in England," repealed several previous statutes.

**Bailiff.—**Two bailiffs were appointed for the city of London in the first year of the reign of Richard I. (1189); though such officers under another name existed in Anglo-Saxon times. We learn from the "Liber Albus" that the sheriffs of the city of London were formerly styled bailiffs; and we know, from the same authority, that such officers were in existence at the time of the Norman conquest. In 1207 the office of shrieval superseded that of bailiff.

**Bajoleans, or Bagnoleans.—**Manicheans, so called from Bagnol, in Languedoc, where they sprang up in the 8th century. Another sect, with the same name, a branch of the Cathari, arose in Provence during the 12th century.

**Bail.—**The art of making baize was introduced into England by a body of Dutch artisans, who settled at Colchester in 1569; and their privileges were confirmed by letters patent under the great seal in 1612. An act of parliament was passed in 1690 (12 Chas. II. c. 25) for the regulation and protection of their trade. It took effect from Sept. 20, 1690.

**Baker.—**In early ages every household prepared its own bread. Public bakers are first mentioned as existing at Rome B.C. 173. Athenaeus speaks of the Cappadocians, the Lydians, and the Phocnians as the best bakers. It is probable, the trade arose in the East. The punishments for bakers who transgressed the law were, at an early period of our history, extremely severe. Fabianus notices that in 1258 the tumbril was temporarily substituted for the pillory; and that "sharpe correction upon bakers for making of light bread," was administered upon several of the fraternity in 1485. The bakers formed a brotherhood in the reign of Henry II., about 1155. The white-bakers existed as a company in 1308, and obtained in 1485 a new charter, which was confirmed by Henry the Seventh's successors. The
BAK (Asia).—This port, in the Caspian, and the neighbouring territory, were surrendered by Persia to Russia in 1723, and restored to Persia in 1735. The Russians seized Baku in 1801, and it was ceded to them by the treaty between Russia and Persia, Oct. 19 (O.S. 7), 1813.

BALACLAVA (Crimea).—A small port about ten miles to the east of Sebastopol. The harbour is commodious, though the entrance is very narrow; and it was with great difficulty that accommodation was obtained for the British ships during its occupation in the Crimean war. Our troops took possession Sept. 26, 1854, a portion of the fleet having already arrived. They improved the harbour, constructed quays, built a new town, with storehouses, hospitals, &c., and laid down a line of rail to the camp, about seven miles distant. Soon after the conclusion of the treaty of Paris, our army of occupation was gradually withdrawn, and the last soldier quitted the place during the summer of 1856.

BALACLAVA (Battle of).—Fought Oct. 25, 1854, between the Russians and the British and Turkish troops. Early in the morning a powerful Russian force, led by Liprandi, drove the Turks from some earthen redoubts facing the Tchernaya, a weak point in the English position. The further advance of the Russians was checked by the 93rd Highlanders, under Sir C. Campbell (Lord Clyde), and the enemy was quickly repulsed by a charge of the heavy cavalry. From this day the British lines were, on account of the insufficiency of our force, contracted, and the communication by the Woronzoff road was effectually cut.

BALACLAVA (Charge), called "The Ride of the Six Hundred."—Owing to some misconception of orders, the light cavalry brigade, only 670 strong, followed up the battle of Balalava (Oct. 25, 1854), by charging the Russian infantry and cavalry in position, protected by a powerful artillery. The exploit is without a parallel in the annals of war. In spite of the fearful and almost hopeless nature of their task, that handful of British horsemen rode fearlessly onward. When at a distance, their ranks were shattered by a murderous discharge, and many gallant fellow was struck down before he could reach the foe. The Russians qualified before this band of heroes. Their artillery fired upon the struggling mass of friend and foe. The heavy cavalry and the French Chasseurs d'Afrique covered their retreat. The glorious but fatal charge lasted twenty-five minutes. More than two-thirds of the men were killed or wounded, and 400 horses destroyed. The moral effect it produced was, however, extraordinary.

BALACHAUNT DISTRICTS (Hindostan).—These provinces once formed part of the Hindoo kingdom of Bijayanagur, and on its fall were divided into several independent states, until conquered in rapid succession by Hyder Ali, between 1766 and 1780. On the dismemberment of Tippoo's empire in 1799, a considerable portion came into the possession of the East-India Company, and the remainder was taken in 1841.

Balamhangan (Indian Archipelago).—This island was ceded by the king of Sooloo, in 1762, to the East-India Company, and a settlement was formed by them in the following year. In Aug. 1774, intelligence was received that the Spanish governor of the Manillas had threatened to destroy the works and fortifications in case the English settlers did not retire; and this threat was put into execution Feb. 24, 1775. Another settlement, founded in 1803, was abandoned, and the island is now uninhabited.

Balance of Power.—The first combined attempt to preserve the balance of power in European affairs was made during the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII. of France, 1494—1495. Incited by the emperor Maximilian I., the Italian states, and some other European powers, held secret conferences by night at Venice, and the celebrated league was signed at that city, March 31, 1495, between Austria, Milan, Rome, Spain, and the Venetian republic. Its object was to defeat the ambitious projects of the French king. Robertson remarks that princes and statesmen "had extended on this occasion, to the affairs of Europe, the maxims of that political science which had hitherto been applied only to regulate the operations of the petty states in their own country. They had discovered the method of preventing any monarch from rising to such a degree of power as was inconsistent with the general liberty; and had manifested the importance of attending to that great secret in modern policy, the preservation of a proper distribution of power among all the members of the system into which the states of Europe are formed." After showing that the attention of Italian statesmen was from that period directed to the maintenance of the principle, he adds: "Nor was the idea confined to them. Self-preservation taught other powers to adopt it. It grew to be fashionable and universal. From this era we can trace the progress of that intercourse between nations, which has linked the powers of Europe so closely together; and can discern the operations of that profound policy, which, in the peace, guards against remote and contingent dangers; and, in war, has prevented rapid and destructive conquests." The principle was first publicly acknowledged at the peace of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648.

Balasore (Hindostan).—Different European nations established factories here at the commencement of the intercourse with India. The English factory was destroyed by fire in Nov. 1688. The town itself was ceded to England by the Danes in 1844.

Balasore Islands (Mediterranean).—This group, off the coast of Spain, is supposed to have been colonized by the Phoenicians. The Carthaginians reduced the inhabitants
to subjection. After the fall of Carthage they regained their independence. The Romans, under the pretence that the people were pirates, took possession of the Balearic Islands B.C. 123. The Vandals seized them A.D. 423, and the Moors A.D. 790; but they were wrested from the latter by the troops of Charlemagne in 799, and placed under his protection. The Moors, however, regained their footing and were not expelled until 1268. (See MAJORCA and Minorca.)

BALISTA.—Described by Gibbon as "a powerful cross-bow, which darted short but massive arrows." Belisarius made use of the balista in his defence of Rome against the Goths, A.D. 537. The more modern weapon is supposed to have been a species of "gun," rather than a hand instrument. Its introduction into England is usually assigned to the 12th century. Richard I. appears to have been the first to adopt the manubalist after its use had been prohibited by Ibn Tannir in 1139.

BALKH (Asia), the ancient Bactriana, is now a dependency of the khanat of Bokhara. Its chief city, also called Balkh, the ancient Bactra, is styled by Orientals the "Mother of Cities," on account of its great antiquity. It was taken from the Uzbek Tartars by the khan of Bokhara in 1820.

BALL.—Games with the ball have been common amongst ancient and modern nations. The Anglo-Saxons played at ball. An amusement of this kind was in vogue in this country amongst ladies and gentlemen in the 14th century, and it became fashionable at courts in the 16th. Fitzstephen, who wrote in the reign of Henry II., in alluding to sports at Shrove-tide, says,—"After dinner, all the youth of the city goeth to play at the ball in the fields; the scholars of every study have their balls. The practisers also of all the trades have every one their ball in their hands." Some writers suppose football is here meant. A complaint of the citizens of London was brought before the Privy Council in July, 1446, respecting the erection of several places where the people played "at the ball, cleche, and dine." It has been highly recommended as a gymnastic exercise.

BALL.—Dancing applied to theatrical representation is an ancient amusement, supposed to have been revived in Italy during the 16th century. Baltagerini, director of music to Catherine of Medicis, was the first to introduce the ballet into France, where it became very popular in the time of Louis XIII. Since that period it has undergone various improvements. The first dramatic piece performed in England, in which the story was entirely carried on by dancing and action, was a production by Mr. John Weaver, called "The Tavern Bilkers," performed at Drury Lane in 1702. A work of higher pretensions was produced by the same author at Drury Lane in 1716. It was entitled "The Loves of Mars and Venus," and its success led to the establishment, in this country, of the ballet as a branch of theatrical amusements.

BALLINAMUCK (Battle).—A French force landed at Killala Aug. 22, 1798, and having been joined by some Irish rebels, were defeated and taken prisoners at Ballinamuck, Sept. 8, 1798.

BALLIOL COLLEGE (Oxford).—Founded by John Balliol, of Barnarcastle, Durham (father of Balliol, king of Scotland), between the years 1283 and 1288. He died in 1269, during the progress of the work, which was completed by his widow. Her statutes, dated the 10th year of the reign of Edward I. (1282), are still preserved in the college.

BALLOON.—Albert of Saxony, a Dominican monk, who flourished at the commencement of the 14th century, was the first to form a correct notion of the principle on which balloons might be constructed. The idea was taken up by several learned men; and Bishop Wilkins, in 1689, speaks of a man who had attempted to be propelled through the air. The brothers Montgolfier, paper-makers, at Annony, near Lyons, were the first to secure a practical result; and June 5, 1783, launched the first balloon, which, after them, was then called a Montgolfier. The experiment was repeated at Paris, Aug. 27, 1783; and on the 21st of November, in the same year, M. Pilatre de Rozier, and the Marquis d'Arlandes, made the first ascent from Paris, which was accomplished with success, and the adventurers alighted in safety about six miles from the point at which they had started. "The Montgolfiers," says a writer in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," "had the annual prize of 800 livres adjudged to them by the Academy of Sciences; the elder brother was invited to court, decorated with the badge of St. Michael, and received a patent of nobility; and on Joseph a pension was bestowed, with the further sum of 40,000 livres, to enable him to prosecute his experiments with balloons. The first ascent in a hydrogen balloon was made Dec. 1, 1783, at Paris, by Messieurs Charles and Robert, who, after a pleasant voyage, alighted in safety about twenty-five miles from the spot where they started. Since that time great improvements have been made in the construction of balloons. The first ascent made in England was by Lunardi, Sept. 21, 1784. Blanchard and Jeffries crossed the Channel, from Dover to Calais, Jan. 7, 1785. Count Zanflecari, Admiral Vernon, and a Miss Grice, of Holborn, took their seats in the car of one of these machines March 23, 1785. The balloon was, however, over-weighted, and the lady was compelled to retire, which she did with great reluctance, and burst into tears at her disappointment. A successful ascent was made at Ranelagh Gardens, Dublin, Jan. 20, 1785. Balloon ascents have since been of frequent occurrence; and we read of one at Constantinople, by a Persian physician, in 1786. Rozier and
Romain were killed through the ignition of their balloon, in an attempt to cross the Channel, June 15, 1785; and William Sadler, son of the celebrated aeronaut of that name, was killed by a fall from a balloon in 1825. The French are said to have employed balloons on various occasions for the purpose of reconnoitring the position of an enemy. The most remarkable instances occurred at Liege, in September, 1794, and during the Italian campaign of 1859. BALLOT was used in several states of ancient Greece, as well as amongst the Romans. It was first introduced at Rome for the election of magistrates, by the Gabiana lex, B.C. 139; for state trials, treason excepted, by the Cassia lex, B.C. 137; and for the legislative assembly, by the Papinia lex, B.C. 131. The ballot was used in the republic of Venice. It was employed at a political debating society, called the Rota, held nightly, in 1659, at Miles's coffee-house, New Palace Yard, Westminster. Its introduction in the election of members for the House of Commons has been frequently urged.

BALLYHOE (Battle).—O'Neil was checked in his career of plunder and devastation within the British pale, at a battle fought at Ballyhoe, in August, 1539.

BALLYNAHINCH (Battle).—Fought during the Irish rebellion, June 13, 1798. The rebels, led by Monroe, a draper of Lisburn, were defeated, and this terminated the rising in the north of Ireland.

BAMORAL CASTLE.—Queen Victoria selected this mansion and domain, situated on the right bank of the River Dee, about forty-five miles from Aberdeen, as a royal residence, in September, 1843. The property, which had been previously rented, was purchased in 1852, and a new castle has been erected on the estate.

BALTALIMAN (Treaty).—Concluded between Russia and Turkey, at Baltaliman, in 1849. It arose out of the transactions relating to the insurrection in the Danubian provinces and the Russian occupation. Russia was secured in the same rights as she then exercised in the principalities for seven years.

BALTIC EXPEDITIONS.—During the war with Russia, two expeditions were sent into the Baltic Sea by the English government. The first, under the command of Sir Charles Napier, sailed from Spithead, March 11, 1854, and was afterwards joined by a French squadron, and reinforcements from England. The fleet entered the Baltic Sea March 20th. Several merchantmen were captured, and the Russian ports blockaded, until more decisive operations were undertaken on the arrival of a French expeditionary force (See AXLAND ISLES). The fleet returned home during the autumn. The storm, accompanied by gun and mortar boats, under the command of Admiral Sir R. S. Dundas, sailed April 4, 1855, an advance squadron having left March 20. It was joined by a French squadron June 1. Several infernal machines were taken up, and the ships penetrated within sight of Cronstadt. The chief operations at Hango and Sweaborg are described under these titles. The fleets returned during the autumn.

BALTIMORE (Battle).—The Americans were defeated by the English near this town, in the United States, Sept. 12, 1814.

BAMBERG (Bavaria) is said to have been founded by a colony of Saxons in 864. Other authorities state that the second emperor Henry II, in 1004, finished in 1012, and rebuilt, after a conflagration, in 1110. It surrendered to the Russians May 16, 1759, and during two days was given up for pillage. It was again captured in 1763. Bamberg was made a bishopric in 1007; and in 1029, on the visit of Pope Benedict VIII. to Germany, the emperor presented the city and bishopric to the Roman see, on condition of receiving every year a white horse and a hundred silver marks. The bishopric afterwards became independent, was secularized in 1801, and assigned to Bavaria in 1803. Councils were held here in 1029, 1032, and 1148.

BAMBOOUCHE OR BAMBURGH (Northumberland).—This ancient town was built by Ida, who reigned twelve years, from 547. Bede says it was called Bobba, after its queen. It was frequently pillaged by the Danes. The castle, built in 1070, was wrested by stratagem from his rebellious barons by William II., in 1086, and was besieged and taken by Edward IV., Dec. 24, 1463.

BAMBERGH (Battle).—Fought between Dost Mohammed Khan's army and his Ouseberg allies, under the Walee of Khooloom, and a small English and Sepoy force, commanded by Brigadier Dennie, Sept. 18, 1840. The former were completely routed, and their leader fled into Kohistan.

BAMFLEET (Essex).—This fortress was stormed and captured by king Alfred, and several Danish ships in the neighbourhood were destroyed in 894.

BAMPTON LECTURES.—Founded by Rev. J. Bampton, canon of Salisbury, who bequeathed to the university of Oxford, estates, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the endowment of eight divinity lecture-sermons, to be preached every year at Great St. Mary's. The cost of the publication of the lectures, within two months of delivery, was to be defrayed out of the endowment. The first course was delivered in 1780, by the Rev. J. Bandinel. Only those who have taken the master's degree at Oxford or Cambridge are eligible; and a second course by the same person is not allowed.

BANBURY (Oxfordshire).—In 1126, Blois, bishop of Lincoln, erected a castle here, which was frequently assailed. The royalists captured it in 1642, defended it with great gallantry during a siege of fifteen weeks in 1643, and again in 1646. The parliamentary party demolished it when it came into their possession. A battle was fought at Danesmore, near this town, Wednesday, July 26, 1469,
in which the Lancastrians were defeated by King Edward’s troops.

BANCA, or BANJA (Indian Ocean).—This island, possessing tin mines, discovered in 1710, was ceded to the East India Company by the Emir of Palembang, in 1812. By the second article of the convention of August 13, 1814, the English ceded the island to the king of the Netherlands, in exchange for Cochin and its dependencies, on the coast of Malabar.

BANCROFT’S HOSPITAL.—Almshouses, near Mile End, erected in 1735, pursuant to the will of Francis, grandson of Archbishop Bancroft. Accommodation is afforded for twenty-four poor men of the Drapers’ Company, and a school for one hundred boys.

BANDA ISLANDS (Pacific), ten in number, were discovered, in 1511, by the Portuguese, who were expelled by the Dutch in 1603. The English established a factory in 1658. After various struggles between them and the Dutch, the latter obtained possession in 1664. They retained their hold until March 8, 1796, when the islands surrendered to an English squadron. Having been restored to the Dutch, by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802, they were again captured by the English, Aug. 9, 1810, and once more restored to the Dutch at the peace of 1814.

BANGALORE (Hindostan), was captured by Lord Cornwallis, March 22, 1791. The fortress was, however, restored to Tipoo Saib, by the treaty of peace of March 19, 1792. He destroyed it, but it was repaired in 1802.

BANGOR (Caernarvonshire) was made a bishopric early in the 6th century, Daniel, abbot of Bangor, in Flintshire, its first bishop, having been appointed in 616. The cathedral was destroyed in 1071; and having been rebuilt, suffered severely in subsequent wars. An order for union of the see with St. Asaph, issued in 1833, was rescinded, by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 108, July 23, 1847.

BANGOR (United States) was captured by a party of English sailors and marines, Sept. 3, 1814.

BANGOR (Shropshire), or BANCHOR, which must not be confounded with Bangor, in Caernarvonshire; or Benochor, in Ireland; was the seat of the largest ancient monastic establishment in Great Britain. It contained about seven monks, and was founded by Dunod in the beginning of the 6th century. Ethelfrith, king of Northumberland, instigated it is supposed by Augustine, who was resolved to reduce the primitive Christian Church in these islands to subjection to Rome, destroyed the monastery and massacred all the monks and students. This event probably took place in 603, but as some confusion has arisen in the chronology of the time, the date cannot be ascertained with certainty. Augustine is said to have died in 604, though there is some doubt on the subject. Bede says, Augustine foretold these monks that if they would not join in unity with their brethren, they should be assailed by their enemies, and that if they would not preach the way of life to the English people, they should perish at their hands.

BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY.—During the reign of William III, the Lower House of Convocation had requested “that some synodical notice might be taken of the dishonour done to the Church by a sermon preached by Mr. Benjamin Hoadley, at St. Lawrence Jewry, Sept. 29, 1705, containing positions contrary to the doctrine of the Church, expressed in the first and second parts of the homily against disobedience and wilful rebellion.” The enmity of this writer’s opponents was further excited by a sermon which he preached before George I., March 31, 1717, and afterwards printed under the title, “The Nature of the Kingdom or Church of Christ.” He had been made bishop of Bangor in 1715; was translated to Hereford in 1721; to Salisbury in 1723; and to Winchester in 1734. What they termed the dangerous tenets of this discourse, and a work entitled, a “Preservative against the Principles and Practices of the Non-Jurors,” were denounced in the report of a committee of the Lower House of Convocation in 1717. This gave rise to a general quarrel between the supporters and opponents of Bishop Hoadley’s views on various points, and it is known as the Bangorian Controversy.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Incorporated by royal charter, July 27, 1694, was projected by William Paterson, who, with other merchants in London, subscribed £1,200,000 as a loan to the Government, to bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum. The first charter provided that at any time after the 1st of August, 1705, on a year’s notice and the repayment of the £1,200,000, the said charter should cease and determine. It received the sanction of Parliament, and thus were the governor and company of the Bank of England established. Further loans have since been advanced to the government, the rate of interest has been reduced, and the charter has been repeatedly renewed and extended. The last, known as Sir R. Peel’s act (7 & 8 Vict. c. 32), received the royal assent July 19, 1844. The bank suspended cash payments in 1696, but having recovered from a temporary pressure of gold, and, until again compelled by the drain upon its resources, caused by the French war at the close of the last century, to suspend cash payments, for which an order in council appeared Feb. 27, 1797, and they were not resumed until May 1, 1821. By the sixth section of the Bank Charter Act, of 1844, the directors are required to render a weekly account in a prescribed form to the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, to be published in the next succeeding Gazette. Since 1829 branch establishments of the Bank of England have been formed in several provincial towns. Its business was transferred in the Grocers’ Hall until June 5, 1734, when it was removed to a building that forms part of the

Bank of Ireland, was established by act of Parliament, with privileges similar to those enjoyed by the Bank of England, and opened in June, 1788. In 1802, the governors purchased the buildings in College Green used as the houses of Parliament previous to the Union in 1801. These were adapted for the purposes of the bank, which was transferred here in 1808. The Bank of Ireland is now regulated by S & V Vict. c. 37 (July 21, 1845).

Bank of Scotland, the first establishment of the kind in that part of the kingdom, was founded at Edinburgh in 1695, receiving a charter from William III. and the Scottish Parliament. The second, the Royal Bank of Scotland, was incorporated in 1727.

Bankruptcy.—The word bankruptcy is derived through the French from bancus the counter, ruptus broken. Ancient legislation on this subject was extremely severe. According to the generally received interpretation, the Roman Law of the Twelve Tables gave to creditors the power of cutting a debtor's body in pieces, each of them receiving a proportionate share of the body. Debtors were imprisoned in chains, subjected to stripes and hard labour at the mercy of the creditor, and liable with their wives and children to be sold to foreign servitude. The severity of these laws was relaxed by the "Lex Poetelia Papiria," B.C. 326, and the Christian emperors subsequentiy introduced the law of cessation, by which a creditor making cessio honorum (i.e., giving up all his goods), was exempted from personal penalties. The first English statute on this subject, 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1543), was principally directed against the frauds of traders, who were in the habit of offering goods from other persons and then escaping to foreign countries. This was made felony, and punished capitally. By 13 Eliz. c. 7 (1571), bankruptcy was confined to those who used the trade of merchandise, or sought their living by buying and selling. By 21 James I. c. 19 (1624), a bankrupt might, unless his inability to pay his debts arose from some casual cause, be set upon the pillory for two hours, and have one of his ears nailed to the same and cut off. It was repealed in 1616. By many subsequent statutes scriveners, aliens, demises, bankers, brokers, factors, farmers, valets de chambre, &c., were declared bankrupt. All these statutes were consolidated by 6 Geo. IV. c. 16 (May 2, 1825). These laws were again amended and consolidated by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 1, 1849); and this act was further amended by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 77 (June 30, 1852), and by the Bankruptcy Act of 1854. The Court of Bankruptcy was established by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 56 (Oct. 20, 1831). This act was amended by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 29 (Aug. 21, 1835); and by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 122 (Aug. 12, 1842), which came into operation Nov. 11, 1842. A further alteration was made in the law by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 119 (Aug. 11, 1854). The Irish bank-

ruptcy laws were consolidated by 6 Will. IV. c. 14 (May 20, 1836); and they were further amended and assimilated to the English law by several subsequent statutes, the last being 20 & 21 Vict. c. 60 (Aug. 25, 1857). The Scotch bankruptcy laws were consolidated by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 79 (July 29, 1856), which came into operation Nov. 1, 1856, and was further amended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 19 (Aug. 10, 1867).

Banks.—These establishments existed amongst the Greeks and Romans. In modern times the Greeks were the first bankers. Banks were established in Italy in the 12th century. The first public bank was founded at Venice in 1167, and the first bank of exchange and deposit was established at Barcelona in 1401. Money matters were for some time regulated by the Royal Exchangers, but their calling fell into disuse until revived by Charles I. in 1627. The Royal Mint, in the Tower of London, was used as a bank of deposit until Charles I. by a forced loan, in 1638, destroyed its credit. The Goldsmiths' Company undertook private banking in 1645, but on the closing of the Exchequer in 1672 their transactions terminated. The first regular bank, the Bank of England, was established business soon after the Restoration. (See Bank of England.)

Bannatyne Club, was established by Sir Walter Scott in 1823, for printing works illustrating the history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland.

Banner.—Is of very early origin, being first known in Numbers, ii. 2. Banners of some kind or other were used amongst all ancient nations, and the practice has been followed in modern times. Bede represents Augustine and his companions going in procession to meet Ethelred in 957, bearing banners, with a silver cross, and the image of our Saviour. Alfred captured the celebrated Danish banner, called the Raven, in 878. In the monasteries various banners were kept for festivals and great commemorations.

Banneret, or Knight Banneret, a person who received the order of knighthood, under the royal standard, for some distinguished service in the field. Shakespeare (King John, 1.1) speaks of——

"A soldier, by the honour-giving hand Of Cœur-de-lion, knighted in the field."

The time and place at which the dignity was first conferred have excited much controversy. "No man," says Hallam (Middle Ages, iii. ch. 9, pt. 2), "could properly be a banneret unless he possessed a certain estate, and could bring a certain number of lances into the field. His distinguishing mark was the square banner, carried by a squire at the point of his lance; while the knight-bachelor had only the coronet or pointed pendant. When a banneret was created, the general cut off this pendant to render the banner square." Selden states that the first account of this dignity occurs
in the reign of Edward I. Edmondson traces it as far back as 736. The Black Prince made Sir John Chandos a knight-bannetar in 1387. The order was discontinued from 1642; the last, Sir John Smith, having been created after the battle of Edgehill by Charles I., in that year. It was, however, revived by George II. after the battle of Dettingen, in 1743; and Sir Wm. Erskine was made a knight-bannetar by George III. in 1764, for distinguished services at the battle of Emersdoff. In 6 Rich. II. s. ii. c. 4 (1382), bannetars are mentioned amongst those summoned to Parliament.

BANNOCKBURN (Battles).—Two bearing this name were fought; the first at Bannockburn, Scotland, between the English and the Scotch, in which the latter gained the victory, and secured their independence, Monday, June 24, 1314; and the second, at Sauchieburn, near Bannockburn, June 11, 1488, on which occasion James III., of Scotland, was slain, by an army raised by the partisans of the duke of Albany.

BANNS.—Tertullian, who died A.D. 245, states that the primitive Church was forewarned of marriages. The practice was probably introduced into France in the 9th century. The bishop of Paris enjoined it in 1176; and it was regularly established in the Latin Church by the fourth Lateran council, in 1215. The earliest enactment on the subject in the English Church is the 11th canon of the synod of Westminster, in 1200, which decrees that no marriage shall be contracted without banns thrice published in the church. The 62nd canon of the synod of London (1603–4), forbids the celebration of marriage unless the banns have first been published three several Sundays, or holy days, during divine Service, in the parish churches or chapels where the parties dwell. The publication was required to be made on Sundays, and not on holy days, by 26 Geo. II. c. 33 (1752). This act has been superseded by 4 Geo. IV. c. 76 (1823), and various laws have since then been passed, but this regulation remains in force. By the latter act it is provided that if the marriage does not take place within three months after the publication of the banns, they must be republished.

BANQUETING HOUSE (Whitehall).—Intended for the reception of ambassadors and state ceremonials, was built by Inigo Jones in 1616. It occupies the site of an old building that had been devoted to similar uses. The ceiling was painted by Rubens.

BANTAM (Java).—The Dutch commenced trading at this place in 1605, and the English in 1612, and, after various disputes, the latter established a factory in 1619; but were expelled in 1683 by the Dutch, who abandoned the place in 1817.

BANTY BAY (Sea Fight).—Admiral Herbert, afterwards Lord Torrington, with 19 sail of the line, attacked, in this bay, May 1, 1689, a French fleet of 28 ships of war, carrying from 60 to 70 guns each, and 5 fire-ships. A short action ensued, when Admiral Herbert tacked in order to obtain the weather-gauge, and the engagement was not renewed. A French fleet carrying 16,000 troops, intending to co-operate with the Irish rebels, anchored in this bay on the 22nd of December, 1796. They were compelled by a severe gale to cut their cables and stand out to sea on the 25th, and it was not until the 29th that they were able, in a badly damaged state, to again cast anchor in the bay. A landing was not even attempted, and the remnant of the expedition returned to France. The men in Admiral Michell's squadron mutinied here Dec. 1 to 11, 1801. The trial of fourteen of the mutineers commenced on board the Gladiator, at Portsmouth, Jan. 8, 1802, and terminated on the 12th, when thirteen out of the fourteen culprits were sentenced to death, and suffered on the 15th; the day on which the trial of some of their associates commenced.

BARRIEON (Battle).—Olban, a vassal of the Ottoman empire, passed the heights of Mount Olympus, descended into the level country of Bithynia, and defeated the emperor Andronicus III., at Baphaeon, in the commencement of the 14th century.

BAPTISM.—The first use of baptism is ascribed by Lightfoot to Jacob, on the admission of the proselytes of Shechem into his family and the Church of God, about B.C. 1732 (Gen. xxxv.). The Jews administered baptism to all gentiles before admitting them into the Church; but this was not made a permanent institution until the time of John the Baptist, who performed the rite in the waters of Jordan on those that flocked to hear his preaching in the summer of the year 26 (Matt. iii. 6); and Christ himself was baptized by him in January of the year 27 (Matt. iii. 13—15). It was practised in various forms by the primitive Church, and was received as the initiatory rite by Christians, though certain heretics rejected it altogether. The ceremony was at first, according to the testimony of Justin Martyr, who wrote in the 2nd century, and of Tertullian, who wrote in the 3rd, performed by trine immersion in rivers. This is said to have been discontinued on account of persecution. Baptisteries containing pools for the performance of the rite were erected outside the churches about the 3rd century. Sacred fonts were constructed in the porches about the 4th century, and in the 6th century within the churches. The early English Church retained the practice of immersion till a late period, as the council of Chelsea, July 27, 816, condemned the innovation of sprinkling. The Quakers reject baptism altogether.

BAPTISTS.—The name applied to several sects who deny the validity of infant baptism, and require immersion, after the example of John the Baptist. They are in many respects followers of the Anabaptists, who arose in Germany in 1521. They are divided into several sects: the chief in England are the General, or Arminian Baptists, who believe
that God has excluded no man from salvation by any sovereign decree; and the Particular, or Calvinistic Baptists, who published a confession of faith in 1643, which was reprinted in 1644 and 1646, and revised in 1689. The first congregation of English Baptists, the followers of John Smith, who died at Leyden in 1610, was organized in London in that year. These were General Baptists, and the Particular Baptists trace their origin to a congregation established in London in 1616. Their first institution in America was at Providence, in 1639. (See ANABAPTISTS.)

BAR (Confederation of).—The Roman Catholics of Poland, during their fierce religious struggles with the Dissidents, the latter being supported by the Russians, seized the fortress of Bar, in Podolia, and formed the Confederation of Bar, in 1768. Anarchy ensued, and the confederates were defeated by the combined forces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, those powers having coalesced for the purpose of interfering in Poland.

BARBADOES (Atlantic). One of the Caribbean islands discovered by the Portuguese at the close of the 15th century. The English first landed here in 1605; and their first settlement was formed in 1614. Various disputes having occurred between different claimants, the earl of Carlisle obtained the right of possession by patent, dated July 2, 1627. Sir William Courteen, an English merchant, had fitted out ships to effect a settlement, one of which he himself commanded, in 1626, who founded Jamestown. He was displeased at this arrangement, and obtained a grant of the island in 1628; but by another patent, dated April 7, 1629, Carlisle was confirmed in the possession. It afforded a refuge to the royalists, and was captured by the republicans in 1632. After the Restoration, litigation ensued between rival proprietors, and these led to the imposition of a tax on the inhabitants, which was not repealed until 1838. Barbadoes was devastated by tremendous hurricanes in August, 1675, 1790, and 1831; and was creed a bishop's see in 1824.

BARSARI (Africa).—This term has been applied to describe the northern portion of Africa, divided, both in ancient and modern times, into several states. The name is supposed to be derived from the Berbers, who occupied the country on its invasion by the Saracens in the 7th century.

BARRISTA (Spain), or BALBASTRO.—This city was taken from the Moors in 1097 by Pedro I., king of Aragon. A sanguinary struggle occurred in its suburbs between the Carlists and the Queen's troops June 2, 1837. Both parties claimed the victory. The Carlists, however, had better success and the Ciudilla entered Catalonia without opposition on the 5th of the same month. It is the seat of a bishop.

BARBER.—The art of the barber was practised in Greece about b.c. 420. Their shops were then, as in more modern times, celebrated as places of gossip. Barbers are said to have been introduced into Rome from Sicily, b.c. 299. Formerly barbers practised surgery in England. Chicheley published a decree in 1415 forbidding them to keep their shops open on Sundays. The barbers, long an ancient company, were incorporated by letters patent Feb. 24, 1462. It was confirmed by Henry VII. and Henry VIII. By city law, in the time of Edward I. (Liber Allus), barbers who were too bold and daring as to expose blood in their windows, instead of having it privately conveyed into the Thames, were subject to a fine of two shillings.

BARBER-SURGEONS.—Though the barbers at first practised surgery, yet a company of surgeons had been formed, but not incorporated, consisting, as Stow states, of not more than twelve persons at the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII. In 1540 (32 Hen. VIII. c. 43), an act was passed uniting the barbers and the surgeons in one body corporate, and called "the governors of the Mystery and Commonality of Barbers and Surgeons of London." It provided that none of the company that used barbery and shaving should occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or any other thing belonging to surgery, except only drawing of teeth; nor he that used the mystery of surgery, should exercise the art of barbery or shaving. They were made distinct corporations in 1745, by 18 Geo. II. c. 15.

BAR-SUR-AUBE (Battle).—The allies obtained a signal victory over the French near this town, in France, Feb. 27, 1814.

BARCA (N. Africa).—This maritime district, the ancient Cyrenaica, was colonized from Cyrene, b.c. 560, and formed a part of the "Libya about Cyrene," mentioned in the Acts (ii. 10). The Persians besieged and captured its chief town, Barca; and it was conquered by the Saracens in 641. It was a bishopric of the early Church.

BARCELONA (Spain).—The foundation of this ancient city is assigned by tradition to as early a period as 400 years before the building of Rome. Hannibal Barcas, the Carthaginian, is said to have restored it b.c. 235; and from him it received the name of Barcius. The Carthaginians were expelled b.c. 206; and it belonged to Rome from b.c. 146 until A.D. 411, when it was taken by the Goths. The Moors captured it a.d. 713, and Charlemagne in 801. It became the capital of a Spanish march, held by the counts of Barcelona, until their title was merged in that of Aragon in 1137. Its inhabitants having revolted, the city was besieged by John II., of Aragon, and captured Oct. 17, 1471. It became a great centre of commerce in the 15th century; and the first bank of deposit in Europe was established here in 1470. Barcelona has since that period sustained several sieges. The French took it Aug. 7, 1697; it was restored by the treaty of Ryswick, and taken again Oct. 9, 1705; by the eccentric Lord Peterborough, Sept. 13, 1706; and by the duke of Berwick, after a long siege, Sept. 12, 1714.
The French captured it on their invasion of Spain, Feb. 28, 1808. It was made the seat of a bishop at an early period. Councils were held here in 540; Nov. 1, 599; in 908; Nov. 20, 1054; and in 1068. Its university, established in 1430, was suppressed in 1714, and restored in 1841.

Barcelona (Treaties).—A treaty between Charles VIII. of France, and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, was signed by the former at Tours, and by the latter at Barcelona, Jan. 19, 1493. It was an alliance offensive and defensive between France and Spain. Charles VIII. ceded the counties of Roussillon and Cerdagne to Spain. Another was concluded at this place between the emperor Charles V. and Pope Clement VII., June 29, 1530. Robertson says that Charles, among other articles, agreed to restore all the territories belonging to the Ecclesiastical state; to re-establish the Medici at Florence, and give his daughter to Alexander, the head of that family; and to put it in the Pope's power to decide respecting the fate of Sforza and the possession of the Milanese. Clement VII. gave the emperor the investiture of Naples without the reserve of any tribute, but the present of a white steed in acknowledgment of his sovereignty; absolved all who had been concerned in assaulting and plundering Rome, and permitted Charles and his brother Ferdinand to levy the fourth of the ecclesiastical revenues throughout his dominions. Other treaties of no great importance were also concluded at Barcelona.

Barcelona, New (S. America).—This town was founded by the Spaniards in 1634. The province of the same name, of which it was the capital, with six other provinces, formed themselves into the American confederation of Venezuela, April 19, 1810.

Banbury (Lincolnshire), or Bardney. This ancient monastery, in the province of Lindsey, is said by Bishop Tanner to have been founded before a.d. 697, because Osthryda, queen of Mercia, who caused King Oswald's remains to be removed to this place, was murdered in that year. It was destroyed by the Danes in 869, and all the inmates were put to the sword.

Bardeeszis. — A Christian sect which flourished in Mesopotamia from a.d. 161 to 180. They were the followers of Bardeesan of Edessa, who at one time advocated the tenets of Valentinus the Egyptian, though he afterwards abjured them. Mosheim contends against this view, declaring that Bardeesan admitted two principles, like the Manicheseans. His followers denied the incarnation and the resurrection.

Bards, or Professional Poets, were in high repute amongst ancient nations. They were the recorders of important events, celebrating in poetry and music the virtues and heroic deeds of their gods and great men. Amongst the ancient Gauls and Britons they were regarded with peculiar veneration, and wielded considerable authority. The Druids had their order of bards. They continued to flourish in Wales, where Eisteddfods, or sessions of the bards, were held; and the supreme dignity, and the privileges of the bards, are dwelt upon at great length in their early laws. Edward I. has been accused, though unjustly, of having massacred the Welsh bards in 1283. The last commission for holding an eisteddfod is dated Oct. 23, 1568. The ancient Irish bards were also celebrated. The court bard is mentioned as a domestic officer in Welsh records of the year 940.

Barbey's Parliament.—This "motley convention of one hundred and twenty persons," as Hallam terms it, was assembled at Cromwell's command July 4, and dissolved Dec. 12, 1653. It was sometimes called the little Parliament. Amongst the seven representatives for London, was one Barbey, a leather-seller, of Fleet Street, a fanatic notorious for his long prayers and sermons, with the Christian name of "Praise God." Hence arose the term "Praise-God Barbey's Parliament," by which this assembly was afterwards known. It consisted of 122 members for England, 6 for Wales, 6 for Ireland, and 5 for Scotland, chosen by Cromwell and his officers.

Barillely (Hindostan).—This district, in the province of Delhi, was ceded by the rulers of Oude to the East-India Company in 1801. A formidable mutiny broke out in its chief town, also named Barillely, April 16, 1819. It was caused by a form of taxation obnoxious to the people. Conflicts ensued, April 18 and 21, and order was soon restored. The sepoys rose against the English, murdered some, and expelled others, Sunday, May 31, 1857. The mutineers marched into Delhi July 2. Bareilly was recaptured by the British forces May 7, 1858.

Barfleur (Normandy).—A portion of William the First's fleet was equipped at this port for the invasion of England a.d. 1066. Near Barfleur, Prince William, only son of Henry I., perished by shipwreck during the nights of Nov. 23 and 24, 1120. Two of the king's illegitimate children and several nobles perished on this occasion, the total number of persons being about three hundred. Only one escaped,—a butcher, of Rouen. William had married Matilda, daughter of the count of Anjou, in June, 1119. The vessel was called the Blanche-Nef. The shipping at Barfleur was destroyed and the harbour filled up by Edward III. in his invasion of Normandy, in 1346.

Bari (Italy).—This town, occupying the site of the ancient Barium, having been captured by the Saracens a.d. 840, was wrested from them in 971, by Louis II., Charlemagne's great-grandson, after a long and bloody contest. The Greek emperors made it the capital of the province of Apulia in 982. Afterwards it came into the possession of the Normans, and Robert Guiscard became duke of Apulia in 1060. It was the seat of a bishop as early as 347, and became an archbishopric in 931. A celebrated council assembled here Oct. 1, 1098, at the com-
mand of Urban II., no less than 183 bishops, and among them Anselm of Canterbury, attended; the principal subjects discussed being the reunion of the Greek and Latin churches, and the flight from the palace, or the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father as well as the Son.

Barinas (S. Americas), or Varinas.—One of the Spanish colonies which joined the confederation of Venezuela, April 19, 1810, formed for the expulsion of the Spaniards.

Barium.—Protoxide of barium was discovered in 1774, by Scheele; and barium, the metallic base of baryta, by Davy, in 1808.

Bark, called Peruvian, or Jesuits' Bark.—Its medicinal qualities were discovered by the Jesuits in South America; a diseased patient having taken water impregnated with it. As a medicine it was first used in Spain in 1840; and in England, about 1854. The Mercurialis Politeus, Feb. 3—10, 1859, announces where "the Fever Bark, commonly called the Jesuits' powder, brought over by James Thompson, merchant of Antwerp," may be obtained.

Barlaamites.—Pollowers of Barlaam, a native of Calabria, and a monk of the order of St. Basil, who, in the controversy between the Greek and Latin churches, after supporting the cause of the latter, became an advocate of the former. He brought a complaint before the patriarch of Constantinople, against the tenets of the Hesychiast, or Quietists, the name given to the monks of Mount Athos. The cause was tried, and the monks acquitted, in 1337. In 1339 Barlaam was the emperor's ambassador to the pope at Avignon for a union of the two churches. The old controversy was afterwards renewed, and to such a pitch did it proceed, that a council was held at Constantinople, June 11, 1341, in which the monks, with Palamas at their head, were victorious. The Barlaamites were condemned by subsequent councils, and Barlaam himself is said to have drowned himself in the Rhone when he joined the Latins. He died about 1346.

Barletta (S. Italy), was besieged by the French in 1502. During the siege, the celebrated military rencontre between eleven Spanish and as many French knights took place. The lists were formed on neutral territory, under the walls of Trani, and the combat came off Sept. 29, 1502. Though five of the French knights were slain, Bayard and a companion are said to have defended themselves with such skill against the seven Spaniards, that it terminated in a drawn battle: there and at an earlier battle of arms, Bayard fought in single combat with the Spanish cavalier Soloramay (Feb. 2, 1503), when the latter was slain. The French having been defeated in two battles, Friday, April 21, and Friday, the 28th, 1503, in the last of which the duke of Nemours was slain, abandoned the siege of Barletta.

Baranhites.—This religious order was formed at Milan, in 1530, by three persons, named Antony Maria Zacchiaris, Bartholomew Ferrarius, and Jacopo Antony Morigia. It was approved by Clement VII. in 1553, and confirmed by Paul III. in 1535. They were called regular clerks of St. Paul, from their assiduous study of his epistles, recommended to them by their first master; and are said to have received the name of Barnabites from the church of St. Barnabas at Milan, given them in 1535. They spread through Italy and Germany; and were invited into France by Henry IV., in 1608, to be employed in the mission of Bearne. On their first establishment they lived on the gratuities of the pious, but afterwards held property.

Barnard's Inn was named after Lyonel Barnard, who resided here in the year 1494 (13 Hen. VI.), at which time it was the property of Dr. John Mackworth, dean of Lincoln, by whose name it had been before known. In 1601, one Mr. Warren was fined £1. 6s. 8d. for wearing his hat in hull, and for his long hair, and otherwise misde-meaning himself. The first attempt to introduce attorneys into the inn was made in 1608.

Barnet (Battle).—Fought during the wars of the Roses, on Gladsmore Heath, near Chippen-Barnet, on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1471. The Yorkists, commanded by Edward IV., gained a complete victory over the Lancastrians, led by the earl of Warwick, the king-maker, who fell in the battle. A monument was erected on the spot where the encounter took place, in 1740.

Baroch (Hindostan).—This district was conquered by the British in 1781, and was afterwards restored to the Maharrattas. The city of Baroch and its fortress were captured Aug. 29, 1803, and the whole territory ceded to the East-India Company, by treaty, Dec. 30, 1803. It was a place of great trade in the 16th century, and was taken by Abar in 1572.

Baroda (India), the capital of the Guigozar's territory, was a large and wealthy city in the reign of Aurungzebe, who died in 1707. A treaty of alliance was concluded between its ruler and the East-India Company in 1780. In 1802 the king applied to the East-India Company for assistance to put down a rebellion. This was accomplished, and the relations between the two governments were regulated by arrangements made in 1802, 1805, 1817, and 1820.

Barometer was invented by Torricelli, a Florentine, pupil of Galileo, in 1643. Pascal improved it in 1646, and from that period great improvements have been effected in its construction by various scientific men.

Baron.—This term, now applied to the lowest title in the peerage, was formerly extended to all the nobility of England. Its origin and real signification in the early period of our history have excited much controversy. The ancient baron is generally supposed to have been the same as our present lord of the manor. He was at first called vaucassour, this being changed by the Saxons into thame, and by the Normans into
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baron. Originally, all barons had seats in the king's council. In the reign of King John, the barons had become so numerous that they were divided, the greater barons, who held in capite of the crown, being summoned by writ to attend the king's council; whilst the lesser barons, who held under the greater barons by military tenure, were summoned by the sheriff to sit by representation; hence arose the lower house of parliament. The first precept to be found is of the 49th of Henry III., Dec. 24, 1265, from which period no other seems to have been issued until 23 Edw. I. (1294), or, as Sir H. N. Nicolas is of opinion, until 23 Edw. I., June 24, 1295. Richard II. converted it into a mere title of honour, by conferring it on persons by letters patent; the first barony of this kind being that of Beauchamp and Kidderminster, dated Oct. 10, 1357, and conferred upon John Beauchamp, of Holt. This baron never sat in parliament, as he died before it met in the following year. At the Restoration, Charles II. granted a coronet to barons. The first instance of their being styled peers is in the award of exile against Hugh le Despencer and his son, in 1321. The citizens of London, York, Chester, and other towns, were at an early period honoured with the title of baron.

BARONET.—This order was instituted, or, as some assert, adopted, because the title existed previously in Ireland, by James I., in 1611; and the first patent, to Nicholas Despencer, was dated May 22, in that year. Each knight or esquire was, under the pretence of providing a fund for the defence of the English settlement of Ulster, to pay a sum of £1,000, to support thirty foot-soldiers for three years at 8d. per day, together with the official fees. The number fixed was 200, but only ninety-three patents were sold in six years. Baronets of Ireland were established in 1619, the first patent being dated Sept. 30; and of Scotland, called baronets of Nova Scotia, by Charles I. in 1625; the first patent being dated May 22. Baronets have assumed the dignity. The Gentleman's Magazine for 1754 gives the following instance of one created by James II.:

"Sept. 9, 1686.—Cornelius Speelman, of the United Provinces, a general of the states of Holland; with a special clause to the general's mother, of the rank and title of a baronet of England."

BARONS OF GERMANY.—During the Middle Ages many of the German barons were little better than reckless freebooters. Hallam (Middle Ages, iii. ch. 9, pt. 1) says:—

"Germany appears to have been, upon the whole, the country where downright robbery was most unscrupulously practised by the great. Their castles, erected on almost inaccessible heights among the woods, became the secure receptacles of predatory bands, who spread terror over the country. From these barbarian lords of the dark ages, as from a living model, the romances are said to have drawn their giants and other disyloyal enemies of true chivalry."

Their depredations compelled the inhabitants of towns to form leagues for purposes of protection and self-defence. Sixty cities were associated in the League of the Rhine in 1255. The Hanseatic union owes its origin to the same cause; and in 1370 the cities of Suabia and the Rhine entered into a similar confederacy.

BARON'S WAR, originated in the refusal of Henry III. to ratify the statutes enacted at Oxford, in the "Mad Parliament," June 11, 1258. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Louis IX. of France, who decided, at a council held at Amiens, that the statutes should be annulled, Jan. 23, 1284. The barons, with Simon de Montfort at their head, took up arms, and, on the 14th of May, totally defeated the king at Lewes. A parliament assembled at London Jan. 20, 1265. Disputes arose amongst the barons, and on the 4th of August (1265), a second great battle was fought at Evesham, in which the king was victorious, and De Montfort slain. The barons, who continued to oppose the king, took refuge in the castle of Kenilworth, and they were compelled by famine to surrender, in November, 1266. The war was still carried on, and Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., reduced the island of Ely, their last stronghold, July 25, 1267.

BAROSSA (Battle).—An allied British, Spanish, and Portuguese force, of 12,000 men, with 24 pieces of artillery, were attacked at this place, in Spain, by 16,000 French under Victor, on the 18th of March, 1811. The former were victorious, though the British contingent under General Graham, which amounted to only 4,000 men, received no support whatever from the Spaniards. An eagle, six pieces of artillery, and 500 prisoners fell into the hands of the British.

BARRACKPORE (Hindostan).—A revolt occurred here in 1824, and the mutiny of the sepoys commenced at Dum-Dum and at this town, near Calcutta, in 1837. On the first occasion the 47th regiment of native infantry, then about to depart to assist in the Burmese war, was placed under a mutinous spirit Sept. 15, and they refused to parade Oct. 30, 1824. They declared that they would not go to Rangoon, or anywhere else, by sea, or even march by land, unless they received double pay. A further manifestation took place Nov. 1, when a battery opened on their rear, killing a few, and putting the remainder to flight. Many arrests were made, the offenders were found guilty by a court-martial, and the ringleaders were executed. The 47th native regiment was erased from the army list. It was here that the sepoys, in Feb. 1857, objected to bite off the ends of the new cartridges, on the pretence that they contained fat, which, if permitted to come in contact with their lips or tongues, entailed a loss of caste. An inquiry took place Feb. 6, but it did not produce any satisfactory result; and the 34th native regiment rebelled March 29th. The 19th regiment of native infantry was disbanded and dismissed here, March 31; and the 34th,
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<td>May 5th. Three native regiments were disarmed at Barrackpore, June 14th.</td>
<td>and was called Lord Townshend's treaty. It was annulled in 1712, and a new barrier treaty concluded at Utrecht, Jan. 30, 1813. Another treaty known by the name of the Dutch was signed at Antwerp, between England, the Netherlands, and the emperor Charles VI., Nov. 15, 1715. It determined the boundaries of the Netherlands, and the emperor recognized the Hanoverian succession, as the states general had done in the former treaties.</td>
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<td>BARRICADES. In the first materials of the first materials of the first facilities, used in popular insurrections during the Middle Ages, Paris has obtained notoriety as the city in which they have been most frequently employed. In 1358, its streets were barricaded against the Dauphin. The first Battle of the Barricades took place on the entry of the duke of Guise into Paris, in 1588, Henry III., at his instigation, consented to take severe measures against the Huguenots, on the promise that the duke would assist him in purging Paris of strangers and obnoxious persons. No sooner, however, was an attempt made to execute this plan, than the people rose, erected barricades, and attacked the king's troops with irresistible fury. Henry III., having requested the duke of Guise to put a stop to the conflict, fled from Paris, and the moment the duke showed himself to the people, they pulled down the barricades. It was followed during the war of the Fronde, by another contest of a somewhat similar character, Aug. 26, 1648, when Anne of Austria ordered the arrest of Charton, Blanqueuil, and Broussel, three popular members of the Parliament. The first-mentioned managed to escape, but the other two were captured; whereupon the people rebelled, formed barricades, and attacked the troops with cries of &quot;Broussel and liberty!&quot; The queen was intimidated, and, by the advice of Mazarin, ordered the release of the prisoners. In July, 1830, the elder branch of the Bourbons, and in Feb., 1848, the Orleans branch of the same family, were driven from the French throne after a struggle at the barricades. Cavaignac in defence of the Provisional Government waged a fearful contest with the insurgents who had erected barricades, June 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1848, which lasted for a month. The killed and wounded amounted to 3,000, and about 8,000 of the rebels were taken prisoners. Napoleon III. has widened the streets, and taken other precautions to prevent the recurrence of such scenes. Barricades have been erected during popular outbreaks at Berlin, Vienna, and other continental cities. An attempt at something of the kind was made in London, on the occasion of the funeral procession of Queen Caroline in August, 1821, but it was speedily suppressed.</td>
<td>BARRISTERS, or BARREETERS, at first styled apprentices ad legem (apprentices) were first appointed, according to Dugdale, by an ordinance of the 20th year of the reign of Edward I. (1272). The clergy, who for some time supplied the only persons learned in the law, were at the commencement of Henry the Third's reign prohibited from practising in the secular courts. Reeves (Hist. of Eng. Law, v. 247), remarks,—&quot;We have seen that heretofore there were only two descriptions of advocates; these were serjeants and apprentices. But we find in this reign (Elizabeth), and no doubt it had been so for some time, that the orders of the profession were these,—the lowest was a student, called also an inner barrister, and so distinguished from the next rank, which was that of an outer or outer barrister; then came an apprentice, and next a serjeant.&quot; The first order relative to the qualifications of barristers was made June 21, 1571, being the 15th year of Elizabeth's reign. The following entry occurs in the churchwardens' accounts of St. Margaret, Westminster, for 1476:—&quot;Also paid to Roger Fylpott, learned in the law, for his counsel-giving, 3s. 8d., with 4d. for his dinner.&quot; In the reign of Charles II., the client consulted the barrister in person, and handed him the honorarium without the intervention of an attorney or clerk. The qualifications required varied until 1852; when the four societies agreed upon one set of rules.</td>
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<td>BARRIE (Battle), was fought under the walls of Paris March 30, 1814, when the allied army after an obstinate contest gained a victory, which led to the capitulation of Paris and the abdication of Napoleon I.</td>
<td>BARRROW ISLAND (Arctic Sea).—Discovered by Captain Beechy, Jan. 26, 1826. Like Barrow's Straits, it is named after Sir John Barrow, Bart., secretary to the Admiralty, and author of &quot;Chronological History of Arctic Voyages,&quot; and other works.</td>
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<td>BARRIES. — These tumuli, or mounds of earth, are the most ancient monuments in the world. Gough says they were both tombs and altars. They were used by the Assyrians, the Egyptians, and other ancient people. Homer makes mention of one raised by Achilles in memory of Patroclus, and of another to Hector. In some cases they were erected in honour of a deceased hero, whose remains were not deposited beneath them, and frequently to signalize some important event. After the battle of Platea, and the utter failure of the Persian invasion, B.C. 479, Pausanias ordered the dead to be interred in tumuli or barrows. &quot;A single burying-place,&quot; says a writer in the &quot;Encyclopaedia Metropolitana,&quot; &quot;was appointed to the use of the Athenians, Toteans, Megareans, and Philisians; but the slain of 101</td>
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the Lacedemonians formed three separate mounds; one consisting of those who had borne the priestly office, another of the Lacedemonians in general, and the third of their Helots." Barrows were very common in Britain at an early period. Those at Aubry and Stonehenge are the most ancient. They are of numerous shapes, and devoted to various purposes. Many have been opened, and in addition to bones (calcined), ashes, stone coffins, &c., amber ornaments, and other relics have been discovered.

BARROW'S STRAITS.—This channel, leading from Baffin's Bay into the Polar Sea, was discovered by Baffin in 1616; and explored in 1819 by Lieutenant Parry, who named it after Sir John Barrow.

BARTENSTEIN (Treaty).—Between Prussia and Russia, was concluded at Bartenstein, April 25, 1807. It provided for a vigorous prosecution of the war against France, and the contracting parties engaged not to make a separate peace.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—To the priory of Bartholomew, founded by Rahere, King Henry I. in 1133, granted the privilege of holding a fair in Smithfield on St. Bartholomew's Day, O.S. Aug. 24, N.S. Sept. 3. The original grant was for three days, but this was gradually extended to fifteen. In 1393, 1603, 1625, 1630, 1665, and 1666, the fair was suspended on account of the plague. An order of the Common Council in 1768, limited its duration to three days. At one time it was a great place of resort for traders, but it declined in importance until it was only attended by itinerant showmen and the owners of a few stalls. Proclamation of the fair was made for the last time in 1855. Morley's work entitled "Memoirs of Bartholomew's Fair" contains full and interesting details on this subject.

BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY (Massacre of the Protestants).—On the evening of St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24, 1572, the massacre of the Huguenots at Paris commenced. The Roman Catholic leaders, the dukes of Guise, Aumale, and Anjou, with the connivance of Charles IX., and at the instigation of Catherine de Medici, resolved by a general assassination to exterminate the French Protestants. Their leader, Admiral Coligny, the first victim, was shot Aug. 22, and the inhuman slaughter of man, woman, and child, which commenced on the 24th was carried on till it was believed that all the French Protestants in Paris had been destroyed. The plot had been secretly organized, and similar scenes were enacted in many towns in the provinces. According to the lowest estimate, 30,000 persons perished. The reigning pope, Gregory XIII., celebrated this deed of blood by a procession and a Te Deum at Rome, and proclaimed a year of jubilee. He also ordered a medal to be struck in its commemoration.

BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL was founded in 1103, by Rahere, who had been king's minister. It was originally in connection with the priory, which Rahere established about the same time. Edward II., by letters patent, conferred upon it the privilege of sanctuary; consequently no person could be arrested within its precincts. Both priory and hospital were dissolved by Henry VIII., who founded the hospital anew, giving 500 marks per annum towards its maintenance, on the condition that the city should give a like sum. It escaped the great fire in 1666, and has been several times enlarged.

BARTHOLOMEWS.—This religious order of St. Basil, driven from Armenia in 1296, owing to the cruelties committed upon them by the sultan of Egypt, formed an establishment at Genoa in 1307. They obtained a second house at Parma in 1318, and afterwards spread to other towns in Italy. They assumed the habit of St. Dominic, and eventually followed the rule of St. Augustine, which was confirmed to them by Innocent VI., in 1366. The Bartholomies gradually decreased in number, and were suppressed by Innocent X. in 1650.

BASWALD (Treaty).—Between France and Sweden, concluded by Gustavus, in his camp at Barwalde or Barenwald, Jan. 13, 1631. It provided for a defensive alliance, and its duration was fixed at six years. It was aimed against the emperor and Spain.

BARTHOLOMEW, St. (W. Indies).—This island was colonized by the French in 1643; taken by the English in 1689; and restored to France in 1697. The English took it again in 1744, restored it in 1748, and captured it again March 17, 1781. It was ceded in perpetuity by France to Sweden in 1784, in return for certain concessions. The English again captured it March 22, 1801, but restored it to Sweden the same year.

BASEL (Switzerland).—This ancient city was ruled during the Middle Ages by a bishop, who was a prince of the German empire. It was taken by Rodolph of Habsburg in 1267; in 1392 became a free imperial city, which was, with the adjoining territory, admitted into the Confederation in 1501, when the bishop was deposed. The council was held here in Oct. 1611. The eighteenth General Council, transferred from Pavia to Sienna and from Sienna to Basel, assembled July 23, 1451, and was brought to a conclusion May 16, 1548. Its chief objects were the reunion of the Greek and Latin churches, and a general reformation of the Church. The university of Basel was founded by a papal bull from Pius II. in 1453. Treaties of peace were concluded at Basel between France and Prussia, April 5 and May 17; between France and Spain, July 22; and between France and Hesse-Cassel, Aug. 28, 1795. The French seized the city in 1798.

BASHER, or BASHI ISLANDS (Pacific), five in number, were discovered by Dampier, in 1687, and colonized by the Spaniards in 1783. They form a dependency of the Philippines.

BASHI BAZAARS.—Irregular troops in the Turkish service, principally Asiatics. They formed a contingent of the Turkish army during the Crimean war 1853-56. As light
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Valcro they are considered excellent, surpassing the Cossacks in courage and powers of endurance.

BASSETTOLE (Battle).—Otho III., emperor of Germany, was defeated near this place, in Italy, by the Greeks and Saracens, July 13, 982.

BASILIAN.—Monks of the order of Basil, surnamed the Great, bishop of Casarea a.d. 370. He had retired in 358 into a desert in Pontus and founded a monastery. He afterwards founded several similar establishments, placing them under the rules of his own institution. The order was introduced into the Western Church in 1057, and was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1569.

BASILICA.—This code of Byzantine law was published a.d. 884 by Basil I., from whom its name is derived. It was revised and extended by Leo VI. and Constantine VII. (Porphyrogenitus), and appeared in its amended form between 906 and 911. This remained the law of the Byzantine empire till its conquest by the Turks, and has been adopted in the modern kingdom of Greece.

BASILIDIANS.—The followers of Basilides of Alexandria, who is supposed to have quitted the Church during the reign of Trajan or that of Hadrian, were thus named. Cave says that he flourished in 112, Basnage in 121, and Mill in 123. Basilides, who died in 130, perverted the doctrine of the Logos. Clement of Alexandria asserts that Basilides boasted that he had been taught by a disciple of St. Peter.

BASILIKON DORON, or ROYAL GIFT, a treatise composed by James I., and published at Edinburgh in 1599. It is divided into three books, and contains precepts on the art of government, addressed by the king to his son, Henry, prince of Wales, who died suddenly, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 17.

BASING (Hants).—The scene of the Danish victory over Ethelred and Alfred in 871. Near this place is Basing House, celebrated for its heroic defence by the marquis of Winchester, against the parliamentary forces in 1644. It was relieved by Col. Gage, after having sustained a siege of three months; but on his retirement, the enemy again returned. When Col. Gage once more approached to relieve it November of the same year, they took to flight. The besiegers returned: Cromwell, with his forces, came in 1646, and put the garrison to the sword.

BASKET-MAKING, or WICKERWORK.—The ancient Britons, from whom the Romans are said to have learned it, excelled in this kind of manufacture. Their boats, shields, and various implements were fashioned of wickerwork. Herodotus (i. 194) mentions boats of this kind on the Euphrates. A company of basket-makers once existed in London.

BASTARD.—Sir W. Walworth wounded Wat Tyler in the neck with a baslard or basiliarde, a species of dagger, worn at that time suspended from the girdle. 131 c. 6 (1383), no servant or labourer was allowed to carry one of these weapons. This statute was repealed by 21 James I. c. 28 (1623).

Wright states that in 1403, it was decreed that no person not in receipt of an income of £20 per annum should use a baslard ornamented with silver.

BASQUE PROVINCES.—Three provinces of Spain—Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, of which the origin is unknown. The inhabitants preserved their independence against successive invasions of Romans and Goths, but were at length subdued by the latter about a.d. 585. Guipuzcoa and Alava were united to Castile in the 15th century, and Biscay was annexed to Castile by Peter the Cruel in the 14th.

BASQUE ROADS (Sea-fight).—On the 11th of April, Captain Lord Cochrane, afterwards earl of Dundonald, in the Impériuse, with explosion-vessels, fire-ships, gunboats, &c., sailed from Basque Roads to attack the French fleet at anchor under the shelter of the batteries in aix Roads. A boom, half a mile in length and composed of the thickest cables, floated by buoys, had been moored a few yards in front of the line of French frigates. An explosion vessel, fired by Lord Cochrane, and containing 300 pounds of powder, was thrown. Lord Cochrane was the terror caused amongst the French fleet that the cables were cut and the ships drifted on shore. Lord Cochrane in the morning of the 12th signalled to Admiral Lord Gambier to send half the fleet to destroy the French ships, several of which were aground. This, however, Lord Gambier refused to do, and a large portion of the French fleet, by dint of great exertions, managed to escape. At St. Helena Napoleon I. admitted, that if Lord Cochrane had been properly supported, all the French ships must have been captured or destroyed.

BASSANO (Battles).—During the French revolutionary war, the Austrian general Wurmser was defeated at this town in Lombardy, Sep. 8, 1796, by the French republican army under Massena and Angereau. Bassano was restored to Austria, by the treaty of Campo-Formio, in 1797; but in the Italian campaign of 1813 Eugene Beauharnais wrestled it from the Austrians.

BASSIN (Treaty), between the Peishwa and the East-India Company, was concluded at this place, in Hindostan, Dec. 31, 1802, and ratifications were exchanged, March 18, 1803. It was an alliance offensive and defensive between the contracting parties, and in return for certain concessions the English engaged to support the rights of the Mahratta chieftain.

BASSET.—This game at cards, said to have been invented by a noble Venetian in the 15th century, was introduced into France in 1674. The courtiers of James II. are, in an account dated Feb. 6, 1685, represented as playing at basset on the day of his proclamation. It was played at the court of Louis XIV., until that monarch lost a large sum by means of false cards; whereupon he ordered that persons found playing basset should be fined 1,000 livres.

BASSETTERRE (Sea-Fight).—Count de Grasse made three attacks upon the British fleet,
anchored in Basseterre Roads, St. Christopher's, on the 26th of January, 1752, and was, on each occasion, repulsed with great loss.

**Bassorah, or Busra (Asiatic Turkey).**—This city was founded by Omar A.D. 636, and captured during the revolt against Ali, by Telha and Zobeir, accompanied by Ayeshan, the widow of the prophet, in 658. The rebels were, however, defeated under its walls in the same year. The Saracen rule terminated by its conquest by the Turks in 701. Though it became a flourishing place it was abandoned, some writers allege, because the canal which it was built had fallen into neglect; and the modern Bassorah, eight miles to the north-east of the ancient site, was established. The Turks made themselves masters of Bassorah in 1689; but it was wrested from them by the Persians April 18, 1776, after a siege of twelve months. It was recovered by the Turks in 1778, and retaken under the name of Bussorah and Baara.

**Bass Rock (Firth of Forth).**—This small island is first mentioned in history as affording a retreat for St. Baldred, a Scottish enthusiast, who died here March 6, 606 A.D. It was granted to the Lauders by charter, dated June 4, 1316. A castle existed on this island in the 16th century, if not before. James VI. of Scotland visited the Bass Rock in 1581, and the English government purchased it for a state prison in October, 1671. Having surrendered to the new government in 1689, some adherents of James I. regained possession the same year, and they held it, plundering all vessels that came near, until April, 1694. It was the last place in Scotland that held out for James II. The fortifications were finally destroyed in 1701, by order of William III. To the Dalrymple family, in whose possession it has since remained, it was ceded by charter, July 31, 1706, ratified by parliament in March, 1707. Several of the Covenanters were imprisoned in this island.

**Bass's Strait (Pacific).**—This channel, separating Van Diemen's Land from Australia, is named after Mr. Bass, surgeon of the ship **Relicence**, who, accompanied by Finders, in 1798, circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, long believed to form part of Australia.

**Bastia,** was the capital of Corsica until that island was annexed to France in 1768. The town and its citadel were captured by the English in 1745, and again May 23, 1794.

**Bastille.**—There were three bastilles or state-prisons, namely those of the Temple, St. Denis, and the Rue St. Antoine, at Paris. On the ground occupied by the last-mentioned, a kind of fortress, which was strengthened in 1356, had long before existed. The place generally known as the Bastille was commenced by Charles V., and the first stone was laid April 22, 1389. It was not completed until 1389, and was afterwards improved and strengthened in such a manner that it became one of the strongest fortresses of the kind in Europe. It was taken in 1418, in 1564, and Jan. 13, 1649, by the Fronde army. The mob attacked it July 14, 1789, released the prisoners, put the governor to death, committed great havoc, and soon after the order was given for its demolition. This was the commencement of the French Revolution.

**Batalha (Portugal).**—John I. built a convent at this place in commemoration of his victory over John I. of Castle, at Aljubarrota in August, 1385.

**Batavia,** an island in the Rhine, occupied in the time of Cesar, B.C. 55, by a German tribe, called the Batavi. Claudius Civilis, a Batavian chieftain, rose in arms against the Romans A.D. 69, and after a fierce struggle, in which he gained many victories, was at last defeated. Zosimus, who was the first to call the island Batavia, states that in the time of Constantius, about 356, it belonged to the Romans, See Hottinghoek.

**Batavian Republic.**—In 1795 the French republicans invaded the Netherlands, and subverted the then existing government. The seven united provinces formed with France an offensive and defensive alliance against England, May 15, 1795. The constitution for the Batavian republic was promulgated Sept. 14, 1801. This new republic was guaranteed by the treaty of Lunenburgh in the same year. Other changes were made, and at last the Batavian republic was annexed to France, and named the kingdom of Holland, June 5, 1806.

**Bath (Order of).**—Knights of the Bath were, thus named from the ceremony of bathing, performed the night before their creation, and Sir Harris Nicolas mentions two cases of knights created in this manner during the reign of King John, the first in 1204 and the second in 1205. The order is supposed to have existed at a much earlier period. It is first noticed under the name of the Bath, March 17, 1400, when Henry IV., at his coronation, created forty-six knights. The practice was continued at the coronation of our sovereigns, but after that of Charles II., in 1661, fell into neglect, until it was revived by George I., May 18, 1725. The order was re-organized and extended Jan. 2, 1815, and April 14, 1847, the number of knights in the existing classes was increased, whilst civil knights, commanders, and companions were added.

**Bath (Somersetshire).**—The first colony of the Romans in England is supposed to have been fixed at Camalodunum, near this city, B.C. 46. Thence they transferred their quarters to Bath, about B.C. 44. The Romans
improved the place with many noble buildings. Its hot springs are mentioned by their writers. Bath suffered during the struggles between the Saxons and the Britons, and was seized and plundered. Richard I. granted the town a charter, which was confirmed by Henry III. Edgar was crowned at Bath by Dunstan, A.D. 973. The hospital of St. John was founded in 1180; the abbey church was completed in 1209, and the townhall in 1789. Sydney Gardens were opened in 1795, and Victoria Park in 1830.

Baths and Wells. The hot springs of Wells were founded in A.D. 909, and that of Bath in 1078. William II. removed the use of Wells to Bath, by charter, Jan. 25, 1092. This gave rise to a dispute between the canons of Wells and the monks of Bath, and it was not terminated until about 1139, when, with the pope's consent, it was determined that the bishops should be called bishops of Bath and Wells; that the election should be made by the canons of Wells and the monks of Bath conjointly; that the event of the election should be pronounced by the dean of Wells, and that the bishop should be enthroned in both churches. The episcopal residence is now at Wells.

Baths are mentioned in the Old Testament, and Homer speaks of the baths in the houses of the Greeks. Hot baths were also used in ancient times, and Homer commends the warm fountains of the Scamander, though he attributes to them the effeminacy of the Phæacians. They were not common at Rome until the 1st century of the Christian era. Augustus constructed public baths in every part of the capital. The baths of Antoninus Caracalla, in the 2nd century, contained above 1,600 marble seats, and those of Diocletian, in the 4th century, about 3,000. Gibbon says (ch. xxxix), "The meanest Romans could procure, with a small copper coin, the daily enjoyment of a scene of pomp and luxury which might excite the envy of the kings of Asia."

Baths and Wash-Houses. These useful establishments are of humble origin. During the prevalence of the cholera at Liverpool, in 1832, a poor woman, living in a back street in that town, knowing from experience the misery and sickness consequent upon dirt, offered her neighbours the opportunity of washing at a copper which she was fortunate enough to possess. Her dwelling was soon crowded with labourers, and before long the public baths were opened in the same street, and eighty-five families used this humble wash-house at a charge of one penny per week. The idea was soon taken up, and a small establishment was opened in Frederick Street, Liverpool, in 1842. In September, 1844, a meeting was held at the Mansion House, and a subscription raised, with the view of introducing them in London; and while the first was in course of erection, an act of parliament was passed to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses (9 & 10 Vict. c. 74), Aug. 26, 1846. Another act, relating to the establishment of similar places in Ireland (9 & 10 Vict. c. 37), received the royal assent the same day. Temporary establishments had been provided as early as 1844, and these were speedily followed by buildings erected for the purpose, affording every accommodation both for purposes of washing and bathing.

BATHURST (N. S. Wales).—Gold was discovered at Ophir, near Bathurst, Feb. 12, 1851. The governor issued a proclamation on the 22nd of May, claiming the gold, but allowing persons to search or dig, on taking a license at 30s. per month. By the month of June 20,000 persons had arrived at the new diggings.

BATTEN (Hindostan).—The former capital of the Batnears or Battles of Hindostan was taken by Tamerlane in 1398, and by the rajah of Reykaneer in 1806.

Batter-Ram. This machine, employed for making a breach in the walls of besieged cities, is mentioned in the Old Testament, and was used by the Greeks and Romans. Batter-rams were often of great length, the beam of wood having at the end the head of a ram, made of brass or iron. They were used extensively in the Middle Ages, and Sir Christopher Wren found them of great service in throwing down old walls and disjoining stones.

Battersea Park. By 9 & 10 Vict. c. 38 (1846), the Commissioners of Woods, &c., were empowered to form a royal park in Battersea Fields. Additional powers were granted to them by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102 (1848); by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 7, 1851); and by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 47 (1853). The park was opened in 1855, and the suspension-bridge across the Thames, leading to it, March 28, 1858.

BATTIN (Battle).—The Russians defeated the Turks in a sanguinary attack upon their camp, near this place, Oct. 14, 1811.

BATTLE ABBEY (Sussex) was founded by William I., in 1067, on the spot near which the battle of Hastings was fought. It was dedicated to St. Martin, "in order that glory might be offered up to God for his victory, and that offices for the souls of the dead might be there perpetually performed." It was endowed with peculiar privileges and exempted from episcopal rule and jurisdiction. The abbey was mitred and sat in parliament.

Battle-Axe. Herodotus speaks of the battle-axes of the Scythians in Xerxes' army. The Teutonic tribes introduced the modern battle-axe into Europe, and it was afterwards so common amongst the Franks, that it was called Francisca. They gained great celebrity for dexterity in using it, on their invasion of Italy in the 6th century. The battle-axe was known in England at a very early period, and the assertion that it was introduced by the Danes is erroneous. Fragments of this weapon have been found in Druidical remains of a period antecedent to their arrival. Hoveden celebrates the might displayed by King Stephen at the battle of Lincoln, in 1141:—"Equal to a thunderbolt, slaying some with his immense battle-axe, and striking down others." It was borne,
as a royal weapon, at the funeral of Henry VII., and offered up at the altar with the helmet, gauntlet, and crest.

**Battle-Door.**—This game was known in England in the 14th century, and was a fashionable pastime, even among adults, in the reign of James I. In a comedy called "The Two Maids of Moreclacke," printed in 1609, the expression occurs,—"To play at shuttle-cock methinks is the game now."

**Battlefield (Battle).—**Fought on a plain, that has since been called Battlefield, about two miles from Shrewsbury, Saturday, July 21, 1403. It occurred during the Percy insurrection against Henry IV.; there the fiery Hotspur fell, and Henry V. (then prince of Wales) distinguished himself. In this action Falstaff is represented by Shakespeare as having led his ragamuffins where they were well peppered, only three out of his 150 having been left alive. Falstaff himself was found by the prince of Wales lying on the ground, and he declared that with a formidable adversary, he had "fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock." It was also called the battle of Shrewsbury, and sometimes of Hartlepool.

**Battle Roll.**—On the day following the battle of Hastings, William I. called over, from the roll drawn up at St. Valery, the names of those chieftains who had accompanied him. The number amounted to 629, and amongst them a large portion of the English territory was divided.

**Battis (Parliament of),** assembled at Leicester, Monday, Feb. 18, 1426, and was called the Parliament of Battis, because, arms having been forbidden, servants and adherents followed the members with bats or clubs on their shoulders.

**Bauke (Battle). (See Anjou.)**

**Bautzen (Battle).—**Napoleon I. at the head of 100,000 men, supported by a numerous artillery, attacked an allied Prussian and Russian army, much inferior to his own in point of numbers, near Bautzen, Saxony, May 21 and 22, 1813. The French loss was very great; but they compelled their opponents to retire, which they did in good order, presenting a bold front to their assailants.

**Bayrie.**—This country, occupied by the Boii, a Celtic tribe, was annexed to the Roman empire as part of Noricum and Vindelicia, B.C. 15. It subsequently fell into the power of the Ostrogoths and the Franks; and was conquered by Charlemagne, who annexed it to his empire in 788. After his death it was governed by one of his grandsons, under the title of margrave, or lord of the marches.

**A.D.**
805. Leopold I. 1138. Leopold II. of Austria.
897. Arnulf the Bald. 1142. Henry IX. [Stria.
937. Eberhard I. 1154. Henry X.
955. Henry II. 1193. Otto II.
965. Henry III., emperor, 1092. 1553. Louis II.
1044. Conrad II. 1438. Albert I.
1061. Otho. 1465. Albert II.
1071. Guichard I. 1508. William I.
1101. Guichard II. 1556. Albert III.
1120. Henry VII. 1579. William II.
1136. Henry VIII.
Bayeux (Battle).—The Russians, 8,000 strong, defeated a Turkish army of 5,000 men at this place, in Armenia, July 29, 1854.

Bayeux (Normandy) was burnt to the ground by Henry I. in August, 1105; on which occasion its magnificent cathedral was much injured. Bayeux suffered greatly in the wars between England and France. It capitulated to Charles VII. in 1449. The bishopric was founded in the 4th century.

Bayeux Tapestry.—This celebrated roll of linen cloth or canvas, 214 feet in length, and 20 inches wide, contains, in seventy-two distinct compartments, a representation, in embroidery, of the events of the Norman invasion, from Harold's leave-taking of Edward the Confessor, on his departure for Normandy, to the battle of Hastings. The Bayeux tapestry is supposed to have been worked by Matilda, wife of William I., and was by her presented to the cathedral of Bayeux. Montfaucon caused researches to be made that ended in the discovery of the tapestry in Bayeux Cathedral in 1728; and Napoleon I. had it conveyed to Paris in 1803, where it was kept some time, and exhibited. It has been engraved, and several works upon the subject have been published.

Bruce (Bayeux Tapestry elucidated) says it contains figures of 623 men, 202 horses, 55 dogs, 506 animals of various kinds hitherto enumerated, 37 buildings, 41 ships and boats, and 49 trees,—in all 1,152 figures.

Bay Islands.—This cluster, in the Bay of Honduras, was made an English colony in 1852. By a treaty in 1860, Great Britain ceded the Bay Islands to the republic of Honduras.

Bay of Islands (Pacific), at the northern extremity of New Ulster, one of the New Zealand Isles, became the seat of a whaling-station in the 19th century.

Baylen (Battle).—In 1808, Dumont's army was shut up in Baylen, where a battle was fought with the Spaniards, July 20. It terminated in the complete discomfiture of the French, 20,000 strong, who surrendered at discretion.

Bayonet.—Military instructions issued to the French army in 1646 and 1647 contain the earliest notice of this weapon: In 1671 they were introduced generally into the French army. From official documents it appears that in 1682 the bayonet was inserted into the barrel of the musket. The plug-bayonet was used in England until 1690, after which date the socket-bayonet was introduced. It superseded the pike; and was doubtless taken from the swine's feather, or swine's feather, called also swan's feather, invented during the reign of James I. This was a long thin rapier-blade, which the musketeer, after discharging his piece, fixed into the muzzle. The bayonet is said to have received its name from Bayonne, where it was invented.

Bayonne (France).—This ancient town was made a bishopric towards the end of the 4th century. Its cathedral was erected in the 13th century. It was taken by the English, Jan. 1, 1295, during the invasion of France by Edward I. The bayonet is said to have been invented at this place, from which its name is derived. Charles IV. resigned his crown to Napoleon, at the castle of Marac, near Bayonne, in 1808. Several encounters between the French and English took place near Bayonne, Dec. 9, 10, 11, and 13, 1813, in which the English were victorious, and the place was invested by them Feb. 24, 1814. The French were repulsed in a desperate sally, April 14th. This action was fought after peace had been concluded. The castle of Marac was destroyed by fire in 1825.

Bayonne Conference was held in June, 1565, between Charles IX., the queen mother, Catherine of Medici, Elizabeth, queen of Spain, and the duke of Alva, envoy of Philip II., to arrange plans for the repression of the Huguenots. It is generally believed that the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day was determined upon at this meeting.

Bayonne (Treaty).—Agreed to May 4, 1808, and signed May 5, between Napoleon I. and Ferdinand, king of Spain. The latter resigned his kingdom, and Napoleon engaged to maintain its integrity, and to preserve the Roman Catholic religion.

Bayreuth (Germany).—This principality was ceded to Prussia in 1791; and its annexation was agreed to by a treaty between France and Prussia, Dec. 15, 1806. France acquired it by the treaty of Tilsit, July 9, 1807; but it was transferred to Bohemia in 1810. Its capital, of the same name, is a place of some importance. The church of St. Mary Magdalen was built in 1446, and the gymnasium in 1664.

Baza (Spain).—This stronghold of Granada was wrested from the Moors, after a siege of six months' duration, by Ferdinand and Isabella, in November, 1489. The Spanish sovereigns made their triumphal entrance into the city, Dec. 4, 1489.

Bazaar.—This term is applied in Eastern countries to a large square or street appropriated to purposes of trade. The bazaar of Tauris is the most extensive in the world, and that of Khan Khalil, at Cairo, which occupies the site of the tombs of the caliphs, contains some valuable records. It was built in 1282. The bazaar at Ispahan is, perhaps, the most magnificent of any.
Adrianople and Constantinople have large bazaars. The last-mentioned was built in 1462.

BEACHEY HEAD (Sea Fight).—A French fleet, consisting of 78 ships of war and 22 fire-ships, defeated the combined Dutch and English squadrons, amounting to 56 sail, off Beachey Head, June 30, 1800. The French obtained the command of the Channel, and great consternation was created throughout England, particularly in the metropolis. William III. was incensed against the earl of Torrington, commander of the combined squadrons, who, being tried by court-martial, was honourably acquitted.

BEACONS, or SIGNAL-FIRES, are referred to by Jeremiah (vi. 1), and were used by the Greeks and Romans. The intelligence of the capture of Troy is represented by Δαυξιλός as having been conveyed to the Peloponnesus by signals of this kind. Coke says:—"Before the reign of Edward III. they were but stacks of wood set up on high places, which were fired when the coming of enemies was descried; but in his reign pitch-boxes, as now they be, were, instead of these stacks, set up; and this properly is a beacon." By 8 Eliz. c. 13 (1566), the corporation of the Trinity House were empowered to set up beacons, or sea-marks, in 22 places where they deemed them necessary, and the penalty for destroying them was the fine of £100, and, in case of inability to pay, outlawry. They were sometimes erected on the towers of churches. The eastern beacon nearest London was on Shooters' Hill; and that in Middlesex, on Hampstead Hill, as was represented in Hollar's View of London in 1666. The erection of beacons is a branch of the royal prerogative.

BEADEN-HEAD (Battle).—The kings of Wessex and Mercia fought an indecisive battle at this place, supposed to be Great Bedwyn, in Wiltshire. A.D. 675.

Beads, made of various materials, were used as ornaments amongst ancient nations, and have been frequently found in barrows, more particularly in those of the Druids, in different parts of England. They were used for devotional purposes by the Chinese, Hindoos, and Egyptians; and Augustine, in the 5th century, is said to have introduced the practice among the Christians. According to the 10th of the canons of Ocleythe, passed in 816, seven beads of paternosters were to be said for the repose of a bishop. About the year 1200, St. Dominic introduced the rosary, which contains for every ten lesser beads, representing aves, one larger bead, or paternoster, amounting altogether to 150 smaller and 15 larger beads. It was afterwards neglected, but again brought into use about 1460.

BEANDUNE (Battle).—Cynegils, king of Wessex, defeated the Britons at this place, supposed to be Bampton, in Oxfordshire; though some authorities are in favour of Bampton, in Devonshire, in 614. More than 2,000 of the Britons fell in the action.

BEAR.—This military order was instituted at St. Gall, in Switzerland, by the emperor Frederick II., in 1213, St. Ursus being the patron. It was abolished when Switzerland threw off the Austrian yoke.

BEAR-DAY.—This cruel pastime was very popular in England during the Middle Ages, and frequently took place on a Sunday, after service. In Fitzstephen's description of London,—and he wrote in the time of Henry II.,—bear-baiting is enumerated amongst the sports of the citizens; and Stow speaks of the bear-gardens as being much frequented in his day. The act against cruelty to animals (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 59), Sept. 9, 1835, inflicts upon persons keeping bear-pits a fine not exceeding 25 nor less than 10 shillings per day; and the 47th clause of the act for improving the police in and near the metropolis (Aug. 17, 1839) gives them the power of entering such places.

BEAR is first noticed in Lev. xix. 27: "Thou shalt not mar the corners of thy beard." It was held in veneration amongst ancient nations, who regarded it as an emblem of wisdom, and a symbol of authority. So ve classes of the Israelites wore long beards (2 Sam. x.). The flowing beards and majestic men of the Roman senators awed the Goths on their invasion of Italy, b.c. 536. The Gotton of the beard has varied greatly at different periods. The Saxons wore forked beards. Owen, bishop of Exeux, allowed his beard to grow, as a sign of mourning. Taylor, the water poet, dwells on the great variety of beards in his day. The beard diminished in size and gradually went out of fashion in England after the reign of Charles I. The fashion has, however, of late years revived.

BEAULIEU ABBEY (Hants), was founded by King John for Cistercian monks, in 1294. Margaret d'Anjou, queen of Henry V., took sanctuary here after the battle of Barnett in 1471, and Richard, duke of York,* after his failure upon Exeter, also sought sanctuary in this monastery, Sept. 21, 1497.

BEAUVS (France).—The Cesaromagus, or Bratuspantium of the Romans, was taken by Caesar B.C. 57. It received the name of Belovacum in the time of Constantine. Chilperic obtained possession A.D. 471, and after undergoing various vicissitudes, it resisted an attack by the English, June 7, 1433. Charles, duke of Burgundy, laid siege to it, Saturday, June 27, 1472, and after making the most extraordinary efforts, was compelled to retire, Wednesday, July 22, in the same year. The women, called the heroines, of Beauvais, distinguished themselves during the siege. Jeanne Laine, battle-axe in hand, carried off a Burgundian standard, for which she was called Jeanne Hachette; and in honour of this deed of daring, a procession, headed by girls carrying her banner, takes place

* The statement that he was an impostor named Perkin Warbeck, son of a Jew of Tournay, though generally received, does not rest upon good authority.
in her native town every October. The bishopric of Beauvais was erected in the 3rd century.

**BEGGAES (N. America).—** At this place, near Queenstown, Captain Kerr, with a force not amounting to 200 men, captured a detachment of 500 men belonging to the army of the United States, June 24, 1813.

**Baccancelde, or Baccancelde.**—A council summoned by Withred, king of Kent, was held at this place in 684, to consult respecting the bettering of God's church in that part of England. Abbesses took part in its deliberations, and five subscribed the constitutions in the form of a charter, drawn up on the occasion. Beckenham, in Kent, is generally supposed to be the place at which this early synod was held.

**Beckasin (Treaty), renewing the convention of Helsingborg, dated Aug. 31, 1805, was concluded between Great Britain and Sweden; at Beckasin, October 3, 1805. Sweden agreed to send 12,000 troops into Pomerania to co-operate with the Russians against France, for which England was to furnish an annual subsidy, at the rate of £12. 10s. each man; and to pay for preliminary expenses the subsidy calculated at that rate for five months, on the ratification of the treaty. It consisted of ten articles, and by the ninth, England agreed to furnish an additional £50,000 sterling, for the purpose of improving the defences of Stralsund.

**Beser (Battle).—** This battle, won by Mohammed over the Koreish of Mecca, was fought between that town and Medina, A.D. 623. It was the first struggle after the flight from Mecca, and was represented, from the great disparity in numbers, as having been gained by miraculous agency.

**Bedford.**—The Saxons "Bedcanford," "the lodging at the ford," so called from its situation at an ancient ford of the Ouse. The West Saxons and the Britons fought a battle here in 672. This town, nearly destroyed by the Danes in 1014, was rebuilt by Edward the Elder. Stephen took the castle in 1137, during his war against Matilda. King John captured it in 1216. It was frequently besieged. John Bunyan preached in a chapel here from 1671 to 1688; and in its gaol, on the site of which a new one has been erected, wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress." The bridge was rebuilt in 1811.

**Bednore (Hindostan).—** This place, made in 1645 the seat of the rajahs of Ikeri, was captured, with a large amount of plunder, by Hyder Ali in 1763. Though he ordered the name to be changed to Hydernagar, it still retains its former appellation. It was taken by General Matthews in January, 1783, and was retaken by Tipoo Saib, April 18, in the same year. In 1833 it came into the possession of the East-India Company.

**Bed of Justice, the seat or throne on which the sovereign sat in the parliament of France. As the authority of the parliament ceased when the king was present, a bed of justice came to signify a session of the king in parliament. The last bed of justice was assembled at Versailles, Nov. 19, 1787, by order of Louis XVI.

**Bedriacum, or Bedriacum (Battles).**—The first, between generals of Marcus Otbo and Aulus Vitellius, rivals for the imperial sceptre, was fought in April, A.D. 69, when the former suffered a defeat, and Marcus Otbo committed suicide on the 15th or 16th of April. The second was fought the same year between the generals of Vitellius and Vespasian, the latter being victorious. Bedriacum lay between Verona and Cremona, but its exact position has not been ascertained.

**Beds.**—The earliest practice amongst ancient nations was to sleep upon the skins of beasts. Among the Israelites an ordinary couch, with light coverings, served the purpose of a bed. At a later period ivory bedsteads were used by the wealthy (Amos vi. 4). They were sometimes decked with rich hangings, and sprinkled with perfumes (Prov. vii. 16 & 17). The Greeks did not make use of pillows until about B.c. 860. Towards the end of the Roman republic, and under the empire, when simplicity of living had given place to Asiatic luxury, the beds of the opulent classes were most costly and magnificent. Straw is said to have been used in the royal chambers in England in the 13th century. The great bed of Ware, to which Shakespeare alludes in "Twelfth Night": "Although the sheet were big enough for the bed of Ware in England" (act iii. sc. 2) —is still in existence, and will hold twelve persons.

**Bee (Order of),** was instituted at Sceaux, by Louise of Bourbon, wife of Louis Augustus of Bourbon, duke of Maine, June 4, 1703. It was intended for women as well as men.

**Bee-steak Club** was established in the reign of Queen Anne, and is described in Ward's "Secret History of Clubs" (1709). Esteour, the author, who died in 1712, was its first president. The club was frequently noticed in the royal literature, and appears to have been famous for the jovial character of its meetings. A club under the same name was established at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in 1749.

**Beeks, St. (Cumberland).—** This ancient town derives its name from Bega, an Irish saint, who is said to have formed a small monastery here A.D. 650. It was destroyed by the Danes, and restored in the reign of Hen. i., about 1120, being intended for Benedictine monks. Archbishop Grindall, who died A.D. 1553, founded the grammar-school. The founder's statutes were afterwards confirmed, and the governors incorporated in 1585. The college was established in 1817.

**Beggars** have in all ages and amongst most nations of which any record remains, practised various arts in order to enlist the sympathies of the benevolent. Severe enactments have, from time to time, been passed against them. By 12 Rich. II. c. 7 (1388), beggars able to work were ordered to be punished, and a provision was made for the
impotent. Various enactments followed. By 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1530), justices of the peace might issue licences to poor and impotent persons to beg within a certain precinct; they were punished if they went beyond the limits, while vagabonds found begging were to be whipped and compelled to labour; and by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25 (1535), persons giving alms to beggars were to forfeit ten times the value. All former acts were repealed by 1 Edw. VI. c. 3 (1547), and new regulations made. These, however, were abandoned, and the act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 12 revived by 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 16 (1549-50). By 14 Eliz. c. 5 (1572) vagabonds above the age of 14 were to be grievously whipped and burnt through the gristle of the right ear with a hot iron. A second offence was punished more severely, and for the third they were to suffer death. This statute was repealed by 35 Eliz. c. 7, s. 24 (1583), and fresh regulations were made by 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1587). All the statutes relating to rogues, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, &c., were embodied into the law by 12 June, st. 1, c. 23 (1713), which was explained and amended by 10 Geo. II. c. 28 (1737); and enforced by 13 Geo. II. c. 24 (1740). It was repealed by 17 Geo. II. c. 5 (1744), which made fresh provisions. The act 5 Geo. IV. c. 83 (June 21, 1824), repeals all former acts, and lays down other regulations.

Beckar's Opera was written by John Gay, and produced at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, having been refused by Colley Cibber for Drury Lane, Jan. 29, 1722. It ran for sixty-two nights, thirty-two being in succession; and Gay received £803. 13s. 6d., and afterwards sold the copyright of the opera, with some fables in verse, for £34. 10s. Miss Fenton, the original "Polly Peachum," retired from the stage, and became Duchess of Bolton during the run of the piece.Mahon (Hist. of Eng. ii. ch. 18) attributes it to the resentment of Gay against the Queen, who had offered him the appointment of gentleman usher to one of the princesses, a child of about two years of age. The post was an easy one, and the salary £200 per annum. Gay was induced not only to refuse this offer of "an honourable sinecure," but to resent it as an insult. "Soon afterwards," says Lord Mahon, "he joined the opposition, and declared his quarrel by the production of the 'Beckar's Opera,' teeming with satirical strokes against the court and government. The name of 'Bob Booty,' for example, always raised a laugh, being understood as levelled at Sir Robert Walpole. The first idea of the play seems to have sprung from a suggestion of Swift (Spence's Anecdotes, p. 159), but the praise of its execution belongs entirely to Gay."

BEGHARDS, BEGUARDS, OR BEGUINES, is a term applied to several religious orders, as well as heretics, during the Middle Ages. It was probably first used to describe those half-monks of the third order of St. Francis, who arose in the 11th century. They must not be confounded with later sectaries, a branch of the Fraticelli, condemned by the Fifteenth General Council, that of Vienne, in 1311 and 1312. This mistake was so often made at the time that Pope John XXII., by a decretal of 1322, declared the last-mentioned to be execurable impostors, and in no way connected with the Beghards of the third order of St. Francis. Mosheim shows that the name was derived from the old German word beg or beggern, to beg, with the word hard subjoined; and that it signified to beg earnestly and heartily; and he accounts by this derivation for the indiscriminate manner in which it was applied to so many orders and sects. The subject is involved in almost inextricable confusion, as the student or inquirer will discover if he attempts to reconcile the conflicting accounts of different authorities.

BEGUINES, or BEGUINZ, praying ladies, as Mosheim calls them, arose in the Netherlands, and spread through France and Germany during the 13th and 14th centuries. They were pious women, virgins or widows, who formed themselves into societies, under the direction of a superior of their own sex. The first establishment of which any record remains, was at Nivel, in Brabant, founded according to some authorities in 1207, and according to others in 1226. They soon became so numerous that Matthew Paris speaks of 2,000 Beguines in Cologne and its neighbourhood about the year 1243. The example set by the ladies was soon followed by the men, and a society of Beghards, consisting of both bachelors and widowers, was formed at Antwerp in 1228. They were known under various appellations in different parts of the Continent, where, although they spread rapidly, they never became so numerous as the Beguines. As a natural consequence, the Beghards and Beguines became infected with heretical opinions and declined from the simple rule of life observed in the earlier days of their organization. The popes tolerated and sometimes interfered to protect them from their numerous enemies; but they suffered persecution and gradually diminished in numbers, although a few remain to this day in parts of Belgium, Holland, and Germany.

Behmuz Heights (Battle).—During the American revolutionary war, Gen. Burgoyne defeated the Americans at Behmuz Heights, on the Hudson, Sept. 19, 1777.

Behring's Strait, connecting the Pacific Ocean and the Arctic Sea, was discovered by Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator in the Russian service, in 1725. Captain Cook surveyed it in 1778. On an island in the N. Pacific named after him, Behring was wrecked Nov. 3, 1741, where he died of exhaustion Dec. 8, in the same year.

Beja (Portugal), the ancient Pax Julia, was captured by the Moors in 1145, and retaken by Sancho, king of Portugal, in 1189. The see is known to have been in existence in the 6th century, as Aprigius was bishop
in 540. The see was suppressed in 1647, and restored in 1770.

**Belajar** (E. Indies).—This town was formerly the capital of an independent Mussulman state of the same name. Its founder, Yusuif, built the citadel in 1459. In 1566 the walls were completed by Ali Adil Shah, who died in 1579. Aurungzebe took Belajar in 1686, and annexed it to Delhi, from which it was separated by the Nizam, in 1724, and ceded to the Mahrattas in 1760. In 1813 Belajar passed into the hands of the British, who assigned it to the rajah of Satara.

**Belchite** (Battle).—The Spaniards under General Bade were assailed here by the French, commanded by Suchet, June 16, 17, and 18, 1809, and on the last-mentioned day the Spanish army took to flight without firing a shot.

**Belfast** (Ireland).—The earliest mention of Belfast occurs in 1315, when Edward Bruce, on the invitation of the native Irish, landed at Carrickfergus, and wasted Belfast and other towns. In 1475 the castle was destroyed by O'Neill and again in 1503 by Gerald, earl of Kildare, who returned in 1512 and committed still further ravages. In 1552 the castle was repaired and garrisoned, and given by Edward VI. to Hugh McNeill. In 1613 Belfast was incorporated by James I., and sent two members to the parliament of that year. The "Great Bridge of Belfast," which consisted of twenty-one arches, was founded in 1632, and seven of the arches fell in ten years afterwards, 1693. The first edition of the Bible printed in Ireland is that of Belfast, 1704. On the 4th of April, 1708, the castle was burnt. The first Belfast newspaper was published in 1737. The old Exchange building was burnt in Dec., 1779. Cotton manufacture was introduced in 1777. The savings bank, established in 1811, was one of the first in Ireland. The museum was built in 1830. Queen's College was opened for the reception of students in November, 1849. In July, August, and September, 1857, the town was the scene of a series of disgraceful riots, in consequence of the opposition of the Roman Catholics to the attempts of some Protestant ministers to introduce open-air preaching. On the 2nd of July, 1859, a fire destroyed the Victoria Chambers, Belfast, causing a loss of £200,000. In the same year the town was one of the centres of the so-called religious revivals.

**Belgion** or **Belfrey**.—This movable tower with different stories, used in besieging towns, is mentioned by Caesar. Some of them were of extraordinary height, the upper story rising above the walls of towns. Gibbon speaks of one employed at the siege of Nicea in 1697, and Froissart describes one used against the castle of Bretoil in 1336. They were commonly employed during the crusades.

**Belgium**.—An insurrection broke out at Brussels, Aug. 25, 1830, which led to a revolution and the separation of the Belgian provinces from Holland. A national congress, installed at Brussels Nov. 10, proclaimed the independence of the Belgian people. A conference of the five great powers, assembled at London, interfered to prevent war between Holland and Belgium, and recognized the independence of the latter power, Dec. 20. The Belgian congress chose the duke of Nemours for king, Feb. 3, 1831, but Louis Philippe refused to sanction the election, and Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was selected June 4. The five great powers, Austria, England, France, Prussia, and Russia, concluded a treaty, at London, with Belgium, Nov. 15, 1831, defining the limits of the new kingdom under the guarantee of the contracting powers.
BELGRADE (Treaty).—This humiliating peace, dictated at the point of the sword, was concluded between Austria, Russia, and Turkey, Sept. 18, 1739. Austria ceded Servia, Wallachia, with Belgrade and other fortresses, and Russia restored her conquests to the Porte, and renounced her pretensions with respect to the navigation of the Black Sea. It was the most glorious treaty the Turks had ever made with any European power.

BELLAIR (Battle).—Captain Sir Peter Parker, at the head of 120 men, landed from the Menelaus, at anchor in the Chesapeake, and attacked the Americans posted at Bellair, near Baltimore, Aug. 30, 1814. The enemy, who appeared in greater force than had been anticipated, were put to flight. Captain Parker was killed and the expedition returned carrying away their wounded.

BELLEGARDE (France).—This barrier fortress, near the Pyrenees, was taken by Pedro III. of Aragon, in 1235. The Spaniards regained possession in 1674; but were expelled by Marshal Schomberg in 1675. Louis XIV. constructed the present fortress in 1679. The Spaniards captured it July 31, 1793, and Dugommier, at the head of the French republicans, regained it Sept. 17, 1794.

BELLESLLE.—This island, off the coast of France, was captured by the English in 1761. Having failed in effecting a landing on the 8th of April it was accomplished on the 22nd, and on the 7th of June the whole island surrendered. It was restored to France by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763.

BELLMEN.—Stow says that Alderman Draper set up the first bellman in Cordwainer Street Ward, in January, 1556. The number was speedily increased, and the bellman was often attended by a dog. He was added to the London watch, and went through the streets and lanes ringing his bell, and crying, “Take care of fire and candle; be kind to the poor, and pray for the dead.” It was also a part of the bellman’s office to bless the sleepers as he passed their doors. Milton refers to this in “Il Penseroso;”—

“The bellman’s drowsy charm,
To bless the doors from nightly harm.”

BELLS were in use amongst ancient nations both for religious and other purposes. They are first mentioned in the book of Exodus. The Egyptian monuments do not, however, contain any appearance of them. Bingham rejects as a vulgar error the story that they were first introduced into the Christian church by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, about A.D. 400, and believes that they were not known long before the 7th century. Benedict, prior of Wearmouth, brought one from Italy to England in 680. Ingulphus relates of Turketot, abbot of Croyland, who died in 975, that he had a very large bell made, called Guthlac, and that this, with six others soon afterwards added, produced such an exquisite harmony, that

England had no such peal of bells in those days. William of Malmesbury speaks of the bells given to the churches by Dunstan. The custom of consecrating, anointing, and baptizing bells, giving them the name of some saint, Bingham shows to be a modern invention. Baronius himself does not assign the date earlier than the year 968, when John XIII. consecrated the great bell of the Lateran church, naming it John. The Turks have a saying that “bells drive away good spirits from the abodes of men,” and do not allow them to be used. The Greek church under its domination imploied various modes of summoning people to service. In the 15th century bells of enormous size were cast. In olden times many superstitions were connected with the ringing of bells. It was believed to be efficacious in dispelling tempests. By 7 & 8 Geo. IV, c. 75, passed June 14, 1827, the court of the Company of Watermen were required to erect and maintain a bell at Billingsgate, and another at Gravesend, the former to be rung at high water, and the latter at first flood.

BELLS (Ringing of).—This custom, almost peculiar to England, was introduced in the Anglo-Saxon period of our history.

BELLOOCHISTAN (Asia).—The early history of this country is involved in obscurity. Haji Mohammed Khan, a kind of lieutenant of Nadir Shah, was assassinated in 1738, by his brother, Nusser Khan, who obtained the chief authority. In 1738 he declared Beloochistan independent, and after a struggle succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Afghan monarch. Under his successors Beloochistan lost several of its provinces. Owing to the hostile and treacherous attitude assumed by the government and people towards the English in their advance through the Bolan Pass, Kelat, the chief town of Beloochistan, was captured Nov. 13, 1839, and temporarily occupied by them. The Belooches regained possession July 27, 1840; but it was recovered by the English, Nov. 3, 1840, and held by them until the conclusion of the Afghan war.

BENARES (Hindostan).—The holy city of the Hindoos is the capital of a district of the same name, and the ancient seat of Brahminical learning. It is studded with mosques and temples, while thousands of pilgrims flock to it annually to wash away their sins in the waters of the Ganges. It came into the possession of the East-India Company, May 21, 1775. There is a Sanscrit college here, founded in 1792, to which an English department was added in 1832. The 37th
regiment of native infantry, and the 13th irregular cavalry, and Loodianah Sikhs, mutinied here June 4, 1857. Owing to the energy displayed by General Neill, the supremacy of the English was maintained.

**Bencoolen (Sumatra).—The East-India Company, on being expelled from Bantam, formed a settlement, afterwards called Fort Marlborough, at this place in 1833. It was much enlarged in 1869. The natives massacred a large portion of the settlers in 1719. Bencoolen and other English settlements in the island were destroyed by the French in 1760. The English re-established themselves here in 1795 and the ninth article of the treaty between England and the Netherlands, concluded at London, March 17, 1824, they were ceded to the Dutch in exchange for their settlements on the continent of India. The respective settlements were to be given up March 1, 1825.

**Bender (Bessarabia).—Varnita, the retreat of Charles XII. of Sweden after his defeat at Pultowa (July 8, 1709), is situated near this place. He remained here in captivity until the end of 1714. Bender was taken by the Russians, Sept. 25, 1770. A sanginary battle was fought at Tobak, near Bender, between the Russians and the Turks in 1759, in which the former were defeated. Bender itself surrendered in the middle of November. It was again taken in 1809, and finally ceded to Russia by the treaty of Bucharest in 1812.

**Benedictines.—This order of monks was founded by St. Benedict or Benet, who introduced monachism into western Europe, and erected his first monastery on the site of a temple of Apollo on Monte Cassino, about 50 miles from Subiaco, in Italy, A.D.529. The order spread rapidly in Europe; St. Benedict himself founded several monasteries, and his example was followed by others, both to combat the vices of chastity, obedience, and poverty. By some authorities the Benedictines are said to have been introduced into England by Augustine in 596, and by others the event is assigned to a later period, Duncan being considered the first English abbot of that order. Edgar (958-975) is said to have founded above forty Benedictine convents. Milman, referring to the beautiful spots chosen for their monasteries, says, "In general, if a district in England be surveyed, the most convenient, most fertile, most peaceful spot, will be found to have been the site of a Benedictine abbey." They were in the end of the 8th century they had become so numerous that Charlemagne caused inquiry to be made whether any other kind of monks existed than those of the order of St. Benedict. The austerity of their rule soon became relaxed, and Matthew Paris mentions a reformation that was attempted in 1238. Their merits in collecting, preserving, and multiplying copies of classical manuscripts must not be forgotten; and the order is every way distinguished for the numerous services rendered to literature. There were several branches of the Benedictines living under the same rule but observing a different discipline; the chief being the Cluniacs, established in 912 and brought into England in 1077, the Carthusians, founded in 1084 and introduced into England in 1180, and the Cistercians or Bernardines, founded in 1098 and brought into England in 1128. The habit of the Benedictines was black, and from this circumstance they have been called Black Monks or the Black Monks of St. Benedict. According to an inquiry instituted by Pope John XXII. (1316-1334), this order had at that time produced 20 emperors, 10 empresses, 47 kings, 60 queens, 4 popes, 68 princes, 100 cardinals, 74 bishops, 15,000 abbots, 15,000 abbots, and 4,000 saints, besides a host of other dignitaries, both in church and state. There were nuns as well as monks of this order.

**Benefice.—An estate held by feudal tenure was originally termed a benefice, which at length came to signify the ecclesiastical estate granted to a clergyman for term of life, to be enjoyed by him on account of his ministry in the Church. Lord Coke says benefice is a large word, and is taken for any ecclesiastical promotion whatever. The custom of endowing churches with the title of Justinian, nuntius, a.d. 500. Towards the end of the 12th century the bishops of Rome issued mandates, requesting that particular benefices might be conferred upon their nominees. This was speedily assumed as a right, and Clement V. (1305-1314) claimed the disposal of all benefices. This claim was resisted, more particularly in England, and the statute of provisors of benefices (25 Edw. III. st. 6), passed in 1351, was aimed against this system. It was followed by other enactments of a similar character. The temporary submission of former sovereigns to the claim has indisputably the country with Italian monks of foreign clergy. The statute of provisors was confirmed by 3 Rich. II. c. 3 (1380); and by 7 Rich. II. c. 12 (1383) it was enacted that no alien should be eligible to purchase or to be presented to any ecclesiastical prebend within the realm. The most terrible abuses arose on account of the pretensions of the pope respecting the presentation to benefices. Milman (Lat. Christ. vol. vi. b. xii. c. 3), treating on Boniface IX. (1389-1404), says, "The smaller benefices were sold from the day of his appointment with shameless and scandalous notoriety. Most wondered about the clergy and other people in Italy, pushing out the age of hoary incumbents, and watching their diseases and infirmities. For this service they were well paid by the greedy aspirants at Rome. On their report the tariff rose or fell. Benefices were sold over and over again." A distinction between benefices and cathedral preferments is drawn in 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, s. 124 (Aug. 14, 1838), and in a later act, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 98, s. 3 (Aug. 14, 1850), the word "a benefice" is explained to signify a benefice with cure of souls and no other.

**Benefit of Clergy.—The custom of the clergy from secular jurisdiction was one of the privileges claimed by the Roman

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Catholic church. Milman remarks (Lat. Christ. vol. iii. b. viii. c. 8), "Crimes of great atrocity, it is said, of great frequency, crimes such as robbery and homicide, crimes for which secular persons were hanged by scores and without mercy, were committed almost with impunity, or with punishment altogether inadequate to the offence by the clergy; and the sacred name of clerk, exempted not only bishops, abbots, and priests, but those of the lowest ecclesiastical rank from the civil power." The system, gradually introduced into this country after the Norman conquest, gave rise to many abuses. Not only the clergy, but clerks and all members of the laity who could read, in cases in which capital punishment was awarded, were at length entitled to claim benefit of clergy, so that when the penalty of death was to be rigidly enforced, the statute expressly intimated that it was without benefit of clergy. On the introduction of the custom the claim was not allowed unless the prisoner appeared in his clerical habit and tonsure. When ability to read became the test, this ceremony ceased, and he was merely required to read from a Psalter or some other book before the judge. By 39 Hen. VIII. c. 6 it was declared only by persons not in orders, and by 4 Hen. VIII. c. 2 (1512) it was denied to murderers and felons. Abjurers in cases of treason were not allowed benefit of clergy, by 28 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1536), and the same statute placed persons in holy orders, in respect to many offences, exactly on the same footing as the laity. Women were allowed to plead benefit of clergy by 3 & 4 Will. & Mary, c. 9, s. 6 (1701), and by 4 & 5 Will. & Mary, c. 21, s. 12 (1702), women were only allowed to plead benefit of clergy once. Both these statutes were made perpetual by 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 14, s. 1 (1685). The practice of requiring the prisoner to read from a book was abolished by 5 Anne, c. 8, s. 4 (1706). Benefit of clergy was abolished by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27, s. 6 (June 21, 1827), and 4 Vict. c. 22 (June 21, 1841) removed all doubts as to the liability of peers to punishment for felony. It was abolished in Ireland by 9 Geo. IV. c. 54, s. 12 (July 15, 1828).

**Benevento (Italy).**—The ancient Benevento was made the capital of a duchy by Alboin, king of Lombardy, A.D. 571. In the time of Charlemagne, the duchy embraced the modern kingdom of Naples, and Arrechis, its reigning duke, saved it from the French yoke; and though defeated at Amalphi in 756, preserved his dominions by doing homage. It was besieged by the Saracens in 874, and being severely pressed, a fearless citizen dropped from its walls passed through the enemy, besought c. 13 of the Greek emperor, and was returning with a favorable answer, when he was made prisoner. His captors offered him a rich reward to betray his countrymen, but as soon as he was led within hearing, he cried in a loud voice,—"Friends and brethren, be bold and patient; maintain the city; your sovereign is informed of your distress, and your deliverers are at hand. I know my doom, and commit my wife and children to your gratitude." He had scarcely uttered the words, when he fell transfixed by the spears of the Saracens. It was a simple bishopric until 969, when it was made the seat of an archbishopric. It was taken by the Normans, and declared in favour of Pope Leo IX. In 1050. Robert Guiscard besieged it in 1078, and Pascal II. expelled from Rome in 1117, sought refuge at Benevento. It was ceded to Rome in 1139, and taken by Frederick II. in 1240. Charles of Anjou, supported by France, defeated Manfred, king of Sicily, who was slain in a great battle near it, Feb. 26, 1266. The city itself was sacked, and a general massacre of both sexes took place. The French seized it in 1798, but it was restored to the pope in 1815. In 1806 the principality was conferred by Napoleon I. on Talleyrand, with the title of prince of Benevento. Councils were held here Aug. 1, 1059; in Aug. 1057; March 28, 1091; Aug. 12, 1105; in April, 1117; and March 10, 1119.

**Beneventum (Italy).**—This important city fell into the hands of the Romans during the third Samnite war. Pyrrhus was defeated near it B.C. 275, and it was made a Roman colony B.C. 268. The Carthaginians were defeated in the neighbourhood B.C. 214 and B.C. 212. It suffered frequently from the ravages of war; and was sacked A.D. 545, during the Gothic invasion. (See Benevento.)

**Benevolence,** though nominally a free gift, was, in fact, a forced loan. The Old Chronicler of Croby land records, amongst other events of the year 1475, the introduction of a new and unheard-of impost, by which every one was to give "just what he pleased, or rather, just what he did not please, by way of benevolence." Hallam (Middle Ages, iii. ch. 8, pt. 3) gives Edward IV. the credit of having introduced this new method of obtaining the subjects' money, under the plausible name of benevolences, and says "that they came in place of the still more plausible loans of former monarchs, and were principally levied on the wealthy traders." This form of exaction soon became intolerable, and was annulled for ever by 1 Rich. III. c. 2 (1484), though this monarch had recourse to them in order to raise money to carry on the war against the earl of Richmond in 1485. Henry VII. was the first English king who obtained the sanction of parliament to a benevolence, and this he effected in 1492. By 11 Hen. VII. c. 10 (1495), proclamation was to be made against defaulters, requiring them to pay the sum due within three months, and in default they were to be imprisoned, without bail, until payment was made or sufficient sureties obtained. In case of death the goods and chattels of a defaulter became chargeable. Wolsey executed several benevolences between 1522 and 1525. In the latter year an extraordinary demand caused much discontent, and the
citizens of London who appealed to the statute against benevolences, passed in Richard the Third's reign, were told that he was a usurper, and consequently that his laws were not binding on the king. In 1545, Henry VIII. exacted another benevolence which was very unwillingly paid. Elizabeth wisely abstained from the practice, but James I. raised one in 1614. This method of obtaining supplies was declared illegal by the Petition of Right in 1689; and 1 Will. & Mary, st. 2, c. 2, passed in 1689, declared laying of money without the authority of Parliament illegal.

BENGAL (India).—Was conquered by the Mohammedans in 1203, and became independent in 1340. The emperor A'bar made it a dependency of Delhi in 1680.

1517. Some Portuguese are cast upon the coast of Bengal; their ships enter the Ganges.
1536. Nine Portuguese ships sent to assist Mahmood Shah.
1580. Bengal made a dependency of Delhi.
1630. An attempt is made to establish a factory at Patna, but fails.
1634. The English obtain permission to trade at Pipla, in Orissa, where a factory is built.
1640. An English factory on the Hooghly established.
1658. The English obtain great influence in Bengal.
1658. Bengal placed under Madras.
1664. The French and Danes form establishments in Bengal.
1681. Bengal made an agency distinct from Fort St. George, Madras.
1688. Dec. 20. The Council remove from the Hooghly to Chuttanmuttee, or Calcutta.
1689. Sept. 1. The Hooghly factory re-established.
1688. Dec. 20. The English are allowed to trade at Chuttanmuttee.
1702. The towns of Chuttanmuttee, Govindpore, and Calcutta, granted to the Company. Fort William erected, and the station made a presidency.
1739. Calcutta made the seat of a presidency distinct from Madras. The garrison increased to 800 men.
1757. A mayor's court established in Bengal.
1768. Aug. 12. By the treaty of Allahabad, the Company are empowered to receive the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.
1772. The Company assume direct authority.
1782. Permanent settlement introduced by Lord Cornwallis.
1813. Calcutta made a bishopric.

GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

A.D.
1752. William Fytche. He died Aug. 8, and was succeeded by Roger Drake.
1757. Watts, Manningham, Becker, and Holwell, governed alternately, each for four months.
1760. John Zephaniah Holwell, retired July 27, when Mr. Henry Vansittart succeeded.
1764. John Spencer.
1765. Lord Clive again.
1767. Harry Vereyst.
1769. John Carter. In 1772, Warren Hastings was appointed to succeed him. (See Index.)

BENNINGTON (Battle).—A party of Hessians were defeated at this place in Vermont, by the Americans, July 16, 1777.

BENSINGTON (Battle).—Offa, Ethelbald's successor in the kingdom of Mercia, having subdued Kent, reduced the more powerful kingdom of Wessex by the defeat of Cynwulf, at Bensington, a.d. 777. This victory rendered him master of all the territory north of the Thames.

BERAN-BIRIG (Battle).—Fought between the Britons and Saxons at this place, supposed to be Barbary Hill, near Marlborough, Wilts, through a settlement in favour of Banbury, Oxfordshire, a.d. 556. Henry of Huntington says that the Britons formed their battle array in nine battalions: three being posted in the van, three in the centre, and three in the rear, the archers, slingers, and cavalry being arranged in the Roman order. The Saxons came on in a compact body, and charged with such fury, that the standards were dashed together, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. The battle lasted till nightfall without any decisive result.

BERNICE (S. America), was discovered by the Spanish navigator Pinzon in 1490. The Dutch formed a settlement in this district in 1595. The English settled in the neighbourhood in 1634, but withdrew in 1667. The French attacked the colony in 1690, and in 1712, on each occasion levying a contribution. An insurrection of the negroes occurred in Feb. 1762, when they destroyed a large amount of property. Berbice surrendered to an English expedition May 2, 1766; but it was restored to the Dutch by the 3rd article of the treaty of Amiens, in 1802. It was again taken Sept. 23, 1803; and retained by an agreement signed between England and the Netherlands in August, 1814. With Demerara and Essequibo, it was formed into one colony in 1831, under the name of British Guiana.

BERENGARIANS.—The followers of Berengarius, archdeacon of Angers, who, about 1047, denied the real presence in the Eucharist. He was excommunicated by a council at Rome May 2, 1050. The cause was tried again in a council held at Tours, in 1055, when Berengarius is said to have recanted, and to have been reconciled to the Church. At a later period he persisted in maintaining the views he had previously advocated, and is said to have been again summoned before a council at Rome in 1059, and to have once more recanted. He again wrote in defence of his former opinions, and was condemned at councils held at Angers, April 4, 1062; at Rome in 1063; at Poitiers in 1073; at Rome in Nov. 1078, and Feb. 1079, when he is said to have made a confession of faith; and at Bordeaux in 1080, when he made another exposition of his faith. It is probable that some of the above-mentioned councils did not deal with Berengarius, who died in communion with the Church, Jan. 5, 1088.

BERRINS (Battle).—The French, during their retreat from Russia, were defeated at this river with great slaughter, Nov. 26, 17,
and 23, 1912. Such scenes of carnage and destruction as those of the night of the 28th and the following days have seldom been witnessed. The camp-followers—men, women, and children—terrified by the Russian artillery, pressed forward to the bridges, one of which broke down, and thousands were precipitated into the stream. On the return of spring above 12,000 bodies were taken out of the bed of the river, near the place where the struggle occurred.

BERG (Germany).—was ruled by counts for many years, and on the failure of the first line in 1348, devolved on the princes of Juliers. It was raised to a duchy in 1580, and in 1423 Juliers was incorporated with it. Berg and Juliers came into the possession of the dukes of Cleves on the failure of the Juliers line in 1511. The Cleves line became extinct in 1609, and after a long contention, the elector palatine and the elector of Brandenburg, in 1666, agreed to divide the possessions, the former taking Berg. It was merged in Bavaria, the elector of which ceded it to France in 1806; and Napoleon I. raised it into a grand-duchy, and conferred it with other territory upon Murat, Mar. 15 in that year. Murat went to Naples in 1808. This grand-duchy was extinguished in 1812, and territories transferred to Prussia. Berg (France).—The sacked by Attila A.D. 452. Under the Lombard monarchs it was made the capital of a duchy. It was annexed to Venice in 1428; and was taken by the French in 1509. The Venetians having succeeded in re-occupying it, the French again obtained possession in 1512; but it once more fell into the power of the Venetians in 1515. Bergamo revolted March 12, 1797; was incorporated with the Cisalpine republic by the treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 18, 1797; was given to Austria in 1814-15, and ceded by that power to Sardinia in 1859. It was a bishop's see in the early Church. It had two cathedrals, the oldest destroyed by the Venetians in 1561, and the other was founded in 896.

BERGEN (Battles).—The first was fought between Bergen and Allmara, in the north of Holland, Sept. 19, 1799. The duke of York, commanding the Russian and British troops, attacked the French and Dutch under Gen. Brune. The Russians fled in disorder, but the English obtained some advantages. Both armies, however, at night retired to the position they had occupied before the battle. In the second battle, fought at the same place Oct. 2, 1799, the duke of York, with 30,000 English and Russians, engaged and defeated General Brune, at the head of 25,000 French and Dutch troops.

BERGEN (Germany).—A battle was fought near this place, in Germany, between the French and the allied English and German troops, April 13, 1759. The latter retired from the contest, but were not pursued by the French army.

BERGEN (Norway), was founded in 1070, and during the 12th and 13th centuries was the residence of the kings of Norway. The merchants of the Hanse towns obtained great privileges in the way of trade in 1278, and these were confirmed and extended in 1346. From this time they obtained an ascendency, which was destroyed by a law passed by Frederick II. of Denmark, July 25, 1560. It has several times suffered from the ravages of pestilence and fire. The former committed great ravages in 1348, 1353, 1618, 1629, and 1637; and a fire that broke out May 19, 1702, destroyed the larger portion of the town.

BERGEN-op-Zoom (Holland).—This strong fortress was unsuccessfully assailed by the duke of Parma in 1531 and in 1538, and by Spinola in 1622. The French captured it Sept. 17, 1747; and it was restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. It again fell into the hands of the French in 1795. Graham carried it by storm March 8, 1814, but some of the troops having broken into the wine-shops, were overcome by wine, and the garrison, taking fresh courage, expelled the assailants. It was surrendered by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

BERGERAC (France).—The city of Bergerac was destroyed by the French at this place in Guinee in 1344. But the great was the booty on this occasion that the city of Derby is said to have obtained a pipe of gold. The French recovered Bergerac in 1371; but the English recaptured it, and were not finally expelled until 1450. It became one of the strongholds of the Huguenots. Louis XIII. captured it in 1621, and demolished its fortifications.

BERGERAC (Treaty).—Concluded at Bergerac between the Huguenots and the Roman Catholics Sept. 17, 1577. Protestants were allowed to practise their religion in those places in which it was tolerated, on the payment of a tax; the great was the booty on the occasion that the city of Derby is said to have obtained a pipe of gold. The French recovered Bergerac in 1371; but the English recaptured it, and were not finally expelled until 1450. It became one of the strongholds of the Huguenots. Louis XIII. captured it in 1621, and demolished its fortifications.

BERKHAMSTEAD (Herts.).—A council was held here A.D. 697, convened by Withred, king of Kent. Several constitutions were passed, and amongst them one ordering the suspension of any priest who refused the baptism of children beyond the proper time.

BERLIN (Prussia).—This city is said to have been founded by Albert the Bear, margrave of Brandenburg. The elector Frederick William improved and embellished the city, 1640—1658; and Frederick III., who erected Prussia into a kingdom in 1701, and bore the kingly title of Frederick I., greatly extended its area. The French and Austrians surprised Berlin Oct. 17, 1757. The Austrians and Russians captured it Oct. 9, 1760, and having committed various deprivations, quit it on the 13th. Napoleon I. entered Berlin Oct. 21, 1806. An insurrection broke out during the revolutionary troubles on the
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Continet, June 15, 1848. Its Academy of Sciences was founded in 1702; its bank in 1765; and its university in 1810.

BERLIN (Treaties).—Several treaties have been concluded at this city, the principal being the peace between Prussia, Poland, and Hungary, by which the former obtained Silesia, July 28, 1742; the treaty of union and confederation for maintaining the indivisibility of the German empire, caused by the attempt of Austria to exchange her possessions in the Netherlands for the duchy of Bavaria, which was signed at Berlin July 23, 1759, by the king of Prussia, the king of England as elector of Brunswick-Lüneburg, the elector of Saxony, and other German princes; and the treaty between Prussia and France guaranteeing the neutrality of the north of Germany, Aug. 5, 1796.

BERLIN DECREE.—Prussia and a great part of the Continent being under his domination, Napoleon issued this celebrated interdict against English commerce at Berlin, Nov. 20, 1806. It prohibited all commerce, and even correspondence between countries under his sway and Great Britain. England was declared to be blockaded; English vessels were to be treated as enemy, and English subjects of England found in countries occupied by French troops were declared prisoners of war; all letters addressed to Englishmen or written in the English language were to be stopped; and ships touching at any port in England or her colonies, were excluded from the ports under French control.

BERMUDAS (Atlantic), or SOMERS' ISLANDS, were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard wrecked upon them in 1522, during a voyage from Spain to Cuba with a cargo of hogs. Henry May was wrecked upon them in 1593; and Sir George Summers in 1602, whose name is also connected with them. They sold them to another company, to which a charter was granted by James I. June 29, 1615. A settlement was immediately formed, and George-town founded. Their first general assembly was held Aug. 1, 1620. The group consists of between three and four hundred, but of these only six or seven are inhabited. The charter expired in 1684.

BERNARDINES.—The Cistercians, a branch of the Benedictines, instituted at Citeaux in 1098, were reformed by Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, in Champagne, at the commencement of the 12th century, from which circumstance they received the name of Bernardines. The second crusade, in 1146, was preached by Bernard, who was one of the most influential men of his time. He resolutely refused all ecclesiastical dignities, and is said to have founded 160 religious houses. The Bernardines came into England in 1128. Their first house, at Waverly, in Surrey, was founded in that year, and completed in 1129. At one time the number of their establishments was about ninety. From the colour of their habit, they were called White Monks. There were nuns of this order. (See CISTERCIANS.)

BERNE (Switzerland) joined the Swiss confederation, being the eighth canton, in 1352. Its chief town, of the same name, was founded by Berthold V., duke of Züringen, in 1191; and was made a free and imperial city by a charter from Frederick II., dated May, 1218. It was besieged, though unsuccessfully, by Rodolph of Habsburg in 1288. It long exercised considerable authority, and obtained several accessions of territory. It was destroyed by fire in 1465. Berne was made the capital of Switzerland by the National Assembly of 1848. Its university was founded 1834.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—This ancient town, between England and Scotland, suffered greatly in the wars between those countries. When first mentioned in history, it belonged to Scotland, and its castle was ceded to England in 1174, and restored to Scotland in 1189. Balliol did homage for himself and his heirs for the whole kingdom of Scotland at Berwick, Nov. 30, 1292. Edward I. captured Berwick, Mar. 30, 1306, united it to England, and granted it a charter, afterwards extended and confirmed by Edward III. Bruce took it in 1315, and again April 2, 1319; and Edward III. recovered it July 26, 1322. The Scots surprised it Nov. 6, 1355, but Edward III. retook it in 1356. Henry VI. surrendered Berwick to the Scotch, April 25, 1461; it was, however, retaken by Edward IV. in 1462, who conferred many privileges upon it by 22 Edw. IV. c. 8 (1462). It was made independent of both countries in 1556. Cromwell captured it in 1648, and Monk in 1659; and it has since remained in the possession of England. The statute 20 Geo. II. c. 42, s. 3 (1746), provided that where England only is mentioned in any act of Parliament, the same, notwithstanding, shall apply to Berwick-upon-Tweed. The town, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. A treaty was concluded here in 1569; and another between Elizabeth and James VI., of Scotland, July 1, 1586, providing for mutual assistance in case of invasion by Roman Catholic powers.

BESANCON (France).—This ancient city, called Vesontio by the Romans, was occupied by Julius Caesar B.C. 56. The Burgundians sacked it A.D. 456, and the Hungarians in 937. The emperor Frederick I. held a diet of more than usual magnificence at Besançon, Oct. 24, 1157. It was an imperial city from 1164 till 1796, when it was ceded to France. It was retaken by the French, July 6, 1815, in 1838, and soon after annexed to France. The allied army failed in an attack upon it in 1814. It was made a bishopric in the 3rd century.

BESIKTA BAY (Archipelago).—The Czar Nicholas having, May 31, 1853, issued an order for the passage of the Pruth by his troops, the French and English fleets sailed for this bay, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, June 2, 1853, and anchored here June 13.

BESSARABIA.—This province, taken by the Turks under Mohammed II., in 1474, was seized by the Russians in the autumn of
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1770, and finally ceded to Russia by the treaty of Bucharest in 1812.

Bethlehem (Our Lady of).—This military order was instituted by Pius II. Jan. 18, 1458, in honour of the recovery of Lemos from the Turks. It again fell into their power, and the order was not established.

Bethlehem (Syria).—This town, about six miles south of Jerusalem, is celebrated as the birthplace of the Saviour of mankind (Matt. ii. 8, and Luke ii. 4). It was called Ephrath, and is mentioned as the place at which Rachel died and was buried (Gen. xxxv. 17—19, and xviii. 7), b.c. 1729.

Rehoboam fortified or rebuilt it (2 Chron. xi. 5, 6), b.c. 973. David was born here (cire. b.c. 1055), and hence it was called the city of David. Helena, the mother of Constantine, A.D. 325, erected a church, which remains to this day, on the place of the Nativity. It was ceded, with other towns, to Frederick II. by the sultan of Egypt in 1229. It was called Bethlehem-Judah to distinguish it from Bethlehem in Zebulon (Joshua, xix. 15, 16). Bethlehem was made a bishopric in 1170.

Bethlehem (United States) was settled by the Moravians under Count Zinzendorf in 1741.

Bethlehem Hospital, commonly called Bedlam, a priory for canonas, both brothers and sisters, founded by a deed of gift dated Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1247, from Simon FitzMary, sheriff of London, was with all its revenues granted by Henry VIII., in 1547, to the city of London, for an hospital for lunatics. It was transferred from Bishopsgate Without to Moorfields in 1675. The foundation of the new building was laid in April, 1675, and it was finished in July, 1676. The hospital was transferred to its present site in St. George's Fields in 1814. The foundation-stone was laid April 18, 1812; and the erection of a new wing was commenced July 25, 1838. Patients partially cured, and suffered to go at large, were called Bedlam beggars.

Bethlemites.—These monks were also styled Star-bearers, because they wore a red star of five rays, with a blue circle in the middle, on their breast, in memory of the star which appeared to the wise men. Matthew Paris states that they obtained an establishment at Cambridge in 1237, and adds,—"So many orders of brethren now make their appearance in England that there was a most extraordinary confusion among them." A religious order bearing this name was founded at Guatimala, in New Spain, by Pierre de Bethencourt, about 1600. They attended the sick in hospitals. Innocent XII. confirmed the order in 1697, and ordered the brethren to follow the rule of St. Augustine.

Bettingshops.—A considerable number of these places, the owners of which professed themselves ready to bet upon the principal races with all comers, sprung up in the metropolis between the years 1850 and 1853. Servants, apprentices, and workmen frequently robbed their employers to invest money in this new form of gambling, and a bill for their suppression (16 & 17 Vict. c. 119) received the royal assent Aug. 20, 1853.

Beverwyk (Battle).—In this position, near Alkmaar, in the Netherlands, General Brune's outposts were attacked by the English and Russian forces, Oct. 6, 1796. The French and Dutch were at length compelled to give way, though their antagonists did not succeed in capturing the position.

Beylau (Battle).—Ibrahim Pasha, at the head of the Egyptian army, defeated the Turks at this place, in Asia Minor, July 29, 1832. The battle was fought near the spot where Alexander the Great defeated Darius in the battle on the Issus.

Beyrouth (Syria), the ancient Berytus, was the seat of a famous school of jurisprudence from the 3rd to the middle of the 6th century. The city having been destroyed by an earthquake July 9, 551 A.D., the school was removed to Sidon. Beyrouth suffered severely during the crusades, and having been taken by the Saracens, was wrested from them by Baldwin in 1110. The Saracens, however, regained possession in 1187. Ibrahim Pasha seized it in 1582; and it was bombarded by the combined fleets of England and Turkey, Sept. 11—16, 1840, and being captured, was restored to the Porte. Beyrouth was made a bishopric by Theodosius the Younger, and after its capture by Baldwin I. it became the seat of a Latin bishop about 1136.

Bezaarde (Mesopotamia) was captured by Sapor II. A.D. 306, when all the inhabitants, even women and children, were massacred. Constantius II. made a vain effort to wrest it from the Persians during the same year. It was the seat of a bishopric before the Persians seized it.

Beyers (France).—This ancient city, made a town by an ed. d. 636, was besieged during the crusade against the Albigenses, and captured July 22, 1209. "A general massacre," says Milman (Lat. Christ. vol. iv. b. ix. ch. 8), "followed; neither age nor sex were spared; even priests fell in the remorseless carnage. Then was uttered the frightful command, become almost a proverb, 'Slay them all, God will know his own.' In the church of St. Mary Magdalene were killed 7,000 by the defenders of the sanctity of the Church. The amount of the slain is variously estimated from 20,000 even up to 50,000. The city was set on fire; even the cathedral perished in the flames." It was rebuilt in 1259, and suffered severely in the religious wars in France. Tradition assigns the introduction of Christianity to St. Paul. Its bishopric, founded at an early period, was suppressed in 1801.

Bhurtpore (Hindostan).—The capital of a native state of the same name. General Lake concluded a treaty of perpetual friendship with the rajah in December, 1803. The rajah, however, espoused the cause of Holkar in 1804, and his chief town, Bhurtpore, was besieged Jan. 3, 1805, by General Lake. The
English general failed in several attempts to carry the place by storm; but the rajah submitted before April 10. The treaty was concluded, by which, on the payment of a heavy fine, the rajah was allowed to retain his authority. A rebellion broke out Feb. 25, 1825. Lord Combermere captured Bhurtpore, Jan. 18, 1826, and the rightful heir was restored Feb. 4.

**BIA**

**BIB**

**BIAGROSSA (Treaty).—**Concluded between Louis XII. and the cardinal of Pavia, on behalf of Pope Julius II. in July, 1509.

**BIALYSTOCK (Poland).—**This province was incorporated with Russia by the third treaty of partition in 1795. A portion of it was transferred to the duchy of Warsaw by the treaty of Tilsit, in July, 1807, whilst the remainder was erected into a separate province.

**BIANCHI.**—Men and women, called White Penitents, from a white linen vestment that they wore, appeared all over Italy in August, 1399. In their progress from province to province, and city to city, they kept their faces covered and bent downward, carrying before them a large crucifix, and shouting "Misericordia." They sang continually "Stabat mater dolorosa." They were not confined to Italy, where, according to some authors, they erected a remarkable reformation of manners. In 1400 Boniface IX. had their leader seized at Viterbo. He was sent to Rome, and burned there by his orders, and he prohibited these processions.

**BIANCHI AND NERI, OF WHITES AND BLACKS,** appeared amongst the numerous factions into which the inhabitants of various Italian towns were divided early in the 14th century. They are said to have originated in the following manner. Two branches of a rich and powerful family in Pistoja, called the Cancellieri, were descended from the two wives of their common ancestor. The descendants of the one branch, called themselves Bianchi, whilst the descendants of the other wife were termed Neri. A quarrel having ensued at a convivial meeting, one of the Bianchi wounded a member of the Neri branch. The latter in revenge waylaid and maltreated another of the Bianchi. The father of the last-mentioned aggressor compelled him to wait upon, and ask pardon of, Guglielmo Cancelliere, the father of the wounded man. Guglielmo could not, however, be appeased; he chopped off the hand of the penitent, bidding him return to his parent and tell him that wounds were to be healed by wounds, not words. The feud between the families gathered strength from this savage act; the citizens joined in the struggle, and factions, bearing these names, spread to other towns in Tuscany. At Florence two noble families, the Cerchi and the Donati, took up the quarrel in 1300, the former siding with the whites and the latter with the blacks. In 1302 Dante Alighieri, with several of the Bianchi, were expelled from Florence, and in his exile the poet wrote the great work that has immortalized his name. Hallam (Middle Ages, vol. i. ch. 3, pt. 1), remarks, "An outrage committed at Pistoja in 1309 split the inhabitants into the parties of Bianchi and Neri; and these, spreading forth, divided Italy into two of the most virulent divisions which annoyed that republic."

**BIBERACH (Battle).—**During the French revolutionary war, the republicans, led by Moreau, defeated the imperialists at Biberach, in Wurtemberg, with considerable loss, Oct. 2, 1796. This is often mistaken for another combat at Biberach, in which Moreau defeated Marshal Kray, the Austriam general, May 9, 1800.

**BIBLE, OR THE BOOK.**—A term derived from the Greek, applied to the sacred writings by St. Chrysostom in the 5th century. The name Old Testament first occurs in St. Paul's second epistle to the Corinthians (iii. 14), written in the year 55. The canon is generally believed to have been closed by Simon the Just, about A.C. 292. The Apocalypse was added A.C. 150. The Old Testament canon consists of 39 books, divided into 929 chapters, containing 592,439 words. Of this portion of the Bible, the oldest edition is the Septuagint, translated into the Greek, according to the tradition of Aristeas, A.C. 277, by seventy-two Jews. The work was undertaken at the desire of Ptolemy Philadephis. The books of the New Testament, written in Hellenistic Greek, were first collected about the middle of the 3rd century. Peter (2nd epistle, iii. 16), A.D. 65, speaks of St. Paul's epistles as though they had been collected in his time. Doubtless the separation of the genuine from the spurious had already commenced when St. Peter wrote. The New Testament is divided into 27 books, containing 260 chapters. The sacred writings were translated by the early Christians into various languages. Eusebius says, "They were translated into all languages, both of Greeks and barbarians, throughout the world, and studied by all nations as the oracles of God." Many of the fathers bear similar testimony. Origen published a Bible, called Hexapla, in six columns, with different versions, and on adding two, called it the Octapla. The division of the Bible into chapters has been erroneously attributed to Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1206. The Psalms were always divided as at present, and Hugo de Sancto Caro, a Dominican friar, and afterwards a cardinal, who compiled the first concordance to the Bible, divided the matter into sections, and the sections into subdivisions, and these sections are the chapters. He flourished about 1240, and died in 1262. Rabbi Isaac Nathan in 1445 introduced regular verses. These alterations have since been much improved. In the Latin translation of the Bible, by Paginus of Lucca, published at Lyons in 1528, Arabic numerals are placed in the margin, opposite the verses.

**EARLY TRANSLATIONS.**

**B.C.**

277 (about). The Septuagint. The Old Testament translated into Greek.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>BIB</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1330</td>
<td>Tyndale’s Pentateuch. Malborow, Land of Hesse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1331</td>
<td>Joyn’s fayse (Ital. Strasbourg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1357</td>
<td>Coverdale’s folio Bible.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1377</td>
<td>Matthew’s Bible. (Abroad.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1389</td>
<td>The Great (or Cromwell’s) Bible. London. (The first Bible printed by authority in England.)</td>
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**EDITIONS OF ENGLISH BIBLES.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>BIB</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1539</td>
<td>Taverner’s Bible. Folio. London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1560</td>
<td>The Bishop’s Bible. London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1571</td>
<td>The Greek’s, in Saxon and English. The Saxon from the Vulgate, and the English from the Bishop’s Bible. London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1574</td>
<td>Genevan Bible. Edinburgh. (The first Bible printed in Scotland.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1611</td>
<td>The Royal Bible, or King James’s Bible. London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1632</td>
<td>The “Wicked Bible.” London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1637</td>
<td>Walton’s Polyglot Bible.</td>
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**BIBLE SOCIETIES.—**Many societies have been formed for the dissemination of the Scriptures. The following are the principal associations of the kind, with the date of the institution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>BIB</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1619</td>
<td>New England re-incorporated in 1661.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1684</td>
<td>Promoting Christian Knowledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1704</td>
<td>Propagation of Gospel in Foreign Parts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1709</td>
<td>Promoting Christian Knowledge in Scotland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1712</td>
<td>Society at Hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1750</td>
<td>Promoting Christian Knowledge among the Indians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1779</td>
<td>Naval and Military Bible Society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1785</td>
<td>Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1792</td>
<td>French Bible Society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1813</td>
<td>Society for promoting a more Extensive Circulation of the Scriptures, both at home and abroad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td>British and Foreign Bible Society; being the Society of 1803 remodelled. German Bible Society. New York Society.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>Berlin Society, changed to Prussian Bible Society in 1814.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>Philadelphia Bible Society.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1813</td>
<td>Russian Bible Society. Suspended in 1825.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>American Bible Society.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Some of these societies have a large number of branch establishments. Pius VII. issued a bull, dated at Rome, June 29, 1816, against bible societies, denouncing the movement as a crafty device, by which the very foundations of religion are undermined.

**Biccoca (Battle).—**Prospero Colonna, at the head of the Imperialists, repulsed the French and Swiss at this place, April 23, 1522. The latter were compelled to retire from Italy, where Francis I. had nothing left but the castles of Milan and Cremona, both of which were closely besieged.

**Bidad Nazar, or Bidasoa (Spain).—**Wellington effected a passage of this river in Spain, defeating the French army under Soult, Oct. 7, 1813.

**Biddenden Maids.**—On the afternoon of Easter Sunday, 600 rolls are distributed to strangers, and 270 loaves, weighing 32 lb. each, with cheese in proportion, to the poor of the parish of Biddenden, in Kent, the expense being defrayed by the rental of twenty French fields, called Bread-and-Cheese Land, said to have been left for this purpose by the Biddenden Maids. The donors are represented as two sisters, named Elizabeth
and Mary Chulkhurst, who were born joined together by the hips and shoulders, at Biddenden, in 1100. They lived together in this extraordinary way for thirty-four years, when one of them died, and the other, refusing to be separated from the body of her sister, succumbed a few hours after. An impression of the Biddenden Maids is stamped upon the rolls. Halstead, in his "History of Kent," rejects this story, saying that the lands were left by two maiden ladies of the name of Preston, and that the impression on the cakes is intended to represent two widows, as general objects of charity. W. Horner, rector of the parish, brought an action to obtain the lands as part of his glebe, but he was not successful.

Bilbao (Spain).—This city, founded in 1300, quickly rose into importance. It was taken by the French in July, 1798, but restored by the treaty of Basel, July 22 in that year. The Spaniards expelled the French, who had again seized it, in September, 1808, but Napoleon recovered it in the same year. It surrendered to Wellington after his victory at Vittoria, June 21, 1813. The Carlists besieged it during the civil war. It was relieved by Espartero and the British Legion, Dec. 24, 1836.

Billingham.—This game is said to have been invented by the French, though by some authorities the invention is ascribed to the Italians. It was introduced into England, and became a favourite diversion in the 16th century. Evelyn speaks of a new sort of billiards, with more hazards than ours usually have.

Billingham.—Geoffrey of Monmouth (b. iii. c. 10) relates that amongst other works erected by Belin, was a wonderful gate in Trinovantum, upon the bank of the Thames, which is to this day called after him, Billingsgate; and that above it he erected an immense tower, and beneath a haven for ships. This somewhat strange and legendary story is the only account given of its origin. Toll was paid here in 1016, as appears from Ethelred's laws; and in the time of Edward III. the charge on every large vessel was twopenny, for a smaller one a penny, and for a boat one halfpenny for standage. Billingsgate was made a free market to all persons from May 10, 1699, by 10 & 11 Will. III. c. 14. Abuses having arisen, an order was issued in 1707, enforcing certain payments. The hours of the market were fixed, and a bell ordered to be rung by a properly officer by 9 Anne, c. 26, s. 5 (1710). Billingsgate was destroyed by fire Jan. 13, 1715, when fifty lives were lost; it was, however, rebuilt. An entirely new market was constructed, with superior accommodation, in 1852.

Bill of Rights.—The petition of right, drawn up by parliament in 1628, and agreed to reluctantly by Charles I., June 7, 1628, was converted into a statute (3 Chas. 1. c. 1), and called the Bill of Rights. The term is, however, generally used to describe the statute passed after much discussion (1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 2), in November, 1689. It embodied the declaration of rights presented to William and Mary when the tendered the throne was made to them, Feb. 13, 1689, which defined and vindicated the rights and liberties of the subject, at the same time that it settled the succession to the throne.

Bills of Exchange.—The origin of bills of exchange has not been clearly traced, though it is certain that they were known in Europe in the 13th century. Henry III. of England and Pope Alexander IV., for the purpose of carrying out their plans in Italy, in 1254, borrowed large sums of the Italian bankers, authorizing them to draw bills for the amount on the English bishops, the latter being compelled, under threats of excommunication, to furnish the necessary funds. Beckmann quotes an ordinance issued at Barcelona, in 1394, requiring bills of exchange to be accepted within twenty-four hours of presentation, and the acceptance to be on the back of the bill. In 1404 the magistrates of Bruges applied to the magistrates of Barcelona for information as to how they were to act when bills of exchange were in certain cases dishonoured. Baldis, the jurist, quotes one dated March 9, 1398. They are mentioned in 3 Rich. II. c. 3, s. 2, 1579, and various enactments have been made for their regulation.

Bills of Mortality.—Stow, on the authority of a learned author, says they commenced in 1593, a year of great mortality; and having fallen into disuse, were revived in 1603, the first of the weekly bills being dated Oct. 29 in that year. Diseases were first noticed in them in 1629. They were published every Thursday, and delivered at the houses of the citizens for 4s. a year. They were superseded by the new machinery introduced by the Registration Act (6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86), that became law Aug. 17, 1856. Its operations commenced on Nov. 23, 1844.

Binary Arithmetic.—This kind of notation, said to have been used amongst the Chinese 4,000 years ago, was invented by Leibnitz at the end of the 17th century.

Birkenhead (Cheshire).—A Benedictine priory was founded here A.D. 1150, of which the ruins still exist. Birkenhead remained an obscure village until very recently. Its population of 200 in 1821, had, in 1851, increased to nearly 25,000, and it possesses extensive docks, commenced Oct. 23, 1844.

Birkenhead, steam transport, conveying troops to the seat of the Crimean war, was wrecked near the Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 26, 1852, when only 194 persons out of 630 on board at the time were saved.

Birmingham (Warwickshire).—This manufacturing town, of which the name is said to be spelt in 150 ways, one being Bromwich, was founded in the Anglo-Saxon period, and was a market-town before the Norman conquest. It sided with Cromwell during the civil war, and a battle was fought near it in 1643, when Prince Rupert obtained possession of the town.

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BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—A

In the year 1783, the stamp duty on the registry of births, christenings, marriages, and burials, was granted from Oct. 1, 1783, by 23 Geo. III. c. 67 (1783). The amount was threepence on each entry. The tax was extended to Dissenters from Oct. 1, 1785, by 25 Geo. III. c. 75 (1785), and both acts were repealed by 34 Geo. III. c. 11 (March 1, 1794), the duties ceasing Oct. 1, 1794.

Bishop, or Overseer, the title given by the Greeks and Romans to certain civil officials, was adopted in the Christian Church for one of its chief authorities during the apostological period. Bishops were at first styled apostles. By canons passed at the councils of Chalcedon (the fourth General Council), A.D. 451; of Agda, Sept. 11, 506; of Lerida, Aug. 6, 546, and at many others, ascetics, hermits, and monks were made subject to them. Bishops were appointed in England soon after the introduction of Christianity during the 1st century, the monkish account of the foundation of the See of London by Lucius, between A.D. 170 and 185, being rejected as an invention intended to convey the idea of the subjection of the ancient British church to Rome. The hierarchy became very powerful in Anglo-Saxon times.

William I. changed the frank-almoign, or free alms, the spiritual tenure under which the bishops before held their lands, into the feudal or Norman tenure by barony in 1070; and in right of succession to these baronies the bishops and abbots were afterwards allowed seats in the House of Lords as lords spiritual. They were at first elected to their office. Charlemagne claimed the right of confirming each appointment, and of granting investiture of the temporalities, and this was recognized by Hadrian in 773, and the Council of Lateran. This custom prevailed in England until the year 1106, when Anselm induced Henry I. to be satisfied with homage from the bishop for his temporalities. King John conceded by charter to the cathedrals and monasteries the right of electing their bishops and abbots. This right was recognized and confirmed in Magna Charta, and by 25 Edw. III. st. 6, a. 3, in 1351. The ancient right of nomination was restored to the crown by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20 (1534). Twelve bishops were impeached and committed to the Tower, Dec. 30, 1641, for protesting (Dec. 28) against the legality of all laws, orders, votes, resolutions, and determinations passed during their enforced absence, from the violence of the mob, by whom they were daily assaulted on their way to parliament. Bishops were excluded from parliament by 16 Chas. I. c. 27 (Feb. 1641), but the act was repealed by 13 Chas. II. st. 1, c. 2 (1662), and they have since sat in the upper house. (See NONJURORS, and SEVEN BISHOPS, (Trial of)).

BISHOPRICS (England and Wales).—Many bishoprics were founded in this country during the early period of the Church. All particulars, and even, in most cases, the names of the sees, are lost. British bishops were present at the councils of Arles in 314, of Nicea in 325, and Ariminum in 390; and their
signatures are affixed to the canons passed at these synods. It is impossible to ascertain the exact date of the foundation of all the English bishoprics, and in cases in which this is not known, the earliest notice of them that occurs is given in the following list. By 10 & 11 Vict. c. 108 (July 23, 1847), which provided for the erection of the see of Manchester, it was enacted that the number of bishops having seats in the House of Lords should not be increased, and that in case of a vacancy, London, Durham, and Winchester being excepted, the junior bishop should remain without a seat. The bishop of Sodor and Man never sat in parliament, and consequently this arrangement did not affect that see.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARCHBISHOPRICS.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury</td>
<td>597</td>
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<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>622</td>
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<tr>
<th>BISHOPRICS.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bangor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>1092</td>
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<td>Bristol</td>
<td>1341</td>
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<td>Carlisle</td>
<td>1352</td>
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<td>Chester</td>
<td>1541</td>
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<td>Chichester</td>
<td>1578</td>
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<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ely</td>
<td>1108</td>
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<td>Exeter</td>
<td>1046</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>1541</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hereford</td>
<td>670</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hexham</td>
<td>410</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lichfield</td>
<td>969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>1541</td>
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<tr>
<td>Llandinff</td>
<td>1078</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>1847</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norwich</td>
<td>1022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>1541</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peterborough</td>
<td>1363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripon</td>
<td>904</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>1514</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salisbury</td>
<td>909</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Asaph</td>
<td>550</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. David's.</td>
<td>1058</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Asaph</td>
<td>1109</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wakefield</td>
<td>550</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westminster</td>
<td>1550</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winchester</td>
<td>705</td>
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<tr>
<td>Worcester</td>
<td>680</td>
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| BISHOPRICS. (Ireland).—Two archbishoprics were reduced to bishoprics, and several sees merged into others by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1839), and 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 90 (Aug. 15, 1834). The archbishop and bishop of the House of Lords, having been made each session, that all the bishops may sit in turn. |
|-----------------|------|
| Armagh. — Bishopric founded 448. Made an archbishopric |
| Cashel. — Foundation, before 901. Became an archbishopric 1182; received Emly in 1589; and was reduced from an archbishopric, and became the bishopric of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore |
| Dublin. — Foundation uncertain. Became an archbishopric 1182; Tuam. — Founded about 501; became an archbishopric 1182; received Mayo 1539; was reduced from an archbishopric, and became the bishopric of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry. |
| A.D. |
| 1152 |
| 1839 |
| 1839 |
| 1839 |

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<tr>
<th>BISHOPRICS.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Achonry. — Founded 530. United to Killala 1622</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ardfert and Aghadere. — First noticed 500. United to Limerick 1653</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clogher. — First noticed 498. United to Armagh 1850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clonfert. — Founded 538. Received Kilmacudric 1634. Both united to Kilfenora 1834</td>
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<td>Clonmacnois. — Founded 543. United to Meath 1688</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cloyne. — Founded before 694; united to Cork 1450; separated 1683; and united to Cork and Ross 1835</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connor. — Founded about 500. United to Down 1441</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cork. — Founded about 606. Received Cloyne 1450, and Ross 1692. Cloyne separated, it became Cork, Cloyne, and Ross 1835</td>
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<tr>
<td>Derry. — Founded 618; and became Derry and Raphoe 1834</td>
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<tr>
<td>Down. — Founded 491; United to Down and Connor 1441; and Down, Connor, and Dromore 1842</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dromore. — Founded about 510. United to Down and Connor 1842</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emly. — Founded about 448. United to Cashel 1568</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferns. — Founded 599; United to Leighlin 1690</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glandalagh. — Founded before 612. United to Dublin 1846</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kildare. — Founded 123; Received Ardagh 1136; and became Dublin 1792</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kilfenora. — Founded before 1224. United to Tuam 1661; and to Killalo 1732</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kilkena. — Founded about 402; became Down and Achonry 1667; and both united to Tuam 1834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killaloe. — Earliest certain date 1019. Became Killaloe and Kilfenora 1792; and Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacudric 1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kilmacudric. — Founded about 620. United to Clonfert 1602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilmore. — Founded 1138; Received Ardagh 1660; separated 1742; again received Ardagh 1839; and became Kilmore, Clonfert, and Ardagh 1841</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leighlin. — Founded 1286. Both annexed to Osory 1830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limerick. — Founded before 1106. Became Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadere 1667</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lismore. — Founded 631, or 636. United to Waterford 1569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterford. — Founded 1096; united to Lismore 1569; and both annexed to Cashel 1834</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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BISHOPS (Scotland).—Episcopacy was abolished in Scotland in 1561, restored in 1606, again abolished in 1639, again restored in 1661, and abolished at the revolution in 1689, when the bishops were expelled. Before the Revolution there were two archbishoprics and twelve bishoprics in Scotland, the last, that of Edinburgh, having been founded by Charles I. in 1633. Though the Presbyterian church was acknowledged as the national church at the Revolution, some of the old episcopalian bishoprics have been revived. There are now seven, the last being that of Argyll and the Isles, re-established October, 1847.

ARCHBISHOPRICS.

Glasgow.—Founded about 560 or 583. Erected into an archbishopric 1483.
St. Andrews.—Bishopric 800. Made an archbishopric 1470.

BISHOPRICS.

A.D.
Aberdeen.—Founded at Mortlach, Banffshire, 1010. Transferred 1249.
Argyll.—Founded 1300. Erected into an archbishopric 1483.
Brechin.—Before 1063.
Caithness.—About 1063.
Dundee.—Before 1155.
Dunkeld.—1158.
Edinburgh.—1623.
Galloway.—Before 1338.
Isles.—360.
Morn.—1115.
Orkney.—Foundation very obscure. Earliest authentic date 1183.
Ross.—1154.

The above were all suppressed at the Revolution, and the following sees have been since erected:

A.D.
Aberdeen 1712.
Argyll and the Isles 1847.
Brechin 1731.
Dundee 1731. United to Dunkeld 1776.
Dundee, 1727. Transferred to St. Andrews 1844.
Edinburgh 1718.
Fife, 1717. Transferred to Dunkeld and Dunblane 1837.
Glasgow, 1731. Suppressed 1734. Restored, and united to St. Andrews and Galloway 1837.
Moray, 1727. United to Ross 1838.
Ross, 1736. Became Ross and Moray 1838.
St. Andrews.—The bishopric of Dunkeld and Dunblane was changed to that of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane 1844.

BISHOPRICS (Colonial).—The first colonial see in connection with the Church of England was that of Nova Scotia, to which the Rev. S. Seabury was consecrated at Aberdeen, Nov. 24, 1754. Bishops were afterwards erected for New York and Pennsylvania, and other American colonies. These are now included in the Episcopal church of the United States. The following list contains all the colonial sees that had been founded previous to the year 1861.

A.D.
Adelaide 1847.
Antigua 1842.
Australia.—Founded 1836. Changed to Sydney 1837.
Barbadoes and Leeward Isles 1834.
Bombay 1837.
Brisbane, Moreton Bay 1869.

British Columbia 1839.
Calcutta 1814.
Carlisle Town 1847.
Ceylon 1845.
Christchurch, New Zealand 1856.
Fredericton 1845.
Gibraltar 1843.
Goulburn, N. S. Wales 1859.
Graham's Town 1853.
Hobart 1853.
Jamaica 1824.
Labuan 1833.
Madras 1835.
Melbourne 1834.
Montreal 1850.
Nelson, New Zealand 1853.
New Zealand 1841.
Newcastle 1847.
Newfoundland 1839.
Nova Scotia 1787.
Perth, West Australia 1856.
Prince Rupert's Land 1850.
Quebec 1793.
Sierra Leone 1859.
St. Helena, Cape 1859.
Tasmania 1854.
Toronto 1824.
Victoria, Hong Kong 1869.
Waiapu, New Zealand 1859.
Wellington 1868.

Bishops (Roman Catholic).—The Church of Rome has no less than 731 archbishoprics and bishoprics in its establishment. After the Reformation in England and Wales were placed under the care of bishops in partibus, the first appointment having been made March 23, 1623, and afterwards of Vicars-Apostolico. By a brief dated Sept. 30, 1850, the hierarchy was restored in England, and one archbishop and twelve bishops appointed. In Ireland there are four Roman Catholic archbishoprics and twenty-four bishoprics. The Roman Catholic Church in Scotland is under the jurisdiction of three bishoprics in partibus.

BITHYNIA (Asia Minor).—The original inhabitants of this ancient province were, according to the traditional account, expelled by some Thracian tribes, of which the Bithynian were the most numerous. The Meagarians formed a colony at Anastas b.c. 712, which became a flourishing city. Bithynia was incorporated with the Lydian empire by Croesus about b.c. 560. Bithynia is included in the modern Anatolia.

B.C.
541. Succumbs with Lydia to the Persian yoke.
431 or 436. Dydalsus, or Dydalsus, chief of the Bithyni, seizes Astacus, and founds the Greek Kingdom of Bithynia.
409. The Bithynians deliver to Alcibiades the property of the Chalcedonians intrusted to their safe keeping.
401. The Bithynians vigorously oppose the retreat of the Ten Thousand.
333. The Bithynians de'ext Calas, one of the generals of Alexander the Great.
315. Euprates wars with Astacus and Chalcedon.
281. Lysimachus, the Thracian, sends an army to subdue Bithynia; but his troops are defeated, and his generals slain.
276. Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, invades the Gauls into Asia, and assigns Galatia as their territory.
228 (about). Ziehlas having treacherously planned the massacre of the chiefs of Galatia, is detected and slain by them.

216. Prusias I defeats the Gauls in a great battle.

183. Hannibal, who had sought refuge with Prusias I, and assisted him in his wars with the king of Pergamos, poisoned himself, to avoid betrayal into the hands of the Romans.

157. Prusias II. visits Rome, and is magnificently received.

156. War between the kings of Bithynia and Pergamus, in which the former is victorious.

83. War between Nicomedes III. of Bithynia, and Mithridates, the king of Pontus, in which the latter is victorious.

74. Death of Nicomedes III., who bequeaths Bithynia to the Roman people.

A.D.

63. The provinces of Bithynia and Pontus are united about this time.

101. Pliny becomes governor of Bithynia.

104. Pliny compiles the Christians in his province.

250 (about). Ravaged by the Goths.

1074. Seized by the Seljukian Turks.

1221. First settlement of the Tartars in Bithynia.

1298. The Ottomans found a new empire in Bithynia, and constitute Prusa their capital.

1339. The Emir Orhan conquers Nicomedes, and subdues the whole of Bithynia.

KINGS OF BITHYNIA.

B.C.

— Dydalsus. 228. Prusias I.

— Botaeiras. 180. Prusias II.

376. Bas. 149. Nicomedes II.


BITONTO (Battle).—The Imperialists were defeated at this place, in Apulia, by the Spanish troops, led by the duke of Montemar, general to Don Carlos, May 27, 1734. Don Carlos was crowned king of Naples, the German troops exchanged, and Montemar created duke of Bitonto. The whole of Sicily was soon after subjugated.

Black Act, passed in 1722 (9 Geo. I. c. 22), and so called because it was intended to put an end to the wanton destruction of deer, game, plantations, the obtaining of the same by threats, and other outrages committed by persons called blacks, having their faces blackened, and being otherwise disguised. These offences were punished as felony, the delinquents to suffer death without benefit of clergy. Offenders under this act were executed from the general pardon granted by 20 Geo. II. c. 62 (1746). The act was to last for three years from June 1, 1723, and it was continued for five years by 12 Geo. I. c. 30 (1725), and after other renewals was made perpetual by 31 Geo. II. c. 42 (1757). It was repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27, s. 1, June 21, 1827. The acts of the Scottish parliament from the reign of James I. of Scotland to the year 1558 are also denominated black acts, because they are printed in Saxon characters.

Black Assize.—A fatal pestilence that broke out in Oxford, at the close of the assizes, July 6, 1577. It lasted until the 12th of August, and 510 persons in Oxford and its neighbourhood are said to have fallen victims to this malady. Antony Wood attributes it to the noisome smell of the prisoners or the damp ground. Something of the same kind occurred at the Lent assizes in Cambridge, in 1521, when all "there present were sore sick, and narrowly escaped with their lives." Black Cap, called the "Judgment Cap," is worn on extraordinary occasions, as forming a portion of the full dress of the judge. It is for this reason it is used when sentence of death is passed upon a prisoner. When the Lord Mayor is presented in the court of Exchequer, he is called "the judge wearing the black cap" during the ceremony. Covering the head was a sign of mourning amongst the Israelites, as may be seen from 2 Sam. xv. 30, and other passages in the Old Testament; also amongst the Greeks, Romans, and other ancient nations, and even amongst the Anglo-Saxons. It is not known when the custom for a judge to put on the black cap in passing sentence of death upon a prisoner was introduced in this country.

Black Death.—This pestilence, so called from the black spots which at one of its stages appeared upon the bodies of the sufferers, desolated the world in the 14th century. It is said to have broken out in China. After having traversed Asia, it appeared in Europe in 1348, where it prevailed with more or less severity until 1351. The loss of human life was great, no less than 25,000,000 persons having perished in Europe alone. The terrors it excited gave rise to several sects, who wandered, lashing themselves, singing penitential psalms, and declaring that the day of judgment was at hand. In some places the calamity was attributed to the Jews, who were, in consequence, persecuted with great severity. Our historians dwell upon the sufferings and ravages committed over London. It returned at a later period, but its visitations were less fatal in their character.

Black Friars.—This name was given, on account of their black habit, to the Dominicans, who came into England in 1221. (See Dominicans.)

Blackfriars Bridge.—The first pile was driven January 7, and the foundation stone of this edifice was laid Oct. 31, 1760. The temporary bridge was opened for foot-passengers Nov. 19, 1766; for horses, in 1768; and for carriages, Nov. 19, 1769; the edifice having been completed in 1779. To the amount of one halfpenny per foot-passenger, was at first levied; but this was abolished June 22, 1785. The bridge has nine arches, the width of the central one being 100 feet, and the length of the whole structure 995, and the width 42 feet. It was repaired in 1840, when the carriage-way was closed until October in the following year. It was at first called Pitt's Bridge, in honour of the great earl of Chatham.

Blackfriars Theatre was built in 1576, and rebuilt in 1596. The edifice was pulled down, and tenements erected on its site, Aug. 6, 1655. In the reign of Charles I. the Blackfriars Theatre was the first in London.
BLACKHEATH (Kent).—This common, about five miles S.E. from London, has been the scene of many important events. The Danes were defeated here in 1011. Wat Tyler and his followers assembled here June 12, 1381, marching upon London the following day. Here, Nov. 29, 1415, the citizens of London welcomed Henry V., after the victory at Agincourt. Jack Cade encamped on the heath June 1, 1450, and after having defeated the king's army at Sevenoaks, entered London, July 1. The people of Cornwall resisted the payment of a subsidy granted to Henry VII., for the prosecution of a war against Scotland, by a parliament held at Westminster, Monday, Jan. 16, 1497, and under the leadership of Lord Audley, Michael Joseph, a blacksmith, and Thomas Flamrock, a lawyer, advanced towards London, and were defeated at Blackheath, June 22, 1497. Their leaders were taken and executed. Charles II., at the Restoration, was met here by the army, May 29, 1660, and made his triumphal entry into the metropolis. It was a resort of highwaymen during the 18th century.

BLACK-HOLE.—Dowlah, viceroy of Bengal, captured Calcutta June 20, 1756, when he ordered Mr. Holwell, its valiant defender, and 145 of his fellow-countrymen, to be imprisoned in the common dungeon of Fort William, usually called the Black Hole. The dungeon was only 18 feet square; but little air was admitted; and the consequence was, that when the door was opened, only 23 of the 146 incarcerated the night before were found alive. Clive exacted signal vengeance for this act of barbarity. He took Calcutta Jan. 2, 1757; won the battle of Plassey June 23 in the same year; and the perilous Dowlah was slain by one of his own officers on the 25th of the same month.

BLACK-MAIL.—This tax, in kind or money, was levied by the borderers of England and Scotland, under the pretence of affording protection from robbers, with whom those demanding the tribute were generally allied. By 43 Eliz. c. 13 (1601), all persons in the counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the bishopric of Durham, receiving or carrying black-mail, or giving it for protection, were to suffer death as felons, without benefit of clergy, and to forfeit all their goods. These illegal exactions were carried to such an extent, that they became the subject of legislation just before the Union. The practice was, in spite of every effort for its suppression, continued in Scotland until the rebellion of 1745.

BLACK MONDAY.—Easter Monday, April 6, 1360, was thus named from the severity of the weather on that day. Stow, under the year 1360, says, "And here is to be noted that the 14th day of April, and the morrow after Easter-day, King Edward, with his host, lay before the city of Paris, which day was full dark of mist and hail, and so bitter cold, that many men died on their horse-backs with the cold; wherefore unto this day it hath been called the Black Monday." Easter Monday in that year fell on the 6th of April. Launcelot, in the "Merchant of Venice," remarks, "Then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a bleeding on Black Monday last." By school-boys, the first Monday after the holidays—the day on which work usually commences—is also called Black Monday.

BLACK MONEY.—Base coin, brought into England from foreign countries, was thus denounced. The importation of black money was prohibited by 9 Edw. III. c. 2 (1335); and 9 Edw. III. c. 4 (1335), declared that it should not be current in this realm. The term was also applied to jettons and counters.

BLACK MONKS.—The Benediftines, from the colour of their outward garments, were usually called black monks. (See Benediftines.)

BLACKROCK (Battle).—At this place, near Buffalo, the American army, amounting to nearly 2,500 men, were defeated by a British force consisting of 1,400 regulars and militia, Dec. 30, 1813. The Americans attempted to make a stand at Buffalo, but speedily gave way; whereupon the village of Blackrock and the town of Buffalo, with all stores, &c., were destroyed. This was done in retaliation for the acts of plunder and devastation committed by the Americans during their invasion of Upper Canada.

BLACK ROD.—The gentlemanusher of the black rod was appointed by letters patent from the crown, at the institution of the order of the Garter, of which he is an officer, in 1350. He, or his deputy, the yeomanusher, is sent to desire the attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords when the royal assent is given to bills, and on other occasions.

BLACK SEA (Expedition).—The allied English and French squadrons entered the Black Sea, Jan. 4, 1854. Odessa was bombarded April 22, and the British war steamer Tiger was lost off that port May 12. The landing of the allied armament was effected at Old Fort, Sept. 14-18, Balaklava entered Sept. 26, and Sebastopol bombarded Oct. 17. A terrible gale occurred Nov. 11, and the hurricane in which so many British, and French ships were lost, Nov. 14. The expedition to Kertch sailed May 23, 1855, and after having captured several places and destroyed warlike stores, returned to Balaklava June 14. The expedition to the Bug and the Dnieper anchored off Odessa Oct. 8, was detained by fogs and contrary winds till the 14th, captured Kinburn on the 16th, and returned to Balaklava in November. On the signature of the treaty of peace in 1856, the English and French squadrons were gradually withdrawn, and the Black Sea was thrown open to the commerce of all nations.

BLACKWATER (Battle), took place during Tyrone's rebellion, between the English forces led by Sir Henry Bagnal, and the rebels, Aug. 14, 1598. The former were defeated, and the result of the disaster was a general rising of the Irish in Ulster.
BLADENBURG (Battle).—An English army defeated the Americans on the heights of Bladenburg, Aug. 24, 1814. The American force consisted of between 7,000 and 8,000 infantry, with 3,000 cavalry, in a strong position, supported by a powerful artillery; whilst the British could scarcely muster 5,000 men, and only 1,500 were actually engaged. The defeated army retreated through Washington, of which the victors took possession.

BLANKETERS.—Rioters, who assembled from all parts of Lancashire at St. Peter’s church, Manchester, on Monday, March 10, 1817, for the purpose of carrying a petition for reform to London, in order to present it to the prince regent. They brought with them a blanket, amongst other necessaries for the journey, and on this account received the name of blanketers. The authorities, by adopting proper precautions, and suspending the Habeas Corpus act, were enabled to suppress the movement before mischief had been done.

BLANK VERSE was, according to Hallam, first used in English poetry by Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, who was executed Jan. 21, 1547. His chief production in this measure is a translation of the second book of the Iliad, published in 1590. Blank verse was much improved by Marlowe. Some authors give Chaucer the merit of having first employed it.

BLASPHEMY was severely punished, both in ancient and modern times. The penalty by the law of Moses was death, and the same was awarded by the civil code of Justinian. The ecclesiastical codes were very severe upon persons guilty of any form of the offence. The Long Parliament passed a law (May 2, 1649) visiting it in some cases with capital punishment without benefit of clergy. By 3 James I. c. 21 (1605), any person or persons who should play or use any image, picture, pageant, jestingly or prophanely speaking or using the name of either of the Trinity, were fined £10 for every offence. The act for more effectually suppressing blasphemy or profaneness (9 & 10 Will. III. c. 32), 1698, punished these offences with general disqualification and imprisonment for three years. By 53 Geo. III. c. 160, s. 2 (July 21, 1813), Unitarians are relieved from its operation. The law respecting blasphemy is regulated by 60 Geo. III. c. 3, passed Dec. 30, 1819.

BLenheim, or BLENHEIM (Battle).—The Anglo-French army defeated Marlborough and Eugene, defeated the French and Bavarians at this place, Aug. 13 (Q. S. 2), 1704. The forces of the former consisted of 52,000 men and 52 pieces of cannon; those of the latter of 57,000 men, advantageously posted and defended by a powerful artillery. The battle commenced at eight in the morning, and by nine in the evening the triumph of the allies was complete. Their loss was 4,500 killed and 7,500 wounded; that of the French and Bavarians, 12,000 killed and 13,000 prisoners; whilst several thousands perished in the Danube. The victors took 100 pieces of cannon, 24 mortars, 129 colours, and 171 standards. This was Marlborough’s greatest achievement, and on the evening of the battle he wrote in pencil, on a slip of paper torn from his memorandum-book, the following letter, still preserved in the family archives, to the duchess:—

"I have not time to say more, but to beg you will give my duty to the Queen, and let her know her army has had a glorious victory. Monsieur Tallard and two other generals are in my coach, and I am following the rest. The bearer, my side-decamp, Colonel Parke, will give her an account of what has passed: I shall do it in a day or two, by another more at large. "MARLBOROUGH."

This distinguished general received as a national gift, the mansion and honour of Woodstock, and the hundred of Wootton, where the palace of Blenheim was erected for him. The trophies of the victory were removed from the Tower to Westminster Hall, Jan. 3, 1705, amid the thunders of artillery and popular demonstrations.

BLIND.—Louis IX. founded the hospital of the Quinze Vingts at Paris, in 1260, for the reception of soldiers who had lost their sight in the Crusades. Simpson’s hospital for the blind at Dublin was founded in 1751. The first school for the blind was opened by Valentine Haliy at Paris, in 1784. Institutions for the blind were established at Liverpool in 1751, at Edinburgh in 1792, at Bristol in 1793; the school for the indigent blind in London in 1799, at Norwich in 1805; the Richmond Institution in Dublin in 1809, the Molineux in Dublin in 1815, at Glasgow in 1826, at Limerick in 1835, at York in 1837, at Manchester in 1838, at Newcastle in 1838, and at Exeter in 1839. The number of these excellent institutions increases rapidly. Printing for the blind was introduced in 1827, and the methods of continuing instruction have been greatly improved.

BLINDING.—Ducange, under the term Abacinaire, enumerates the various methods by which this barbarous punishment of depriving persons of sight was inflicted. Burning with hot irons was the most common. Shakespeare, in the case of Gloucester (King Lear, act iii. sc. 7), and in the scene between Arthur and Hubert in King John (act iv. sc. 1), gives a vivid description of its horrors. Michael Palæologus blinded the young emperor John Lascaris, in order to render his own usurpation secure (Dec. 25, 1261). Gibbon (vol. iii.) remarks: "The loss of sight incapacitated the young prince for the active business of the world; instead of the brutal violence of tearing out his eyes, the visual nerve was destroyed by the intense glare of a red-hot basin, and John Lascaris was removed to a distant castle, where he spent many years in privacy and oblivion." This mode of torture was a fearful weapon in the hands of oppressors and tyrants in ancient times, as well as during the Middle Ages.

BLOIS (Treaties).—A secret treaty was concluded here between Louis XII. and the
archduke Philip, in September, 1504, by
which the former ceded to Prince Charles
(afterwards the emperor Charles V.) Brit-
nany, part of Burgundy, and certain places
in Italy, as the dowry of his daughter, the
princess Claude; the marriage never took
place. Another alliance, between Louis XII.
and the Venetians, was concluded here
March 14, 1513, and a league between Eng-
land and France, negotiated at Paris, was
signed at Blois, April 11, 1572. The latter
was an offensive and defensive alliance,
tended to null the suspicions of the French
Protestants.

Blood.—During the early and Middle
Ages, human blood was regarded as a med-
icine of great efficacy, and blood-baths, in
which the patients sat, were used in cases of
leprosy. Louis XI. of France, after having
tried a number of remedies, is said by the
historian Gaignard to have hoped to recover
by the blood of certain children, which he
swallowed. The Harveian theory of the cir-
culation of the blood was confirmed by the
experiment of transfusing blood, tried upon
dogs in 1557. Various attempts were made
in France in the 18th century to renovate
old and broken constitutions by means of
some system of transfusion of blood.

Blood (Circulation of).—The discovery
of the general circulation of the blood has
been attributed to several individuals. Hal-
lan, who substantiates the claim of William
Harvey, after reviewing the controversy,
remarks: "It is thus manifest that several
anatomists of the 16th century were on the
verge of completely detecting the law by
which the motion of the blood is governed;
and the language of one (Cesalpin) is so
strong, that we must have recourse, in order
to exclude his claim, to the irresistible fact
that he did not confirm by proof his own
toery, nor proclaim it in such a manner as
to attract the attention of the world."
Servetus (1543—1559) was acquainted with the
pulmonary circulation, Columbus (1550) pos-
sessed the experimental knowledge, and Cesalpin,
about 1553, had a more just notion than any
of his predecessors of the general circulation
of the blood, discovered in 1619, by William
Harvey, who fully demonstrated its truth
in 1623. Aselliis, in 1622, discovered the
lacteal vessels. The common origin of the
lacteal and lymphatic vessels was discovered
by Pecquet in 1647, and made public in 1651.

Blood of our Saviour.—This order of
knighthood was instituted at Mantua by the
duke Vincentio di Gonzaga, on the marriage
of his son with Margaret of Savoy, in 1638.

Bloody Assizes.—After the suppression
of Monmouth's rebellion, a special commis-
sion, dated Aug. 24, 1685, for the trial of
offenders, was directed to Jefferies and four
other judges. They set out for the west of Eng-
land under a military escort, commanded by
Jefferies, with the rank of lieutenant-general,
and at Dorchester, Exeter, Taunton, and
Wells, condemned above 300 persons to
death, almost without trial. Nearly 1,000
were sold as slaves to the West-Indian
plantations, and others were whipped, fined,
and imprisoned. James II. termed the
expedition Jefferies' Campaign, rewarding
him with the lord-chancellorship Sept. 23.
This is generally known as the Bloody
Assizes.

Bloomer Costume.—Holinhed, in his
description of England in the 16th century,
says, "I have met with some of these trulls
in London, so disguised that I hath passed
my skilke to discerne whether they were men
or women." These were doubtless the first
wearers of what is called the Bloomer cos-
tume, being a dress for females, attempted
in America in 1848, and introduced into Eng-
land in 1851, where, though recommended
by lecturers, it fell into contempt, and
speedily disappeared.

BLOOMSBURY GANG, a clique of politi-
cians, who, towards the close of the 18th
century, occupied (Bat) — the heart of
London, as the "Stadium of George III. They
were so called from the fact that their meetings
often took place at Bloomsbury House, the resi-
dence of their leader, John, fourth duke of
Bedford. To such an extent was their tyranny
carried, that the sovereign was frequently
compelled, though reluctantly, to submit to
their demands. The marquis of Bath, and
Lords Sandwich and Weymouth, were mem-
bers of this political knot. The marquis of
Stafford, who died Oct. 26, 1803, was the last
survivor of the Bloomsbury Gang.

Blotting-paper.—Blotting-paper, as the
name suggests, is used for blots, or to
remove the ink from the paper. It is
made by allowing the paper to be
requisitioned in a mixture of靛
and
chalk, which is then dried in a press.

Blowpipe.—The date of its invention has
not been ascertained. It was first employed
in the analysis of metals by Swab, in 1738,
and its use in the science of mineralogy was
demonstrated by Cronstedt in 1785. It has
been improved by various men of science since
his time.

Blue Coat.—Blue was the colour in which
the Gauls and ancient nations clothed their
slaves; and a blue coat with a badge was,
in the time of Shakespeare, the livery worn
by servants of the nobility. A serving-man in
one of Ben Jonson's dramas remarks, "Ever
since I was of the blue order." Blue was
also the colour worn by headl;es; hence blue-
bottle became a term of reproach for both.
Doll Tear-sheet (Henry IV., pt. ii, act v.
sc. 2) says to the beadle who is dragging her
to prison, "I will have you as soundly swung for this, you blue-bottle rogue!" Blue was also worn by apprentices, and even younger brothers; and a blue gown was the dress of ignominy for a hariot in the house of correction.

Blue-Stocking Clubs.—Boswell, in his "Life of Johnson," thus describes their origin:—"About this time (1781) it was much the fashion for several ladies to have evening assemblies, where the fair sex might participate in conversation with literary and ingenious men, animated by a desire to please. These societies were denominated Blue-Stocking Clubs; the origin of which title being little known, it may be worth while to relate it. One of the most eminent members of those societies, when they first commenced, was Mr. Stillingsfleet, whose dress was remarkably grave, and in particular it was observed that he wore blue stockings. Such was the excellence of his conversation, that his title was fixed as so great a loss, that it used to be said 'We can do nothing without the blue stockings;' and thus by degrees the title was established."

Board of Control was established by Pitt's East-India Bill, 24 Geo. III., sess. 2, c. 25 (May 18, 1784). Six privy councillors were appointed as commissioners to have control and superintendence of all the affairs of the British possessions in the East Indies. The act was amended by 33 Geo. III. c. 52 (June 11, 1793), and subsequent acts. The first president was Lord Sydney, appointed Sept. 17, 1784. The Board of Control was abolished by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 2, 1858), when a council of India, consisting of fifteen members and a secretary of state for India, was appointed.

Board of Green Cloth, or Court of Marshalsea, was a court of justice, noticed as early as the time of Henry III., having exclusive jurisdiction in the king's palace and within the verge, described by 13 Rich. II. st. 1, c. 3 (1390), not to exceed twelve miles of the king's lodging. Its power, confirmed by several statutes, was derived from the common law. The statute 23 Edw. I. st. 3 (1300), determined what pleas should be held in the court of Verge; that of 2 Hen. IV. c. 23 (1400), laid down regulations respecting fees. Its powers were extended to treasons, misprisions of treasons, murders, manslaughterers, bloodsheds, &c., by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1542). This court was abolished by 3 Geo. IV. c. 31 (June 27, 1828).

Board of Health.—The general Board of Health was established by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 31, 1848), for sanitary purposes, with the power of creating local boards in provincial towns. It was reconstructed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 95 (Aug. 10, 1854), entitled "An Act to make better provision for the administration of the laws relating to public health." Sir B. Hall was made president, with a salary of £2,000 per annum. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 2, 1858), all the powers of the General Board of Health were given to the privy council. Further provision for the local government of towns and populous districts in this matter was made by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 98 (Aug. 2, 1858).

Board of Trade and Plantations.—Cromwell in 1655 appointed his son Richard, with several lords of the council, merchants, &c., to consider by what means trade and navigation might be best promoted and regulated. Charles II. established a council to superintend and control the whole commerce of the nation, Nov. 7, 1660, and a council of Foreign Plantations, Dec. 1 in the same year. The boards were united in 1672, undergoing many changes until 1782, when, by 22 Geo. III. c. 82, the board was abolished. A committee of members of the privy council was ordered to be appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations. The order of council, issued March 5, 1784, was revoked, and a new committee, appointing the board as at present constituted, was nominated Sept. 5, 1786, Lord Hawkesbury being the first president.

Boer (Battle).—Blucher was driven from his position on this river, in Silesia, by the French army, commanded by Napoleon I., Aug. 21, 1813.

Bocca Tigre, or the Bogie Forts, at the entrance of the Canton river, having been attacked, two were taken by the English, Jan. 7, 1841. The Chinese having failed to carry out the provisions of a treaty by which a cessation of hostilities had been secured, the rest of the forts were captured Feb. 26 in the same year.

Bodleian Library (Oxford).—Humphrey, the good duke of Gloucester, founded a library at Oxford; but it was destroyed, and in 1555 the desks and benches were ordered to be sold. The room remained empty until repaired and again devoted to the purposes of a library by Thomas Bodley, an eminent diplomatist, who had been sent on several embassies by Queen Elizabeth. On retiring from his employments in 1597, he undertook to restore this library. He endowed it richly, and presented it with a collection of books worth £10,000. It was opened Nov. 8, 1602, and alterations in the building were completed in 1606. The foundation-stone of a new library was, however, laid by Sir Thomas Bodley himself, July 17, 1610. It was not completed until 1613, the year after his death. It has since received many valuable additions, and contains upwards of 256,000 volumes of printed books and 22,000 volumes of manuscripts. Several catalogues have been published, the first by Dr. James, in 1605. Casaubon calls the Bodleian library a work rather for a king than a private man.

Boeotia.—The early history of this political division of ancient Greece, included in the modern kingdom, is involved in obscurity. Thucydides represents it as having been inhabited by various barbarous tribes until about sixty years after the Trojan war, when the Boeotians, an Æolian people, expelled from their native seat by the Thessalians, settled in the country, at that time called Cadmeis,
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to which they gave the name of Boeotia, B.C. 1124. According to traditional accounts, Ogyges was king of Boeotia B.C. 1796, and Cadmus is said to have founded Thebes in B.C. 1550, or, according to other authorities, B.C. 1493. There is, however, little, if any, authentic information respecting the early period. The cities of Boeotia, with Thebes at their head, entered into a league, though the date of its formation is not known. The number is generally supposed to have been ten, or at the outside fourteen.

B.C.
608. War in Boeotia between the Mityleanes and the Athenians.
539. Platea withdraws from the Boeotian League.
507. The League joins the Peloponnesians and the Chalcidians against Athens.
480. The Boeotians join the Persians.
486. The Athenians reduce all Boeotia to subjection by the victory of Cynosphyta.
447. The Boeotians defeat the Athenians at Coronea, and regain their independence.
395. The Boeotians take part against Sparta in the Corinthian war. Their country is invaded.
394. The Spartans defeat the Boeotians, &c. at Coronea.
386. Boeotia regains Platea.
379. Pelopidas seizes the Cadmea at Thebes, and this causes war.
378. Agesilaus and Cleombrotus invade Boeotia.
371. The Spartans invade Boeotia, and are defeated at Leuctra.

From this time the history of Boeotia is merged in that of Thebes. The Boeotian confederacy, that had long had only a nominal existence, was entirely dissolved by the Romans B.C. 172.

BOGESUND (Battle), between Sten Sture the younger, protector of Sweden, and Christian II., King of Denmark, in which the latter was victorious, was fought in 1520.

BOGOMILES, or BOGARMITE.—A sect of heretics that sprung up in Bulgaria early in the 12th century. The name is compounded of two Slavonic words,—boy, 'God,' and milouti, 'have mercy on us,' given to them from their custom of muttering prayers to themselves. They are said to have been Manichaeans. They rejected images, discarded all mysteries in the sacraments and the historical books of the Old Testament. Their leader, one Basil, a monk, having been condemned by a council held at Constantinople in 1110, was afterwards burned alive by order of the Greek emperor Alexius Comnenus.

BOHEMIA (Germany) derives its name from the Boii, its ancient inhabitants, who were expelled by the Slavonians. Charlemagne conquered the country A.D. 895, and annexed it to his empire. After various vicissitudes, its independence was restored by Borzivoi, who became its first duke in 891. The dukes were frequently nominated by the emperor of Germany, and two of them, Wratitlaus II. in 1086, and Ladislaus III. in 1158, received the title of king as a mark of personal honour, before Bohemia was definitively erected into a kingdom.

A.D.
480 (about). The Czechs establish themselves in Bohemia.
630. Samo raises Bohemia into an independent dukedom.
680. About this time the first advance in civilized arts is made by the Bohemians.
722. Libussa, granddaughter of Samo, weds Fre dolph of Prague, who founds the dynasty which bears his name.
785. Conquered by Charlemagne.
840. Bohemian, a Bohemian chief, receives the sacrament of baptism.
976. Boleslaus I. founds the bishopric of Prague.
1046. Meso, king of Poland, lays siege to Prague, which is delivered by Jaromir.
1093. War between Bretislaus I. and the emperor Conrad, in which the former is defeated.
1101. On the death of Spignicus I., Wratitlaus II. unites Bohemia, Poland, Silesia, Lustitz, and Moravia into one kingdom.
1174. Ladislaus II., king of Bohemia, is banished by his subjects, and takes refuge in Lustitz, and Germany.
1175. A large number of the Vauclains immigrate into Bohemia.
1191. Conrad II. dies of the plague at the siege of Napoleon, and leaves the succession to his dukedom much disputed.
1193. Premislaus Ottocar I., who succeeded to the dukedom the year before, is made the first king of Bohemia whose title is hereditary.
1241-2. The Tartars overrun Moravia.
1333. Premislaus Ottocar II. is king of Bohemia and its dependencies, and of Austria, and soon obtains possession of Styria, Carinthia, and Istria, when his dominions extend from the Baltic to the Adriatic.
1272. Premislaus refuses the imperial crown.
1275. Battle of Marchfield, and death of Premislaus Ottocar II. Rodolph of Habsburg gains Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola.
1298. Marriage of Wenceslaus IV. to daughter of Rodolph of Habsburg. Part of Moravia and Eger added to Bohemia.
1300. Wenceslaus IV. is elected king of Poland.
1305. Death of Wenceslaus V., the last sovereign of the house of Premislaus.
1310. John of Luxembourg succeeds to the throne of Bohemia.
1319. Lustitz reunited to Bohemia.
1327. Silesia reunited to Bohemia.
1348. The University of Prague founded by Charles IV.
1408. John Huss, rector of the University of Prague, declares himself a disciple of Wycliffe.
1416. The Hussites, indignant at the martyrdom of their leader, take up arms to defend liberty of conscience. They form two sects, known as the Calixtins and the Taborites.
1419. Ziska, leader of the Hussites, takes Prague.
1438. Death of Sigismund, and extinction of the house of Luxembourg. The Hussites invite Casimir, prince of Poland, to succeed him, but the crown falls to the lot of Albert of Austria.
1469. Pope Paul II. excommunicates George Podiebrad, the Hussite king of Bohemia, and sends an army against him, which is defeated at Tána.
1463. Seditions and massacres at Prague.
1506. On the death of Louis I., the Bohemians confer the crown on Ferdinand I. of Austria, in whose family it has ever since remained.
1567. Maximilian II. abolishes the religious conscription, which had restrained the spread of Protestantism.
1573. Rodolph II. establishes freedom of conscience in Bohemia.
1595. The Bohemian Protestants take up arms under Count Von Thurn, and commence the Thirty Years' war.
1620. The Austrians totally defeat the Bohemians at the Battle of Prague.
1634. The treaty of Munster puts an end to the Thirty Years' war, and to the political ex-
and
and
and
and
1542,
1775.
1772.
1813.
1781.
Jaromir
Wratislaus
Udalric
Boleslaus
Boleslaus
Boleslaus
Conrad
Wenceslaus
193
1346.
1310.
1306.
1611.
1526.
1458.
1438.
1378.
1637.
1564.
1471.
A-D.

A-D.
Borzitiv I. 891
Borzuivi I. 902
Wratishaus I. 987
Wenceslaus I. 916
Bolzitaus I. 987
Bolzitaus II. 976
Bolzitaus III. 999
Jaromir 1099
Udalric 1054
Bretzalas I. 1037
Spitigineus II. 1055
Wratishaus II. 1138
Conrad I. 1092
Kings.

AD.
1156. Premislavus I.
1250. Wenceslaus III.
1252. Premislavus II.
1278. Wenceslaus IV.
1385. Wenceslaus V.
1396. Henry and Rodolph of Habsburg.
1310. John of Luxemburg.
1346. Charles I., emperor in 1347.
1378. Wenceslaus VI., emperor.
1413. Sigismund, emperor.
1438. Albert of Austria, emperor.
1440. Ladislaus V.
1438. George Podiebrad.
1471. Ladislaus VI.
1516. Louis I.
1526. Ferdinand I., emperor of Germany.
1543. Maximilian I.
1576. Rodolph II.
1611. Matthias.
1619. Ferdinand II.
1637. Ferdinand III. (incorporated with Austria), in 1648.

Boiling to Death.—By 22 Hen. VIII. c. 9, passed in 1531, this punishment was awarded to poisoners. The act related that one Richard Roose, otherwise called Coke, a cook in the bishop of Rochester's diocese, had, by mixing poison in their food, caused the death of two and the illness of several persons. He was declared guilty of treason, and ordered to be boiled to death, without receiving benefit of clergy; and the like punishment was decreed for all, from that time, found guilty of any manner of poisoning. He suffered at Smithfield, April 5, 1532; and Margaret Dany, a maid-servant, was boiled to death at the same place, Mar. 17, 1542, for "poisoning of three households, that she had dwelt in." This act was repealed by 1 Edw. VI. c. 12, s. 11 (1547). The punishment itself was common both in England and on the continent, previous to the enactment of the statute of Henry VIII. The Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London (Camden Society) records a case at Smithfield of a man who was fastened in a chain and pulled up and down divers times, till he was dead. It appears to have been a common punishment for coining.

Bois-le-Duc (Holland).—Besieged and taken by the French republican army Oct. 10, 1794. It was taken by Bulow, Jan. 25, 1814.

Bojaca (Battle).—During the war of independence in South America, the Spaniards were defeated at this place, in New Granada, by Bolivar's army, Aug. 7, 1819.

Bokhara (Asia), the ancient Sogdiana, also called Transoxiana, though not, as has been asserted, by ancient writers, was conquered by the Saracens about 710 A.D. It was overrun by Zenghis Khan in 1222; by Timour in 1361; and by the Uzbek Tartars in 1505. Bokhara has remained under the sway of various khans of this race ever since. Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, sent by the British government on a mission to the Khan in 1843, were murdered by him at Bokhara, the chief town of the khanst; and Aug. 1, 1844, intelligence was received from the enterprising traveller Dr. Wolff, who, in 1843, went to ascertain their fate, that they had been put to death in June or July of 1843. After undergoing a short imprisonment, Dr. Wolff was allowed to leave Bokhara, and he reached England in April, 1845.

Bolivia (South America).—The provinces of Upper Peru, which had separated from the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, having by the victory of Ayachucbo, Dec. 9, 1824, secured their independence, were formed into a republic in 1825. The deputies met in August of that year, and decided in favour of separation, and upon calling the new state Bolivia, in honour of its liberator, Bolivar. This assembly separated Oct. 6, 1825, and a new congress met May 25, 1826. In 1836 slavery was abolished in Bolivia. Changes in the constitution took place in 1836, 1843, and the new system was not settled until 1848. A commercial treaty was concluded with England in 1840. An attempt was made to assassinate the President Aug. 10, 1858.

Bologna (Italy), the ancient Bononia, is said to have been founded by the Tuscans, and was called by them Felsina, a name used by Livy. It became a Roman colony B.C. 189. A bishop's see was founded here at a very early period, and it was raised to an archbishopric by Gregory XIII. Dec. 10, 1582. Its university, the oldest in Italy, was established in 1116; the story of its foundation about 490, and its restoration by Charlemagne, being rejected by the best authorities. The emperor Henry V. granted Bologna a charter in 1112, and it was long governed by a podesta and consuls, being at the same time a zealous partisan of the pope. John XXII. sent Bertrand de Poi, his legate, here in 1327, and though the city received him as its lord, he was, in 1333, violently expelled. Giovanni Visconte, tem-
poral and spiritual lord of Milan, purchased Bologna in 1531, but it threw off the yoke of Milan in 1536; and, having surrendered to the pope, Milan formerly resigned its claim by treaty in 1539. Anarchy prevailed for some time, during which period Bologna frequently changed masters. It was taken by the papal army, and Julius II. made his triumphal entry Nov. 11, 1506, but it fell into the hands of the French in 1511; was besieged by the papal forces early in 1512, and Gaston de Foix compelled them to retire Feb. 7, in the same year. Julius II. had seized Bologna and its territory in 1506, and it was annexed to the papal dominions by the treaty of peace between Louis XII. and Pope Leo X. in 1514. The French king dying that year, his successor, Francis I., met the pope at Bologna in 1515, and confirmed the acts of Louis XII.

Napoleon I. entered the city June 19, 1776; and it was made the capital of the Cispadane republic in 1797. It was occupied by the Austrians in 1814, and was formally restored to the papal government in 1815. An insurrection occurred here Feb. 4, 1831, when provisional government was proclaimed. The sovereignty of the pope was, however, restored by Austrian interference. It rebelled again in 1848, and surrendered to an Austrian army, after a sanguinary struggle of eight days' duration, May 16, 1849. The Austrians quitted Bologna June 12, 1859; and a national assembly, soon after convened, threw off the papal yoke Sept. 7. A deputation sent to offer the legations to Sardinia were received by the king, and their request acceded to, Sept. 24 in the same year. A council held at Bologna in 1264 excommunicated the English barons who had rebelled against Henry III.

**Bomarsund (Gulf of Bothnia).**—This, the capital and principal of the Aland Isles, was captured by the French and English Aug. 14 and 15, 1554. Russia, by a convention annexed to the treaty of Paris of 1556, engaged not to restore the fortifications. (See Aland Isles.)

Bomarsund was invented by Strada, attributed to an inhabitant of Venlo, in 1558, in which year they were employed at the siege of Wachtendonk, in the Netherlands; whilst others, on the authority of Valturinus, contend that bombs were invented in the middle of the 15th century. The Moors are said to have used them at the siege of Baza in 1325. Conde (Arabs in Spain, iii. p. 231) speaks of "machines that cast globes of fire, with resounding thunders and lightnings, resembling those of the resistless tempest." At any rate, they did not come into general use till much later. The Turks employed them at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, the French at that of La Mothe in 1634.

**Bombay (City),** signifying 'good harbour,' was founded by the Portuguese soon after they obtained possession of the island of Bombay, in 1530. The seat of the East India Company's government was removed here from Surat in 1668.

**BOMBAY (Island).—**The Portuguese first arrived off the coast of this part of India in 1508, and visited the island of Bombay in 1546, at which period it formed a dependency of the Mohammedan rulers of Guzerat.

A.D. 1630. The island of Bombay, &c., ceded by the Portuguese, to the English.

1634. Bombay fortified by the Portuguese.

1642. Dec. Firman obtained for the establishment of the first English factory at Surat. Its solemn confirmation received Jan. 11, 1613.

1665. May 20. Bombay becomes an English possession by the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Braganza. The fleet arrives Sept. 18, to take possession, but the Portuguese governor refuses to give it up.

1664. Bombay is delivered to the English by the Portuguese.

1668. The island of Bombay is granted to the East India Company, on payment of the rent of £10 in gold, on Sept. 20 in each year.

1674. Mutiny amongst the English troops.

1683. Mutiny again breaks out. Captain Keigwin issues a proclamation declaring that the island belongs to the king, Dec. 27.

1686. Seat of government is transferred from Surat to Bombay.

1687. Bombay is made a regency, with unlimited power over the Company's settlements.

1688. Aurungzebe invades the island.

(See India.)

**Bombay (Presidency).—**The seat of the East India Company's government was removed from Surat to Bombay in 1668; and in 1687 Bombay was made a regency, with unlimited power over the rest of the Company's settlements. In 1773 a measure was passed by which Bombay became subordinate to Bengal from Aug. 1, 1774. By 24 Geo. III. c. 25 (Aug, 13, 1784), a governor and a council were appointed for this presidency. (See India.)

**GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.**

A.D. 1748. R. H. Bodman.

1783. A. Ramsay.


1790. Colonel R. Abercomby.

1792. G. Dickson.

1793. J. Griffith.

1795. Dec. 27. J. Duncan.

1811. G. Browne.

1813. Sir E. Nepean, Bart.


1831. Earl of Clare.

1832. Sir W. H. Browne.
BON-HOMMES, or Good Men, an order of friars, brought into England, and established at Asherig, in Bucks, by Edmund, earl of Cornwall, in 1283. Another house of the order was founded at Edington, in Wiltshire, in 1350. The Bon-hommes followed the rule of St. Augustine, and wore a blue habit. The Paulicians called themselves Good Men, or Los Bos Homos.

BONN (Prussia), occupies the site of the ancient Bonna, a Roman station, the scene of the victory of the Batavi and Cincinnatess over the Romans, A.D. 70. It was frequently assailed, and even captured by the German tribes; and was ravaged by them in 355. Julianus recovered it and repaired its walls about 359. In 1320 it became the residence of the archbishops of Cologne. The emperor Charles IV. was crowned here in 1346. The French, who had captured Bonn, were besieged and expelled Nov. 12, 1673, and regained possession in 1688. Frederick III., elector of Brandenburg, took Bonn in 1689; and Marlborough laid siege to it May 3, 1703, and gained possession on the 16th. The French republican army entered Bonn in 1794, its fortifications having been destroyed in 1777. Its academy, founded in 1777, was made a university in 1784. Napoleon I. suppressed it, but it was re-established on an extended scale Oct. 15, 1818. Drusus threw a bridge over the Rhine at this place A.D. 11.

BONNIA (Battle).—At this place, on the Danube, near Widdin, Constantine defeated the Goths and Sarmatians A.D. 322.

BOOK.—This word, derived from the Danish bog, the beech-tree, the inner bark of which was used in former times for writing-material, has been applied to literary productions in general, whether in manuscript or in print. The ancients wrote upon wooden blocks, waxen and other tablets, until more flexible materials were made available for the purpose; and these they formed into rolls, or volumes, as they termed them when completed; and the parchment, or whatever material it happened to be, was rolled up, and placed upon the library shelf. This form was, however, gradually abandoned during the Middle Ages, when books consisted of several leaves, joined together, and enclosed in boards or covers. The binding was often very magnificent. The boards, covered with leather or even velvet, were occasionally decorated with precious stones. Gold and silver clasps were also used. We read in Shakespeare,—

"That book in many's eyes doth share the glory,
That in gold clasps locks in the golden story."

In early times almost fabulous prices were paid for books. At the Reformation the Bible and other works were chained to desks in churches, that the people might have access to them. The custom is said to have originated from an act of Convocation in 1562, ordering that Noe's Catechism, the Articles, and Bishop Jewell's Apology, should be joined in one book and taught at the universities, and educational establishments, and in the cathedral churches, and private houses of the kingdom. The custom has, however, been traced as far back as to Sir Thomas Lyttleton, who, by his will, dated 1481, ordered some of his works to be chained in different churches. St. Bernard, who died in 1153, alludes, in one of his sermons, to some such custom. Dictionaries were also chained to desks in educational establishments. P. Walton's Polyglott, fol., 1587, was the first book published in England by subscription; Tonson's folio edition of "Paradise Lost," in 1688, was the next; and Dryden's Virgil, fol., 1697, the third. By 8 Anne, c. 19, s. 4 (1709); any bookseller or printer setting what was conceived to be too high a price upon a book, might, after March 25, 1710, on complaint being made to the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, and some other high functionaries mentioned in the act, be compelled to charge a price fixed by any of them, upon pain of forfeiting 25 for every book sold at a higher rate. This act was repealed by 12 Geo. II. c. 36, s. 3 (1739).

BOOK CENSORS.—Many centuries before the introduction of printing, authors submitted their works to their superiors, before venturing to put them into circulation, and a regular system of censorship was established by the Inquisition. Two books printed at Cologne in 1479, were issued with the approbation of the university censor; and the "Nosee Teipsum," printed at Heidelberg in 1480, bore the approving testimonies of four persons. A mandate of Berthold, archbishop of Mayence, in 1484, approving to one book a book-censor, is still in existence. Alexander VI. in 1501 issued a bull prohibiting the publication of books that had not been submitted to the censor, and the council of the Lateran in 1515 ordered that no books should be printed excepting those which had been inspected by ecclesiastical censors. By the 51st of Queen Elizabeth's injunctions, in 1559, no person was allowed to print any book or paper without a license from the council or ordinary. The Star Chamber, June 23, 1566, published ordinances for the regulation of the press. The Long Parliament, which abolished the Star Chamber, passed an ordinance, June 14, 1643, prohibiting the printing of any order or declaration of either house, without order of one or both houses; or the printing or sale of any book, pamphlet, or paper, unless the same were approved and licensed by such persons as the House should appoint. A more severe enactment followed, Sept. 28, 1647; and from that time various regulations were made on the subject till
1694, when the censorship in this country ceased, much to the displeasure of William III. and his ministers.

BOOK OF SPORTS.—This title was given to a proclamation issued at Greenwich by James I., May 24, 1618, sanctioning different recreations after divine service on the Sunday. It was intended only for Lancashire. As it proved very offensive to the Puritans, no clergyman was compelled to read it. Amongst the recreations mentioned are dancing, archery, leaping, vaulting, May games, Whitsun-ales, morrice-dancers, and setting up of Maypoles. The Salibatarian controversy having been revived, Charles I. (Oct. 18, 1633) ratified and published his father's declaration. Some of the clergy refused to read it, for which one of them was deprived and excommunicated by the High Commission Court in 1637. In 1643 it was ordered by Lords and Commons that the Book of Sports should be burned by the common hangman in Cheshiye, and other public places.

BOOKS (Privilege for Printing).—The oldest privilege known is that of Henry Bishop, of Bure, made by a missal, set forth April 23, 1490. The first Venetian privilege is dated 1491, and another of 1492 is in existence. The first Milanese is dated 1495; Papal, 1505; French, 1507; and English, 1510, for "The History of King Boccus." By R. Rich. III. c. 9 (1484), aliens were allowed to import books and manuscripts. This act was, however, repealed by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 15 (1534). In 1558, an order was issued respecting the printing of Bibles, and in 1542 the privilege was granted to one person for four years. The last patent of the kind, commencing Jan. 21, 1830, for printing the English Bible and Prayer-Book, was conferred by Geo. IV. upon Strahan, Eyre, & Spottiswoode for a term of thirty years.

BOOKS BURNT.—This mode of dealing with objectionable doctrines was practised both in ancient and modern times. Jehoiakim burnt the roll of Jeremiah (Jer. xxxvi. 23) n.c. 605, and persons at Ephesus, who used curious arts, brought their books together and burned them before all men from Acts xix. 19, in the year 57. The writings of Arius were condemned to be burnt during the reign of Constantine the Great. The Church of Rome has, by the decrees of councils and of popes, caused innumerable works, and in some cases their authors, to be committed to the flames. Wycliffe's bones as well as his writings were condemned to be burned by the council of Constance (being the sixteenth General Council), in 1415; and a conviction at Oxford in 1410 condemned and burned his works. Cardinal Wolsey went in procession to St. Paul's, May 13, 1521, for the purpose of having the works of Luther consumed. Several works were burned by order of the Parliament in the time of the Commonwealth.

BOOKAN (Hindostan).—The inhabitants of this hill country invaded Cooch Behar, a dependency of Bengal, in 1772, and having been, by the aid of the British, expelled, concluded a treaty of peace with the East India Company in 1774.

BOOTHIA FELIX (North America), was discovered by Sir J. Ross in 1830, and named after Sir Felix Booth, who furnished a large sum of money for the purposes of the expedition.

"Boots.—The Normans wore short boots, and in the time of William II. peak pointed boots were in fashion. In the wardrobe accounts of Edward II., the following passage occurs:—For six pairs of boots, with tassels of silk and drops of silver gilt, price each pair 5s., bought for the king's use." Plancé says that boots reaching to the middle of the thigh, and turned over with straps, like modern top-boots, were worn in the time of Richard III. Short boots were worn by ladies in the 12th century. The Hessian and Wellington boots for gentlemen, and the Balmoral for persons of both sexes, are the principal novelties of the kind introduced during the present century.

BORDEAUX (France), the ancient Burdigala, the metropolis of Aquitania Secunda, rebuilt by the Romans after a fire A.D. 261, was taken by Adolphus, king of the Goths, in 412; recovered by Clodio in 508; devastated by the Saracens in 529; and suffered repeatedly from the ravages of the Danes. The modern town was rebuilt by the dukes of Guinée at the commencement of the 10th century. Henry II. obtained Aquitaine by marriage in 1151 with Eleanor, daughter of William V. of Aquitaine, the divorced wife of Louis VII. of France, and on his accession to the English crown, in 1154, Bordeaux and the remainder of the duchy became English possessions. In 1451 Bordeaux submitted to Charles VII., and though Earl Talbot restored the authority of the English, Oct. 23, 1452, it was besieged and taken by the French Oct. 17, 1453, and has since formed part of France. Richard II., son of the Black Prince, was born here in Feb. 1366. It was made an episcopal see A.D. 314, and became an archbishopric. Its university, founded by Eugenius IV. in 1441, received great privileges from Louis XI. in 1478. Councils were held at Bordeaux in 384, in 670, in 1069, in 1214 and 1215, and April 18, 1255. Bordeaux suffered greatly during the civil and religious wars in France.

BORGITES, or CIRCASSIANS.—The second dynasty of the Mamelukes in Egypt de-
scended from a Circassian captive named Barokh, who, in 1381, on the deposition of the last sultan of the Baharites, obtained the sovereignty. Twenty-three sultans of this dynasty, which lasted 135 years, reigned. The last was hanged at the gate of his capital, April 23, 1517, by order of Selim, and the Mamelukes were expelled and the authority of the Ottoman Turks established.

BOASNEO (Indian Archipelago), called by natives Brune, is, excepting Australia, the largest island in the world. It was first visited by Francisco de Gomez in 1519, and by Pigafetta, with Magalhaes's expedition, in 1521. In addition to the Portuguese, the Spaniards, English, French, and Dutch endeavoured to form establishments in different parts of this island.

AD.
1568. Oliver Van Noort, the first Dutchman who visited Borneo, arrives.
1604. The Dutch begin to trade at Succadana.
1606. The Dutch at Batavia endeavor to enter into a commercial treaty with the ruler of Sambas.
1609. A treaty is concluded by the Dutch with the ruler of Sambas, and they establish a factory.
1623. The Dutch abandon their settlement at Succadana.
1789. The English take possession of Balambangan.
1772. The English endeavor to establish a factory at Pasir. The attempt fails.
1775. The garrison at Balambangan are killed by pirates.
1776. The Dutch establish a factory at Pontianak.
1780. Part of the W. coast ceded to the Dutch.
1786. The Dutch, in alliance with the sultan of Pontianak, destroy Succadana.
1725. Sovereignty of the S. coast granted to the Dutch.
1812. An English expedition against Sambas fails.
1814. The Dutch, who had been expelled by the English during the war, return.
1839. August. Sir James Brooke arrives at Borneo.
1841. Sir James Brooke is made Rajah of Sarawak, by the sultan with the native ruler. (See SARAWAK.)
1846. The Dutch colonies in Borneo formed into a special government, by decree of the Dutch government.
1848. Labuan formed into an English colony. (See LABUAN.)

BORNOU (Central Africa), called by Heeren "a great empire," was first explored by Denham and Clapperton, sent out by the English government in 1821. It has been more recently explored by Richardson, Barth, and Overweg.

BORODINO (Battle).—During the invasion of Russia, Napoleon I. attacked the whole Russian army intrenched at this village, Sept. 7, 1812. After a sanguinary engagement, both armies encamped on the field of battle, but the Russians withdrew during the night.

BOURGH, or BURGH, is supposed to have been first applied to a tithing or collection of twelve families, bound together as sureties for one another. It was afterwards applied to a castle, then to the group of houses built beneath the shelter of its defences, next to a walled town, and is now generally applied in this country to towns that possess the privilege of sending representatives to the House of Commons. Guizot asserts that it was not until the 11th century that boroughs took up any important position in history.

BOURGEOIS-BEIDGE (Battle).—Edward II. defeated the earl of Lancaster and the confederated barons, with their Scottish allies, at this place, in Yorkshire, Tuesday, March 16, 1322. The earl of Lancaster, who fled, was afterwards taken prisoner. He was tried by a military council, and executed at Pontefract, Tuesday, March 23.

BOURJOUV-ENGLISH.—A custom, so called, as some say, because it first began in England, existing in certain boroughs, by which the youngest son inherited, to the exclusion of his elder brothers, the father's tenements in the borough, in case the latter died intestate. It is a species of burgage tenure, which at one time prevailed to a great extent in this country, and still exists in some places. The best authorities regard it as a remnant of the pastoral state of the tribes from which we claim descent. Amongst them the elder sons invariably took their portion, quitted their father's roof, and sought new habitations, whilst the younger son, who remained at home, naturally became the heir.

BORRISOW (Battle).—During the retreat of the French from Moscow, Portonnes's division, consisting of 8,000 men, surrendered to the Russians at this place, Nov. 27, 1812, and on the following day a drawn battle was fought between the French and the Russians.

BOSNIA (European Turkey).—Part of the ancient Pannonia, long tributary to Hungary and Servia, was erected into a kingdom in 1376. Its monarch was defeated by the Turks in 1598. Bosnia became tributary to Turkey in 1463, and was annexed in 1522. Austria obtained a portion of Bosnia by the treaty of Passarowitz, July 21, 1718. This was, however, recovered by the Turks in 1738. Bosnia has been the scene of numerous insurrections; and frequent quarrels have occurred between the Christian and the Moslem population.

BOSPORUS (Asia).—This ancient kingdom on the Cimmerian Bosporus was a great corn-growing country, and for many years served as a granary to Greece. Gibbon calls it "the little kingdom of Bosporus, composed of degenerate Greeks and half-civilized barbarians." It is supposed to have been a Milesian colony. Tradition of the kingdom cannot, however, be traced with accuracy, much uncertainty prevails respecting the dynasties compiled from the works of the ancient writers.

G.C.
499. Kingdom founded.
310. On the death of Parysades, the succession is contested by his sons Satyrus and Eumelus; Satyrus defeats his brother, but dies in the battle; so the younger brother, Prynias, reigned in his stead.
309. Eumelus murders Prynias and all his adherents, and succeeds to the crown.
103. Bosporus is ceded to Mithridates the Great of Pontus.
65. Bosporus revolted from Mithridates.
Icanhoe, there destroyed in tower, on came was St. 1630 revival caster Archaiactidae Prytanis Spartocus Asander Satyrus II Leucon Satyrus I Polemon Spartocus Scribonius Parvsades A.D. Gorgippus Eubiotus Satyrus III. I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., V. I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII. BOSPOET7S. Boston (Lincolnshire), is supposed to have been built upon the site of the monastery of Icanhoe, founded by St. Bodolph A.D. 654, and destroyed by the Danes in 870. Boston became important as a commercial town in the 13th century, was made a staple for wool, &c. by 27 Edw. III. in 1357, and was incorporated on the dissolution of the monasteries, of which there were several in the town and neighbourhood, by Henry VIII. The church of St. Bodolph was founded in 1309, and its tower, 290 feet in height, forms a well-known landmark. The grammar-school was founded in 1554, the Bluecoat school in 1713, the national school in 1815, and the market-house was erected in 1819. The bridge was commenced in 1802, and completed in 1807.

Boston (United States).—Founded in 1630 by colonists from Charlestown. The American revolution commenced at this place, where the cargoes of tea were thrown into the sea, in December, 1773. The English forces held possession of Boston in 1775. They evacuated it by the terms of a capitulation, signed March 17, 1776. Slave riots occurred June 24, 1854: a religious revival in 1858.

Bosworth Field (Battle).—The last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster was fought Monday, Aug. 22, 1485. Richard III., who displayed great gallantry, having been betrayed by Sir W. Stanley and the earl of Northumberland, was defeated and slain, and the earl of Richmond proclaimed king, under the title of Henry VII. The crown worn by Richard in the battle was placed upon his head. The line of the Plantagenets terminated with Richard III., and that of the Tudors commenced with Henry VII., who sought to strengthen his title by a marriage with Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV., which took place Jan. 15, 1486.

Botanical Gardens.—Sylvaticus formed a botanical garden for medicinal purposes at Salerno in 1309, and Lorenzo de' Medici established one at Marburg in 1530. The first public botanical gardens were established, one at Pisa, by the university, and another at Padua, in 1545. A professorship of botany was founded at Padua in 1533. The first botanical garden in France was established at Montpellier in 1558; and the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, was founded in 1610. The first botanical garden in England was formed at Oxford in 1632. Botanical gardens were established at Leyden in 1777, at Jenae in 1720, at Upsal in 1757, at Edinburgh in 1690, at Carlsruhe in 1715, at Kew in 1730, at Schonbrunn in 1753, at Madrid in 1755, at Cambridge in 1761, at Calcutta in 1765, at Coimbra in 1773, at St. Petersburg in 1785, at Dublin in 1790, at Ghent in 1797, at Moscow in 1802, at Liverpool in 1805, at Ceylon in 1811, at Pest in 1812, at Chiswick in 1822, at Birmingham in 1831, and at Montreal in 1832. The garden at Chelsea was commenced in 1673, and inclosed in 1686; and the gardens in the Regent's Park were opened in 1839.

Botany.—Theophrastus, one of Aristotle's pupils, left the earliest existing treatise on botany, B.C. 322. The elder Pliny and Dioscorides in the 1st century of our era wrote more fully on the subject. The Arabians began to cultivate the study of botany at the commencement of the 9th century, and Avicenna, who died in 1037, was long considered a great authority. The science was revived in the 16th century, and Otto Bruyns, of Straubes, published his "Herbarum Vivae Eicones," in three volumes, folio, with 238 woodcuts of plants in 1590. Ruel of Sciozins published his treatise "De Natura Stirpium," at Paris, in 1536, and Leonard, amongst other works, his "Commentaries on the History of Plants," at Basel, in 1542. Dr. Turner published "The New Herbal" in three parts, in 1651, 1652, and 1658 successively. Columna, in his "Ecphrasis," a history of rare plants, published at Rome, in two parts, in 1666 and 1610, laid down the true basis of the science, by establishing the distinction of generic, which Gesner, Casalpin, and Joachim Camerarius had already conceived. Robert Morison, of Aberdeen, published works on botany, in 1609, 1672, and 1678; and although allowed to have benefited greatly from the labours of his predecessors, he is generally considered the "founder of classification." Grew, in 1671, and Malpighi first directed attention to the anatomy of plants. Rivinus, in 1690,
said to have anticipated some portions of the system of Linnaeus, who produced quite a revolution in botany by the publication, in 1735, of his "Systema Naturae." Since that period the science of botany has rapidly advanced.

**BOTANY** (Pacific), on the E. coast of Australia, was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and thus named by a naturalist in the expedition, from the number of plants growing on its shores.

**Bothwell Bridge (Battle).**—The Scottish Covenanters were defeated here June 22, 1679, by the duke of Monmouth.

**Botte Conquérant.**—An immense crowd was attracted to the Haymarket Theatre, on Monday, Jan. 16, 1749 (O.S.), an announcement having been made that a person would play on a common walking-cane the music of every instrument then in use, get into a quart bottle, and whilst there sing several songs, at the same time permitting any spectator to handle the bottle, and perform other remarkable feats. The performer did not appear, and some person behind the curtain cried out that if the audience would remain there till the next evening, instead of going into a quart he would get into a pint bottle. Only a portion of those who had assembled could obtain admission; a riot ensued, and the interior of the theatre was destroyed. The real history of the imposture was never discovered, but is supposed to have been the result of a wager.

**Bottles.**—Vessels for containing liquids were made of leather, pottery, or metal, and, according to some authorities, of glass, by ancient nations. Glass bottles, with handles, were found in the ruins of Pompeii, which was overwhelmed August 23, A.D. 79. Beckmann says the use of bottles amongst modern nations commenced in the 15th century; the bottle was first subjected to duty by 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 18 (1695), and half the duties on glass wares, and the whole duty on stone and earthen bottles were repealed by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 45 (1698).

**Bouchain (France).**—This fortress was taken from Marshal Villars by the duke of Marlborough, after a siege of thirty-five days, Sept. 14, 1711. The French recovered possession Oct. 10, 1712.

**Boulogne (France).**—The ancient Gesoricum also called Bouiona, is supposed to have been the port from which the landing was made for Britain, A.D. 49. The Roman fleet was stationed here A.D. 287. It was sacked by the Danes in 882, and was frequently assailed during the Middle Ages. Henry VIII. took it, after a siege of six weeks, Sept. 14, 1544. The French made several attempts to regain possession, and having failed, purchased it from Edward VI. for 400,000 crowns, March 23, 1549. Napoleon I. assembled his forces here for the invasion of England in 1801. Nelson attacked the flotilla Aug. 15, 1801, but without obtaining any decisive result. On the renewal of a threat of invasion in 1804, and in subsequent years, much damage was done by our cruisers. Louis Napoleon, with forty or fifty followers, landed here early in the morning of Aug. 6, 1840, in his second attempt to raise an insurrection against the Orleans dynasty, and having failed, was taken prisoner whilst retreating to the steam-vessel which had brought him and his colleagues from England. Napoleon III. visited this town, accompanied by the king of the Belgians and his son, Sept. 3, 1854. The king of Portugal arrived Sept. 4, and Prince Albert Sept. 5. A grand mimic battle was fought on a plain between Boulogne and Calais, Sept. 8, after which Prince Albert returned to England. The seat of this ancient bishopric was removed from Térouanne to Boulogne in 1563. The see was suppressed in 1801.

**Bounty (Mutiny).**—This ship sailed from England in 1787, on a voyage to the Society Islands, and, having taken on board a large number of bread-fruit trees for transplantation in the West Indies, quitted Otaheite, April 7, 1789. At daybreak on the 28th, Captain Bligh, the commander of the Bounty, was pinioned, and, with eighteen of the crew who had refused to join the mutineers, placed in the ship's boat with 140 lb. of bread, 30 lb. of meat, and a few casks of water. They landed at Otaheite on the 30th of April, but having been driven off by the natives, made for Timor, touched at New Holland on the 5th of June, and reached Timor, where they were relieved by the Dutch, June 12, having been forty-six days in an open boat, with a scanty allowance of food. Captain Bligh reached England on the 14th of March, 1790. Fourteen of the mutineers were captured, but four perished in the wreck of the Pandora. Ten were brought to this country in irons, and tried by court-martial at Portsmouth, Sept. 12, 1792. The remaining eleven were discharged, when six of them were sentenced to death, and four acquitted. (See Pitcairn's Island.)

**Bourbon (France).**—Formerly the capital of the Bourbonnais, frequently called Bourbon l'Archambault, received the name of Bourges-les-Bains in 1789. Pepin took it A.D. 759, and bestowed the town and the surrounding territory upon one of his followers, from whom, through the heiress Beatrice of Burgundy, married to Robert, count of Clermont, son of Louis IX., in 1272, the Bourbon family descends.

**Bourbon (Indian Ocean).**—This island was discovered in 1542, by a Portuguese mariner, after whom it was called Mascarenhas. It was then uninhabited; but the French formed a settlement in 1642, and in 1649 changed its name to Bourbon. It has since borne the following names,—Réunion, Buonaparte, and Napoleon. It was taken by the English July 8, 1810, and restored to France at the general peace in 1815.

**Bourbons.**—Henry IV. of Navarre, who succeeded to the throne on the extinction of the house of Valois, July 31, 1589, was the first Bourbon sovereign of France. His
father, Antony of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, by his marriage with Jeanne d'Albret in 1548, became king of Navarre in 1555. He was descended through the younger branch, the elder having become extinct on the death of the constable of Bourbon, May 6, 1527, from Robert of Clermont, youngest son of Louis IX. By his marriage in 1272 with Beatrix of Burgundy, Robert of Clermont obtained the Bourbonnois, the Charlois, and the lordship of St. Just. His son, Louis I., was created duke of Bourbon by Charles IV. of France in 1327. The Bourbons reigned in France from the accession of Henry IV. July 31, 1559, till the death of Louis XVI., Jan. 21, 1793. They were restored in the person of Louis XVIII., April 10, 1814; expelled March 18, 1815, during the Hundred Days, and again restored, after the fall of Napoleon, July 8, 1815. The rule of the elder branch ceased on the abdication of Charles X., Aug. 2, 1830. Louis Philippe, of the Orleans, or younger branch of the Bourbons, then succeeded to the throne, and their line ceased to reign in France on his abdication, Feb. 24, 1848.

Bourbons (Collateral Branches).—The Condé branch took its title from Condé, in Hainault, which came into the possession of the Bourbon family by the marriage, in 1457, of Francis of Bourbon, count of Vendôme, with Mary of Luxemburg, heiress of St. Paul, Enghien, Soissons, and Condé. Their son Charles had several children, and one of these, named Louis, assumed the title of prince of Condé. This line became extinct in 1830. The later Orleans branch sprung from Philip, second son of Louis XIII., made duke of Orleans in 1660. The Spanish Bourbons are descended from Philip, duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., who was made king of Spain under the title of Philip V. in 1701. The Neapolitan branch is descended from Charles, third son of Philip V. of Spain, made duke of Parma in 1731, and king of Naples in 1755. The Conti, a branch of the Condé, is descended from Louis, the first prince of Condé, who married Éléonore de Roye, dame de Conty or Conti, by whom he had two sons, Henry of Bourbon, prince of Condé, and François, who took the title of prince of Conti.

Bourges (France), the ancient Araricum, afterwards called Bituriges and Bioaras, was in fact called Beuzeville, and was captured in 852, when it is said that only 800 out of 40,000 inhabitants escaped. It was captured by the Goths A.D. 475, and by Clovis in 507. It suffered greatly from the ravages of war. The bishopric was founded in the 3rd century. It was made an archbishopric. The occupant of the see was termed patriarch and primate of Aquitaine. Councils were held at this town in 473; Nov. 1, 1031; Dec. 25, 1145; in 1255; Sept. 15, 1321; Aug. 25, 1335; Sept. 18, 1347; Oct. 19, 1408; in 1396; Aug. 26—Sept. 11, 1440, and March 21, 1528. Louis XI., who was born here, founded its university, which was suppressed at the Revolution. The Huguenots seized the place in 1562, but were driven out Sept. 1, by the royal troops.

Boigny.—The followers of Antoinette Bourignon de la Porte, a fanatic born at Lille, in Flanders, Jan. 13, 1616. Bayle says she was so ugly that it was debated for some days after her birth, by her family, whether she should be stitiched as a monster. She took the habit and order of Augustines in 1658; and travelling in Holland, France, and Scotland, taught that religion consists in internal emotions, and published a great many works. Driven from place to place, she died at Franeker, in Friesland, Oct. 30, 1689; and her tenets are said to have obtained a temporary popularity amongst the Scotch.

Botanica (Italy).—This Samnite city, besieged by the Romans without success B.C. 314, was taken by them B.C. 311, again B.C. 305, and again B.C. 298. It was an important military position, and suffered in many succeeding wars. Boianum was destroyed by an earthquake in the 9th century, and the modern Bojano occupies its site.

Bovines (Battle), or Bovinés.—Fought Sunday, July 27, 1214, at the bridge of Bovières, where Philip Augustus, with inferior numbers, defeated the army of Otho, emperor of Germany, and his allies. The counts of Flanders and Boulogne, and William, earl of Salisbury, were made prisoners.

Bowes.—A dynasty established in Persia A.D. 932. There were seventeen kings of this line, which lasted for 127 years, and became extinct in 1059.

Bow Island (Pacific).—One of the coral islands discovered by Bousingh in 1763. He called it La Harpe, but it received its present name from Captain Cook, who landed upon it in 1768.

Bowen Fort (United States), near Mobile, was captured by the English troops, Feb. 11, 1815. This was the last encounter during the American war, as the news of the conclusion of peace reached the belligerents the next day.

Boxtel (Battle).—The republican army under Piéchegu having wrested Bostel from the Dutch, Sept. 14, 1794, the duke of York ordered General Abercrombie to advance during the night with the army of reserve. In the morning of the 15th he was engaged with the French, and was compelled to retire. On this occasion the duke of Wellington, then commanding the 33rd regiment, first came under fire. By a well-directed movement he checked the advance of the republican troops, and inflicted such chastisement upon them, that the further retreat was effected without molestation.

Bojadjar-Kuy (Treaty).—Between Austria and the Porte, was signed at Boyadjis-Kouy, June 14, 1854. It consisted of seven articles, providing for the occupation of the Danubian principalities by the Austrians, who entered the principalities Aug. 20, 1854, and retired in 1856, at the close of the war.
and hence by disposal of all their church property, the church was in the hands of the state.

Boyle Lectures.—Instituted according to instructions in the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle (seventh son of the earl of Cork), who died Dec. 30, 1691. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, and a man of extraordinary attainments. The first lecture was delivered on the 22d of January, 1692, and was on the science of vegetation.

Boyle (Battle).—At this battle, in Ireland, William III. defeated his father-in-law, James II., July 1, 1690. The latter fled to Dublin, thence to Waterford, from which port he set sail for France.

Branconos, or Branconies, mercenary soldiers, called also Routiers, because they were always on route, and Coterœaux. They were frequently employed during the Middle Ages, and in this country in particular, by William II., Stephen, and Henry II.; and were little better than freebooters. The greater number came from Brabant: hence their name.

Brabant (Holland and Belgium).—This ancient province formed part of Charlemagne's empire, and in the division of his territories, made a.p. 843, was assigned by him to his son Charles, Lothaire I. obtained it a.p. 843, and his son, Lothaire II., a.p. 855, by whom it was joined to Lorraine. Bruno, archbishop of Cologne, made it a separate duchy, called Lower Lorraine, and afterwards Brabant; and bestowed it upon Geoffrey, its first duke. It passed under the rule of the dukes of Burgundy in 1429, and was with their dominions transferred to Austria in 1477. When Charles V., emperor of Germany, became king of Spain, in 1516, the Netherlands were united to Spain. Philip the Second's religious persecutions having caused a revolt, North Brabant remained under the dominion of Spain until 1706, when it became part of the Austrian Netherlands. Brabant, with the whole of the Austrian Netherlands, was united to France by decrees of the National Convention, dated March, 1793 and 1795, and armies were sent for the purpose of subjugating the country. It formed part of the kingdom of Holland in 1815, and at the revolution of 1830, South Brabant became a province of Belgium. The heir to the throne bears the title of duke of Brabant.

Bracelets, or Armlets, were worn at a very early period. Abraham's servant gave Rebecca two bracelets of gold B.C. 1857 (Gen. xxiv. 22); and the Amalekite who killed Saul brought the bracelet that was upon his arm to David, B.C. 1035 (Sam. i. 10). They were worn both by men and women amongst most ancient nations. William of Malmsbury relates that Alfred ordered golden bracelets to be hung up in the highways (cire. a.d. 890), and such was the good order that prevailed, that nobody took them away. The same author mentions, as part of the peace-offering sent by Earl Godwin to Hardecanute, a.d. 1041, eighty soldiers, who had two bracelets on their arms, weighing sixteen ounces of gold. In the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 975, Edgar is called the "bracelet-king to become," Amongst the Danes, the most sacred form of oath was that sworn on the holy bracelet, originally kept at an altar, but afterwards worn on the arm of a priest. This ceremony is alluded to by the Saxon Chronicle under the year 876. Various ancient ornaments of this kind have been found in different parts of the island.

Braddock Down (Battle).—Sir R. Hopton with inferior numbers defeated the Parliamentary army at this place, near Liskeard, in Cornwall, and in the middle of January, 1643. With trifling loss on his part, he took 1,250 prisoners, all their cannon, colours, arms, &c.

Bragança (House of).—Portugal threw off the Spanish yoke in 1440, and John, duke of Bragança, was raised to the throne Dec. 1, under the title of John IV. The family dates from the beginning of the 15th century, when Alfonso, a natural son of John I., was created duke of Bragança and lord of Guimaraes. He married Beatrice, daughter of the count of Barcellos and Ourém, and from them the Bragança line sprung. In 1801 Napoleon declared that the reign of the Braganças in Portugal was at an end, and the reigns had ceased. John, regent of the kingdom, withdrew to Brazil in 1807, but he returned in 1821. At his death, in 1826, his son Don Pedro resigned the throne in favour of his daughter Maria II., preferring to remain emperor of Brazil, which he had been elected Nov. 18, 1825.

Bragança (Portugal).—According to tradition, this city was founded by King Brigo, B.C. 1906. Its real founder was Sancho I., who built the present city and castle in 1187. Bragança was an electoral dukedom by Alfonso V., in 1442. On the revolt of the Portuguese from Spain in 1640, John II., eighth duke of Bragança, ascended the throne of Portugal.
as John IV., and founded the reigning dynasty. In 1782 the see of Miranda was transferred to Bragança, the bishop retaining both titles.

BRAHMINs.—The order of Hindoo priests, constituting the highest of the four castes into which the Hindoo nation is divided, is of great antiquity. It is said that their Vedas, or sacred books, date from fourteen centuries before our era, and that some of their codes of criminal and civil law go back nearly 3,000 years from the present time.

The Hindoo tradition respecting the origin of this caste is, that in the first creation, the Brahmans proceeded with the Veda from the mouth of Brahma, their chief god. The system of castes prevailed both in Egypt and in India, and much controversy has been excited as to whether India borrowed it from Egypt or Egypt from India.

BRALLOW (Battle).—Fought near Brallow, or Ibral, in Wallachia, between the Russians and the Turks, June 19, 1775, the latter having been defeated. The town, taken by the Russians June 18, 1828, the siege having commenced May 11, was restored to the Turks by the treaty of HadrIanople, in 1829.

BREMAD MOOR (Battle).—Sir Thomas Cokeby, high sheriff of Yorkshire, defeated the earl of Northumberland, who had rebelled a second time against Henry IV. at this place, Feb. 19, 1406. The earl of Northumberland was killed in this battle.

BRANDENBURG (Prussia).—This province, subjoined to Charlemagne, A.D. 759, some time after regained its independence, which it enjoyed until 928, when it was conquered and annexed to Saxony. It became a margraviate under Albert, surnamed the Bear, in 1142. On the extinction of that race in 1320, it was given by the emperor Louis V. to his son Louis, and was sold by one of his descendants to Charles IV. It continued in this family until the emperor Sigismund obtained possession in 1411, and by him it was, in 1415, sold to Frederick of Hohenzollern, one of whose succesors founded the kingdom of Prussia in 1701. The town of Brandenburg, founded about the 7th century, was made a bishop’s see A.D. 946. It was suppressed in 1565.

BRANDY, formerly called Brandwine, was first mentioned about 1671. The Aqua Vitae invented by Raymond Lully, whodied in 1615, is often mistaken for brandy.

BRANDY-WINE (Battle).—At Brandy-wine Creek, near Newcastle, in Pennsylvania, Lord Cornwallis, Sept. 11, 1777, with inferior numbers, defeated an American army of 15,000 men, advantageously posted.

BRAESNOSE COLLEGE (Oxford).—William Smyth, bishop of Lichfield, afterwards of Lincoln, and chancellor of the university of Oxford, and Sir R. Sutton founded this institution about 1605. A charter was granted by Henry VIII., Jan. 25, 1512, for one principal and sixty scholars of the King’s Hall and College of Brasenose. The new library was finished in 1663, and the foundation-stone of the new chapel was laid in 1666. It has received numerous benefactions. Brasenose Hall existed in the time of Henry III., in the middle of the 13th century, and was known by that name in 1275, a nose of brass being fixed to the gate. The name is said to be derived from a corruption of brassinum or brassinhusse, because originally situated in part of Alfred’s palace, used as a brew-house.

BRASS.—The art of making this alloy of copper and zinc was known in ancient times, and the Egyptians are said to have possessed brass-foundries. The celebrated colossus of Rhodes, erected about a.C. 288, was formed of brass. This fact has, however, been disputed, and it is certain that the present process of making brass is altogether of modern invention. The first works in England are said to have been established at Esher in 1649; and in 1781 Emerson obtained a patent for making brass in a more direct way, by melting together its constituent metals.

BRAZIL (South America).—Vincent Pinzon landed in Brazil in February, 1500, and took possession of the country in the name of the Spanish government, and Cabral was driven by adverse winds on its coasts April 23 in the same year. It was afterwards surveyed by Amerigo Vespucci, who published an account of the country, with a map. The Spaniards and French occupied several portions of the country.

A.D.

1500. Vincent Pinzon, having sailed from Palos, in December the preceding year, arrives, in February, at Cape Augustine, and discovers and names the river Amazon. On the 23rd of April, Pedro Alvarez Cabral is driven on to the coast, and takes possession of the country in behalf of the king of Portugal.

1530. Captain Hawkins, of Plymouth, commences intercourse with the natives, and prevails on one of their chiefs to accompany him to England.

1540. The Portuguese found St. Salvador, and the Jesuits first enter Brazil.

1553. Settlements formed by Europeans extend as far as the river La Plata, and the country is made a Jesuit province.

1555. Coligny establishes a settlement of French Protestants in Brazil.

1558. The Portuguese massacre most of the French settlers.

1560. The colony of French Huguenots is entirely broken up, and the colonists are expelled by the Portuguese.

1579. The English make an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a footing in Brazil.

1590. Passes into the power of Philip II., king of Spain, who becomes sovereign of Portugal.

1594. Captain James Lancaster takes Pernambuco, and returns with a large booty of sugars, timber, and cotton.
1024. First invasion of Brazil by the Dutch, who take Bahia, but are unable to make a permanent settlement.

1520. Second invasion by the Dutch, who take Olinda and the province of Pernambuco.

1524. Vasco da Gama returns the Portuguese rule. Free trade opened between Brazil and England.

1525. The Dutch resign all claim to Brazil.

1526. The French seize Rio Janeiro.

1527. The French found Montevideo, which is seized by the Spaniards.

1720. The Jesuits are expelled from Brazil.

1721. The seat of government is transferred from Bahia to Rio.

1739. Insurrection of the province of Minas.

1797. Nov. 29. The royal family of Portugal leave Lisbon for Rio, to which city the seat of the Portuguese government is transferred.


1815. Aug. 1. The culture of the tea-plant is introduced into Brazil. Dec. 16. John, prince regent of Portugal, erects the state of Brazil into a kingdom.

1817. March. Insurrection of Pernambuco.

1818. Revolution in Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Rio Janeiro. The king returns to Lisbon, leaving Don Pedro regent of Brazil.

1822. Sept. 19. Don Pedro refuses to recognize the authority of the king of Portugal, and is proclaimed "constitutional emperor of Brazil."

1825. May 13. The king of Portugal recognizes the independence of the Brazilian empire.

1828. Brazil recognizes Monte Video as an independent state.

1830. Dec. 15. Annexation of the state of Plata.

1831. April 6. The emperor abdicates in favour of his infant son, Don Pedro, and next day embarks for Europe.

1840. July 23. The emperor is declared of age by a coup d'etat, and assumes the head of affairs.

1830. Sept. 4. The emperor issues a decree, making the importation of slaves piratical.

1838. Nov. 8. Insurrection of the first Brazilian railroad from Rio to Belém (38 miles).

Edward I., the bakers of London were bounden to sell no bread in their shops or houses, but in the market." Butter was substituted for dripping to be eaten with bread at breakfast between the reigns of Edward IV. and Elizabeth. By a royal mandate issued by Henry III. in the thirty-sixth year of his reign (1262), bakers were ordered not to impress bread intended for sale with the sign of the cross, Agnus Dei, or the name of Jesus Christ. (See Assize of BERAD, BAKERS, &c.)

BREAD-FRUIT TREE.—This esculent, found in the South-Sea Islands, was introduced into the West Indies by order of the British government. The first attempt in 1789 under Bligh failed, on account of the mutiny of part of his crew on board the Bounty. Bligh was sent out again in 1791, reached Otaheite in 1792, and landed the plants in 1793. Captain Bligh received the gold medal offered in 1777 by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactories to any one who should bring the bread-fruit plant in a state of vegetation from the South-Sea Islands to the West Indies. The experiment succeeded, but the negroes prefer their own preparation of food from the plantain.

BREAKWATER.—The mole at Tangier, commenced in 1663, and abandoned, though not completed in 1676; the works commenced at Plymouth Aug. 12, 1812, and completed in 1841; those at Cherbourg, commenced June 6, 1784, continued, and completed in 1853; and the Admiralty pier at Dover, commenced about 1844, are amongst the most celebrated breakwaters in the world.

BREAKPLATE.—A portion of the vestment worn by the high-priest amongst the Jews, was called the breastplate of judgment, and to it the Urim and Thummim were attached. The defensive armour called the breastplate, worn both in ancient and modern times, is made of various materials.

BRECHIN (Scotland).—This ancient town, supposed to have been the capital of the kings of the Picts, was burnt by the Danes A.D. 1012. It was made a bishopric in 1169, and the see, suppressed in 1699, was revived in 1731. Near Brechin, at Huntly Hill, a battle was fought in 1452. Brechin was taken by Edward I., Aug. 9, 1303, and was burnt by Montrose in 1645.

BREDA (Holland) was founded about 1190, and was annexed to Spain in 1667. It was recovered in March, 1590, by Prince Maurice of Nassau, to whose family it belonged during the 14th and 15th centuries. During the struggle with Spain conferences were opened here March 3, 1575, and closed July 8, 1573. The Spaniards besieged Breda in 1624, and captured it in 1625. It came into the possession of the United Provinces Oct. 6, 1637, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Westphalia in 1648. Charles II. resided here during part of his exile, and his celebrated declaration was written at Breda, and dated April 14 (O.S. 4), 1660. Peace between England, France, and Holland was concluded here July 20 (O.S. 10), 1667. During the
revolution the assembly of the United Belgic States met here Sept. 14, 1789. Breda capitulared to the French Feb. 25, 1793. The French were expelled in 1813, and Breda was restored to Holland at the peace in 1815.

Brehon Law, prevailed in Ireland previous to its conquest by Henry II. in 1169, and was so called because the Irish name for a judge is Brehon. The Irish nation received and swore to observe the English laws at the Great Council assembled at Lismore. Spencer, in 1596, describes Brehon Law as "a rule of right unwritten, but delivered by tradition from one to another, in which oftentimes there appeared great show of equity in determining the right between party and party, but in many things repugnant quite both to God's laws and man's." This account is not altogether correct, as the code existed in manuscript as early as the 14th century. King John, who visited Ireland in 1210, ordained and established by letters patent that it should be governed by the laws of England. The Irish, however, clung to the Brehon Law. Henry III. and his successors made several efforts to induce them to abandon it, and Edward III. by the statute of Kilkenney, in 1366, formally abolished the Brehon Law, the practice of which was, by the last-mentioned statute, made treason. The Brehon Law was not, however, in spite of this and other enactments, entirely abolished until the reign of James I.

Bremen (Germany).—The capital of the republic of Bremen, and one of the free Hanse towns, is first mentioned as a bishop's see A.D. 787. The archbishop of Hamburg removed his seat here in 846, and Bremen itself became an archbishopric in 1203. It was destroyed by the Hungarians in 900. In 1283 it joined the Hanseatic League; and in 1648 its archbishopric was suppressed. Bremen was made an imperial city in 1640. A majority of the inhabitants having declared in favour of Protestantism, the city was separated from the remainder of the diocese. The latter, called the duchy of Bremen, was ceded to Sweden by the peace of Westphalia in 1648. Denmark conquered it in 1712, and sold it to Hanover in 1715, with which it was incorporated in 1732. The French captured it Aug. 29, 1757, again in 1758, but were speedily expelled, and took it again in 1759. It was taken by the French in 1806, and annexed to the French empire in 1810, but regained its independence in 1813, and was made a member of the German Confederation in 1815.

Brenneville (Battle).—Louis VI. of France, who supported the claim of William Clito to the estates in Normandy seized by Henry I., was defeated by the latter in the plain of Brenneville, in Normandy, Aug. 20, 1119. This is sometimes called the battle of Bremulie, and also of Noyon.

Brentford (Battles).—Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes at Brentford, with great slaughter, in May, 1016. Charles I. defeated the Parliamentary army near this place, Nov. 12, 1642.
in 1513, and was killed outside the port in an attempt to destroy some French galleys. Sir Martin Frobisher assisted the French to recover Brest from the Spaniards in 1594. The English failed in an attack upon Brest in June, 1694. Lord Howe defeated the French fleet off Brest, June 1, 1794; and the port was blockaded by an English squadron during the French revolution of 1792. The harbour was improved in 1631 by order of Richelieu, who made Brest a naval station. Captain Gordon was beheaded at Brest in 1769, on a charge of being concerned in a conspiracy for setting fire to the shipping in that port. The hospital was destroyed by fire, and fifty slaves lost their lives Nov. 1776.

BRETONY (Treaty).—At the village of Bretigny, near Chartres, a treaty of peace was concluded between England and France, May 8, 1360. It consisted of forty articles. France ceded several provinces that England had occupied; Edward, his son and heir, renounced his claim to Normandy, Maine, Anjou, &c., and agreed to release the French king John, who had been prisoner in England since 1356, his ransom being fixed at 3,000,000 of gold crowns. King John was conducted to Calais July 3; the two kings signed the treaty there Oct. 24; and John was released on the 26th. He returned to England Jan. 4, 1364, and the kings of Scotland and Cyprus being then in London, he was received with great pomp; but falling suddenly ill, he died at the palace of the Savoy, April 8, 1364. Some historians assert that he came to England because he was unable to fulfill the terms of his release; but a desire to see Edward III., for whom he entertained great affection, appears to have been his principal if not his sole object.

BREVIA, originally called the Cursus, is composed of psalms, lessons taken from Scripture, homilies, histories of saints, hymns, anthems, prayers, &c., suited to the particular season, festival, or canonical hour, collected for the use of Roman Catholics. After undergoing several alterations, it was settled by Pius V. in 1568. Reformation of the breviaries was enjoined upon bishops by the synod held at Cologne in 1536, and both popes and councils have introduced various alterations.

BREWERS.—The art of brewing is of great antiquity. By a statute of the Pallory and Tumbr, 51 Hen. III. st. 6 (1287), brewers were fined for the first, second, and third offences not over grievous against the law of assize; but if the offence was often, or over grievous, the brewer was condemned to the tumbril, or some other correction. The trade of brewing, within the city of London, was at one time confined almost wholly to men employed in the manufacture, and was incorporated by Henry VI. Feb. 22, 1428; confirmed by Edward IV. in 1480; and again by Elizabeth, July 13, 1560. There were twenty-six brewers in London and Westminster in 1555, and they brewed 648,960 barrels yearly. Barrels were first ordered to be gauged by 23 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1532). The trade itself has been regulated by several subsequent statutes.

BRIAR CREEK (Battle).—General Prevost, with about 1,200 English troops, defeated the American army, 2,000 strong, at this place, in America, March 3, 1779. Several colours, 7 pieces of cannon, all the baggage, and 200 prisoners, fell into the hands of the victors.

BRIBERY.—This form of corruption is mentioned several times in the Bible, and is forbidden Deut. xvi. 19. It prevailed extensively amongst most ancient nations. When Ergocles was convicted of having embezzled thirty talents, and payment was demanded of his friend Philocrates, his party openly boasted of having bribed 2,100 jurymen at Athens. A modern author remarks that "in all periods of their history, the Greeks seldom had sufficient principle to resist a bribe." Bribery prevailed to a fearful extent in France at home, and existed in various forms during the Middle Ages. The first case of punishment for bribery at an English election is recorded by Parry (Parl. and Councils of Eng. p. 221). On the 10th of May, 1671, Thomas Long, a very simple man, and unfit to serve, confessed that he gave the mayor of Westbury and another £4 for his place in Parliament. They were ordered to refund the money, to appear to answer such things as should be objected against them, and the corporation and inhabitants of Westbury were fined £20 for their scandalous attempt. Bribery at elections did not prevail to any great extent in this country until the 18th century.

BRICLAN, or ST. BRIDGET.—This Swedish order of knighthood was founded by Queen, afterwards St. Bridget, in 1386.

BRICK-MAKING was known immediately after the flood (Gen. xi. 3), B.C. 2234, burnt bricks having been employed in the construction of the tower of Babel. The lives of the Israelites in Egypt were embittered by their cruel task of brick-making about B.C. 1571 (Exod. i. 14, and ch. v.). It is probable that these were sun-dried bricks. The Jews inscribed magical and other characters upon bricks. The art was much improved by the Greeks, and carried to a still higher state of perfection by the Romans. The Anglo-Saxons and the Normans employed brickwork in their architecture. Bricks were first taxed by 24 Geo. III. c. 24 (1784), at the rate of 2s. 6d. per 1,000. This duty was several times increased until, by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 24 (July 19, 1839), it was fixed at 5s. 10d. per 1,000 for ordinary-sized bricks, and 10s. for the larger size. It was repealed by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 9 (1860). Hampton Court, built by Cardinal Wolsey, is a good specimen of English brickwork.

BRIDE-AKE, or BRIDE-STATE, an old custom, so called because the bride sold ale on her wedding-day, and her friends contributed what they pleased in payment. It was also called bride-bush, from a bush at the end of a pole, the ancient badge of a country alehouse; bride-wain, because poor persons
sent a cart round to their relations and friends, to obtain contributions; and bidding, because guests were invited. The custom is supposed to have been confined to these islands. Puttenham, in the "Arte of Poesie," published in 1589, mentions a bryde-ale, and one was celebrated before Queen Elizabeth, at Kenilworth Castle, in that year. In the court-rolls of Hales-Owen, Salop, amongst other regulations is one made in 1573, to the effect that the wedding couple should not have above "eight mess of persons at his dinner within the burrowe."

BRIDDEWELL.—A tower or castle built in St. Bride's parish, was for many years a residence of the English kings. Here, in 1210, King John summoned a council, at which he exacted above £1,000 sterling from the clergy; and after depriving the White Monks of their privileges, compelled them to contribute £40,000 in silver. Henry VIII., built a stately and beautiful house upon the ruins of that old tower, giving it the name of Bridewell, from a well in the neighbourhood dedicated to St. Bride, or St. Bridget. It is said to have been built specially for the entertainment of the emperor Charles V., whom he visited in London in May, 1522. Ridley, in May, 1552, wrote a letter to Cecil requesting him to obtain it for charitable uses; and in June, 1553, Edward VI. granted it to the city of London for the maintenance of poor and impotent people. A mill to grind corn was placed in it in 1570. It was made a House of Correction in the 17th century, and was destroyed by fire in 1666. Several houses of correction bearing the same name have been erected in London and other parts of the kingdom.

BRIDGWORTH (Shropshire).—This ancient town was incorporated by John in 1214. Henry I. captured the castle in 1102; and Henry II. in 1157.

BRIDGES, of rude materials and form, were constructed by ancient nations at the earliest periods. The first stone bridge of large dimensions was built at Rome by Caicus Flavius Scipio B.C. 127. Old London Bridge was commenced A.D. 1178, and was not completed until eighty-three years later. Bow Bridge, built in 1118, is said to have been the first stone bridge in England. By 9 Hen. III. c. 15 (1225), no town or freeman could be distrained to make bridges; and by 22 Hen. VIII. c. 5 (1539), it was provided that if a bridge was within a city or town corporate, the inhabitants of such city or town corporate were bound to repair it; if without a city or town corporate, the inhabitants of the county had to effect the repairs; and if part of a bridge was in one county and part within another, the inhabitants of the respective counties were charged with the repairs of the portion within their own limits. Priorchard, in 1775, introduced cast-iron in the construction of bridges; and the first of this material was built over the Severn, at Coalbrook Dale, in 1779. The punishment for pulling down or destroying a public bridge was made trans-

-BRIDGEWATER (Somersetshire).—This ancient town, called in Domnesday Book Brugie, received its first charter, dated June 26, 1200, from John. It was taken by the Parliamentary forces, June 25, 1645. In 1665 the corporation of Bridgewater proclaimed the dukedom of Monmouth King.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES. — The sum of £8,000 was, by the will of Francis Henry Egerton, last earl of Bridgewater, who died in Feb. 1829, placed at the disposal of the President of the Royal Society, to be paid by him to the writer, or writers, of a treatise "on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as manifested in the creation," of which 1,000 copies were to be published. The subject divided into eight veins was allotted to eight individuals, each of whom received an equal share of the money. The works, published between 1833 and 1840, and known by the name of the Bridgewater Treatises, are as follows:


Astronomy and General Physics, considered with reference to Natural Theology. By the Rev. William Whewell. 1833.


Animal and Vegetable Physiology, considered with reference to Natural Theology. By the Rev. William Buckland. 1833.

Geology and Mineralogy, considered with reference to Natural Theology. By the Rev. William Kirkby. 1835.

The dates given are those of first publication. Later editions have been issued.

Brief, or Queen's Letter. This kind of document bearing the royal signature, addressed to the archbishops, bishops, clergy, magistrates, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor in England, authorizing the collection of money for some charitable purpose therein mentioned, was first issued in this country soon after the Reformation. Certain abuses crept in, and a measure was passed (4 Anne, c. 14) in 1706, entitled, "An Act for the better collecting charitable money on briefs by letters patent, and preventing abuses in relation to such charities." This act was repealed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 42 (July 15, 1822); and though the power of issuing briefs is still retained by the Crown, it has not been exercised during the last few years.

Brief. (See Bull.)

Brief, or Brill (Holland).—This fortified seaport surrendered to the confederates in 1572, and was thus the first place in Holland to obtain its independence. It was placed in the hands of the English in 1638. Queen Elizabeth had agreed to protect the Netherlands, and was, with other cautionary towns, given back to the Dutch, May 27, 1616.

Brienne (Battle).—Napoleon I. defeated the allied German and Russian army at this town, in France, in a sanguinary engagement fought Feb. 1 and 2, 1814.

Brigittines, or Nuns of Our Holy Saviour, instituted by St. Bridget,.duchess or princess of Nerlich, in Sweden, about the middle of the 14th century. She died in 1373, was canonized in 1380. The convent, with certain modifications, the rule of St. Augustine. It was not lawful for them to have anything they could call their own, not even so much as a halfpenny. The new order arose in Spain, spread through parts of the continent, and had only one house in England, at Syon, in Middlesex, founded by Henry V. in 1413. Men were admitted into their convents.

Brighton (Sussex), formerly Brighthelmstone, was a place of some importance in early times; and, having been plundered and burnt by the French in 1514, was afterwards fortified by Henry VIII. It declined, and was merely a fishing-village at the commencement of the last century. George IV., then prince of Wales, visited it in 1752, and the foundation of the Pavilion was laid in 1784. It was completed in 1792, and additions were made in 1837 and 1847. The chain pier was commenced Oct. 1822, and opened in Nov. 1823. A battery was built in 1793, and rebuilt in 1830. The town-hall was commenced in 1830. The railroad to London was opened Sept. 21, 1841. The Pavilion was purchased by the corporation in 1850.

Brindisi (Calabria).—General Stanhope and 6,000 British troops were surrounded and taken prisoners, after a gallant resistance, at this small town, by the duke of Vendôme, Dec. 9 (O.S. Nov. 28), 1710. The French were immensely superior in numbers.

Brindisi (Calabria), occupies the site of the ancient Brundusium. It was seized by the Romans B.C. 267, and made a Roman colony B.C. 244. The peace of Brundusium, between Antony and Augustus, was concluded here B.C. 40, and in accordance with one of its conditions, the marriage between Antony and Octavia, the sister of Augustus, was soon after celebrated. Virgil died here B.C. 19. It was frequently besieged, and suffered severely during the various invasions of Italy. Brindisi was nearly destroyed by an earthquake A.D. 1456. It became the seat of a bishopric A.D. 172, and was united with Oria, and made an archbishopric, about 1060; but the sees were disunited in 1591.

Bristol.—Part of this town is in Somersetshire and part in Gloucestershire. It was a walled town and royal burgh at the time of the Norman conquest. Henry of Huntingdon describes it as the most opulent city in that part of the country, and much frequented by shipping. The empress Matilda repaired to this city A.D. 1140, and Stephen was imprisoned in the castle of Bristol. Bristol has returned two members to parliament since 1283; and it was made a staple for wool, leather, &c., by 27 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 1 (1353). A charter for making Bristol a town and county of itself was confirmed under the great seal (47 Edw. III.) Aug. 8, 1373. Henry VII. granted it another charter in 1550. Prince Rupert captured Bristol July 27, 1643, and it was retaken by the Parliamentary forces Sept. 10, 1645. The castle was demolished by order of Cromwell in 1656. Riots occurred here in 1748, 1793, and in 1831. The see was founded in 1534, and united to the diocese of Winchester in 1541. Churches were commenced in 1804, and completed in 1836. The cathedral was built in 1827.

Britannia, or Britain.—Aristotle (B.C. 384–323), the first ancient writer who makes direct mention of Britain, speaks of two very large islands, Albion and Ierne (i.e. England and Ireland), called Britannia, lying in the ocean beyond the Pillars of Hercules. The term Albion, applied to England on account of its chalky cliffs, is probably derived from a Celtic word signifying white. The origin of the word Britain has excited much controversy. In early native poems it is called the isle of the Prydain, of which
Carte conjectures Britannia to be the Latinized form. Some portions of the coast of Britain were known to the Phoenicians, who resorted to them for tin, before the time of Aristotle. They gave the name of Cassiterides, or the Tin Islands, to the Scilly group, off the coast of Cornwall. Herodotus uses the term, though he declares that he can give no information of the subject. He never met a man who had seen the sea on that side of Europe. The original inhabitants of Britain were a Celtic race, divided into two principal branches, the Gaelic and the Cimbri; but of their history previous to the Roman invasion, little authentic is known. The islands are supposed to have been peopled from the neighbouring continent of Gaul. Their priests, called Druids (q. e.), wielded the chief authority. When Caesar, Aug. 26, B.C. 55, landed on the coast of Kent, Drusus was the most powerful of the native leaders.

B.C.

57. Divitiacus, king of the Soissons, in Gaul, rules Britain.

55. Aug. 30. Julius Caesar arrives in Britain, but making no important conquests, retires to Gaul Sept. 20.

54. May. Caesar returns to Britain, and is opposed by Cassivellaunus. He crosses the Thames, and takes Verulam (St. Alban's). He impos a tribute on the Britons, and returns to Gaul in the autumn.

51. Cominius takes refuge in Britain from the pursuit of Caesar.

25. Augustus sets out for the purpose of invading Britain, but an embassy of the inhabitants meets him in Gaul, and offers submission to him.

A.D.

40. Caligula is persuaded to invade Britain by Aulus, son of Cinobellinus, king of the Britons. He returns without making any attempt at conquest.

43. Claudius sends Aulus Plautius into Britain, and soon afterwards comes in person, and reduces the greater part of the island to subjection.

44. Claudius has a triumph in celebration of the conquest of Britain, and assumes the surname Britannicus.

47. Flavius Vespasian annexes Britain to the Roman empire. Christianity is said to have been first preached in the island about this time, by Simon Zelotes.

50. Ostorius Scapula, Roman governor of Britain, reduces the Cauqui, the Britanni, and the Silures, takes Caractacus, king of the Silures, prisoner, and sends him to Rome.

51. Anulus Didius, governor, is opposed by Venutius, the British chieftain.

57. Veranius, governor, dies soon after his appointment.

58. Suetonius Paulinus governor. Agricola commences his military career under his tutelage.

61. The Britons revolt, and capture several Roman posts. Suetonius defeats their army, led by Boudicca, queen of the Iceni, who dies shortly after.


63. St. Peter is said to have visited Britain.

69. The Roman legions in Britain revolt from the emperor Vitellius in favour of Vespasian.

70. Petullus Cerbaius governor. The Britanni are restored to order.

75. Julius Frontinus governor.

78. Agricola governor. He reduces the isle of Anglesey, and reforms the abuses of his predecessors.

A.D.

79. Agricola's second campaign in Britain. The language begins to be studied.

80. Agricola's third campaign. He penetrates as far as the frith of Tay.

81. Agricola's fourth campaign. He erects forts between the friths of Clyde and Forth.

82. Agricola's fifth campaign.

83. Agricola's sixth campaign. He defeats the Caledonians.

84. Agricola, in his seventh campaign, defeats the Caledonians under Gaicus. He sails round Britain, and discovers its insular form, resigns his governorship, and returns to Rome.

85. Sallustius Crispus governs. He is put to death by order of Domitian.

86. The Britons rebel under Arviragus.

87. Neronius Marcellus governor.

117. The Britons strive to obtain their freedom.

120. The emperor Hadrian visits Britain.

121. Hadrian builds his wall.

124. Platorius Nepos governor.

138. The emperor Titus Antoninus deprives the Britanni of part of their territories.

139. The Britons subdued by Lollius Urbicus, who erects a wall of turf to exclude the barbarians. It is called the Wall of Antoninus.

140. Caligula Pansa is procorn in Britain.

162. Marcus Aurelius sends Calpurnianus Agricola against the turbulent Britons.

180. Lucius, king of the Britons, sends an embassy to Rome. Various dates, ranging between the years 157 and 199, are assigned for this event by different chroniclers. Some barbarous British tribes revolt, and are reduced to order by Marcellus.

183. Marcellus puts an end to the war in Britain.

187. The Britons again revolt, and are subdued by T. Heurios Fortinax.

196. Vindex, Roman governor.

204. South Britain is divided into two provinces by Severus.

207. Britain again divided.

208. The emperor Severus heads an expedition into Britain.

210. Severus completes his wall.


221. Marius Valerianus governor.

234. Macellus Fuscus governor.

240. Go. Licinius Vitellius governor.

244. Nonnitus Philipus governor.

258. Deterius Juius governor.

276. Proculus and Bonosus claim Britain for themselves.

280. Britain is assigned to Carinus, son of the emperor.

286. Carausius assumes imperial dignity in Britain.

294. Carausius is slain by Allectus, who succeeds him in the empire.

297. Constantius reunites Britain to the Roman empire, and slays Allectus.

304. Alban and other British Christians suffer martyrdom.

309. The emperor Constantius Chlorus dies at York, and is succeeded by his son Constantine.

313. Constantine subdues the Brittons.

314. British bishops present at the Council of Arles.

315. The emperor Constantus restores Britain to praebalnia.

357. Julia sends 800 vessels to Britain to obtain corn.

360. Britain invaded by the Picts and Scots.

364. The Saxons assail the British coasts, and the Picts and Scots penetrate inland.

370. Revolt in Britain. Continued incursions of the Picts and Scots.

374. The Saxons effect a landing in Britain.

383. The Romans army in Britain revolted, and proclaimed Maximus emperor.

391. Nimia, A Briton, is ordained bishop of the Southern Picts.
Britain seeks and obtains aid from Rome against the Picts and Scots. 407. The army in Britain revolts, and chooses Giseric, a barbarian of the country, emperor. He is killed four months afterwards, and Constantine usurps his empire. 409. The Britons revolt from the Romans, who are too much weakened by the Goths in an attempt to reduce them to subjection. 425. Vortigern reigns in Britain. 428. Vortigern seeks aid from the Saxons against the Goths. 429. The Saxons form an alliance with the Picts, and turn their arms against Vortigern. 435. The Britons obtain assistance from Rome, and repel their invaders. 436. The Romans finally quit Britain. 445. The Britons are driven to the mountains by the Picts and Scots.


Ethelbert, king of Kent, attacks Ceulinal, king of Wessex, and is driven back into his own territories. 571. Cuthufl, brother of Ceulinal, fights the Britons at Bedford, and takes from them four towns.

Cuthwine and Ceulinal defeat the Britons at Deorham (Derham?), and take Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath. 590. Cruda founds the kingdom of Mercia. 591. Ceulinal is defeated by his nephew Ceolric, and expelled; soon after which he dies. 596. Arrival of St. Augustine. 598. Etz, king of the Scots, invades Bernicia, but is repulsed, with much slaughter, by Ethelfrith.

Teudrick, king of the Welsh, defeats Ceolwulph, king of Wessex. 617. Ethelfrith, king of Bernicia, is defeated and slain by Redwald, king of the East Angles, and Edwin becomes king of Deira and Bernicia.

Quicelna, king of Essex, makes an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Edwin, who is preserved by his thane Lila. 642. Penda, king of Mercia, defeats and slays Oswald, king of Bernicia. 655. Oswy, king of Bernicia, slays Penda. 661. Eddiwulph, king of Sussex, obtains possession of the Isle of Wight and part of Hampshire. 664. A great plague in Britain. 677. Sussex is united to Wessex.

885. Death of Ecgbert, son of Wulfhere, voluntarily resigns his crown, and becomes abbot of Bardney. 727. Ina, king of Wessex, quite the throne, and retires to Rome. 777. Insurrection in Mercia, and death of King Ethelbald.

Uffa, king of Mercia, commences an intercourse with Charlemagne.

The Danelaw first land in England.
BRITANNIA (France), or BRETAGNE.—This name was given to a portion of Armorica, in which some Britons from Cornwall formed a colony, in the latter part of the 6th century. The country was subjugated by Charles-magne, but the Bretons regained their independence and were ruled by their own sovereigns, tributary at times to the Frankish kings. Charles the Bald, after several severe struggles, subdued its sovereigns to do homage to him, and this was afterwards rendered to the dukes of Normandy.

KINGS OF MERCIA.


KINGS OF ORKNEY.


KINGS OF DEIRA.


KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA, OR BERNICIA.


THE BRETWALDAS.

The following is the list of the Bretwalda, or supreme rulers mentioned by Bede. Mr. Hallam and others doubt whether any sovereign in those early times possessed such authority:

1296. Arthur, posthumous son of Geoffrey and Constance, is acknowledged duke of Brit- 

1293. April 3. Mysterious death of Arthur, at 

1294. Alliance of France and Brittany against the 

1297. Abduction of Peter Manciero, who is suc- 

1299. Project to render Brittany subject to England 

1301. The duchy of Brittany is disputed by Charles 

1308. Unsuccessful incursions by John of Gaunt, 


1309. Death of John VI., "the Valiant," who is 

1313. Treaty between Brittany and Henry VI. of 

1316. War declared between England and Brittany. 

1319. Alliance between the dukes of Brittany and the 

1341. Francis I. poisons his brother Giles, and 

1349. Marriage, by proxy, of Anne of Brittany and 

1341. Charles VII. of France annuls the marriage 

1356. The duchy of Angoulême becomes Francis I. of 

1362. Brittany is finally added to France. 

DUKES OF BRITTANY.

A.D.  

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<td>Geoffrey I</td>
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| Hoel V. | 1061 | Charles de Blois and 
| Alain Fergent | 1084 | John de Montfort | 1341 |  
| Conan III | 1112 | Charles, alone | 1345 |  
| Eudes, Hoel VI. | 1148 | John V. | 1358 |  
| and Geoffrey I | 1148 |  
| Concan IV | 1156 |  
| Geoffery II. | 1171 | Arthur III | 1347 |  
| (Interregnum) | 1186 | Francis II | 1438 |  
| Arthur and Con- | 1196 | Anne | 1483 |  
| stance |  
| Guy de Tours, | 1203 | Claude | 1514 |  
| regent |  
| Peter Mauclerc | 1213 | Francis I, King of |  
| John I. | 1237 | France and duke |  

Brittany is incorporated with France in 1339.

BRITISH AMERICA.—Sir Walter Raleigh formed a settlement in North America, in 1584, which, in honour of Queen Elizabeth, was called Virginia. It did not, however, succeed, and Sir Francis Drake, who touched therein in 1588, brought the colonists to England. Another attempt was made in 1607, when the first permanent settlement of the English in America was formed at James Town in Virginia. Other colonies were speedily established. The inhabitants of Virginia and of other parts of the American continent under English rule, in 1776 declared their indepen- 

dence, which was recognized by England in 1752. The British colonies in North and South America are noticed under their various titles.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, instituted by Sir David Brewster, to promote scientific investigation and discovery, held its inaugural meeting at York in September, 1831. The annual meetings have been held at the following places:—

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BRITISH AUXILIARY LEGION.—In June, 1835, the Foreign Enlistment Act was sus- 

pended, and a legion formed in this country under the command of General Evans to 

assist the Queen of Spain in suppressing the Carlist Revolution. The war was waged with great fury, and in June, 1836, General Evans issued a proclamation declaring that every Englishman found fighting on the side of Don Carlos would be put to death as a traitor.

BRITISH BANK (London), was established in 1849, under the act to regulate joint-stock banks (7 & 8 Vict. c. 113), passed in 1844. It stopped payment Sept. 3, 1856, and in consequence of the terrible mismanagement and the malversation of the capital by its directors, the government ordered a liquidation of the company. The trial of eight directors commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench Feb. 13, and terminated with a sentence of guilty Feb. 27, 1858, when Humphrey Brown, Edward Esdaile, and Hugh Innes Cameron were sentenced to one year's, Alderman R. H. Ken- 

nedy to nine months, W. D. Owen to six months, and H. D. Macleod to three months' imprisonment. James Stapleton was dis- 

charged on the payment of a fine of one shilling, and the eight defendant, Loran de Wolfe Cochran, did not surrender. An act (20 & 21 Vict. c. 54) to make better provision for the punishment of frauds committed by 

trustees, bankers, and other persons intrusted with property, received the royal assent Aug. 17, 1857.

BRITISH CHURCH.—The Gospel was intro- 

duced into Britain at a very early period, but whether preached, as some authorities assert, by St. Paul between the years 63 and 66, it is impossible to decide. To St. Peter and Joseph of Arimathea, and to others, the honour of its introduction has been, on different grounds, attributed. Milman says there is no doubt that during the 2nd and 3rd centuries Britain gradually received the faith of Christ.
The British church is often mentioned by writers of the 2nd and 3rd centuries; and British martyrs suffered under the edicts against the Christians issued by Diocletian in 303. Bede describes the death of Alban, the protomartyr of England, in 304. Julius, Aaron (the names adopted by these early converts at their baptism), and several members of the British church, suffered martyrdom about the same time. Sees were founded in the island, and colleges established. At the councils of Arles, in 314, and of Nicea, the first general council, in 325, British bishops were present. It was not until the 7th century that Rome attempted to interfere. Gregory I., about the year 607, sent Augustine and a band of monks to bring the British church into subjection to Rome. Ethelbert, king of Kent, was converted, and a struggle between the early British church and Gregory's emissaries at once commenced. Differences existed respecting the time for the celebration of Easter and other points. Augustine peremptorily required the British Christians to conform in every respect to the Latin Church, uttering the remarkable threat that if they refused to comply they should perish at the hands of their enemies. By some authorities Augustine is said to have died in 605, but it seems probable that this event did not take place till later. It is supposed that the massacre of the British monks in Wales, by Ethelfrid, king of Northumbria, in 607, if not perpetrated under his immediate direction, was undertaken at his instigation. Though the emissaries from Rome at length triumphed, yet the more intolerant claims of the papal rulers were rejected by the British people. At the Reformation the entire system was overthrown, and the British church restored to that state of independence and purity in which it had originally existed in these islands.

**British Columbia (North America),** formerly New Caledonia, comprises "all such territories within the dominions of her Majesty as are bounded to the south by the frontier of the United States of America, to the north by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, to the north by Simpson's River and the Finlay branch of the Peace River, and to the west by the Pacific Ocean." Queen Charlotte's Islands and all other islands adjacent, with the exception of Vancouver's Island, are included in this colony, erected by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 2, 1858). This portion of America was first discovered by the Spaniards in the 16th century, and was visited by Sir Francis Drake in 1579, and called by him New Albion. The first settlement was formed in 1806. Small quantities of gold were discovered in Queen Charlotte's Island in 1850, and on the mainland in 1859. The intelligence was not, however, made public until June, 1856, when numerous diggers flocked to the country. Gold fields were discovered on the Frazer and Thompson rivers in 1858, and large numbers of the gold-diggers from San Francisco went in that direction during the summer of that year. British Columbia was made a bishop's see in 1858.

**British Guiana (South America).—Consisting of Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo, which were formed into one colony in 1831. Stabroek, now called George-Town, on the Demerara, is the capital. Slavery was abolished in 1834, and in 1838 the system of apprenticeship was abandoned. In 1827 this territory was included in the bishopric of Barbadoes and the Leeward Isles. It became an archdeaconry in 1838, and was erected into a bishopric in 1842.

**British Institution, for the encouragement of British artists,** received its charter June 4, 1805, and was opened Jan. 18, 1806. The building was erected by Alderman Boydell, for his gallery of Shakespearean pictures.

**British Museum, was formed of three collections,—the Cottonian, brought together by Sir Robert Cotton in the time of Charles I.; the Harleian, formed by Robert Harley, afterwards Lord Oxford; and the Sloane, collected by Sir Hans Sloane. The Cottonian Library was for some time kept at Cotton House, near Stone, and the statue 13 & 13 Will. III. c. 7 (1700), laid down regulations for its better preservation. The authority for purchasing Cotton House and gardens for £2,500 was given by 5 Anne, c. 30 (1706); and a convenient room for a library was, at the same time, ordered to be built. The death of Sir Hans Sloane, Jan. 11, 1753, and the fact that he had, by a codicil to his will dated July 20, 1749, bequeathed his valuable collection to the nation, on the condition of the payment to his heirs of £20,000, compelled the government to take some decisive step. An act was therefore passed (26 Geo. II. c. 22, 1753), for the purchase of the Sloane Museum on the terms proposed by the will of Sir Hans Sloane; and the Harleian Collection, then offered by the duchess of Portland, a grand-daughter of Lord Oxford's, for £10,000. For these, with the Cottonian collection, and a bequest made by Arthur Edwards, Esq., in his will, dated June 11, 1738, one general repository, within the precincts of London and Westminster, was ordered to be provided. Trustees were appointed, and the powers to raise £300,000 by lottery were granted by the same act. Montague House, Bloomsbury, was purchased for £10,250 of Lord Halifax in 1754, the duke of Montague having died in 1749 without heirs. Arrangements were immediately made for adapting it to the purposes of the new institution.
A.D.
1696. The Lansdowne MSS. are purchased for £4,925.
1699. A larger room is allotted to readers. The Grenville collection of minerals purchased for £1,713.
1715. The Phigalian marbles are purchased for £19,000.
1716. The Elgin marbles are purchased for £23,000.
1718. Dr. Burnet of Mss. &c. purchased for £129,500.
1723. George the Third's library, consisting of 69,000 volumes, said to have cost £300,000, is presented by George IV. to the British Museum. The new building is commenced.
1745. The old house is removed.
1746. Right Hon. Thomas Grenville bequeaths his library, consisting of 30,000 volumes, said to be worth £44,000.
1747. April 19. Portico finished.
1754. First grant for new reading-room obtained.
1755. Jan. The first standard for the new room fixed.

**BROAD BOTTOM ADMINISTRATION.**—Lord Granville having been compelled to retire from the Pelham ministry, Nov. 24, 1744, fresh arrangements were made which resulted in the formation, during the following month, of a coalition between the chiefs of different parties. From this circumstance it was called the Broad Bottom Administration.

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Hon. Henry Pelham.
Lord Chancellor. Lord Hardwicke.
Privy Seal. Earl Gower.
Secretaries of State. Duke of Newcastle and Lord Harrington.
Admiralty. Duke of Bedford.
Master of the Ordnance. Duke of Montague.
Master of the Horse. Duke of Richmond.
Lord Keeper, Scotland. Duke of Argyll.
Sec. of State. Marquis of Tweeddale. resigned in 1746.

This administration, with the exception of an interval of two days, Feb. 11 and 12, 1746 (See LONG-LIVED ADMINISTRATION), remained in power until the death of the Hon. H. Pelham, March 6, 1754. The following are the principal changes that ensued during the period:—the earl of Chesterfield replaced Lord Harrington, who resigned the secretariyship of state, Oct. 29, 1746. Chesterfield, who resigned Feb. 6, 1748, was replaced by the duke of Bedford Feb. 13, the earl of Sandwich having taken the Admiralty Feb. 10. The earl of Holderness succeeded the duke of Bedford June 21, 1751. Earl Granville became president of the council June 17, 1751. The duke of Richmond was replaced as master of the horse by the marquis of Hartington in 1751. Lord Anson took the Admiralty, vacated by the earl of Sandwich, June 22, 1751. (See NEWCASTLE & PITT [CHATHAM] ADMINISTRATION.)

**BROKER.**—Regulations for the city of London, passed in 1235, ordered that brokers should be admitted and sworn before the warden or mayor, and aldermen. Persons acting in defiance of this law were to be arrested and imprisoned, and were for ever inadmissible to the franchise. A parliament held by Edward III., in 1376, ordained that "no stranger, merchant, or other stranger, should use or exercise the occupation of 'brogace,' between merchant and merchant, or other persons, nor be a 'brogour' within the city of London or its suburbs;" and a petition was, in 1442, presented to Parliament demanding the enforcement of that law. They were called "broggers" in a statute of 10 Rich. II. (1386); and in 1574 Stow says there were but thirty of them in London.

**BROMINE.**—This elementary fluid body was discovered by Balard, a French chemist, in 1826.

**BROOKES, or BROEMSBOR (Treaty).**—This peace between Sweden and Denmark was concluded in 1644.

**BRONZE.**—Works in bronze were known in very ancient times; and the Israelites, at the time of their escape from Egypt, B.C. 1491, had made some progress in the art, as we learn from Exod. xxx. 18; xxxi. 4; and xxxii. 2—4. It was improved by the Greeks and Romans, and revived in Italy about the 14th century. Bronze casting had almost reached perfection amongst the Greeks about B.C. 330.

**BROOKS'S CLUB.**—This Whig Club, named after Brooks, a wine merchant and money lender, was established in Pall Mall in 1764, and was transferred to the new building in St. James's Street in Oct. 1778. The British Institution occupies the site of the original club-house in Pall Mall.

**BROOM FLOWER IN THE HUSE.**—This order of knighthood was instituted at Sens by Louis IX., on his marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter of Raymond Berengarius, count of Provence, in 1234. It became extinct during the 15th century.

**BROWNIST.**—The followers of Robert Browne, an ultra Puritan, born about 1550, who denounced the discipline and ceremonies of the Church of England, and having been imprisoned for a short time on account of his extreme views, quitted England, and formed a church at Middleburg in Zealand. In 1589 he returned to England, sought re-admission to the Church, and in 1590 received the rectory of Achorh, in Northamptonshire. He is said to have died in 1630,* in the prison of Northampton, in which he had been confined for striking a constable. On his deathbed he boasted of having been an inmate of thirty-two prisons. Landon says the Brownists "held all church officers and ministers to be unchristian and unlawful; that the evil of the minister does away with the efficacy of the sacrament; that marriage is but a civil contract; that all forms of prayer are unlawful, and that even the Lord's Prayer is to be used only as a model for extemore prayer; that by communicating with the wicked at the Eucharist the good become partakers in their wickedness; and that salvation was to be obtained only in their

* This date is not correct, as the parish registers of Achorh contain an entry in his handwriting dated May 21, 1631.—Y. & Q. 151
sect.” They were severely dealt with by the law. Elias Thacker was hanged June 4, 1589, and John Coping June 6, for distributing Browne’s libels against the book of Common Prayer. Henry Barrow, John Greenwood, and Henry Penny were executed, the two former April 6, and the latter May 29, 1589. From Henry Barrow these sectarians received the name of Barrowists. They were condemned by the synod of London in 1649, and afterwards took the name of Independents. Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1592, stated that there were 20,000 Brownists.

Brugge (Brugge), ranked as a city in the 7th century, and was celebrated in the time of Charlemagne for its industrial productions. Bruges was fortified a.d. 837, walls were erected in 1052, and extended in 1270. The counts of Flanders, who resided at Bruges, obtained the rule in the 9th century. It became a member of the Hanseatic league in 1300, and passed under the sway of the dukes of Burgundy in the 14th century. It suffered from the ravages of fire in 1184, 1215, and 1230. During the 15th and 16th centuries it attained the highest prosperity as an emporium of trade, and in 1430 Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, instituted the order of the Golden Fleece, in commemoration of its celebrated woollen manufactures. Bruges passed to the Habsburg family in 1477, and the citizens rebelled against the archduke Maximilian, and imprisoned him in 1488. During the religious struggles it surrendered to Spain, May 20, 1584. The Dutch bombarded Bruges without success in 1704; and it surrendered to the allied army in 1706, after the victory at Ramilles. The French took it by surprise July 5, 1708, and retired in 1709. The English took it in 1712, and the French again in 1745, and again in 1792. They were, however, expelled, but regained possession in 1794, and the inhabitants formally acknowledged the sovereignty of the French republic June 24. It was restored to the Netherlands in 1814, and has formed part of Belgium since 1830. Bruges was made a bishopric in 1561, and was united to Ghent in 1801. Wyckiffe, as second in a commission, was sent, in 1755, by Edward III., to treat with the papal legate at Bruges, respecting the questions at issue between the king and Gregory XI. Wyckiffe remained at this place from July 27 to Sept. 14. Wolsey concluded a treaty here, called the treaty of Bruges or Windsor, because concluded at the former place, Nov. 24, 1521, and ratified at the last-mentioned by Henry VIII. and Charles V. in June, 1522. The town-hall at Bruges dates from 1377.

Brunanburh (Battle).—According to the best received account, Anlaf, the pagan king of the Irish, incited by Constantine, king of Scotland, sailed up the river Humber, with an immense fleet, 615 in number; and having landed, was, with his army, encountered by Athelstan, who defeated him with terrible loss. The contest is said to have lasted from daybreak to dusk, and in no previous battle in England had so much blood been shed.

It has been called the Waterloo of the Anglo-Saxons. The chronicles differ respecting the locality and the date of this battle. It probably took place somewhere in the immediate neighbourhood of the Humber, and about the year 937.

Brunn (Moravia).—This town, made the capital of Moravia in 1641, and besieged by Torstenson in 1645, was entered by Napoleon I. Nov. 20, 1805, and became his head-quarters. It is the seat of a bishop.

Brunswick (Battle).—Otho of Brunswick, and Philip, duke of Swabia, were competitors for the imperial crown of Germany, and the former, besieged in Brunswick by Philip, made a sortie in July, 1200. This brought on an engagement, in which Philip’s army was defeated.

Brunswick (Germany), formed part of Saxony during the reign of Charlemagne, and was made a separate lordship a.d. 955. It was inherited by Henry the Froud, duke of Bavaria, in 1126. One of his successors, Henry the Lion, in 1151, for his refusal to aid the emperor in the war against the pope, deprived of all his possessions, except Brunswick. In 1235, Otho, surnamed the Child, was made first duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, by the emperor Frederick II. Various changes ensued, and in 1542, the duchy was divided into the modern duchies of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.

Brunswick (City), formerly called Bruno Vicus, was founded by Bruno, duke of Ostfalen, a.d. 885. It was beleaguered and extended by Henry the Lion in the 12th century, and became one of the chief cities of the Hanseatic League in the 13th. Its annual fair, that afterwards became celebrated, was established in 1498. It suffered in various German wars, and was taken by the French July 28, 1757. They evacuated it early in 1758, and its fortifications were destroyed in 1794.

Brunswick (House of).—The various branches of this family are descended from Albert Azzo I., count of Estre, in the 10th century. His great grandson, Albert Azzo II., married Cunegonda, and their son, Guelph IV., inherited the dukedom of Bavaria in 1071, and founded the junior branch of the Guelph family, from which the Brunswick house trace their descent. Otho was recognised as first duke of Brunswick in 1235.

Brunswick Clubs were Orange societies, formed in Ireland, in support of the principles of the revolution of 1699, and against Roman Catholic emancipation. The proposal for the establishment of these associations was made Aug. 28, 1828, at a meeting of the Dublin members of the grand Orange club that had then been recently suppressed; and the first general meeting was held in the Dublin Rotunda Nov. 4 in the same year. Similar clubs were formed in other parts of Ireland. A meeting of Yeomanry was held on Pennenden Heath, Kent, Oct. 24, 1828, for the purpose of petitioning the House of
Commons to preserve the Protestant constitution inviolate. Brunswick clubs were also formed in Leeds, Leicester, and other parts of England.

Brunswick - LÜNEBURG. - The modern duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg was founded by William, the second son of Ernest I., who on the death of his father, in 1546, took this portion of his dominions, with the title of Duke of Hanover. Ernest Augustus, one of his descendants, was made ninth elector of the empire in 1692. His son, George Lewis, descended from James I. of England, on the female side, became king of England under the title of George I., Aug. 1, 1714. (See Hanover.)

Brunswick Theatre was built in 1827, on the site of the old Royalty Theatre, burnt down in 1826. The Brunswick theatre fell during a rehearsal of "Guy Mannering," Feb. 29, 1828, when twelve persons were killed, and several houses on the opposite side of the street destroyed. It had only been opened on the 25th.

Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. - The modern duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel was founded by Henry II., eldest son of Ernest I., in 1546. Several of its dukes distinguished themselves in the continental wars of the last century, and Charles William Ferdinand, who succeeded in 1780, led the Prussian army against the French at Jena, Oct. 13, 1806, and having been wounded in that battle, died on the 10th of November, 1807. All the Brunswick possessions were seized by the French after the victory at Jena, and by the 8th article of the treaty of peace between France and Prussia, signed at Tilsit July 9, 1807, incorporated with the new kingdom of Westphalia, conferred upon Jerome Bonaparte. They were, however, recovered by Frederick William, son of Charles William Ferdinand, in whose fondatee institutions were introduced in 1820. The then reigning duke was expelled and took refuge in England Sept. 6, 1830, and his brother, Augustus Lewis William, assumed the sovereignty April 23, 1831.

Brusa (Asia Minor), or BOURA. - The ancient Prusa was made the capital of the Turkish dominions in the 14th century; and although the sultans transferred their residence to Hadrianople about 1490, Prusa continued to be the Turkish capital until the capture of Constantinople, in 1453. Abd-El-Kadir took up his residence here in 1582; but, on its destruction by an earthquake, Feb. 28, 1855, he obtained permission from the French government to remove to Constantinople.

Brussels (Belgium). - St. Géry, bishop of Cambray, built a chapel on one of the islands in the river Senne, in the 7th century. A large congregation was attracted by his eloquence, houses were built near his place of worship, and the town of Brussels was gradually formed. The Emperor Otho dates a decree, "apud Brussels," a.d. 976. Walls with seven gates were formed round the town in 1044.

BUC

A.D.

1010. Cathedral of St. Gudule founded. (Some authorities give a different date.)

1213. Brussels is taken by the English.

1273. St. Gudule is completed.

1300. The City is incorporated.

1314. Brussels is visited by the plague.

1346. The Museum is commenced.

1399. The walls are removed, and the city is enlarged.

1370. The Jews are banished.

1380. Second wall is built.

1401. Town-hall commenced.

1405. A large portion of the town is destroyed by fire.

1442. The Town-hall is completed.

1458. Taken by Philip of Cleves.

1529. The plague commits great ravages.

1537. Brussels becomes the seat of government for the Low Countries.

1518. The towers are added to the cathedral.

1527. Alva attempts to establish the Inquisition, 10,000 artisans quit Brussels.

1598. Egmont and Horn are beheaded in the market-place, by order of Alva.

1578. The plague rages with great fury.

1655. Villot bombards the city, destroying a considerable portion.

1701. Brussels is captured by the French.

1706. Oct. 12, Marlborough enters Brussels, after his victory at Blenheim.

1706. Nov. 22. Assaulted by the elector of Bavaria. Marlborough comes to its relief, and enters Nov. 28.

1746. The Old Palace is rebuilt. Marshal Saxe takes Brussels Feb. 16.

1748. Restored to Austria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1759. The theatre is completed.

1790. Nov. The Austrians regain possession of Brussels, which had revolted.


1794. Dumouriez, having been driven out, regains possession.


1814. Feb. 1. The Prussians enter Brussels. It becomes one of the capitals of the Netherlands.


1834. Université founded.

1848. Peace Congress assembles here.

1853. A Statistical Congress assembles at Brussels.

1859. Aug. 31. The Assembly of Ministers, by a majority of twenty, pronounces in favour of the fortification of Antwerp. The proposal is adopted by the Senate Sept. 6, and receives the royal assent Sept. 8.

Buble Act, passed in 1719 (6 Geo. I. c. 18), in order to punish unprincipled adventurers who proposed schemes merely as baits to extract money from the thoughtless. "The whole nation," says Tindal, "was become stock-jobbers. The South Sea scheme was like an infectious distemper, which spread itself in an astonishing manner. Every evening produced new projects, which were justly called Bubbles, and new companies appeared every day." The king issued a proclamation against them June 11, 1720. The act was repealed by 6 Geo. IV. c. 91, July 15, 1825.

Bucaneers. - The term buccan was applied by the Caribbees to the flesh of cattle or fish dried in the sun. They taught this mode of curing to the early French settlers in Hayti or St. Domingo, and they were called boucaniers, or bucaniers, because

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they hunted wild boars and buffaloes, and preserved their flesh after this peculiar method. The term was afterwards applied to those bold and hardy adventurers, whether English, French, or Dutch, who assailed the Spanish settlements in America. On the failure of Dudley’s conspiracy against Queen Mary, several of the confederates sought refuge at the court of Henry II. of France, who furnished them, in August, 1556, with three or four ships, in which they sailed with the avowed object of waging war against all Spaniards. Other expeditions were fitted out. The island of St. Christopher was taken in 1625, and the little island of Tortuga, to the north of Hispaniola, in 1629. Here they carried on their piratical warfare, under various celebrated commanders. The Spaniards captured Tortuga in 1638, and the buccaneers regained possession in the following year. In 1693 the Dutch pirate, Van Horn, sailed at the head of 1,200 buccaneers, and took Vera Cruz. Morgan captured Panama in 1664, Grammont took Carthagena in 1655; and in 1697, Pointis seized Carthagena, and gained booty to the amount of £1,750,000. A treaty called the treaty of America, for the entire suppression of this warfare, was concluded between Great Britain and Spain in 1670; but it was not until a few years after the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, that the buccaneer confederacy was broken up.

BUCHEBALL (India).—This town, on the western bank of the Hydaspes, was founded by Alexander, at the spot where he had crossed the river to attack Porus, an Indian king, whom he defeated B.C. 327. It was built in memory of his famous charger, “Bucephalus,” which expired in the hour of victory. Jelum, in the Punjab, is supposed to occupy its site.

BUCHANES.—This Scotch sect sprang up in Irvine, in 1783. They were the followers of one Mrs. Elspeth Buchan, whose maiden name was Simpson, a woman of indifferent character. In conjunction with Hugh White, the minister of the Relief congregation of Irvine, she attempted to gain converts; but an outbreak occurred, and they were both driven from the town in May, 1784. She was addressed “Friend Mother in the Lord,” personified the woman mentioned in Rev. xii. 1, and pretended that Hugh White was her son (Rev. xii. 5). She promised her followers bodily translation to heaven; and on one occasion, after a long fast, led them to the top of a hill for that purpose. They retired to a place near Dumfries, where Mrs. Buchan died in May, 1791. On her deathbed she declared she had a secret to communicate, which was to the effect that she was the Virgin Mary. The last member of this fanatical sect is said to have died in 1846.

BUCHEARES (Wallachia) was captured by the Russians in 1769, and by the Austrians in 1789. The Russians occupied Bucharest in July, 1853, but quitted it on the 28th of the same month. The Turks regained possession Aug. 8, and were followed by the Austrians Sept. 6, in the same year. The Austrian occupation terminated in 1856. By the treaty of Bucharest, concluded between Turkey and Russia at this place May 28, 1812, the former ceded Bessarabia to Russia, and thus the frontier of the last-mentioned power was extended to the Pruth. The Czar agreed to restore Anapa and other places in Asia to the sultan; but this part of the treaty was not fulfilled; and soon after Russia had recovered from the disastrous effects of the French invasion, she again made war upon Turkey.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Is erected on the site of Buckingham House, so called from John Sheffield, marquis of Normandy, made duke of Normandy by March 9, and duke of the county of Buckingham, March 23, 1703. Old Buckingham House was erected by him in 1703. The government purchased it in 1761 for Queen Charlotte, upon whom it was settled by George III., in case she should survive him. Hence it was called the Queen’s House, and here nearly all her children were born. The new palace was commenced in 1825, and after undergoing various alterations, Queen Victoria took possession of it July 13, 1837. It cost nearly £1,000,000 sterling. Old Buckingham House occupied a portion of the mulberry garden, at which Evelyn relates that Lady Gerrard treated him and some others, May 10, 1654.

BUDA (Hungary), or OREN, the ancient Acaicum, held by the Romans till about the 4th century. Arpad made it the residence of the Magyar chieftains about a.d. 900. The modern city was founded in 1240, and became the capital of Hungary in the 14th century. Soliman II. captured it in 1526, and in 1529. The Turks sacked it in 1541, and it was considered the key of the Ottoman empire until 1686, when it was wrested from them by the Austrians, under the duke of Lorraine, after having been in their possession 146 years. Its university was founded by Martin Corvinus between the years 1470-1480, and its ruins were destroyed by the Turks in 1527. Buda, seated on the Danube, is connected with Pesth by a bridge of boats. A council held here Sept. 14, 1279, ordered sixty-nine canons for the regulation of the Church of Hungary to be promulgated. Another council was held at Buda May 7, 1309. The Austrian army took Buda from the Hungarians Jan. 5, 1489.

BUDDHISM, long the prevailing religion in India, was, according to Sir William Jones, introduced into that country about 1,000 years before Christ; though later authorities are inclined to accept the traditional account of its introduction by Gautama, or Godama, about B.c. 500. A feud arose between the Buddhists and the Brahmins, and the former were expelled from the greater part of Hindostan, though Buddhism is still the prevailing religion in China, Japan, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.

BUENOS AIRES (South America).—This province threw off the Spanish yoke in 1810,
and with other South American states issued a declaration of independence, July, 1810, and formed themselves into the Argentine Confederation. A treaty of commerce between England and Buenos Ayres was signed Feb. 2, 1825. It separated from the Argentine Confederation, and became an independent state in 1833.

BUENOS AYRES.—This city, the capital of the state of the same name, was founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza in 1534, but was abandoned, owing to the attacks of the Indians, in 1639; and was not permanently colonized by the Spaniards until 1850.

A.D. 1629. Buenos Ayres the capital of Rio de la Plata, is made the seat of a bishopric by Paul V.


1775. Is made the seat of a vicariate.

1779. The river-Crón is opened by Spain.

1806. June 27. Taken by the English, and a large amount of treasure secured. The Spaniards retained possession Aug. 12, and the English Oct. 29.


1827. Taken by the Brazilian fleet.

1829. Oct. 23. Indecisive battle between the forces of the Argentine Republic and of Buenos Ayres. Nov. 10. A treaty signed, by which Buenos Ayres again joins the Argentine Confederation.

1836. June 6. The act of union between the Argentine Confederation and Buenos Ayres signed and ratified.

BUFFALO TOWN (United States).—This town, and part of the enemy's squadron, with stores, were destroyed by the English army, after the defeat of the Americans at Black Rock (q.v.) Dec. 30, 1813.

BULGARIA (East Turkey), the ancient Moesia Inferior, was invaded by the Bulgarians in the 7th century, and named after them Bulgaria. The first kingdom lasted from A.D. 860 to 1013, when it was subjected to the Greek empire by Basil II. The second, established about 1186, was annexed to the Ottoman empire in 1396.

A.D. 559. The Bulgarians, under Zabergan, invade Macedonia and Thrace, but are repulsed by Bulgaris.

673. The Bulgarians, led by Asparuch, conquer the country between the Hemus and the Danube.

772. The Bulgarians defeat the general of Thrace.

792. Cardam, king of the Bulgarians, defeats Constantine VI.


813. Battle of Berlinka, in which the emperor Michael I. is defeated by Crumm.

814. The Emperor Leo defies and annihilates an army of 30,000 Bulgarians.

816. Michael and Bardas defeat the Bulgarians, whose king becomes a Christian.

835. Bogorich, or Michael, first Christian king of Bulgaria, abdicates and retires to a monastery.

853. The Bulgarians defeat the Byzantine general, Leo Hator, and slays the Emperor Nicephorus.

917. Aug. 20. Battle of Acheton, in which the Bulgarians defeat the Byzantine army.

918. Simeon, king of Bulgaria, defeats the Byzantine forces, and plunder Constantineople.

A.D. 923. The Emperor Romanus purchases peace from Simeon on the most humiliating terms.

931. The emperor Basil II. invades Bulgaria. He is driven back, with great loss, by King Samuel.

966. Samuel invades Greece. His army is totally routed, and he himself escapes with difficulty.

1014. July 29. Basil II. defeats the Bulgarians, and takes 15,000 prisoners, whose eyes he puts out. Samuel dies of grief.

1018. Death of Ladislaus, last king of Bulgaria, whose territory becomes a province of the Byzantine empire.

1040. The Bulgarians revolt, and invade, and render themselves masters of, Western Greece.

1186. The Bulgarian revolt from the Byzantine yoke, and establish a second monarchy.

1355. Bulgaria is overrun by the Tartars.

1383. Is made subject to Servia.

1386. Invaded by Amurath I.

1396. The Sultan Bajset conquers Bulgaria, and unites it to the Ottoman empire.

SOVEREIGNS OF BULGARIA.

FIRST KINGDOM.

A.D. 7a. Mennus

Termelis. (about) 700

Cormes. 727

Talesis. (6 years)

months) 763

Sabin. 763

Pagan. 764

Teleric. (about) 771

Cardam. 776

Crumm. (about) 806

Doucom. 814

Ditzeng. 815

Moragon. 821

A.D. 806. Peter I. 1186

Myntee, A.D. 1238 or 1239.

John I. 1215

Verylas. 1207

John Asan II. 1215

Caloman I. 1241

Michael 1246

Caloman II. 1268

BULGARIA.

BULJANAK (Crimea).—A skirmish took place near this river, between 15,000 Cossacks and 500 British horse, Sept. 19, 1854. The former, having lost a few men, withdrew.

BULL.—This term, derived from the word bulla, a seal, was first applied to deeds, ecclesiastical as well as regal. Subsequently it was used to denote a papal edict, or a record written on parchment, bearing a leaden seal, and issued by order of the pope from the Roman chancery. The seals varied in form until 1088, when one side was impressed with the heads of Peter and Paul, the reverse bearing the name of the pope and the year of his pontificate. Vigilius, in the 6th century, introduced the date of the regnal years of the emperors into bulls, and this custom was continued till the middle of the 11th century. In bulls of grace or favour the lead is attached by silken (red or yellow), and in those of punishment by hempen cords. Pius V. published a bull against Elizabeth, April 25, 1570. Fenelon, who posted a copy of it on the gate of the bishop of London's
palace May 24, was taken and executed Aug. 8. By 13 Eliz. c. 2 (1570), bringing bulls in, or putting them to execution, was made high treason, for which the penalty was death and forfeiture of property. The bull in Cane Domini, excommunicating heretics and opponents of the papacy, was read in the pope's presence every Maundy Thursday, until the time of Clement XIV. According to the ancient mode of pronouncing the sentence of excommunication, the pope, after the reading of the bull, threw a lighted torch into the public place. It was on June 16, 1870, that on the council of Tours Sept. 1510. Brief is the term applied to papal acts sealed with wax.

Bull-baiting was a favourite amusement amongst the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Romans, and other ancient nations, and was frequently practised in this country during the Middle Ages, and even to a comparatively recent period. Fitzstephen, the monk of Canterbury, in his description of London in the 12th century, speaks of bull-baiting as then common; and Henzel, who visited England in 1559, gives a description of the sport. Evelyn mentions a visit he paid to the bear-garden June 16, 1670, when one of the bulls tossed a dog into the lap of a lady sitting in the boxes: he calls it "a rude and dirty pastime." The following occurs in an advertisement dated 1719:—"This is to give notice to all gentlemen, gamsters, and others, that on this present Monday is a match to be fought by two dogs at a bull, for a guinea, to be spent; which goes fairest and farthest in wins all. Likewise a green bull to be baited which was never baited before; and a bull to be turned loose with fireworks all over him." A bill for its suppression was introduced into the House of Commons April 3, 1800. Mr. Windham opposed the measure, declaring that it had existed more than one thousand years, and that it was a manly amusement. Mr. Canning contended that the amusement was a most excellent one; it inspired courage and produced a nobleness of sentiment and an elevation of mind. The bill was rejected by a small majority, and though a similar attempt in 1802 failed, bull-baiting has since been declared illegal, and by the act against cruelty to animals (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 59, Sept. 9, 1835), persons keeping places for bull-baiting incur a penalty. The Stamford Bull-running, which took place annually on the 13th of November, was in 1825 postponed till the next day, because the 13th fell on a Sunday. Bull-fights are said to have been introduced into Spain by the Moors, and they still form a favourite sport with the vulgar in that country. Isabella, in the 15th century, vainly endeavoured to abolish them.

Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, between England and the United States, relative to the establishment of a communication by ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, was signed at Washington April 19, and ratifications were exchanged there July 4, 1850. It consisted of nine articles. The contracting parties declared that they would not erect fortifications on the banks or in the vicinity of the proposed canal, and that they would not assume dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America. Opposite and contradictory constructions having been placed upon this treaty by England and the United States, another, called the Clarendon Dallas Treaty, was, after various negotiations, signed at London, Oct. 17, 1856, but objections having been raised to it on both sides of the Atlantic, it was ultimately rejected, and the President, in his message for the year 1857, recommended the abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty as the best method of solving the difficulty.

Bundelcund (Hindostan).—This extensive province, consisting of thirty-three states, five of which are tributary, attained great power, under a native dynasty, in the 11th century. Their rule was, however, subverted by the Delhi princes in 1183, and for a long period the country remained in a very unsettled state. By the treaty of Bassein, Dec. 31, 1802, a portion of the province was ceded to the East-India Company. Owing to the refractory conduct of certain chiefs, military expeditions were sent into portions of Bundelcund, and in the treaty of Poonah, July 5, 1817, the articles of the treaty of Bassein were explained and amended; certain provisions being added calculated to prevent the recurrence of such disastrous outbreaks.

Burke's Hill (Battle).—The revolted Americans having thrown up batteries and erected a formidable redoubt on Bunker's or Breed's Hill, an eminence that commanded the harbour of Charlestown, were attacked in this position by the English, June 17, 1775. The latter amounted to 2,000, whilst the batteries and redoubt were defended by 5,000 men. In their advance the assailants suffered severely from sharpshooters, posted in the houses of Charlestown. In spite of every obstacle the English had almost reached the works, when a terrific fire was opened upon them. General Howe was for a few seconds left almost alone, several of the officers near having been either killed or wounded. The troops, however, rallied from the confusion into which they had been thrown, and carried the works at the point of the bayonet. In this brilliant action 226 officers and men were killed, and 828 wounded. The American loss, according to their own representation, amounted to 450 killed, wounded, and missing, but it is believed to have been much greater.

Burbage (Battles).—Near this town, in Oxfordshire, Cathed, king of Wessex, defeated Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, a.d. 752. Fairfax defeated the Royalist army here in 1649.

Burborough Club.—In 1722 Christopher Layer, a barrister, was convicted of high treason, for having compassed the death of the king, and was executed at Tyburn May 17, 1723, after having been respitev several times.
BUR

He was an agent of the Pretender, and in the papers connected with the plot frequent mention appeared of Burford’s Club. Being called upon to explain the meaning, Layr declared it to be an appellation made use of by the Pretender and his agents to denote a club of Tory lords and others, of which association Lord Orrery was declared to be chairman. Earl Cowper, one of the lords mentioned as being a member, made a declaration, March 20, 1722, to the effect that he had never heard of such a club, and that three out of the six commoners named as being members, had not even met on the party. A committee of the House of Commons appointed to examine Layr, declared in their report that “the matters asserted of Burford’s Club in Plunket’s Letters, seem utterly inconsistent with the known characters of some of those persons.”

BURGHERS, ANTI-BURGHERS, AND BURGHER SUCCEDEES.—These terms are applied in ecclesiastical history to the parties that grew out of the schism in the Scottish church, caused by the induction of a pastor to the parish of Kinross, in direct opposition to the wishes of the congregation. After much discussion, eight ministers protested against the procedure, for which they were deprived, and their parishes declared vacant in 1740. Their congregations adhered to them, and so powerful did they become, that, in 1745, they formed themselves into a synod, consisting of three presbyteries. An inquiry which they instituted into the lawfulness of certain oaths, led to a further division amongst them, the subject being the particular oath administered in royal burghs when persons were admitted to the privileges of a burgess. The Burghers maintained that it was lawful to take the oath in question whilst their opponents, the Anti-Burghers, took a different view, and in 1746 carried a vote condemning the oath. In 1747 the Burghers mustered in great strength, whereupon the Anti-Burghers withdrew, and formed a synod of their own. The rival persuasions were, after a long period of hostility and opposition, reunited in 1820, under the name of the United Associate Synod of the Secession Church.

BURGOS (Spain).—The capital of the ancient province of Burgos was founded by Diego Porcelos, a.d. 894. The Cid was buried in this city in 1099. The bishopric of Osca or Asca was transferred to Burgos in 1077. It was made an archbishopric by Gregory XIII., Oct. 22, 1574. The cathedral was founded in 1221, and completed in 1667. Councils were held at Burgos in 1080, and in October, 1136. In the 15th century Burgos was made a royal residence. Charles V. transferred the court to Madrid in the 16th century, and from that time Burgos gradually declined. Wellington besieged it, and carried some of the works Sept. 19, 1812, but failed in an attempt to carry it by storm Oct. 18 in the same year. The French blew up the castle and retired, June 12, 1813.

BURGUNDIAN CROSS.—This order of knighthood was instituted at Tunis, by the emperor Charles V., on the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, July 22, 1536.

BURGUNDY (Kingdoms of).—The Burgundiones, a Vandal tribe, established themselves in the southern portion of Gaul about a.d. 406; and from them the country received its name. They succeeded in forming a kingdom, which, says Gibbon (ch. xxxviii.), “was defined by the course of two Gallic rivers, the Soane and the Rhine, extended from the forest of Vosges to the Alps and the sea of Marseilles.” It was finally conquered by the Franks in 532. A second kingdom of Burgundy was established by Rodolph I., in 887. It consisted of nearly the same territories as the first, under Rodolph II., in 933, and was ceded to the empire by the will of Rodolph III., who died in 1032.

FIRST KINGDOM OF BURGUNDY.

A.D.

413. Gundicar, king of the Burgundians, receives a grant of land from Jovinus, and permanently settles in Gaul.

435. The Burgundians are defeated by Aetius, and the country is invaded by the Hunas.

491. Gondebaud murders his brother Cliperic, and seizes his kingdom.

500. Gondebaud is defeated by Clovis I., king of the Franks.

523. Sigismund, king of Burgundy, is made prisoner, and put to death by the Franks.

532. Clotaire and Childebert make war on Burgundy.

543. Clotaire and Childebert conquer Burgundy, and render it subject to the Franks.

For second kingdom of Burgundy, 800

ARLES.

SOVEREIGNS OF THE FIRST KINGDOM.

A.D.

Gundicar .......................... 413 | Gondebaud ..................... 491
Gunderic ......................... 439 | Sigismund ...................... 516
Cliperic I. .......................... 469 | Gondebaud ..................... 533

BURGUNDY (Duchy), OR BURGUNDY PROPER, was created into a duchy during the reign of Charles the Bald, and assigned to his son-in-law, Richard le justiciar, at the council of Queregy, or Kiersy, June 14-16, 877 A.D. It underwent several changes, and was ultimately incorporated with France.

A.D.

877. Burgundy is erected into a duchy by Louis the Stammerer.

923. Rodolph, duke of Burgundy, is elected king of France, and resigns his duchy to Giselbert.

938. Hugh the Great, count of Paris, and Hugh the Black, rule Burgundy between them.

943. Hugh the Great sole duke of Burgundy.

950. Death of Hugh the Great, who is succeeded by his son Otto.

957. Henry the Great is confirmed in his title of duke of Burgundy, with sovereign rights, by Hugh Capet.

1002. Death of Henry, whose duchy is claimed by Robert of France and two other competitors.

1013. Henry II., son of King Robert, becomes duke of Normandy.

1032. Henry, having become king of France the preceding year, makes his brother Robert duke of Normandy. With him begins a long succession of dukes.

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BURLINGTON was built in 1819, by Samuel Ware, an architect.

BURLINGTON HEIGHTS (Battle).—In a night attack upon the American camp near this place, June 6, 1813, an English force, consisting of 700 men, completely routed the Americans, 3,500 strong including cavalry. The action was continued during the night; but the Americans were repulsed in every attempt to retrieve their disaster, and eventually took to flight, leaving 100 prisoners and four guns in the hands of the victors.

BURMA (Asia).—This extensive kingdom, sometimes called Ava, from its capital, when first visited by the Portuguese in the 16th century, was divided into four states, the Arracan, Ava, Pegu, and Siam. Very little is known of its history previous to the establish-
ment of intercourse with Europe. Buddhism is said to have been introduced amongst the inhabitants about A.D. 301. The seat of the government was removed from Panya to Ava in 1364. With the assistance of the Portuguese, the Burmese subdued the Peguans. Ralph Fitch, who travelled in India at the end of the 16th century, is the first English writer who notices Burmah.

A.D. 1833. Several marauding chiefs are punished. The termination of the Burmese war is officially proclaimed by the governor-general of India, June 30.

BURNING ALIVE was a common punishment, amongst ancient nations, for various kinds of offences. The Anglo-Saxons used it in certain crimes, and it was the ordinary punishment for witchcraft during the Middle Ages. Blackstone says:—"Classes of every kind, the punishment of women is the same, and different from that of men. For as the decency due to the sex forbids the exposing and public mangling their bodies, the sentence is to be drawn to the gallows, and there to be burned alive." The Scandalous Chronicle contains an account of a woman, named Perrette Manger, who was burnt alive at Paris in 1460 for having committed several robberies, and having harboured thieves and housebreakers. They were generally strangled and their bodies afterwards burned. Katharine Boleyn, who suffered for the murder of her husband, was, through the carelessness of the executioner, really burnt alive at Tyburn, Nov. 3, 1726. The last woman executed in this manner was Christian Murphy, alias Bowman, March 18, 1759, for coining. The law was altered by 30 George III. c. 48 (1790), which provided that after June 5, 1790, women under this sentence were to be hanged. Death at the stake was long considered the only method of extirpating heresy, and as early as 304, Alban, the protomartyr of England, suffered in this manner.

Lord Hale says:—"Before the time of Richard II., that is, before any acts of parliament were made about heretics, it is without question, that in a convocation of the clergy or provincial synod, they might and frequently did here in England proceed to the sentencing of heretics." By 29 Chas. II. c. 9, s. 1 (1676), the writ commonly called breve de haretico comburendo, with all process and proceedings thereupon in order to the executing such writ, or following or depending thereupon, and all punishment by death, in pursuance of any ecclesiastical censures, was utterly taken away and abolished.

BURNING GLASSES.—Gibbon (ch. xI.) remarks:—"A tradition has prevailed, that the Roman fleet was reduced to ashes in the port of Syracuse by the burning-glasses of Archimedes; and it is asserted that a similar expedient was employed by Proclus to destroy the Gothic vessels in the harbour of Constantinople, and to protect his benefactor Anastasius against the bold enterprise of Vitalian. A machine was fixed on the walls of the city, consisting of a hexagon mirror of polished brass, with many smaller and movable polygons to receive and reflect the rays of the meridian sun; and a consuming flame was darted to give discharge of the fires. The truth of these two extraordinary facts is invalidated by the silence of the most authentic historians; and the use of burning-
grasses was never adopted in the attack or defence of places. Yet the admirable experiments of a French philosopher (Buffon) have demonstrated the possibility of such a mirror; and, since it is possible, I am more disposed to attribute the art to the greatest mathematicians of antiquity, than to give the merit of the fiction to the idle fancy of a monk or a sophist.” Leonard Digges, in his “Pantometria,” published in 1571, speaks of a burning-glass which he had constructed on the plan of Archimedes; John Napier, the inventor of logarithms, who died in 1617, mentions them as a means of defence. Dr. Gregory sent one that he had constructed to Sir Isaac Newton in 1673. That eminent man’s attention having been thus directed to the subject, he is said to have constructed one himself. Kircher investigated the subject with much perseverance. Vilette constructed several burning-mirrors of great magnitude, and experiments were tried in this country with one of them in June, 1718. Buffon made several successful experiments in 1747. Mr. Parker, in 1900, and other men of science at later periods, have improved the construction of burning-mirrors. Buffon.—The pie for financiers and commercial men, now generally termed an exchange, was first applied to the burs at Bruges, formed early in the 16th century. Lewis Roberts, in “The Merchants’ Mappe of Commerce,” published in 1638, states:—“This city (Bruges) hath an eminent market-place, with a publick house for the meeting of all merchants at noon and evening; which house was called the Burse, of the houses of the extinct family Bursa, bearing three purses for their arms engraved upon their houses, from whence these meeting-places to this day are called burses in many countries, which in London we know by the name of the Royal Exchange, and of Britain’s Burse.” The burs at Antwerp was established in 1531; that at Amsterdam in 1608; and Paris in 1784. The first stone of Britain’s Burse, or the first Royal Exchange in England, was laid by Sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566, and the building was opened by Queen Elizabeth Jan. 23, 1571.

Burying Alive.—This mode of punishment was occasionally resorted to by the Jews and other nations of antiquity. Herodotus mentions burying alive as a Persian custom, and states that Xerxes buried alive nine sons and nine daughters of the Edonians; and that Amestris, the wife of Xerxes, in her old age ordered fourteen children, selected from the best Persian families, to be buried alive, in order to show her gratitude to the god under the earth. In ancient Rome it was the punishment awarded to the vestal virgin who violated her vow; and, during the Middle Ages, the religious were for a similar offence subjected to the same penalty. Sir Walter Scott, in “Marmion,” describes the manner in which it was carried out. The culprit was placed in a small niche, made in the massive wall of the convent, a slender meal of water and bread was deposited in it, and at the words ‘Vade in Pacem,’ the opening was closed. Skeletons have been discovered in the very upright position in the rooms of abbies in this country, and it is probable that they are the remains of persons who had been for some offence or other immured. It was at one time the punishment for a female thief.

Burying-Place.—The Jews and other ancient nations buried their dead in fields, near the highways, and other places, without the walls of their cities and towns. Plutarch relates of Lycurgus, that, in order to do away with superstition and to accustom the youth of Sparta to such sights, he ordered the dead to be buried within the city, and permitted their monuments to be erected near the temples (B.C. 830—820). In ancient Rome, the bodies of her more illustrious men were allowed, as a favour, to be buried within the city. The Twelve Tables prohibited burial in the city. Hadrian and several emperors published edicts against the practice. Bingham shows that no burying-places existed either in cities or in churches during the first three centuries of our era. Graves in the public roads, or vaults in the fields, were the resort for this purpose. The Christian emperors prohibited the practice several centuries later. The origin of the change in the custom appears to have arisen from the erection of churches over the graves of martyrs, or the removal of their relics into the churches, and this commenced in the 4th century. The next step was the burial of emperors and kings in the church porch, or some outer building of the church, which originated in the 5th century; and to this privilege the people were admitted in the beginning of the 6th century. The council of Braga, May 1, 563, allowed burial in the churchyard, but prohibited it within the walls. Hereditary burying-places were forbidden in the 9th century (council of Meaux, June 17, 845); but this was afterwards allowed by a decree of Leo V., inserted in the decreals of Gregory IX. about 1230. From this later period it became customary for bodies to be buried in churches and in family sepulchres. (See CEMETERIES, CHURCHYARDS, &C.)

Bury St. Edmunds (Suffolk).—This town received its name from Edmund, king of East Anglia, who was crowned at Bury, on Christmas Day, a.d. 856. He was taken prisoner by the Danes, and, refusing to renounce the Christian faith, suffered martyrdom, Monday, Nov. 20, 870. According to the chroniclers, his persecutors bound him to a tree, scourged him, shot him with arrows, and beheaded him. On account of his heroic constancy, he was afterwards canonized, and a monastic church dedicated to him was founded at Bury. Stephen Langton and the barons met here Nov. 20, 1214, and agreed upon the demands which form the basis of Magna Charta. Henry III. held a parliament at Bury in 1267; Edward I. held another here Nov. 3, 1296; and Henry VI. another Feb. 10, 1447, and his example in this respect was on
BUS

one or two occasions followed by some of his successors. A large portion of the town was destroyed by fire in 1605. The grammar-school was founded in 1550.

BUSACO (Battle).—Massena and Ney were defeated at the convent of Busaco, near Coimbra, in Portugal, by Wellington, Sept. 27, 1810. The French attacked the British and Portuguese with a superior force. Their loss was 4,500 men killed and wounded, whilst that of the allies was only 1,300. Wellington soon after retired to the famous lines of Torres Vedras.

BUSHEL, supposed to take its name from an old English word buss, signifying a "box," was regulated by several enactments. By 1 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 12 (1340), a standard bushel was ordered to be sent throughout the realm, according to a provision in 9 Hen. III. st. 1, c. 25 (1225), which ordained that only one measure should be used throughout the kingdom. The bushel of wheat was to contain eight gallons by 12 Hen. VII. c. 5 (1496). By 22 Chas. II. c. 8, s. 1 (1670), the Winchester bushel, containing eight gallons, was ordered to be used in gauging corn or salt, and in 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 22, s. 9 (1696-7), it was declared to be a round bushel, with a plain and even bottom, being 18½ inches wide throughout, and 8 inches deep. The heaped bushel was done away with by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 49 (Aug. 13, 1834), the prohibition taking effect from Jan. 1, 1835. All former statutes were repealed, the Winchester bushel abolished, and a general measure established, from May 1, 1825, by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74 (June 17, 1824).

BUSHER (Persia).—Made the seat of a factory by the East-India Company in the 17th century. During the 18th century it was captured by the British forces, Dec. 10, 1856, and was occupied by them until the conclusion of peace, May 2, 1857.

BUSIRIS (Egypt).—Four places in ancient Egypt bore this name. One Busiris, in the Thebais, was utterly destroyed by order of Diocletian a.d. 296; and at another Busiris, on the west bank of the Nile, Merwan II., the last caliph of the Ommiades, was slain, Feb. 10, 750.

BUTCHERS.—There were three classes of butchers among the Romans; viz., the Swarri, who provided flesh; the Pecarii, or Porkarii, who provided oxen, sheep, &c.; and the Lanti, or Carnifices, who killed the animals. During the Middle Ages, a common slaughter-house, in which the inhabitants had their beasts killed, was established in many towns. The butchers of Dunstable are said to have been the first to erect sheds in 1279. A clause in the ordinary of the butchers' company at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dated 1621, ordered that any member who killed flesh in that town during the Lent season without the general consent of the fellowship, should incur a penalty of 5s. for each offence. Edward III., in a letter to the mayor and sheriffs, dated Feb. 25, 1361, ordered that no large beasts should be slaughtered nearer to London than Stratford on the one side, and Knightsbridge on the other; and a similar injunction was made by Richard II. A statute for the regulation of the trade was passed in 1551. The butchers were incorporated under letters patent of James I., bearing date Sept. 16, 1605. They were at that time an ancient fraternity. The blue dress is the uniform of a guild. By 24 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1532), butchers were required to sell by weight "called Haver-du-Pois." A penalty was fixed for infraction of this law by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1533). By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1535), butchers were allowed from April, 1536, to April 12, 1540, to sell meat as they had done previous to the statute of 1532; and by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 11 (1541), former regulations were repealed, and the privilege was continued.

BUTE ADMINISTRATION.—Its advent to power was caused by the retirement of Mr. Pitt, Oct. 5, 1761, from the Newcastle and Pitt (Chatham) Ministry, though the new ministry was not formed till the following year. The earl of Bute, who had been tutor to George III., was made prime minister May 29, 1762.

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<th>Office</th>
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The Hon. George Grenville was replaced by the earl of Halifax early in 1763, and the Hon. George Grenville took the Admiralty. Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, pay-master of the forces, was made leader in the Commons, with a seat in the cabinet. This administration was assailed by Junius and Wilkes, and the earl of Bute resigned April 8, 1763. His opponents called him "the favourite," and in some parts of the kingdom he was burnt under the effigy of a jack-boot. (See Grenville Administration.)

BUTTER.—The word rendered butter in our translation of the Old Testament (Gen. xvi. 8; Job xx. 17; and other passages) is supposed by the best biblical critics to signify cream or sour thick milk. Herodotus, in his notice of the Scythians, describes a rude process of churning practised amongst them, and as his account is confirmed by Hippocrates, who was almost contemporary with him, Beckmann believes this to be the earliest mention of butter. It was probably introduced at a later period, though not generally, amongst the Greeks and Romans, who derived their knowledge of it from the Scythians. The Romans anointed the bodies of their children with butter; the Scythians besmeared their hair with it, and Clemens of Alexandria (192) speaks of it as
having been used by the early Christians in lamps instead of oil. The trade is regulated by act of parliament.

BUTTINGTON (Battle).—Ethelred collected an army and surrounded the Danes in their fortifications at Buttington, on the banks of the Severn, A.D. 894. The Danes were so reduced by famine, having eaten their horses, that their leader, Hasting, was compelled to risk a sally towards the east. This led to a battle, in which the Danes were routed with great slaughter.

BUZAR (Battle).—Major, afterwards Sir Henry Munro, with 7,072 men and 20 field-pieces, defeated the army of the confederated native princes of Hindostan, consisting of 40,000 men and a powerful artillery, at this fortified town in Bahar, Oct. 23, 1764. The loss of the latter was severe, 6,000 men having been left on the field of battle. The victors captured 133 pieces of artillery.

BYE, SURPRISE, OR SURPRISING PLOT.—George Brooke, brother of Lord Cobham, who was engaged in the plot to place Arabella Stuart on the throne, this being termed the Main Plot, to distinguish it from the lesser scheme, the Bye Plot, had also conspired with Sir Griffin Markham, Lord Grey of Wilton, and two Roman Catholic priests, named Walton and Clarke, to seize James I., imprison him, compel him to change his ministers, and to grant liberty of conscience and the free exercise of religion. The existence of the plot was made known to the government about midsummer, 1603, and many of the conspirators were apprehended. (See Main Plot.)

BYZANT, OR BYZANTINE.—William of Malmesbury (book iv. ch. 2) states that Byzantium, the original name of Constantinople, is still preserved in the imperial coin called a byzant. This coin was current in England from the 9th to the 14th centuries, and Camden, writing in the 16th, says "that a great piece of gold, valued at £15, which the king offered on high holidays, is yet called a Byzantine, which was anciently a piece of gold coined by the emperors of Constantinople; but afterwards there were two purposely made for the king and queen, with the resemblance of the Trinity inscribed.—In honorem Sanctæ Trinitatis; and on the other side the picture of the Virgin Mary.—In honorem Sanctæ Marie Virginis." The last were cast by order of James I., in 1603. The Turks, at the siege of Cassareia, in 1102, are said to have hidden byzants in their mouths. The Crusaders struck the captives in the neck, whereupon the coin was disgorgeed. One writer declares that the bodies of the slain were also piled up and burnt, for the purpose of obtaining the byzants which they had swallowed. A similar coin was struck in other countries, and in the reign of Stephen, a white or silver byzant, of the value of two shillings, is supposed to have been current in England.

BYZANTINE EMPIRE. (See Eastern Empire.)

BYZANTINE HISTORIANS.—The Greek his-

torians and writers, in whose works are recorded the principal transactions of the Byzantine or eastern empire, from A.D. 325 to 1453, are known by this name. A collected edition of their works was published at Paris, 1645—1711; another, in twenty-three volumes folio, was published at Venice 1722—1733; and a new edition at Bonn commenced in 1828.

BYZANTIUM was founded B.C. 667, by the navigator Byzas, with followers from Argos and Megara, and received a considerable accession of numbers from Megara under Zeuxippus, B.C. 628. It was captured by the Persians B.C. 505, and retaken by the Greeks under Pausanias, B.C. 477, from which circumstance he has been called its founder. Byzantium became subject to Athens B.C. 470, threw off the yoke B.C. 440, but again submitted. Alcibiades took it B.C. 408, Lysias B.C. 406, and Philip of Macedon made an attempt B.C. 340, but was compelled to raise the siege B.C. 339. It was then allied with Rome, and eventually became a Roman colony. In the civil wars that ensued on the accession of Severus, Byzantium remained faithful to Niger, and after having sustained a siege of three years' duration, was reduced by famine A.D. 196. Severus ordered its walls to be demolished, and suppressed many of its privileges. Maximin took it after a siege of eleven days in 313, and in the civil war between Constantine and Licinius, the former captured it in 323. Struck with what Gibbon terms "the incomparable position of Byzantium," Constantine determined to make it the seat of his government, and an imperial edict for the building of the new city was issued in 324. The emperor, at the head of a procession, marked out its boundaries, the capital was forthwith constructed, and inaugurated in May, 330. The rites of inauguration lasted forty days, and the city received the title of Second or New Rome, which soon gave place to that of Constantinople, derived from its founder. The Byzantine church is supposed to have been founded in the 1st century. (See Constantinople.)

C.

CAABA, or the Sacred Stone of Mecca, was guarded by the Koreish tribe; and the term was applied to the temple in which it was kept. Gibbon (ch. 1.) says, that its genuine antiquity "ascends beyond the Christian era;" and he describes the rites which the idolaters, and after them the Mussulmans, practised. "At an awful distance they cast away their garments: seven times with hasty steps they encircled the Caaba, and kissed the black stone: seven times they visited and adored the adjacent mountains: seven times they threw stones into the valley of Mina: and the pilgrimage was achieved, as at the present hour, by a sacrifice of sheep and camels, and the burial of their hair and nails in the consecrated ground." Mohammed destroyed the three hundred and sixty idols
of the Caaba, A.D. 630. The Carmathians de-
spoiled the temple in 629 and bore away the
black stone, which was, however, afterwards re-
stored.

Cab.—This term, an abbreviation of cab-
riclet, is applied to the conveyances intro-
duced into London in 1820. (See HACKNEY
CABBAGHS.)

Cabal.—Soon after the dismissal of the
earl of Clarendon, Aug. 30, 1667, the for-
mation of the secret council called the Cabal
commenced. It has been incorrectly stated that
the name "Cabal" originated from the initial
letters of the names of the five mem-
bers of this ministry. This is not the case,
as the word Cabal had been employed at
an earlier time to denote a secret council, or
what is now termed the cabinet. Its influence
was directed principally to the direction of
foreign affairs, and it was when fully formed, in 1697,
composed of the following members: Sir
Thomas, afterwards Lord Lord Cliffid Lord
afterwards earl of Arlington, the duke of
Buckingham, Lord Ashley, afterwards earl of
Shaftesbury, and the earl of Lauderdale.
Sir William Coventry was associated with
them. The passing of the Test Act, 25
Chas. II. c. 2, early in 1673, spread dis-
union in its ranks; and by the spring of
1674 it was entirely dissolved. Hallam
(Eng. ii. ch. xi.), whilst admitting that their
counsels soon became "extremely pernicious
and dishonourable," declares, "the first
passages of the cabinet of Clarendon, both
in domestic and foreign policy, were
highly praiseworthy."

CABBAGE was introduced into England at
an early period, and is noticed in documents
of the 13th century. Henry says the better
kind was known in the time of Edward IV.
It is supposed that Evelyn, in assigning the
introduction of the cabbage from Holland to
the 16th century, alludes to some particular
sort. The soldiers of Cromwell's army are
said to have introduced the plant into Scot-
land.

CABALISTS.—Jewish doctors, who study
the Cabbala, described by Dr. Moore as a
traditional doctrine or exposition of the Pen-
tateuch, which Moses received from God on
Mount Sinai. Prideaux considers Cabbalist
to be the general name of all those who pro-
fuse the study and knowledge of all manner
of traditions, which are of the interpretative
part of the Hebrew Scriptures. Hallam de-
clares (Lit. pt. i, ch. 3) that the cabbala is the
offspring of the Alexandrian Jews and not
far from the beginning of the Christian
era. It was revived during the 11th and
12th centuries.

CABINET COUNCIL.—(See Adminis-
trations of Great Britain.)

CABIRA (Battle).—Mithridates the Great
was defeated near this city, in Pontus, by
Lucullus, B.C. 71. The Roman general cap-
tured the town itself and secured a large
quantity of treasure.

CABLES, made of hemp, rush, papyrus,
barks of trees, &c., have existed from time
immemorial. Iron cables were first suggested

in the narrative of M. Bougainville's voyage
of discovery, which was published in 1771,
but no attempt was made to adopt them till
Mr. Slater obtained a patent for their manu-
facture in 1808. The first vessel fitted with
iron rigging was the Penelope, which made
her trial trip in 1811, and satisfactorily proved
the efficacy of the system, which was gene-
really adopted in the Royal Navy in 1812.
Captain Brown invented the proving ma-
chine, for testing chain-cables, in 1813.

CABOCHIENS.—In 1412, John the Bold,
duke of Burgundy, armed a chosen body of
about 500 journey men butchers or skinners,
who took the name of Cabocheins, from
John Caboche, their leader. They main-
tained the cause of Burgundy against the
Armagnac faction, and, ruling Paris in the
most despotic manner, kept the inhabitants
in a state of constant terror. The citizens
rose again against them in 1418, and the Arma-
nacs obtained the upper hand.

CABRITA POINT (Sea-fight).—Sir Thomas
Dikkes engaged with a French squadron off
Cabrta Point, March 10, 1705, when two out
of the five ships of which the French squadron
consisted were driven on shore and destroyed,
and three captured.

CAB STRIKE.—Displeased with the provi-
sions of an act of parliament reducing the
fare from 8d. to 6d. per mile, London cab-
men withdrew their vehicles after midnight
on Tuesday, July 26, 1853. The strike lasted
three days, during which time locomotion was
entirely paralyzed. Arms in 1611 having
however been made for bringing up vehicles
from various provincial towns, the cab pro-
prieters and drivers relented, and returned
to their work on Saturday, the 30th of July.

CABUL (Afghanistan) is said to have been
founded by Pusheng. Baber acquired pos-
session of it in 1504, and in 1547 his son
Humáyun expelled his brother Camran from
the city. On the accession of Akbar, at the
age of thirteen years, in 1556, Cabul was
seized by Mirza Sollman; but it was again
added to the power of the Mogul in 1581.
An insurrection was quelled in 1611. Nadir
Shah took Cabul in 1738, and in 1774 it
was made the capital of Afghanistan by Timour
Shah, who died there, May 20, 1795. In 1801
a revolt of the Ghiljies took place at Cabul;
but after severe struggles it was suppressed,
May 11, 1802. In 1809 Shah Shujah was
deposed and driven from the city by Futteh
Khan, who was murdered in 1811, after which
Cabul fell into the hands of Dost Mohammed.
Shah Shujah was restored by the English,
May 5, 1839. In 1841, Nov. 2, an insurrec-
tion broke out at Cabul, and many English
officers were massacred; and on Jan. 6, 1842,
the British commenced their disastrous re-
reat from Cabul, leaving Lady Sale and
others prisoners in the hands of the enemy.
The force consisted of 4,500 men, only one
of whom survived the massacre of the Boo-
thank pass. On the 15th of September, 1842,
Cabul was retaken by General Pollock. Ge-
neral Nott arrived with another force the
following day. Operations for the destruc-
tion of the great bazaar at Cabul, the most celebrated building of Central Asia, in which Sir W. McNaghten's body had been exposed, were commenced Oct. 9, and the objects of the expedition having been fully accomplished, a portion of the English army evacuated Cabul October 11, and the whole force gradually withdrew from Afghanistan.

**Cachao (Anam).—**The capital of Tonquin, was nearly demolished by an incendiary fire during the 17th century. Since 1520 the sovereign has resided in Cochihn China, and Cachao has of course suffered in consequence. At the present time it is a insignificant place.

**Cad (Battleground).—**The Saracens defeated the Persians on this plain, near Cufa, a.d. 636. Some authorities are, however, of opinion that this battle was fought early in 635. The battle lasted four days, and the different periods were distinguished by peculiar appellations. The first was called the day of *succor*, because a Syrian reinforcement reached the army; the second the day of *concussion*, the third the day of embittered war, and the fourth of *cormorants*, or *howling*, or *barking*. The Saracens sacked Ctesiphon, and obtained the possession of it.

**Cade's Insurrection.**—Several risings took place in different parts of England in 1450, caused by general dislike of the duke of Suffolk. The most formidable was excited in Kent during the month of May, by John Cade, an Irish soldier of fortune, who assumed the name of Mortimer, called himself John Amend-all, and claimed relationship with the duke of York. He encamped on Blackheath June 1, defeated the royal army at Sevenoaks June 29, and slew its commander, Sir Humphrey Stafford. Their demands were set forth in fifteen articles. Cade entered London July 1, beheaded Lord Say and Sele and others July 3, and was expelled by the citizens July 5. He was killed by John Iden, sheriff of Kent, July 11, and his head was exhibited on London Bridge. Several of his followers were executed.

**Cadiz (Spain).—**The ancient Cadir, Latin form Gades, the seat of a Phoenician colony, several centuries before the Christian era. It was made subject to Carthage B.c. 293. The inhabitants entered into an alliance with Rome B.C. 212, and this was confirmed B.C. 78. Julius Caesar conferred the civitas on all its citizens B.C. 49, and it was made a municipium by Augustus. The Goths destroyed it on their invasion of Spain, 415—418, and it was ravaged by the Danes in the 9th century. The Moors held it for many years, until it was wrested from them by Alonso the Wise in 1262. Sir Francis Drake burnt several ships in its harbour April 18, 1597, and Lord Howard of Effingham and the earl of Essex captured Cadiz June 21, 1596. Two galleons, thirteen ships of war, and twenty-four merchantmen, were taken or burnt. The town was plundered and the fortifications were destroyed. An English expedition failed in an attack in 1625, and another Aug. 15, 1702. Nelson bombarded it July 3 and 5, 1797. Victor invested it in 1810, and raised the siege Aug. 12, 1812. Insurrections broke out here July 7, 1810, and Jan. 1, 1820, and massacres ensued March 9 and 10 in the latter year. It was taken from the revolutionary Cortes by the French, under the duke d'Angoulême, Oct. 3, 1823, and held by them until 1828. It was made a bishopric in 1264. It has two cathedrals, one built in 1597, and the other commenced in 1720, and completed in 1840. Its academy of arts was founded in 1789.

**Cadiz (Zealand).”—**This island was
captured, its Fleming garrison defeated, and the town sacked and burned by the earl of Derby, Nov. 10, 1337. It was overrun by the republican army in 1797, and part of the Walcheren expedition landed in Cadzand July 29, 1809. It was ceded to France by treaty, March, 1813, and was restored to Holland at the close of the war. CAERleon (Monmouthshire), or CASTLE OF THE LEGION, the Isca Silurum of the Romans, is supposed to have been the chief city of Wales when it formed a Roman province. St. Alban, Aaron, and Julius, the proto-martyrs of England, suffered here A.D. 304. The seat of the archbishopric was removed from Caerleon to St. David's, A.D. 519.

Caermarthen (Wales), the ancient Maridunum, was made a Roman station A.D. 70.

Caernavon (Wales).—Edward I. laid the foundations of its castle in 1282, and it was not completed for ten years. Edward II. was born here, April 25, 1284. Edward I. granted the town a charter in 1284, being the first accorded to any town in Wales. The Welsh captured the castle, and put its garrison to the sword in 1294. It was taken and retaken during the civil wars.

Caesarea (Cappadocia), originally called Mazaca, was the residence of the kings of Cappadocia. It was taken by Tigranes, and by the Persians under Sapor, about A.D. 260, and again under Chosroes II. in 612. The gospel was preached here by St. Peter and St. Paul; and it became the metropolitan see of Pontus. A council was held at Cæsarea in 365.

Caesarea (Palestine) was founded by Herod the Great B.C. 10, and named in honour of Cæsar Augustus. St. Paul appeared before Felix, and was imprisoned at Cæsarea A.D. 58 (Acts, xxvii. 32-35). It was made a metropolitan see at an early period. Councils were held here in 334 and 355. It must not, however, be confounded with Cæsarea Philippi, another town in Palestine (Matt. xvi. 13).

Cæsars, Æra of. See SPAIN, Æra of.

Caffa (Crimea).—Built on the site of the ancient Theodosia. The Genoese captured it in 1261. It was wrested from them by the Venetians in 1296, but they recovered it in 1299. The Turks took it in 1474. Caffa was made a free port in 1806. Caffraria (South Africa) appears to have been quite unknown in 1718, as it is not mentioned in Peter Kolben's "Description of the Cape," published in that year. In 1797 Mr. Barrow explored part of Caffraria, and obtained the first authentic information as to the manners and customs of the Caffres. The interior was explored by Duncan in 1844, and by Ruxton in 1845. A part of Caffraria was placed under the protection of the English by the termination of the war in 1853. (See CAFFRE WAR.)

Caffre War.—In 1812, the Caffres under Makana, a pretended prophet, attacked Graham's Town, but were repelled and forced to purchase peace by a cession of territory. In 1834 they again invaded the English settlements under their chief Charlie, who carried slaughter and devastation wherever he appeared. Sir Peregrine Maitland expelled them from the Tyumie district in 1846. In 1850 Sir Harry Smith was appointed governor of the Cape; and in the same year, Dec. 24, the Caffres rose in a general insurrection, and treacherously ambushed a British force of 600 men in the Kristiania defile. On the 29th they blockaded Sir Harry Smith in Fort Cox, and repelled Colonel Somerset, who came to his assistance. On the 21st of January, 1851, Fort Hare was unsuccessfully besieged by the Caffres, who lost more than 100 men. On the 31st of May the Hottentots rose in rebellion, and joined the Caffre chiefs, who continued to harass the colonists. Colonel Fordyce and several other officers and men were killed in a battle fought on the Water-Kloof Hills in November. The war continued with great violence. Sir George Cathcart succeeded Sir Harry Smith as governor April 9, 1852. On the 20th of December the Caffres were defeated near the Berea mountain. They sued for peace Feb. 13, 1853. A meeting between the governor and the chiefs was arranged, and peace was fully restored March 9.

Cagliari (Sardinia) occupies the site of the ancient Caralis, said to have been founded by the Carthaginians. It is the seat of an archbishopric. The Genoese were defeated at Cagliari by the united Venetian and Catalan forces in 1359. The university was founded in 1626, and re-established in 1764. During the war of the Spanish succession, Cagliari was bombarded and taken in 1708, and the inhabitants were compelled to declare in favour of Charles III. It was seized by the Spaniards in 1717. The French bombarded the town in 1793, but did not succeed in reducing it to subjection. The king of Sardinia resided at Cagliari from 1798 to 1814.

Cisgarras.—This proscribed race, existing in the Pyrenees, are said by some to have descended from the fugitive Voiluz, who survived the defeat of Vouillé A.D. 507. Others refer their origin to the Arabs who fled to Gascony on the defeat of Abd el Rahman, by Charles Martel, in 732. They are first mentioned in the year 1000, when they were under the absolute power of the nobility. In 1288 they were forbidden to sell articles of
food, and compelled to wear a peculiar costume, on the alleged ground of leprosy. From documents dated 1365 and 1385, it appears that the Cagots were then located in the province of Béarn; but they afterwards appeared in Navarre, Aragon, and other districts in the north of Spain. It was not till May 13, 1515, that the papal bull was published which established them in the commonest rights of humanity; and even then the privileges obtained were limited to the Cagots of Navarre. They subsequently became obnoxious to the Inquisition, which continued to persecute them as late as 1575.

Cai-Fong-Tou (China), or Kaffong, the ancient capital, was invested by the Mongols about 1227, and yielded in 1232. It was besieged by rebels in 1642, when the embankments were destroyed, and 300,000 persons perished in the inundation.

Cainites, or Cainians.—A Gnostic sect that arose in the 2nd century. They pretended that Cain was produced by a superior virtue to that which produced Abel, who was thus easily overcome. They honoured all the works and miracles of Scripture, Judas among the number. Origen did not regard them as Christians.

Cairo (Egypt), or CaHera, the “Victorious,” called by the natives Misr, the capital of modern Egypt, was founded by the first of the Fatimite caliphs A.D. 969, and became the chief city of Egypt in 973. On the approach of the Crusaders in 1171 it was partially burnt by the inhabitants, who succeeded in saving it from foreign occupation; and a second attempt to surprise it, made by Louis IX. of France, was defeated in 1249. In 1382 it passed under the rule of the Memlook kings of the Circassian or Borgite dynasty, during whose government a Tartar invasion, under Tamerlane, was successfully resisted in 1393 and 1394. In 1517 the Turks under Sultan Selim took Cairo, and subverted the dynasty of the Egyptian sultans. In 1754 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake; and in July, 1781, the plague carried off many inhabitants. Cairo was taken July 21, 1798, by Napoleon Bonaparte, who held it till 1801, in which year the inhabitants threw off the French yoke. March 29, and the town was taken by the English and Turks June 27. Cairo was the scene of the massacre of the Mamelukes, by order of Mehemet Ali, in 1811. It was the seat of a Jacobite bishop, who possessed the rights of a metropolitan. Councils were held at Cairo in 1086 and 1239.

Cairvan (Tunis), or Kafrwan, was founded A.D. 670, by Akbah, the Saracenic conqueror of Africa. A city of the same name had been built by his predecessor, but Akbah, not liking the site, determined upon erecting another. It was about 33 leagues from Carthage.

Caius College (Cambridge) was founded in 1348, by Edmund Gonville, and named Gonville Hall, after him. It was completed by W. Bateman, bishop of Norwich. Dr. John Caius rebuilt a portion of the college, erected a chapel, and increased the endowments, in 1557, and he changed the name from Gonville Hall to Caius College.

Calabria (Italy) was anciently peopled by the Messapians, who possessed some of the arts of civilization, as early as B.C. 708. They originally suffered much from the tyranny of the Tarentines, whom they defeated with great slaughter B.C. 473. Another battle was fought B.C. 339. The Romans took possession of Calabria B.C. 266, and suppressed a rebellion in favour of Hannibal B.C. 219. The province subsequently formed part of the empire, until conquered by Odoacer, A.D. 476. On the defeat and death of Odoacer, in 493, it formed part of the Ostrogothic kingdom of Theodoric, until sold to Justinian by Theodatus, in 536. Albin, king of the Lombards, took it in 570, and made it part of the duchy of Beneventum; and in 828 its richest towns were pilagened by the Saracens, who made a permanent settlement at Bari in 842. In the 11th century it was conquered by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, who was installed Duke of Apulia and Calabria, together with all the lands he could rescue from the infidels, in 1051. The emperor Manuel I., in 1155, despatched Michael Paleologus to conquer Calabria; but the success gained was merely temporary, as William I. of Sicily expelled the invaders the following year. Calabria has since formed part of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. It was erected into a dukedom in 1597.

Calais (France) was only a fishing-village until A.D. 907, when Baldwin IV., count of Flanders, improved the harbour, and erected fortifications. Philippe, count of Boulogne, extended its defences in 1224, and built a castle in 1227. It suffered greatly during the wars between England and France. Edward III. invested it in September, 1346, and it surrendered Aug. 4, 1347. The French failed in an attempt to retain possession in 1349. Wolsey was sent to mediate between the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France; but the conferences, held in Aug. 1521, proved ineffectual. Henry VIII. landed here on his invasion of France, July 14, 1544. The castle surrendered to the duke of Guise Jan. 6, and the town itself Jan. 7, 1558. By the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis (April 2, 1559) Calais was to be restored to the English, if no act of hostility were committed in eight years. This engagement was not, however, fulfilled, and Calais passed out of the hands of the English, who had held it 210 years. Henry VIII. granted to Calais the privilege of representation in the English parliament, and this it continued to exercise during the reigns of Edward VI and Mary. The Spaniards took Calais April 24, 1556. Several statutes relating to Calais will be found in our statute-book, under the reigns of many of our kings to the time of Edward VI.

Calatayud (Spain).—This town, near the site of the ancient Bibilis, was wrested from the Moors by Alfonso VIII. in 1119.
CALATRAVA (Order of).—This order of knighthood was instituted by Sancho III. of Castile, A.D. 1158. His father having taken the town of Calatrava from the Moors in 1147, intrusted the defence to the Templars. They resigned it to Sancho III. in 1158, when Raymond, abbot of a Cistercian monastery, undertook to defend it, and the order was instituted. It was confirmed by Pope Alexander III. in 1164. The grandmastership was united to the crown by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1497.

CALCIT, the metallic basis of lime, was discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy in 1808.

CALCULATING MACHINES.—The schwan-pan of the Chinese, and the Roman abacus, were employed in early times for performing arithmetical operations. Pascal, born in 1623, and Leibnitz, in 1646, invented machines of this kind. Sir Samuel Morland also constructed machines for performing some of the simpler operations of arithmetic about 1670. Mr. Babbage's difference-engine was commenced in July, 1823, government having granted £1,500 to be employed in perfecting the invention. Owing to misunderstandings with the draughtsmen, the undertaking was suspended in 1833, at which time it had cost £17,000. This machine was removed to King's College, London, in 1843.

CALCUTTA (Bengal).—When the East-India Company removed their factory from the Hooghly in 1686, the site on which Calcutta now stands was occupied by one of the villages afterwards granted to them by Aurungzebe. Fort William was erected in 1700, and Calcutta, now the chief city of Bengal, and the metropolis of the English dominions in India, was soon after commenced.

1797. Calcutta made a separate presidency.
1798. British found a portion of Calcutta.
1799. Defences commenced.
1800. June 20, Calcutta, taken by Surajah Dowlab, Howel and 145 of his fellow-prisoners that were in the Black-hole, and only 92 remained alive in the morning.
1801. Jan. 1. Watson and Claver anchor in the Hooghly; and plant the British standard on the walls of Calcutta, Jan. 2.
1802. Meer Jaffier grants the free tenure of Calcutta to the East-India Company.
1803. July 1. Calcutta made the residence of the governor-general, and a supreme Court of Judicature is established.
1804. High Court of Criminal Appeal established.
1805. University founded.
1806. Government House erected.
1807. Bishopric established at Calcutta.
1808. Bishop's Collge founded.
1809. General Assembly's Institution for extending a knowledge of Christianity among the Native Youth, founded by the Scotch Church. Insolvent Court established.
1810. The bishop of Calcutta made metropolitan. A high tide in the Hooghly committs great destruction.
1811. The Martiniere, an institution founded by General Claude Martin, for the education and instruction of indigent native Christ- children, is opened.

Caldiero (Battles).—Napoleon I. was defeated in a sanguinary engagement at this strong position near Verona, Nov. 11, 1796, by Alvinzi, at the head of an Austrian army superior in point of numbers. Massena attacked the Austrians in this celebrated position Oct. 29 and 30, 1806, and after a gallant struggle was repulsed. 3

CALEDONIA. (See Scotland.)

Caledonian Canal.—In 1779 James Watt showed the practicability of executing this work, which was commenced by Telford in September, 1803, and was opened Oct. 23, 1822. In 1837 and 1838 the works sustained considerable injury, and as the expenditure far exceeded the revenue, the idea of abandoning the whole undertaking was seriously entertained. An act was obtained in 1840 to permit the transfer of the canal to a joint-stock company; but the project was not carried out. This canal, connecting the North Sea with the Atlantic Ocean, is navigable for ships of 500 or 600 tons burden.

CALENDAR.—The Jews and some ancient nations divided the year into twelve lunar months, a thirteenth being added from time to time to accommodate it to the seasons. The year amongst the ancient Egyptians consisted of twelve months, each of which contained thirty days. At the end of the year five supplementary days were added. The Greeks for a considerable period made the year consist of twelve lunar months. Solon, B.C. 594, introduced a change respecting the length of the months, making them of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately. An intercalary month was occasionally introduced to restore the balance. Romulus is said to have divided the year into ten months, of which March was the first. This year consisted of 304 days, and was the original Roman calendar. Numa added two months, January at the commencement, and February at the end of the year, and caused an additional month, consisting of twenty-two and twenty-three days alternately, to be inserted every second year. The Doecenirs altered this arrangement B.C. 452, by placing February after January. Confusion having arisen in these calculations, Julius Caesar abolished the use of the intercalations B.C. 47. He adjusted the year according to the course of the sun, and assigned to the months the number of days which they now contain. He added an intercalary day to February every four years. The new system, arranged by Sosigenes, an astronomer of Alexandria, whom Caesar invited to Rome for the purpose, commenced January 1, B.C. 46, and was called the Julian or solar year. This arrangement was disturbed by the emperor Augustus. The consequence was, that the equinox, which, on the introduction of the Julian Calendar, fell on the 25th of March, retrograded so much that in the year 1582 it fell upon the 11th. Gregory XIII. in that year effected another reformation, which is now generally adopted, and is called the Gregorian calendar. He ordered ten days to be deducted, making the 5th of October, 1582, to reckon as the 15th. In order to make the civil and the natural year of the same length, he ordered that
every hundredth year, excepting the fourth, commencing with 2000, should not be a leap-year. Thus whilst 1700, 1800, and 1900 are not leap-years, 1600 was; and 2000 will be, but 2100, 2200, and 2300 will be common years. (See New Style.)

Calendar (Revolutionary).—The National Convention of France passed a decree Nov. 24, 1793, for the establishment of the new calendar, according to the report presented by Fabre d'Eglantine, Oct. 6. The year was to consist of 365 days, divided into 12 months, each containing 30 days. Five complementary days, called sansculottides, were added, and a sixth complementary day was to be introduced every fourth year. The first year of the French republic, according to this calendar, commenced at midnight, Sept. 22, 1792. The Gregorian reckoning was restored from and after Jan. 1, 1806, by an imperial decree, dated Sept. 9, 1805. The following calculations are given by a writer in the "National Cyclopaedia." "Though every period of four years was a Franciae, and the last year of the Franciae was called Sextile (having six complementary days), yet in fact An IV., An VIII., &c., are not leap-years. The following list will afford the necessary explanation:

"An I. begins Sept. 22, 1792."
"II. " " 22, 1793."
"Sext. III. " " 22, 1794."
"IV. " " 22, 1795."
"V. " " 22, 1796."
"VI. " " 22, 1797."
"Sext. VII. " " 22, 1798."
"VIII. " " 22, 1799."
"IX. " " 23, 1800."
"X. " " 23, 1801."
"Sext. XI. " " 23, 1802."
"XII. " " 23, 1803."
"XIII. " " 23, 1804."
"XIV. " " 23, 1805."

"When the Gregorian year is not leap-year, the beginnings of the months are as follows, according as the Republican year begins on Sept. 22, 23, or 24:"

"1 Vendémiaire is Sept. 22, 23, 24."
"1 Brumaire " Oct. 22, 23, 24."
"1 Frimaire " Nov. 21, 22, 23."
"1 Nivose " Dec. 21, 22, 23."
"1 Pluviose " Jan. 20, 21, 22."
"1 Ventose " Feb. 19, 20, 21."
"1 Germinal " March 21, 22, 23."
"1 Floréal " April 20, 21, 22."
"1 Prairial " May 20, 21, 22."
"1 Messidor " June 19, 20, 21."
"1 Thermidor " July 18, 19, 20."
"1 Fructidor " Aug. 17, 18, 19."

"But when the Gregorian year is leap-year, the beginnings of the months are as follows, according as the Republican year begins on Sept. 22, 23, or 24:"

"1 Vendémiaire is Sept. 22, 23, 24."
"1 Brumaire " Oct. 22, 23, 24."
"1 Frimaire " Nov. 21, 22, 23."
"1 Nivose " Dec. 21, 22, 23."
"1 Pluviose " Jan. 20, 21, 22."
"1 Ventose " Feb. 19, 20, 21."
"1 Germinal " March 20, 21, 22."
"1 Floréal " April 19, 20, 21."

"For instance, what is 14 Floréal, An XII.? The Republican year begins Sept. 24, 1803, so Floréal falls in 1804, which is Gregorian leap-year. Look at the third table; and, when the year begins Sept. 24, the 1st Floréal is April 21; consequently, the 14th is May 4, 1804." Brady (Clavis Calendaria, i. 38) quotes the following summary of the revolutionary calendar:

"Autumn—wheezy, sneezy, freezing."
"Spring—showery, flowery, bowery.
"Summer—hoppy, hoppy, poppy."

Calendes, in the Roman calendar, the first day of the month. Nicolas says the term in the Middle Ages was sometimes used for the first day of the preceding month, on which the calendes of the ensuing month began to be reckoned.

Calico, so called from Calicut, a city of India, has been manufactured in Hindostan from time immemorial. The first importation was made by the East-India Company in 1631, and the printing was commenced in London in 1676. In 1768 this branch of industry was introduced into Lancashire. In consequence of the hostility of the Spitalfields silk-weavers, the importation of Indian calicoes was prohibited in 1706, and in 1721 it was made illegal to wear any printed calico whatever. In 1730, British calico, partly made of linen, was permitted under a heavy duty, and it was not till 1774 that cloth entirely of cotton was sanctioned. By 1 Will. IV. c. 17 (March 15, 1831), all laws restricting calico-printing were finally repealed, and the manufacture has since rapidly increased.

Calicut (Hindostan) was the first port in India reached by Vasco da Gama, in 1498. The Portuguese attacked and burnt Calicut in 1510. They were repulsed, but afterwards obtained permission to erect a factory in 1513. The English East-India Company established their factory in 1616. Hyder Ali seized the town in 1766, and compelled the inhabitants to remove to Nellaru, afterwards called Furruckabad. The English took Calicut Feb. 12, 1782; Tippoo obtained possession in 1790, and completely destroyed the town. The country was finally ceded to the British in 1792, and the people returned and rebuilt the town.

California (N. America) was discovered by Grijalva in 1534, and visited in 1537 by Cortes. Its coasts were explored by Cabrillo in 1542; but no European settlement was formed till a subsequent period. It is now divided into Lower and Upper California; the former had been previously called Old and the latter New California. Sir Francis Drake landed near the site of the present San Francisco in June, 1579. In the account of the proceedings of the expedition in this part of America,
it is stated, "There is no part of earth here to be taken up, wherein there is not special likelihood of gold or silver." Capt. George Shelvoke, who visited California in 1719, declared that gold dust was promiscuously and universally mingled with the common earth, and he brought away some of the earth for the purpose of making further investigations. This was, however, lost in China, and the actual discovery of the gold was reserved for the 19th century.

A.D.
1579. Sir Francis Drake takes possession, in behalf of Queen Elizabeth, of the northern part of California, calling it New Albion.
1698. The Spanish Jesuits establish the first European settlements in California.
1705. The Spanish Jesuits are succeeded by the Franciscans.
1822. Revolution, by which California is separated from Spain.
1829. Revolt among the Californians and Indians at Monterey.
1831. Don Manuel Victoria becomes Governor, and occasions an insurrection by his tyranny.
1833. The Mexican government seizes all the missionary stations of the Spanish priests, and declares them public property.
1836. Nov. Overthrow of the Mexican dominion in California.
1840. All foreigners are expelled from California.
1846. California is occupied by the army of the United States.
1847. Gold discovered on the Sacramento river in September.
1848. Upper California ceded to the United States by treaty, Feb. 2.
1850. California admitted into the Union as a sovereign state.

CALIGRAPHY.—VARTO, who died B.C. 28, is commended by Cicero for the elegance with which he adorned his manuscripts, and Seneca, A.D. 65, speaks of books ornamented with figures. The great Charlemagne (800—813) was a munificent patron of professors of caligraphy, as was also the emperor Basil (867—886). About 1150, great progress began to be made in the art, and Charles V. of France (1364—1379) granted special protection to caligraphic painting in France and Flanders.

CALIPHO PERIOD.—Calippus of Cyzicus, said to have been a disciple of Plato, lived about B.C. 330. He discovered and corrected the error of the Metonic cycle, which was composed of 235 lunations, or periods from new moon to new moon, containing a few hours more than nineteen years. Calippus observed that a more correct period might be formed by taking four times the period of Meton, all but one day, or 27,759 days, very nearly 76 years. The Calippic cycle is therefore four Metonic cycles all but one day. The first dated from July, B.C. 330, and corresponded with the 3rd year of the 112th Olympiad, and to A.D. 423.

CALIXTINES.—In 1420 a schism broke out amongst the Hussites, and they separated into two factions, the Calixtines and the Taborites. The former derived their name from the circumstance that they insisted on the use of the cup (calyx, the Greek word) in the Eucharist. The difference between the Calixtines and the Roman Catholics was very slight, and they were reconciled to the Pope in 1433. In 1458 they persecuted the original Hussites, whom they expelled from Bohemia in 1467.—Also a Lutheran sect, the followers of George Calixtus of Sleswick, who flourished 1586—1656, and endeavoured to unite the various branches of the Romish, Lutheran, and Reformed churches. He was assailed by Busch in 1638, and other Lutheran divines.

CALI YUGA.—The Hindoo æra of the Deluge. Hales remarks, "Though the date of the Astronomical æra Cali yuga be invariably fixed to B.C. 3102, the Historical æra of that name fluctuates considerably.

"The Bhaqavat reckons it .................1913
The Vishnu Purana .......................1905
Other Puranas .........................1372
The followers of Jina ..................1078."

CALLAO (Peru), the port of Lima, from which it is seven miles distant, was founded during the reign of Philip IV. (1621—1665). In 1746, the original town was destroyed by an earthquake and covered by the sea. It surrendered Sept. 23, 1821, during the Peruvian war of independence. In the struggle between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, Callao capitulated, after a siege of two years' duration, Jan. 23, 1826. Severe shocks of an earthquake were felt here in the middle of April, 1860.

CALLINGHUR (Hindostan).—Mahmoud of Ghuznee failed in an attempt to capture this stronghold A.D. 1024; and Sher Shah, the Afghan leader, was unsuccessful in an attack in 1543. The English failed in an attempt to carry it by storm Feb. 2, 1812; but the fort surrendered on the 7th.

CALLINICUM (Battle).—The Persians defeated Belisarius near this small town on the Persian frontier, Easter Sunday, April 20, 531 A.D.

CALLMAR (Sweden).—The celebrated treaty known as the "Union of Calmar," by which Sweden, Norway, and Denmark were united into one kingdom, under Queen Margaret, was concluded here in June, 1397. The Union was finally dissolved by Gustavus Vasa, in 1523. A large portion of the town was destroyed by a fire, which broke out Oct. 18, 1765, and raged till the 21st.

CALMUCKS.—This name was given to one of the three principal Tartar divisions by the Mohammedan Mongols. Expelled from China in 1672, they settled on the banks of the Volga. Repeatedly invited to return, the great transmigration of these hordes commenced in Jan. 1771, when above 300,000 set out for their original seat in China. By the end of May they crossed the Torgan, after a march in which they endured such
terrible hardships, that 250,000 of their number perished in its progress. In June they were compelled to resume their journey, by an army of Bashkirs; and on the 8th of September they arrived in China, where they were permitted to enjoy rest and prosperity after their adversities.

Calomel (Chloride of Mercury) seems to have been prepared by the alchemists; but the original discoverer is unknown. Celsus, writing at the beginning of the 17th century, speaks of its preparation as a great mystery. Beguin made the process public in 1608.

Calvary (Jerusalem), the place where Christ was crucified, Friday, April 5, A.D. 30. Clinton gives the year 29, Hales 31, and other authorities 33, as the date of the passion. In Hebrew, the place where the Saviour suffered is called Golgotha, the place of a skull (Matt. xxvi. 33; Mark, xv. 22; and John, xix. 17). In our version of St. Luke (xxii. 38), it is called Calvary; and in the original, Crucunon, of which the Latin translation in the Vulgate is Calvaria. Hadrian placed statues of Jupiter and Venus on this mount, A.D. 131. (See Holy Places.)

Calves' Head Club.—In a tract entitled "The Whigs Unmasked; being the Secret History of the Calves' Head Club, during the Rise and Progress of that infamous Society since the Grand Rebellion, &c.," of which several editions were published at the commencement of the 18th century, Milton and other members of the Club, Commonwealth are said to have instituted this club. This account of its origin is not, however, considered authentic. Some members of such an association met at a French tavern in Suffolk Street, Jan. 30, 1735, and exhibited calves' heads, on which they were feasting, at the window. They drank to the memory of the army which dethroned the king, and of the men who cut off his head on the scaffold. This led to a riot, which was suppressed by the interference of the magistrate.

Calvi (Corsica) was taken by the English under Lord Hood in 1794, after a siege of fifty-one days. Nelson was engaged in this struggle, and received a wound which destroyed the sight of his right eye. The English retired in 1796.

Calvinism.—This name is given to the peculiar doctrines taught by John Calvin, the reformer, born at Noyon, July 10, 1509. He quitted the Roman Catholic Church, in which he held a cure, in 1532, and published his "Christian Institutes" in 1535, at Basel, where he had taken refuge on leaving Paris in 1534. He went to Geneva in 1536, but having advocated some unpopular views, was expelled in April, 1538. The edict of banishment was cancelled in May, 1541, and in September he returned to Geneva, where he exercised absolute authority. By his influence Michael Servetus was arrested and burnt at the stake, Oct. 27, 1553. The peculiar doctrines of the Calvinists, called the five points, are: 1. particular election; 2. particular redemption; 3. moral inability in a fallen state; 4. irresistible grace; and, 5. final perseverance. Calvinism spread through France, Holland, England, Scotland, and other parts of Europe. Calvin himself died at Geneva, May 27, 1564. Various divisions have broken out amongst his followers. On the subject of predestination they are divided into the Infra-lapsarians and the Supra-lapsarians; the former contending that God permitted, and the latter that he decreed, the fall of man.

Camaldulensians, or Camaldolites.—An order of religious persons founded at Camaldoli, or Campo-Malduli, a desert spot on the lofty heights of the Apennines, about 30 miles from Florence, by Romuald, an Italian, A.D. 1023. They follow the rule of St. Benedict, and are divided into Cenobites and Eremites. One of their houses was established at Grosbois, near Paris, but they do not appear to have ever had an establishment in England.

Camarena (Sicily).—Founded by a colony from Syracuse, B.C. 599. It revolted and was destroyed by the Syracusans B.C. 552. Hippocrates restored it about B.C. 495; but it was again destroyed by Gelon B.C. 485. The town was re-established soon after. It fell into the hands of the Carthaginians B.C. 406, and joined the Romans in the first Punic war. The Roman fleet was destroyed off the coast, near Camarena, n.c. 255. Camarena afterwards declined, and no trace of it remains.

Cambay (Hindostan), supposed to have been the capital of the Hindoo empire in Western India in the 5th century, was mentioned by Marco Polo on his return to Europe in 1295. In 1780 the English took Cambay from the Mahattas, to whom it was restored in 1783. Cambay has formed part of the British empire in India since 1803.

Cambodia (Asia).—Nothing is known of this country beyond the Ganges till about 1590 A.D., when the king of Cambodia implored the assistance of the governor of the Philippines against the king of Siam. Christianity was introduced by the Portuguese Jesuits in 1624. The Siamese invaded the country, in 1699, and made themselves masters of the capital; and in 1819, all direct intercourse of foreigners with the Cochín Chinese portion of Cambodia was prohibited by the emperor of Anam. The final partition of the country between the emperor of Anam and the king of Siam took place in 1820.

Cambrai (France), the ancient Camaracum, was fortified by Charlemagne, and was long governed by bishops under the rule of the empire. The English besieged the town in 1339; and in 1477 it fell into the possession of Louis XI., who restored it to Burgundy in 1478. It was captured by Charles V. in 1544. The prince of Parma besieged Cambrai in 1590, but without success. In 1536 it was seized by the Spaniards. Louis XIV. re-united it to France in 1667. During the
revolutionary riots of 1793, the cathedral was utterly destroyed. Cambray was twice besieged by the Austrians in 1793, being taken by them Sept. 10. The French were defeated here by the duke of York, April 24, 1794; and the English under Sir Charles Colville captured the town June 24, 1815. Cambray was made a bishopric in 900, an archbishopric in 1566, reduced to a bishopric in 1801, and reconstituted an archbishopric in 1841. It was in union with Arras until 1092, when a separation took place. Fénélon was made archbishop of Cambray in 1695. Councils were held here in 1064; Dec. 27, 1303; Oct. 1, 1383; and in Aug. 1565.

Cambray (League), is supposed to have been determined upon at the meeting between Louis XII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, at Savona, June 28 to July 3, 1507. The celebrated convention was signed Dec. 10, 1506, between Louis XII. and the emperors Maximilian II. and Ferdinand II., and other princes being invited to join. Ferdinand and Julins soon after ratified the treaty. Its objects were the humiliation of Venice, and the partition of her territories. The contracting parties advanced into Italy in order to carry out the project, and this proved the signal for a struggle, in which one member of the league was often arrayed against another, until peace was re-established in 1516.

Cambray (Peace of), known as the "Pax des Dames," because the negotiations were conducted by Margaret, duchess-dowager of Savoy, the emperor's aunt, and Louise, mother to Francis I., of France. The treaty of Madrid served as the basis for that of Cambray, signed Aug. 5, 1529. Robertson says the chief articles were, that the emperor "should not, for the present, demand the restitution of Burgundy, reserving, however, in full force, his rights and pretensions to that duchy; that Francis should pay 2,000,000 crowns as the ransom of his sons, and, before they were set at liberty, should restore such towns as he still held in the Milanese; that he should resign his pretensions to the sovereignty of Flanders and of Artois; that he should renounce all his pretensions to Naples, Milan, Genoa, and every other place beyond the Alps; that he should immediately consummate the marriage concluded between him and the emperor's sister Eleanor."

Cambrian Archæological Association, for promoting the study and preservation of the antiquities of Wales, was established in 1846.

Cambric, originally manufactured at Cambray, in Flanders, whence its name, was introduced into England by the Dutch emigrants in 1563. In 1745, the importation of foreign cambric was prohibited; and in 1761 the manufacture was established at Winchelsea, and brought to such perfection that, in 1765, the home-made article was considered equal to the French. Cambric was also manufactured at Dundalk, in Ireland. By 7 Geo. III. c. 43 (1767), the restrictions on the importation of cambric were reimposed; but they were repealed by the commercial treaty between England and France, signed at Versailles, Sept. 26, 1786. They were again enforced June 6, 1797.

Cambridge, the Camboriciun of the Romans, and the Grantabresicir of the Saxons, is said to have been founded by a Spaniard named Cantaber, B.C. 375. In A.D. 571 and again in 1010, it was plundered and burnt by the Danes. William I. founded the castle in 1070, and fortified the town against the attacks of the Saxons. In 1088 it was seized and plundered by the rebellious barons of William II. Cambridge suffered much during the struggles of King John's reign, and in 1215 the barons took the castle, which, however, was soon recovered by the king. Cambridge also suffered from the "Barons' War," in the reign of Henry III., having been plundered by the insurgents, who carried away such of their property as they were able to pay heavy ransom, 1266. In 1381 the town lost its charters in consequence of an attack made by the populace on the university, and from that period nothing noteworthy appears in its history till 1642, when it was seized by Cromwell and made "the prime garrison and rendezvous of the associated counties." The Fitzwilliam Museum was founded in 1816; the Cambridge Philosophical Society was established Nov. 15, 1819, and chartered Aug. 3, 1833. The railway from London was opened in July, 1845.

Cambridge (University) by some authors is said to have been founded by Sigebert, king of East Angles, who began to reign A.D. 636; and to have been restored by Edward the Elder in 915. The more probable account is that given by Inghulphus, who relates that Joffrid, abbot of Croyland, in 1109, sent Giselbert and three other monks to Cambridge every day, where, having hired a barn, they taught the sciences, and collected a great concourse of scholars. The number had increased so much in the second year after their arrival, that no house of chapsels was large enough to hold them. For this reason they separated into classes, and met in different places. The first mention of the university under the title of the chancellor and masters occurs in 1231, during the reign of Henry III., who granted several charters, and contributed greatly to the welfare of the institution. In 1381, during Wat Tyler's riots, the town of Cambridge rose in arms against the university and burnt its charters, all which were afterwards restored by Richard II. Pope Martin V. gave it full ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction over its students, in 1430, and it was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1571 (13 Eliz. c. 59). In 1687, Feb. 9, the university refused to admit Francis, a Benedictine monk, in consequence of which the vice-chancellor and senate rendered themselves obnoxious to James II. The present university statutes were confirmed by Queen Victoria, by an Order in Council, July 31, 1855. There are seventeen colleges at Cam-
bridge, which, with the date of their foundation, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of College</th>
<th>Founded</th>
<th>By whom Founded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Peter's College</td>
<td>1327</td>
<td>Hugh de Balham, bishop of Ely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clare College</td>
<td>1326</td>
<td>Lady Elizabeth, sister of Gilbert, earl of Clare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembroke College</td>
<td>1347</td>
<td>The widow of Aymen de Valence, earl of Pembroke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonville and Caius College</td>
<td>1438</td>
<td>Edward Gonville. Enlarged in 1557, by John Caius, M.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity Hall*</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>William Bateman, bishop of Norwich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Christi College</td>
<td>1452</td>
<td>Two “Guilts” in Cambridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's College</td>
<td>1441</td>
<td>King Henry VI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen's College</td>
<td>1449</td>
<td>Margaret of Anjou. Re-founded, 1465, by Elizabeth Woodville.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Catherine's College</td>
<td>1473</td>
<td>Robert Wodekara, D.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesus College</td>
<td>1496</td>
<td>John Alcock, bishop of Ely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris's College</td>
<td>1505</td>
<td>Margaret, countess of Richmond. Originally established by Henry VI., under the name of “God's House,” in 1442.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John's College</td>
<td>1511</td>
<td>Margaret, countess of Richmond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magdalene College</td>
<td>1519</td>
<td>Thomas, Baron Audley of Walden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity College</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>Henry VIII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emmanuel College</td>
<td>1584</td>
<td>Sir Walter Mildmay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidney Sussex College</td>
<td>1598</td>
<td>Lady Frances Sydney, countess of Sussex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downing College</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>Sir George Downing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cambridge (United States) was first settled in 1631, under the name of Newtown. Harvard University, the oldest institution of the kind in the United States, was founded in 1636. The Synod of Cambridge met in 1643, and was dissolved in 1646, after adopting the system of church discipline known as the “Cambridge Platform,” which formed the religious constitution of the New England states.

Cambuskenneth (Battle).—Wallace defeated John de Warrenne, earl of Surrey, guardian of Scotland, at this place, near Stirling, Sept. 10, 1297.

Camden (Battles).—The first was fought at the village of Camden, in South Carolina, Aug. 16, 1750, between the Americans under General Gates, and the British under Lord Cornwallis. The former were completely routed, with a loss of 1,000 killed and wounded and as many prisoners, the English having only 20 killed and about 200 wounded. The second battle, at the same place, was fought April 25, 1781. The Americans, commanded by General Greene, were defeated. Lord Rawdon, the English commander, evacuated Camden the 13th of May following. This is sometimes called the battle of Hobkirk's Hill.

Camden Society, for the publication of documents illustrative of English history, was established in 1838. It takes its name from the celebrated William Camden, author of the “Britannia” and historian of Queen Elizabeth.

Camelford (Cornwall), the scene of the famous battle between King Arthur and his rebellious nephew Mordred, in which both leaders were mortally wounded, A.D. 542. A second battle was fought there in 823, between the Britons, and the Saxons under Egbert. Camelford was incorporated by one of the Cornish earls, and sent two members to the first parliament of Edward VI., in 1547. At the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832, the borough was disfranchised.

Cambridge, Lucida. —Dr. Hook invented a camera lucida, for making the image of any object appear on the wall in a light room. The modern camera lucida was invented by Dr. Wollaston in 1807.

Camera Obscura was described by Baptist Porta in the Magia Naturalis, of which the first edition was published at Naples in 1653, and is said to have been invented by Friar Bacon.

Camerino (Italy) was made a bishopric A.D. 252, by Pope Lucius I. In 1545 Paul III. received Camerino in exchange for Parma and Piacenza. The statute of Sixtus V. was erected in 1587. The see was made archiepiscopal by Pius VI. in 1787, and Pius VII. added the see of Treja to this archiepiscopal in 1817. Napoleon I. united Camerino to the kingdom of Italy in 1807, but it was afterwards restored to the pope.

Cameronians. —The followers of Richard Cameron, who entered Sanguhar, in Dumfriesshire, June 22, 1659, and made a public declaration that Charles II. had, by usurpation over civil and religious liberties, forfeited all right to the crown. They separated from the Presbyterians, refused the terms of accommodation proposed by Charles II., and demanded the rigorous observance of the Solemn League and Covenant received by the parliament Sept. 25, 1643. They are, on this account, frequently called Covenanters. Cameron was killed in a skirmish with the Royal troops at Airdsmoss, in Kyle, July 20, 1689, and his followers were dispersed.

Dr. Hook invented a camera lucida, for making the image of any object appear on the wall in a light room.
18th century. Their object was the maintenance of religious liberty, which was achieved through the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (q. v.). In 1708 their numbers had increased to 10,000. They maintained their ground for some time, gaining several victories, but were at length unable to resist the strong forces sent against them, and were ultimately suppressed in 1705.

Camlet.—Marco Polo, whose book of travels was circulated in 1298, speaks of camlet among the manufactured articles produced in Thibet. This stuff is supposed to have been made entirely of camel's hair, and is a much coarser material than the modern camlet. A mixed stuff of wool and silk was used for gowns in this country in the time of Elizabeth. During the Middle Ages the term camlet appears to have been applied to hair-cloth in general.

Campania (Italy).—Clement VII. erected this town of Naples into an episcopal see July 19, 1525, united it to Satriano, and made it subject to Salerno.

Campania di Roma.—This name is said to have been first applied during the Middle Ages, to the unhealthy plain in which Rome is situated. Pius VI. (1775—1799) drained a considerable portion of this plain.

Campania (Italy).—This province, in Central Italy, has been considered both in ancient and modern times as the richest plain in the world. The luxuriance and fertility of its soil, and the salubrity of its atmosphere, have been frequently celebrated in prose and verse. The first well-ascertained fact in its history is the settlement of the Greek colony of Cumae, B.C. 1050. It afterwards fell under Etruscan rule. The Samnites captured Capua B.C. 423, and Campania was afterwards the theatre on which the Romans and the Samnites and other nations, waged hostilities. A large portion of the province was conquered by the Romans B.C. 340. Pyrrhus passed through Campania B.C. 280; and some of the smaller towns declared in favour of Hannibal B.C. 216; but the Carthaginians were driven out of Campania B.C. 212. This province became the favourite retreat of the wealthy Romans. The towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii were overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius A.D. 79; but the province speedily recovered from the effects of this terrible calamity. Campania formed part of the kingdom of Naples, under the name of Terra di Lavoro, and is now included in the new kingdom of Italy.

Camper (Treaty).—between Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France, was concluded at this small place, between Ardes and Guignes, June 7, 1546. Henry was to retain Boulogne until the debt of 2,500,000 livres due to him should be paid, and a further claim of 500,000 livres was adjusted. The emperor was included by both parties in the treaty, and Henry agreed to include Scotland, on condition that the Scotch gave him no further cause to make war upon them.

Campanga Bay (Mexico) was discovered in 1517 by Cortes. The Spaniards founded the town of Campeachy in 1540. It was taken by the English in 1658, who formed the settlement of logwood-cutters about the year 1667; it was again taken in 1678 by the pirate Louis Scott, and by the buccaneers in 1683.

Camphen (Battle).—The hereditary Prince of Brunswick was repulsed in an attack upon the French at the convent of Campen, on the Lower Rhine, Oct. 15, 1700.

Camperdown (Sea-fight).—Fought off the Dutch coast, near the village of Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797, between the Dutch and English fleets commanded by Admirals De Winter and Duncan, in which the latter gained a complete victory, taking or destroying eleven of the enemy's ships. For his valour and address in this engagement, Admiral Duncan was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Duncan of Camperdown, on the 21st of October in the same year.

Campbor has been long known in the East, although the Greeks and Romans were unacquainted with it. The date of its introduction into Europe by the Arabs is not known. Altitn, who lived at the end of the 5th and the beginning of the 6th century, is the first author who names it, and it is also mentioned by Paracelsus (1493—1541). The results of the first correct experiments on the properties of camphor were published by Neumann in 1725.

Camillo (Battle).—The French, under General Molitor, defeated the Spaniards under De Ballesteros, at Campillo de Arenas, in Seville, July 28, 1823.

Campo-Formio (Treaty).—The preliminaries of this treaty between Austria and the French republic were signed at the castle of Eckernwald, near Leoben, in Styria, April 18, 1797, and the treaty itself was concluded at Campo-Formio, in Italy, Oct. 17, 1797. The emperor surrendered the Austrian Netherlands, the Ionian Islands, extensive territories in Italy, receiving Venice and some other places in return. He acknowledged the independence of the Cisalpine republic,
and acquiesced in the incorporation with it of the dukies of Modena and Mantua, Massa, Carrara, Bergamo, Brescia, Bologna, Ferrara, Cercina, and Reggio, most humiliating for Germany, consisted of twenty-five articles, to which fourteen secret articles were attached, involving further sacrifices on the part of the emperor. The twentieth article provided that a congress should assemble at Radstadt within one month after the conclusion of the treaty, or sooner if possible. It was to be composed solely of the plenipotentiaries of the German empire and of the French republic, and its object was to conclude a pacification between these powers.

**Campo Maior (Battle).—**Fought, in 1036, between the bishop of Milan and his rebellious vassals, who were aided by numerous auxiliaries. It terminated in favour of the latter.

**Camonna (Battle).—**Constantine defeated the Goths and the Sarmatians, their allies, at this place, in Italy, A.D. 322.

**Canada (Asia).—**This portion of Palestine was named after Canaan, one of the sons of Ham (Gen. iv. 19, xvi.), at the command of God (Gen. xii.). went forth into the land of Canaan b.c. 1921. (See Palestine.)

**Canada (North America).—**This portion of the New World was visited by the Scandinavians in the 12th and 13th centuries. John and Sebastian Cabot discovered Canada in June, 1497; but no permanent settlement was formed here until the French arrived in the next century. According to a Castilian tradition, the Spaniards visited this country before the French, and finding neither gold nor riches of any description, exclaimed "Aca Nada!" "Here is nothing,"—in the presence of the natives. Hence the name Canada. Another account is, that the Spaniards named the country "El Capo di Nada," or "Cape Nothing." Charlevoix's derivation of the term is, however, generally received. He says that Cananada, signifying in the Iroquois language a number of huts, or a village, was applied by the inhabitants to the first settlements made by the French, and the entire province afterwards received this designation. The French called it New France.

**A.D.**


1500. The Portuguese mariner Cortereal visits Canada, and is said to have discovered the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

1517. June 11. Thomas Furt's expedition, which is accompanied by Sebastian Cabot, enters Hudson's Bay, but does not explore it, owing to the timidity of the commander.

1524. Francis I. dispatches an expedition, under Verazzano, who takes possession of the N.E. coasts of N. America, which he calls New France.

1553. Jacques Cartier ascends the St. Lawrence as far as the present site of Montreal, and carries several of the natives, with their chief, to France.

1540. The French erect the fort of Charlesbourg.

1540. R. voyage sails for Canada, and is lost.

1541. The French again trade to Canada.

1541. A French fleet sails to Canada.

1548. Henry IV. of France commissions the marquis de la Roche to conquer Canada; but failure is the result of the expedition.

1568. July 3 (N.S. 13). Quebec founded by Champlain.

1577. Richelieu intrusts the government of the colony to the "Company of a Hundred Associates."

1595. Quebec taken by the English.

1597. March 17. Quebec and all Canada restored to France, according to the treaty of St. Germain.

1598. The colony suffers much from the incursions of the Iroquois Indians.

1603. Louis XIV. erects Canada into a royal government, and takes the laws and trade from France.

1655. Canada is granted to the French West-India Company.

1667. Peace is made with the Indians.


1711. The British American colonies send another fleet to conquer Canada, but it is wrecked at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, Aug. 29.

1713. April 11. The peace of Utrecht restores tranquillity to Canada.

1746. Shirley, governor of Massachusetts, projects the conquest of Canada, but only carries his arms into Nova Scotia.

1755. The English again attack Canada.


1760. Entire reduction of Canada by the British.


1765. Canada submits to the Stamp Act.

1774. Legislative council of twenty-three members appointed.

1775. The American forces invade Canada, and land at St. John's, Sept. 10. General Montgomery takes St. John's, Nov. 3; Montreal, Nov. 12; and, in company with Arnold, assails Quebec Dec. 31. He is killed in the action, and the Americans surrender to General Carleton.


1813. March 4. Pitt proposes the Quebec Bill, by which Canada is divided into the Upper and Lower provinces, and receives a representation in Parliament (32 Geo. III. c. 31).

1792. The first House of Assembly is opened by Lieutenant-Governor Clarke.

1819. Canada is erected into a bishopric.

1812. The Americans, under General Hull, invade Canada, but are compelled to surrender Aug. 15. A second army, under General Wadsworth, also capitulates Oct. 14; and the third, under Van Rensselaer, Nov. 27.

1813. The Americans take York (Toronto), April 27; Fort George, May 27; they repel the British at Stook's Harbour, May 39; and are defeated at Stony Creek, June 6. Indecisive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11.

1814. The Americans gain the battle of Longwood Mountain, and take Fort Erie July 3; and gain the battle of Chippewa July 5. Indecisive battle of Bridgewater July 5. Peace signed at Ghent Dec. 24.

1825. Secessionists petition the king against the manner in which the governors had applied the revenues.

1826. Sept. 23. The Houses of Assembly refuse to vote.

1827. The "Sons of Liberty," under Papineau, rise in rebellion at Montreal. They are defeated in an attempt to seize Toronto, Feb. 23, and again at St. Augustine, Dec. 14.

1838. Jan. 15. Resignation of Sir Francis Head. He is succeeded by Lord Durham, who arrives at Quebec May 29.

1841. Feb. 10. Upper and Lower Canada united into one province.
### Canals

- Canals were made in Egypt as early as 1350 BC. They existed in England previous to the Conquest, 1066; and the junction of the Trent and Withcly was repaired 1121. The Great Canal of China was commenced 1278. The canal of Languedoc was completed in 1680; and that from Amsterdam to Niedepin in 1826. Locks were used in the ancient canals of Upper Egypt, and were introduced into England from Flanders in 1652. The following are some of the principal canals of Great Britain:

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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Aire and Calder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birmingham and Fazeley</td>
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<td>Birmingham and Liverpool Junction</td>
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<td>1794</td>
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<td>Hereford and Gloucester</td>
<td>1766</td>
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<td>1802</td>
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<td>Kennet and Avon</td>
<td>1810</td>
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<td>Leeds and Liverpool</td>
<td>1816</td>
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<td>1794</td>
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<td>1816</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>1763</td>
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<td>Norwich</td>
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<td>Nottingham</td>
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<td>Trent and Mersey</td>
<td>1776</td>
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<td>Ulverstone</td>
<td>1707</td>
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### Canab (Hindostan)

- This province was wrested from the Hindoos by Hyder Ali in 1763. On the death of his son Tippoo, in 1798, it came under the rule of the East-India Company, and has since formed part of the presidency of Bombay. It is divided into North and South Canana.

### Canaries (N. Atlantic Ocean)

- Supposed to be the Hesperides, or Fortunate Islands of the ancients. Their discovery in modern times is attributed to the crew of a French vessel, who were driven to their shores by stress of weather about 1390-4.

### Candahar

(Canada) (Mediateranean), the ancient Crete, became a Roman province B.C. 67. The capital of the island, also called Candida, was taken by a band of Spanish Arabs A.D. 823, and recovered by the Greeks under Nicephorus Phocas in 861. The Venetians purchased the island Aug. 12, 1284, and took possession in 1205. In consequence of the frequent insurrections of the Candites, the Venetians, in 1243, divided the island into three parts; the first for the republic, the second for the Church, and the third for the colonists. Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants remained so turbulent, that it was necessary to despatch a fleet to reduce them to subjection, which was done in 1364. In 1671 the Turks made a short stay in Candida, but soon abandoned it to prosecute their conquests in other directions. They returned June 24, 1696, and after a siege of twenty-four years, gained possession of it in 1669. In 1830 it was ceded to the Pasha of Egypt, and again restored to Turkey in 1840. An insurrection among the Christians of Candida, that broke out in 1841, was suppressed by the Turkish government before the end of the year.

### Candle (Inch of)

- At an auction by inch of candle, persons continued to bid whilst a
small piece of candle continued to burn, the article being knocked down to the person who made the last offer before it was extinguished. In excommunication by inch of candle, the sentence was not passed upon the offender if he repented before the piece of candle burnt out. Shakespeare (2 Hen. IV, ii. 4) alludes to the old custom practised by the amorous gallant, who "drinks off candles' ends for flapp-dragons." Nares remarks, that "as a feat of gallantry, to swallow a candle's end formed a more formidable and disagreeable flapp-dragon than any other substance, and therefore afforded a stronger testimony of zeal for the lady to whose health it was drunk." 

Candlemas Day.—A festival held on the 2nd of February, to commemorate the purification of the Virgin Mary. Bingham (b. xx. c. 8, s. 5) says, "This at first among the Greeks went by the name of Ὑποπάντιο, which denotes the meeting of the Lord by Simeon in the temple, in commemoration of which occurrence it was first made a festival in the church; some say in the time of Justin, the emperor; others in the time of his successor Justinian, anno 542." A proclamation against carrying candles on Candlemas was issued by Edw. VI. in 1548.

Candles.—Pliny, who died A.D. 79, speaks of the invention of rush-lights, and Appuleius, who flourished in the 2nd century, mentions candles of wax and tallow. Alfred the Great used them with great success. Tallow candles did not come into general use till about 1300, before which time torches and oil lamps were most frequently employed. The composite candle, which does not require snuffing, was introduced in 1840. An attempt to obviate the inconvenience of snuffing was made in 1799. The patents of Gwynne, in 1849, of Wilson, in 1842, and of Tighman, in 1854, have led to great improvements in the manufacture. A duty on candles was first imposed by S Anne, c. 9, s. 1 (1799); it was reduced to 1 s. 4d. in 1832, by 1 & 2 Will. IV, c. 19, passed in 1831.

Candlesticks.—Some of the ancient utensils called by this name were lamps for burning oil. Moses was commanded to make a candelabrum with six branches, of hammered gold, for the tabernacle (Exod. xxv. 31 & 32), b.c. 1491. The golden candlestick, which had been replaced in Solomon's temple by ten golden candelabra, was restored after the Babylonish captivity. It was taken by the Romans on the capture of Jerusalem A.D. 70, carried into Africa by the Vandals under Genseric A.D. 455, and taken from them A.D. 533, by Belisarius, who removed it to Constantinople. It was afterwards transferred to Jerusalem.

Cancilar Year.—The Egyptians and Ethiopians began their year from the rising of the Caucula, or Sirius, the Dog-Star; whence the term. It consisted ordinarily of 365 days, to which another was added every fourth year. It commenced July 20, 2755 b.c.
ampton, and there are also documents of October and December, 1339, which prove that Cambay was defended with artillery during its siege by the English. Froissart speaks of cannon used by the inhabitants of Quesnoy against the duke of Normandy in 1340. In September, 1346, a cannon with a square bore was fired at Bruges; but as a man was killed in the experiment, it was not repeated. The employment of artillery by the English at Cressy, in 1346, is doubtful, but it was certainly used at the siege of Calais, in 1347. In 1366 the Venetians first used cannon at the siege of Chioggia. In 1378 Richard II. attacked St. Malo with 400 cannon, which failed to make a breach, though fired night and day. The first authentic date of the use of field-guns is 1382, when they were employed by the men of Ghent against the inhabitants of Bruges. The Turks first used cannon in 1594, at the siege of Constantinople. The use of artillery is mentioned at the siege of Bourges, Etampes, and Melun, 1356; Meaux, 1358; Orleans, 1360; Paris, 1360; Calais, 1364; Abo, 1369; and at Constantinople, 1453. Mohammed II. established a foundry at Hadrianople in 1452, where a piece of brass ordnance of incredible magnitude was cast expressly for the siege of Constantinople. Gibbon says its bore measured twelve palms, and that the stone bullet weighed 600 lb.; according to another authority, the bullet was double that weight. This gun burst during the siege. Von Hammer declared that he had seen the great cannon of the Dardanelles, and that it furnished a hiding-place for a tailor who had run away from his creditors. Horse artillery was introduced by Charles VIII. of France, about the year 1489. The invention of brass cannon is attributed to John Owen, in 1535. Iron cannon were first cast in England in 1547.

CANNONGATE MARRIAGES.—In the middle of the 18th century, couples were married at public-houses in the Cannongate, Edinburgh, by unauthorized persons. Hence the term by which such marriages were known.

CANTONIZATION.—Milman (Lat. Christianity, book xiv. ch. 2) remarks, “Cantonization has been distributed into three periods. Down to the 10th century the saint was exalted by the popular voice, the suffrage of the people with the bishop. In the intermediate period the sanction of the pope was required, but the bishops retained their right of initiation. Alexander III. seized into the hands of the pope alone this great and abused prerogative.” The first recorded cantonization by the pope is that of Ulric, bishop of Augsburg, who received the title of saint from John X. A.D. 995. In 1176, during the supremacy of Alexander III., the privilege of adding to the calendar of saints was vested in the pope alone.

CANNON LAW IS a collection of ecclesiastical constitutions, decisions, and rules for the regulation of the Roman Catholic Church. It consists principally of ordinances of provincial and general councils, the decretals, bulls, and epistles of the papacy. The earliest of these rules (canones) are the Apostolical Canons (q.v.). Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman monk, compiled a “Codex Canonum,” A.D. 520, and the canons of the four councils of Nice, Constantinople, Ephesus, and Chalcedon, received the sanction of Justinian A.D. 545. The Codex Canonum, with the Capitularies of Charlemagne, and the decrees of the popes from Siricius, A.D. 385, to Anastatus IV., A.D. 1154, formed the chief part of the canon law down to the 12th century. In 1114 Ivo, bishop of Chartres, collected the decrees made by the popes and cardinals, and this work was completed by Gratian, a Benedictine monk, and published in 1140. Rainmundus, chaplain to Gregory IX., published in 1234 the decreals, which were rescripts or letters of the popes, in answer to questions on ecclesiastical matters submitted to them. The work consisted of five books, to which Boniface VIII. added a sixth in 1298. Clement V. added what were called the Clementines I., 1338, and John XXII. the Extravagantes in 1317. From these have been added some decrees by later popes, and the whole form what is now known as the “Corpus Juris Canonici,” or the great body of the canon law received by the Church of Rome. The primary object of this system was to establish the supremacy of ecclesiastical authority. It was not received in England, though attempts at its introduction were made at various times. The legatine and provincial constitutions formed, however, a kind of national canon law, adapted to the English church. The former were made in national councils held in England by the legate of Gregory IX., in 1220; and by Otho-bon, legate of Clement IV., in 1264. These were edited, with a gloss, by John of Athona, canon of Lincoln, about 1290. The provincial constitutions were made in convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury, commencing under Stephen Langton, in the reign of Henry III., and ending under Henry Chicheley, in the reign of Henry V. They were collected, and edited with a gloss, by William Lyndwood, official of the court of Canterbury, and afterwards bishop of St. David’s; and were received by the province of York, in convocation, in 1463. By 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1553), it was enacted that these canons should be reviewed by the king and certain commissioners to be appointed under the act, and that until such review was made, all canons, constitutions, ordinances, and synods provincial, being then already made, and not repugnant to the law of the land or the king’s prerogative, should remain in force. This act, repealed by 1 Phil. & Mary, c. 8 (1553), was revived by 1 Eliz. c. 1, s. 10 (1559). By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 15 (1553), power was given to the king to appoint thrice two commissioners to review the act of 1553. Divers urgent matters interfered to prevent the exercise of the power, and by 35 Hen. VIII. c. 16 (1544), power was given to the king to nominate them during his life. A commission was duly appointed,
but the death of the king prevented the completion of the work. In the reign of his successor, Cranmer renewed his efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement of the question. By 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 11 (1549), another commission was ordered, and eight persons were appointed to prepare the materials for the larger commission. They were engaged on the work in 1552, and concluded their labours during the year. Various matters interfered to delay the ratification and establishment of the new code of ecclesiastical laws, and after the death of Edward VI. it was almost entirely neglected. The manuscript containing this code of laws, with numerous notes and corrections in the handwriting of Cranmer, is preserved amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. From this draught Archbishop Parker probably prepared the code published in 1571, under the title of "Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum." It was republished in 1640. The Rev. E. Cardwell has published several editions of this remarkable work.

**Canon of Scripture** consists of those books which are in "the rule or canon, or catalogue of books authorized to be read in the Church," and recognized as inspired, and therefore authentic. The Church of Rome admits into the canon several books which neither the Primitive Church nor the Church of England accepts as canonical. Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem in the 4th century, in speaking of the canonical books, mentions all those in the English Bible, except the book of Revelation. The council of Laodicea, A.D. 366, forbids any but the canonical books to be read in the Church, and gives the following list of them:—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Esther, four books of Kings, two of Paralipomena or Chronicles, two of Esdras, the book of 150 Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Job, twelve Prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, and epistles of Baruch, Ezekiel, Daniel, the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the seven Catholic epistles; fourteen epistles of St. Paul. "Where none of the apocryphal books," says Bingham, "nor the Revelation, are mentioned; which is a plain evidence that none of them were read in the churches of that district." Ezra collected the books of the Old Testament about B.C. 444; Simon the Just, who died about B.C. 291, added the two books of the Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, and Malachi, and this closed the canon of the Old Testament. With respect to the canon of the New Testament, Townsend (The Holy Bible in Historical and Chronological Order, vol. ii, p. 439) remarks:—"As the canon of the Old Testament was completed by Simon the Just, the last of the great Sanhedrin, so it is probable the canon of the New Testament was completed either by St. John, or that disciple who might be the survivor of the 120, the number of the Sanhedrin, who met at the day of Pentecost. It is not probable that any of these outlived St. John, who died nearly seventy years after the ascension of his Divine Master."

### Old Testament

<table>
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<th>When composed</th>
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### New Testament

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<td>57 or 58</td>
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Canons (Apostolical).—These ancient canons are attributed by Baronius, Beller- 
min, and other Roman Catholic writers, to the apostles. Other authorities ascribe them to St. Clement, whilst others declare that they are the forgeries of some heretic in the 6th century. They are seventy-six or eighty-five in number, according to different modes of division.

Canons (the Church of England).—In addition to the constitutions and canons formerly used in the Anglican Church, and noticed in the article on Canon Law, a body of canons, 141 in number, was drawn up by Buceroff, bishop of London, accepted by Convocation in 1604, and assented to by the king. They were chiefly composed of the older canons, a few new ones being intro-
duced. They never received the sanction of Parliament, and are considered by the courts of common law to be binding on the clergy only. In 1640 Convocation formed a new body of canons. The House of Commons voted them unlawful Dec. 16, and Archbishop Laud, as their author, was committed to the custody of the usher of the black rod, Dec. 18. Thirteen bishops were impeached for their share in drawing up these canons, Aug. 13, 1641.

Canons (Regular and Secular).—Mosheim states that this new species of priests, at first called the Lord's Brethren, and afterwards canons, was instituted by Chrodegang, bishop of Metz, in the 9th century. They formed an intermediate class between monks and regulars, and although they followed the discipline and mode of life of monks, took no vows upon them. Canonesses were added in the 9th century. By the 11th century they had, like the other orders, become corrupted, and several efforts were made to effect re-
forms. Nicholas II. was, at the council of Rome, April 13, 1058, to a certain extent successful in this object; but the communities would not proceed so far in this direction as others. Hence arose the distinction between regular and secular canons, the former having all things in common, whilst the latter had nothing in common but their dwelling and table. The term canon is now applied to a prebendary of a cathedral.

Canons (Scottish).—The book of canons for the Church of Scotland, drawn up by the Scottish bishops, was confirmed by letters patent under the great seal, May 23, 1635. It was very unpopular in Scotland, and was withdrawn by Charles I. Sept. 9, 1638.

Canosa (Italy).—The ancient Canusium, in Apulia, which is said to have been founded by the Pelasgi, submitted to the Romans b.c. 318, whereupon the Canusians renounced their alliance with the Samnites, and re-
maind faithful to Rome for many years. Having revolted, their city was besieged and their territory ravaged b.c. 89. During the civil war, Sylla gained a battle here b.c. 83. The modern city occupies the site of the citadel of Canusium. At a very early period of the Christian æra, it became the seat of a bishopric which was united to the arch-
bishopric of Bari A.D. 845. It was besieged by the French July 2, 1602. After repulsing two assaults, the Spanish garrison capitul-
ated on honourable terms.

Canossa (Italy).—This fortress, near Reggio, in Modens, was the scene of Henry the Fourth's humiliation to Pope Gregory VII. A.D. 1077. The pope had summoned the em-
peror to appear before him at Rome to answer some charges brought against him by his subjects. Henry, in an assembly held at Worms in 1076, declared that Gregory was no longer pope. Gregory was no sooner informed of this, than he called a council in the Lateran, excommunicated Henry, de-

prived him of the kingdoms of Germany and Italy, and released his subjects from their allegiance. The emperor at first, when resistance, was frightened by some disaffec-
tion that revealed itself at home, and he crossed the Alps to submit and seek absolu-
tion. Gregory VII. was at the time in the castle of Canossa, with the Countess Matilda. Henry IV. arrived at its gates in the depth of a winter of unusual severity. Three suc-
cessive days he remained in an outer court, without food, in a woolen shirt and with bare head and naked feet, and only on the fourth would Gregory admit him to his presence. Absolution was then granted. Henry's friends, however, followed him, and Henry, deserted him, and, goaded by the insolence of Gregory, he renounced his treaty. The pope summoned a council at Rome, March 7, 1080, deposed Henry IV. and elected Rodolph of Swabia in his place. The emperor summoned a council at Brixen, June 23, 1080, deposed Gregory, and elected Guibert in his stead, under the title of Clement III. Success crowned Henry's efforts in the field; he entered Rome in 1083, after a siege of three years' duration, and was crowned by the new pope. Gregory VII. took ref ge with Roger Guiscard, at Salerno, where he died, May 25, 1085.

Canterbury (Kent), the Roman Duro-
vorum, is said by Geoffrey of Monmouth to have been founded by Huddibas, who reigned about 800 b.c. Undoubtedly it existed at the time of the Roman conquest of Britain, as it is mentioned in Antonine's Itinerary, written about A.D. 320. At the com-
 mencement of the Heptarchy, in 455, it ranked as the chief city of Kent, and con-
tinued the residence of the king till Ethelbert gave up his palace to St. Augustine and with-
drew to Reculver, 597. The foundation of the cathedral is referred to the same date. Augustine became first archbishop of Can-
terbury in 602. In 754 the town was nearly destroyed by fire, and in 851 it was taken by the Danes. Between 940 and 960 Archbishop Odo restored the walls and roof of the cathedral, which was, however, much damaged by the Danes, who again sacked the town in 1011, putting Elphege, the archbishop, to death, on Easter Eve, March 24. In 1067 the cathedral was burnt down, and the work of restoration was reserved for Archbishop Lanfranc (1070—1098) and his successors, by
whom the new edifice was finished in 1130. The murder of Becket, which occurred on Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1170, rendered the city a resort for pilgrims. Canterbury was represented in parliament in 1265. The city remained unpaved till 1477. In 1561, Queen Elizabeth permitted the Protestant refugees from the Low Countries to worship in the undercroft of the cathedral. Cromwell passed through the town in 1651, when the cathedral was used as a stable by his troops. The hospital was founded June 9, 1791. Thom's riots at Boughton, near Canterbury, occurred May 28 to 31, 1833, and were only suppressed at the sacrifice of several lives.

**CANTERBURY (See of)**, was founded by Ethelbert A.D. 602, when Augustine became the first archbishop. After a long contest with York, the primacy of the archbishops of Canterbury was established at a council held in England from Easter to Pentecost, in 1072, to determine the question as to the right of the archbishop of Canterbury to be the patron of all England and metropolitan. In the following list, the date of the appointment of each archbishop is given. Augustine quitted Rome in 596, landed in England in 597, went to France, and was consecrated by the bishop of Arles, Sunday, Nov. 17, 597; returned to England in 598, received the pallium from Rome in 601, and fixed the see at Canterbury in 602.

**ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.**

<table>
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<td>635</td>
<td>Deusdedit, or Aethelberht</td>
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**CANTON (China)** is said by native historians to have been founded about B.C. 200. Its importance as the seat of foreign trade dates from about A.D. 700, when it was appointed the residence of an imperial commissioner of customs. In 1517 the Portuguese obtained permission to trade here, and in 1634 the English made an ineffectual attempt to obtain the same privilege. The original city was destroyed in 1650, after a siege of eleven months. The East-India Company established a factory here in 1830. Canton was nearly destroyed by fire Nov. 1, 1823, and in September, 1833, a flood did much damage to life and property. The forts fired on two English ships of war, Sept. 7, 1834; but they were speedily silenced, and amicable relations re-established. In consequence of the opposition of the Chinese government to the opium trade, Commissioner Lin imprisoned all the English in Canton, March 29, 1839, and kept them in confinement till May 4. Sir Hugh Gough reduced the town to subjection May 30, 1841, after a siege of eight days, and it was ransomed for six million dollars. By the treaty of Nankin, signed Aug. 29, 1842, Canton was made one of the five ports open to British commerce. The factories, however, were burnt down soon afterwards, and the English suffered greatly until April 6, 1847, when, having threatened to bombard the town, they obtained the execution of four murderers of their countrymen. A few months before, a large ship, manned by Chinese but commanded by an Englishman, was boarded by order of Commissioner Yeh, Oct. 8, 1856, and as compensation was refused, Sir M. Seymour seized the forts on the 24th, and bombarded the town on the 28th and 29th. An allied English and French force captured it Dec. 29, 1857, and on Jan. 5, 1858, the governor and Yeh were taken prisoners. Yeh was sent to Calcutta on the 8th. (See CHINA.)

**CAP.**—The ancient Greeks and Romans usually left the head uncovered, and regarded the Phrygian cap as a mark of barbarism. The Romans gave their slaves a cap when they made them free. Hence the origin of the cap as a symbol of liberty. According to Diodorus Siculus (b.c. 44), the aboriginal British used a conical cap, which was discontinued during the Roman supremacy, and resumed under the Saxons, who wore head-covers of felt, wool, and skin. After the Norman conquest, skull-caps were introduced, and during the 14th century with several sorts of head-dresses of most extraordinary forms. It is usual to refer the general use of caps to the year 1449, when...
Charles VII. of France entered Rouen; but the change was probably very gradual. The cap was sometimes used as a mark of infamy; and in the 16th and 17th centuries bankrupts in France were compelled to wear a green cap.

CAP DE BRETON (N. America).—This island is supposed to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. In 1632 it was ceded to France by the treaty of St. Germain; but the French did not form a settlement until 1712, when they called it Isle Royale. They fortified Louisbourg in 1720. In 1746 it was taken by the English, but restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748. The English again took it in 1758, and it was finally ceded to them by the fourth article of the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. Sidney, the capital, was founded in 1823. It forms part of the colony of Nova Scotia.

CAPE-COAST CASTLE (Africa).—This settlement in Guinea was established by the Portuguese in 1610; taken by the Dutch in 1640, and given to the English in 1651. In 1665 it was besieged, though unsuccessfully, by the Dutch under De Ruyter. It was finally ceded to the English by the treaty of Breda, July 10, 1667.

CAPE COMORIN (Hindostan) is first mentioned in the Travels of Marco Polo, published in 1298, and called by him Komari.

CAPE FINISTERRE (Sea-fight).—Lord Anson and Admiral Warren defeated and captured a French fleet and convoy, consisting of thirty-two sail, under Admiral La Jonquiere, off this cape, May 3, 1747 (O.S.).

CAPE HORN (S. America) is supposed to have been sighted by Sir Francis Drake in 1578. It was first doubled by Le Maire and Schouten in 1616, and named after the birthplace of the last-mentioned.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (S. Africa) was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz in 1486, and first doubled by Vasco da Gama, Nov. 19, 1497. The English took possession in 1620, but neglected to plant a settlement, and it remained abandoned by Europeans till colonized by the Dutch in 1650. Diaz named it the Stormy Cape, which the king of Portugal changed to its present appellation. (See CAPE TOWN.)

CAPE ST. VINCENT (Sea-fights).—Sir George Rooke, with twenty-three men-of-war and the Turkey fleet under convoy, was attacked near this promontory, in Spain, by a force of 160 vessels, under Admiral Toulville, June 16, 1693. The French captured or destroyed twelve English and Dutch men-of-war, and above eighty of the merchantmen. Admiral Rodney gave chase to a Spanish fleet in these waters, Jan. 16, 1750, and succeeded in capturing one 80 and five 74-gun ships, on the 17th. Sir John Jervis, with fifteen ships of the line and a few frigates, defeated a Spanish fleet of twenty-seven men-of-war, four of which he captured, besides sinking others, Feb. 14, 1797.

CAPET (House of).—Hugh Capet, count of Paris, seized the crown of France on the death of Louis V. A.D. 987, and founded the third dynasty of French monarchs. He was crowned at Noyon by the archbishop of Rheims, July 1, 987. Fourteen kings of this line reigned before 1328, when Philip VI. vested the power in the house of Valois.

CAPE TOWN (South Africa) was founded by the Dutch in 1650, and remained in their possession till captured by the English under Admiral Elphinstone and General Clarke, Sept. 16, 1795. A Dutch squadron, sent to recapture it, was taken by Elphinstone, Aug. 17, 1796. At the peace of Amiens (March 25, 1802), England restored it to the Dutch. It was again taken by Sir Home Popham and Sir David Baird, Jan. 10, 1806. It was finally ceded to England by the treaty signed at London Aug. 13, 1814. An attempt made by government in 1849 to convert the colony into a penal settlement was abandoned, owing to the opposition of the inhabitants. The constitution granted to the colony of Cape Town was by proclamation July 1, 1853. (See CAPE TOWN War.)

CAPE VERDE (Africa) was discovered by Dinis Fernandez, a Portuguese, in 1446. It is believed to have been the Pr. Arsinarium of the ancients.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (North Atlantic Ocean) were known to the ancients as the Gorgades. Though the rediscovery is usually attributed to the Genoese navigator Antonio de Noli, sailing in the service of Portugal, in 1449, Nuno Tristan is supposed to have discovered some of them two or three years earlier. Pope Clement VII. erected them into a bishopric in 1532.

CAPITOL, the fortress of ancient Rome, was founded by Tarquinius Priscus B.C. 615, completed by Tarquinius Superbus B.C. 533, and was dedicated to Jupiter by the consul Horatius B.C. 507. It was destroyed by lightning B.C. 188, by fire B.C. 83, rebuilt by Sylla, and dedicated by Catullus, B.C. 69; again destroyed by fire Dec. 19, A.D. 69, and rebuilt by Domitian the same year; again burnt 80, and restored 82. During the sack of Rome by Genseric, in June, 435, the Capitol was stripped of its gold ornaments and roof, and abandoned to decay. Petronius was crowned here April 8, 1341.

CAPITOLINE GAMES were instituted B.C. 387, to commemorate the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls, and revived by the emperor Domitian, A.D. 86.

CAPITULARIES, a term derived from capitula, 'little chapters,' is applied to all laws passed by the Frankish kings. Guizot enumerates 60 of the first race, and 152 of the second. Of these, no less than 65 were passed during the reign of Charlemagne (768—814). Hallam considers the last capitularies to have been those of Carlogan in 882, though two have been attributed to Charles the Simple, who died in 921. They have been published at Paris.

CAPPADOCIA (Asia Minor).—The early history of this ancient state is involved in obscurity. Pharnaces, who held it as a fief
of the Persian empire, is said to have founded the kingdom B.C. 744.

B.C.

321. Assassination of the Magi Smerdis by seven nobles, one of whom, Anaphes, is descended from Pharnaces.

222. Perdiccas, regent of Macedon, subdues Cappadocia, puts to death King Ariarathes I., and invests Eumenes with the government.

290. Mithridates III., king of Pontus, seizes Cappadocia and Paphlagonia.

285. Cappadocia becomes subordinate to the Seleucids.

280. Seleucus Nicator is slain, and Cappadocia regains its independence.

192. Ariarathes IV. marries Antiochis, daughter of Antiochus the Great.

183. Ariarathes V., dethroned by Holophernes, is restored by the Romans.

190. Ariarathes V. is slain with Crassus, in battle against Aristonicus of Myus. Five of his sons are poisoned by their mother Laodice, but the youngest escapes, and succeeds to the crown.

95. Ariarathes VI. is put to death by his brother-in-law Mithridates, king of Pontus. He is the last king of the original dynasty.

88. The Romans appoint Ariobarzanes I. king of Cappadocia, but he is immediately expelled by Mithridates.

84. Sylla restores Ariobarzanes I.

84. Ariobarzanes I. is again expelled.

66. Mithridates again seizes Cappadocia, which he is compelled to evacuate by Pompey.

42. Ariobarzanes II. assists Pompey against Cesar, and is slain by Cassius.

36. Mark Antony deposes and puts to death Ariarathes VII., and appoints Archelaus king in his stead.

20. Augustus confers new territories on Archelaus.

A.D.

15. Tiberius invites Archelaus to Rome, and detains him prisoner.

17. Death of Archelaus at Rome, and reduction of Cappadocia into a Roman province.

77. A famine prevails in Cappadocia.

58. It is invaded by the Huns.

717. It is conquered by the Saracens.

78. It is reunited to the Empire by Basil I.

1074. It is conquered by the Seljukian Turks, under Selim.

1360. It is added to the Turkish empire.

KINGS OF CAPPADOCIA.

B.C.

Datames ........... 156
Ariannes I. ........... 352
Ariarathes I. (died in C. 352). ........... 352
Ariarathes II. ........... 355
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Ariarathes IV. ........... 220

B.C.

Ariarathes V. Philopator ........... 162
Ariarates VI. ........... 130
Ariobarzanes I. ........... 93
Ariobarzanes II. ........... 63
Ariobarzanes III. ........... 42
Archelaus ........... 36

CAPPADOCIA (Battle), between the Roman Catholics in Switzerland, and the Zürichers, in which the latter were defeated, and their leader, Ulric Zwingli, slain, was fought Oct. 11, 1531.

CAPPIANO (Battle),—Castruccio of Lucca defeated and captured Raymond of Cordova, the Florentine general, at this place, on Monday, Sept. 23, 1325.

CáPÓ (Mediterranean), the ancient Cape, a small island close to Naples, and celebrated in ancient history as the retreat

chosen by Tiberius, A.D. 27. He spent the last ten years of his life here, and built twelve villas in different parts of the island. It has two towns, one called Anacapri, 1,600 or 1,700 feet above the level of the sea. The inhabitants communicate with those of the other town, called Capri, by a flight of 538 steps. Christianity was planted in Capri in the earliest times, and it was made a bishopric in 987. The island was wrested from Napoleon by Sir Sidney Smith, May 12, 1806. Sir Hudson Lowe and the garrison capitulated to Murat in 1808.

CAPS AND HATS.—On the assembling of the Swedish diet, May 30, 1738, the house divided into two hostile parties, the Hats who opposed, and the Caps who favoured the alliance with Russia. Owing to the ascendancy of the former faction, war was declared in Aug. 1741, and continued till the peace of Abo, Aug. 18, 1743. Both parties were suppressed by Gustavus III. on his accession, in 1771.

CAPUA (Naples) was taken from the Etruscans by the Samnites, B.C. 453. In B.C. 216, after the battle of Cannae, Hannibal made it his winter quarters. The Romans regained the town in B.C. 211, and信号ized their victory by their cruel vengeance on the inhabitants, all the senators and nobles being put to death, and the other citizens banished beyond the Tiber. By the Lex Julia Agraria, passed B.C. 59, Capua was made a Roman colony, and regained a portion of its ancient splendour. Genseric, king of the Vandals, took it A.D. 456, and reduced it to a very low condition; but it was not destroyed till 940, when it was captured and burnt by the Saracens. The modern town was built in the 9th century, at about two miles' distance from the original site, and was fortified in 1231. It was for many years a republic, under the nominal sovereignty of the Eastern empire, and afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Sicily. Cesar Borgia captured it, and put 5,000 of the inhabitants to the sword, in 1501. Capua was occupied by a French force Jan. 23, 1799, and on the 28th July, in the same year, it surrendered to the British. The French took possession of it in 1806. It capitulated to the Sardinian forces Nov. 2, 1809. Capua was made a bishopric about A.D. 46, and was erected into an archbishopric in 968.

CAPUCHINS.—These friars, of a reformed order of St. Francis, were established by Matthew de Baschi, in 1526. In 1533 they obtained a bull from Clement VII., and the order was fully established in 1529. They derived their name from the cow (caputum), but were at first called Friars Hermits Minors. Paul III. confirmed the order in 1538, and gave them the name of Capuchins of the order of Friars Minor. The right of preaching, taken from them in 1548, was restored in 1545. They were introduced into France in 1573, and into Spain in 1606, but had no houses in England. On the establishment of peace between England and France, April 14, 1629, Louis XIII. arranged that ten Capu-
chins of Paris should go and serve Henrietta Maria, queen of Great Britain, in the capacity of confessors. Accordingly, twelve friars, of whom merchant Cassarino, of Paris, was the chief, left Calais Feb. 24, 1630. On the 24th Sept. 1636, the queen laid the foundation-stone of a Roman Catholic chapel, to be presided over by the Capuchins, and Dec. 10, in the same year, mass was publicly celebrated in presence of the queen and court. On the departure of the queen to Holland, in 1642, the Parliament imprisoned the Capuchins and closed the chapel.

**CARABINE, or CARBINE.**—This fire-arm, a small musket, was used by light cavalry as early as the 16th century. A corps of carbineers were raised in France in 1560.

**CARABOBO (Battle).**—This strong position, in Venezuela, held by 4,000 Spaniards, was assaulted by Bolivar’s army, containing a force of English auxiliaries, June 24, 1821. The armies were nearly equal in numbers, and the latter gained a complete victory.

**CARABURO (Mediterranean).**—This pirate stronghold was attacked and destroyed by the English fleet Jan. 31, 1828.

**CARACAS (South America).**—discovered by Columbus during his third voyage, in 1498. The colony was afterwards sold by Charles V. to the Venetians, a company of German merchants, who ruled so tyrannically that they were dispossessed in 1550, when a governor was appointed. Santiago de Leon de Caracas, the chief town, built by Diego Lodesin in 1567, possesses a university, founded in 1778, and is the seat of an archbishopric established in 1803. In 1810 the colony declared its independence, and took the name of Venezuela, which was formally acknowledged by the Spanish Cortes, July 5, 1811. A disastrous earthquake, which occurred Mar. 26, 1812, laid the city in ruins and destroyed numbers of the inhabitants, which so excited the popular excitement, that they soon afterwards surrendered to the royalists. Independence was re-established by Bolivar, Aug. 26, 1813; and on the 17th of Dec. 1819, New Grenada and Caracas were united into a single state, under the name of Colombia.

**CARAITES, or READERS.** A Jewish sect that adhere closely to the text of the Scriptures, and are distinguished from the Rabbins by their rejection of traditions. They pretend to be descendants of the ten tribes led captive by Shalmaneser, B.C. 721; whilst others trace their descent from Ezra, B.C. 465, though it is generally believed that they did not make their appearance till the 8th century. The Caraites exist in Turkey, Poland, Syria, and some parts of the East.

**CARAVAGGIO (Lombardy).**—was taken by the Venetians A.D. 1431. In 1448 Francis Sforza laid siege to it, and after a hotly-contested battle, effected its capture Sept. 14. The Venetians regained possession in 1499. After the battle of Ansam, May 14, 1509, Caravaggio and other places surrendered to the French.

**CARAX—**in countries in which neither facility nor security is afforded to the tra-veller, a number of merchants or pilgrims form themselves into a company for mutual protection. This is more particularly the case in the East. The first caravan is that to which the merchants belonged to whom Joseph was sold by his brethren, about B.C. 1725. It consisted of a company of Isha-meelites, coming from Gilead, “with their camels bearing spicery and balm and myrrh, going to carry it down to Egypt.” (Gen. xxxvii. 25.)

**CARBERRY HILL (Battle).**—Lord Hume encountered Bothwell’s army at this place, about six miles from Edinburgh, June 15, 1667. Bothwell took to flight without striking a blow, and Mary was taken prisoner.

**CARBONARIES, or “CARBONI-BURSTERS.”**—The name given to a secret political association, formed in Italy at the commencement of the present century. Its professed aim is the reorganization and reform of the government of Italy; and members of all classes are found in its ranks. In 1814 they formed a plan, subsequently abandoned, of creating a revolution in Naples. The scheme was not relinquished, but deferred, and, July 2, 1820, a constitution was proclaimed at Nola, Salerno, and other places. Ferdinand granted concessions; the forces of the Carbonari entered Naples July 9, and the king of Naples swore to observe the new constitution, July 13. The emperor, the Autrians and Russia, and the prince of Prussia, met at Troppau, in October, and by letters dated November 20, invited Ferdinand to meet them at Laybach, where measures were determined for an armed interference for the suppression of the revolution. The Austrians entered early in 1821. Naples capitulated March 20, and the revolutionary parliament was closed March 24. By an ordinance dated April 10, any person attending the meetings of the Carbonari was to be punished cruelly. The society continued to exist, and spread its baneful principles; it caused insurrections at Rochelle, Colmar, Toulon, and Marseilles, in 1821; and their influences are supposed to have contributed to the revolution of 1848 in France and Germany. The numerous outbreaks that have occurred in the Italian peninsula since 1821 may all be traced, directly or indirectly, to the machinations of the Carbonari.

**CARCANO (Battle).**—The emperor Frederick I. of Germany was defeated at this place by the republican forces of Milan and Brescia, Aug. 9, 1190.

**CARCASSONNE (France).**—the ancient Carcas, was made a bishopric in the 6th century. It was captured and pillaged Aug. 15, 1209, during the Albigensian crusade, and the inhabitants were expelled. The Inquisition was established here in 1230.

**CARDIFF (Wales).**—The castle is supposed to have been commenced A.D. 1080 and completed in 1110. Robert, eldest son of William I., taken prisoner in 1106, is said to have remained in the castle until his death, Feb. 10, 1135, though the story is discredited by some writers. Its first charter was granted by Edward III., in 1339. The Gl-
morgans Canal was finished in 1798, and the Tafl Railway in 1840.

Cardigan (Wales).—The name is said to be derived from “Caredigion,” signifying the territory of Caredig, the first king. Little is known of its early history. It was assailed by Saxons, Danes, and Normans, and was, with the whole of Wales, annexed to England in 1293. Cardiganshire has returned one member to parliament since 1836. The castle of Cardigan, the chief town, was founded in 1160, and strengthened in 1540. A French expedition, 1,200 strong, landed at Cardigan Bay, Feb. 1240. They surrendered without offering any resistance, Feb. 24, while two frigates that had accompanied the expedition were captured on the way back to France.

Cardinal.—This title, in early times, was applied to any bishop, priest, or deacon, in office. It probably commenced with the cardinal priest or presbyter, and, though modest in its origin, has, as Gibbon remarks, “aspired to emulate the purple of kings.” There were several cardinal presbyters in the same church, and they are not noticed before the time of Gregory the Great (590—604). The word cardinal was long of dubious import. Stephen IV. (768—772) is said to have elected seven bishops, to whom he gave the title of cardinal. Nicolas II., at a council at Rome, April 13, 1059, ordered that cardinals should elect the pope, though he did not exclude the clergy, &c., from a share in the election. The cardinals, however, struggled to obtain the sole power, and, after various altercation, Alexander III., at the third council of Lateran (the eleventh general council), March 5 to 19, 1179, transferred the election of a pope to the college of cardinals. From this time the cardinals have gradually attained the supremacy they now exercise as princes of the Church. The number of cardinals having before varied considerably at different periods, was fixed by the bull of Sixtus V., in 1586, at seventy; six being bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons. The red hat was first assumed at the thirteenth general council, held at Lyons, June 23 to July 17, 1245, by permission of Innocent IV. Boniface VIII. (1294—1303) allowed them to wear the purple cloak, and Paul III. (1534—1549) allowed them to wear the red cap. Their style was altered from “Most Illustrious” to “Eminence” by Urban VIII., Jan. 10, 1630.

Cardis (Peace) was concluded between Russia and Sweden in 1661. A truce for three years had been signed in 1653, and the treaty of peace of Cardis was a renewal of the treaty of Stolbova, in 1617.

Cardz, originally derived from India, were introduced into Europe by the Saracens. They are noticed in Europe as early as 1275, and were known in England before 1464. Rodolph I. is said to have amused himself with playing cards, and mention of them occurs in German works between the years 1286 and 1384. They were used in Italy in 1299. The invention has long been erro-

The precise number of days contained in the solar year.

Caria (Asia Minor).—The Carians claimed to be the original inhabitants of the country. This view is, however, disputed. They are supposed to have been subject to Minos, king of Crete. The Dorians and the Ionians formed colonies on their territory. The Carians contributed seventy ships to the great armada of Xerxes, B.C. 480. The country was ruled over by the Lydians, the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans, who divided it, giving part to the king of Pergamus and the remainder to the Rhodians, B.C. 190. The Romans added Caria to their province of Asia, B.C. 129. Caria was the sixth ecclesiastical province of Asia Minor. St. John the Evangelist is said to have converted its inhabitants to Christianity. It now forms part of the Ottoman empire.

Caribee Islands (Atlantic).—The Windward and Leeward Islands, called also the Lesser Antilles, are known by this name. It is derived from the Caribs, an aboriginal tribe of America, distinguished from the other tribes by their athletic stature and superior courage. (See West Indies.)

Carical (Hindostan).—This strong fortress, held by the French, was invested April 2, 1760, and surrendered April 5. By the 14th article of the treaty of Versailles (Sept. 3, 1783), Carical was delivered up and guaranteed to France, in the possession of which country it still remains.

Carignan (Italy).—This town was besieged by the French early in the spring of 1544, and surrendered after the victory over the Spaniards, gained near Cerisoles, April 14, in the same year.

Carisbrook Castle (Isle of Wight).—A castle was built at Carisbrook, formerly the capital of the island, according to Dr. Stukely, by Carausius, about B.C. 290. This was rebuilt by Richard de Rivers, earl of Devon, in the reign of Henry I., and Elizabeth repaired it in 1589. The French, who had taken possession of the island, besieged it in
vain in 1377. Charles I. was imprisoned here, Nov. 14, 1647. He endeavoured to escape, Dec. 28, but was prevented, and remained in the castle until Dec. 1648. Elizabeth his daughter, died here Sept. 8, 1650, in her 15th year. A tablet to her memory has been erected in Newport church by Queen Victoria.

Carlaverock (Scotland).—This castle, on the Nith, was captured by Edward I., between the 6th and 12th of July, 1300. The siege forms the subject of a contemporary poem, of which Sir N. H. Nicolas published a translation in 1828.

Carlisle (Cumberland) was destroyed by the Danes about 900 A.D. William II. restored it 1093, and founded its castle. Carlisle suffered greatly during the border wars, was destroyed by fire in 1292, and resisted a siege by Robert Bruce in 1315. A parliament was held here July 1, 1300. Richard III. extended the castle, and Henry VIII. ordered the citadel to be built. The bishopric was founded April 11, 1132, and the first bishop was consecrated in August, 1133. Carlisle remained faithful to the cause of Charles I., was repeatedly assailed by the republican forces, and finally captured, after a long siege, July 2, 1645. The Pretender's forces obtained possession Nov. 15, 1715, the garrison having capitulated the day before. It was retaken by the duke of Cumberland, Dec. 30, in the same year.

Carlisle Administration.—The earl of Carlisle was appointed first lord of the Treasury, May 23, 1715, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the earl of Halifax. The other members of the Halifax administration continued in office. The duke of Montrose gave up the seals of office Aug. 5; the earl of Sunderland was made lord privy seal Aug. 20, and the dukes of Argyle and Roxburgh were appointed members of the council Oct. 31, 1715. This arrangement was dissolved Oct. 1715. (See Walpole's (First) Administration.)

Carlow (Ireland).—The castle was founded by the English in the 12th century. Carlow was made a borough in 1208, and fortified in 1362. The Irish rebels were defeated near this town with great slaughter, May 24, 1798. The railroad from Dublin was opened Aug. 10, 1846.

Carlowitz (Treaty), concluded Jan. 26, 1699, between Turkey, and Germany, Poland, Russia, and Venice. The Turks, for the first time, sought to establish political relations with the European powers, and ambassadors from Austria, Poland, and Russia assembled at Constantinople to ratify this treaty.

Carlsbad (Bohemia).—This town has been celebrated for its mineral springs from a very early period. The first spring, the Sprudel, was, according to tradition, discovered by Charles IV., in 1370, during a hunting excursion. A congress of German powers was held at Carlsbad, Aug. 1, 1819, for the purpose of considering what measures were necessary to prevent the spread of revolutionary principles in Germany. It endeavoured to suppress secret societies and to establish a censorship of the press.

Carlsruhe (Germany), the capital of the grand-duchy of Baden, was founded by the margrave Charles William, who made it his hunting-seat, in 1715. A new palace was commenced in 1751. A revolution occurred at Carlsruhe May 14, 1849. The town was occupied by the troops of the confederacy, June 23, when the insurrection was suppressed.

Carmathians.—A branch of the Shiite sect, founded by an Arabian preacher, who assumed the name of Carmath. He first appeared in Cufa about 890 A.D. Gibbon says (ch. li.) that he "assumed the lofty and incomprehensible style of the Guide, the Director, the Demonstration, the Word, the Holy Ghost, the Camel, the Herald of the Messiah, who had conversed with him in a human shape, and the representative of Mohammed the son of Ali, of St. John the Baptist, and of the angel Gabriel." The Carmathians, after a sanguinary struggle, obtained the supremacy in the province of Balrein, in 900. They conquered Syria and Mesopotamia in 902, pillaged Mecca in 929, and carried away the Carlsruhe camels soon after separated into factions, and their power declined. (See Assassins.)

Carmel. Knights of the order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.—This order was founded in 1607, by Henry IV. of France. Paul V. confirmed it in July, 1608, when it was annexed to the order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem. In 1645 this arrangement was confirmed by Pope Innocent X., and the order was named Knights of our Lady of Mount Carmel and of St. John of Jerusalem. The uniform of the order was settled in 1695. In 1779 the two orders were again separated, and St. Lazarus maintained the title of "Our Lady of Mount Carmel" holding a secondary station, and being annexed to the pupils of the Ecole Militaire. These orders may now be considered extinct, as they have not been conferred since the return of Louis XVIII. to the throne of France, July 8, 1815.

Carmelites.—This religious order of St. Mary of Mount Carmel was founded in the 12th century. The Carmelites themselves claim an unbroken succession from Elijah, and speak of the Virgin Mary as a Carmelite nun. About 1205, Albert, patriarch of Jerusalem, wrote a treatise for them, which was confirmed by Honorius III. in 1226. They were driven from Syria by the Saracens in the 13th century, and became mendicant friars in 1247. They came to England in 1240, and had forty houses in this country. Gregory XIII. divided them into two branches in 1550, according to a reform projected by St. Theresa in 1540, the more rigid being called Barefooted Carmelites, because they went barefooted. During the latter half of the 17th century the antiquity of the order was disputed by the Jesuits; and the quarrel became so vio-
lent, that Innocent III. put an end to it, Nov. 20, 1698. The Carmelite nuns, or Carmelitesses, were instituted in 1452.

Carnatic (Hindostan).—This province was conquered by the Mohammedans a.d. 1310. Nizam ul Mulk wrested it from the Mongol empire in 1717. Anwar ud Deen was made nabob of the Carnatic by Nizam ul Mulk, and his son, Mohammed Ali, was put in possession of part of his father’s territories by the British in 1754, after a hard struggle with opposing claimants, who were aided by the French. After various reverses, it was again surrendered to Mohammed Ali in 1763, and in 1768 it was wrested from Hyder and Tipoo Saib by the British, who obtained the whole province by treaty in 1801. The last nabob died without issue in 1856, and with him was extinguished one of the Hindoo Mohammedan dynasties.

CARNIVAL, or “Farewell to Flesh,” a festive season observed in Roman Catholic countries. It commences on the day of the Epiphany (Twelfth-day), and terminates on Ash-Wednesday. It is an imitation of some portion of the pagan festival of the Saturnalia, and has existed from a remote period.

Carolina (United States) is supposed to have been discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512, though some writers say that its coasts were explored by Sebastian Cabot in 1498. In 1564 the French built a fort here; but they were expelled by the Spaniards. The colony of Roanoke was planted in this part of America by Raleigh in 1584. The experiment having failed, another attempt was made in 1587, with no better results. In 1630 Sir Robert Heath, attorney-general of Charles I., obtained from that monarch a grant of the district of Carolina, which, though distinct from Carolina, included most of that province in its limits. The first settlements were made in 1663, by emigrants who fled from Virginia to escape religious persecution, and from whom the colony received the name of Albemarle. By a charter of March 24, 1663, Charles II. conferred it upon Lord Clarendon and others, from whom it received the name “Carolina,” about 1675. Charlestown was founded in 1680. The original constitution of the colony, which had been prepared by John Locke, was abandoned in 1693. The culture of rice was introduced in 1689. The Church of England was established by law in 1704. In 1712 the proprietors threw over their proprietary government, and in May, 1729, the English parliament purchased the province of the lords proprietors for the sum of £17,500. In virtue of this arrangement, George II. immediately divided it into the two governments of North and South Carolina. In 1733 a dangerous insurrection of negroes was suppressed. The Cherokees held a conference with the governor of South Carolina in 1755, and ceded an immense territory to the British, which enabled the colonists to extend the bounds of their plantations farther inland. But this disagreement resulted, however, and in 1768 the Cherokees commenced hostilities, and introduced all the horrors of Indian warfare into the province. In 1769 both divisions of the colony declared their opposition to the English government in reference to the Stamp Act question, and in 1771 about 1,500 insurgents, called “regulators,” took up arms, and were defeated at Alamance by Governor Tryon, May 16. In 1776, Sir Henry Clinton led an expedition against South Carolina, and after taking Charleston, May 12, returned to New York early in June. South Carolina was admitted into the Union May 23, 1788, and North Carolina Nov. 27, 1789. (See United States.)

Caroline Books.—These four books were written by order of Charslemagne against images, and to refute the decree on this subject of the second council of Nica, a.d. 787. They were read before the council at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 794, by order of Charlemagne. Roger Hoveden attributes the authorship to Alcuin. They were first published at Paris in 1549.

Caroke (Hindostan).—This fortress was taken by Lang, April 2, 1783; and by General Meadows in June, 1790.

Carpets have been in use from the earliest times, and are frequently mentioned in the Bible. Plato the philosopher draws the distinction between the coverings placed round the couch and under it, whilst his name-sake, the comic poet, speaks of “purple-cushioned couches.” Athenaeus states that the art of weaving embroidered cloths was in great perfection about this time. Sophron speaks of coverlets embroidered with figures of birds, as being of great value. Homer calls these cloths spread on the ground, white, neither dyed nor embroidered. Carpets were found in the ruins of Pompeii. Carpets were introduced into Spain from the East, and from Spain they passed into France and England. When Elia, the last and shortest-lived of the Edirs, the afterward king, arrived in London, 1285, the rooms of her abode were covered with carpet. They were used generally in the palace during the reign of Edward III. This is spoken of as a Spanish custom, and one that excited much ridicule among the English people. Bedroom carpets occur in 1301. Turkey carpets were advertised for sale in London in 1660. The manufacture of carpets was introduced into France by Colbert in 1664. A manufactory was opened in England during the reign of Henry VIII.; but this branch of industry was not permanently established until 1685, when artisans, driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, flocked to this country. Brussels carpets were introduced into Kidderminster from Tournay in 1745.

Carpet (Battle).—Prince Eugene, at the head of the imperialists, defeated Marshal Catiani and the French army at this place, in Italy, Aug. 1701.

Carthaginians.—The followers of Carpo, the son of Alexander, who in the 2nd century revived several Gnostic errors. He rejected the Old Testament and the geo-
pels of St. Matthew and St. Luke; denied the resurrection of the dead, and advocated the most licentious mode of life. Mosheim calls him "the worst of all the Gnostics."

CARRHES (Mesopotamia).—The modern Harran is supposed to be the Haran whence Abraham departed, B.C. 1921 (Gen. xii. 4). Crassus was defeated here by the Parthians, B.C. 53, with the loss of the larger part of the Roman army. Caracalla was assassinated on a pilgrimage he had undertaken from Edessa to the celebrated temple of the Moon at Carrhae, March 8, 217 A.D.

Carriages of various kinds were used by ancient nations. The horse litter preceded the introduction of carriages into this country. The earliest carriages used by the ladies of England were called whirligoes. Long waggons, for the conveyance of passengers and goods, went between London and some large towns in 1605. They were, however, even at this time, but little used, the principal traffic of the country being carried on by means of pack-horses. The long wagons, or machines, were followed by the waggon-coach, which was superseded by stage-coaches. The principal modern vehicles are noticed under their ordinary names. (See Stage Carriages.)

CARRICKFERGUS (Ireland).—John de Courcy planted a colony here A.D. 1182, and built a castle. The town was taken and burnt by Niall O'Neill in 1384. In 1497 a monastery of Franciscans was founded. The English suffered a defeat here in 1503, and in 1597 the governor, with many others, was slain by some Scottish troops under Sir James MacDonnell. William III. landed here June 14, 1690. The French admiral Thurot took the town Feb. 28, 1796; but was very soon compelled to evacuate it; and Paul Jones captured a British sloop of war in the bay, April 24, 1778.

CARCROCIUM.—The invention of this vehicle is usually ascribed to Eribert, archbishop of Milan, about 1040 A.D. It was drawn by oxen, had a lofty pole, surmounted with a golden banner, and decorated with a white banner. A crucifix was fixed in the middle of the pole. The carcrocium, used at first in the civil wars of Milan, was adopted throughout Italy, and appeared in every army, guarded by a chosen band, to inspire courage in the combatants.

CARROUSE.—This piece of carriage ordnance, invented by General B. Melville, takes its name from the Carron ironworks, where it was first cast in 1779. A trial of a hundred-pounder carronade was made at the Leith battery, Oct. 6, 1781. The result was satisfactory. They were first used in action by Lord Rodney, in his contest with de Grasse, April 12, 1782. Allen ("Battles of the British Navy") remarks, under 1800, that "at the commencement of this century, carronades were in general use in all classes of ships."

CARPATH.—According to the legend followed by the poet Virgil in the Aeneid, Carthage was founded by Dido, or Elissa, daughter of a king of Tyre. Her brother Pyramus, at that time king, murdered her husband for the sake of his treasures, with which Dido, accompanied by several noble Tyrians, managed to escape. Having touched at Cyprus, from which island her followers carried off eighty maidens to be their wives in their new home, they landed on the coast of Africa, near Utica, a Phoenician city. From the natives they obtained for an annual tribute as much land as a bull's hide would encompass. Dido cut the bull's hide into small shreds, and thus obtained a large tract of territory. The new city, called Byras, was afterwards the citadel of Carthage. This event has been assigned to different periods, ranging from 140 to 65 years before the foundation of Rome. There can be little doubt that Carthage was a colony of Tyre. It may, as some authorities suppose, have been at first an emporium established by the merchants of Utica and of Tyre. At any rate, it speedily became important and concluded a commercial treaty with Rome B.C. 503.

B.C.

875. Dido founds Carthage.

503. A commercial treaty is concluded with the Romans.

480. Gelon defeats the Carthaginians, and slays their general, Hamilcar, at Himera, in Sicily.

410. The Carthaginians again invade Sicily.

406. They take Agrigentum, in Sicily, after a siege of about eight months.

398. The Carthaginians are defeated in Sicily, and return to Carthage.

396. The Carthaginians, under the younger Hamilcar, return to Sicily, and, after many victories, lay siege to Syracuse, which they are compelled by a pestilence to abandon.

392. Dionysius defeats the Carthaginians in Sicily, and compels them to sue for peace.

379. Sicily is again invaded by the Carthaginians, who effect a landing in Italy.

348. Second commercial treaty with the Romans.

340. Discovery and suppression of Hanno's conspiracy to massacre the senate and establish a despotism.

335. Timoleon defeats the Carthaginians on the banks of the Crimessus, in Sicily.

310. Agathocles, tyrant of Sicily, is defeated at Himers, and invades Carthage.

293. Revolutionary conspiracy of Bomilcar.

296. Third commercial treaty with Rome.

284. First Punic war.

290. The Romans, under the consul Duillius, defeat the Carthaginians in a sea-fight off Tyndaris.

255. Regulus is defeated and made prisoner in Africa, by the Carthaginian leader Xanthippe, the Spartan.

251. Metellus defeats Hasdrubal, and the Carthaginians send Regulus to Rome to sue for peace.

250. Regulus urges his countrymen to prosecute their conquest of Carthage, and returns to his captors, by whom he is cruelly executed. Defeat of the Romans at Lilybæum.


241. Lutatius defeats the Carthaginians, who are compelled to sue for peace, which ends the first Punic war. The mercenary troops rebel, but are defeated by Hamilcar.

238. Hamilcar Barca invades Spain, and subjects many of the native tribes to Carthage.
229. Hamilcar falls in battle against the Vetones. His son-in-law Hasdrubal succeeds him, and founds New Carthage, now Carthage.
231. Assassination of Hasdrubal, who is succeeded by Hannibal.
219. Hannibal is victorious in Spain.
218. Hannibal invades Italy, and begins the second Punic war. He defeats the Romans at Tifernis and Tribia.
217. Hannibal wins the battle of Trasimene.
216. Aug. 2. Hannibal defeats the Romans at Cannae.
210. Publius Scipio takes New Carthage.
207. Defeat and death of Hannibal's brother Hasdrubal, near the Metaurus.
205. Scipio expels the Carthaginians from Spain.
204. Scipio besieges Utica.
203. Hannibal returns to Carthage.
202. Battle of Zama. Scipio utterly defeats the Carthaginians, who lose 40,000 men, killed or made prisoners, the Roman loss being 2,000 men.
201. Peace puts an end to the second Punic war.
174. Roman embassy at Carthage, to inquire into the conduct of Masmush, king of Numidia.
149. Third Punic war.
146. July. Scipio Africanus destroys Carthage by order of the Roman senate.
123. Carthage is rebuilt, and established as a Roman colony.
46. Julius Caesar plans the restoration of Carthage.
19. Augustus sends thither 3,000 colonists.
A.D.
211. Is erected into a bishopric.
439. Is taken by the Vandal General.
333. Is recaptured by Belisarius, by whom it is named Justiniana.
698. Is taken and destroyed by the Saracens under Hassan.
Councils were held at Carthage in the following years: 231, 217, 531, 222, 233, 254, 235, 236, 312, 330, 343 or 349, 386, 390, 397, 398, 401, 405, 404, 405, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 416, 417, 418, 419, 425, 454, 422, and 335.

CARTHAGENA (South America), the capital of a province of the same name, in New Granada, was founded by Pedro de Heredia, in 1532, and was taken by Sir Francis Drake in 1536. Admiral Vernon attacked it March 9, 1741. After some temporary success, the siege was raised April 14. The town was again cannonaded on the 16th, but without any decisive result. A large portion of the town was destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 9, 1761. During the revolutionary war in South America, Carthage was captured by the royalists, after a siege of four months' duration, Dec. 6, 1815. It was retaken by the republicans Sept. 25, 1821. An episcopal see, under the metropolitan of Santa Fé, was established here in 1537.

CARThAGENA (Spain), the ancient Carthago Nova, was founded by Hasdrubal, the son-in-law of Hamilcar Barcas, B.C. 229. It was celebrated for the rich silver-mines in the neighbourhood. Hannibal made it his winter quarters, B.C. 219. Scipio Africanus took it B.C. 210. Christianity was introduced into this city during the 1st century. Among the signatures at the first council of Tarragona, A.D. 516, is that of Hector, bishop of Carthage. The Vandals devastated the place in 428, and the Goths destroyed it in the 6th century; after which the sea was removed to Bigastro. It was, however, restored, and in 1291 the bishop obtained permission to transfer it to Murcia. The modern Carthagena was taken by Sir John Leake, June 13, 1706 (O.S.), but was retaken by the duke of Berwick, Nov. 19 (N.S.). In the same year. The town was blockaded by an English fleet in 1758, and again in 1805. The French took possession of Carthagena in 1823.

CARTHUSIANS.—This order of monks, a branch of the Benedictines, was instituted by Bruno of Cologne, canon of Rheims A.D. 1060. Their first monastery was at Chartreux, or Chartreuse, in France, and from this their establishments in England were called Chartreuse or Charter-houses. The customs and usages of the order were committed to writing by Guigo in 1110, and were confirmed by Alexander III. about 1174. They were frequently altered, and a complete code was compiled in 1581, and this was approved by Innocent XI. in 1688. All houses of the order were placed under the control of the prior of the Grand Chartreuse in 1508. The Carthusians came into England in 1180 or 1181, and their first house was at Witham, in Somersettshire. They had only nine houses in this country. The Charterhouse in London was one of their monasteries. It is the only order which has never required reform. There were nuns of this order. In 1775 they had, however, but five houses in the world; viz. at Prémol, near Grenoble, founded in 1234; at Melan, in Savoy, in 1288; at Salete, on the Rhone, in 1299; at Gosné, in the diocese of Arras, in 1308; and at Bruges, in 1344.

CARtoons are large drawings made in chalk or body-colour, preparatory to the completion of any important work in oil or fresco. The most celebrated are those of Raphael, executed as designs for tapestry by order of Leo X., during the two last years of the painter's life (1519-20). They were originally twenty-five in number; but only seven now remain; of which the subjects are, "Christ's Charge to St. Peter," "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," "Elymas struck blind," "The Healing of the Cripple at the Beautiful Gate," "The Death of Ananias," "The Sacrifice at Lystra," and "Paul preaching at Athens." On the recommendation of Rubens, Charles I. purchased them in Flanders in 1629.

CARTS.—These carriages on two wheels were used for agricultural purposes in very early times, and appear to have been introduced into this island by the Romans. Carts of war, a peculiar kind of artillery, are described in an act of the parliament of Scotland in 1456; and by another act, in 1471, the king ordered to provide them for use against the English.

CARWar (Hindostan).—The English established a factory here A.D. 1663. It did not, however, prove prosperous. The fort of Carwar was taken by Carpenter in 1783, and was ceded to the East-India Company in 1779.
CASKIN, of CASWEB (Persia), was founded by Shapoor Zoolacstaf, A.D. 154. Until the accession of Shah Abbas, in 1689, it was the capital of the Soofee dynasty, and it is still a town of considerable size and commerce.

CASHEL (Ireland) was erected into a bishopric at a very early period, but no certain record of the episcopal succession remains earlier than A.D. 901. The cathedral is said to have been built in the 11th century. In 1152 the see was made archiepiscopal by Pope Eugenius III.; and in 1172 the great synod of Cashel acknowledged the civil authority of the king of England and the ecclesiastical superiority of the Anglican church. In 1179 the city was destroyed by fire; but it was soon rebuilt, and in 1223 was erected into a borough. The abbey was founded about 1260, by David MacCarwell. In 1489 the earl of Kildare set fire to the cathedral, and ravaged the town, in consequence of a disagreement with the archbishop. Charles I. erected this borough into a city in 1640, and during the Rebellion the inhabitants espoused his cause until 1647, when the royalist garrison was expelled with great slaughter. Since the Revolution in 1688, Cashel has lost much of its importance. The cathedral was unroofed in 1754, and is now a ruin. By the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, s. 32 (Aug. 14, 1833), the see was again made a bishopric, in connection with Waterford, Lismore, and Emly, and on the death of Archbishop Lawrence, in 1838, the proposed change was carried into effect.

CASHMERE (Asia).—This country, in the valley of the Himalaya, supposed to be the ancient Caspia, in which the city of Caspatyris, mentioned by Herodotus, was situated, fell under the Mohammedan rule in the 10th century. It became an Afghan empire in 1754. The Sikhs conquered it in 1819, and ceded it to the East-India Company by the fifth article of the treaty of Lahore, concluded March 9, 1846. It was transferred to the Maharajah Gholab Singh, who was made an independent prince as a reward for his fidelity, by a treaty concluded at Neuritzur, March 16, 1846. Cashmere is celebrated for its shawls, which are of beautiful texture, and have been sold in London at prices as high as from 400 to 500 guineas each. They are made from the hair of the Cashmere goat. The capital of the country, also called Cashmere, or Sinigunj, the ancient Caspatyris, is said to have been founded by Pravarsena, who reigned from A.D. 128 to 176. It stands on the river Jhelum.

CASILINUM (Italy).—This town, situated on the river Vulturum, was occupied by Fabius B.C. 217, and held by the Romans after their defeat at Cannae, until the garrison was reduced by famine, B.C. 215. The Romans regained possession B.C. 214. Nares defeated the Franks and Alemani at Casilinum A.D. 594. The modern town of Capua is built upon its site.

CASSANO (Battles).—Prince Eugene, at the head of the imperialists, encountered the French, led by the duke of Vendôme, at this town, on the Adda, Aug. 16, 1705. Both sides claimed the victory. Suwarrow, with an army composed of Russian and Austrian troops, assailed the French in the neighbourhood of Cassano, April 27, 28, and 29, 1799. The latter lost 2,000 killed and 3,000 prisoners, with thirty guns; and Moreau at once withdrew from Lombardy.

CASSATION (Court of).—This tribunal, to revise the sentences of inferior courts, was established at Paris by the National Assembly in 1790. The chamber in which it is held was redecorated by Peyre in 1810.

CASSER (Germany).—The capital of Hesse-Cassel, founded towards the end of the 9th century, was a place of little importance until it became a refuge for the French Protestants, who commenced the Ober Neustadt, or New Town, in 1688. In 1760 it was taken by the French; was besieged by Count Lippe in 1761; and by Prince Ferdinand, by whom it was taken, Nov. 1, 1762. The fortifications were destroyed in 1767. It was occupied by the French in 1806, and formed the capital of the kingdom of Westphalia, under Jerome Bonaparte.

CASSITERIDES.—These islands, famous for their tin-mines, are first mentioned by Herodotus (born B.C. 454), though he admits that he could furnish no information respecting them. Aristotle (born B.C. 384) and Polybius (born B.C. 206) also allude to these islands. Strabo describes them as being inhabited by men in black cloaks, with tunics reaching to their feet, carrying staves in their hands, and bearded like goats. This group is now generally believed to be the Scilly Isles.

CASTEL FIDARDO.—Cialdini, the Sardinian general, defeated the papal army led by Lamoriciere, at this place, near Loretto, Sept. 15, 1800. Lamoriciere took refuge in Ancona.

CASTELLA (Batttle).—Suchet attacked the English and Spanish in this strong position, in the south of Spain, April 13, 1813. The allied army consisted of 17,000 men, while the French, who were completely defeated, only mustered about 15,000.

CASTELNAUDARY (France) was deprived of its walls A.D. 1229, by the count of Toulouse, and was taken and burnt by the Black Prince in 1355. In 1386 it was rebuilt. The battle of Castelnaudary, in which Marshal Schomberg, brother of the Duke of Montgomery, was fought in 1632.

CASTELNUOVO (Battles).—After the victory of Arcola, Napoleon defeated the rearguard of the Austrian army, under General Davidovich, at Castelnuovo, and made 1,200 prisoners, Nov. 21, 1796. The French, under General Marmont, defeated the Russians at the same place, Sept. 29, 1806.

CASTIGLIONE (Battle).—The French, under Augereau, defeated the Austrian general Wurmser, at this town, near Mantus, Aug. 5, 1796. A pageant, representing the battle of which Castiglione had been the theatre, took place here in 1805. Napoleon L.
and the empress, seated on a lofty throne, witnessed the display.

Castile (Spain).—The Christian inhabitants of Spain, compelled to retire before the Saracen invaders in the 8th century, took refuge in the mountains, where they maintained their independence. Their descendants, gathering strength, advanced into the open country, and for the protection of the territory wrested from the Moors, constructed forts, called in Spanish castillos. From this circumstance, the name Castile was applied to a portion of the country rescued from the grasp of the invaders. Castile, governed at first by counts dependent on Leon, was erected into a kingdom by Ferdinand, son of Sancho the Great, king of Navarre and Aragon, in 1035.

A.D.
890. Rodrigo, first authentic count of Castile.
892 (about). Castile declared independent under Count Rodrigo Fructu.
791. Alfonso II., surnamed the Chaste, becomes king of the Asturias, Leon, and Castile.
900. Ramiro II. abdicates in favour of his son.
970. Death of Gonzales, count of Castile.
995. Don Sancho Garces rebel against his father, Don Garcia Fernandez, count of Castile, who is defeated and taken prisoner by the Cordovans.
1005. Sancho the Great conquers Castile, and becomes its king.
1037. Ferdinand, king of Castile, becomes king of Leon.
1065. Death of Ferdinand I., king of Castile, and consequent separation between Castile and Leon.
1072. Sancho II. of Castile is assassinated at Zamora, and Alfonso VI. of Leon reunites the kingdoms.
1135. Alfonso VIII., king of Castile and Leon, assumes the imperial title.
1137. On the death of Alfonso VIII., the two kingdoms are again separated, Sancho III. becoming king of Castile.
1169. The Curles assemble at Burgos.
1230. Ferdinand III. of Castile seizes Leon, and reunites the two kingdoms.
1232. Death of Ferdinand III., who is canonized by Clement X. in 1671.
1256. Alfonso II. of Leon and Castile, is elected emperor of Germany, the honour being contested by Richard of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. of England.
1275. Death of Fernando de la Cerda, heir of Castile and Leon, which occasions disputes respecting the succession.
1294. Restoration of peace.
1304. The Pope orders the suppression of the Castilian Templars.
1327. Alfonso XI. confiscates the estates of John, lord of Bissey.
1330. Accession of Peter I., the Cruel.
1336. Peter I. is opposed by his brother Henry, who invades Castile, of which he is solemnly proclaimed king.
1337. Edward the Black Prince goes to the assistance of Peter. He penetrates into Castile, and utterly defeats Henry and his army at La Coruna, March 23.
1339. Henry again invades the kingdom, and defeats and puts to death Peter, at Montiel, April 9.
1387. John of Gaunt forges his claim to the crown of Castile, on condition that John's son, Henry, marries his daughter Catherine.
1407. Accession of John II., under the regency of his uncle Ferdinand.
1439. Revolt of the Castilians, who demand the permanent expulsion of Don Alvaro de Luna from the court.
1474. Ferdinand and Isabella proclaimed sovereigns of Castile.
1479. Ferdinand becomes king of Aragon, which is thus united to Castile.

SOVEREIGNS OF CASTILE.

A.D. A.D.
Sancho I. the Great 1025 Sancho IV. 1284
Ferdinand I. 1065 Ferdinand IV. 1295
Sancho II. 1085 Alfonso XI. 1312
Alfonso VII. 1158 Peter the Cruel 1360
Urraca. 1109 Henry II. 1369
Alfonso II. 1126 John I. 1379
Sancho III. 1137 Henry III. 1390
Alfonso III. 1158 John II. 1396
Henry I. 1214 Henry IV. 1424
Ferdinand III. 1217 Ferdinand and Isabella
Alfonso X. 1223

CASTILIANOS (Africa).—General Prim, at the head of the Spanish army, defeated the Moors at this place, Jan. 1, 1860.

CASTILLON (France).—Charles VII., of France, defeated John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, near this town, in Guienne, July 7, 1453. Talbot was slain in the battle, in which the French were greatly superior in point of numbers. Castillon surrendered to the French, July 16. The result was that Guienne passed out of the possession of the English. Admiral Penrose destroyed a floilla at Castillon, April 6, 1814.

CASTLETOWN. The ancient Greeks and Romans erected castles very similar in appearance to ours; and Gildas relates that the aboriginal British built very strong tall houses on the tops of hills, which were fortified for purposes of defence. Perhaps the oldest castle whose date is determined is the Roman fortress at Richborough, in Kent, which was commenced A.D. 43, and completed by Severus, about the year 205. Anglo-Saxon castles consisted of a round or square towerkeep, ascended by a direct flight of steps in front; and such a one was erected at Bamborough, by Ida, king of Northumberland, about 548, though they appear not to have become common till the reign of Alfred. The chief alteration introduced by the Normans, was an enlargement and elaboration of the keep, which was built of prodigious strength and security. One of the most famous is that at Rochester, built by Bishop Gundulph, about 1088.

CASTLEBAR (Battle).—General Humbert, at the head of a French force of 1,150 men, defeated General Lake near this town, in Ireland, Aug. 27, 1798. The former, who had landed at Killala Aug. 22, were after-
wards surrounded, and laid down their arms at Ballinsmuck, Sept. 8.

Catacombs, called crypta and arenaria, says Bingham, from their being digged privately in the sand under ground, were the places used for Christian burial during the first three centuries of our era. The catacombs in the Via Appia, near Rome, extend for six miles under ground, and are supposed to have been quarries. The bodies of St. Peter and St. Paul are said to have been interred in these catacombs. They were, it is believed, used as places of interment by the pagans before they were thus employed by the Christians, who often assembled in them for the celebration of divine worship. Catacombs are found in various countries. The catacombs of Egypt, explored by Belzoni in 1815-17, were found to contain vessels of various kinds, works of art, deeds, and other documents. Romanelli discovered in a catacomb at Naples, inscriptions recording the ravages committed by the plague in that city A.D. 1020. The catacombs at Paris are the quarries out of which materials were excavated for the construction of the ancient city. The victims of the massacres of September, 1792, were interred in these crypts, to which the remains of human beings taken from the Paris cemeteries, suppressed in 1784, had been removed. Several persons were lost in these labyrinthine chambers, which, on account of their dangerous nature, are now closed to the public.

Catalogues of Books.—George Willer, a bookseller at Augsburg, who frequented the fairs at Frankfort, first published a catalogue of new books, with titles and size. There is a difference of opinion respecting the date of his first catalogue, whether placing it in 1554, and others in 1564. Hallam is in favour of the latter. The earliest known catalogue of English books for sale is one published by Andrew Mainsell, in 1595.

Catalonia (Spain).—This province, forming part of the Roman Tarraconensis Province, the new name given to Hispania Citerior by Augustus, was, on the decline of the Roman power, invaded by the Goths and the Alani, about A.D. 410, and a settlement formed by them was called Goth-Alania. The Saracens captured it in 712, and it was wrested from them by Charlemagne in 788, and included in his Spanish march. Catalonia was annexed to Aragon by the marriage of Queen Petronilla with Raymond Berenger, count of Barcelona, in 1137. Philip III. of France invaded it in 1273. A general insurrection against the Aragon dynasty broke out in Catalonia in 1461, and the inhabitants, in 1466, elected René the Good, of Anjou, king. He was, however, unable to accept the proffered crown, and an accommodation was made with the king of Aragon, who swore to respect the laws and constitution of Catalonia. Dec. 22, 1472. Both Aragon and Catalonia were united with Castile by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella. Oct. 19, 1469. Ferdinand emancipated the nobles of Catalonia in 1466, and transferred his court to this province in October, 1492. The inhabitants of Catalonia rose against the French in 1808; but, after a desperate struggle, it was subjugated and annexed to France in 1812. The struggle was renewed, and, with the assistance of the English, the French were expelled in 1814.

Catamaran.—During the invasion panic of 1504, some projector induced Lord Melville to countenance a plan for the destruction of the flothilla at Boulogne, by means of catamarans. They were copper vessels of an oblong form, containing a quantity of combustibles, and so constructed as to explode in a given time by means of clockwork. They were to be towed and fastened under the bottoms of the enemy's gunboats, by a small raft, rowed by one man, who, being seated up to his chin in the water, would, it was hoped, escape detection in a dark night. Fire-ships were also to be employed. Lord Keith anchored at about a league and a half from Boulogne on the 2nd of October, for the purpose of carrying out the experiment. Operations commenced at a quarter after nine the same evening, and terminated at a quarter after four on the morning of Oct. 3. No damage was, however, done to the enemy's fleet, and their loss was only twenty-five in killed and wounded. In fact the catamaran project proved a failure.

Catania (Sicily), the ancient Catana, founded about B.C. 730, by a Greek colony. The original inhabitants were expelled by Hieron of Syracuse, B.C. 476, and a colony of Syracusans and Peloponnesians introduced, the name of the city being changed to Aetna. The original inhabitants were restored by Hiero II. of Syracuse and captured it, and sold the property, B.C. 403. It submitted to the Romans B.C. 263, and having been captured by the Goths, was wrested from them by Belisarius, A.D. 536. This city, situated close to Mount Aetna, has frequently been partially destroyed both in ancient and modern times. Richard I. held a conference with Tancred at this city, 1190. The earthquake of 1693 committed the greatest havoc. Catania, however, rose from the ruins, and is considered the finest city in Sicily. It was made a bishop's see at an early period, but remained vacant for nearly 300 years. Ten days after the close of the 9th century, about which time Catania was captured by the Saracens, from whom it was wrested by the Normans. The nave of the celebrated cathedral, constructed from the ruins of an ancient pagan temple, was completely destroyed by the earthquake of 1693. The university was founded in 1445. During the Sicilian rebellion, it was captured by the royal troops, April 2, 1849.

Cataphetgians.—The followers of Montanus, who founded his new church at Popuzza, a small town of Phrygia, A.D. 171 or 172. (See Montanists.)

Catran—Camarlesi (Peace).—The conferences for peace between England, France,
and Spain, opened at Cambray in Oct. 1558, were brought to a sudden close by the death of Queen Mary, Nov. 17, 1558. The commissioners, however, met again first at Cercamp, and afterwards at Cateau-Cambresis, in Feb. 1559, and the peace known by this name was concluded between England, France, and Spain, April 2, 1559. The French called it the Unfortunate Peace. Two treaties were signed; the one between France and Spain, and the other between England and France. By the former, the contracting parties engaged to maintain the Roman Catholic worship inviolate, and the conquests made by each country during the previous eight years were restored. Henry II., of France, renounced all claims to Genoa, Corsica, and Naples. His sister Margaret was given in marriage to the duke of Savoy, with a dowry of 300,000 crowns; and his daughter Elizabeth, betrothed to the Infanta Don Carlos, was given to Philip II., of Spain, with a dowry of 400,000 crowns. By the treaty with England, Henry II., engaged to restore Calais within eight years, and to give security for the payment of 500,000 crowns in case of failure; the queen's title to Calais to remain unaffected by this payment. This was a general peace, to which all the principal powers of Europe acceded.

Catechism.—Bingham (book x. ch. 1, s. 6) shows that the subjects of the ancient catechisms were as follows:—The doctrine of repentance and remission of sins; the necessity of good works; the nature and use of baptism; the explanation of the several articles of the Creed; the nature and immortality of the soul; and an account of the canonical books of Scripture. The Catechism of the Church of England was published in 1551; the Tridentine Catechism in 1566; Noel's Catechism in 1570; and James I., at the Hampton Court conferences, recommended additions that were adopted in 1604; the Catechism of the orthodox Greek Church was published in 1642; the Shorter Catechism, prepared by the Assembly of Divines, in 1647; and the Catechism in 1648.

Catharists, or Cathari.—This word, signifying pure, was applied to several sects in the early Church. The Apotactici and the Montanists, and especially the followers of Novatus, who separated from the Church A.D. 231, were called Cathari. The appellation was subsequently assumed by the descendants of the Paulicians, who appeared during the 12th century. Mosheim represents these Catharists as proceeding from Bulgaria, and spreading over Europe. He says they were divided into two principal parties, the one holding two first causes, and the other but one; and of the last-mentioned he makes the Albigensians a branch. There is much confusion in the accounts of these sects, and it is certain that the Albigenses of Languedoc were not Catharists.

Catay. (See China.)

Cathedral.—The name given to the episcopal church of every diocese, because it contains the cathedra, or bishop's seat, was not used, in its present sense, before the 10th century, and is confined to the Western Church.

Catherine (Knights of St. Catherine of Mount Sinai).—This order of knights was instituted A.D. 1063, for the protection of pilgrims to the shrine of Catherine, saint, virgin, and martyr, who suffered at Alexandria, under Maximin, A.D. 307, and whose relics are said to have been miraculously conveyed to Mount Sinai, where they are preserved in a monastery. Landen (Eccles. Dict.) remarks: "She is said to have been put upon an engine made of four wheels joined together and armed with spikes, which, when the wheels were moved, were intended to lacerate her body; but at the instant at which the machine was put into motion, her bonds were miraculously broken, and she was released, only, however, to be instantly beheaded. Hence the name of Catherine-wheel."

Catherine Hall (Cambridge).—Founded in 1473.

Catherine, St. (Nuns of).—The earliest record of this order, which was originally for monks only, occurs A.D. 1188, when it is mentioned as connected with the hospital of St. Opportune. The title was changed to St. Catherine in 1222, and nuns were admitted about the year 1328. In 1558 the order became exclusively one of nuns, who received a new constitution and regulations from Eustace du Bellay, bishop of Paris, about 1564.

Catherine, St. (Order of), for females only, was instituted by Peter the Great, of Russia, or, as some say, by his wife Catherine, in 1714, in memory of her escape from the Turks in 1711.

Catiline's Conspiracy was formed by Lucius Sergius Catilina, a Roman patrician, born B.C. 108. He was elected praetor B.C. 68, governor of Africa B.C. 66, and intended to offer himself for the consulate B.C. 65; but the senate declared him ineligible, because he was under an accusation for misconduct in his late African administration. Annoyed at this, he entered into a conspiracy with P. Autronius and Cn. Piso to murder the new consuls on the day of their inauguration, the 1st of January. Piso was to be sent with an army to secure Spain, and the other two conspirators intended to seize the consulate. Suspicion having been excited, the execution of the plan was postponed until the 5th of February, when several senators were included in the list of proposed victims. Catiline gave the signal too soon, and the scheme miscarried, though its authors were not molested. Soon after, Catiline was brought to trial for alleged misconduct in Africa, and acquitted. In B.C. 63 he formed plans for a second revolution on an extended scale. Cicero, who was consul, obtained some intimation of his proceedings, and informed the senate of what he had learned. They made the usual provi-
was again a candidate for the consulship, was rejected. His agents took up arms in Etruria and attempted to assassinate Cicero, who called a meeting of the senate in the temple of Jupiter Stator on the Palatine Hill, Nov. 8, B.C. 64, and denounced Catiline, who in vain attempted to reply, and was compelled to quit Rome. Catiline left some of his associates behind, who, on a certain day, were to set fire to the city in several places, murder the magistrates and leading men, whilst Catiline was to be ready in the neighbourhood with an army to complete the massacre and put the finishing stroke to the revolution. By the vigilance of the authorities, the principal conspirators were arrested, Dec. 3, B.C. 64, and soon after strangled. Catiline's followers rapidly deserted him, and he was slain in a conflict with the army of the republic early in B.C. 63. Some critics question the accuracy of the account of this conspiracy given by Sallust and Cicero.

**Cat Island (Atlantic),** St. Salvador, one of the Bahamas, is the first portion of the New World on which Columbus landed in 1492.

**Cat Street Conspiracy,** so called from the place, near the Edgeware Road, where the conspirators assembled. The plot was formed by one Arthur Thistlewood, who had imbibed revolutionary projects during a residence in France just after the fall of Robespierre. He had collected a few associates, and on Saturday, Feb. 19, 1820, they finally resolved to murder the ministers separately in their own houses, to seize the Bank, and set fire to London in several places, on the following Wednesday. Finding that a cabin dinner was to be given at Lord Harrowby's, in Grosvenor Square, on the day they had fixed for carrying out the plot, they determined to obtain entrance by stratagem, and to murder the whole party. Information was given to government by one of the conspirators, and several of them were arrested in Cat Street, at eight on the Wednesday evening; Thistlewood, the leader, escaped; but he was taken on the following day in bed, in a house near Finsbury Square. They were found guilty. Thistlewood and four of his fellow conspirators were executed, May 1, 1820; five were transported for life, and one was pardoned.

**Cataro (Dalmatia).**—The ancient Catara was a Roman colony. The modern Cattaro was formerly called Cattaro in the 6th century. It suffered from earthquakes in 1563 and 1667. Formerly the capital of a small state, it was ceded to France by the treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805, and was to be given up in three weeks from that date. The Austrian garrison, however, surrendered it to the Russians, March 4, 1806, who held it till the next year, when they gave it up to France by the treaty of Tilsit. An English squadron captured Cattaro Jan. 5, 1814, and it was ceded to Austria at the general peace of 1814-15.

**Caudine Forks.**—In the valley of Caudine, supposed to be the modern Arienzio, the Romans were completely surrounded by the Samnites, in the spring of B.C. 321. Half their number were cut to pieces on the spot, and the remainder capitulated to the Samnite general, C. Pontius. The treaty was, however, flagrantly violated by the Romans. The name of the pass into which the Roman army had been allured was *Purculae Catudinas.* According to Livy (b. ix, 2), it consisted of two narrow defiles, which opened into a plain, surrounded, excepting at these outlets, by mountains. The Romans advanced through the first defile, and found the second blocked up to oppose further progress, and their vigilant enemy at once closed the one through which they had entered. Hence retreat was impossible.

**Cauliflower** was brought from the Levant to Italy about the end of the 16th century, and was introduced into Germany at the end of the 17th. Alpinus mentions that it was very plentiful in Egypt in 1388. It was introduced into England in the 17th century, and had become very plentiful towards its close.

**Cautins, of the Popes' Merchants,** Italian usurers who came to England early in the 13th century. The usurers, the most flagrant extortion, and are denounced by Matthew Paris as "a horrible nuisance." Roger, bishop of London, expelled them from the city of London A.D. 1235. They obtained the protection of the Pope, and became numerous. To such a height did they carry their extortion, that, in 1251, many of them were prosecuted in the civil courts and punished. They managed, by the payment of a large sum of money, to obtain permission to pursue their nefarious traffic, but were at length expelled.

**Cautinary Towns.**—In July, 1585, Queen Elizabeth accepted the protection of the Netherlands, repeatedly urged upon her by her inhabitants. She engaged to supply them with 6,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, for which they were to pay at the close of the struggle with Spain. As security for this repayment, Briel, Flushing, Rammekins, and Walcheren, were placed in Elizabeth's possession; and these were called the Cautinary Towns. The Dutch only refunded a third of the sum due to England, but the Cautinary Towns were, notwithstanding, delivered to them June 14, 1616, the treaty for the purpose having been signed in December 26.

**Cavaliers.**—The inhabitants of London published and circulated a petition against popery and prelates in 1641. Seditious cries having been raised, and the bishops assaulted on their way to Parliament, skirmishes between the malcontent apprentices and their followers, and many gentlemen who voluntarily offered their services to form the king's body-guard, were of almost daily occurrence. "And, from these contestations," says Clarendon, "the two terms of *rundhead* and *cavalier* grew to be received in discourse, and were afterwards continued for the most succinct distinction of affections
throughout the quarrel: they who were looked upon as servants to the king being then called cavaliers; and the other of the rabble contemned and despised, under the names of roundheads."

Cavalry.—All ancient nations appear to have used horses in warfare. The Canaanites, whom Joshua defeated at the waters of Merom, are said to have assembled "with horses and chariots very many," B.C. 1445 (Josh. xi. 4). The Jews, however, possessed no cavalry till the time of David, who took from Hadadezer, king of Zobah, a thousand chariots. David houghed all the chariot horses except sufficient for a hundred chariots, B.C. 1040 (2 Sam. viii. 4). The conquests of Alexander the Great may be attributed to his numerous cavalry; and this arm of warfare gained for Scipio the battle of Zama, B.C. 202. Edward III. divided the English cavalry into small bodies, commanded by constables, A.D. 1324. The word troop, as applied to a body of horse-soldiers, first appears in an army list for 1557. The cavalry force of the United Kingdom for 1580-60 amounted to 21,117 men.

Cawnpore (Hindostan), the chief town of a district of the same name, was founded in the 18th century. The district belonged to Oude in 1777, and was ceded to the East India Company in 1801. On the breaking out of the Sepoy revolt in 1857, the English residents of Cawnpore were placed in the greatest peril. Their efforts to obtain reinforcements failed, and the 2nd regiment of native cavalry revolted June 5. Their example was speedily followed by the native infantry. The English, their wives and children, with native servants, amounting to nearly 900 persons, were besieged within a narrow intrenchment, by the rebel soldiers commanded by Nana Sahib. They defended themselves heroically against overwhelming numbers. Death, however, rapidly thinned their ranks, and, June 24, Nana Sahib sent a message to Sir Hugh Wheeler, offering to allow the English to proceed unmolested to Allahabad, provided they gave up the public treasure, the guns, and ammunition. A contract to this effect was signed on the following day, and on the 27th, the remnant of the 900 besieged at Cawnpore, embarked in boats prepared to convey them to Allahabad. No sooner, however, had they quitted the shore, than the treacherous sepoys opened fire upon them, following them along the banks in order to insure their destruction. Many boats were sunk, and some men were killed, and the survivors, with the women and children, carried back to Cawnpore. Other prisoners, male and female, were brought in, and all who survived were barbarously slaughtered on the 15th of July. Havelock defeated Nana Sahib near Cawnpore, July 16, and entered the town on the following day, when the horrors that had been enacted there became known. The Cawnpoor rebels defeated General Wynne near Cawnpore, November 27 and 28, 1857. Sir Colin Campbell soon after reached the scene of action, and completely routed the rebels, 25,000 strong, at Cawnpore, Dec. 6.

Cayenne (South America) was settled by the French A.D. 1604, and again in 1635. In 1654 the English supplanted them, and retained the colony till 1664. The Dutch seized it in 1676, but were compelled to restore it to the French in 1677. The British took Cayenne, Jan. 12, 1800, and relinquished it to France at the peace of Paris, May 30, 1814. During the revolution, many persons were transported to Cayenne. Many of the insurgents who fought at the barracades in Paris, June 22—23, 1848, were also sent there; and numerous political prisoners since that time have been transported to this colony by the French government.

Cazan, or Kazan (Russia).—Batou, a celebrated khan of the Golden Horde, founded this town A.D. 1265. It was taken and completely destroyed, its inhabitants having been cruelly massacred, by the Russians about 1455. The town was rebuilt by another khan of the Golden Horde in 1454. The Russians sent several expeditions against it, and committed great ravages. Ivan captured it Oct. 2, 1552, when the town was burnt, and the dominion of the khans overthrown.

Cephale (Battle).—The Athenians defeated the Corinthian and Epidaurian forces in a sea-fight off this island, B.C. 448.

Celebes (Indian Archipelago).—The Portuguese occupied this island in the 16th century, and were followed by the English and the Dutch. The latter entered into treaties with the native rulers, and formed permanent settlements. The English wrested Celebes from the Dutch in 1811, but restored it at the general peace, and the Dutch returned in 1816. The harbour of Macassar, on the west coast, was made a free port from Jan. 1, 1847, by a decree dated Oct. 7, 1846.

Celibacy.—Under the law of Moses, priests were allowed to marry, and the office was confirmed to the descendants of one particular family. The vow of perpetual celibacy, or abstinence from conjugal society, was not required of the clergy for the first three ages. "For the contrary is very evident," says Bingham (Antiq. b. iv. c. 5, s.5), "from innumerable examples of bishops and presbyters, who lived in a state of matrimony without any prejudice to their ordination or function. It is generally agreed by ancient writers that most of the Apostles were married. Some say all of them, except St. Peter and John. But, St. Paul was married also, because he writes to his yoke-fellow, whom they interpret his wife." (Phil. iv. 3.) A life of celibacy began to be extolled in the 2nd century, and the withdrawal of ascetics and hermits to desert places, and the subsequent introduction of
monasteries, tended to bring it into repute. A proposal for compelling the clergy to abstain from all conjugal society with their wives, was rejected by the Council of Nice A.D. 325. The Council of Gangra, about 379, anathematized Eustathius, the heretic, because he taught men to separate from those presbyters that retained the wives to whom they had been married while they were laymen. Seretius, 385—388, was the first pope who ordered the clergy not to marry. It was not, however, until the time of Gregory VII., 1073—1085, that the system of the celibacy of the clergy was fully established. It met with much resistance, and the question was re-opened at the Council of Trent, which, by the ninth canon of the twenty-fourth session, decreed that persons in holy orders, and regulars who had made a vow of chastity, were incapable of contracting marriage, and that such marriages are null and void (1545—1563). Anselm, in 1102, introduced the practice into the English church. Convocation, in 1547, passed a law allowing the clergymen to marry.

CELE, CELES, or CELTS.—Turner (Anglo-Saxons, vol. i. b. i. c. 2) says: "The tendency of the notices of the Celts, by Herodotus, Aristotle, and Ephorus, is to show, that in their times, this people lived in the western parts of Europe, about Gaul and Spain. They are spoken of as being in the same places by later writers." About B.C. 600, they invaded Italy, and, at a subsequent period, attacked Rome itself. They invaded Greece about B.C. 250. The earliest inhabitants or settlers in Britain came from this stock. The origin and history of the Celts have given rise to much controversy amongst learned men.

Celtiberians.—The inhabitants of Celtiberia, an extensive inland division of ancient Spain, were known by this name. They are supposed to have arisen from a union of the aborigines, the Iberians, and their Celtic invaders. Various limits have been assigned to their country by ancient writers. Hannibal subdued the Celtiberians, and they afterwards passed under the Roman yoke. They revolted B.C. 181, and were subdued by Tiberius Gracchus, B.C. 179. Another struggle, which commenced B.C. 153, was waged with more or less fury until B.C. 133, when the Celtiberians were again reduced to subjection. Sertorius raised his standard against Sylla, B.C. 77. The Celtiberians at first gained several advantages, but the assassination of Sertorius, B.C. 72, proved fatal to their cause. The Roman authority was completely re-established, and the Celtiberians, as an independent people, do not again appear in history.

Cemetery.—Ornamental burial-grounds existed in Turkey previous to their introduction into Western Europe. The National Assembly, in 1790, prohibited burial in churches, and ordered that public cemeteries should be formed. The ground for the Père la Chaise cemetery, at that time consisting of forty-two acres, was purchased by the municipality of Paris, in 1800, to form the first national cemetery. It was consecrated in 1804, and the first grave was opened May 21. It has been since increased in size, and at present consists of 112 acres, surrounded by a wall. The Metropolitan Interments Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 52, Aug. 5, 1850) laid down some salutary regulations respecting the London churchyards. This measure was amended by the Interment Act (14 & 15 Vict. c. 58, Aug. 7, 1851); and in consequence of these salutary changes, in the last thirty years, the practice of intramural interments is being gradually discontinued. Bunhill Fields was opened as a suburban burial-place in 1665.

Censores.—Two Roman officers of state, first appointed B.C. 443. The office was the highest in the commonwealth after the dictatorship, and had been exercised from an early period, first by the kings and afterwards by the consuls, until two patricians received the appointment, B.C. 443. The censors attended to numbering the people. Public morals and the finances of the state were also placed in their hands. Vol. 36, the office was filled by patricians until B.C. 351, when C. Martius Rutulus, a plebeian, was elected. In B.C. 131 two plebeians were appointed. The duration of office, fixed at five years, was reduced to a year and a half by the lex Æmilia, B.C. 433. The office having ceased under the emperors, was revived by Decius A.D. 251, Valerian, afterward emperor, being unanimously appointed censor Oct. 27. Gibbon (c. x.) remarks, "A censor may maintain, he can never restore, the morals of a state."

Census.—God commanded Moses to number the Israelites (Numbers, i. and ii.), B.C. 1490. David was punished for having numbered Israel (2 Sam. xxiv. 1), B.C. 1017. A census was taken at Athens B.C. 317, when the population was found to consist of 127,660 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The term census originated at Rome. The first census took place there B.C. 566, when the city was found to contain 84,700 citizens. After B.C. 452, it was held in the Campus Martius. It was generally taken every five years at Rome. The first census of Great Britain was made in 1801; the act of Parliament authorizing a census to be taken every ten years, 41 Geo. III. c. 15, having passed Dec. 31, 1800. Ireland was not included in this return, and the census for that portion of the United Kingdom was first taken in 1813.

Central Criminal Court.—This criminal tribunal, with authority to hear and determine all treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanors committed in London or Middlesex, and some parts of the adjacent counties, and all offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, was established by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 36 (July 25, 1834). It meets at least twice a year in the course of the year.

Cephalonia (Mediterranean).—The ancient Cephalonia, the largest of the Ionian Islands, became subject to Rome B.C. 187.
On the division of the empire, it passed under the rule of the emperors of the East, and was taken by the Franks in the 12th century. The princes of Achaea held it until 1224, when it came into the possession of the Venetians. The Turks took Cephalonia in 1479, but it was retaken in 1589 by the Venetians, who held it until the overthrow of their republic in 1707. By the treaty of Campo Formio it was ceded to France. (See IONIAN ISLANDS.) Cephalonia was a bishopric of the early church, and was united to the see of Zaute in 1621. It was ravaged by an earthquake in 1767, and was captured by an English squadron in October, 1809.

Cephisus (Greece).—On the banks of this river, in Attica, Walter of Brieune, duke of Athens, was defeated and slain by the Catalans, in March, 1311. The Greeks defeated the Turks with great slaughter whilst passing the Simonides in July, 1494.

Cercamp (France).—At this abbey, near Cambray, the envoys from Spain, France, and England, assembled in the middle of October, 1558, for the purpose of negotiating a peace. The proceedings were suspended by the death of Queen Mary of England, Nov. 17, and the congress afterwards re-assembled at another place.

Cerdicsford (Battle).—At this place, supposed to be Charford, in Hants, Cerdic and Cynric defeated the Britons, A.D. 519, and began to reign in Wessex.

Ceridcobre (Battles).—The Saxons frequently landed at this port, supposed by some writers to be Yarmouth, in the 5th and succeeding centuries. They defeated the Britons in great battles in the neighbourhood, A.D. 485 and A.D. 514.

Cerdontians, the followers of Cerdo or Cerdon, a Gnostic of Syria, who advocated the Persian doctrine of the two principles of good and evil. He abjured his errors at Rome, A.D. 140, but afterwards relapsed, and was expelled from the Church. Tertullian says that Marcion borrowed many of his errors from him.

Ceret (France).—The plenipotentiaries of France and Spain assembled at this town, in the Pyrenees, to settle the boundaries of their respective kingdoms in 1609. During the revolutionary war, the Spaniards seized the town, and resisted several attempts of the French to recover it (1793). Having been defeated in a battery fought here April 30, 1794, the Spaniards abandoned the position.

Cerignola (Battle).—Gonsalvo de Cordova, at the head of the Spanish troops, defeated the French under the duke of Nemours, at this town, in Italy, Friday, April 28, 1503. Each army consisted of about 6,000 men, and while the Spanish loss was small, 3,000 of the French were killed.

Cerinthusians.—This sect was founded by Cerinthus, a Jew, who lived at the close of the apostolic age. He studied at Alexandria, and afterwards taught in Palestine. Irenæus says that he appeared A.D. 88, and that St. John wrote his gospel to refute his errors, which were a strange mixture of Judaism and Gnosticism. He incalculated the greatest laxity in morals. The sect was not of long duration, though the doctrines were reproduced in an altered form.

Cerisoletes (Battle).—The imperialists, commanded by the marquis of Guasto, were defeated by the French, under the count d'Enghien, at this place, in Piedmont, April 14, 1544. The French captured tents, baggage, and artillery, and 10,000 of the imperialists were killed. It is also called the battle of Ceremola.

Cerium.—This discovery was made by Hisinger and Berzelius, in a Swedish mineral called carite, in 1803. It is named after the planet Ceres.

Ceyta (Africa), the ancient Septem or Septa, was taken during the campaign of Belsharius in Africa, A.D. 534, and was afterwards fortified and adorned by Justinian. The Goths captured it in 615, and the Moors in the following century. John L. de Burguilcollege wrested Ceyta from the Moors in 1415, and it passed under the Spanish rule in 1580. The Africans have frequently attempted to regain possession of this fortress.

Ceytas (Battle).—During the expedition led by Cortes for the discovery of Mexico, he defeated the Indians in the plain of Ceyta, near Tabasco, on Lady-day, March 25, 1519. The town of Santa Maria de la Vitoria was founded on the spot where the battle took place.

Ceyrones (France).—In this mountain-range and the adjoining districts, the Reformed doctrines first took root in France. They afterwards became the arena of religious warfare. The Huguenots took refuge in those retreats in times of persecution, and heroically resisted many attacks at their extermination. (See CAMISARDS.)

Ceylon (Indian Ocean).—This island, the ancient Taprobane, was made known to the Greeks by the conquests of Alexander the Great, B.C. 323. Pliny relates that ambassadors from Ceylon visited Rome and did homage to the emperor, in the reign of Claudius (A.D. 41—54). Christianity was preached in India and a church founded at Ceylon. Marco Polo, who wrote in 1298, refers to it under its name of Zeilan. He says it produces many precious and costly stones, and speaks of a ruby a span in length, and the thickness of a man's arm, brilliant beyond description, and without a single flaw. It was in the possession of the King, who was being offered the value of a city for it by the great khan, replied, that he would not sell it for all the treasure in the universe, nor allow it to go out of his dominions, because it was a jewel that had been handed down to him by his predecessors. Ceylon is said to have been described by the Portuguese Thome Lopez, in 1502, but its re-discovery by Europeans is usually ascribed to Lorenzo de Almeida, who was driven to the port of Galle by stress of weather, in 1506. In 1517 the Portuguese obtained permission to erect a fort or factory at Colombo, where they remained in peace till 1527, when the
mountaineers of Kandy began to resist their encroachments. The native princes, however, were so overawed by the power of the Europeans, that they assisted in suppressing the rebels, and in 1541, Frenchman missionaries were allowed to establish themselves in the island. In 1542 the sovereignty of Cotta, with many of his court, embraced Christianity. In 1550, the king of Kandy professed a desire for spiritual instruction, but treacherously attacked and routed the mission sent for his benefit. In 1556 Colombo was besieged by Rajah Singh, who was compelled to retire the following year. Ralph Fitch, the first Englishman who visited Ceylon, landed in Colombo, March 5, 1598. In 1592 the sovereignty of the whole island fell into the hands of Wimala Dharma, who carried on war with the Portuguese for many years. The lawful emperor of Ceylon died in May, 1597, and bequeathed his empire to the king of Portugal. The Dutch first visited Ceylon, May 30, 1602; in 1609 they entered into a treaty with the native rulers; and in 1612 they built a fort at Cottiar. War followed between the Dutch and Cingalese and the Portuguese, and in August, 1630, the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The Portuguese were again defeated in 1638, and a pyramid of their skulls was erected by the victorious Kandyans. In 1659 hostilities broke out between the native rulers and the Dutch; but the latter preserved their footing. Trade was restored and brought to great perfection in 1664. In 1763 friendly relations were established between the British and Kandyans; but the intercourse was broken off, from the indifference of the English government. Trincomalee was taken by the British Jan. 11, 1782; recaptured by the French Aug. 30, 1792; restored to the Dutch in 1783; and taken by the British, after a siege of three weeks, Aug. 26, 1795. The whole island submitted Oct. 1. But the British originally signed the treaty of 1676, and the Dutch ceded all their fortified stations in Ceylon to the British, who have since been rulers of the island. In 1802 war broke out between the king and the British governor, and a terrible massacre of the British took place at Kandy, June 24, 1803. No effort was made to resent this aggression until January, 1815, when war was declared, and in March the king was deposed, and his territories ceded to the English crown. Rebellion again broke out in 1817, and it was not till the end of 1818 that peace was restored. Sir Edward Barnes became governor in 1820, and under his jurisdiction a military road of stupendous magnitude was carried into the midland districts of the island.

Chersonesia (Greece).—This town was situated on the river Cephissus, in Boeotia. There was another town at no great distance from it, named Coronea, and battles fought in the neighbourhood of these places are sometimes mentioned under one and sometimes under the other name. The Athenians were defeated near Chersonesia B.C. 447, when their supremacy over Boeotia was destroyed. Philip defeated the united Athenian and Boeotian forces near Chersonesia, Aug. 7, B.C. 338; but Sisa defeated the generals of Mithridates B.C. 86.

Chain Bridge.—Suspension-bridges of five parallel chains, on which a light bamboo flooring is laid, have been long used in China, though they were not introduced into Europe till 1741, when one of very primitive construction was built across the Tees, in England. Mr. Finlay commenced the erection of a bridge of this kind in America in 1796, and took out a patent for their construction in 1801. Little progress was made, however, till 1814, when Mr. Telford commenced his experiments on the tenacity of iron. Capt. Brown patented his invention of bar-chain bridges in 1817, and completed the first structure of the kind, across the Tweed, in July 1820. The fact for erecting the Menai bridge was passed in July, 1819; and on the 30th Jan. 1826, the bridge was opened.

Chain Cable.—Cesar (Bell. Gall. iii. 13) relates, that when he was in Gaul, B.C. 57, the Veneti, who inhabited the coast of Brittany, used iron chains instead of ropes for their anchors. In 1771, M. Bougainville suggested the idea of substituting iron for hemp; and, in 1803, Mr. Slater, surgeon in the navy, took out a patent for a chain-cable. The chain cable was introduced into the royal navy in 1812.

Chain-shot.—This invention, of two iron balls linked together by a chain eight or ten inches long, was made by John de Witt, in 1666.

Chalcedon (Bithynia) was founded by a colony from Megara, B.C. 684, directly opposite Byzantium. Darius captured it B.C. 505, and it came into the possession of the Romans B.C. 74. It was plundered by the Goths a.d. 259. Choroees II. captured it after a long siege. 69 B.C. Chalcedon was repeatedly sacked by the barbarians, and the Turks employed the materials of the ancient city for their mosques and other edifices in Constantinople. It was made a bishopric in the 4th century. The fourth general council assembled at Chalcedon Oct. 8, 451, and above 500 bishops were present.

Chalcis (Greece), the capital of the island of Rubes, was, according to tradition, founded before the Trojan war, and is mentioned by Homer. It became the seat of an Ionic colony, and flourished greatly. The Athenians landed here and defeated the Chalcidians B.C. 506; and Chalcis fell under their yoke. The people rebelled several times, and in B.C. 411 became independent; but they were again subdued by the Athenians. After various vicissitudes, it passed under the rule of Macedon, and was unsuccessful assailed by the Romans B.C. 207. Maximus destroyed the ancient city B.C. 146. (See Negropont.)

Caldea (Asia) was, in its restricted sense, a province in the Babylonian empire,
though its actual position and history cannot be ascertained. The term was often applied to the Babylonian dominion, which is called the Babylonian-Chaldean, or the Chaldeo-Babylonian empire. (See Babylon.)

Chalgraves (Battle).—On this plain, in Oxfordshire, an encounter occurred between the Royalists, commanded by Prince Rupert, and the Parliamentary forces, June 18, 1643. The latter were defeated, with a loss of 200 prisoners. In this action Hampden received a wound which caused his death, June 24.

Chalon-sur-Marne (France).—The ancient Catelaum, where Aurelian defeated Tetricus, A.D. 272 or 273; Jovinus overcame the Alemanni A.D. 367; and Aetius and his allies defeated Attila and the Huns A.D. 451. Chalon was made a bishopric at an early period. Its cathedral was founded A.D. 460, and having suffered greatly from fire, was rebuilt in 1672. This place must not be confused with Chalon-sur-Saône, the ancient Cambodunum, or Caballinum, in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France.

Chales (France).—Richard Cœur de Lion was wounded by an arrow March 26, 1199, whilst reconnoitring this castle, which belonged to the viscount of Limoges, who had refused to surrender some treasure which he had found. Richard lingered twelve days, expiring April 8.

Chamberlain.—The office of lord great chamberlain, which has existed in England from a very early period, was granted to the family of De Vere during the reign of Henry I. (1100-1135). Owing to the extinction of the family in 1625, it became the subject of litigation, but was ultimately confirmed to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, in whose family it still remains.—Lord Chamberlain of the Household is mentioned as early as 1208. In 1341 it was ordered that he should swear, on his appointment, to keep the laws of the land, and the great charter; and, in 1406, he was appointed a member of the Privy Council.

Chambers of Agriculture, for the promotion of agriculture, were formed in many parts of France in 1851.

Chambers of Commerce.—The first institution of this kind was formed at Marseilles early in the 15th century, and after various changes it was established on a permanent footing in 1650. A chamber of commerce was opened at Dunkirk in 1700, and during the 18th century similar institutions were established in the principal commercial towns of France. They were suppressed in 1791, restored in 1802, and have since been extended and organized. A chamber of commerce was established at Glasgow in 1763, at Edinburgh in 1735, at Manchester in 1820, and at Hull in 1837. They have since been introduced into several of our important commercial centres.

Chambery (Savoy), the chief town of the ancient duchy, came into the possession of the French in 1690, but was restored to the duke of Savoy by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The French republicans took the town in September, 1792, and a Jacobin club, consisting of 1,200 members, was immediately formed. Chambery, with the whole of Savoy, was annexed to France Nov. 27, 1792. The Austrians took possession of Chambery in 1814, but were soon after expelled by the French. Chambery was restored to the house of Savoy in 1815. Sardinia ceded it to France by a treaty signed March 24, 1860, and a detachment of French troops entered the town March 28.

Chambord (France).—This Gothic castle, which gives the name of the title of the last descendant of the elder branch of the Bourbons, was founded by Francis I. in 1526, and completed by Louis XIV. It is in the department of Loire-and-Cher, and about twelve miles from Blois. The treaty between Henry II. of France, and Maurice, duke of Saxony, was ratified at Chambord Jan. 15, 1552.

Champagne (France).—This old province, wrested from the Romans about a.d. 496, was long ruled by its own comte, and was annexed to Savoy in 1234. Philip IV., by his marriage, Aug. 16, 1284, with Jeanne, heiress of Navarre, Champagne, and Brie, united it to France, with which kingdom it was formally incorporated in 1316.

Champart, or Champarty.—This was a bargain between the plaintiff or defendant in a suit with a third party, generally a lawyer, whereby the latter was to divide the land or matter sued for in case of success, and was to carry on the action at his own expense. Though prohibited in 1275, by 3 Edw. I. c. 25, it was still practised, as the acts 13 Edw. I. c. 49 (1285), 28 Edw. I. c. 11 (1300), 7 Rich. II. c. 15 (1383), and 32 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1540), are all directed towards its suppression.

Champ de Mars.—In this celebrated area, used by the garrison of Paris for military exercises, the Fête de la Fédération was held on the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, July 14, 1790. Deputies from the provinces and the Parisians assembled in great numbers. Talleyrand, bishop of Autun, performed a solemn mass. Louis XVI. and all the principal authorities took the oath of allegiance to the new constitution framed by the republicans. The leaders of the Jacobin, Cordelier, and other clubs, brought a petition to the Champ de Mars, calling upon the king to abdicate, July 14, 1791; and an effort on their part to create an insurrection was suppressed July 17. Louis XVI. again went in procession to the Champ de Mars to celebrate the taking of the Bastille, July 14, 1793. On the fête held in honour of the Supreme Being, June 7, 1794, the people marched in procession to this spot. Napoleon I. distributed eagles to his army on the Champ de Mars the day after his coronation, Dec. 3, 1804. It has since been the scene of many grand commemorations and festivals, and here Napoleon III. distributed eagles to the army, May 10, 1852.

Champion of the King.—Taylor, in "The
Glory of Regality," terms this "the most perfect, perhaps, and most striking relic of feudalism that has come down to us from the ages of chivalry," The office of champion existed under the Norman kings, and was originally held by the family of Marmion. It is supposed that they held the barony of Fonteyn, in Normandy, by the service of being hereditary champions to the dukes of that province, and that William I. granted the castle of Tamworth and the manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, to William of Marmion, on condition of the same tenure. Philip, the last lord of Marmion, died without male issue in 1292, when the castle of Tamworth passed by his elder daughter and co-heir to the family of Freville, and the manor of Scrivelsby, with a younger daughter, to Sir Thomas Ludlow, from whom they descended to the family of Dynmoke. This led to a contest; the championship, at the coronation of Richard II., July 16, 1377, was claimed by Sir John Dynmoke, as possessor of Scrivelsby, and by Sir Baldwin de Freville, as lord of Tamworth. It was then decided that the office was attached to the manor of Scrivelsby, and it continued in the family of Dynmoke. The last appearance of the champion was at the coronation banquet of George IV., July 19, 1821. Taylor says: "The duty of the champion is to ride into the hall where the feast of the coronation is held, during dinner, (before the second course is brought in), mounted on one of the king's courser's, and clad in one of the king's best suits of armour; he is attended by the lord high constable and the Earl Marshal, and by the mouth of a herald is to proclaim a challenge to any who shall deny that the king is lawful sovereign; which being done, the king drinks to him from a gold cup, which, with its cover, he receives as his fee, and also the horse, saddle, suit of armour, and furniture thereto belonging." This officer has been sometimes erroneously styled champion of England.

CHAMPLAIN (United States).—The English defeated an American squadron on this lake Oct. 11-13, 1776. The Americans escaped on the night of the 11th, but the English went in pursuit, and captured and destroyed most of the flotilla. The Americans, in much superior force, overpowered an English squadron in these waters Sept. 11, 1814. The want of support from the land forces contributed to this result.

CHANCELLOR.—This part of the church was separated from the rest of the building by rails of wood, curiously and artificially wrought in the form of net-work, called cancelli. Hence the origin of the term chancel. The thrones of the bishop and his presbyters were in early times fixed in this part of the church. In 1641 the Long Parliament resolved that the chancels should be levelled.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—John Mansell, appointed to reside at the receipt of the exchequer in 1234, is supposed to have been the first chancellor of the exchequer. The equity jurisdiction formerly exercised by the court of Exchequer, was transferred to the court of Chancery by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 52 (1841). The following is a list of the chancellors of the Exchequer since the Restoration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1660</td>
<td>Sept. 8, Sir Robert Long.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1667</td>
<td>May 24, Anthony Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1672</td>
<td>Nov. 12, Sir John Duncombe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1675</td>
<td>Mar. 26, Lawrence Hyde, afterwards Viscount Hyde and Earl of Rochester.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1677</td>
<td>Nov. 21, Sir John Ernley.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1684</td>
<td>Apr. 5, Henry Booth, Lord Delamere.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>Mar. 13, Richard Hampden.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1694</td>
<td>May 3, Sidney, Lord Godolphin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1696</td>
<td>May 2, Charles Montague.</td>
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<td>1699</td>
<td>Nov. 15, John Smith.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1701</td>
<td>Mar. 29, Henry Boyle, afterwards Earl of Carleton.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1708</td>
<td>Feb. 11, John Smith.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1711</td>
<td>May 30, Robert Benson, afterwards Earl Bingley.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Sir William Wyndham.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1714</td>
<td>Oct. 13, Sir Richard Onslow, afterwards Baron Onslow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1717</td>
<td>April 15, James Stanhope, afterwards Earl Stanhope.</td>
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<td>1718</td>
<td>Mar. 13, John Aislabie.</td>
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<td>1721</td>
<td>Jan. 14, Lord Pratt.</td>
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<td>1742</td>
<td>Feb. 17, Samuel Sandys, afterwards Baron Sandys.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1743</td>
<td>July 26, Henry Pelham.</td>
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<td>1754</td>
<td>Mar. 9, Sir William Lee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1754</td>
<td>April 6, Henry Bilton Legge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1755</td>
<td>Nov. 24, Sir George Lyttelton, afterwards Lord Lyttelton.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1756</td>
<td>Nov. 15, Henry Bilton Legge (second time).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1757</td>
<td>Apr. 9, William Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1757</td>
<td>July 2, Henry Bilton Legge (third time).</td>
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<td>1761</td>
<td>Mar. 29, William, Viscount Barrington.</td>
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<td>1762</td>
<td>May 23, Sir Francis Dashwood, afterwards Earl of Guildford.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1762</td>
<td>July 13, Lord John Cavendish.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1763</td>
<td>Apr. 5, Lord John Cavendish (second time).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1763</td>
<td>Dec. 27, William Pitt (second time).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1766</td>
<td>Feb. 17, Henry Addington, afterwards Viscount Sidmouth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1766</td>
<td>May 12, William Pitt (third time).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1766</td>
<td>Feb. 8, Lord Henry Petty, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1767</td>
<td>Apr. 17, Spencer Perceval.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1768</td>
<td>June 9, Nicholas Vansittart, afterwards Lord Bury.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Jan. 31, Frederick John Robinson, afterwards Viscount Goderich and Earl of Ripon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1787</td>
<td>Apr. 5, George Canning.</td>
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<td>1787</td>
<td>Aug. 17, John Charles Horries.</td>
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<td>1803</td>
<td>Jan. 10, Henry Goulburn.</td>
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<td>1805</td>
<td>Nov. 22, John Charles, Viscount Althorp, afterwards Earl of Spencer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>May 9, Sir Robert Peel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>April, Thomas Spring Rice, afterwards Lord Montagle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Aug. 19, Francis Thornhill Baring.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>July 16, Sir Charles Wood.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>July 16, Sir Charles Wood.</td>
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lands or tenements of a rent of not less than £50 per annum. It had been moved as an amendment in committee of the Reform Bill of 1831, by the marquis of Chandos, afterwards duke of Buckingham, and was carried against the government by a majority of fifty-four. Ministers incorporated it in their measure, and although that Reform Bill was rejected by the House of Lords, the clause was introduced by ministers themselves in the bill of 1832, which passed into a law.

Channel Islands (English Channel).—These islands are the only parts of the ancient duchy of Normandy that remain in our possession. They are situated within a few miles of the coast of France, and came into the possession of England as a portion of the duchy of Normandy, during the reign of Henry I. (See Alderney, Guernsey, Jersey, and Sark.)

Chanticleer is supposed to owe its origin to the want of power in the voice, for making itself heard in the large open buildings and amphitheatres of the ancients. It was first introduced into Christian worship about the years 347 and 356. St. Ambrose brought it from the Greeks to Milan, whence it passed to Rome, France, &c.

Chantry.—Hallam (Eng. i. ch. ii. p. 94) remarks: "There was a sort of endowed colleges or fraternities, called chantries, consisting of secular priests, whose duty was to say daily masses for the founders." The English chantries, amounting to 2,574 in number, were suppressed at the Reformation by 33 Hen. viii. c. 4 (Dec. 15, 1548), and 1 Edw. vi. c. 14 (1547). They generally consisted only of a little chapel or altar placed in a church. Here the priests offered daily prayers for the soul of the founder, and for the souls of the deceased members of his family.

Chap Books.—Tracts, or little books printed for chapmen, or pedlars, and sold by them about the country in the 16th and 17th centuries, formed the popular literature of those times. The typography and paper were of an inferior kind. Ballads, songs, legends, biographies, tales of wonder, and theological tracts, are found amongst the subjects treated on in chap books.

Chapel.—In olden times the French kings always took with them St. Martin's hood when they went forth to war, and the place where it was watched over by an attendant priest, was called capella. The word is a diminutive from capsac, which signifies a chest or coffer, where the relics of saints were kept. Hence the origin of the application of the word chapel to private oratories. Several kinds of chapels exist now; such as parochial chapels, chapels of ease, chapels of colleges, and private chapels. The places of worship used by dissenters generally bear this designation. Chapels were formerly built upon bridges, which the priests were bound to keep in repair from the benefactions received. There was a chapel on old London Bridge.
CHAPEL, KNIGHTS OF THE, or Poor KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, were first established by King Edward III. in 1348, and consisted of twenty-six veteran knights, "infirm in body, indigent and destitute." The original constitution of the order was altered by Edward IV. in 1482-83, after which it fell into a state of decline, from which it was raised by Elizabeth, who re-established it for thirteen poor knights, Aug. 30, 1559. This number was raised to eighteen in 1639. In Sept. 1833, William IV. changed the title of the order to "Military Knights of Windsor," its present designation.

CHAPELAIN.—By 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13, §§ 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 24 (1529), the number of chaplains allotted to various dignitaries was as follows:—Archbishop, 8; baron, 3; baroness, 2; bishop, 6; chancellor, 3; chief justice, 1; comptroller of the household, 2; countess, 2; dean of the chapel royal, 2; duchess, 2; duke, 6; earl, 5; king's almoner, 2; king's secretary, 2; knight of the garter, 3; marchioness, 2; marquis, 5; master of the rolls, 2; treasurer, 2; viscount, 4; warden of the cinque ports, 1.

CHAPTER.—The canons in the cathedral or conventual churches began to form what was called a chapter in the 5th century. This was a kind of council, or assembly of the clergy. Chapter-houses were built for these meetings, and were generally contiguous to the cathedral.

CHARADE.—Disraeli, in the "Curiosities of Literature," says:—"The charade is of recent birth, and I cannot discover the origin of this species of logogriphs. It was not known in France so late as 1771; in the great Dictionnaire de Trévoux, the term appears only as the name of an Indian sect of a military character." A new species of charade, of a dramatic character, called a charade of the people, has become popular. The word charade is said to be taken from the name of the inventor.

CHARING CROSS.—Edward I. erected a marble cross, adorned with divers figures, in memory of Queen Eleanor, at the village of Charing, A.D. 1291, and from this the name is derived. This cross was destroyed by the Long Parliament in 1641. The equestrian statue of Charles I. was cast in bronze by Le Sueur in 1633, by order of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel. The Long Parliament ordered it to be broken up after the execution of the prince of Wales. John River, a brazier, purchased it, concealed it in his garden, in Holborn, and, at the Restoration, presented it to Charles II., who ordered it to be erected upon a pedestal at Charing Cross.

CHARIOTS are frequently mentioned in Scripture, as well as in the works of the ancient poets and historians. The Greeks attributed the invention to Minerva; Virgil to Eriichtonius, a mythical king of Athens; and Pliny states that four-wheeled carriages were invented by the Phrygians. (See War CHARIOTS.)

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS were placed under the care of commissioners appointed to inquire into the misemployment of property bequeathed or otherwise devoted to charitable purposes by the Statute of Charitable Uses, 43 Eliz. c. 4, s. 1 (1601). The Irish act, 4 Geo. III. c. 18 (1764), orders that a return of all such property bequeathed in Ireland be handed in to the bishop of the diocese or the archbishop of Armagh. This being found ineffectual to secure the proper application of such bequests, the Roman Catholic Bequests Act, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 9, 1844), laid down more stringent regulations. The Charitable Trusts Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 137 (Aug. 19, 1853), instituted a board empowered to inquire into the condition and management of charities, to examine accounts, to hear witnesses, and to report their proceedings annually to parliament. This act was amended by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 124 (Aug. 14, 1855), and certain charities were temporarily exempted from its operation by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 76 (Aug. 25, 1857).

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—According to the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate this subject, the following are the oldest charitable institutions in England: St. Bartholomew, Guildford, founded A.D. 1075; Circles, 1100; Charing, 1108; St. Bartholomew, London, 1122; Northampton, 1138; and St. Catherine, London, 1148. By the Charitable Trusts Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 137, passed Aug. 20, 1853, a body of commissioners was appointed to inquire into all charities in England and Wales.

CHARITY (Brothers of).—This order of hospitaliers, chiefly laymen, was founded by St. John de Dieu, at Granada, in 1540, and obtained a second establishment at Madrid in 1553. Gregory XIII. confirmed the order in 1572, and Paul V. admitted some of them to take orders in 1608. They attended upon the sick poor, and were introduced into France in 1601.

CHARITY SCHOOLS.—The sixth general council, held at Constantinople A.D. 680-81, by one of its canons ordered charity schools to be established in connection with country churches; and further regulations were, from time to time, issued on the same subject. William Blake, a woollen draper of Covent Garden, about the year 1655, is said to have projected the first charity school in England, and to have purchased Dorchester House, Highgate, for the object. A German, Dr. Schleiermacher, undertook the same object at Glanega, in 1698. Another, which claims to be the first, was established in London in 1698, and the movement was prosecuted with zeal in 1698. The trustees of the then existing schools formed themselves into a voluntary association in 1700.

CHARLEBOIS (Belgium).—A fortress was erected here A.D. 1666, by Rodrigo, Spanish governor of the Low Countries, who named it in honour of Charles II. of Spain. By the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (March 30, 1668), it was ceded to the French. The prince of Orange besieged it in 1672, but was obliged
to raise the siege. Louis XIV. of France added the lower and middle town in 1676. In 1677 the prince of Orange again made an unsuccessful effort to take the town, which was restored to Spain by the treaty of Nimeguen, Sept. 17, 1678. In 1680 it was again taken by the French, and again restored to Spain by the peace of Ryswick, Sept. 30, 1697. The French again captured it Aug. 2, 1746, Nov. 12, 1792, and June 26, 1794. In 1795 the walls were destroyed, but they were rebuilt in 1816, by order of the duke of Wellington. The railroad from Charleroi to Paris was completed in 1856.

CHARLES THE FIRST, the second son of James I. of England and Anne of Denmark, was born at Dunfermline, Nov. 19, 1600. He ascended the English throne March 27, 1625, and married Henrietta Maria of France June 13, in the same year. They had three sons and four daughters; the eldest ascended the throne as Charles II. (q.v.), and the third child and second son succeeded his brother as James II. (q.v.). Their eldest daughter, Mary, was born Nov. 4, 1631. She married Prince William of Nassau, and died Dec. 24, 1660. Their fourth child was Elizabeth, born Dec. 28, 1633, and died Sept. 8, 1650. Their fifth child, Anne, born in 1637, died young. Their sixth child, Henry, born July 8, 1640, died Sept. 13, 1660; and their seventh child, Henrietta Maria, born June 16, 1644, married Philip of Anjou, and died June 30, 1670. Charles the First was beheaded at Whitehall Jan. 30, 1649, and buried at Windsor Feb. 8.

CHARLES THE SECOND, the eldest son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, was born at St. James's, May 29, 1630. He succeeded to the throne, de jure, on the death of his father, Jan. 30, 1649, but did not become king de facto until May 29, 1660. He married Catherine of Portugal, May 29, 1662. Charles II. was left no legitimate issue; died Feb. 6, 1685, and was buried at Westminster Feb. 14.

CHARLESTOWN (United States).—This seaport town in South Carolina was founded in 1672, and called "Oyster-Point Town." In 1706 it was attacked by the Spanish and French, who were repulsed and defeated. A furious hurricane, in Aug. 1728, occasioned an inundation, which did considerable injury to the town, and a visitation of the yellow fever in the following year carried off multitudes of the inhabitants. In 1740 and 1778 great damage was caused by fires. The English took Charleston town May 11, 1780, and retained possession till Dec. 14, 1782, when it was evacuated. In 1783 it was made a city by the legislature of S. Carolina. In 1796 about a third of the city was destroyed by fire. A negro conspiracy was discovered and suppressed here in June 1822. The college was founded in 1785.

ARMOUTH (Battles).—Egbert defeated the Danes at this place, in Dorsetshire, A.D. 833. The invaders had disembarked from thirty-five ships. His successor, Ethel-
and a proclamation was issued declaring all such meetings illegal, Dec. 12. The agitation, however, continued, and an enormous petition, signed, it was said, by 1,200,000 Chartists, was presented to parliament by Mr. Attwood, June 14, 1839. The Chartists attacked Newport Nov. 4, 1839, and were, after some resistance, dispersed by the troops, the leaders being taken and afterwards tried. Another petition, presented in 1843, was said to contain 3,500,000 signatures. In 1849 Chartist disturbances occurred in various parts of the kingdom, and a meeting was summoned by the Chartist leaders to take place on Kennington Common April 10. They avowed their intention of going in procession to the House of Commons with a petition, which, they boasted, contained above 5,000,000 signatures. Every preparation was made by the authorities to preserve the public peace, 170,000 special constables were organized, and the duke of Wellington, as commander-in-chief, was at his post. When the Chartists assembled their leaders were informed by the police that any attempt to pass the bridges in procession would be resisted. The Chartists gave way, and consigned the petition to three cabs for conveyance to the House of Commons. On examination, it appeared that, instead of 5,706,000, only 1,975,490 names were appended to the monster petition, and of these a large number had been fabricated. Prince Albert and the Queen figured amongst the names appended to the document. The name of the duke of Wellington was signed thirty, and that of Colonel Sibthorp twelve times. This exposure, coupled with the determination evinced by the public to repress agitation, proved fatal to the cause, and from that day Chartism rapidly declined.

CHARTREUX (France), the ancient Autri- cum, was a town of the Carnutes, from whom it received its modern name. The Normans ravaged it a.d. 852 and 872. Rollo received a check here in 912. Henry I. of England entertained Innocent II. at Chartres Jan. 13, 1131. It afterwards fell into the power of the English, but was recovered by surprise in 1432, and was taken and retaken several times during the civil wars in France. The cathedral was founded in 1020, and dedicated in 1260. The roof having been destroyed by fire in 1836, a metal one was erected in 1841. Louis XIII. bestowed the duchy on the duke of Orleans, in whose family the title still remains.

CHARTREUSE. This monastery, called La Grande Chartreuse, was founded near Grenoble, in France, by St. Bruno of Cologne, a.d. 1084. It was several times injured by fire and the building dates from about 1676. St. Bruno followed the rule of St. Benedict with certain modifications. It was called the order of the Chartreux, or the Carthusians. The monks were expelled during the Revolution, but they returned in 1826, and Chartreuse is still the chief monastery of the Carthusians.

CHATHAM. Queen Elizabeth established a dockyard at Chatham in the 16th century, a little before the time of the invasion projected by Spain. It was removed to its present site in 1622. The Dutch fleet entered the Medway and destroyed several ships June 12, 1667. The "Chest" for the relief of wounded and superannuated seamen, established at Chatham by Queen Elizabeth, was removed to Greenwich by 43 Geo. III. c. 119 (July 29, 1803). The School for engineers was established in 1812. Additional fortification was ordered to be erected by parliament in 1860.

CHATHAM (FIRST) ADMINISTRATION. (See NEWCASTLE AND PITT ADMINISTRATION.)

CHATHAM (SECOND) ADMINISTRATION.—William Pitt, the elder, created earl of Chatham July 30, 1766, presided over two administrations, the first formed in 1757, and called the Newcastle and Pitt (q. v.) Administration; and the second, designated after his title, the Chatham Administration, formed July 30, 1766, on the dissolution of Lord Rockingham's first cabinet. Lord Chatham's ministry contained the following appointments:

- Treasury ............. Duke of Grafton
- Lord Chancellor .......... Lord Camden
- President of the Council .... Earl of Northington
- Privy Seal .......... {  
  - Earl of Chatham, First  
  - Minister
- Chancellor of Exchequer.  Hon. Charles Townshend,  
  - Earl of Shelburne and Gen. Conway. The
- Principal Secretaries of:  
  - State .......... {  
    - latter leader of the  
    - House of Commons.
- Admiralty .... Sir Charles Saunders,
- Board of Trade .......... Lord Hillsborough,
- Secretary at War .......... Viscount Barrington,
- Ordnance .......... Marquis of Granby,
- Paymasters General .......... Lord North and Thomas Townshend.

Sir Edward (afterwards Lord) Hawke succeeded Sir Charles Saunders at the Admiralty Dec. 13, and the Hon. Robert (afterwards Lord) Nugent replaced Lord Hillsborough at the Board of Trade Dec. 16, 1766. The Hon. Charles Townshend, who died Sept. 4, 1767, was succeeded by Lord Mansfield Sept. 12. The earl of Chatham's health rendered him incapable of taking any part in public affairs; and, towards the end of 1767, the whole power fell into the hands of the earl of Grafton, who in December made several changes in the cabinet. Lord Chatham finally resigned the privy seal Oct. 21, 1768. (See GRAFTON ADMINISTRATION.)

CHATHAM ISLANDS (South Pacific).—Lieutenant Broughton discovered these islands Nov. 29, 1791, and named them after H.M.S. Chatham, in which he sailed. The group consists of three large and several small islands. A whaling station was established at Oiga by Captain Richard in 1840.

CHATILLON-SUR-Seine (Congress).—Proposals of peace were made whilst the allied armies were advancing upon Paris in 1814, and Chatillon was fixed upon as the place for the congress, which opened Feb. 4. England
sent three plenipotentiaries, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and France each one to the conferences. The allies demanded that France should be restricted to the limits she had attained before the Revolution. Some temporary successes gained in the field induced Napoleon I., Feb. 17, to send instructions to Caulaincourt, the French plenipotentiary, to sign nothing without his orders. Early in March, Caulaincourt announced to the emperor that the allies had determined to break up the conference if the fundamental principle of reducing France to its ancient limits was not accepted. Caulaincourt delivered a counter-project Mar. 15, from which it became evident that Napoleon was not sincere in his desire for peace, and the congress broke up March 18.

CHAMONT (Treaty).—The insincerity displayed by Napoleon I. during the negotiations at Châtillon-sur-Seine, induced the great powers whose plenipotentiaries were engaged at that congress, to enter into more solemn obligations for the energetic prosecution of the war, in case France should reject their proposals. With this view, treaties were signed by each of the four powers, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, separately with the three others at Chaumont, March 1, 1814. The four treaties were of course, word for word, the same. Each treaty consisted of seventeen articles, and provided for the number of men to be maintained in the field by each power, and the amount of subsidies to be paid by England. By the second article, each contracting power engaged not to enter into separate negotiations, nor to conclude a separate peace, without the consent of the others. The treaty was to remain in force for twenty years, and not to be renewed before the expiration of that period.

CHENNAI (Bay of Bengal).—This island was called the Burmah in the 17th century. The English captured it in May, 1824; and it was ceded to the East-India Company by the third article of the treaty of Yandabo, Feb. 24, 1826.

Cheese was known to the Greeks and Romans much earlier than butter, according to Beckmann, who could find no notice of the latter substance in Aristotle, though he frequently mentions cheese. Athenæus speaks of a celebrated Achaean cheese. The inhabitants of the island of Cythera excelled in the preparation of this article of food, which was stamped upon their coins. In the Middle Ages it was made from deer's milk. The Artesyste (from ἄρτος, bread, and ὑμηδα, cheese) offered cheese with their bread in the Eucharist, in the 2nd century. They pretended that the first inhabitants of the world offered, as oblations, the fruits of the earth and of sheep.

CHELSEA (Middlesex).—Some authorities are of opinion that this is the place called Calcuth, at which a council was held July 27, 816, when it was ordained that all bishops should date their acts from the year of the Incarnation. It was designated Chelco-bethe in 1291. Sir Thomas More, who lived there, wrote Chelcith; and as late as 1692 it was called Chelchey. Stow describes it as 'a town not large, but graced with good well-built houses.' During the 19th and 17th centuries it was a favourable place of residence for noblemen and wealthy persons. Chelsea College, for the study of polemical divinity, was projected, in 1609 by Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe, dean of Exeter, who endowed it, though not sufficiently. James I. granted it a charter in 1610, and gave it the name of the College of King James in Chelsea. In 1616, James I. issued a declaration setting forth the reasons which induced him to erect the college. The scheme did not, however, succeed, and it was converted into an hospital for invalid and decayed soldiers by Charles II., who laid the foundation-stone of the new building, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1682. The good work, carried on by James II., was completed by William and Mary, in 1690, at a cost of £150,000. The Royal Military Asylum in connection with the hospital was founded in 1801.

CHELTENHAM (Gloucestershire).—Doctor Short discovered the medicinal properties of the water at this place in 1740; the first spring having been found in 1716. George III. visited Cheltenham in 1788, and a spring found on the estate where he resided is called the King's Well. A salt spring was discovered in 1803. Cheltenham was enfranchised in 1832, and returns one member to Parliament.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, of London, was instituted Feb. 23, 1841.

CHEMISTRY.—Ample evidence may be found in the Old Testament to show that the ancient Egyptians possessed a knowledge of chemistry, based upon their need to whose industry the origin and improvement of the science are attributed by Gibbon, derived much information. Geber, who flourished in the 9th century, admits that he derived most of his knowledge on the subject from the early sages. (See ALCHEMY.) Little real progress was made for several centuries. "Chemistry," says Hallam, "as a science of principles, hypothetical, no doubt, and, in a great measure, unfounded, but coherent in a plausible system, and better than the revisions of the Paracelsists and Behmenists, was founded by Becker in Germany, by Boyle and his contemporaries of the Royal Society in England." Becker published his "Physica Subterranea" in 1669, and he died in London in 1685. Boyle's "Sceptical Chemist" appeared in 1691. Ernest Stahl, who died in 1734, originated the phlogistic theory of combustion, and Dr. Hales, 1761, stands first as a pneumatic chemist. Dr. Priestley first obtained oxygen gas, Aug. 1774. Mr. Cavendish observed the composition of water in 1784. Lavoisier, who died in 1794, threw considerable light on the theory of combustion, and proved the chemical identity of the diamond and common charcoal.
CHEMISTRY, (Royal College of,) founded in London in July, 1845.

CHESTOW CASTLE (Monmouthshire) is said to have been founded in the 11th century and rebuilt in the 13th. It was taken by the parliamentary forces Oct. 10, 1645, and surprised by the royalists early in 1648. Cromwell, who failed in an attempt to retake it by storm, ordered it to be besieged, and the small garrison, having exhausted all their provisions, surrendered May 25. The iron bridge over the Wye, which joins the Severn, two miles below Chestow, was built in 1816.

CHÉRET, Louis — He was born at Paris on June 26, 1832, and died at Le Tertre, near Montmartre, on April 16, 1935. He was one of the chief exponents of the modern art of lithography. His name is linked with the name of Oscar Cahen, with whom he worked at the same period. His compositions are strong, with a precocious talent, and his style had a marked influence on his contemporaries. His lithographs are valued, and the majority of them were published in reviews such as L'Intransigeant, L'Assiette au Beurre, La Plume, and L'Illustration. His works are reproduced in several collections of lithography, and his name is closely associated with the history of modern art.

Chester.—The first chequer by an English king was the following, given by Edward I. to Bourronico de Luk, or Luke, a Florentine merchant:—“Whereas, our beloved Robert de Brus, earl of Carrick, is in present need of money, we request that you will cause to be advanced or lent to the said earl or his attorney, for his occasion, forty pounds, and we will cause them to be repaid to you. And when you have lent to him the aforesaid money, you shall take from him his letters patent testifying his receipt of the same. Witness our hand, Windsor, Sept. 10, 1281.” A stamp duty of one penny was placed upon all drafts or cheques by 21 Vict. c. 20 (May 21, 1858).

CHERBOURG (France), the ancient Chereboure, Coraburgen, or Cesaroburgen, received a visit from Harold, king of Denmark, about the year 945. The castle is mentioned in an act of 1026, and its chapel and the town hospital were founded by William the Conqueror between 1060 and 1064. On the conquest of Normandy by Philip Augustus in 1203, Cherbourg fell under French dominion, and in 1285 it was pillaged by the English. Charles the Bad, of Navarre, entered Cherbourg in 1345, and in 1418 it was taken by the English under Henry V. after a three months' siege. Charles VII. retook it Aug. 19, 1450. Louis XIV. conceived the idea of erecting Cherbourg into a naval fort and arsenal about 1657, and Vauban was appointed to superintend the improvements; but the project was abandoned, and the new and even the old defences demolished in 1689. Some of these were restored in the beginning of the 19th century, and the town was of sufficient importance to receive an attack from the English, who effected an entry Aug. 6, 1755, and, after destroying the works and seizing all the stores, re-embarked Aug. 15. In 1781 Louis XVI. resumed the attempts to establish a naval station here, and in 1784 M. Cessart commenced the breakwater, which is acknowledged to be one of the finest in the world. The outbreak of the Revolution of course suspended its progress, but it was resumed by Napoleon in 1803, and inaugurated in 1813. Since then additions have been continually made.

In 1853 the foundations were said to have shifted very considerably from their original position. Louis Philippe restored them on a new principle in 1832; but even now the dike is liable to serious injury from every violent tempest. The military strength of the place has been prodigiously increased by Louis Napoleon, who opened the railway and the Grand Basin of the Napoleon Docks Aug. 4 and 5, 1858, in presence of Queen Victoria, the English court, and many distinguished visitors.

CHERRY.—“Lucullus, after the war with Mithridates,” says Isaac D'Israeli, “introduced cherries from Pontus into Italy (about B.C. 74); and the newly imported fruit was found so pleasing, that it was rapidly propagated.” Pliny states that the cherry-tree was introduced into Britain about 150 years afterwards, that is, A.D. 46. This race of cherry-trees, so called from Cerasus, now Keresoun, was lost in the Saxton period, and another stock brought from Flanders by the gardener of Henry VIII., and planted in Kent in 1540. Native cherries were, it is said, known in Norfolk in the 13th century. The Cornelian cherry was introduced into England from Austria in 1596; and the American Bird Cherry from America in 1629.

CHERRY ISLAND (Arctic Sea) was discovered by the Dutch pilot Barents, June 9, 1596. It was at first called Bear Island, because the Dutch sailors killed a bear, the skin of which measured twelve feet in length. The Muscovy Company took formal possession of the island in 1609.

CHERSON (Crimea), an ancient city near the site of which Sebastopol now stands, is supposed to have been built about the 5th century. It formed for many years a republic, and joined the alliance against Pharnaces I. about B.C. 184. The inhabitants assisted Constantine I. against the Goths, who were defeated A.D. 334. Justinian II. restored its independence in 668. He made his escape in 705, and having been recalled to the imperial throne, sent an expedition against Cherson in 709. The youth of both sexes were reduced to servitude, seven of the principal citizens were roasted alive, twenty drowned in the sea, and forty-two taken in chains to receive sentence from the emperor. On the return voyage, the fleet was wrecked on the coast of Asia Minor, and the expedition was lost. The people of Cherson prepared for resistance. The army sent against them revolted, and elected Bardas emperour, under the name of Philippicus, returned to Constantinople, and put Justinian II. to death in Dec. 711. Theophilus reduced Cherson to submission in 831. Wolodimir of Russia was converted to Christianity and baptized at this city in 988, and at the same time married to Anna, a Christian princess. The baptism of Wolodimir and his marriage were celebrated at the same time, and to the desire of obtaining a imperial crown for his bride his conversion was attributed by Gibbon. Alexi I. of Trebizond annexed Cherson to his empire about 1210.

CHERSON, OF KHERSON (Russia).—The
capital of a province of the same name was founded in 1775 and fortified in 1780. John Howard, the philanthropist, died in this city, Jan. 20, 1790, and the emperor Alexander erected a monument over his grave. Catherine II. of Russia made a triumphant entry into Cherson in 1787, passing under an arch bearing the inscription, "The Way to Byzantium." Joseph II. of Germany met her here, and entered into an alliance against Turkey. During the war with Russia, an allied fleet appeared in the neighbourhood of Cherson in Oct. 1853; but no attack was made on the city, which must not be confounded with the ancient city of the same name in the Crimea.

**CHESAPEAKE.**—This frigate, belonging to the United States, was captured by Captain Broke in the British frigate Shannon, June 1, 1813. The action, which only lasted a quarter of an hour, was fought near Boston, in the presence of a large number of Americans who lined the shore. The strength of the rival frigates was as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Guns</th>
<th>Crew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chesapeake</td>
<td>1133</td>
<td>59 367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shannon</td>
<td>1066</td>
<td>49 330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The former had 46 men killed and 106 wounded, and the latter 24 killed and 59 wounded.

**CHESAPEAKE BAY (North America).** First explored by Capt. John Smith in 1607. He arrived in the bay with colonists in April of that year. The squadron of three vessels was commanded by Capt. Newport, and carried 110 settlers.

The former of which is supposed to be derived from the Peruvian word Tchili, signifying "snow," was under the rule of the Incas when the Spaniards commenced the conquest of Peru. Pizarro sent Almagro to subdue Chili in 1536, but the marshal, as he was called, returned without having effected his object. Pedro de Valdivia went by Pizarro's order in 1540. He founded the city, founded the city of Santiago in 1541, and remained there twelve years. The people maintained a struggle against the Spaniards for nearly two centuries, the war being terminated by a treaty in 1722. They rose against the Spaniards in 1772 and expelled them from a large part of the country. In 1810 the Chilenos threw off the Spanish yoke, and declared themselves independent Sept. 18. They were, however, subdued in 1814; but, the Spaniards being defeated at Chacabuco Feb. 13, 1817, and at Maipu April 5, 1818, the independence of Chili was secured. It had been officially proclaimed at Santiago Feb. 12, 1818. Several struggles have occurred between the different factions of the republic since it became independent. The present constitution was promulgated May 25, 1833. The independence of Chili was recognized by Mr. Canning in 1833.

**CHI**
CHILLIANWALLAH (Battle).—Lord Gough, at the head of 22,000 men with 125 guns, encountered the Sikh army, 60,000 strong, at this village, near the river Chenab, Jan. 13, 1849. The English remained masters of the field, though their loss was severely amounting to 2,269 in killed and wounded. The Sikhs lost 3,000 killed and 4,000 wounded.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS.—The forests on the Chiltern Hills, in Buckinghamshire, were in olden times infested with banditti, and an officer called the steward of the Chiltern Hundreds was appointed to prevent their depredations, and protect the people in the neighbourhood. This office, which no longer exists, now serves to enable a member of parliament, in certain cases, to vacate his seat. May ("Parliamentary Practice") thus explains the practice:—"It is a settled principle of parliamentary law, that a member, after he is duly chosen, cannot relinquish his seat; and, in order to evade this restriction, a member who wishes to retire, accepts office under the crown, which legally vacates his seat, and obliges the house to order a new writ. The offices usually selected for this purpose are those of steward or bailiff of her Majesty's three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bovenham, or of the manors of East Hendred, Northwood, or Hempholme, which, though sometimes refused, are given by the Treasury in ordinary cases to any member who applies for them; and are resigned again as soon as their purpose is effected." The legality of the practice, which sprung up in 1750, is doubted, as the office is not one of those for which the occupant is required to vacate his seat.

CHIMNEY.—Beckmann contends that the Greeks and Romans were not acquainted with the use of chimneys. None are found at Herculanenum. They appear to have worked on the beds of their houses with a fire-pan, or portable stove, and this, filled with wood well ignited, or burning coals, was brought into the apartment. Hot air, conveyed by means of pipes, seems also to have been employed. There were no chimneys in the 10th, 12th, and 13th centuries. People in the Middle Ages made a fire in a hole or pit in the centre of the floor, and the smoke escaped through an opening in the roof. The first authentic account of chimneys occurs in an inscription at Venice, relating that in the year 1947 many chimneys were thrown down by an earthquake. The first chimneys at Rome were erected by order of Francesco de Carraro in 1368. In a manuscript giving an account of manners and customs in England, written about the year 1673, it is stated that before the Reformation, "ordinary men's houses, as copyholders and the like, had no chimneys, but flues like loover holes; some of them were in being when I was a boy." Chimneys did not come into general use in France until the middle of the 17th century. A chiminey-tax, or hearth-money, was levied by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 10 (1662). It proved so obnoxious, that it was abolished by 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 1, c. 10 (1689).

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS.—Chimneys were at first swept with a little brushwood fastened to a rope, but when the flues were made narrower, boys began to be employed. The first chimney-sweepers were boys from Savoy and Piedmont. In consequence of the numerous accidents that happened to boys, a machine for sweeping chimneys was introduced into England towards the close of the 18th century, and a society formed for encouraging the sweeping of chimneys without the use of boys. By 3 & 4 Vict. c. 85 (Aug. 7, 1840), any person compelling or allowing a child or young person under the age of twenty-one years, to ascend or descend a chimney after July 1, 1845, was made liable to a penalty of not more than £10 or less than £5.

CHINA (Asia).—The annals of this country, called the "Celestial Empire," trace its history to the remotest antiquity. Rémusat, accepting their statements, expresses his belief that it goes back with certainty to the 22nd century before our era, and that the date of its commencement, according to traditions worthy of credit, may be fixed even four centuries earlier, namely, b.c. 2637. Gibbon (ch. xxvi.), who says the era of the Chinese monarchy has been variously fixed from b.c. 2062 to b.c. 2132, adds that the historical period does not ascend above the Greek Olympiads. This, however, is considered much too early, and the best authorities fix the commencement of the historical period at the beginning of the Han dynasty, b.c. 206. The northern and southern empires, the former ruled by the Great Khan, and the latter by the Chinese, from A.D. 1234 to A.D. 1279, were called Cathay and Magna. In the Middle Ages the name Cathay was sometimes applied to the whole country. China is the largest empire in the world. Mr. S. Wells Williams ("The Middle Kingdom") gives the following estimates of the amount of population, at different periods, according to undermined authorities:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1711</td>
<td>28,658,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1736</td>
<td>29,049,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1745</td>
<td>29,345,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1753</td>
<td>30,656,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1760</td>
<td>31,383,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1769</td>
<td>203,916,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td>202,283,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775</td>
<td>33,090,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1812</td>
<td>202,467,183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n.c.

2700. First Chinese cycle.
2307. Accession of the emperor Yao, who reigned 140 years.
2171. Commencement of the Han dynasty, according to Du Halde.
2188. Commencement of the Han dynasty, according to "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates."
The earliest date in Se-ma-teen’s History of China is the year 1600.

All Chinese books ordered to be burnt.

Completion of the Great Wall of China.

Printing known in China.

Jewish settlement in China.

Invaded by the Tartars.

Supposed Chinese embassy at Rome.

The Taou-tse sect of philosophers attain great influence.

The religious belief in Boodh, or Po, introduced into China.

The emperor Hoty sends an envoy to Arabia.

Chinese historians report the arrival at the Chinese court of an embassy from Athion, who is supposed to be the emperor Antinus.

China is divided into three separate states.

China is reunited into one kingdom, under the Nestorian bishops.

Emperor of the Nestorian Christians.

China is visited by Arab travellers.

The Mongols obtain possession of the northern half of China.

First European mention of China made by friar John de Flano Carpini, missionary to the Mongols.

Rampis sent by St. Louis as missionary to the court of the Great Khan.

Kublai Khan builds Pekin, and makes it his capital.

Grand canal commenced.

Kublai Khan obtains possession of the whole empire, and founds the Mongol or Yuan dynasty.

Giovanini di Monte Corvino, papal legate at the court of the Grand Khan, dies at Pekin.

Marco Polo arrives in Venice, after having resided seventeen years in China.

Oderico de Forlenone travels in China.

The Arab Ibn Batatu arrives in China, of which he publishes a correct description.

Restoration of a Chinese dynasty by Choo, who commences the Ming family of emperors.

Timour the Tartar sets out to invade China, but dies on the march.

A Persian embassy arrives in China.

Aug. 15. The Portuguese, under Andrade, arrive on the island of Tamara, three miles from the mainland, and reach Canton by the end of September.

Jan. Thomas Fires, Portuguese ambassador at the court of China, falls into disrepute, and is imprisoned at Canton. His countrymen are forbidden to enter the empire.

The Portuguese obtain permission to erect sheds for commercial purposes at Macao.

A Spanish colony is established at Macao, and intercourse opened with Chinese merchants.

Friar Diego Bernardo conducts a religious mission into China.

A Spanish fleet arrives at the island of Zelon.

July 5. The Jesuit missionaries, Martin de Herrada and Geronimo Marin, land at Gan-hai.


Martin Ignatius conducts a Franciscan mission to China.

Queen Elizabeth dispatches a fleet to China; but it is wrecked on its voyage out.

The Jesuit Matteo Ricci obtains the emperor’s permission to settle in Pekin.

The Dutch open a trade with China.

May 28. The British attempt to trade at Macao, but are prevented by the Portuguese.

The Dutch expelled from Formosa by Koshiba.

The British again attempt to trade with China, but in vain.

England and Russia.

In consequence of the exertions of the Jesuits, the emperor Kanghy issues a decree permitting Christianity.

A Russian embassy arrives in China.

The East-India Company open a factory at Canton.

June. Maarten, and Canton opened to British commerce.

Peter the Great despatches Isumaloff on an embassy to China.

The Chinese is prohibited by the emperor Young-t-ching, who expels the Jesuits.

Catherine I. of Russia concludes a treaty with the emperor, and forms an ecclesiastical establishment and regular embassy at Pekin.

European intercourse restricted to Canton.

A Chinese killed by a loaded gun accidentally fired as a salute by a Dutch gunner is seized, and sentenced Jan. 8 next year.

Sept. 29. Lord Macartney sets sail from Pekin.

July. Lord Macartney arrives at Chusan. Sept. 14. He has an interview with the emperor at Zhehola.

March. Macartney’s fleet sets sail for England, where he lands Sept. 6, having accomplished no results of importance during his absence.

An affray takes place between the crew of H. M. S. Providence and some Chinese, in which one of the latter is wounded.

First American consul in China allowed to reside at Canton.

Trade with British England stopped for a time, in consequence of the death of a native in a skirmish with the crew of the ship Neptune.

Oct. 10. Sir George Sturmont compels the imperial viceroy to allow the English to correspond under seal and in Chinese with the government, and also to promise that British factories should not be entered by Chinese officers without previous permission.

Feb. 28. Lord Amherst’s embassy leaves England. Aug. 12. Reaches Tien-tsin, where his lordship refuses to perform the humiliating kow-tos, or prostration, before the emperor, and consequently, without accomplishing the results of the mission.

Dec. 15. The crew of H. M. S. Topaze are attacked by the Chinese, who lose two men in the struggle, and attempt to put a stop to trade in consequence.

Feb. 24. 3 Trade recommenced on its old footing.

April 22. Termination of the East-India Company’s monopoly in the trade with China. July 25. Arrival at Canton of Lord Napier, chief commissioner, to superintend British trade with China. Sept. 5. Lord Napier sends for a guard of marines, in consequence of the injuries inflicted on his residence, &c. by the natives. Oct. 11. Death of Lord Napier at Macao. He is succeeded by Mr. (afterwards Sir) J. F. Davis, Nov. 3. Imperial edict, prohibiting the opium trade.


Mar. 18. The emperor allows the residence of a British commissioner at Canton. Nov. 29. Captain Elliot strikes the British flag at Canton and returns to Macao.


CHINA ROSE was first successfully raised in England in the year 1789.

CHINA-WARE.—The art of making porcelain was known in China nearly two centuries before the Christian era. For a long time the Chinese supplied Europe with this ware, and on this account it was called China. The ships of the East-India Company first imported it in 1631.

CHINGLEPUT (Hindostan).—This town was taken by the French in 1751. Clive retook it after a short siege Oct. 31, 1752. Hyder Ali besieged it in 1780, and was driven away by Sir E. Coote Jan. 18, 1781.

CHIN-HAE (China).—This town was taken by the English army Oct. 9, 1841. It made a good defence. The victors captured 157 guns. An attack made by the Chinese on the gates of the city, March 10, 1842, was repulsed.

CHING-KANG-FOO (China).—This city was taken by the English after a gallant defence, July 21, 1842. The rebels took the city April 1, 1853, and evacuated it in 1857.

CHINON (France).—Geoffrey of Anjou was imprisoned in the castle of Chinon by his brother Fulk, A.D. 1068, and remained there until 1096. Henry II. of England died at Chinon July 6, 1189. His son, King John, concluded a truce for five years with Philip II. of France at this place, Sept. 18, 1214. Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, appeared before Charles VII. in 1429 at this town where he was keeping his court, and announced her mission to raise the siege of Orleans and crown him king at Rheims.

CHIANG (Hindostan).—The Dutch, who formed a factory here in 1656, were soon after expelled by the native authorities. They returned in 1686. The English took it in 1795, and restored it to the Dutch in 1814. By the 8th and 9th articles of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and the Netherlands, March 17, 1824, it was with other places ceded to England in exchange for some possessions in Sumatra.

CHI O S (Aegean Sea).—This island was, according to tradition, peopled by the Pelasgians. Its inhabitants joined the Ionian confederation. The Persians invaded Chios and committed great devastation B.C. 403. The Chians revolted from the Athenians B.C. 412, and the latter ravaged the island. They again threw off the Athenian yoke B.C. 357. Philip captured Chios B.C. 201. The Chians remained in friendly alliance with the Romans for many years. Their island is supposed, however, to have been included in the Insularum Provincia, established by Vespasian. The chief city, also called Chios, claims the honour of being the birthplace of Homer. Its modern name is Seio (q. v.).

CHIOZZA (Sea-Fight,) fought off Chiozza between the Genoese and Venetian fleets, in May, 1379. The latter were defeated with great loss. The island and city of Chiozza fall into the hands of the Genoese. Their fleet was blockaded by the Venetians in the port of Chiozza, and the Genoese were com-
pelled to surrender in 1380, when the island was restored to Venice.

CHIPPAWA (Battles).—General Riall, at the head of 1,500 regular troops, besides militia and 500 Indians, sustained a defeat at this place from an American army 6,000 strong, with a numerous train of artillery, July 5, 1814. General Riall having been reinforced and supported by General Drummond, advanced against the Americans, who had established themselves at Chippawa. A severe action took place July 25, in which General Riall was wounded. The Americans were, however, defeated, and abandoned their camp, throwing the baggage and provisions into the Rapids. The Americans had 5,000 men engaged, and the English 2,800, of all descriptions. Several hundred prisoners were taken.

CHIFFENHAM (Wilts) was a place of importance in the time of the Anglo-Saxon kings, some of whom resided here. Ethelwulf celebrated the marriage of his daughter Athelwitha with Burhred, king of Mercia, in this town, A.D. 853. In 875 it was seized by the Danes, who, after having committed great ravages, were expelled by Alfred. In Doomsday Book (1086), it is mentioned as forming part of the royal possessions both before and after the Conquest, but in the reign of Richard II., it belonged to the Hungerford family. Chippewham sent two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Its charter, dated May 2, 1554, was abolished by Charles II. in 1684. James II. restored the old privileges of the borough by another charter, granted March 13, 1685. Chippewham cloth won the first prize in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

CHITORE (Hindostan).—This fortified town, seated on the summit of a precipice, was at one time the capital of Odeypoor. The Mohammedan emperor of Delhi seized it in 1303, and the Mogholos recovered it in 1312. The king of Gujarath took it in 1533, and the emperor Azur in 1567. After having undergone various vicissitudes, it was, in 1780, restored to the ruler of Odeypoor.

CHITTAGONG (Hindostan).—The revenues of Chittagong, with those of other districts, were ceded to the East-India Company by a treaty concluded with Mir Casim, Sept. 27, 1760. It suffered from an earthquake April 2, 1762.

CHITTEEDOOG (Hindostan).—Hyder Ali failed in an attack upon this strong fortress in 1778, but obtained possession in 1779. In this fortress Tippoool Saib imprisoned General Mathews, made prisoner at the capitulation of Bednore, April 30, 1783. The troops stationed here seized the military treasure Aug. 6, 1809.

CHITTOOR (Hindostan).—Hyder Ali took this place, in Arcot, in October, 1780. Sir E. Coote laid siege to it Nov. 8, 1781, and it capitulated on the 10th. It came under British rule in 1802, and the native chiefs were expelled in 1804.

CHIVALEY.—"It appears probable," says Hallam, "that the custom of receiving arms at the age of manhood with some solemnity was of immemorial antiquity among the nations that overthrew the Roman empire. And to this he traces the origin of chivalry, adding that "proofs, though rare and incidental, might be adduced to show that in the time of Charlemagne, and even earlier, the sons of monarchs at least did not assume manly arms without a regular investiture. And in the 11th century it is evident that this was a general practice." The custom for feudal tenants to serve on horseback, equipped with the coat of mail, in the reign of Charlemagne, in his opinion gave birth to the institution. The connection of chivalry with the Crusades gave it a strong religious tinge, and to this, devotion to the female sex was added, so that the love of God and of the ladies constituted a single duty. Its chief virtues were loyalty, courtesy, and munificence. "The young man, the squire," says Guizot, "who aspired to the title of knight, was first divested of his clothes, and put into the bath, a symbol of purification. Upon coming out of the bath, they clothed him in a white tunic, a symbol of purity; in a red robe, a symbol of the blood which he was bound to shed in the service of the faith; in a saga, or close black coat, a symbol of the death which awaited him as well as all men." St. Pelaye ascribes its decline, in the 16th and 16th centuries, to the profusion with which Charles VI. lavished the order, and its extension by Francis I. to lawyers and other civilians. Hallam is of opinion that the invention of gunpowder eventually overthrew chivalry.

CHIVALRY, (Court of,) existed at a very early period, though no records of its history remain. Its jurisdiction extended over matters of honour and courtesy, and its severest penalty was degradation from knighthood, which it only dispensed in three cases; that of Sir Andrew Harelay in 1322 being the first. In consequence of abuses, its authority was defined in 1389 by 13 Rich. II. stat. 1, c. 2.

CHLORINE.—This elementary gaseous body was discovered by Scheele in 1774. He called it "dephlogisticated muriatic acid." Sir Humphry Davy corrected some errors that prevailed respecting its nature in 1809, and gave it the name of chlorine on account of its greenish hue. Mr. F. Smith introduced an apparatus for making chlorine in 1847.

CHLOROFORM.—This fluid, regarded as a compound of chlorine and formy, whence the name, was discovered by Soubireau in 1832. Its true composition was ascertained by Dumas and Peligot in 1835. The vapour of chloroform was first applied as an anesthetic agent by Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, in 1847. It is considered the safest of all anaesthetics.

CHOBHAM CAMP.—An encampment on a small scale was formed at Chobham, in Surrey, June 14, 1853, for exercising the troops in military evolutions. The Queen reviewed the troops June 14, and the camp broke up August 20.
CHOCOLATE.—Prescott (Mexico, vol. i. b. 1, e. 5) speaking of the products of Mexico, remarks:—"Another celebrated plant was the cacao, the fruit of which furnished the chocolate,—from the Mexican chocolate,—now so common a beverage throughout Europe." When Cortes was at the capital, A.D. 1519, the emperor Montezuma took no other beverage, fifty jars or pitchers being prepared for his daily consumption. Two thousand pitchers were allowed for his household. It was brought from Mexico into Europe by the Spaniards, and was in use in France in 1691. Chocolate-houses were introduced into London in the middle of the 18th century.

CHOCZIM, or CHOTYN (Russia).—This town, in Bessarabia, was taken from the Turks by the Russians in 1739; but the former soon after regained possession. The Turks were defeated in a battle under the walls of Choczim, April 30, 1769, when the Russians followed them into the town, and having set fire to it, retreated. The Russians gained another victory near Choczim, July 13, 1769, and laid siege to the town, but were compelled to retire. They returned, and it fell into their hands in the autumn of the same year, but was restored to Turkey in 1774. The Austrians and Russians captured it, after a gallant defence, Sept. 29, 1783. Though restored by the treaty of Jassy in 1792, it was finally ceded to Russia in 1812.

CHOLERA.—This disease was prevalent in 1699, but the most malignant form, known as Asiatic cholera, first made its appearance amongst some troops stationed at Gjanjain, in Hindostan, in 1751, on which occasion several men were carried off in a few days. Occasional outbreaks afterwards occurred in other parts of India, and in 1817 the cholera appeared, in an epidemic form, spreading over different parts of Asia. It reached the Mauritius in 1819. In 1820, the islands of the Indian archipelago, broke out at Canton in 1820, at Pekin in 1821, at several places in the Persian Gulf in the same year, and reached Aleppo in 1822, where it spread along the shores of the Caspian Sea, and parts of Russia. For a time its ravages ceased, but in 1829 it again broke out near the Caspian. It appeared in Moscow, St. Petersburg, and other Russian towns, in 1830, at Vienna, and towns in Germany, Hungary, Poland, Turkey, &c. in 1831, and travelling to England, burst forth at Sunderland Oct. 26, 1851. It visited Edinburgh in Jan. 1852, London Feb. 14, Dublin March 22, and gradually extended over the United Kingdom. France and America were devastated by this terrible scourge in the same year; Spain and Portugal in 1834; and different parts of Italy in 1835, 1836, and 1837. In the last-mentioned year it passed over to Algiers, and after an outbreak at Malta, disappeared. The second visitation broke out in Asia in 1845, and after visiting many places in Asia, and on the continent of Europe, reached England in October, 1848. This attack seems to have died out somewhere in America in 1849.

The third visitation appeared in England for a short time in 1853, again burst forth in Sept. 1854, and after spreading over other parts of Europe, ceased in 1856.

CHOTUSITZ.—(See Czaslaw.)

CHOUANS.—This name, given to bands who fought against the republicans in Brittany and Lavederne, during the French revolution, is said to have been derived from their leaders, four brothers named Chouan, or from the watchword "chou, chou," which was their battle-cry. Lord Stanhope says, "The insurgents of Brittany were known by that name, a word of doubtful origin, and said to be corrupted from chat-huant, the night-owl, to denote their secret signal in their nightly expeditions." The rebellion commenced in 1792, and in Oct. 1793, they defeated the republican forces at Laval, in Brittany. In 1795 they sustained a serious defeat at Quiberon, but their cause was not finally ruined till Nov. 9, 1799, when Napoleon Buonaparte substituted his despotism for the government of the Directory. At the time of their greatest power the Chouans numbered 100,000 armed men, and if their efforts had been directed by an able general, it is difficult to conjecture what effect they might have produced.

CHRIST.—The oil consecrated by the bishop, and used in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches in baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction. It was prepared on Holy Thursday. Taylor (Glory of Regality, p. 347) remarks, "The distinction between the oil and the chrism of our rituals may be explained by showing their respective uses in the ceremonies of the Christian Church. In the earlier ages three kinds of unction were employed in the offices of religion: 1st, that for sick persons; 2nd, that for the catechumeni, or persons not yet baptized or confirmed; and 3rd, that used in baptism, confirmation, or consecration. The former of these were with oil mingles by the priest, but the latter with an unguent of oil mingled with balm, which was prepared at a particular season, and always consecrated by a bishop, by whom only it could be used, except in cases of necessity in the rite of baptism." Our sovereigns down to Elizabeth were anointed with this last-mentioned chrism at the coronation. Bingham (Antiq. x. ch. i. s. 3) says, "And because the divine operations of the Holy Spirit in sanctifying grace are sometimes in Scripture called the unction or anointing of the Spirit, therefore baptism had also the name of chrism or unction, from this noble effect attending it."

CHRIST (Order of).—On the abolition of the Templars by Clement V. in 1312, King Dionysius I. of Portugal preserved the order in his dominions, but changed its title in 1317, to that of "The Knights of Christ." This arrangement was sanctioned by Pope John XXII. in 1319. The new order afterwards attained such power that King John III. was obliged to obtain an edict
from Pope Hadrian VI., by which the grand mastership of the order became vested in the kings of Portugal in 1522.

CHRISTAUDINS, or CHRISTODINS. — This name was applied to the Protestants in France, to render them contemptible, because, as their enemies pretended, they could only talk about Christ.

CHRIST CHURCH (Oxford).—This college, called Cardinal College, was founded by Wolsey, who in 1524 obtained permission to convert the priory of St. Frideswide into a seminary. On Wolsey's death it reverted to Henry VIII., who re-established it as King Henry's College Sept. 27, 1532. It received further endowments, was changed into a cathedral church, and called Christ Church, in 1546, the dean and canons being required to maintain the school. The library was annexed in 1716, and completed in 1761. A fire broke out in the hall, March 3, 1809, but it was fortunately extinguished, though the damage amounted to £12,000.

CHRISTIANIA (Norway), the capital, was founded by Christian IV. A.D. 1624, on the site of the ancient city of Opalo, destroyed by fire May 24 in that year. Charles XII. advanced to Christiania in 1716, and laid siege to the castle, supposed to have been built about 1302; but he was compelled to retire. It is the seat of a bishop. The university was founded in 1811. A fire occurred at Christiania April 15, 1858, when the change, the Bank, other public buildings, and a large part of the city, were destroyed. Christiana received its name from its founder Christian IV.

CHRISTIANITY.—The religion professed by all believers in Jesus Christ, being the fulfillment and completion of the Mosaic dispensation. The disciples of our Saviour were first called Christians at Antioch (Acts xi. 26), in the year 42; and the word occurs but twice more in the New Testament, namely, in the address of King Agrippa to Paul (Acts xxvii. 23), in the year 60, and in Peter's (I Epist. iv. 18) exhortation, "If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed." The epistle was written about the year 59. Though Christian was the name to which the primitive church adhered, its followers were known under various designations; amongst which may be mentioned, Believers, Brethren, Elect, Jesseans, Gnostics, Nazarenes, Theophori, and Christians.

CHRISTIANSAND (Sweden), founded by Christian IV. in 1641.

CHRISTMAS BOX.—The practice of giving presents on Christmas Day arose out of the pagan custom of the Paganalia, instituted by Servius Tullius B.C. 500. On these festivals, celebrated at the commencement of the year, an altar was erected in every village, when each person (man, woman, and child) was expected to contribute a primitive mode of counting the population, new year's gifts, of which the English Christmas boxes are a modification, arose. Aubrey speaks of a pot, in which Roman coins were found, resembling the earthen boxes formerly used by our apprentices.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—The Nativity was not celebrated on the same day by all the primitive churches. For two or three centuries the Eastern church kept the feast on the 6th of January, whilst the Latin church observed it on the 25th of December. The festival is believed to have originated in the 2nd century. Dionysius Exiguus, a Scotchman monk, about the year 527, first fixed an aera the birth of Christ, on the 25th of December, in the year of Rome 753, when Lentulus and Piso were consuls. This computation has been followed up to the present time, though the best authorities agree that this is neither the month nor the year in which the Saviour of mankind became incarnate. The date now generally received is that of April 5, B.C. 4.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND (Pacific Ocean) was discovered by Capt. Cook in his last voyage, Dec. 23, 1777. He landed on the 25th, and named the island after the day.

CHRISTOPHER'S, St. (Atlantic).—This island, vulgarly called St. Kitts, and named by the natives "The Fertile Isle," was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493. The buccaneers settled upon it in 1625, and the French and English having quarrelled, occupied different portions. An English expedition landed here June 21, 1680, and it capitulated July 14. It was again taken from the French July 15, 1702, and was ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The French landed 5,000 men here Jan. 11, 1782, during the American war, and the small garrison, only 600 strong, retired to a strong position, called Brimstone Hill. An English squadron sent for its relief under Admiral Hood, engaged with the Count de Grasse's fleet Jan. 26, 1783. Brimstone Hill, closely besieged, capitulated Feb. 13. It was restored the next year.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE (Cambridge).—This college was established by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII., in 1505. It was founded on the site of Henry the Sixth's College, called God's House, the name being changed to Christ's College.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, or the BLUE-COAT SCHOOL.—The site of the monastery of the Grey Friars was granted by Henry VIII. to the city of London, for relieving and succouring the poor. In 1552 the city of London fitted up a part of the monastery for the reception of children, and 340 were received in November. Their dress, at first russet cotton, was at Easter, 1553, changed to blue; whence the present name of the school. The patent of foundation by Edward VI. bears date June 26, 1553. Charles II. added the mathematical school in 1673. The branch establishment at Hertford was founded in 1683, and the writing-school was endowed by Sir John Moore in 1694. Owing to the decay of great part of the original erection, it has been rebuilt. The new infirmary was completed in 1822.
and the first stone of the hall was laid by the duke of York in April, 1825.

CHRIST'S THORN.—The Zygophyllum paliurus, supposed to be the same from which the crown of thorns was made, was brought to this country from Africa a.d. 1596.

CHROMIUM.—This metal was discovered in 1797, by L. Vauquelin, a distinguished anatomical chemist, born in Normandy.

CHUMPANER (Hindostan), was taken by Mahmoud, king of Guzerat, in 1483, after a siege of twelve years. The emperor Humayun seized it in 1534, and it subsequently formed part of the Maharrata territory. The British took it Sept. 17, 1802, and in 1803 it was annexed to Seinde.

CHUNAR, or CHUNARGHUR (Hindostan), was held by the emperor Baber in 1529, and taken by the Afghian Shir Khan in 1530. Humayun, the successor of Baber, regained possession in 1535, after a siege of six months. In 1463 the town was taken by the British, to whom it was formally ceded in 1768. A treaty was concluded here between Warren Hastings and the nabob of Oude in 1781.

CHUPAS (Battle).—During the civil wars amongst the Spanish conquerors of Peru, Vaca de Castro defeated Almagro's army after a hotly-contested battle in the plains of Chupas, Sept. 15, 1542. Almagro escaped to Cuzco, where he was immediately made prisoner and executed.

CHUQUITSCACA (South America), the capital of Bolivar, was founded by one of Pizarro's officers A.D. 1539. It was at first called the "Villa de la Plata," or "City of Silver," in allusion to the mines in the vicinity. Chuquisaca was made a bishopric in 1551, and erected into an archbishopric in 1608. This city is sometimes called Sucre, from the general who secured the deliverance of the country by his victory at Ayacucho, Dec. 9, 1824.

CHURCH.—Bingham supports Mr. Mede's view that churches, or buildings for the performance of divine services, existed in the 1st century. St. Paul (1 Cor. xi. 22) speaks of the church as a place set apart for sacred duties. Towards the end of the 2nd century Clemens Alexander uses the word ekklesia for the place of assembly; and Eusebius, referring to the peace enjoyed by the Christians from the persecution of Valerian to that of Diocletian (253-303), declares that the Christians had increased so greatly in that half-century, that "their ancient churches were not large enough to receive them, and therefore they erected from the foundations more ample and spacious ones in every city." St. Austin, moreover, founds the use and building of churches on 1 Tim. ii. 1, and declares that as soon as the Christian religion was planted in the world, then churches were built. Churches existed in this island at a very early period of the Christian era.

Gildas speaks of the restoration of those destroyed during the Diocletian persecution. The emperor Constantine built several new churches, and repaired and beautified others in the East. In 326 he laid the foundation of the temple called Sancta Sophia, which was completed by his son Constantius in 360. The first English churches were made of wood. During the 4th century Bishop Ninias built a stone church in Galloway, and on account of its extreme rarity the place was called Whithurch.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The early history of the Church in this island is given under BRITISH CHURCH. Many laws for the regulation of the Church were made by the Anglo-Saxon kings. Its right of sanctuary was rigidly enforced. Attempts at encroachment by Rome were frequently opposed, and the first article of Magna Charta (1215) provided that the Church of England should be free, and enjoy her whole rights and liberties inviolable. This was confirmed by subsequent acts. The connection with the Church of Rome was entirely severed at the Reformation. In 1530, the clergy in convocation acknowledged Henry VIII. as supreme head of the English church; and by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21 (1534), the Papal power in England was abrogated. The king was appointed supreme head of the Church by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1534). The Articles were drawn up in 1551, and published in 1553. They were forty-two in number. They were revised and reduced to thirty-nine in 1562. At the Union in 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with that of England, under the title of the United Church of England and Ireland.

CHURCH OF NORTHERN AMERICA. (See AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.)

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The General Assembly, which met at Glasgow, abolished episcopacy and deposed the bishops Dec. 20, 1638; from which time Presbyterianism has been adopted as the religion of that part of the United Kingdom.

CHURCH-RATES have existed in England from time immemorial, though the earliest documentary record of their existence is found in the Year-books of the 44th Edward III. (1370).

CHURCHWARDENS.—These officers are said to have been first appointed by an African council about A.D. 425. In England they were often called church reeves, sometimes appointed by the clergyman of the parish, and sometimes by the clergyman and the parish, according to custom. The 59th canon of 1603 directs, that "churchwardens shall be chosen yearly in Easter week by the joint consent of the minister and parishioners, if it may be; and if they cannot agree, the minister shall choose one, and the parishioners another." From a communication in Notes and Queries, it appears that three churchwardens have been chosen annually at Attleborough, in Norfolk, since 1617.

CHURCHYARD.—The practice of interring the dead in churchyards arose in the 6th century. The council of Braga, A.D. 563, allowed men to be buried in the churchyard, under the walls of the church, but prohibited burial within the church. The French, however, retained the ancient practice until
permission was accorded for interment in churchyards by the council of Nantes in 1600. In former times churchyards were privileged places, and property was often carried to them for safety. (See Burial and Cemetery.)

CHUSAN (China Sea).—The principal island of this group, called Chusan, was captured by the English July 5, 1840; and evacuated Feb. 25, 1841. Its chief city was again captured, and the island re-occupied, Oct. 1, 1841. By the treaty of Nankin, signed Aug. 29, 1842, the English were to hold this island until the indemnities had been paid, and certain ports opened. It was restored to the Chinese in 1846.

CILAN (Battle).—During the civil war between Constantine and Licinius, the latter was defeated near this city, in Pannonia, Oct. 8, 314 A.D. Licinius abandoned his camp and magazines, and retreated with great expedition.

CILICIA (Asia Minor).—This country was originally inhabited by a Phoenician tribe. Syeneosis, king of Cilicia, is said to have assisted in a mediation for peace between Croesus, the king of Lydia, and the Medes, B.C. 610. Cilicia was afterwards subject to Persia, and supplied 100 ships for the invasion of Greece, B.C. 480. The inhabitants indulged in piracy. The Romans sent several expeditions to suppress these malpractices, and the country was finally conquered by Pompey, B.C. 65, and was made a Roman province B.C. 64. It was overrun by the Saracens in the 7th century. They were expelled by Zimiscus A.D. 964. It underwent various changes, and was finally conquered by Amurat I. in 1387.

CIMBRI.—This Celtic tribe, inhabiting Jutland, having joined with the Teutons, entered Illyria, where they defeated Cn. Papirius Carbo, at the head of a consular army, B.C. 113. After this triumph they advanced into Gaul, B.C. 112, passed into Spain, and, reappearing on the frontiers of Transalpine Gaul, defeated two Roman armies B.C. 109 and 107. They inflected a terrible defeat on another Roman army, led by two consuls, B.C. 105, after which they withdrew into Spain. The Celtic tribes drove from this province B.C. 104; whereupon the Cimbri returned into Gaul. Marius collected a large army and went to oppose them. The Cimbri and Teutons separated into two bodies, the former taking the road through Helvetia, and the latter pressing forward to assail the Roman army. Their intention was to reunite their forces on the Lombard plains. The Teutons were attacked and overwhelmed by the Romans, and 100,000 men are said to have perished on that occasion, B.C. 102. The Cimbri in the mean time had reached the valley of the Adige. Marius rushed them into an unfavourable position, in which they were defeated and exterminated, B.C. 101. The women, having put their children to death, committed suicide. A distinct tribe was discovered, in the middle of the 15th cen-

tury, inhabiting the villages in the mountains near Verona and Vicenza, and speaking the Danish language. Some writers endeavoured to prove that these people were a remnant of the Cimbri defeated by Marius.

CIMMERI.—This nomadic race, inhabiting the Crimea and parts of the neighbouring country, having been expelled by the Seythians, passed along the shores of the Euxine, invaded Asia Minor, and pillaged Sardis, the capital of Lydia, B.C. 635. In this country they are said to have remained until about B.C. 617, when they were defeated and driven out of Asia Minor. Little authentic is known of this people. Homer refers to another people of the same name, fabled to have dwelt in a land of perpetual darkness. Hence the term "Cimmerian gloom."

CINCINNATI ORDER was established by the Americans during the revolutionary war, about the year 1753, and was for a time very popular. The French officers wore the decoration, but the order soon ceased.

CINNAMON.—The Hebrews used this spice in their religious ceremonies B.C. 1496 (Exod. xxx. 23). It is also mentioned in the Song of Solomon (iv. 14), and in Prov. vii. 17. Ceylon is the place at which the tree flourishes best, and from this island Europe has derived its principal supplies from the earliest times. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in 1773 awarded a gold medal to Dr. Young, for introducing the culture of the cinnamon-tree into St. Vincent's. A few plants found in a French ship bound from the Isle of France to Hispaniola, and captured by Rodney, were presented by him to the Jamaica planters in 1783, and thus the cultivation of the tree was introduced into that island. No sooner had the passage round the Cape of Good Hope been discovered than the Portuguese endeavoured to get the cinnamon trade, which had before that period been monopolized by Arab merchants, into their hands. They established a factory at Ceylon, and concluded a treaty with the king of Kandy, who engaged to furnish them with 124,000 lb. annually; in return to their assistance against his enemies. The Dutch became the rivals of the Portuguese, and in 1612 the king of Kandy engaged to deliver to them all the cinnamon he could collect. This led to a struggle, which was terminated in 1644 or 1645, by an agreement between the Dutch and the Portuguese to share the produce between them. War broke out again in 1652; the Dutch captured Colombo in 1656, and in 1663 the Portuguese were finally excluded from all participation in the trade. Ceylon was captured by the English in February, 1796, when the trade passed from the control of the Dutch.

CINQURE PORTS.—The commencement of this system of defence against invasion may be traced to the period of the Roman occupation of England. Jeake states that the fiveports, Hastings, Hythe, Sandwich, Dover, and Romney, were enfranchised in the time of Edward the Confessor, although only three,
Sandwich, Dover, and Romney, are mentioned in Domesday Book. William I. erected the district of the Cinque Ports into a kind of palatine jurisdiction under a warden, in whom the military, naval, and civil authority was combined. Richard I. admitted Rye and Winchelsea to the privileges of the Cinque Ports, by a charter dated March 27, 1191. The number was thus increased to seven principal ports, whilst smaller places were attached to them as subordinate ports. They were required to furnish a fleet for the defence of the sea, and according to an ordinance of Henry III. in 1229, in the following proportions:—Dover and Hastings each 21 ships, carrying 21 men and one boy; Winchelsea, 10 ships; and Hythe, Sandwich, and Rye, 5 each. These vessels were to serve 15 days at the expense of the towns, but were paid for any service beyond that time. The Cinque Ports received their charter of confirmation from Edward I., in 1278, and all their liberties and free customs were secured to them by 25 Edw. I. c. 9 (1297). The jurisdiction of the constable of Dover Castle was defined by 28 Edw. I. c. 7 (1300).

Cintra (Portuguese).—The day after the battle of Vimiera, General Kellermann proposed an armistice, which was signed at Cintra August 22, 1808. The convention, erroneously called the convention of Cintra, was finally concluded at Lisbon, Aug. 30, and consisted of twenty articles, to which three additional articles were appended. The French by this convention agreed to evacuate Portugal. Their soldiers were allowed to disembark with arms and baggage, and were not to be considered prisoners of war, the English government furnishing the necessary transports to convey them to their own country. They were, however, compelled to return their war-guns, which had been sold or received so much discontent in England, that a board of in quiry was summoned by a warrant dated Nov. 1, 1808. In the report issued Dec. 22, the Board declared that no further military proceeding was necessary on the subject, and on the 25th of December a majority of the Board voted approval of the armistice of Aug. 22, and of the convention of the 30th.

Cipher.—The Spartan Scytale was in use at least as early as 400 B.C., and is supposed by some authors to be the earliest attempt at writing in cipher. Xenes Tacticus, who was contemporary with Aristotle, and flourished about 350 B.C., was one of the most eminent ancient masters of the art of writing in secret characters, having collected about twenty different modes, all which were unintelligible, except to those who knew the key. The first modern author who described this art was the Abbé Trithemius, whose "Polygraphia" appeared a.d. 1499; since which period many writers have directed attention to the subject.

Circassia (Asia) was conquered by the Huns in the 5th century, by the Chzhazars in the 11th century, and at the commencement of the 13th century fell under the Mongol emperor of Kaptchak. Timour invaded it in the 14th century, but was unable to effect a permanent conquest. Its first intercourse with Russia took place in 1555. It afterwards submitted to the khans of the Crimea, but, owing to their tyranny, the Circassians revolted in 1708, and applied for protection to the Ottoman Porte. At the peace of Belgrade in 1739, Circassia was declared independent, but it soon returned to its dependence on Turkey, which did not renounce all right to exercise authority over it till the peace of Koutchouk-Kainardji, in 1774. In 1783 Circassia was claimed as part of the Russian empire, but it was not finally incorporated therewith till the treaty of Jabadia, in 1830. The Circassians strenuously resisted Russian domination under their leader Schamyl, who was captured Sept. 7, 1859.

Circles of Germany.—Maximilian I. in 1501 carried into execution the design of Wenceslaus, attempted by Albert II., of dividing Germany into circles. The empire, the electorates and the dominions of Austria excepted, was divided into six circles; viz., Bavaria, Franconia, the Rhine, Saxony, Swabia, and Wurtemberg. In 1512 the same were added; viz., those of Austria, Burgundy, the Lower Rhine, including the three ecclesiastical electors and the elector Palatine, and Upper Saxony, including the electorates of Saxony and Brandenburg. "It was," says Hallam, "the business of the police of the circles to enforce the execution of sentences pronounced by the Imperial Chamber against refractory states of the empire." The circles were abolished by the Confederation of the Rhine, concluded at Paris, July 12, 1806, and each German prince resumed such of his titles as referred to his connection with the German empire, Aug. 1, 1807. — W. C.

Circulating Library.—Jepimi relates that Pamphilus, presbyter of Caesarea, who died a.d. 369, collected 30,000 religious books, for the purpose of lending them; and this is the first notice of a circulating library. In 1342 the stationers of Paris were compelled to keep books to be lent on hire. This was intended for the benefit of poor students, before printing had been invented. Merryweather (Biblomania in the Middle Ages) remarks: "The reader will be surprised at the idea of a circulating library in the Middle Ages; but there can be no doubt of the fact that they were established at Paris, Toulouse, Vienna, and other places." Catalogues, with the charge for reading, were exhibited in their shops. A circulating library was established at Edinburgh in 1725, and in London in 1740.
There were, however, only four in the metropolis in 1770; but since that period the number has rapidly increased.

CIRCUMCISION.—The practice of this rite amongst the Hebrews was instituted by Abraham in accordance with the divine command, B.C. 1897 (Genesis, xviii. 10—14). It existed amongst other nations previous to that time. Rawlinson considers that it was practised by the Egyptians long before the birth of Abraham, or B.C. 1896. The custom prevailed amongst many nations, and has been found to exist in the islands of the Pacific.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE.—The first ship by which the circumnavigation of the world was accomplished was the Vittoria, forming one of the expedition that sailed from San Lucar under Ferdinand Magellans, or Magellan, a Portuguese commander, Sept. 20, 1519. With three out of the five ships that formed the expedition, he passed through the straits which bear his name, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Nov. 28, 1520. Magellan was killed in an encounter on the Philippine Islands in 1521. Sebastian del Cano, in the Vittoria, the only ship which returned to Europe, sailed round the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived at San Lucar Sept. 6, 1522, having achieved for the first time the circumnavigation of the globe. The following are the most celebrated expedi-
ditions:

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<th>Navigator</th>
<th>Place of Departure</th>
<th>Date of Departure</th>
<th>Date of Return</th>
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<tr>
<td>Magellan</td>
<td>San Lucar</td>
<td>Sept. 20 or 21, 1519</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1522</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sir Francis Drake</td>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>Dec. 13, 1577</td>
<td>Sept. 26, 1580</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavendish</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>July 21, 1586</td>
<td>Sept. 9, 1588</td>
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<tr>
<td>Van Noort</td>
<td>Gorée</td>
<td>Sept. 13, 1588</td>
<td>Aug. 26, 1603</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sulphere</td>
<td>The Texel</td>
<td>Aug. 5, 1614</td>
<td>July 1, 1617</td>
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<td>Schouten and Le Maire</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>June 14, 1615</td>
<td>July 1, 1617</td>
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<td>L’Hermitte</td>
<td>Gorée</td>
<td>April 25, 1623</td>
<td>July 9, 1628</td>
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<td>Dampier</td>
<td>Kinsale</td>
<td>Sept. 11, 1703</td>
<td>July 1704*</td>
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<td>Rogers</td>
<td>Cork</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 1708</td>
<td>Oct. 14, 1711</td>
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<td>Shelvocke</td>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>Feb. 13, 1719</td>
<td>July 20, 1729</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roggewin</td>
<td>The Texel</td>
<td>Aug. 21, 1721</td>
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<td>St. Helen’s</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 1740</td>
<td>June 15, 1744</td>
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<td>Boughanville</td>
<td>St. Malo</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 1743</td>
<td>March 18, 1749</td>
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<td>Byron</td>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>July 3, 1764</td>
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<td>Wallis</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Aug. 22, 1765</td>
<td>May 20, 1768</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carteret</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Aug. 22, 1766</td>
<td>March 20, 1769</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Aug. 22, 1768</td>
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<td>Edwards</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>July 13, 1772</td>
<td>July 30, 1779</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duperrey</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>July 12, 1785</td>
<td>Oct. 4, 1780†</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pitray</td>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>Aug. 17, 1790</td>
<td>June 19, 1792</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilkes</td>
<td>Norfolk (U.S.)</td>
<td>Aug. 12, 1822</td>
<td>March 24, 1838</td>
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* Only part of Duperrey’s expedition returned in 1706, the remainder, with the commander, being detained in the East Indies, as prisoners, by the Dutch.
† Cook was killed by the Sandwich Islanders, Feb. 14, 1779. He was succeeded in the command by Captain King.

CIRCUS, called by the Greeks Hippodrome, was devoted by the Romans to horse and chariot races. The most celebrated and the earliest was the Circus Maximus, said to have been built by Tarquinius Priscus, B.C. 605. There were several of these buildings in Rome. The Circus Flaminius was erected B.C. 220. The founder is supposed to be the circus was closed for several years, the fury of the factions again burst forth at its restoration.

CIRENCESTER (Gloucestershire).—This ancient city was a station of the Romans, which they called Corinium. A fine mosaic pavement was found here in 1723, and many antiquities have been from time to time discovered.
Danes captured it a.d. 878, and Guthrum wintered here in 879. Canute held a council at Cirencester in 1022. Henry I. founded its abbey in 1117. The inhabitants assailed and expelled the earls of Huntingdon, Kent, and Salisbury, who had formed a plot to restore Richard II., Jan. 6, 1400, and were rewarded for this service by Henry IV. Prince Rupert captured the town in Feb. 1643, but it surrendered to the parliamentary army during the same year. The Grammar School was founded in 1750, and the Agricultural College in 1846.

CIBEA (Greece).—This town of Phociis, the seaport of Delphi and Crissa, with the latter of which it is often confounded, was of ancient origin. Its inhabitants levied exorbitant tolls on pilgrims passing through on their way to the temple of Delphi, and committed other outrages, on which account the Amphictyonic council declared war against them B.C. 595. This, the first sacred war, was carried on by a joint force of Athenians, Sicyonians, and Thebassians, and after a long siege Cirrha was taken and razed to the ground, B.C. 586. The assailants are said to have poisoned the spring which supplied the town with water. All the males were put to the sword, the women and children sold to slavery, and the Pythian Games were founded with the spoils. Crissa, said to have been the seat of a colony of Cretans, is mentioned by Homer. It had fallen into insignificance before the Sacred War.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC was formed by the union of the Cispadane and Transpadane republics, by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1797. By the 8th article of the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, the emperor of Germany recognized this new state, which was therein stated to comprehend "Austrian Lombardy, the Bergamasque, the Bressau, the Cremasque, the city and fortress of Mantua, Peschiera, part of the Venetian states, the Modenois, the principality of Massa and Carrara, and the three legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna." By a decree dated Oct. 10, 1797, Napoleon annexed the Val Ten- in line to this republic. Constitutions were made and abrogated in rapid succession, and the interference of Napoleon became intolerable. Treaties of alliance and commerce were concluded between France and this republic in 1798, by which the last vestige of independence was destroyed. Austria refused to recognize its envoy, sent to Vienna in 1798, and its fortunes declined, owing to the reverses sustained by the French. It was, however, once more recognized by the emperor of Austria by the treaty of Lunen- ville, Feb. 9, 1801; its independence was guaranteed, whilst alterations were made in its limits, and it received an addition in the duchy of Modena. Other changes were made in 1802, and on the 26th of January Napoleon nominated himself president, and changed its name to that of the Italian Republic. It was merged in Napoleon's Italian kingdom in 1805.

CISPADE REPUBLIC.—In 1796 Napoleon conceived the design of forming two republics from the Italian territories wrested from Austria and other Italian states. They were called the Cispadane and Transpadan republics, and were both merged in 1797 in the Cisalpine Republic (q. v.).

CISTERCIANS.—This religious order was founded a.d. 1098, by Robert, abbot of Molesmes, in Burgundy, and received its name from Citeaux, in which forest, near Dijon, the first convent was situated. They increased rapidly, although their rules were extremely severe, and became engaged in a quarrel with the Cluniac or Cluniacensi, who accused the Cistercians of too great austerity, whilst the Cistercians taxed them with having abandoned their regular discipline. The Cistercians followed the rule of St. Benedict, and having been reformed early in the 12th century by Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, were afterwards called Bernardines. There were nuns of this order. (See Bernardines.)

CITATE (Battle).—The Russian troops occupied a strong position at this village on the Danube in the winter of 1853-4. Several skirmishes between the Cossacks and the Turkish cavalry took place near Citate towards the end of December and the beginning of January. The Turks assailed the lines at Citate Jan. 6, and, after a desperate combat, expelled the Russians.

CITY.—In Kerr's "Blackstone," a city is described as "a town incorporated, which is or hath been the see of a bishop: and though the bishopric be dissolved, as at Westminster, yet still it remains a city." The term is, however, applied to many large towns that have not enjoyed this distinction. Alfonso V. granted a charter to Leon a.d. 1020, and Berenger, count of Barcelona, in 1025, confirmed to the inhabitants of that city all the franchises they already possessed. Charters as old as 1110, though the precise date has not been ascertained, granted to French cities, are in existence. Lord Lyttleton states that in England many cities and towns were bodies corporate and communities long after they had been introduced into France by Louis le Gros.

CIUDAD RODRIGO (Spain).—This strongly fortified town has sustained several memorable sieges. Henry II. of Castile failed in an attempt to wrest it from the Portuguese in 1370. Lord Galway captured it May 26 (O.S.), 1706. The French invested it June 1, 1810, and their breaching batteries commenced fire June 25. The Spanish garrison, after a gallant defence, surrendered July 11. Wellington invested it Jan. 8, 1812, and carried it by storm Jan. 19.

CIVIL LAW. (See ROMAN LAW.)

Civil law is that set of the expenses of the English government, including military charges, were formerly comprehended in one list, and defrayed out of the royal revenue. At the Restoration in 1660, a division took place between the military expenses and those incurred for ordinary purposes. The revenues employed for the last-mentioned were termed the hereditary or civil-list revenues. The
civil-list revenues averaged, during the reigns of William III. and of Queen Anne, £680,000 per annum. They were raised to £700,000 under George I.; to £800,000 under George II.; and in 1812 had reached the sum of £1,098,000. By the settlement of the civil-list, made by 1 Will. IV. c. 25 (April 22, 1831), a net yearly revenue of £510,000 was allotted to the king. Queen Victoria surrendered the hereditary revenues of the crown by 1 Vict. c. 2 (Dec. 23, 1837), receiving a clear yearly sum of £385,000 for the support of the royal household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown. The following is the distribution of the money according to the act:—

1. For her Majesty's privy purse ........................... 60,000
2. Salaries of her Majesty's household, and retired allowances .......... 121,880
3. Expenses of her Majesty's household .................................. 172,500
4. Royal bounty, alms, and special services .............................. 13,200
5. Pensions to the extent of £1,200 per annum ........................... 8,040

Total ........................................................... £385,000

CIVIL SERVICE.—This term is applied to the large body of men by whose labours the executive business of the country is carried on. In its widest sense the civil service has been said to consist of above 50,000 persons. There are about 17,000 civil servants, exclusive of 17,000 inferior revenue officers, postmen, &c., 15,000 artificers and labourers in the government dockyards, and 4,000 office-keepers and messengers. By an order in council, May 21, 1855, a civil service commission was appointed to examine candidates for this service.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.—The general expenditure of the state, exclusive of the sums required for the army and navy. For the financial year ending March 31, 1861, these estimates were:—

Public works and buildings ........................................ £228,000
Salaries and expense of public departments .......................... 1,414,000
Law and justice .......................................................... 2,585,000
Education, science, and art ........................................... 1,305,000
Colonial and consular services ....................................... 454,000
Superannuation and retired allowances and gratuities ................. 254,000
Miscellaneous and special ............................................. 728,000

Total ................................................................. £7,368,000

CIVITA CASTELLANA (Battle).—Macdonald defeated the Neapolitans at this town, in Central Italy, Dec. 4, 1798.

CIVITA VECCHIA (Italy), or OLD TOWN, is built on the site of the Centumcellae of the Roman station. Trajan constructed the port a.d. 103. It was captured by Belisarius in 559; taken by Totila in 554, and recaptured by Narses in 552. The Saracens destroyed Centumcellae in 812, and the remnant of the inhabitants formed a settlement in the interior; from which circumstance the town was called Civita Vecchia, or Old Town. Clement XII. made it a free port. An Eng-
The act for abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland (20 Geo. II. c. 48, 1747), put an end to the legal authority of the chiefs of clans.

Claus Hall (Cambridge).—University Hall, founded A.D. 1326, having been destroyed by fire in 1342, was rebuilt and endowed in 1347 by Elizabeth de Burgh, one of the sisters and coheirs of Gilbert, earl of Clare. From this benefactress it received its new name. The present hall was built in 1638. The old chapel, built in 1535, was never consecrated. The new chapel was commenced in 1763 and consecrated in 1769.

Claremont (Surrey) was built by Vanbrugh in the reign of Queen Anne, and named after the earl of Clare, who became duke of Newcastle in 1715. It was sold in 1769 to Lord Clive, by whom the house was rebuilt and the grounds newly arranged. On the death of Clive, in 1774, the house and estate passed into the hands of Lord Galway, and subsequently of the earl of Tyrconnel, who sold them to Mr. Ellis in 1807. By 26 Geo. III. c. 25 (1816), the property was purchased by government as a residence for the Princess Charlotte, who died here Nov. 6, 1817. Louis Philippe, king of the French, lived at Claremont on his retirement to England, March 4, 1845; and here he died, Aug. 26, 1850.

Clarenceux (King-at-Arms).—This name was given to a herald of the duke of Clarence during the reign of Edward III. (1327-1377), and was confirmed by Edward IV., at whose funeral in 1483 Clarenceux king-at-arms was present.

Clarendon Constitutions.—A council was held at Clarendon, near Salisbury, Jan. 25, 1164, when these laws, defining the limits between the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and regulating certain church matters, were passed. Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, having refused to sign them, withdrew from the kingdom in disguise, and landed at Gravelines Nov. 3. He excommunicated many of the bishops, clergy, and influential laymen, who had subscribed to them, June 12, 1166; whereupon Henry II. banished 400 of the archbishop’s supporters. The king and archbishop met at Fresville, in Touraine, July 22, 1170, and were reconciled. Soon after his return to Canterbury, Dec. 3, he excommunicated several nobles, and was assassinated before the altar of St. Benedict, in the cathedral, Dec. 29, 1170. These constitutions, most of which were annulled by 220

the pope, are given in Roger of Wendover’s "Flowers of History," Lord Lyttleton’s "Life of Henry the Second," and other works.

Clarendon-Dallas Treaty, intended to clear up difficulties that had arisen between England and the United States, respecting the interpretation of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty of April 19, 1850, was signed in London Oct. 17, 1856. It was altered in the United States, and signed in the new form March 12, 1857. To one of the amendments the British government objected, and the treaty was never ratified.

Clarendon Press (Oxford).—The design of establishing a press for the use of Oxford university was formed in 1672, at which time the business was carried on at the Sheldonian Theatre. Owing to the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon’s "History of the Rebellion," the university was enabled, in 1711, to erect a special building for the purpose, after the designs of Vanbrugh. In 1721 the statue of Lord Clarendon was placed over the south entrance. The present university printing-office was commenced by Robertson in 1823, and completed by Blore in 1830, when the business was transferred thither from the Clarendon, which was converted into a museum, lecturehall, &c. In Feb. 1838, the new building was damaged by fire to the amount of £2,000.

Clark, St. (Order), or Clarisses.—This religious order was founded by St. Clare, with the aid of St. Francis of Assisi, a.d. 1212. The order was confirmed by a bull of Innocent IV. At first the nuns followed the rule of St. Benedict; this was, however, modified by St. Francis in 1224, and by Urban IV. in 1264. They were brought into England in 1293, under a license from Edward I., but they had only four houses in this country. They were called Poor Clares.

Clastidium (Battle).—Marcellus defeated the Gauls at this place, in Cisalpine Gaul, a.d. 222, whereupon they sued for peace. The modern town of Casteggio occupies its site.

Clauenberg (Transylvania), the capital of Transylvania, was founded a.d. 1178. The cathedral was founded in 1399, and the citadel erected in 1721.

Clavicord, or Claricord.—This musical instrument is mentioned by Ottomarus Luscinus in 1566; but its invention is no doubt to be referred to a considerably earlier date. It was much used by nuns in convents.

Clavijo (Battle).—Ramiro defeated the Moors at Clavijo a.d. 544. No less than 60,000 of them are said to have perished in the conflict and the retreat.

Clementines.—These spurious writings, amongst which are two epistles to the Corinthians, represented as the works of Clement, bishop of Rome in the 1st century, are supposed to have been concocted by one of the sect of the Ebionites. This father of the Church is generally believed to be the Clement mentioned by St. Paul (Phil. iv. 3).
He died A.D. 100. Some apostolic canons, constitutions, recognitions, &c., are included in the Clementines.—The constitutions of Pope Clement V. (1305—1314) are also called Clementines.

**Clementines and Urbanists.**—Gregory XI. returned to Rome, after a long residence at Avignon, in April, 1377, and thus terminated what is called the Babylonish Captivity of the popedom. He died March 27 or 28, 1378. An outcry was immediately raised for the election of an Italian pope, and Bartholomew Prignani, archbishop of Bari, was chosen, April 9. He took the title of Urban VI. The French cardinals at Avignon declared the election void, August 9, and elected Robert of Geneva pope, who took the title of Clement VII., Sept. 16. Such was the commencement of the schism by which the Latin Church was agitated and divided for thirty-eight years. Each pope had his followers, and these were known by the names of Clementines and Urbanists.

**Clement's Inn.**—This inn of Chancery is said by Dugdale, on the authority of an ancient record, to have been in existence long before 1479. The hall was built in 1715.

**Cheltenbury (Battle).**—Leofgar, bishop of Hereford, having led an army against the Welsh king Griffith, was defeated and slain at this place, in Herefordshire, June 17, 1056 a.d. Several of his priests who had accompanied him to the field of battle fell at his side. The chroniclers do not agree respecting the name of the place at which the battle was fought. Roger of Hoveden says Glastonbury.

**Clocks, or Water-Clock.**—The Chaldeans and the Egyptians are said to have made use of some ingenious invention of this kind in order to measure time. Vitruvius ascribes the invention to Ctesibius of Alexandria, who lived about B.C. 245. P. C. Scipio Nasica introduced them at Rome B.C. 157. There can be no doubt that they were used by the Greeks at an early period. They were known in India in the 12th century. Modern water-clocks were invented during the 17th century. They were introduced from Burgundy into Paris in 1693.

**Clocks.**—Bingham (Antiq. b. i. ch. v. s. 8) says: "As to the reason of the name clerici and clerus, St. Jerome rightly observes, that it comes from the Greek κληρον, which signifies a lot; and thence he says, 'God's ministers were called clerici, either because they are the lot and portion of the Lord, or because the Lord is their lot, that is, their inheritance.' Others think some regard was had to the ancient custom of choosing persons into sacred offices by lot, both among Jews and Gentiles; which is not improbable, though that custom never officially prevailed among Christians." The distinction between the clergy and the laity commenced at the foundation of the Christian church. The name clergy was at first given to the bishops, priests, and deacons, the only orders in the Church. In the 3rd century sub-deacons, acolythists, readers, and other inferior orders, were appointed; and these were also styled clerici. The clergy were afterwards divided into the regular and secular, the former living under some religious rule, such as abbots and monks, and the latter mingling with the people and having the care of souls, as bishops and priests. The term the clergy is now applied in England to all persons in holy orders belonging to the established church. A clergyman is exempted from serving on a jury, or as a bailiff, reeve, constable, &c. A clergyman is incapable of sitting in the House of Commons, or of being a councillor or alderman in a borough. He is free from arrest in a civil suit whilst engaged in divine service, or whilst going to or coming from the performance of this duty (9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 23, June 19, 1828). The mode of proceeding against the clergy for ecclesiastical offences is regulated by the Church Discipline Act, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 86 (Aug. 7, 1840). At one time the clergy engrossed every branch of learning, and were remarkable for their proficiency in the study of the common law. The judges were selected from their ranks, and from the lower clergy the inferior offices were supplied. Hence the term clerk.

**Clergy (Sons of).**—The festival of the Sons of the Clergy, celebrated every year at St. Paul's Cathedral, was instituted A.D. 1668. The society's charter of incorporation is dated July 1, 1678. It is not known whether the annual sermon was instituted at the origin of the feast. It has, however, been preached regularly since 1697.

**Clerk.** (See Clergy.)

**Clerkenwell** is called by Stow "Clarkes-Well, or Clarke-Well." The same writer adds, the well "took name of the parish clarks in London, who (of old time) were accustomed there yearly to assemble, and to play some large history of Holy Scripture. For example of later time, to wit in the year 1390, the 14th of Richard the Second, I read, that the parish clarks of London, on the 15th of July, clad intermixt of Sibley-Well, near unto Clarks'-Well, which play continued three days together, the king, queen, and nobles being present." Dugdale records the foundation of a nunmary here about 1100, and the erection of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem about 1110. In Fitz-Stephen's "Description of the most noble City of London" (1190), Clerkenwell is named as one of the spots where "the scholars, and youth of the city, do take the air abroad in the summer evenings." In 1563 the locality was still unoccupied, except by the monasteries and St. John's Street and Cow Cross; but the number of houses was much increased before 1598. The Bridewell was erected in 1518; Sadler's Wells Theatre was built as a music-house in 1683; the Workhouse was erected in 1790; the Middlesex House of Correction in 1794; and the New Prison, or House of Detention, was built on the site of the Bridewell in 1818, and rebuilt in 1844.

**Clermont Ferrand** (France), the
ancient Augustonemetum, was sacked by the Vandals A.D. 408, and by an army under Honorius in 412. Thierry captured it in 607, and it became the capital of Auvergne. It was frequently besieged. The Normans took it in 853 and in 916, committing great ravages on each occasion. It was the seat of the bishopric of Auvergne, founded about 250; but since 1160, the occupants of the see have taken the title of bishops of Clermont.

Parts of the church of Notre Dame du Port were built in 863, and the cathedral was founded in 1248. In the Middle Ages, Clermont, called Clarus Mons, or Claromontanum, was the scene of two celebrated councils. The first, which led to the first crusade, was summoned by Urban II., and lasted from the 18th to the 28th of Nov. 1095; and the second was held in 1130.

Cleves (Germany).—This district was ruled by counts from the 9th century until 1439, when Thierry VIII. was made duke by the emperor Sigismund. It passed into the possession of the house of Brandenburg in 1609; the French seized it in 1794, united part of it to Berg in 1806; but it was restored to Prussia in 1815. (See Berg.) The town of Cleves is pleasantly situated about two miles from the Rhine. The cathedral was built in 1346, and the castle, built in 1439, was the birthplace of Anne of Cleves, married to Henry VIII. Jan. 6, 1540. The marriage was abrogated by act of parliament July 24, in the same year.

Clifford's Inn received its name from the De Clifford family, who granted it to students-at-law in the reign of Edward III., about the year 1344, when it was made an inn of Chancery.

Clifton Moor (Battle).—During the retreat of the Pretender, Charles Edward, from England, the English were repulsed in an attack upon the Scottish rear-guard, at Clifton Moor, Dec. 15, 1745. The former lost one hundred men in killed and wounded, and the latter only twelve.

Clujau (Battle).—Charles XII. of Sweden, having invaded Poland, gained a complete victory over Augustus, king of Poland, on this plain, between Warsaw and Cracow, July 20, 1702. Charles XII. in pursuit of the king of Poland, fell from his horse and broke his collar-bone.

Cloaca Maxima. (See Sewers.)

Clock.—Sun-dials and clepsydra, or water-clocks, preceded clocks moved by wheels and weights. Beckmann assigns the invention of the last-mentioned to the 11th century. The first public clock was erected at Padua. Others were put up at Westminster in 1283; at Canterbury in 1292; at Dover in 1348 (the oldest existing); at Baton in 1517; and at Paris in 1634. Their general introduction into England may be referred to 1368, in which year Edward III. invited three Dutch clock-makers from Delft to settle in the country. The Strasburg clock was erected about 1370. The duke of Burgundy took away the clock at Courtray, and removed it to Dijon in 1382. A public clock was set up at Spire in 1395; and another at Nuremberg in 1402. Balance clocks were used by Walther for astronomical observations as early as 1494. A clock was erected at Venice in 1437. Portable clocks are supposed to have been invented about 1525, in order to be used at sea in computing the longitude. The first English clock that measured time with accuracy is said to have been that at Hampton Court, which bears date 1540. Charles I. incorporated the company of Clockmakers Aug. 22, 1632. The invention of pendulum clocks is claimed for three persons,—Richard Harris in 1641; Vincenzio Galileo, who is said to have rendered his father's discovery of practical utility in 1649; and Huygens in 1657. Repeating clocks were first constructed by Barlow in 1676; the anchor escapement by Clement in 1680; and equation clocks, whose inventor is unknown, some time previous to 1699. Jewelled pallets and pivot-holes were introduced by De Bausre about 1704, and the compensation pendulum by Graham and Harrison in 1715. The electric clock was first exhibited to the Royal Society by Professor Wheatstone in 1840, and was much improved by Messrs. Bain, Appold, and Shepherd, the last of whom supplied the clock at the Exhibition of 1851. Clocks were formerly subject to a duty of 25 per cent., which was reduced to 10 per cent. in 1842, and still further diminished in 1853.

Clonard (Ireland) was erected into a bishopric A.D. 498 by St. Macartin, who founded a monastery, and died in 506. The cathedral was rebuilt in 1041 and again in 1295. The first Protestant bishop of Clogher was Miller Magrath, whom Queen Elizabeth appointed Sept. 10, 1570. Charles I. erected this town into a borough, and it returned two members to the Irish parliament till its disestablishment at the Union. On the death of the Right Hon. Lord R. P. Tottenham, bishop of Clogher, April 28, 1850, the see was united to Armagh by the Church Temporalties Act.

Clonfert (Ireland).—St. Brendan founded a monastery here A.D. 555, and became the first bishop of the diocese. In 1601 the see was united to Kilmacduagh, and in 1834 to the sees of Killaloe and Killfenora.

Clonmel (Ireland) was incorporated at a very early period, but did not receive its charter till 1608. The manufacture of woolen goods, introduced in 1667, declined at the Revolution. The trial of Smith O'Brien for high treason commenced here Sept. 28, and terminated Oct. 9, 1848.

Clontarf (Battle).—Brian Boru, king of Ireland, with a force of 20,000 men, defeated 21,000 Danes, under King Sihtric, on the plain of Clontarf, near Dublin, Friday, April 23, 1014. 7,000 Irish, including Brian and his son Murrogh, fell in the action. The Danish loss amounted to 13,000.

Closeings.—The name given to the private conferences to which James II. in 1687 and 1688 summoned members of parliament
and various public functionaries, for the purpose of winning them over to his plan for the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic religion and other arbitrary measures.

Closh, or Closynge.—An old game of ninepins, prohibited by 17 Edw. IV. c. 3 (1477-8). The penalty for a person allowing this and several other games to be played in his house, was three years' imprisonment and a fine of £20, the players to be imprisoned two years and to forfeit £10. By 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1541-2), any person keeping a house and allowing the practice of this and other games mentioned in the statute, was to forfeit £2 per diem, and those using or haunting the place, 6s. 8d. for every offence.

Closter-Seven (Convention).—The duke of Cumberland, at the head of 38,000 Hano-

verians, Hessians, and other Germans, being hardly pressed by the French army, at the intervention of the count de Lyen, the Danish ambassador at Hamburg, signed this convention Sept. 3, 1757. It consisted of five articles, to which three separate articles were annexed. The troops laid down their arms and were dispersed. George II., as elector of Hanover, disavowed the authority of his son, the duke of Cumberland, to sign it, and the latter resigned all his commands. It led to innumerable difficulties and disputes.

Cloth.—The manufacture of woollen cloth was practised in Tyre B.C. 588, but its invention may no doubt be referred to a still earlier period. Plaids were made in England about A.D. 500. In 960 the business became considerable in Flanders; whence it was introduced into England in 1111. The first exportation of British cloth occurred in 1159, in which year the manufacture appears to have spread widely in England. Broadcloth was made in 1197. In 1261 all Englishmen were commanded to wear British cloth; but, after the arrival of the Flemish weavers, in 1381, an exception was made in favour of their goods. The manufacture had obtained a firm footing in Yorkshire before 1461, and on the passing of the act to confine the manufacture to towns, and limit the number of looms allowed to each weaver (2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 11, ss. 9 & 10), in 1555, this county was exempted from all restrictions. Medley cloths were invented in 1614. In 1643 cloths were fully finished in England, although some kinds were still sent to Holland to be dyed. The art was, however, completely introduced in 1667. In 1698 both houses of parliament petitioned William III. to diminish the Irish manufacture of woollen cloth and substitute that of linen in its stead; and measures were afterwards taken with this view. The Clothworkers' Company was incorporated April 28, 1482, and confirmed by Henry VIII. in 1528. It was re-incorporated and named Clothworkers by Elizabeth, whose charter was confirmed by Charles I. in 1634.

Cloud, St. (France).—The name is said to be derived from St. Clideald, a son of Clodo-
wit-combats between Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, described by Beaumont:

"What things have we seen Done at the Mermaid I heard words that have been So nimble and so full of subtle flame, As if that every one from whom they came Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest."

Ben Jonson founded another club in Fleet Street. The Civil Club was established in 1699. These, however, were social clubs, and the political club did not come into existence until a later period. Lord Stanhope, in commenting upon the formation of the Rockingham administration in 1765, says, "It was at this period and under such a condition of parties that rival clubs for politics were formed, and rose into great vogue and importance. Under Lord Bute the Ministerial Club, as it was at first termed, used to meet at the Cocoa Tree Tavern, from which it soon derived its name." Gibbon describes it in his journal for Nov. 1762. The principal London clubs are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Established</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfred</td>
<td>1698</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army and Navy</td>
<td>before 1758</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur's</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athensum</td>
<td>1795</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brooke's</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td></td>
<td>1773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of London</td>
<td>before 1711</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution</td>
<td>1752</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eiretheum, now Parthenon</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrick</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literary Club</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military, Naval, and County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td></td>
<td>1828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford and Cambridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reform</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travellers'</td>
<td>1834</td>
<td></td>
<td>1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tion</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White's—Established as a chocolate-house 1698, and as a private club, 1736.</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLUBS (Foreign).—Political societies, established in Paris in 1782, were suppressed by the police in 1787. The Breton Club was formed at Versailles in 1789, and in 1792 it changed its name to that of the Jacobins. The "Club des Feuillants," of which La Fayette was a member, was founded in 1791; that of the Réunion was commenced by the Girondins, but suppressed Aug. 10, 1792. All these French clubs were abolished Sept. 4, 1797. An attempt was made to revive these institutions during the revolution of February, 1848, but they were totally prohibited in 1848. During the first revolution several female clubs were formed in Paris, and the number of members at one time amounted to 6,000. They led to such grave disorders that they were closed by the Convention.

CLUNIAC, or CLUNIA (France), celebrated 224

for its Benedictine abbey, founded by William I., count of Auvergne, A.D. 910. Louis IX. of France and Pope Innocent IV. held a conference here in 1245. The monastery was frequently assailed by the Huguenots, and was almost entirely destroyed during the revolution in 1789. (See Cluniacs.)

CLUNIACS, or CLUNIACENSIS.—Monks of the abbey of Cluny received this name. They were a branch of the Benedictines. Odo, abbot of Cluny, A.D. 927, reformed their rule, and the Cluniacs became renowned throughout Europe. William of Warrene, made earl of Surrey by William II., introduced the Cluniacs into England, and gave them their first house, at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1078. They had forty-two priories and cells in this country, the last having been established at Sleveshomy, Norfolk, in 1222. Wolsey dissolved four of their establishments in 1525, and the rest were suppressed at the Reformation. There were also nunns of this order.

CLUSIUM (Italy).—One of the twelve cities of which the Etruscan confederation was composed. Its original name was Camars. Personna, who is represented, by tradition, as having besieged Rome B.c. 505, was ruler of Clusium. It was besieged by the Gauls B.c. 388, B.c. 295, and B.c. 225. It became the seat of a bishopric at an early period, and is known under the modern name of Chiussi.

CLYDE CANAL.—The act for making this important communication between the rivers Forth and Clyde was obtained in 1768, and the works were commenced by Sir Laurence Dundas, June 10 in the same year. Mr. Smeaton was the chief engineer, and under his direction the works were completed July 28, 1790.

CLYST, ST. MARY'S, (Battle,) was fought between the Protestant forces under Lord Grey and the Roman Catholic peasantry of Devonshire, on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 3, 1649, when the latter were defeated. Miles Coverdale, who afterwards translated the Bible into English, preached a thanksgiving sermon for the victory on the battlefield.

CNIDUS (Asia Minor).—This city, in Caria, was the metropolis of the Dorian confedecacy. It is celebrated for the victory gained by Conon over the Lacedaemonian fleet, commanded by Pissadon, B.c. 304. The inhabitants carried on a flourishing trade with Egypt at an early period. Aphrodite was the great object of worship amongst the Cnidians.

CNOUS (Crete), also written Cnosus and Gnosus, was founded, according to tradition, by Minos, the mythical king of Crete. It was colonized by the Dorians, and, in alliance with the cities of Gortyna and Cidon, ruled over the whole of the island. The Romans captured it and planted a colony in it, B.C. 67. The celebrated labyrinth of Crete, in which the Minotaur was confined, is always represented as having been situated in this city.
COA

COACH.—The precise period at which coaches were introduced is not known; but Italy, France, Spain, and Germany all claim the honour of the invention. Towards the end of the 13th century, the queen of Charles of Anjou entered Naples in a carretta, which appears to have borne some resemblance to our carriages, and to have been regarded with favour by the French ladies, as Philip the Fair prohibited the use of similar vehicles to citizens' wives in 1294. The emperor Frederick III. visited Frankfurt in a covered carriage in 1474, and in 1509 the elector of Brandenburg possessed a coach gilt all over. The first carriage seen in England was introduced by the earl of Arundel in 1580, but they were not generally used till about 1605. The first who drove six horses in his coach was the duke of Buckingham, in 1619; and his example was immediately emulated by the earl of Northumberland, who set up a team of eight. Hackney coaches were first let for hire in London in 1625, in Paris in 1650, and at Edinburgh in 1673. Stage-coaches were introduced into England during the 17th century, but the earliest public notification of their establishment is dated April 26, 1658. One was started between London and Edinburgh before 1754; and in 1784 mail coaches were instituted. Mr. Josiah Child brought the first cabriole from Paris in 1755, and Horace Walpole states that every man of fashion soon set up a similar conveyance. Cabs were introduced into London in 1820, and cabrioles were first let for hire in 1823.

COAL is supposed to have been known to the Britons before the arrival of the Romans, and to have been used in England A.D. 552. The earliest document in which its name occurs, is Bishop Pudsey's Boldon Book, dated 1130, in which we read of colliers established at Escomb and Bishopwearmouth. Newcastle coal is first mentioned in 1234, when Henry III. granted the inhabitants a charter to dig it; and seaborne coal was sold in London before 1245, though at first only employed in the arts and manufactures. The Chinese used it in 1285. In consequence of a petition presented by Parliament to Edward I. in 1306, the use of coal in London and the suburbs was prohibited by proclamation as a nuisance; but, in 1821, the palace was warmed by its means. The exportation of coal from Newcastle commenced in 1325, in which year several cargoes were conveyed to France. A tax of twopenny per chaldron on all coals sold to persons not franchised in the port of Newcastle was imposed in 1421, and made payable to the king; but the payment being very irregular, such large arrears were claimed by Queen Elizabeth, in 1599, that the town voluntarily agreed to pay a duty of one shilling per chaldron. Coal was first employed in the manufacture of glass and iron in 1624; and in 1683 its sale was made a monopoly by Charles II. The duty of 1s. per chaldron was granted by Charles II. to the duke of Richmond, in 1677; whence it became known as the Richmond shilling. Its existence in Newfoundland was discovered in 1763, and mines were opened in Cape Breton in 1767. The production of tar from coal was discovered in 1779. The impost of the Richmond shilling was finally relinquished March 1, 1831; at which time the arrears, in consequence of which it was first claimed, were redeemed, with an overplus of £341,900. The following tables are given in Hunt's "Mineral Statistics for 1858."

### Produce of the United Kingdom for 1858.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Durham and Northumberland</td>
<td>15,833,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>9,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire</td>
<td>8,369,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire</td>
<td>4,710,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
<td>3,550,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffordshire</td>
<td>6,850,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancashire</td>
<td>8,033,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire</td>
<td>6,685,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shropshire</td>
<td>745,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire</td>
<td>1,125,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Wales</td>
<td>1,029,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Wales</td>
<td>7,495,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>8,928,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1,270,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>65,008,649</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exports of Coal from the United Kingdom in 1853.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,344,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>679,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>369,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>363,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>344,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>306,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. America</td>
<td>269,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Indies</td>
<td>258,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>238,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>251,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>245,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Indies</td>
<td>216,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>208,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>198,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>196,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>142,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>461,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>6,077,571</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COAL EXCHANGE.** In 1807 the corporation of London possessed a coal exchange, which was converted into a market in 1831. The first stone of a new building was laid Dec. 14, 1847. It was opened by Prince Albert Oct. 30, 1849.

**COALITION (NORTH AND FOX) ADMINISTRATION.**—The vote of censure on the peace of Versailles, passed Feb. 21, 1783, induced the earl of Shelburne and his colleagues to resign office. Mr. Pitt, then only twenty-three years of age, was requested by George III. to form a ministry; but he declined, and a long interregnum ensued, which was brought to a close by a coalition between Mr. Charles James Fox and Lord North, under the premiership of the duke of Portland. The new ministry kissed hands
April 2, 1783. The cabinet was thus con-
stituted:—

Treasury ... Duke of Portland.
President of the Council ... Viscount Stormont.
Privy Seal ... Earl of Carlisle.
Chancellor of Exchequer ... Lord John Cavendish.
Home Secretary ... Lord North.
Foreign Secretary ... Mr. Fox.
Admiralty ... Viscount Keppel.

The cabinet consisted of only seven persons.
The great seal was placed in commission.
Viscount Townshend was master-general of
the ordnance; Edward Budurk Cavendish,
secretary to the treasury; and Mr. Charles
Townshend, treasurer of the navy. Mr.
Fox's India Bill was rejected on its second
reading, in the House of Lords, Dec. 17,
1783; and on the 18th, George III. sent a
 messenger to Lord North and Mr. Fox,
requesting them to deliver up the seals of
their offices, which was done on the 18th of
December. (See Pitt (First) Adminis-
tration.)

Coast-Guard.—This force, at first formed
for the prevention of smuggling, but now
organized for defensive purposes, was trans-
ferred from the Customs, department to the
Admiralty by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 83 (July 29,
1856).

Coast Volunteers, or Naval Coast
Volunteers.—By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 73
(Aug. 15, 1853), the Admiralty were em-
powered to raise a number, not exceeding
10,000, of royal naval coast volunteers, by
voluntary entry from among seafaring men
and such others as may be deemed suitable.
They were to be entered for a period of five
years, and were to be exercised on board ship
or on shore for a time not exceeding twenty-
eight days in each year. By 19 & 20 Vict.
c. 83, s. 10 (July 29, 1856), the officers of
the coast-guard are to train and exercise the
Royal Naval Coast Volunteers.

Coalt.—"The name Coalt," says Beck-
mann, "is given at present to that metal,
and its ores, the oxides of which are largely
employed in the manufactures of glass, porce-
lain, and pottery, for the production of a blue
colour." It was not known to the ancients.
In 1754 the Society for the Encouragement
of Arts and Sciences offered a premium for
the discovery of a cobalt-mine in the south of En-
gland. One was found at Gwashmap, in Cornwall,
to the proprietor of which the premium was
awarded in December of the same year. The
word cobalt is said to be derived from the
kobold, goblin, a term applied to it by the
German miners, because, as they assert,
more valuable metals are never found where
it occurs.

Coblenz (Prussia), the Confluentes
of the Romans, is a town of great antiquity.
The church of St. Castor, consecrated a.d.
836, is the spot where the grandsons of
Charlemagne met when they divided the
Western empire into Germany, France, and
Italy, a.d. 843. At a council held here June 8,
660, peace was concluded between Lothaire,
king of Lorraine, and the sons of Charles the
Bald. Another council took place in 922,
and a third in 1012. Edward III. of England
had an interview here with the emperor
Lewis of Bavaria in 1338. The palace, built
by the elector of Treves in 1779, was used by
the French as barracks during their occupa-
tion of the town in 1792. The Russians
occupied Coblenz in 1814. A wooden
bridge was built over the Rhine in 1819.
In the spring of 1830, the waters of the
Moselle threw before those of the Rhine,
and, being stopped by the ice, occasioned
a destructive inundation. The millennial
jubilee of the church of St. Castor, built
a.d. 836, was celebrated with great solemnity
in 1836.

Co burg (Germany).—Capital of Sax-
Coburg Gotha. The palace was built a.d.
1549. Wallenstein made an unsuccessful
effort to besiege the castle during the
Thirty Years' war (1632). The gymnasion
was founded in 1604.

Cocelians.—The followers of John
Cocceius, of Bremen, born a.d. 1603. He
was professor of divinity at Leyden, and taught
that the whole of the Old Testament was
a kind of emblematic history of Christ, and of
the Christian church; that the prophecies
of the ancient prophets, in their literal
import, treated of Jesus Christ; and that
whatever was to occur in the Christian
church, down to the end of time, was all
prefigured in the Old Testament, in some
places more clearly, and in others less so." He
believed in a visible reign of Christ upon
earth, after the conversion of the Jews.

Cocherel (Battle).—Bertrand du Gues-
clin defeated John, king of Navarre, at this
place, near Evreux, Thursday, May 16, 1384.
Although the forces of the king of Navarre
were much inferior to those of the enemy
in number, the struggle was maintained with
great resolution. By this victory nearly the
whole of Normandy was brought under sub-
jection to Charles V. of France.

Cochin (Hindostan).—This native state
was made tributary by Hyder a.d. 1776. Trea-
ties were concluded by the East-India
Company with the rajah of Cochin in 1791
and May 6, 1809, by which, on the payment of
an annual tribute, it was placed under British
protection. The seaport town of Cochin
was founded by Albuquerque in 1503, being
the first Portuguese establishment. The Dutch
captured it in 1663, but it was wrested from
them by the English in 1796, and was, with
its dependencies, ceded to England, in ex-
change for the island of Banyas, by the second
and third articles of the convention between
England and the United Netherlands, signed
at London Aug. 13, 1814.

Cochin China (Asia) formed part of
the Chinese empire till a few centuries
after our era. Its ancient history is very
little known. In 1774 the reigning family
was expelled, and the land divided between
three brothers, with whom Warren Hastings
in vain sought to establish commercial inter-
course in 1778. The rightful heir returned

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in 1790, and recovered his possessions from the usurpers, and in 1797 he commenced the introduction of many European arts into his dominions, being assisted in his efforts by a French missionary. The East-India Company again attempted to trade with the country in 1804 and 1822, but they were disappointed in both instances. Cochin China was invaded by a French and Spanish force in 1858, and the fort and bay of Turon were taken Sept. 1. In the spring and summer of 1859 other victories followed, and the French having captured all the forts on the Saigon, and driven back the native troops, a treaty of peace was signed July 30, and the French admiral withdrew his fleet. (See Anam, Cambodia, and Tonquin.)

COCHINNEAL was discovered by the Spaniards in Mexico, A.D. 1518. The insect from which the dye is obtained was introduced into South America by Thierry, a French naturalist, in 1777, and into India in 1796. Only an inferior quality of dye is produced there. Prescott says that the rich crimson of the best kinds is the modern rival of the famed Tyrann purple. The excise duty on cochineal, reduced to a shilling the hundredweight in 1842, was finally repealed by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 90, passed in 1846.

COCKADE.—The ancient custom of wearing badges in the bonnet is generally considered to have given rise to the modern cockade. As worn by gentlemen's servants, it is supposed to have originated during the wars of the Roses. In later times the black cockade was the Hanoverian badge, the white that of the Stuarts.

COCK-CROWER (the King's).—This officer during Lent crowed the hour every night within the precincts of the palace. George II., then prince of Wales, was sitting down to supper on Ash-Wednesday, 1715 (the first Lent after the Hanoverian accession), when the occupant of the office entered the apartment, and performed his peculiar duty. The prince, mistaking it for an intended insult, was greatly incensed, and the custom was from that time discontinued.

COCK-FIGHTING was established at Athens as a public or solemn pastime by Themistocles, before B.C. 465. The Romans received the custom from the Greeks, although they appear to have preferred quail-fighting. The date of its introduction into England is uncertain, but may probably be referred to the period of Roman supremacy. The earliest record on the subject occurs in a work of Fitz-Stephen's, who died A.D. 1191. He mentions that it was the practice of school-boys to bring their cocks to the master on Shrove Tuesday, and devote the morning to an exhibition of their prowess. The sport was prohibited in France in 1260, and in England, by Edward III., in 1365; again by Henry VIII., by Elizabeth in 1569, and by Cromwell, March 31, 1654. It was prohibited in England by the Cruelty to Animals Act, s & 6 Will. IV. c. 59 (Sept. 9, 1833). This act was extended to Ireland by 1 Vict. c. 66 (July 15, 1837). It is common in Asia, is a fashionable pastime with the ladies of Peru, and is carried to a great height in the island of Ceylon.

COCK-LANE CONSPIRACY.—This famous deception, practised in a house in Cock Lane, West Smithfield, in the years 1760, 1761, and 1762, created considerable sensation. The second and most notorious visitation commenced in January, 1762. A child about eleven years of age was thrown into violent fits by scratchings and knockings heard in different parts of the room, and communications were held with the supposed ghost who produced these noises. The case was taken up by several influential persons. The child was removed to the house of the Rev. Stephen Aldrich, rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell, and an investigation took place in the presence of several influential persons, on the night of Jan. 31. Measures had been taken to prevent the child from escaping, and the result was that the people assembled were unanimously of opinion, that "the child has some art of making, or counterfeiting, particular noises; and that there is no agency of any higher cause." The girl was moved from house to house, and was ultimately detected in an attempt to play off a trick upon her auditors. William Parsons, the officiating clerk of St. Sepulchre's, the father; Elizabeth, his wife; Mary Frazer, a girl who assisted in the deception; a clergyman, and a tradesman, were tried at Guildhall, July 10, by a special jury, before Lord Mansfield, and convicted of a conspiracy against the life and character of Mr. K——. Sentence having been deferred for seven or eight months, the clergyman and the tradesman paid Mr. K—— between five and six hundred pounds, and were dismissed with a severe reprimand. The father was sentenced to stand in the pillory three times in one month, once at the end of Cock Lane, and after that to be imprisoned two years; his wife to one year's imprisonment, and Mary Frazer to six months in Bridewell, with hard labour.

COCKNEY.—The origin of this term, and its application to a native of London, are involved in obscurity. In 1617, Henry VIII. made an order with reference to the feast of the King of the Cockneys, held on Chil-dermas-day.

COCOA.—The properties of the kernel or seed of the cocoa-tree were known to the Spaniards and Portuguese before any other Europeans. In 1649 only one cocoa-tree existed in all the Windward Isles, and that was grown as a curiosity in the garden of an Englishman. The tree was discovered in Martinique in 1655, and the cultivation was commenced in 1660. The use of the beverage called cocoa did not become general till the end of the 17th century.

COCOA-TREE CLUB, the Tory chocolate-house of Queen Anne's reign, is mentioned by Addison in the first number of the "Spectator," Thursday, March 1, 1711. A club was subsequently formed here, which was called the "Cocoa-tree Club" from the place of meeting.
CODE NAPOLEON.—The commission for the formation of a new civil code was appointed by Napoleon in 1800. The code was promulgated in 1804, as the "Code Civil des Français." It was afterwards greatly extended. Napoleon introduced it into Italy in 1802, into Portugal in 1808, into the Papal States in 1809. It was afterwards adopted in other countries.

Codes.—A collection or system of laws, made by order of Theodosius II., was promulgated in the Eastern empire a.d. 438, and in the Western empire by Valentinian III. in the same year. This was called the Theodosian code. Justiniain appointed a commission in Feb., A.D. 528, to compile one code from those of Gregorianus, Hermogenianus, and Theodosius. It was promulgated April 7, 529. The Institutes were completed Nov. 21, 533, and the Pandects, or Digest, Dec. 16, 538. A second edition of the code appeared Nov. 16, 534. This formed the celebrated Theodosian code. Other systems of laws, framed in different countries, are also called codes. (See Code NAPOLEON, &c.)

CELESTINES, or CELESTINIANS.—This religious order was founded near Sulmona, in the Abruzzi, by Peter of Morone, afterwards Celestine V., in 1254; was approved by Urban IV. in 1264, and called the order of the Hermits of St. Damien, or Moreonites. Raised to the pontificate in 1294, Peter of Morone favoured the new order, and they took the name of Celestines. They spread through Italy and France, and were suppressed in the latter country in 1775.

Coffee was introduced into Arabia from Persia in the 15th century, and brought to Constantinople in 1554. The Venetians were the first Europeans acquainted with it. It was brought to Marseilles in 1644, to London in 1652, and to Paris in 1657; but until 1660 its use was restricted to those who had travelled in the East. In 1690 the plant was reared at Amsterdam; it was planted at Surinam in 1713, at Cayenne in 1722, at Martinique in 1727, and before 1732 formed one of the staple productions of Jamaica. Various acts encouraging the growth of British plantation coffee were passed in 1781, 1783, 1785, and 1796. Prosper Alpinus, the botanist, who spent several years in Egypt, and who died in 1617, is said to have been the first European author who mentioned coffee. By 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660), a duty of fourpence on every gallon of coffee made and sold was granted to the king.

Coffee-houses were established at Constantinople a.d. 1554. One was opened at Oxford in 1650, at London in 1652, at Paris in 1662, and at Marseilles in 1671. By a proclamation of King Charles II., issued in Dec. 1675, they were suppressed; but were soon re-opened by request of the tea and coffee merchants. For many years the use of coffee and the coffee-houses was assailed by various writers.

COFFINS are said to have been invented by the Egyptians, who made them of stone and of sycamore-wood. Joseph was embalmed and placed in a coffin (Gen. 1. 26) in that country B.C. 1655. Coffins were made of lead, of iron, and of wood, at a very early period. Bede states that the Saxons buried their dead in wood. Coggeshall, or Coggshall (Essex).—King Stephen founded a Cisterian abbey in this place a.d. 1142, and some remains exist at this day. It was once celebrated for the manufacture of white baiZe, called "Coggeshall whites."

Cognac (League), called the Holy League, because the pope was at the head of it, was concluded between the pope, the Venetians, the duke of Milan, and Francis I. of France, May 22, 1526. The objects were to compel the emperor Charles V. to release the French king's sons, on the payment of a reasonable ransom, and to re-establish Sforza in the possession of the Milanese. The king of England was made protector of the league; a principality in the kingdom of Naples, with an annual revenue of 30,000 ducats, was to be settled upon him, and lands to the value of 10,000 ducats given to Wolsey. Cognac was one of the cautionary towns granted to the Huguenots by the peace signed Aug. 11, 1570.

Coif.—Sergeants-at-law first adopted the coif as their badge during the reign of Henry III. (1216—1273). They used it to conceal their baldness, as there were then few lawyers who were not also priests, and, consequently, obliged to shave their heads. When it became incumbent on judges to have passed through the degree of sergeant-at-law, they retained the coif in their higher dignity, as we learn from Sir John Portes- cue's discourse De Laudibus Legum Anglie, written between the years 1461 and 1470. On the appointment of official legal costume by the decree of the Westminster judges, subscribed June 4, 1635, the coif became an established portion of judicial uniform. As a portion of female attire, coifs were introduced early in the 17th century. The use of the coif in the coronation has been discontinued since the reign of George II.

Combatore (Hindostan).—This state, annexed to Mysore a.d. 1746, was taken by the English in 1783, and was formally incorporated with our possessions in India in 1799. The town of Combatore, captured by the English Nov. 26, 1783, was restored at the peace concluded in 1784. It was retaken July 21, 1790. Tippoo invested it June 13, 1791, and, having summoned it in vain, made a general assault, which was repulsed, Aug. 11. Having received reinforcements, Tippoo compelled the garrison to surrender Nov. 3, 1791.

Combra (Portugal), the Cominbtica of the Romans, was erected into a bishopric during the 6th century. It was taken from the Moors a.d. 872, recovered by them in 982, and finally reconquered by Ferdinand the Great and the celebrated Cid in 1064. The monastery of Santa Cruz was founded June 28, 1131. On the elevation of Portugal
into a kingdom in 1139, Coimbra became the capital; and in 1308 the university was temporarily removed there from Lisbon by King Dionysius. The murder of Inez de Castro by Alfonso IV. took place Jan. 7, 1555. On the accession of John I., April 6, 1365, the seat of government was transferred to Lisbon. The purse continued carried off many of the inhabitants in 1423. The university was finally transferred to Coimbra in 1537. The aqueduct was built in 1568. Coimbra suffered much from an earthquake in 1755, and was the scene of a victory gained by the English over the French in 1810.

Corn.—The Parian chronicle attributes the invention of coin, or metal stamped for currency, to Phedon of Argos. He is said to have coined silver money in the island of Aegina, B.C. 895. Herodotus (i. 94) says the Lydians were the first who coined gold and silver money. The first known copper coins of Greece are about the date B.C. 490. Silver coinage commenced at Rome B.C. 265, and gold coinage B.C. 204. A metallic currency existed in Britain previous to the Roman occupation. Under the Romans, the coin of England resembled that of Rome; but the Saxons introduced money of a totally different character. Silver skatæ, coins worth about a twenty-fifth less than the penny afterwards used, have been discovered, which were struck probably before the conversion of Ethelbert, king of Kent, A.D. 597, as they are without the sign of the cross. The stycas, minute coins of copper, zinc, and silver, were coined by the kings of Northumberland about 670, and are remarkable for the excellence of their workmanship. Silver pennies, worth three of ours, were introduced about 725 or 794, and formed the principal English money till some time after the Norman conquest. Edward the Confessor issued a few gold pennies, but no regular gold coinage took place till the time of Henry III.; since which the history of English coin is much better defined. During the Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman periods, gold byzants had a legitimate circulation in England, and were indeed the chief commercial medium throughout Europe. Elizabeth withdrew the base coinage of former sovereigns in 1560, and the fact is noticed in the inscription on her tomb.

A.D. 1277. Groats, or "grotes," ordered to be coined.
1247. Henry III. forbids the currency of the old money, and commands a new coinage.
1287. First gold coinage in England by Henry III. This piece was called a "gold penny," and passed current for twenty ordinary pence.
1279. Round pennies, half-pennies, and farthings were coined by Edward I., who introduces many improvements.
1344. First gold florins and nobles are coined by Edward III.
1465. New series of gold nobles, called rials and angels, by Edward IV.
1489. Sovereigns ordered to be struck by Henry VII.
1504. Shillings coined by Henry VII.
1551. Crowns, half-crowns, and sixpences are coined by Edward VI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>COI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1500.</td>
<td>Irish shillings are struck by Elizabeth. Their intrinsic value was nine pence, but they were ordered to pass current for twelve pence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1502.</td>
<td>Milled money is first coined by Elizabeth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1501.</td>
<td>Fine gold coinage in England, by Elizabeth. This money was for use in Ireland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1663.</td>
<td>Guineas of twenty shillings are first coined by Charles II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1665.</td>
<td>Copper halfpence and farthings are coined by Charles II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1670.</td>
<td>Gold coins of ten, forty, and one hundred shillings are ordered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1672.</td>
<td>Anne for copper coinage is established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1699.</td>
<td>Reformation of the silver coinage by Mr. (afterwards Sir Isaac) Newton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1717.</td>
<td>The value of the guinea is settled at twenty-one shillings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1718.</td>
<td>Quarter-guineas are coined by George I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1797.</td>
<td>Gold seven-shilling pieces, and copper two-penny pieces, are coined by George III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817.</td>
<td>July 1. The new sovereign of twenty shillings is first coined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849.</td>
<td>Florins are coined.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Coin-clipping.**—This crime was of frequent occurrence in early times. The custom of cutting the silver penny into halves and quarters was encouraged by Henry III., who prohibited the circulation of clipped coin, by letters dated at Merton, Nov. 17, 1248, and in 1278, 280 Jews were hanged in London for coin-clipping. By 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 1 (1696), £1,200,000 was raised by a house-duty to defray the expense of withdrawing the clipped coin. Scarcely any of the coin in circulation was worth half the nominal value.

**Coining.**—The coining of money is the exclusive prerogative of the Crown. The privilege was in early times occasionally granted to bishops and abbots. By the common law of England, and in many statutes, the crime of counterfeiting the money of the realm was declared high treason. By 27 Edw. I., de falsis monetâ (1299), the importation of false money was made a capital crime. The counterfeiting of foreign coin current in England was declared high treason by 1 Mary, st. 2, c. 6 (1553), and as such rendered the offender subject to all the penalties used and ordained in that case. By 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 26, ss. 1 & 4 (1696-7), the mere possession of coiner’s tools, as well as the colouring, gilding, &c., any coin resembling the current money, was made high treason. This was continued in 1702 by 1 Anne, c. 3. All former acts, however, were repealed by 2 Will. IV. c. 34 (May 23, 1832), which made the manufacture, purchase, or importation of false money, and the wilful injury of good money, punishable by transportation, since altered to penal servitude; while those guilty of uttering such coin were liable to imprisonment. The provisions of this act were extended to the colonies by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 48 (Aug. 4, 1853). Attempts having been made to use coin for advertising purposes, by stamping names upon it, this was made a misdemeanour by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 102 (Aug. 20, 1853). The process of coining was, in early times, accomplished by hammering bullets of metal flat, and placing them between two dies; these were struck with heavy mallets until the impression was obtained. The
French made an improvement upon this process about the middle of the 16th century, by the application of the screw. Antoine Brucher invented the coining-press in 1553, and milled money was coined by Elizabeth in 1562, though it was not general in England until 1662. Boulton invented his coining-machine in 1758, and the greater part of the coinage of the realm was carried on at his works at Soho, Birmingham, till the Mint was established in 1810. During the Middle Ages the right of coining was considered the best guarantee of independence. The citizens of Lucca, in the 13th century, by way of asserting their independence of Pisa, went and coined money at the gates of that city.

Colapoor (Hindostan).—This Mahrrata state was founded by Sumnjaje, the grandson of Sevajee, who overran the country a.d. 1670. At the commencement of the century, pirates from several of its ports infested the seas, and by treaty concluded Oct. 1, and ratified Nov. 13, 1812, the coast was ceded to the East-India Company. The rajah was assassinated in 1821, and such confusion prevailed, that the state was for some time occupied by English troops.

Colberg (Pomerania).—The Russians having besieged this place for 29 days, retired Oct. 31, 1758. They returned in 1760, with a fleet of 27 ships and an army of 15,000 men. General Werner came to the assistance of the garrison, who held out bravely, Sept. 18, and in a few days dispersed both fleet and army. The Russians returned in 1761, and Prince Eugene of Wiirttemberg, at the head of the army sent for its relief, cut his way through the Russians Nov. 14, and the place, long defended with wonderful heroism, surrendered Dec. 16.

Colchester (Essex), the Camalodunum of the Romans, and the Caer Colin of the Britons, is said to have been the birthplace of the emperor Constantine, a.d. 265, and to have sent a bishop to the council of Arles 314. Neither of these stories is supported by trustworthy evidence. It was seized by the Danes in 838, and was not finally retaken till 921, when Edward the Elder expelled the foreighers and rebuilt the fortifications. Richard I. granted the first charter, Dec. 6, 1189. The castle was besieged and the town plundered by King John's barons in 1215. The plague prevailed here in 1348 and 1360. Henry VI. visited the town Aug. 5, 1445, and Catherine of Aragon in 1516. The Dutch and Flemish exiles settled here in 1571, and established the manufacture of various woollen goods. Colchester was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians during the civil war, the defence lasting from June 13 to Aug. 27, 1648. Between Aug. 1665 and Dec. 1666, the plague carried off 4,781 of the inhabitants. Colchester was deprived of its charter in June, 1684, but recovered it in 1693. The theatre was built in 1812; and the Essex and Colchester Hospital in 1820.

Colo (Asia).—This country, celebrated in mythical history, is said by Herodotus to have been peopled by the remnant of the army led by Sesostrios into Scythia. Xenophon attacked and defeated the Colchians during his celebrated retreat, b.c. 401. Colchis, long subject to Persia, became independent before the time of Alexander the Great (b.c. 336—329). It was subjected by Mithridates, of Pontus, from whom it was wrested by Pompey, b.c. 67, but the Romans did little to reduce the country into the form of a province. Gibbon remarks (ch. xlii.) that: “the riches of Colchis shine only through the darkness of conjecture or tradition; and its genuine history presents an uniform scene of rudeness and poverty.” In early times the Colchians were noted for their manufacture of linen and knowledge of navigation. It is the scene of the exploits of the fabled Argonautic expedition, the first attempt of the Greeks at distant navigation, said to have been undertaken b.c. 1290. Its original name was E trava, and it comprised the modern Mingrelia, and part of the neighbouring country.

Coldingham (Berwickshire).—This place is celebrated for a nunnery, founded as early as the 7th century. In 679 it was destroyed by lightning, and in 870 seized by the Danes. The nuns cut off their noses and lips, in order to disfigure themselves; which so infuriated their brutal captors, that the whole sisterhood was burnt in the monastery. King Edgar founded a Benedictine priory on the same site in 1098.

Coldstream Guards.—This regiment was enrolled in the town of Coldstream, Berwickshire, by General Monk, Jan. 1, 1660, and on the disbanding of the army in January, 1661, was retained by Charles II. in his special service.

Coleraine (Ireland) was originally the seat of a bishop's see, founded by St. Cabreus about a.d. 540. In 1171 it was plundered by the king of Down, and again in 1213 by Thomas MacUchtry, who used the stones of the abbey as materials for a castle which he erected here. A monastery for Dominican friars was founded about 1244. James I. granted Coleraine and the surrounding districts to a company of London merchants, known as the “Governor and Assistants of the New Plantation in Ulster,” in 1613, and in 1614 the town was incorporated by the same monarch.

Colosseum.—This celebrated amphitheatre at Rome was commenced by the emperor Vespasian a.d. 75, and completed by Titus a.d. 80. It received the name of Coloseum on account of its magnitude. Gibbon (ch. xii.) thus describes the magnificent edifice:—“It was a building of an elliptic figure, five hundred and sixty-four feet in length, and four hundred and sixty-seven in breadth, founded on fourscore arches, and rising, with four successive orders of architecture, to the height of one hundred and forty feet. The outside of the edifice was encrustcd with marble, and decorated with statues. The slopes of the vast concave, which formed the inside, were filled and surrounded with
sixty or eighty rows of seats, of marble like-wise, covered with cushions, and capable of receiving with ease above fourscore thousand spectators." A bull-feast was celebrated in the Coliseum, Sept. 3, 1332. Eugenius IV. surrounded it with a wall, and it was con-secrated by Benedict XIV.

COLLAR.—The use of collars of gold and jewellery is of the greatest antiquity. They were worn by the ancient Babylonians, Egyptians, Jews, Greeks, and Romans. Manlius Torquatus, who was consul at Rome B.C. 257, received his surname from a collar he took from a Gaul whom he slew in flight. Collars were afterwards used as part of the insignia of the various orders of knighthood. The collar of SS. is said to have been adopted in honour of the two martyrs Sim-plicius and Faustinus, who were thrown into the Tiber with stones and chains round their necks, by order of Diocletian; but this and other explanations of its origin do not rest upon good authority. This subject has been discussed in the second volume of the first series of "Notes and Queries." Butell gives the following explanation:—"Next to the Garter itself, the most celebrated knightly decoration of this class is the Collar of SS. introduced by King Henry IV., apparently as a memorial of the success with which his aspiring ambition had been crowned: this latter S. repeated either in links of gold, or in gold embroidery, worked upon a fillet of blue, is the initial of the word ‘Souveraine,’ Henry's motto, which he bore while earl of Derby." It was originally the livery of John of Gaunt, adopted by Henry IV. as part of the royal livery in 1399. Previous to the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415, Henry V. permitted all the untitled members of his retinue to wear this collar; thereby conferring upon them the privileges of nobility. The collar of the order of the Garter was assigned by Henry VII. some time between the years 1486 and 1502.

COLLECTS were introduced by Pope Gelasius between A.D. 492 and 496. The collects for the day of the Church service appeared in the first prayer-book of Edward VI. in 1548. Many are very ancient, some being the composition of St. Jerome, and even of Gelasius himself.

COLLEGIANTS, OF COLLEGIANS.—This sect was formed in Holland A.D. 1619. They were thus named because they called their assem-blies, or sacred conventions, held twice a year at Rheinsburg, near Leyden, colleges. Three brothers, John-James, Hadrian, and Gisbert Koddeus, were its authors. Mosheim describes them as "a very large society of persons of every sect and rank, who assume the name of Christians, but entertain different views of Christ; and which is kept together neither by rulers and teachers, nor by ecclesiastical regulations; but by a formula of faith, nor, lastly, by any set of rites, but solely by the desire of improvement in scriptural knowledge and piety." In 1686 the Collegians split into two opposing sects, but the breach was healed early in the 18th century.

COLLIERY.—The earliest mention of col-lieries occurs in a charter of Henry III. (dated 1239), granting to the burgesses of Newcastle permission to dig for coal. In 1330 they were regarded as valuable property. The employment of females in col-lieries was regulated by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 10, 1842), which ordered that no new female workers should be engaged at all; that in three months after it was passed, no female under eighteen should be so employed; and that after March 1, 1843, female service in mines should be totally abolished.

COLLODION.—The iodized collodion now so largely employed for photographic pur-poses, was discovered by Mr. Scott Archer, who published an account of its preparation and properties in the "Chemist" for March, 1851.

COLLYRIDIANS.—Arabian heretics, who "invested the Virgin Mary with the name and honours of a goddess." Bpiphanius says they were all females, and that they sacrificed to the Virgin Mary. They arose towards the close of the 4th century, and received their name from the calyories, or little cakes, which they offered to the Virgin Mary. They came from Thrace and parts of Scythia.

COLMAR (France), near the site of the ancient Argentaria, was raised to the rank of a town A.D. 1220. It was made a free imperial city in the 13th century, and was fortified in 1552. The Swedes captured it in 1632, and Louis XIV. took it and destroyed its fortifications in 1673. It was ceded to France in 1697 by the treaty of Ryswick. The plague committed great ravages in 1651. Its cathedr-al was founded in 1663.

COLOGNE (Prussia), the Colonia Agrippina of the Romans, received its name from the empress Agrippina, who established a colony here about A.D. 50. It was erected into an archbishopric before 314.

A.D. 306. Clovis is declared king of the Franks at Cologne.
700. The church and munificence of Santa Maria in Capitolo are founded.
715. Charles Martel sustains a defeat near Cologne.
729. Charlemagne holds a council here.
870. Sept. 26. A council is held on discipline.
877. April 1. A council held against robbers of churches.
927. Cologne is declared an imperial town.
980. Archbishop Bruno founds the church of St. Pantaleon.
1037. A council for the reformation of the clergy.
1036. St. Gereon's Kirche is founded.
1110. A council is held.
1115. The emperor Henry V. is excommunicated at a council held here.
1119. The excommunication of Henry V. is published at a council.
1164. The relics of the three kings are removed to Cologne. The outer walls are built.
1185. The city is incorporated.
1186. A council is held.
1187. Another council.
1293. All ships trading to the neighbourhood are compelled to unload here.

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A.D. 1529. Venezuela constitutes itself a separate republic.


1831. Nov. 17. Venezuela, New Granada, and Colombia, again become separate states. (See Venezuela.)

COLOMBO (Ceylon) was founded by the Portuguese A.D. 1517, and fortified by them in 1520. Rajah Singhia laid siege to it in Aug. 1586, but was forced to withdraw the following year. The Dutch wrested it from the Portuguese in 1636, and retained possession till Feb. 14, 1796, when it was taken by the English.

COLONY.—The formation of colonies is among the earliest events of which any historical record exists. The Phoenicians and the Carians planted several colonies in the Mediterranean, and the Greeks followed their example. The Romans began to extend their colonies during the republican period. In modern times, the Venetians, the Portuguese, the Spanish, the French, the English, and the Dutch, have been distinguished by their attempts to form colonies. In this respect England has distanced all competitors, having succeeded in establishing the most extensive colonial empire of ancient or modern times. The following is a list of the British colonies with the date of their settlement, capture, &c.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Colony</th>
<th>Settlement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1619</td>
<td>African</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1619</td>
<td>Anguilla</td>
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<tr>
<td>1632</td>
<td>Antigua</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1627</td>
<td>Ascension Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>1634</td>
<td>Australia, South</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1629</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1614</td>
<td>Barbados</td>
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<tr>
<td>1637</td>
<td>Bengal Ceded by the emperor Shah</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1796</td>
<td>Bermuda</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1661</td>
<td>Berbice—Capitulated</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1739</td>
<td>British Guiana—Capitulated</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1745</td>
<td>Cape Breton Island—Taken from the French</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1661</td>
<td>Cape Coast Castle—Ceded by the Dutch</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1806</td>
<td>Cape of Good Hope—Ceded by Great Britain</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1738</td>
<td>Ceylon—Ceded</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1798</td>
<td>Demerara</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1673</td>
<td>Dominica—Ceded</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1615</td>
<td>Essequibo—Capitulated</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1719</td>
<td>Falkland Islands—Ceded</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1611</td>
<td>Fernando Po—Taken possession of</td>
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<td>1718</td>
<td>Gambia—Ceded</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1764</td>
<td>Gibraltar—Ceded</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>Gold Coast—Ceded</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>Gozo—Ceded</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Granada—Ceded by Great Britain</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1807</td>
<td>Heligoland—Ceded</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>1769</td>
<td>Honduras—Ceded</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1791</td>
<td>Ionian Isles—Placed under British protection</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>Jamaica—Ceded</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1796</td>
<td>Labuan—Ceded</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>Madeira</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Malacca—Received from the Dutch in exchange for Sumatra</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1689</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>—</td>
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</table>
Pompeii like the modern small-tooth combs. In the 13th century combs were sometimes made of gold and set with jewels.

Comedy was introduced at Athens by Susarion and Dolon, B.C. 562. Thespis, the "father of comedy," performed on a waggon B.C. 535. A decree for its prohibition was passed B.C. 440, but was evaded, as performances are recorded to have taken place B.C. 439 and B.C. 437. Aristophanes, the chief poet of the old comedy, exhibited his first production B.C. 427. The middle comedy commenced B.C. 375, and was supported by thirty-five poets, none of whom are of great repute. The new comedy, which began about B.C. 335, owes its chief celebrity to the productions of Menander, who began his theatrical career B.C. 321. The principal Latin comedy writers are Plautus, who died B.C. 184, and Terence, B.C. 159. Some difference of opinion prevails respecting the origin of English comedy. Hallam (Lit. vol. ii. pt. ii. ch. 6) speaks of "Ralph Roister Doister, written by Udall in the reign of Henry VIII., as the earliest English comedy in a proper sense, so far as our negative evidence warrants such a position." This comedy, probably written before 1540, was first printed in 1565. Hallam believes it to be "the earliest lively picture of London manners among the gallants and citizens, who furnished so much for the stage down to the civil wars." For a long time "Gammar Gurton's Needle," supposed to have been written by John Still, afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, was considered the first English comedy. It was represented at Christ's College, Cambridge, about the year 1565, and the earliest edition is that of 1575. "Misogonus," written by Thomas Rychardes, another comedy, is known to have been written before 1560. In France, Jodelle's comedy of "La Renoncette" was represented before Henry II. in 1552; and his comedy of "L'Abbé Eugène" was published about the same time. Hallam terms the "Le Menteur" of Corneille "the first French comedy written in polite language, without low wit or indecency." The comedies of Larivey were published in 1579; and Mollière began to write in 1653. Spanish comedy commenced in the latter portion of the 16th century, and was chiefly supported by Lope de Vega, who flourished in 1600, and by Calderón, who published twelve comedies in 1635. Ariosto wrote the first regular Italian comedies in 1495, and Machiavelli composed his "Mandrake" before 1520. Flaminio Scala first published the outline of a series of extemporaneous comedies in 1611, and they afterwards became the most popular branch of the Italian drama. The German theatre is not very rich in comic authors. Hans Sachs, whose works appeared in 1578, perhaps supplied its earliest comedies.

Comets.—Humboldt (Cosmos, vol. i. p. 34) remarks, that "Kepler, with his usual animation of expression, said that there were more comets in the regions of space than fishes
in the depths of ocean. As yet, however, there are scarcely one hundred and fifty whose paths have been calculated, if we may assume at six or seven hundred the number of comets whose appearance and passage through known constellations have been ascertained by more or less precise observations." The Chinese observations, which go back 500 years before the Christian era, are of great value. Mr. John Russell Hind has published a history of comets; and to his work we are indebted for much of the information given in the following list:

B.C.
136. Mentioned by Justin, and observed in China.

A.D.
173. Observed by the Chinese.
359. Mentioned by contemporary historians as of extraordinary brilliancy and size, and as a cause of much terror.
582. Recorded in the Chronicle of Idatius.
993. Observed in China; and supposed to have been Halley's Comet.
1065. Observed in Europe, and considered ominous, as it occurred in the year of the Norman conquest.
1264. Calculated by Pingré, and supposed to be identical with that of 1536.
1337. Fine comet, described by Nicephorus Gregora, and in the Chinese annals.
1422. A very splendid comet visible in Europe and Asia.
1456. Halley's Comet, observed in Europe and China.
1472. A very splendid comet, with a prodigiously long tail, observed in Europe and China.
1577. Parallax of this comet ascertained by Tycho Brahe.
1618. Nov. Discovered by Kepler, Gassendi, and others, and observed by Harriot.
1692. Halley's Comet, discovered by him to be identical with that of 1456 and succeeding years, and to be periodic in its return. This was the first demonstration of the periodicity of comets.
1744. The finest comet of the 18th century. It was observed by almost every astronomer of the age.
1772. Biela's Comet.
1798 Jan. 17. Encke's Comet, discovered by Mechain.
1819. Encke's Comet, discovered by Pons. During this appearance its periodicity was detected by Encke.
1823. Dec. Discovered in various parts of Europe. This comet had two tails, one turned from the sun, and the other towards it.
1836. Feb. 27. Biela's Comet, discovered by Biela, at Josephstadt. During this appearance its recurrence at short periods was ascertained.
1843. Feb. 28. The Great Comet of 1843, discovered in America, Italy, and at the Cape.

A.D.
1844. Nov. 22. Faye's Comet, discovered by Faye, at Paris, and ascertained to be periodic.
1851. June 27. D'Anast's Comet, discovered by D'Anast, at Leipsic, and ascertained to be periodic.
1858. June 2. Donati's Comet, discovered by Donati, at Florence. It was seen in Great Britain in September and October.

COMFITS.—During the reign of Henry III. of France (1574—1589) an abundant use of comfits was one of the flagrant follies of fashion. DIaresi (Curiosities, i. 221) says, "All the world, the grave and the gay, carried in their pockets a comfit-box, as we do snuff-boxes. They used them even on the most solemn occasions; when the duke of Guise was shot at Blois, he was found with his comfit-box in his hand."

COMMERCE.—The Phoenicians, who were the most ancient nation of traders on the earth, are called the inventors of commerce and navigation. Their ships traded with Greece as early as B.C. 1600, and they founded many colonies as centres of trade B.C. 1450. The chief commercial nations of the Middle Ages were the Venetians, whose importance commenced about A.D. 722; the Pisans, who reached the culminating point of their prosperity about 1063; and the Genoese, who rose to great power and influence in 1064. The Hanseatic league, a confederacy of towns for the protection of trade, became influential about the year 1140. In 1252 Flanders attained a high position from the success of its merchants, and the Florentine republic was one of the chief commercial powers in 1298. The commercial importance of England was considerably improved by Edward I., who granted a charter in behalf of foreign merchants in 1302. From this charter it appears that the British then had intercourse with Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Flanders, Lombardy, Florence, and other less considerable powers. France was so poor in 1360, that a leather currency was adopted, and long afterwards commerce was in a very languishing state. Jacques Coner, however, who held some financial office under Charles VII., was said to be the wealthiest merchant in the world in 1449. The discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, and the other results of the marine enterprise of the 16th century, developed new fields for commerce and industry.

COMMON COUNCIL (London).—This arose out of the folk-mote, a general mote, or meeting of the people, an institution of Anglo-Saxon origin. It was held at a much earlier date than 1208, the year mentioned by many authorities as the first in which a folk-mote was summoned. There were three principal folk-motes in the year; one at the feast of St. Michael, to know who was to be sheriff; the second at Christmas, to arrange the wards; and the third at the feast of St. John (June 24), to protect the city from fire, by reason of the great
drought. Each citizen neglecting to attend was fined forty shillings, a large sum in those days. Stow relates that in the time of Edward II, the citizens claimed the east part of St. Paul's churchyard to be the place of assembly of their folk-motes; and that "the great sleepe, there situate, was to that use, their common bell; which being there rung, all the inhabitants of the city might hear, and come together." The same author refers to a solemn meeting or common council held on the 11th of October, 1190, in St. Paul's churchyard, and adds, "it is likely in that place where the folk-mote used to assemble." The meetings in the open air were discontinued, and in 1347 each ward was instructed to send delegates according to its extent. The common council now meets in the Guildhall every Thursday, and the annual elections occur on St. Thomas's day (Dec. 21).

Common Law.—Concerning the unwritten law of England, Dugdale observes (Origines, c. 3), "The common law, is, out of question, no new law, but ancient than the beginning of differences between man and man, after the first peopling of this land." It has been bequeathed to us by the Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Danes, and was digested into a code by Edward the Confessor, who began to reign in 1044. This code was confirmed by William the Conqueror about 1070; and the statute of Merton, enacted in 1235-36, declared the intention of the nobles not to change laws which had been so long used and approved.

Common Pleas (England).—Originally the trial of common causes was referred to the curia regia, or court of exchequer, which followed the king in all his progresses; but the 11th chapter of Magna Charta, June 15, 1215, ordered them to be tried in the court always held at one place. Westminster Hall was the place fixed upon, and a chief-justice of the Common Pleas was forthwith appointed, with power to hear and decide all civil cases between subject and subject. Originally no barrister below the rank of serjeant could plead in this court, although all were permitted to move or show cause against a rule for a new trial; but the act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 54 (Aug. 18, 1846), allowed the privilege to all barristers prosecuting in the superior courts at Westminster. The following is a list of the chief-justices of the Common Pleas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>COM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1272</td>
<td>Gilbert de Preston (in office before this year, but appointment unknown).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1274</td>
<td>Roger de Seyton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1278</td>
<td>Thomas Wayland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1290</td>
<td>John de Methingam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1308</td>
<td>March 15. William de Beresford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1327</td>
<td>Feb. 4. William de Herle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1329</td>
<td>Sept. 3. John de Stonore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1331</td>
<td>March 2. William de Herle (again).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1336</td>
<td>July 7. John de Stonore (again).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>COM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1388</td>
<td>June 30. Robert de Charleton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1398</td>
<td>Jan. 15. William Thurling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1425</td>
<td>May 5. William Babington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1449</td>
<td>June 15. John Prisot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1471</td>
<td>May 29. Thomas Brian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1519</td>
<td>Jan. 27. John Erne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1521</td>
<td>April 13. Roger Braendell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1531</td>
<td>June. Robert Norwich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1535</td>
<td>April. John Baldwin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1545</td>
<td>Nov. 6. Edward Montague.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1553</td>
<td>Sept. 4. Richard Morgan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1555</td>
<td>Oct. 5. Anthony Browne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1558</td>
<td>May 2. Edmund Andrus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1566</td>
<td>Nov. 28. Sir Thomas Richardson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td>Jan. 27. Sir Edward Lyttetton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650</td>
<td>June 1. (O.S.). Sir Orlando Bridgeman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1686</td>
<td>April 21. Sir Henry Bedingfield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1687</td>
<td>April 18. Sir Robert Wright.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1687</td>
<td>April 21. Sir Edward Herbert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1692</td>
<td>April 30. Sir George Treby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1701</td>
<td>July 5. Sir Thomas Trevor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1725</td>
<td>June 1. Sir Robert Eyre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1737</td>
<td>Jan. 29. Sir John Willas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1739</td>
<td>Jan. 22. Sir Charles Pratt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1780</td>
<td>June 3. Alexander Wedderburn (afterwards Lord Loughborough).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>Feb. 11. Sir James Eyre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1795</td>
<td>July. Lord Eldon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1813</td>
<td>Nov. 29. Sir Vicary Gibbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>Nov. 5. Sir Robert Dalies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>April 28. Sir William Draper Best (afterwards Lord Wynnford).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>June. Sir Nicholas Corrygham Tindal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Nov. Sir Alexander Cockburn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Common Pleas (Ireland).—The following is a list of the chief-justices of the court of Common Pleas in Ireland, from the year 1532. The constitution of this court is similar to that of the court of Common Pleas in England.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>COM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1534</td>
<td>Oct. 17. Thomas Luttrell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1559</td>
<td>Sept. 3. Robert Dillon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nicholas Nugent, 235
the privilege of communication to a converted sinner who twice relapsed into error. Communion in two kinds was enjoined by Leo the Great c. 455, in order to discover Manicheans, who objected to take wine. The council of Agda in 506 enacted that clergy not communicating at Easter, Whit Sunday, and Christmas, should no longer be regarded as Catholics, and the fourth general Lateran council, held Nov. 11, 1215, ordered all the faithful of both sexes to confess and communicate at Easter. Communion in one kind only was instituted by Pope Urban II. at the commencement of the Crusades in 1096, but it was not rendered imperative till 1414, when the council of Constance forbade the clergy to administer wine to lay communicants, under pain of excommunication. The Roman church has ever since administered the communion in one kind. The communion service of the Church of England was adopted in 1532.

COMMUNISTS.—The followers of Robert Owen, Saint-Simon, Fourier, and Proudhon, are distinguished from other Socialists, of which they form a branch, by this name. Communism was first promulgated by Robert Owen in "A New View of Society, or Essays on the Principle of the Formation of the Human Character, and the Application of the Principle to Practice," published in 1813. He attempted to form a communist society in 1825, but this failed; and "Harmony Hall," established in Hampshire in 1843, did not prove more successful. Similar attempts made on the continent have also failed.

COMO (Italy), the Comum of the Romans, who planted a colony here b.c. 288. It was erected into a bishopric by St. Felix, a.d. 379. In 1127 it was besieged and burnt by the Milanesi, who did not finally annex it to their territories till 1335. The cathedral was commenced in 1396.

COMOR, OR KOMORN (Hungary), a town of great antiquity, was taken and burnt by Solomon a.d. 1543. It was soon rebuilt; but the Turks returned in 1564, and again captured it. The Imperialists obtained possession in 1597, and in 1598 it again fell under Turkish power. Comorn was erected into a royal town in 1751. The fortress was rebuilt in 1805. During the Hungarian revolution, the Austrians were defeated in a battle near this place, July 11, 1849. The town was given up to the Austrians Oct. 1, 1849.

COMPANIES.—Trade guilds are mentioned in Judicia Civitatis Londonia, compiled by King Athelstan, and other Anglo-Saxon laws; and they therefore existed as early as a.d. 939. The company of Steelyard Merchants settled in England before 967, and the original foundation of the Saddlers' company is referred to about the same period. Henry I., who reigned between the years 1100 and 1135, granted a charter to the weavers, and is supposed to have established the first Anglo-Norman guild. In the reign of Henry II, trade guilds were common institutions, and their formation was encouraged by that king and his successors John and Henry III.
THE CHIEF COMPANIES STYLED NON-
ORABLE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incorporated</th>
<th>Incorporated</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.D.</td>
<td>A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothworkers</td>
<td>Haberdashers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1452</td>
<td>1569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drapers</td>
<td>Horners</td>
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<tr>
<td>1459</td>
<td>1568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishmongers</td>
<td>Ironmongers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1493</td>
<td>1508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow-chandlers</td>
<td>1494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1493, (stock)</td>
<td>1508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>united</td>
<td>Leather-sellers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1536</td>
<td>1536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldsmiths</td>
<td>Merchants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1508</td>
<td>1466</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grocers</td>
<td>Salters</td>
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<tr>
<td>1519</td>
<td>1530</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apothecaries</td>
<td>Skinders</td>
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<tr>
<td>1517</td>
<td>1537</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armourers and Braziers</td>
<td>1517</td>
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<tr>
<td>by Henry VI.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bakers</td>
<td>Joiners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1307</td>
<td>1569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbers</td>
<td>Leather-sellers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1461</td>
<td>1333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basket-makers</td>
<td>Lconmers</td>
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<tr>
<td>1438</td>
<td>1712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmiths</td>
<td>Manufacturers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1578</td>
<td>1411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowstring-makers</td>
<td>1604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butchers</td>
<td>Musicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1438</td>
<td>1604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Card-makers</td>
<td>Needle-makers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1539</td>
<td>1566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmen</td>
<td>Paper-stainers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1568</td>
<td>1539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters</td>
<td>Parish clerks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1477</td>
<td>1233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock-makers</td>
<td>Pettamakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1632</td>
<td>1670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coaches</td>
<td>Paviors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1657</td>
<td>1657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb-makers</td>
<td>Pewterers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1536</td>
<td>1473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooks</td>
<td>Pick-makers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1473</td>
<td>1568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coopers</td>
<td>Platerers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1601</td>
<td>1584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordwainers</td>
<td>Saddlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1410</td>
<td>1272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutters</td>
<td>Scriveners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1417</td>
<td>1616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillers</td>
<td>Shipwrights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1588</td>
<td>1695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyers</td>
<td>Skipmen...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1471</td>
<td>by Charles L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embroiderers</td>
<td>Silk-trimmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1502</td>
<td>1620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan-makers</td>
<td>Soap-makers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1709</td>
<td>1638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fattier</td>
<td>Spectacle-makers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1512</td>
<td>1638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felt-makers</td>
<td>Starch-makers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1604</td>
<td>1632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishermen</td>
<td>Stationers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1463</td>
<td>1745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fletcher</td>
<td>Surgeons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1457</td>
<td>1745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Founders</td>
<td>Tailor-chandlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1614</td>
<td>1463</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Framework-
  makers    | Tilers and brick-
  layers         |
|              |              |
| 1693         | 1506         |
| 1693         | 1508         |
| 1693         | 1670         |
| 1693         | 1670         |
| 1693         | 1670         |
| 1693         | 1670         |
| 1693         | 1670         |
| 1693         | 1670         |
| 1693         | 1670         |
| 1693         | 1670         |
| 1693         | 1670         |
| 1693         | 1670         |

COMPASS.—The Chinese are said to have used this instrument as early as B.C. 1040, though their written records of the properties of the lodestone only date from A.D. 125. The period at which it was introduced into Europe is very uncertain; for although very obvious allusion to its use seems made in a French poem written by Guyot de Provins about 1190, it remained generally unknown, or at least unemployed, till a much later date. Some authorities insist that Marco Polo brought the instrument from China in 1290, while others claim the honour of its invention for Flavio Gioja, a seaman of Amalfi, near Naples. There is no doubt that the latter did in 1302 commence the manufacture of compasses, which were employed by the Mediterranean voyagers, and that the general use of the invention began in his time. The declination of the magnetic needle was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and the

variation of the declination by Mr. Gellibrand in 1625.

Comptes (France).—This ancient town was formerly fortified. Ecclesiastical councils were held here June 22, 756; 823; Oct. 1, 833; 871; May 1 and Dec. 8, 877; 1085; Nov. 4, 1199; Aug. 5, 1235; May 19, 1270; April 9, 1278; Jan. 4, 1303; and Sept. 8, 1329. It was rebuilt by Charles the Bald in 876, taken from the Burgundians by Charles VI. in 1415, and besieged by the English, who took Joan of Arc prisoner here, May 26, 1430.

Complutensian Bible.—This polyglot Bible was printed A.D. 1514 and 1515, at the Spanish town Alcala, from the Latin name of which, Complutum, it derives its name. It was projected by Cardinal Ximenes, who spent 52,000 ducats in forwarding its preparation; but Leo X. delayed its publication till 1522, and then only permitted an issue of 600 copies, lest the diffusion of scriptural truth should weaken his supremacy.

Compostella (Order of).—This order originated in consequence of the obstructions offered by the Moors to pilgrims journeying to the shrine of St. James at Compostella. It received the papal sanction July 5, 1175, and continued under the government of an independent grand master till 1493, when the administration was seized by Ferdinand and Isabella, and permanently vested in the crown of Spain.—A similar order for ladies was founded in 1312, to afford food and shelter to pilgrims. The ladies of this order were originally at liberty to marry and quit the institution; but in 1480 they were compelled to adopt the conventional laws of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Comprehension Scheme.—This measure for the enlargement of the basis of the Church of England, by making certain alterations in the liturgy, in order to admit dissenters, passed through the House of Lords A.D. 1689. The Commons presented an address to the king, requesting him to summon a convocation, and, this having been done, discussions arose, which ended in the abandonment of the plan. An attempt to pass a similar scheme in Scotland in 1673 also failed.

Concepcion (South America).—The capital of a province of the same name, in Chili, was built A.D. 1763. It was destroyed by an earthquake Feb. 20, 1835.

Conception Bay (Newfoundland) was first settled by about forty colonists in 1640.

Concert.—This entertainment originated in Italy, and the earliest on record is that of the Filarmonici, which was established at Vicenza as early as 1565. The Academy of Ancient Music, founded in 1710, introduced concerts into England. The Concert Spirituel was established at Paris in 1725. Some of the following were of short duration—

A.D. 1738. Royal Society of Musicians.
1741. Madrigal Society.
1763. Bach's concerts.
CON

A.D.
1776. Concert of Ancient Music.
1783. Cecilian Society.
1791. Salomon's concerts.
1791. Choral Society.
1792. Harrison and Knypett's concert.
1813. Philharmonic Society;
1822. British concerts.
1823. Sacred Harmonic Society.
1833. Vocal Society.
1837. Purcell Club.
1859. Society of female Musicians.
1843. The Round, Catch, and Canon Club.
1845. Musical Union.

CONCHOLOGY.—Pliny divided shell-covered animals into soft, crustacean, and testacean; but no correct system for their classification was known till Dr. John Daniel Major, of Kiel, published his tables of Ostracology A.D. 1674. Martin Lister announced another arrangement in 1678, and published his great work in 1685; and Philip Bonanni published his system in 1664. George E. Rumphius in 1711, and Nicholas Langius in 1722, contributed to bring the science to its present state of accuracy.

CONCLAVE.—The assembly of the cardinals, by which, when a vacancy occurred in the papal see, a new pope was elected, was instituted by Gregory X. at the council of Lyons, the 14th general council, A.D. 1274. It received its name from a gloomy apartment in the Vatican, called the Conclave, in which the cardinals were shut up to nominate the new pope, on the tenth day after the death of the former occupant of the see. If the election was not made in three days, the cardinals were only allowed a single dish at dinner and at supper, and after the eighth day received only a small allowance of bread, water, and wine. John XXI. suspended the operations of the conclave, and after the death of Nicholas IV. an interval of two years and three months elapsed before a successor was elected in the person of Peter Morone, who took the title of Celestine V., July 5, 1294. It was, however, re-established. Gregory XV. in 1621, and Urban VIII. in 1625, issued bulls for the regulation of the conclave.

CONCORD (Battle).—The first struggle between the revolted Americans and the English troops occurred near this town, in Massachusetts, April 19, 1775. The latter, after having destroyed three guns and all the military stores, withdrew to Lexington. This is sometimes called the battle of Lexington.

CONCORDANCE.—The first concordance, or verbal index to the Bible, was drawn up by Antony of Padua, who flourished from 1195 to 1231. It was entitled Concordantia Morales, and was the basis of the more important concordance of Cardinal Hugo de Santo Caro, who died in 1262. Mordecai Nathan's Hebrew Concordance appeared at Venice in 1529. Calasio published an improved edition in Rome in 1581. Buxtorf's Concordance was published in 1632, and the abridgment by Pavius in 1677. Thomas Gybson's "Concordance to the English New Testament" appeared before the year 1540, and Marbeck's, who was organist to the royal chapel at Windsor, Concordance to the whole Bible in 1550. Several books of the kind followed; but these were surpassed by Cruden's celebrated work, of which the first edition appeared in 1737. Ayscough published a concordance to Shakespeare in 1750; Twiss another in 1805; and Mrs. Cowden Clark the "Complete Concordance to Shakespeare" in 1847. A concordance to Milton appeared at Madras in 1856 and 1857.

CONCORDAT.—This term is generally applied to a treaty or agreement between the pope and any foreign sovereign for the regulation, in the dominions of the latter, of matters relating to the Roman Catholic religion. The following are the most celebrated concordats mentioned in history:—

Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V. concluded one at Worms in 1122.
Nicholas V. and the emperor Frederick III. concluded one at Vienna in 1448. It was settled at Aschaffenburg, and is sometimes called the Concordat of Aschaffenburg.
Leo X. and Francis I. of France concluded one in 1516.
Clement VII. and the emperor Charles V. concluded one at Barcelona in 1529.
Benedict XIV. and Ferdinand VI. of Spain concluded one in 1733.
Pius VII. and Napoleon I. concluded one July 15, 1801.
Pius VII. and Napoleon I. concluded another at Vienna, Jan. 25, 1803.
Pius VII. and Louis XVIII. concluded one at Paris, Nov. 22, 1817.
Pius IX. and Francis-Joseph of Austria concluded one at at Vienna, Aug. 15, 1855.

CONDOTTIERI.—Though the word signifies chiefs or leaders, it was applied to the mercenaries, or soldiers of fortune, who, during the Italian wars in the 13th and 14th centuries, took service under any prince or government that chose to engage them. They consisted exclusively of heavy-armed cavalry, and for a long period the wars of Italy were left entirely to them. Prescott remarks (Ferdinand and Isabella, pt. ii. ch. i.), "The common interests of the condottieri being paramount to every obligation towards the state which they served, they easily came to an understanding with one another to spare their troops as much as possible; until at length battles were fought with little more personal hazard than would be incurred in an ordinary tourney." Machiavelli refers to two battles at Anghiari and Castracaro, of which the shortest in duration lasted four hours, at the former of which not a single soldier was killed, and at the latter only one, who was crushed beneath the weight of his own armour.

CONDURS, or cisterns, of stone or lead, were formerly used for the conveyance of water. The great conduit in West Cheap was commenced A.D. 1295, the Little Conduit in 1442, the conduit at Holborn Cross in 1498. This was repaired in 1577 by Mr. William Lamb, and named after him. This conduit was taken down in 1746.
### CON

**Conduit at Bishopsgate** was made about 1513, at London Wall about 1528, at Aldgate about 1535, and at Lothbury in 1546. On festive occasions the conduits were often made to flow with wine.

**Confederation of the Rhine.**—On the overthrow of the old German empire, Napoleon induced several rulers of German states to separate themselves from the Germanic body and to enter into a confederation of which he was named protector. The act of this confederation was signed at Paris July 12, 1806, and ratified at Munich on the 25th. It consisted of forty articles. The contracting parties were Napoleon I., the kings of Bavaria and Württemberg, the archbishop of Ratisbon, the elector of Baden, the duke of Berg, the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, the princes of Nassau-Weilburg and Nassau-Ussingen, of Hohenzelzen-Hec- hingen and Hohenzelzern-Siegmaringen, Salm-Salm, and Salm-Kyrburg, Isenburg-Birchstein and Lichtenstein, the duke of Aremburg, and the count of Leyen. In accordance with the 3rd article of the act of the confederation, these princes declared their entire separation from the German empire, at the diet of Ratisbon, Aug. 1. By the 38th article the contingents fixed for the several states were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Contingent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men.</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Württemberg</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baden</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berg</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darmstadt</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau, Hohenzelzern, and others</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>255,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The grand-duke of Wurzburg joined the league Sept. 30, 1806; the king of Saxony Dec. 11, 1806; the king of Westphalia and other German princes joined in the next and following years. The emperor of Russia recognized it by the 15th article of the treaty signed at Tilsit July 7, 1807, and the king of Prussia by the 4th article of the treaty signed at the same place July 9, 1807. Russia and Prussia issued a proclamation for its dissolution Feb. 23, 1813, and in 1815 it was replaced by the Germanic Confederation.

**Confessional.** (See *Auricular Confession.*

**Confirmation, or imposition of hands,** is a ceremony that dates from the apostolic age (Acts, viii. 17 and xix. 5 & 6). In the primitive church "this was always," says Bingham (Ecc. Antiq. xii. ch. 1. sec. 1.), "administered together with baptism, if the bishop, who was the ordinary minister of it, were present at the action. But if he were absent, as it usually happened to be in churches at a distance from the mother-church, or when persons were baptized in haste upon a sick-bed, then confirmation was deferred till the bishop could have a convenient opportunity to visit them." It is one of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Conflans, (Treaty,)** was concluded between Louis XI. and the count of Charolois on the part of the chiefs of the League of the "Public Good," Oct. 5, 1469; Normandy was ceded to the duke of Burgundy confirmed by the treaty of Peronne, Oct. 14, 1468. Louis XI. having induced the estates assembled at Tours, in the spring of 1470, to release him from the engagements of these treaties, they were again confirmed by the treaty of Crotoy, Oct. 3, 1472.

**Congé d'Elire, or leave to elect,** the king's writ or license to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop, when a vacancy had occurred in a see, was first established by King John A.D. 1215. This was confirmed by Magna Charta in 1215. By 25 Hen. VII. c. 20 (1533), the ancient right of nomination was restored to the crown.

**Congo (Africa).**—The name is applied to an extensive tract of country, portions of which were visited by Diego Cam A.D. 1484 and 1489, Ruy de Souza in 1490, Battel in 1607, Gattina and Picenza in 1666, Sorrento in 1682, Daffer in 1856, Barbot in 1688, and many enterprising missionaries and travellers. It is the seat of several European settlements described under their designations. (See Zaire.)

**Congregation of the Lord.**—During the regency of Mary Stuart an attempt was made to restore the Roman Catholic religion in Scotland by the aid of French mercenaries. The reformers took up arms in 1557, and demanded aid from England, styling themselves "the Congregation of the Lord." Their leaders assumed the title of Lords of the Congregation. Their bond of union, sometimes called the First Covenant, was signed at Edinburgh Dec. 3, 1557.

**Congress.**—The following are the principal diplomatic meetings for the arrangement of business between various powers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R.C.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congreg. of Lecce-</td>
<td>1793. At Antwerp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demon.</td>
<td>1797-99. At Ratisb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1653. &quot;Aix-la-Chapelle</td>
<td>1818. At Aix-la-Chapelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1676-78. At Namuguen.</td>
<td>1820. At Carlbad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1697. At Ryswick.</td>
<td>1820. At Troppau.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Congreve's Rockets,** so called from Sir William Congreve, Bart., born May 20, 1772, who invented these destructive engines of warfare in 1804. They were first employed in the attack upon Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1806, and, having been found effective, were used at the siege of Copenhagen, Sept. 2—5, 1807, and at other places. They proved so effective at the battle of Leipzig, in Oct. 1813, that the emperor of Russia bestowed the order of St. Anne of the second class on their inventor. They have, however, been,
to a certain extent, superseded by more recent inventions.

Coni, or CUNEO (Italy).—The French besieged this strong town, but without success, A.D. 1691. The French and Spaniards, who besieged it in 1744, were ultimately compelled to withdraw. It was surrendered to Bonaparte April 29, 1796. The French surprised it Dec. 5, 1798, and they surrendered it to the Austrians Dec. 4, 1799. It was ceded to France by the convention of Alessandria in 1800. The Austrians concluded a treaty with Piedmont, July 26, 1821, by which Coni and other places were to be occupied by their troops until Sept. 1823. Coni was made the seat of a bishopric in 1817.

Conic Sections were first investigated by Aristeus, the mathematician, by whom they were made known to Euclid, who lived B.C. 323–262. Apollonius of Perga collected all that previous mathematicians had written on the subject, and wrote his work, in eight books, B.C. 250. He first named the three sections parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola. Galileo, who died Jan. 8, 1644, discovered the parabola to be the natural direction of a projectile flying in an resistless space; and Kepler in 1609 identified the ellipse as the curve of the planetary orbits.

Conjeveram (Hindostan).—This town was taken from the French by Clive in Dec. 1751. The English having retired, it fell into the hands of the French, from whom it was again wrested April 15, 1759. The French surprised it Jan. 12, 1769. Hyder defeated the East-India Company's army near this place Sept. 10, 1780.

Connaught (Ireland).—The division of Ireland into the provinces of Ulster, Munster, Connaught, and Leinster, was made by Pope Eugenius II. A.D. 1152. Until 1590 Connaught constituted a kind of independent kingdom; but in that year it was divided into counties and rendered directly subject to the English crown. Clare county was separated from Connaught in 1602.

Connecticut (United States).—Two settlements, formed in Connecticut in 1638 and 1639, were united by a charter granted by Charles II. in 1665. This state adopted the constitution of the United States Jan. 9, 1788.

Connor (Ireland).—This bishopric was founded about A.D. 500, by Aengus Mac Nisse, a pupil of St. Patrick, who erected a church, of which he became bishop, and where he was buried in 514. This see was united to Down in 1443. On the death of James Saurin, last bishop of Dromore, April 9, 1842, his see was united to Down and Connor by the Church Temporalities Act of 1834.

Consabuck (Battle).—The duke of Lorraine defeated the French, under Marshal Crequi, at this place, near Tréves, in 1675.

Conscience (Courts of).—Courts of conscience, or of requests, for the recovery of small debts, were established in London as early as 1517, by an act of the Common Council. It was dated Feb. 1, and ordered that two aldermen and four discreet commissioners should be appointed to sit on Wednesdays and Saturdays to determine cases in which the debt or damage did not exceed forty shillings. The power of the court was confirmed by 2 James I. c. 14 (1604), which ordered all inhabitants of the city of London, who had debts owing them not exceeding forty shillings, to sue for their recovery in the Court of Requests at Guildhall. This statute was enforced by 3 James I. c. 15 (1605), which enacted that all creditors living in London who sued for the recovery of such debts in any other court, should not only lose the suit, but pay all the expenses. These courts were afterwards introduced in other parts of the kingdom. They were, however, superseded by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95 (Aug. 28, 1856), which established the county courts for the recovery of small debts.

Conscription.—This mode of obtaining recruits was practised by the Romans, and introduced into France in the 8th century. General Jourdan proposed in the council of the Five Hundred the law of the conscription, which was approved and adopted Sept. 5, 1788. Every Frenchman from the age of 20 to 45 was liable to serve. Alison gives the following table of the levies made in France during the revolutionary war, compiled from Capefigue and the Moniteur:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1794</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1795</td>
<td>300,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1796</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1797</td>
<td>80,000</td>
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<td>1798</td>
<td>80,000</td>
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<td>1799</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>150,000</td>
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<td>1801</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1802</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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<td>1803</td>
<td>200,000</td>
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<td>1804</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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<td>1805</td>
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<td>1806</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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<td>1807</td>
<td>19,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1808</td>
<td>36,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1809</td>
<td>160,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1811</td>
<td>40,000</td>
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<td>1812</td>
<td>120,000</td>
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<td>1813</td>
<td>101,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td>137,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>250,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 4,105,000

The standard of height was gradually lowered and the age reduced, in order to supply the necessary number of conscripts. In 1813 boys little above 17 years of age were compelled to serve, and the height required was little above five feet. A new law was promulgated March 21, 1832. A similar system prevails in Russia, Prussia, and other continental states.

Consecration.—The first-born of man and beast were ordered to be consecrated to
God b.c. 1491 (Exod. xiii. 2, 12, 15). The family of Aaron and the tribe of Levi (Num. i. 49, and iii. 12 & 13) were set apart b.c. 1490. The Hebrews consecrated both cattle and fields to the Lord (Lev. xxvii. 28 & 29); Solomon dedicated the temple b.c. 1004 (1 Kings, viii.); and Nehemiah (xii. 27, e.c.) describes the ceremonies practised at the dedication of the walls of Jerusalem b.c. 446. On the introduction of Christianity, churches were consecrated. Bingham (bk. vii. ch. ix. sec. 1) says,—

"Anciently, when churches were finished and dedicated, the minister so prayed as to dediscrate or consecration of them." This ceremony, which signified the devoting, or setting them apart peculiarly for divine service, consisted during the first centuries only of particular prayers and thanksgiving to God. In the 4th century churches were consecrated with great solemnity. The church built by Constantine over the Saviour's sepulchre at Jerusalem was consecrated in a full synod of all the bishops of the East, A.D. 335. The council of Antioch, Aug. A.D. 341, was summoned on purpose to dedicate the famous church in that city commenced by Constantine. A canon passed at a British council in 460, ordered that "a presbyter, though he builds a church, shall not offer the oblation in it, before he brings his bishop to consecrate it, because this was regular and decent;" and the first council of Braga, in Portugal, May 1, 563, makes it deprivation for any presbyter to consecrate an altar or a church, declaring that the old canons forbade it also. The distinct consecration of altars is first mentioned at the council of Agla, Sept. 11, 506. The water in baptism was consecrated in the early church.

Conservative Club. — This club was founded in 1840. The house, situated on the west side of St. James' Street, was built from the designs of G. Bassevi and Sydney Smirke, between the years 1843-45, and was opened Feb. 16, 1845. The expense of the erection and furniture amounted to £73,211.

Conservatives. — This term was first applied to a political party about the year 1850. By some authorities its origin is attributed to John Wilson Croker, who, in an article on internal policy, published in the Quarterly Review (vol. xiii. No. 83, p. 276) for Jan. 1830, declared,—"We despise and abominate the details of partisan warfare; but we are now, as we always have been, decided and conscientiously attached to what is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the Conservative party."

Conservators, Wardens, or Keepers of the Peace, were appointed by the common law of England. The power of trying felonies was given them by 34 Edw. III. c. 1 (1360), when they received the title of Justices of the Peace (q.v.).

Consistory Court, which has jurisdiction in all ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese, was separated from the hundred court by William the First's charter for the separation of the ecclesiastical from the civil courts, A.D. 1085. By 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1533), an appeal to the archbishop of the province from the Consistory Court was established.

Consolidated Fund.—Three capital funds, the Aggregate Fund, the General Fund, and the South-Sea Fund, constituting the revenue of the country, were united in 1786, under the title of the Consolidated Fund. By 56 Geo. III. c. 98 (1816), the Consolidated Fund, or revenue of Great Britain, was combined with that of Ireland, forming "the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom," pledged for the repayment of the interest of the consolidated national debt of the United Kingdom.

Conspiracy. (See Plot.)

Constable.—The statute of Winchester (13 Edw. I. st. 2, c. 6), passed Oct. 8, 1285, enacts that two constables shall be chosen in every hundred or franchise. This is the first authentic record of the appointment in this country of high constables. Inferior officers, called petty constables, subordinate to the high constable of the hundred, were first appointed in the reign of Edward III.

Justices of the peace are empowered, in cases of necessity, to swear in householders as special constables, by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 41, passed Oct. 15, 1831, and by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 43, passed Aug. 31, 1835. (See Lord High Constable.)

Constance (Council).—The seventeenth general council held its first sitting Nov. 16, 1414. Nicolas says, "In the second session, 2nd of March, 1416, the pope solemnly published his act of cession; in the third session, on the 26th of the same month, the council was declared to be lawful; the fourth session was held on the 30th of March; in the fifth, held on the 6th of April, all persons were enjoined to obey the decrees of the council. On the 29th of May, Pope John XXIII. was deposed. Gregory XII. abdicated 4th of July. The errors of Wiclif were condemned in the seventh session, 2nd of May, 1415; in the fifteenth session, held 6th of July, 1415, John Huss was condemned to be burnt: in the forty-first session, held 11th of November, 1417, Otho Colonna was elected pope, under the name of Martin V. The council ended 22nd of April, 1418." It established the authority of a general council above that of a pope, and terminated the great schism that had divided the Latin Church for nearly forty years.

Constance (Germany).—Peace was concluded at this town a.d. 1183, between the emperor Frederick and twenty-four Lombard cities; by which the freedom of the latter was secured. By another treaty signed here in 1474, the contest between Austria and the Swiss was brought to a close. Charles V. issued the ban of the empire against Constance, Oct. 15, 1543; and Ferdinand I. of Austria annexed it to his dominions in the following year. It was transferred to Baden by the 8th article of the treaty of Presburg.
Dec. 28, 1805. In addition to the fifteenth general council (q. v.), from 1414-13, councils were held here in 1005, in 1045, in 1054, and in 1153. Its bishopric, transferred from Windich about A.D. 670, was suppressed in 1802.

CONSTANTINA (Africa), the ancient Cirta, was the residence of the kings of the Massyli, and the chief city of Numidia. The Romans, in the time of Julius Cesar, sent out a colony to this place. The French captured it Oct. 13, 1837; and it is now the capital of the province of Constantina, in their colony of Algiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (Zéra of,) was adopted in Constantinople before the middle of the 7th century, and commences with the creation of the world, B.C. 5508, according to this calculation. It is still used by the Greek Church, and the Russians followed it until the time of Peter the Great. The civil year was commenced September 1, and the ecclesiastical March 21, and sometimes April 1.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Turkey), the ancient Byzantium, named Constantinople after its founder, Constantine the Great, who fixed the seat of the empire here A.D. 324. The new city, called Second or New Rome, was dedicated May 11, 330. Gibbon (ch. xvii.) says, “As often as the birthday of the city returned, the statue of Constantine, framed by his order, of gilt wood, and bearing in its right hand a small image of the genius of the place, was carried in a triumphal car. The guards, carrying white tapers, and clothed in their richest apparel, accompanied the solemn procession as it moved through the Hippodrome. When it was opposite to the throne of the reigning emperor, he rose from his seat, and with grateful reverence adored the memory of his predecessor.” The rites of inauguration lasted forty days. The Turks call the city Istanbul or Stambul.

A.D.

365. Constantiunople is seized by Procopius. 378. It is threatened by the Goths. 381. Nectarius becomes the first patriarch. 395. It is again besieged by the Goths, under Alaric. 413. Theodosius the Younger surrounds it with walls. 441. It is attacked by the Huns. 447. The walls are destroyed by an earthquake. 453. A fire consumes nearly half the city. 527. Attila and the Huns, under his general, cross the Danube. 528. Julian, Great, and his army, destroy the Nika sedition, which is quelled by Belisarius. 537. Dedication of St. Sophia’s. 565. Belisarius saves Constantinople from the Bulgarians. 615. It is threatened by Chosroes II. 629. Heraclius compels the Persians and the Avars to raise the siege. 638. Arrival of the Saracens, who lay siege to the city. 675. The Saracens raise the siege. 695. Revolution at Constantinople, and dethronement of Justinian II. 716. It is again besieged by the Saracens. 717. The Saracens raise the siege. 726. It is again attacked by the Russians. 784. Second attack of the Russians.

PRINCIPAL COUNCILS HELD AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A.D.

Decemvirs were appointed B.C. 451, three military tribunes B.C. 444, and a dictator obtained the chief authority B.C. 391. Although the direction of affairs was occasionally vested either in decemvirs, military tribunes, or a dictator, the consulship was the office generally adopted. After the appointment of an emperor, B.C. 31, it became a nominal dignity, and continued as such, with certain interruptions, until A.D. 642. Milan proclaimed itself a republic, and elected two consuls in 1107, and other Italian cities immediately followed its example. The consulate was established in France by the influence of Bonaparte, Nov. 10, 1799. The new constitution was proclaimed Dec. 24, when three consuls were appointed, the chief authority being vested in one of them, called the First Consul. Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun, were the consuls named, and Aug. 4, 1802, the former was made first consul for life. The Consul named, however, was superseded by the Empire, May 15, 1804.

Consuls, as the representatives of the commercial interests of England in foreign countries, were first officially appointed by Richard III. in 1485, when Laurentio Strozzi, of Florence, was by patent of the king made consul and president of the English merchants in Italy.

Contractors.—By 22 Geo. III. c. 46, s. 1 (1792), government contractors are disqualified from holding a seat in the House of Commons. A similar bill had passed the Commons in 1780, but was rejected by the Lords. The law was extended to Ireland by 41 Geo. III. c. 52, s. 4 (1801).

Conventicles.—This term, derived from the Latin conventicum, an assembly, was, in the early period of Christianity, applied to a church. It was afterwards used to describe the meetings of heretics, and is, in this country, applied to the meeting-places of dissenters from the Established Church. By 35 Eliz. c. 1 (1593), persons attending any assemblies, conventicles, or meetings, under colour or pretense of any exercise of religion, were to be imprisoned until they conformed. If they did not so in three months, they were to abjure the realm, and if they refused to do so, or returned after abjuration, they were to be hanged. It was enacted by the Conventicle Act (18 Chas. II. c. 4), passed in 1663, that wherever five persons above those of the same household assembled in religious congregation, every one of them was liable to three months’ imprisonment, or a fine of five pounds for the first offence: the penalty was doubled for a second, and increased to transportation for seven years, or a fine of £100, for the third. This act was only temporary, and a second Conventicle Act, in which the penalties were modified (22 Chas. II. c. 1), was passed in 1670. It was repealed by the Toleration Act (1 Will. & Mary, c. 15), passed May 24, 1689.

Constitution Parliaments.—This term is applied to two parliaments, called in times of...
great emergency, without the usual authority of the king's writ. The first convention parliament, summoned by order of General Monk, met April 25, 1660, and having completed the work of the Restoration, was dissolved by Charles II., Dec. 29 in the same year. The second, convened by William III., then Prince of Orange, met Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1669 (O.S.), and established William and Mary on the throne of England. A bill to convert the convention into a parliament passed through both branches of the legislature, and received the royal assent Feb. 23, 1669. It was dissolved by William III. Feb. 6, 1690.

CONVENTIONS. (See Treaties.)

CONVICTS. (See Transportation.)

Covocation, or a general assembly of the clergy of the kingdom, was summoned by the king's authority, for the purpose of assessing themselves in levies of taxes. The clergy assembled for this purpose in Anglo-Saxon times. The first attempt to establish a convocation of this character by royal authority, was made by Edward I. in 1294; on Sept. 21 of which year Convocation met at Westminster by his order. The Convocation is divided into an Upper and a Lower House. Richard III., on the petition of both houses of Convocation, relieved them from the jurisdiction of the secular courts, by charter dated Feb. 23, 1484. It was deprived of the power of performing any act whatever without the king's license by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1534). This act was repealed by 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 8 (1554), and re-enacted by 1 Eliz. c. 1 (1559). By 16 & 17 Charles II. c. 1 (1665), the clergy, as well as the laity, were bound by the act, which was for the raising of a tax, and were discharged from the payment of subsidies levied in convocation. Its business was confined to the granting of subsidies, except in 1603 and 1640, and ceased to sit for business in 1717, until revived for a formal sitting at the commencement of each session in 1854.

Convolvulus.—The Canary convolvulus was introduced into England A.D. 1690, and the many-flowered convolvulus in 1779. They were both brought from the Canary Isles.

Convulsionists, or Convulsionaries.—This sect of the Jansenists arose in 1730, and were so called, because they threw themselves upon the ground and went into convulsions. An order for the imprisonment of these fanatics was issued in 1733. The dancers of the 14th century, and the jumpers of the 19th, indulged in similar extravagances.

Conway (Caernarvonshire). Conway, or Aberconway.—One of the Welsh princes, founded a Cistercian monastery at Conway A.D. 1185. Edward I. built a castle at this ancient town in 1283, and was besieged here by the Welsh in 1289. Richard II. lived to this place in 1390. It was taken by the Parliamentary army in 1646. The suspension-bridge, commenced by Telford in 1822, was completed by him in 1826.

Cookery.—When Abraham entertained the three angels, he took a calf, had it dressed, and, with butter and milk, set it before his guests, E.C. 1897 (Gen. xviii. 6-8). Disraeli (Curiosities of Literature, vol. ii. p. 246) remarks: 'The numerous descriptions of ancient cookery which Athenæus has preserved, indicate a survival of dexterity and refinement; and the ancients, indeed, appear to have raised the culinary art into a science, and dignified cooks into professors.' Fitzstephen, the monk of Canterbury, who wrote during the reign of Henry II. and died in 1191, in his description of London says: 'There is in London upon the river's bank, a public place of cookery, among the wines to be sold in the ships, and in the wine cellars. There every day, ye may call for any dish of meat, roast, fried, or sodden. Fish both small and great; ordinary flesh for the poorer sort, and more dainty for the rich, as venison and fowl.' And after some further remarks, adds: 'This is the public cookery, and very convenient for the state of a city, and belongs to it. Hence it is, we read in Plato's Gorgias, that next to the physician's art is the trade of cooks, the image and flattery of a fourth part of a city.' The cooks having formed an ancient brotherhood, were incorporated July 11, 1472, confirmed by Elizabeth, and again by James I., May 19, 1615. 'This is the Boke of Cookery' was printed in London in 1506.

Cooper.—The art of the cooper is of great antiquity. The company of Cooperers was incorporated A.D. 1501.

Coorg (Hindostan), under the government of independent princes A.D. 1583, preserved its freedom till 1779, when Hyder seized Beer Rajendra, the heir, and excluded him from the succession. In 1797, however, he escaped from his prison, and recovered his hereditary possessions. He died in 1808, and bequeathed his dominions to his infant daughter, from whom they were wrested by Linga in 1810. In 1832 hostilities broke out between the raijsh and the British government, in consequence of the protection afforded by the latter to some political fugitives, and an army was despatched under Colonel Lindsay, which entered Mecarah, the capital, April 6. The raijsh was deposed April 10, 1834. He was dispossessed of all his territories, which were permanently annexed to the British empire in India.

Copenhagen (Denmark).—Absolon, bishop of Roskilde, and afterwards archbishop of Lund, erected a castle here A.D. 1168. In 1254, Bishop Erlandson of Roskilde granted certain rights to the town that had grown up beneath the protection of the castle, and these were extended by King Eric in 1284. In 1443 Copenhagen was made the capital of Denmark. It has suffered greatly from conflagrations, and was almost completely destroyed 1775-1795. Newraed the city April 2, 1801; and it surrendered, after three days' bombardment, Sept. 5, 1807. The
Danish Royal Society was founded in 1742, and the Academy of Arts in 1754. The Casino was built in 1846.

COPERNICAN SYSTEM.—Hallam (Lit. Hist. pt. i. ch. ix.) says, "It appears to have been about 1507 that, after meditating on various schemes besides the Ptolemaic, Copernicus began to adopt and confirm in writing, that of Pythagoras, as alone capable of explaining the planetary motions with that simplicity which gives a presumption of truth in the works of Nature." It was completed in 1530, and published at Nuremberg in 1543. Pope Paul V. condemned it in 1616, but Pius VII. in 1818 repealed the prohibitory edicts against Galileo and the Copernican system. Nicolas Copernicus was born at Thorn, Feb. 19, 1473, and died May 2, 1543.

Copper.—This metal was known in the earliest times, and is frequently noticed in the Bible. Thus, the letters with which Samuel was bound (B.C. 1117) were in reality of this material (Judges, xvi. 21). Ezekiel (xxvii. 13, B.C. 588) speaks of Tyre as trading in copper and tin (vers. 12-17), and the 58th Ecclus. (vii. 27, B.C. 458) speaks of "two vessels of the copper, precious as gold," which formed part of the treasure of the temple. The origin of the art of smelting and working copper was attributed by the Egyptians to Osiris. Cadmus conveyed it to Greece B.C. 1313. Cyprus and Rhodes were celebrated as early manufactories of copper. It subsequently became one of the most important metals known to the ancients. Copper-mines were worked in England A.D. 1189. They are first mentioned in Sweden in 1396, and in 1399 one was discovered in Shropshire. A mine of pure copper was discovered in Cumberland in 1661; but the art of working the metal made little progress until it was carried on with success in Cornwall. It afterwards increased to a prodigious degree, and in 1721 employed 30,000 people. Copper was first used to sheathe the ships in 1758, and the demand for it so much increased that its exportation was prohibited in 1780 by 20 Geo. III. c. 59, s. 1. In 1783 all the ships of the royal navy were ordered to be sheathed. The Burra-Burra mines of South Australia, discovered about 1843, are perhaps the richest copper-mines in the world.

Copper Money.—The Romans used copper as a circulating medium prior to the reign of Numa, B.C. 715, but it was not coined, being measured by weight. The square "as" of copper was struck some time before Servius Tullius, B.C. 578, and the circular "denarius" about B.C. 385. The first Greek copper money was that of Æropus, king of Macedon, struck B.C. 397. Copper never became a chief medium with the Greeks. Cuneoline, king of Britain, is known to have coined copper about A.D. 40, as pieces still remain bearing his mark. It was made and circulated in Ireland in 1339, in France about 1580, and in Scotland before 1603. Copper tokens were coined in England in 1609, and patented in 1625; but the first real coinage was by Charles II., who failed in an attempt to establish a copper currency in 1665, but succeeded in 1672. In 1722 George I. granted a patent to Mr. Wood to coin copper halfpence and farthings for Ireland; but the measure was very unpopular, and was so vehemently opposed by Dean Swift, who published his Drapier letters in consequence, that it had to be abandoned. The English copper coinage was so defective in 1792, that a large number of tradesmen's tokens were issued; but these were superseded in 1797 by the coinage of 500 tons of copper pence, struck by Mr. Boulton, at Soho. A new bronze coinage was issued in 1860 to supply the deficiency of copper money.

Copper-Plate. (See Engraving.) Copyright in Books was established by 8 Anne, c. 19 (1709). From April 10, 1710, it was vested in the author for fourteen years. At the expiration of that term it was renewed for another fourteen years, if the author was then living. The act was extended to the whole of the United Kingdom by 41 Geo. III. c. 107 (July 2, 1801). By 53 Geo. III. c. 156 (July 29, 1814), the copyright was to last for twenty-eight years certain, and for the remainder of the author's life if he outlived that term. By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, passed July 1, 1842, the copyright was extended for the duration of the author's life and seven years from the day of his death. In case the seven years expired before the book had been published forty-two years, the copyright was to endure until that period had elapsed. The copyright of works published after the death of the author was also fixed at forty-two years. The privilege was extended to all British colonies.

Copper in Designs for manufactures was fixed at three years by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100, passed Aug. 10, 1842. It repealed all former acts on the subject, and came into operation Sept. 1, 1842, and was extended to designs not ornamental, but having reference to some purpose of utility, by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 65, passed Aug. 22, 1843. The Board of Trade received authority to extend the copyright in ornamental designs for an additional term not exceeding three years, by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 104, passed Aug. 14, 1850.

Corbach, (Battle.) fought between the French army and the allied English and Germans at this place, in Westphalia, July 10, 1760. The former were victorious. The allied army was saved from a total ruin by a charge of British dragoons.

Corishall (Battle).—The marquis of Montrose was defeated at this place, in Caithness, by the Covenanters, Saturday, April 27, 1650. The marquis, captured a few days after the battle, was put to death with "every circumstance of ignominy and cruelty," May 21.

Corcyra. (See Corefu.)

Cordeilliers.—This minor order of Franciscan or Grey Friars was founded by St.
Francis d'Assisi in 1223, and was sanctioned by Pope Honorius III. in a bull published Oct. 30 the same year.

Cordelia Club.—This society of republicans, formed at Paris in December 1790, received this name because their meetings were held in a chapel which had been built by the monastic order of the Cordelliers. Danton was the first president, and amongst the more celebrated members, were Marat, Camille Desmoulins, Fabre d'Eglantine, Robert, and Hébert. The Cordelliers demanded the abolition of royalty in 1791. A most powerful body, assembled at this club, took part in the insurrection of Aug. 10, 1792. They clamoured for the death of the king in 1793, and, in conjunction with the Jacobins, conspired for the overthrow of the Girondists in the same year. It was dissolved in 1794.

Cordova (South America), the capital of a province of the same name, a member of the Argentine Confederation, was founded by Jeremio Cabrera A.D. 1573.

Cordova (Spain), the Cordobas of the Romans, was founded by M. Claudius Marcellus, who resided here B.C. 132. It was nearly destroyed by Caracalla, in consequence of its fidelity to Rome, and when rebuilt, was peopled by the pauper gentry of Rome. Its erection into a bishopric occurred A.D. 264, and it fell under the Gothic sway in 572. The Moors seized it in 711, and made it the capital of their empire in Spain in 756. The great mosque was begun by Abd-al-Rahman in 786. A fire which raged here for three days in 917, laid waste much of the city, but it was soon rebuilt more magnificently than ever. Soliman took the town in 1012, after a siege of about three years. In 1091 it fell into the hands of the Almoravides, who retained it till its capture by the Almohades in 1148. St. Ferdinand, king of Castile, took it June 30, 1235, and it has ever since been under Christian domination, although the Moors made a powerful effort to retake it in 1365. The French under General Dupont seized Cordova June 7, 1808, when the city was abandoned to pillage for three days, and the populace cruelly massacred. The town was again plundered in 1836 by the Carlists under Gomez, who took possession Oct. 1, and carried off booty to the amount of £200,000.

Cordwainers.—The name by which shoemakers were for some time called in this country. Stow says the term cordwainer or cobbler was not then a name of contempt for a man of less skill in that mystery, or only a mender, but for a maker and seller of that commodity. The cordwainers were incorporated in 1410, confirmed by Mary in 1558, by Elizabeth in 1562, and by James I. They built a new hall, which was opened Tuesday, July 23, 1577. (See Shoemakers.)

Corea (Asia) is said to have been civilized by the Chinese about B.C. 1120. In 1692 A.D. it became subject to Japan; but the Coreans having requested aid from China, the emperor delivered them from Japanese tyranny in 1698, and substituted his own dominion instead. Corea has since formed part of the Chinese empire.

Corfu (Ionian Sea).—This island, the ancient Coreya, was colonized by the Corinthians B.C. 734. The first sea-fight on record is said to have taken place between the fleets of Coreya and of Corinth, B.C. 664. The two states were continually at war. The Coreyrense defeated the Corinthian fleet off Cape Actium B.C. 435. The Spartans captured the island B.C. 303, and the Romans B.C. 229. After passing through various vicissitudes, Corfu was taken by the Venetians A.D. 1386. The Turkish fleet was defeated by the Venetians near Corfu in July, 1716. The Turks returned, and after besieging the town of Corfu for forty-two days, retired Aug. 18, 1717. By the 5th article of the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, the emperor of Germany allowed it to pass to the French. The allied Turkish and Russian forces wrested the island from the French March 3, 1799; and this, with other islands, were formed into the republic of the Ionian Islands. Having again fallen into the hands of the French, they were recovered by the English in 1809, and placed under British protection in 1815. A conference respecting the affairs of Greece was held by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia, at Corfu in 1828.

Coringa (Hindostan).—The English took possession of this place, and established a factory in the neighbourhood, A.D. 1759. Coringa is subject to terrific inundations of the sea. One in May, 1787, swept away all the houses, and destroyed nearly the entire population, besides extending far inland. The total loss of life was estimated at about 15,000 people, besides more than 100,000 head of cattle. A similar catastrophe happened in 1832.

Corinth (Greece).—Some authors are of opinion that Corinth was originally the seat of a Phoenician colony. According to the traditional account, it was founded B.C. 1520, under the name of Ephyrus, which was exchanged for that of Corinth at a subsequent period. Syrisphus seized the place B.C. 1376, erected it into a kingdom, and founded the Isthmian games. The first event in its history has been ascertained with any degree of accuracy is its conquest by the Dorians, B.C. 1074. Aletes was the first Dorian king, and the dynasty, which lasted 327 years, consisted of twelve monarchs.

328. Reign of Bacchis, a descendant of Aletes. His successors take the name of Bacchides.

739. The Corinthians invent triremes.

745. The Corinthians depose their king Telestes, and elect Automenes for tyrant, or annual magistrate. The annual tyrant governs for ninety years.


664. Coreya revolt, and defeats the Corinthians in a naval engagement.
Corinth, sells but he Antalcidas, the written terms. October gos., 1146.

146. CoKINThiAN

147. Peace of Antalcidas, which puts an end to the Corinthian war.

344. Timophanes attempts to establish a despotism at Corinth; but is defeated, and murdered by his brother Timoleon.

338. Congress at Corinth, which declares war against Persia, and appoints Philip of Macedon as generalissimus. Corinth falls into the power of the Macedonians.

243. Aratus delivers Corinth from the Macedonian sway, and annexes it to the Achaean League.

238. First arrival of Roman ambassadors at Corinth.

233. The Acheans surrender Corinth to Antigonus Doson.

197. Battle of Cynegephae, after which Corinth is declared free, and reunited to the Achaean League.

146. Sack of Corinth by L. Mummius, who slaughters all the male inhabitants; sells the women and children for slaves; conveys the art-treasures of the city to Rome; and, having abandoned it to pillage, destroys it by fire.

44. Corinth is restored by Julius Cesar.

A.D.

393. The Isthmian games are celebrated under the emperor Julian.

366. It is taken by Alaric.

326. Justinian rebuilds the walls and fortifications of the town.

1146. It is plundered by Roger, king of Sicily.

1505. The Crusaders lay siege to it.

1629. It is besieged by Geoffrey Villehardoin.

1820. It is erected into an archbishopric about this year.

1547. It is taken by William Villehardoin, prince of Achaia.

1588. It is granted to Niccolo Acciaiuoli.

1822. It is ceded to the Venetians.

1643. The Turks seize it.

1657. It is taken by the Venetians.

1714. June 29. Retaken by the Turks.

1822. Oct. 2. The Greeks capture the fortress.

1823. The city is taken by the Greeks, and added to their newly-formed kingdom.


CORINTHIAN ORDER of architecture was invented by Callimachus B.C. 540.

CORINTHIANS (Epistles to the).—Two letters written by St. Paul to the church which he had founded at Corinth during his stay there in 51 and 52. The first epistle was written by St. Paul from Ephesus, in March, 55, and the second from Philippi, about October in the same year.

CORINTHIAN WAR. — Corinth, Athens, Argos, Thessaly, and Thebes, entered into an alliance against the Spartans B.C. 395, and the war was prosecuted with great vigour, until brought to a conclusion by the peace of Antalcidas, B.C. 387. Hostilities were, for the most part, waged on the territory, or in the vicinity of Corinth. Hence it was called the Corinthian war.

CORIOLO (Italy) was taken from the Latins by the Volscians, from whom it was wrested by the Romans B.C. 403. All traces of the town had disappeared by B.C. 443. The story of Coriolanus in connection with this city is not considered authentic by Niebuhr and others.

CORK (Ireland) is said to owe its origin to St. Barr, who founded a cathedral and monastery here in the beginning of the 7th century. (See Cork, See of.) It was laid waste by the Danes A.D. 832. A fire destroyed the greater part of the town in 978, and it was again reduced to ashes during another Danish invasion in 1013. In 1172 it surrendered to Henry II., who established an English garrison; but the Irish besieged it in 1182 and in 1186, and finally effected its capture in 1193. King John granted Cork its first charter in 1185. The Franciscan monastery of Grey Friars was founded in 1214, and that of the Dominicans in 1229. This city was represented in the Irish parliament in 1359. In 1493 the charter was forfeited, in consequence of the favourable reception given to Perkin Warbeck, but it was restored by James I. in 1609. In 1612 and 1622 fires destroyed great part of the city, and a flood swept away some public buildings and bridges in 1633. Cork was besieged in 1642, and in 1643 all its Irish inhabitants were expelled. The parliamentary forces seized it in 1649, and during the Protectorate it suffered much oppression in consequence of its adherence to the royalist cause. James II. landed here in 1689, and in 1690 the forces of William III., under the earl of Marlborough, took the town after a spirited resistance. The North-Gate Bridge over the Lee was erected in 1712. The cathedral was taken down in 1725, in consequence of the injuries it had sustained during Marlborough's siege; but a new one was commenced on the original site in 1735. The Mansion-House was erected in 1767, the library was established in 1792, the house of correction built in 1818, and the city and county court-house was completed in 1835. Riots, caused by scarcity of food, broke out June 10, 1842, and Daniel O'Connell held a monster meeting in the neighbouring town of Cloyne by the end of 1845. Queen Victoria landed here Aug. 3, 1849, and desired that the town should henceforward be known as Queenstown in consequence. In 1850 Cork and Dunblane were united by railway, and an industrial exhibition was opened June 10, 1852.

CORK (See of).—This see was founded by St. Barr, or Finnbar, about 606. In 1490 it was united to Cloyne by Pope Innocent VIII., and in 1586, May 17, the see of Ross was also added. Cloyne was separated from Cork and Ross between 1638 and 1660, and in 1678 Cork was again made distinct. The three seers were ordered to be permanently united by act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, s. 52, passed Aug. 14, 1833, which came into operation at the death of Bishop Brinkley in 1835.

CORK-TEE. — The bark of this tree, a kind 247
of oak, was used by the Greeks and Romans for various purposes; and amongst others, to make floats to their nets, anchor-buoys, swimming-jackets, and soles for their shoes. Beckmann contends that the Romans also used it to stop vessels of every kind. Cork was first used for this purpose in Europe on the invention of glass bottles, in the 15th century. The cork-tree was introduced into England from the south of Europe a.d. 1699.

Corn.—Jacob sent his ten sons into Egypt to buy corn (Gen. xlii.) during the great famine, about B.C. 1747. According to the Arundelian marbles, Ceres taught the art of sowing corn at Athens B.C. 2409, and sent her son Triptolemus into other cities to inculcate the same art. Corn was regularly distributed to the citizens of Rome, of Constantinople, and other towns, in ancient times. Greece was supplied with corn from the countries bordering on the Black Sea in the time of Xerxes. Corn was imported to Rome from Sicily B.C. 468.

Corn Exchange.—The London Corn Exchange was projected and opened A.D. 1747. Alterations were commenced in 1827, and the new building was opened June 24, 1858. Corn Law.—The exportation of corn from England, except in certain cases, was prohibited by 34 Edw. III. c. 20 (1381). Modifications of the law ensued, and in 1436 exportation was permitted by 15 Hen. VI. c. 2, provided the home price did not exceed 6s. 8d. per quarter. Dealers were first allowed to engross their corn, i.e., to buy in one market with intent to sell at a profit in another, by 15 Chas. II. c. 7 (1663). The importation of corn, unless the price of wheat exceeded 6s. 8d. per quarter, that of rye 4s., and of barley 3s., was prohibited by 3 Edw. IV. c. 2 (1463), the pre-arranged price of wheat being suspended at a profit of one-third, and labourers and occupiers of husbandry within this realm be daily grievously embarrassed by bringing of corn out of other lands and parts into this realm, when corn of the growing of this realm is at low price." Further regulations on the subject followed, and the importation of corn was heavily taxed by 22 Chas. II. c. 8 (1670), and also by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 12 (1689), which substituted a bounty for the previous duty on exported corn. The rapid increase of population, however, and the extended commerce and manufactures of the country, demanded alterations in the regulations respecting importation; and at length the act 13 Geo. III. c. 43 (1773) permitted foreign wheat to be imported on payment of a duty of 6d. per quarter, when the home price was not less than 48s. The same statute ordered the bounty on exportation to cease when corn was at or above 44s. These regulations were again modified by 31 Geo. III. c. 4 (1791), which increased the duties on imported corn. Mr. Robinson's act, 55 Geo. III. c. 26 (March 23, 1815), removed all restrictions on foreign corn imported in order to be warehoused, and permitted its importation for home consumption when at 80s. per quarter. This bill was very unpopular, and occasioned serious riots in London and Westminster, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of March. By 3 Geo. IV. c. 60 (July 15, 1822), the importation price was reduced to 70s. per quarter, and for corn from British North America to 59s. per quarter. Mr. Canning's Corn Bill, proposed March 1, 1827, passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the Lords. The following year the same principles were embodied in 9 Geo. IV. c. 60 (July 15, 1828), which is known as the Sliding Scale, because the duty varied; being 24s. 8d. when the home price was 64s. per quarter, 16s. 8d. when it was 69s., and 1s. when it was at or above 73s. The second Sliding Scale act (5 Vict. c. 14, April 29, 1842) amplified this scale from £1 for under 51s. per quarter to 1s. for 73s.

Sir Robert Peel's Corn Importation Bill, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22 (June 28, 1846), reduced the duty on all corn imported at 53s. per quarter to 4s., until Feb. 1, 1849, when the duty was permanently reduced to 1s. per quarter on all grain imported, whatever the price might be.

Cornwall (England) is said to have been governed by a prince named Corineus (whence its name) as early as B.C. 1145. Vespasian is supposed to have been its Roman conqueror, about A.D. 41; but little is known of its history till a much later period. Vortigern, earl of Cornwall, became king of Britain in 425, and his earldom formed part of the kingdom till about 460, when the Saxons murdered 300 of the British nobility and compelled the rest to seek retirement in the mountainous wilds of Wales and Cornwall, where they re-established an independent kingdom. Arthur, who began to reign in 517, and ultimately extended his dominions far beyond their original limits, is the most celebrated of the Cornish re wreaks. Cuthred, king of Wessex, annexed a portion of Cornwall to his territories in 753, and in 835 Egbert gained the whole kingdom at the battle of Hengstone Hill. Alfred erected Cornwall into an earldom before 901, and the earls continued in uninterrupted succession from the old British kings of the country till 1066, when William the Conqueror substituted in their place his half-brother Robert. The dignity remained in the royal family till the death of the last earl, Edmund, in 1300, when it reverted to the crown. In 1337 Edward III. created the Black Prince duke of Cornwall, and the title has since formed part of the style of the prince of Wales. In 1497 one Thomas Flam- muck incited the Cornishmen to rebellion, and led them in arms to Blackheath, where they were defeated by Lord Daubeney, June 22, 1497. In June 1549 the county again rose against the imposition of the Protestant prayer-book, and the rebellion was only quelled at the battle of Sampford Courtenay (q.v.). In 1595 the Spaniards made a descent on the Cornish coasts, and committed several depredations.
COR

/ Coronation.—Justin II., who succeeded Justinian Nov. 15, 574 A.D., was the first emperor crowned with ceremony by the patriarch of Constantinople. Charlemagne adopted the custom, and was crowned by the pope, at Rome, Dec. 25, 800. Edward, crowned on Whitsunday, 992, is said to have been the first English monarch to adopt the ceremony. The custom for the queen to be crowned originated here before the Conquest. The French queens were for a long time crowned at the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris. Kingston-on-Thames, London, Westminster, and Winchester, were chosen by different English kings, in early times, as the place of coronation. Edward the Confessor, who was crowned at Winchester, formally fixed the monastery founded by him at Westminster as the place for the ceremony.

Coronation Banquet.—The feast usually held in Westminster Hall on the day of the coronation, was omitted by William IV. on his coronation, Sept. 8, 1831, and has been since discontinued.

Coronation Oath.—The oath taken in Sweden before the coronation of the country to Christianity is still extant. It contains the name of Odin, and was accommodated to the Christian faith by Eric a.d. 1156. The Greek emperors in their coronation oath, which consisted of six articles, professed, amongst other things, their acceptance of the Apostles' Creed and of the apostolical traditions, confirmed the rights of the Church, and acknowledged the constitutions of the seven oecumenical councils. The oath of the kings of France was similar to that of Ethelred II., king of England. The oath taken by Ethelred II., who was crowned in 975, is still extant. The next of which a copy exists is the oath taken by Henry I. in 1100, and it agrees exactly with the former. The office used by King Ethelred appears to have been adopted by his successors down to the reign of Edward II., when some slight alterations were made. One of the articles of impeachment against Archbishop Laud was the charge of having altered the coronation oath for Charles I. By 1 Will. & Mary, c. 6 (1689), a new coronation oath was framed, the former oath containing, according to this statute, “doubtful words and expressions with relation to ancient laws and constitutions now unknown.” This was altered at the union with Scotland.

Coronation Stone.—"The legends of the old historians," says Taylor (Glory of Regality, p. 53), "inform us that this is the very stone on which the patriarch Jacob laid his head in the Vision of the angel of Luz; that it was brought from Egypt into Spain, by Gathelus, the supposed founder of the Scottish nation; that it was thence transported into Ireland, amongst other princely jewels and regal monuments," by Simon Brech, who was crowned upon it about b.c. 700, and that it was thence carried to Scotland by King Fergus, b.c. 330." The real history is, that it was transferred from Ireland to Scotland at an early period, and was placed in the abbey church of Scone in 850. The Scottish kings were crowned here until 1296, when Edward I. carried it to England. It was agreed by the treaty of Northampton, in 1328, that the stone should be returned to Scotland, but this was not done. It is fixed in a chair made of oak.

Coroneia (Greece).—Agisilaus defeated the Thebans and their allies in a plain near this city, b.c. 394. Several battles were fought in the vicinity. (See Chersones.)

Coroner.—This office is of very ancient institution, and is said by Dunciage to be peculiar to the English. The laws of Malcolm II., who began to reign A.D. 1004, contain many regulations respecting the authority of this officer in Scotland. The lord-justice of the Queen's Bench is the chief coroner in the realm; but there are, besides, particular coroners for every county, who were first appointed in 1276 by the statutes of Westminster (4 Edw. I. st. 2). Originally none but knights were permitted to hold the office; but it has gradually become sufficient that a man possess landed property worth £20 per annum. Coroners are chosen for life; but by 25 Geo. II. c. 29, s. 6, passed in 1752, extortion, neglect, or misbehaviour, are made reasons for removal. In case of sickness or other sufficient cause, coroners are allowed to act by deputy by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 83, s. 1, passed Aug. 22, 1843.

Coronet.—The exact period at which coronets were used by the different orders of the nobility is not known. Henry III. granted them to earls, James I. to viscounts, and Charles II. to barons. Dukes and marquises also wear coronets. The coronet was originally a circlet or garland, worn as an ornament. Some authorities say it was not used by knights before the reign of Edward III., and then it was limited to princes, dukes, earls, or knights.

Corporations are of two kinds, aggregate or sole; the first consisting of many persons united together into one society, and kept up by a perpetual succession of members; the second of one person only and his successors. The honour of their invention is attributed to the Romans. (See Municipal Corporations.)

Corpulence.—In Sparta, citizens who grew too fat were soundly whipped. Nausitho, the son of Polybus, was brought before the Ephori, and his excessive corpulence was exposed to the public. He was, moreover, threatened with perpetual banishment if he failed to reduce his body within reasonable dimensions. Senecatus mentions a man and woman who weighed respectively 600 and 460 lb. Bright, of Essex, who died in 1750, weighed 588 lb. Daniel Lambert, who died June 21, 1800, weighed a few days before his death, 52 stone 11 lb., or 739 lb.

Corpus Christi.—This festival of the Romish church, in favour of the doctrine of transubstantiation and the adoration of the host, was first celebrated at Liege A.D. 1241, by the canons of St. Martin. Urban IV. pub-
lished a bull in favour of it between 1262 and 1264; but it did not become general until the order was repeated by Clement V. in 1311, and it was strictly enjoined by the council of Vienna, the 15th general council, 1311 and 1312. It is celebrated on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

Corpus Christi, or Benedict College (Cambridge), was founded a.d. 1351, by the brethren of the guilds of Corpus Christi and the Virgin Mary. The old building was replaced by a new one in 1823. The chapel was built by Sir Nicholas Bacon in 1578. Corpus Christi College (Oxford) was founded by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, a.d. 1516. An additional building was erected by Dr. Turner in 1706.

Corresponding Society.—In 1794 two political societies, established in 1791, attracted considerable attention in England. One of them was the Society for Constitutional Information, and the society itself, though not founded in 1794, was known as the Corresponding Society. The professed object of both was reform in the parliamentary representation of the people; but they cherished designs of a dangerous character. The latter, in particular, denounced the war with France, and corresponded extensively with the leading republicans in France. The London Corresponding Society and four other societies forwarded a sympathetic address to the French National Convention, bearing date Sept. 27, 1792. A proclamation against seditious meetings had been issued May 21, 1792, and in 1794 the secretaries to the two societies, Horne Tvoke and others, were arrested as guilty of treasonable practices, and committed to the Tower. The trials came on before a special commission at the Old Bailey, Oct. 25, and having in three cases resulted in an acquittal, the prosecution was abandoned. The London Corresponding Society held open-air meetings near Copenhagen House, Oct. 26, Nov. 13, and in Marylebone Fields Dec. 9, 1795, and again in the fields near Copenhagen House, Nov. 12, 1796. Bills for the safety and preservation of his Majesty's person and government, and to prevent seditious assemblies, were passed late in 1795. The London Corresponding Society called a meeting in a field near St. Pancras, July 23, 1797, when their proceedings were interrupted by the authorities, and several of their leaders kept in custody until they procured bail. The mutiny at the Nore, Sept. 1, 1797, was stirred up by emissaries from these societies. Prompt measures were adopted by the government, and although the London Corresponding Society ceased to exist, its members formed other associations, which continued to create discontent during this critical period.

Corruptibles and Incorruptibles.—Two factions into which the Monophysite church at Alexandria was divided, Mosheim gives the following account of their origin. Julian of Halicarnassus, in the year 519, maintained that "the divine nature had so insinuated itself into the body of Christ, from the very moment of conception, as to change its nature and render it incorruptible." Hence the schism, which lasted many years, and even produced contentions that ended in bloodshed.

Corsica (Mediterranean Sea).—This island, called by the Greeks Cyrus, became the seat of a colony of Phocaeans b.c. 564. They were expelled by the Tyrrhenians. The Romans attacked the inhabitants b.c. 259, but they were not finally subdued until b.c. 231. The Vandals overran Corsica a.d. 456, and it fell into the power of the Saracens in 852. In 1077 the pope ceded it to the Pisans, and in 1297 it was given to James II., of Aragon, by Boniface VIII. James, however, made no effort to secure it, and it remained in the hands of the Pisans till they were expelled by the Genoese in 1312. The French and Turks made an attempt to conquer the island in 1553, but it was finally secured to the Genoese by the treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis in 1559. Corsica was invaded by the French in 1750; and in 1755 General Paoli delivered a blow on behalf of France against the Corsicans, and maintained their independence for forty years. The French provinces of the island, however, were placed under a vice-roy in 1789, and the remaining part of the country was annexed to France in 1812, with the exception of two departments, Golo and Lampedusa. In 1811 they were united into one. The British attempted its recapture in 1814. Since the peace of Paris, May 30, the same year, it has remained in undisturbed possession of France.

Cortenuova (Battle).—Fought between the emperor Frederick II. and the Lombard League, at this place, near Milan, Nov. 27, 1237. The conflict was sustained with great vigour, but the Italians were at length defeated.

Cortes.—The name given to the national assembly in Spain and in Portugal. The commons were admitted by representation in the Cortes of Aragon a.d. 1133, and in the Cortes of Castile in 1169, or, according to some authorities, in 1180. The convocation of the states in Aragon was made annual, instead of biennial, in 1307. About ninety towns sent 192 representatives to the Cortes of Burgos in 1315; and fifty towns sent 126 to the Cortes of Madrid in 1381. The Spanish Cortes assembled at Cadiz in 1510, after a long interval, and opened Sept. 24. They drew up a constitution, which was finally accepted March 19, 1812. Ferdinand VII. suppressed the Cortes in May, 1814, but restored them, and took the oath of allegiance to the constitution of 1812, March 9, 1820. They were again suppressed Oct. 4, 1823, and a decree was issued for their restoration April 13, 1834, and they reassembled July 24, in the same year.
Corticella (Battle).—The tyrant Ece- 
cino defeated the papal forces at this place, in 
Italy, Aug. 30, 1258.

Cortona (Italy), the Corythus of Virgil (Aen. iii. 167; vii. 208), is supposed to have 
been founded by the Umbrians, from whom it 
was wrested by the Pelasgians. Situated 
on a lofty hill between Arretium and Clusium, 
in an almost impregnable position, it was 
one of the most important cities of Etruria, 
and formed one of the twelve of the Etruscan 
confederation. It afterwards fell under 
the power of the Romans, but the exact period 
when this happened has not been ascertained. 
The modern Cortona was one of the earliest 
bishoprics of the Christian church. The 
bishop of Arezzo claimed spiritual 
jurisdiction over it in the 13th century. This 
led to a war, and Cortona was taken and its castle 
destroyed A.D. 1285. It was sold to the Floren- 
tines in 1411, and has since remained in their 
possession. The Academia Etrusca, in this 
city, was established in 1726.

Corinna (Battle).—Soult having followed 
the British in their retreat from Spain, 
came up with them near this seaport town, 
on the night of the 13th of January, 1809. 
The English general, Sir John Moore, made 
preparations for the embarkation of the 
troops; but the transports had not arrived, 
and he was compelled to give battle. The 
action commenced at two in the afternoon 
of the 16th, and though the English were 
at first repulsed, by dint of great exertion, 
they defeated their opponents. Sir John 
Moore fell in the hour of victory; and 
Sir John Hope, on whom the command 
had devolved, succeeded in embarking 
the army during the night. The French 
army amounted to 20,000 and the English to 
about 14,000 men. The loss of the former 
was 2,000, and that of the latter nearly 1,000 
in killed and wounded. Corinna is called by 
English sailors "The Groyne."

Corycée, or forced labour.—Turgot issued 
a decree for the abolition of the system in 
France in 1775; but it was not carried out. 
It was, however, abolished in 1793. Baron 
Stern abolished it in Prussia in October, 
1807.

Cossen (Battles).—Henry II. was de- 
feted near this town, in Wales, by Owen 
Gwymneth, a.D. 1165. Henry IV. sustained 
a reverse in the same locality from Glendower, 
in 1402.

Corycaum (Battle).—A force consisting 
of 500 native infantry, 26 European artill- 
erymen, and a small number of auxiliary 
horse, was assailed at this village, in Hind-
dostan, Jan. 1, 1818, by the Peishwa, with an 
overwhelming force. The former main-
tained its ground, and the Peishwa made 
a precipitate retreat.

Cos (Archipelago), the capital of a small 
island of the same name, was destroyed 
by an earthquake, during the Peloponnesian 
war, B.C. 431-404. The island belongs 
to Turkey, and is now called Stanko, or 
Stanchio.

Costa, or Cosia (Italy).—This city of 
Etruria, received a Roman colony B.C. 273.

Costanza (Italy).—The ancient Consentia, 
the chief city of the Brutii. Also called 
this city A.D. 410. The course of the Bu-
sento, a small river that washes its walls, 
was diverted, and in its bed, the body of the 
hero, with the spoils and trophies of Rome, 
was interred, when the waters were restored 
to their natural channel. Consentia was 
destroyed by the Saracens in 988. It is the 
seat of an archbishopric.

Cossacks.—The origin of the Cossacks 
has occasioned much controversy. The 
generally received opinion is, that they are 
a native Russian race, intermixed with 
Calmucks and Tartars. They are divided into 
two principal classes, the Cossacks of the Don 
and the Cossacks of Little Russia. The latter 
are first mentioned in the 14th century, 
during the Polish invasion of Russia. 
They were not known by the name of Cossacks 
until 1516. Stephen Batkon, king of Poland, 
formed them into regiments, under the 
control of a hetman, or headman, in 1592. 
They placed themselves under the protection 
of Russia in 1654, and revolted in 1705. The 
Cossacks of the Don entered the service of 
Russia in the 16th century. Tscherkaska, 
their capital, destroyed by fire in 1744, was 
rebuilt in 1805.

Costimbazar (Hindostan).—The East-
India Company established a factory here 
A.D. 1706. Surajah Dowleh seized it in June, 
1756.

Cossoma (Battles).—The sultan Amurath 
defeated a combined army of Albanians, 
Dalmatians, Hungarians, and Wallachians, 
on the plains of Cossoma, in Servia, in Sept. 
1389. A Servian soldier, lying wounded on 
the field of battle, stabbed Amurath in the 
belly, and the wound proved mortal. Amur-
ath II., one of his successors, defeated 
John Corvinus Huniades at the same place in 
1448. The Turkish army amounted to 
more than 100,000, whilst Huniades could 
only muster 24,000 men.

Costa Rica (South America) formed part 
of the kingdom of Guatemala, until the 
declaration of independence by the Spanish 
colonies in South America, A.D. 1821, when 
it was united to the Mexican kingdom of 
Iturbe. It formed one of the Central 
American Confederacy in 1823, and, on the 
dissolution of that confederacy, became an 
independent republic. A commercial treaty 
between England and Costa Rica was signed 
at San José Nov. 27, 1849, and ratifications 
were exchanged in London Feb. 20, 1850. 
It consists of sixteen articles. The rich gold-
mines in the forest of Aguacate were first 
worked in 1821.

Costroma (Russia), the capital of a pro-
vince of the same name, was founded A.D. 
261
1152. The monastery of Ipatski, from which the founder of the Romanoff dynasty emerged in 1613, was established in 1330. Costroma is the seat of a bishopric.

Costume. (See Dress.)

Cottage.—By 31 Eliz. c. 7, passed in 1589, no cottage was to be erected unless four acres of land were attached to it, and only one family was allowed to inhabit it. The act did not apply to towns or to places on the coast; nor did it interfere with the erection of cottages for miners, or keepers in parks, forests, &c. It was repealed by 15 Geo. III. c. 32, passed in 1775.

Cotton.—This useful material is obtained from the cotton-plant, which Linnaeus subdivided into five species. It has been grown in India from time immemorial, and is mentioned in the annals of Egypt.

A.D.
1552. Cotton goods made in Persia.
1588. A species of woolen goods, called "Manchester cottons," made at Manchester by Flemish emigrants.
1688. Cotton manufactured in China.
1690. Cotton (woollen) first made at Kendal.
1597. First European manufacture of cotton goods attempted in Spain and Italy.
1703. Cotton cloth brought to London from Guinea.
1634. Linen trade commenced in Ireland.
1650. Very fine calicoes made, at Calcut, in India.

(See Cotton Trade and Manufacture.)

Cottonian Library.—This collection was formed by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, who was born Jan. 22, 1570, and who died May 6, 1631. It was largely augmented by his son and grandson. In 1700 an act of parliament was passed for the better securing and preserving this library in the name and family of the Cottons, for the benefit of the public. The house was purchased for £4,500 in 1706. In 1730 the library was removed to Ashburnham House, Westminster, and Oct. 23, 1731, it suffered greatly from a fire that broke out in the building. In 1757 the Cottonian Library, with other collections, formed the commencement of the British Museum. The number of manuscript volumes contained in the library before the fire was 958. Of these 114 were either destroyed or rendered useless, and 98 damaged.

Cotton Trade and Manufacture.—The first mention of the cotton trade of Great Britain occurs in Lewis Roberts' "Treasury of Traffic," published A.D. 1641, where Manchester is named as receiving cotton-wool from Smyrna and Cyprus, and manufacturing it into "fustians, vermiliions, dimities, and other such stuffs." In 1600 all colonial cotton was ordered to be sent to England for manufacture, and in 1760 the annual value of the trade was only estimated at £200,000. A machine for spinning by rollers was patented by Messrs. Wyats and Paul as early as 1738; but the inventors were unable to render it of practical utility, and it was subsequently abandoned. The first great improvement in the manufacture was Hargreave's invention of the spinning-jenny, which was perfected in 1767. Sir Richard Arkwright's spinning-frame, patented in 1769 and improved and again patented in 1775, completely superseded the laborious process of spinning by hand. The mule-jenny was invented by Samuel Crompton in 1775, and was immediately substituted for the previous machine of Hargreave. The expiration of Arkwright's patent in 1785 gave new impetus to the ingenuity of inventors, and the power-loom, which was patented by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright in 1787, wonderfully increased the rate of manufacture. Importation of the raw material from America commenced in 1791, when 189,316 lb. were received. The invention of Eli Whitney's machine for separating the wool from the seed, which was completed in 1793, added so much to the facility of transportation, that in 1794 the amount received was 1,601,760 lb. The total amount exported from the United States since the beginning of the trade amounted, in 1858, to 1,118,624,012 lb. In 1857 the total value of the cotton goods exported from Great Britain amounted to £33,113,409, and the quantity of raw material consumed to 756,000,000 lb.

Counsel, or Synod.—The chief authorities of the Church assembled in the 2nd century, in council or synod, to regulate ecclesiastical affairs. The council of Pergamus, in Asia, A.D. 152, is the first on record. (See General Councils.)

Councils, in which persons assembled to deliberate on public affairs, existed in very early times. The Roman concilium was an assembly of the people from which the patriarchs were selected. (See Private Council, Town Council, &c.)

Count.—This title, under its Latin equivalent comes, dates from the reign of the emperor Augustus, who conferred it upon the senators who surrounded him most nearly. It was used in Spain about A.D. 650, and for a long period seems to have been of equal dignity with that of duke, no distinction being made till 1297. During the Norman period in England, count and earl were titles of equal rank.

Counties, or Shires.—Hume states that Alfred (A.D. 871-901) divided all England into counties. The system certainly did not originate with him, for the shire-man is mentioned in the laws of King Ina, who died in 737. Knights of the shire were first summoned to parliament in 1258.

County-Courts.—These useful tribunals for the recovery of debts under £20 were established by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95 (Aug. 26, 1846), being "An act for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in England." This act was amended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101 (Aug. 1, 1849), and the jurisdiction of the county-courts was extended to suits for sums not exceeding £50 in amount by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61 (Aug. 14, 1850). Some amendments were
made in certain details relating to these courts by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 54 (June 30, 1852), by 17 Vict. c. 16 (June 2, 1855), by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 106 (July 29, 1856), and by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 25, 1857). By 22 & 23 Vict. c. 57 (Aug. 13, 1859), the power of committal vested in the county-court judges by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, ss. 98, 99, 100 (Aug. 26, 1846), was only to be exercised in cases in which credit had been obtained by fraud or breach of trust. England and Wales, exclusive of London, were divided into sixty districts, to be enlarged or diminished by the sovereign in council; and the courts are held in the most important towns in each district, once in every calendar month. For particulars respecting the county-courts that existed in the Saxon period of English history, see Schyremotes.

COURSES.—Xenophon says they were first employed by Cyrus, Herodotus (vii. 95) speaks of the Persians as travelling with great rapidity. They were stationed on the road, one man and one horse to each day's journey; and by these messengers Xerxes sent the news of his defeat to Persia, B.C. 480. Gibbon bears testimony to the rapidity with which communication was carried on in the Roman empire by the regular institution of posts. "Houses," he says (ch. ii.), "were everywhere erected at the distance only of five or six miles; each of them was constantly provided with forty horses; and by the help of these relays it was easy to travel an hundred miles in a day along the Roman roads." The couriers could, therefore, travel at great speed. Prescott speaks of the Mexican couriers, who traveled with incredible swiftness. The Peruvian chasquis or runners, carried government despatches at the rate of 150 miles a day. Prescott says it is remarkable that this important institution should have been known to both the Mexicans and the Peruvians, without any correspondence with one another, and that it should have been found among two barbarian nations of the New World, long before it was introduced among the civilized nations of Europe.

COURLAND (Russia).—This province, composed of the old duchies of Courland and Semigallia, the bishopric of Pilton, and Polangen, a district of Samogitra, was annexed to Russia A.D. 1795. Courland was conquered by the Danes in 1218, and by the knights of the Teutonic Order in 1239. In 1561 it was rendered tributary to the king of Poland, who erected it into a duchy, and invested the grand master of the order with the title of duke. Till 1737 Courland was governed by hereditary dukes; but it was then agreed that the dignity should become elective. Numerous complications resulted; Russian troops occupied the duchy in 1786, and the inhabitants ultimately petitioned the empress Catherine to unite their country to the Russian empire, which was accomplished March 18, 1795. Alexander liberated the serfs of Courland Sept. 24, 1815.

COURT BARON.—The court of civil jurisdiction within a manor was anciently held once every three weeks, its chief business being the settlement of questions relative to the right of lands within the manor. By 20 Geo. II. c. 43 (1747), its jurisdiction was limited to the right of recovery of rent, &c., and of deciding civil questions in which the damage did not exceed forty shillings. Its operation was still further restricted by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27, s. 36 (July 24, 1833), and it has now fallen into disuse, in consequence of the permission granted to lords of manors by 8 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 14 (Aug. 28, 1846), to surrender their right of holding these courts to the crown. It also had jurisdiction in criminal matters, and this, by 20 Geo. II. c. 43 (1747), was limited to assaults, batteries, and smaller offences, for which a fine of not more than twenty shillings, and in default of payment one month's imprisonment, was fixed. This is called the Court-Justice, or View of Frank-Pledge.

This court of record was established in the Anglo-Saxon period of our history, and it dealt with all crimes punished by the common law. Its original intent was to view the frank pledges, i.e., the freemen within the liberty, who, according to the institution of King Alfred, were all mutually pledged for the good behaviour of each other. By 52 Hen. III. c. 10 (1267), prelates, peers, and clergymen were exempted from attendance at this court. A portion of the business of the court was transferred to Quarter Sessions by 1 Edw. IV. c. 2 (1461), and this statute materially reduced its functions.

COURT-MARTIAL.—During the Tudor supremacy, military causes were decided by courts of war, held at stated periods, under the presidency of the marshal of England. Courts-martial, as now constituted, were distinguished into general and regimental in 1686, and their power regulated by the Mutiny Act, 2 Will. III. c. 6 (1690). Naval courts-martial are regulated by 22 Geo. II. c. 33 (1749).

COURT OF REQUESTS. (See CONSCIENCE, COURTS OF.)

COURTRAY (Belgium) was a municipal city in the 7th century. The fortifications were built A.D. 1290, the castle in 1385, and the citadel in 1647. The battle of the Spurs, in which the French army, amounting to 47,000 men, was defeated by 20,000 Flemings, was fought near this place July 11, 1302. Courtray was captured by the French in 1643, 1646, 1667, 1683, and May 17, 1744. They obtained possession of it again towards the end of June, 1792, but were compelled to evacuate it on the 30th. General Beaulieu completely routed the French near this city in 1793. The church of Notre Dame was founded in 1238, and the Town-hall in 1526. The first cloth manufacture in Flanders was commenced at Courtray in 1260.

Courts for the administration of justice are referred to in Exodus, xviii. 25 & 26, in which the measures adopted by Moses about 253
b.c. 1491, for the judicial government of the Israelites, are described. The ancient Hebrews had two kinds of courts,—the great Sanhedrim, or great Consistory, and the Council, or Lesser Court. The court of the Areopagus is said to have been established at Athens b.c. 1506. The Cretan courts of justice attributed to Minos, were celebrated. Suit in courts in My country were first regulated by the provisions of 43 Hen. III. (1299) The Irish law-courts were confirmed in their independent rights by 23 Geo. III. c. 28 (1783).

COURTIS (Battle).—During the war of the three Henrys in France, the Roman Catholic army, led by the duke of Joyeuse, was defeated and almost annihilated near Courtras, in Perigord, Oct. 20, 1587, by the Huguenot forces, led by Henry of Navarre.

COVELONG (Hindostan).—This fortified town was taken by stratagem by the French a.d. 1750. Clive besieged and captured it in September, 1752, when the fortifications were destroyed.

COVENANTERS.—The Covenant, professing to be based upon a document which James VI. of Scotland had signed in 1590, was drawn up and published by the Four Tables in Edinburgh, March 1, 1638. Of the Four Tables, as they were called, one consisted of the nobility, another of gentry, another of ministers, and another of burgesses; and in their hands the whole authority of the kingdom was vested. They elected a general assembly, which met at Glasgow Nov. 21, 1638, and abolished episcopacy; ordering that every person should sign the Covenant on pain of excommunication. The Covenanters prepared for war, and though a treaty of peace was concluded June 18, 1639, they entered England Aug. 20, 1640. An agreement was signed at Ripon, Oct. 26, 1640, by which commissioners were to be appointed, to whom the settlement of the points in dispute were referred. This covenant, under the name of the Solemn League and Covenant, was received by the parliament at the assembly of divines, Sept. 25, 1643. It differed essentially from the Covenant of 1638, and according to Hallam (Eng. ch. x. pt. 1), "consisted in an oath to be subscribed by all sorts of persons in both kingdoms, whereby they bound themselves to preserve the reformed religion in the Church of Scotland, in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, according to the word of God and practice of the best reformed churches; and to endeavour to bring the churches of God in the three kingdoms to the nearest conjunction and uniformity in religion, confession of faith, form of church-government, directory for worship, and catechizing; to endeavour, without respect of persons, the extirpation of popery, prelacy (that is, church-government by archbishops, bishops, their chancellor, and commissaries, deans and chapters, archdeacons, and all other ecclesiastical officers depending on that hierarchy), and whatsoever should be found contrary to sound doctrine and the power of godliness; to preserve the rights and privileges of the parliaments, and the liberties of the kingdoms, and the king's person and authority, in the preservation and defence of the true religion and liberties of the kingdoms; to endeavour the discovery of incendiaries and malcontents, who hinder the reformation of religion, and divide the king from his people, so that they may be brought to punishment; finally, to assist and defend all such as should enter into this covenant and not suffer themselves to be withdrawn from it, whether to revolt to the opposite party, or to give in to a detestable indifference or neutrality." This document was signed by members of both houses, and by civil and military officers. A large number of the beneficed clergy, who refused to subscribe, were ejected. Charles II. gave an unwilling assent to it Aug. 16, 1650. A majority in the House of Commons ordered it to be burned by the common hangman, May 17, 1651. In the same year some Scottish parliament renounced the Covenant, and declared the king supreme. Heavy fines were imposed on many of the Covenanters.

COVENT GARDEN, originally called Convent Garden, because it occupied the site of the garden and fields of a large convent or monastery. It was, with the lands, granted by Edward VI. to the duke of Somerset, and after his attainer was granted to John, earl of Bedford, by patent dated May, 1552. The square was formed about 1634 or 1635, from designs by Inigo Jones, and the church of St. Paul's was erected by the same architect about 1639. Covent Garden was made a parish by an ordinance of Lords and Commons, Jan. 7, 1645; and the bounds of the parish were more clearly defined in 1660. Covent-Garden Market, which originated about 1656, at first consisted of a few temporary sheds. In 1671 Charles II. made a grant of it to William, earl of Bedford, and from that time it gradually increased in importance. The present building was erected by Mr. Fowler in 1830.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE was opened by John Rich, the harlequin, Dec. 7, 1732; rebuilt by Henry Holland, 1789; and destroyed by fire Sept. 29, 1808. The first stone of the second theatre was laid by the Prince of Wales Dec. 31, 1808, and the building, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, opened at increased prices Sept. 8, 1819. A riot ensued, known as the "Old Prices," or "O. P." riot, which lasted sixty-seven nights, and terminated in a compromise. During the years 1843-45, this theatre was leased by the members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and used for public meetings. After having been altered and decorated by Mr. Albano, it was opened for Italian opera, April 6, 1847. This theatre was again burnt down March 5, 1856, during a bat masquée. The present magnificent edifice, from the designs of Mr. E. M. Barry, was opened May 22, 1858.

COVENTRY (Warwickshire).—Canute founded a runny in here, which was burnt by the traitor Edric a.d. 1016. Leofric, earl of
Mercia, who died in 1057, founded a monastery on the ruins of the old muntery, and granted the town a charter of immunity from taxation, at the intercession of his wife Godiva. Edward III. granted a charter of incorporation in 1344, and in 1355 the city was surrounded by walls. In 1404, Henry IV. held here the Parliamentum Indoctorum, or Parliament of Dunce, so called because lawyers were excluded from it. Henry VII. erected it into a separate county in 1451; and in 1459 a second parliament was held, which received the epithet of Parliaments Diabolicum, because it passed tainters against the duke of York and his chief supporters. In 1607 an inundation destroyed 257 houses, and in 1641 Charles I. made an unsuccessful attempt to take the city by storm. The walls were destroyed in 1662 by order of Charles II. The manufacture of silks and ribbons was introduced in 1685, and soon became the chief employment of the inhabitants. In consequence of the commercial treaty with France, concluded at Paris Jan. 25, 1860, the Coventry weavers were thrown out of employment, and reduced to great distress. Efforts to relieve them were made in the early part of 1861; and the proceeds of several musical performances, held in the more important English towns, were devoted to this object.

Coventry Act.—Sir John Coventry, K.B. and M.P., was attacked in the streets of London, had his nose slit, and was otherwise maimed, Dec. 21, 1670, by Sir Thomas Sandys and other members of the royal guard. The attack was provoked by some remarks made by Sir John Coventry on the life by Charles II., and is said to have been instigated by the duke of Monmouth. In consequence of this outrage, malicious wounding and maiming was made a capital offence by 22 & 23. Chas. II. c. 1, passed March 6, 1671, and the measures received the name of the Coventry Act. It was repealed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 1, passed June 27, 1828.

Coveriau (Battle).—Clive defeated the French at this town, near Arcot, in the Carnatic, March 3, 1752.

Cracow (Poland), the ancient capital of the country, was founded by Cracus, about a.d. 700. In 1146 it was taken by the rebellious subjects of Uladius II., and in 1159 was the scene of a council for the reform of the clergy. The Mongols ravaged it about 1240. It was besieged in 1279 by the discontented nobles of Lesko the Black, but opposed a gallant and successful resistance. The university was founded in 1364 by Casimir III., and enlarged in 1401 by Ladislas Jagellon. In 1655 the city was taken by the Swedes under Charles Gustavus, and again in 1702 by Charles XII. Kocziusko delivered it from the Russians March 24, 1794, but it was seized by the Prussians June 15; and at the final partition of Poland, in 1795, was allotted to Austria. In 1809 it formed part of the duchy of Warsaw, but according to the provisions of the congress of Vienna, subsequently became a republic under the protection of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, June 20, 1815. In Sept. 1831, it was occupied by 10,000 Russians; and on Nov. 16, 1846, was seized by the emperor of Austria, to whom it has ever since belonged. A fire which broke out at noon, July 18, 1850, laid a large portion of the city in ruins.

Cranganor (Hindostan).—According to a Jewish tradition, the descendants of those Jews who escaped, on the destruction of Jerusalem, obtained permission from the native sovereign to settle at this seaport, on the coast of Malabar, about a.d. 490. The Portuguese captured it in 1505, and the Dutch wrested it from them in 1663, and erected fortifications. Hyder obtained possession in 1750; but the Dutch recovered the place, which they sold to the rajah of Travancore, an ally of the British government, in 1785. Tippoo having failed in an attempt to capture it, Dec. 29, 1789, was more successful in 1790, and the town fell on the 8th of May. The East-India Company's forces recovered it in 1791, and it was ceded to them by the treaty of peace, of which the preliminaries were signed Feb. 24, 1792, and the treaty itself March 17.

Cranology. (See Phrenology.)

Cranon (Battle).—The confederated Greeks were defeated by the Macedonians at Cranon during the Lamian war, B.C. 322.

Craon (Battle).—An army of French, German, and English troops, commanded by the duke of Montpensier, was defeated near this city, in Anjou, in 1592, by the duke of Mercœur at the head of the Spanish troops and those of the League.

Craonne (Battle).—A great battle was fought at this place, near Laon, in France, March 7, 1814, between the French under Ney and Victor, and the Prussians and Russians led by Bliicher and Woronzoff. The former had 29,000, and the latter 21,000 men engaged; but the strength of the position counterbalanced this numerical superiority. The French retained possession of the field of battle. There were, however, no trophies, and the losses on both sides were severe.

Crayant (Battle).—The earl of Salisbury defeated the allied French and Scottish army at this place, near Auxerre, in Burgundy, July, 1423.

Crayford (Battle).—Hengist defeated the Britons, led by Vortimer, near this place, in Kent, at that time called Creecanford, A.D. 437.

Crayons of various colours were used in France early in the 15th century. Conté crayons were invented in France in 1795, and named after their inventor, Conté.

Creation of the World. — The learned Dr. Hales, in his great work entitled "A New Analysis of Chronology and Geography, History and Prophecy" (vol. 1. p. 210), remarks: "In every system of historical chronology, sacred and profane, the two grand eras, of the Creation of the World, and of the Nativity of Christ, have been
usually adopted as standards, by reference to which all subordinate epochs, eras, and periods have been adjusted." This author gives a list of 120 dates, commencing B.C. 6984, and terminating B.C. 3616, to which this event has been assigned by different authorities, and he admits that it might be swept aside. Dr. Hales places it at B.C. 5411. The date commonly adopted is B.C. 4004; being that of Usher, Spanheim, Calmet, Blair, &c., and the one used in the English Bible. The following are some of the principal variations:

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Crecy (Battle).—Edward III. landed at La Hogue, July 10, 1346, and ravaged the country on the left bank of the Seine, as far as Paris. On his return he halted at Crecey, a village near Abbeville, Aug. 25. King Philip of France, who followed with an immense army, came up with the English at this place, and the battle commenced about four in the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 26. The French army amounted to 130,000, whilst Edward III. could only muster 36,800 men. The king divided this small force into three lines. The first was commanded by the prince of Wales, the Black Prince, who distinguished himself greatly in that well-fought field, and the second by the earl of Arundel, Edward himself took the third. After a severe struggle, the French were completely routed. They lost 30,000 of their infantry, 4,000 men-at-arms, 1,400 gentlemen, 1,200 knights, and several nobles; whilst the kings of Bohemia and Majorca were slain in that fatal fray. The English loss did not amount to a hundred of all ranks. Hallam attributes the result to "the yeomen, who drew the bow with strong and steady arms, accustomed to use it in their native fields, and rendered fearless by personal competence and civil freedom." Some continental writers attribute this advantage to the effect of cannon, which they pretend was used by the English for the first time on this occasion. The statement is not supported by satisfactory evidence.

Crediton (Devonshire).—Winifred suffered martyrdom here June 5, 364 A.D. A collegiate church was founded at this town in 905. In 909 it became the seat of a bishopric, which was removed to Exeter in 1056. Crediton has frequently suffered from extensive conflagrations, and in 1743 the greater part of the town was destroyed.

Creeds, as the standard and rule of faith, existed in the Primitive church. Bingham (Antiq. b. xvi. ch. 1, s. 1) says, "For as to fundamental articles of faith, the Church had then always collected or summed up out of Scripture in her creeds, the profession of which was ever esteemed both necessary on the one hand and sufficient on the other, in order to the admission of members into the Church by baptism; and consequently both necessary and sufficient to keep men in the unity of the Church, so far as concerns the unity of faith generally required of all Christians to make them one body and one Church of believers." The Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian, the most ancient creeds extant, are described under their respective heads. The Augsburg Confession was drawn up in 1530, and modified in 1579. Forty-two articles of the Church of England, afterwards reduced to thirty-nine, were drawn up in 1551. The creed of Pope Pius IV. was promulgated in 1564. Mogilla, metropolitan of Kiow, drew up the creed for the Russian branch of the Greek church in 1642. The Confession of the Westminster Assembly, passed in 1643, was ratified by act of parliament in 1690.

Crema (Italy).—The emperor Frederick I. captured this town A.D. 1160, and having permitted the inhabitants to withdraw, abandoned it to the flames. The town was much injured from the explosion of a powder-magazine and a fire that followed, April 13, 1768. In 1797, the inhabitants were incited by French emissaries to throw off the yoke of Venice, and declare in favour of the Cispadane republic; and it was made part of the Cisalpine republic by the treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 17, 1797.

Cremona (Italy).—On the banks of this small river, which flowed into the Tiber near Rome, the 300 Fabii established a fortified post, and carried on hostilities against the
VEIENTES. They were surprised July 16, b.c. 477, and not one of the band escaped.

CREMONA (Italy), the capital of a province of the same name, was the seat of a Roman colony b.c. 221. The Gauls were defeated in a great battle under its walls b.c. 200, and it received a new colony b.c. 190. Cremona suffered during the civil wars. The vanquished legions of Vitellius, after his defeat by the generals of Vespasian, a.d. 69, having taken refuge here, carried the city by assault. It was given up to pillage, and completely destroyed. Though rebuilt by Vespasian, it did not recover its former prosperity, and was again destroyed by the Lombards a.d. 605. The inhabitants erected their city into a republic in 1107. It joined the Lombard League in 1176. The emperor Henry VII. imprisoned many of the inhabitants, abolished their privileges, and destroyed the ramparts of the city, in 1311. After this time it passed through the hands of several masters, and was ceded to Venice in 1428. Louis XII. took it in 1499, and bestowed it upon the Swiss, in return for their alliance. He obtained possession of it in 1500, and the inhabitants thrice repulsed the French in 1512. The Venetians recovered it for France in 1516. It shared the varied fortunes of the Italian cities, submitted to Bonaparte in 1796, and its incorporation with the Cisalpine republic was recognized by the emperor Francis II. in the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797. It was recovered by the allies in 1799, but the French regained possession in 1800. It was ceded to Austria at the settlement of Europe in 1814-15, and remained in its possession, with the exception of a short interval in 1848-49, until it was incorporated with Sardinia by the treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10, 1859. Cremona is the seat of a bishopric.

CRESCENT.—Gideon took from Zebah and Zalmunna, kings of Midian, b.c. 1245, "ornaments like the moon," that hung on their camels' necks ( Judges, viii. 21-24). The Midianites were Ishmaelites, and it is therefore probable that the Turks derived the usage of the crescent, as one of their standards, from their ancestors, though some authorities state it was first used by them a.d. 1446, after the taking of Constantinople. Warburton (Crescent and the Cross) says, "The crescent was the symbol of the city of Byzantium, and was adopted by the Turks. This device is of ancient origin, as appears from several medals, and took its rise from an event thus related by a native of Byzantium. Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, meeting with great difficulties in carrying on the siege of this city, set the works on fire one dark night to undermine the walls. Luckily for the besieged, a young moon suddenly appearing, discovered the design, which accordingly miscarried; in acknowledgement whereof the Byzantines erected a statue to Diana, and the crescent became the symbol of the state." Philip besieged Byzantium b.c. 340.

CRESCENT (Orders of).—Charles I., king of Naples and Sicily, instituted an order of knighthood of the Crescent, a.d. 1269; Réné of Anjou instituted another in 1448; and the Sultan Selim established an order of the Crescent in 1501, in honour of the battle of Aboukir.

CRESPY, (Treaty,) between Francis I. of France, and the emperor Charles V., was signed at this small town, near Meaux, in Valois, Sept. 15, 1544. They agreed, among other things, to restore all conquests made subsequent to the truce of Nice in 1538, and to join in making war against the Turks. Charles V. renounced his claim to Burgundy, and Francis I. renounced all pretensions to the kingdom of Naples, the duchy of Milan, and the suzerainty of Flanders and Artois.

CREST.—The custom of adopting the figure of some animal as a cognizance is of great antiquity. Herodotus (i. 171) attributes to the Cariansthe invention of crests for helmets, devices for shields, and handles for bucklers. Alexander the Great is said to have assumed a ram's head as his device, and Julius Caesar a star. Richard I. of England is believed to have been the first modern to revive the practice, as his image on a seal of the period is represented in a helmet adorned with a sprig of the planta-genista, or broom, from which the name of his family was derived. Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, is represented with a crest before 1256 a.d., and Baron de Spencer, in 1296, adorned his horse with the same embellishment. These earlier crests were mostly plumes of feathers. In 1322, the earl of Leicester assumed a dragon as his cognizance. Edward III. originated the custom of conferring crests as military honours in 1333.

CRETE. (See Candia.)

CREVELD (Battle).—Prince Ferdinand of Brabant, then the count of Clermont, at the head of the French army, on this plain, near Cleves, June 23, 1758.

CRICKET.—Although a game with bat and ball, somewhat similar to the modern pastime, was played in England as early as the 13th century, the name of cricket first occurs in the "Mysteries of Love and Eloquence," by Edward Phillips, Milton's nephew, published a.d. 1686. Fosbroke states, that club-ball, a game played in the time of Edward III., was its ancestor. A match was played at Mousley Hurst, between a wife and six married women, Aug. 3, 1775. The former scored victorious. One of the fair cricketers scored seventeen runs.

CRIMKA (Russia) was peopled originally by the Tauri. The Greeks formed settlements towards the middle of the 6th century B.C., and founded the little kingdom of Bosporus (q. v.) about b.c. 480. The Goths descended on its shores a.d. 250, and during the 4th century it submitted to the Huns, who were expelled by Justinian (627-565). In 679 it was seized by the Chazars, and after various reverses of fortune, submitted to the Tartars in 1237. In 1261 the Genoese obtained considerable trading privi-
vileges, and ultimately seized the country; but, in 1475, Mohammed II. overthrew their power, and submitted the Crimea to the Turkish yoke. It afterwards existed for about three centuries as a dependency of the Sultan, under the nominal government of native khans. In 1696 it was invaded by the Russians under Peter the Great, and again in 1736, under Count Munich, who defeated the Tartar forces sent against him, but failed to accomplish any signal success. A third Russian army of 40,000 men, led by Dolgoruki, entered the Crimea July 26, 1770, and reduced the whole peninsula to subjection within a month; and in 1771 a new khan was chosen, who owed his elevation to Russian influence. In 1783 the khan was dicated, and an imperial manifesto was issued, stating the intended incorporation of the Crimea with the Russian empire; to accomplish which, more than 50,000 Tartars, of both age and sex, were massacred. The formal cession of the Crimea by Turkey did not take place till the peace of Jassy, Jan. 9, 1792. During the Russo-Turkish war of 1855-56, the Crimea was the scene of many of the principal operations. An army of 58,000 men, of whom 25,000 were English, 25,000 French, and 8,000 Turks, landed at Old Fort, twenty miles from Eupatoria, Sept. 14, 1854. The final evacuation of the Crimea by the allies took place July 12, 1856.

Crimean Medals.—The public distribution of these medals to the brave men who distinguished themselves in the Crimean campaign against Russia, was made by Queen Victoria in St. James's Park, May 18, 1855.

Crimea. (Battle).—Timoleon of Corinth, with an army of 11,000 men, defeated the Carthaginians, 70,000 strong, on the banks of the Crimissus or Crimissus, a river in Sicily, B.C. 339.

Crimoline. (See Hoops.)

Cripplegate. —An ancient gate of the city of London, is noticed under this name as early as A.D. 1016. It was so called from the cripples who congregated here to seek aims. For some time a part of the postern was used as a prison for debtors and trespassers. The gate was rebuilt by the brewers of London in 1244, and was repaired in 1668. The materials were sold for £91 in 1760, the purchaser agreeing to commence the work of demolition Sept. 1 in that year, and to clear away all the rubbish within one month from that date.

Crissa. (See Circe.)

Croatia (Austria).—This province of the Austrian empire, forming part of the ancient Pannonia, was incorporated with Illyria by Augustus. The Goths settled here A.D. 509, and the Croatians, a tribe of the Wends, in 640; and from them the country received its name. They conquered several neighbouring states, and erected Croatia into a kingdom in the 10th century. It was incorporated with Hungary in 1100, and with that kingdom passed under the Austrian rule.

Crockards.—Base coin imported into this country from Flanders, in large quantities, during the reign of Edward I. By 27 Edw. I., passed A.D. 1290, the circulation of this coin was prohibited under severe penalties.

Crockery-Ware is supposed to have been invented by the Egyptians, who are said to have introduced it into Greece about B.C. 1400. In a hundred years from that time it was in general use. (See Earthenware.)

Cromlechs.—These ancient structures, found in different parts of the island, are now believed to be sepulchral monuments, though an opinion long prevailed that they were heathen altars or temples. The most celebrated is the cromlech at Plas Newydd, in the island of Anglesey.

Cromstadt (Russia).—This strongly fortified seaport-town was founded by Peter the Great A.D. 1710. Menschiok wrested the island, on which part of the fortifications stand, from the Swedes in 1703. It received the name of the Great Peter. It was followed by the Russian fleet to Cromstadt in May, 1801. The allied English and French fleets arrived off Cromstadt the last week in June, 1854, and returned June 1, 1855; but on neither occasion were the fortifications assailed.

Cropery Bridge (Battle).—The royal troops defeated the Parliamentary army led by Sir William Waller at this place, near Banbury, June 29, 1644.

Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate, formerly called Crosby Place, was built about 1470 A.D., by Sir John Crosby, grocer and woolman, knighted by Edward IV. in 1471. It was built of stone and timber, very large and beautiful, and, according to Stow, "the highest at that time in London." Richard, duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., lodged here.

Cross.—The sign of the cross was used by Christians in the sacrament of baptism in the 2nd century, and the cross was adopted as the standard of Christian warriors by Constantine the Great, who solemnly affirmed that he saw one two miles long shining in the heavens at mid-day, Oct. 26, 312 A.D. The cross on which our Lord suffered is said to have been discovered by the empress Helena, mother of Constantine, a.d. 326. Three having been found buried beneath Calvary, the identity of the true cross was determined by the miraculous cures it wrought on such sick people as touched it. This discovery is commemorated every 3rd of May, by the feast of the "Invention of the Cross." After this event images of the cross were erected on altars, which first took place about 340. In 614, Chosroes II., king of Persia, plundered Jerusalem and carried away the true cross, which was recovered by the emperor Heraclius, and restored to Calvary Sept. 14, 629. The festival of the "Exaltation of the Cross," held Sept. 14, is in memory of this event. The worship of crosses was established at the Byzantine period in Bithynia, in 786. During the Middle Ages crosses were erected to mark the site of any particular event. Thus Edward I. marked the spots on
which the bier of his queen, Eleanor, rested, on its way from Herdeby, in Lincoln, to Westminster, by building crosses over them. Eleanor died Nov. 28, 1291, and was buried Dec. 17.

Cross (Maids of the). — This sisterhood was instituted a.d. 1625, at Rois, in Picardy, by four young women, who resolved to devote themselves to the education of poor girls. In 1636 they were compelled by persecution to remove to Paris, where their society was erected into a regular order by the archbishop in 1640, and confirmed by royal letters patent in 1642.

Cross (Order of). — This order of ladies was founded by Eleonora de Gonzaga, a.d. 1668, to commemorate the miraculous preservation from fire of a gold cross containing relics of the true cross. It was confirmed by bull of Clement IX., July 27, 1668, and by the emperor Sept. 9.

CROSS-BOW. (See Arbalist.)

CROSSED, or CROUCHED FRIARS. — Originally three orders of friars were thus called, in England, Flanders, and Bohemia, all of whom claimed St. Cletus, a.d. 78, as the founder; and St. Cyriacus, who was bishop of Jerusalem in 331, as the restorer of their fraternity. The rules and constitution were granted in 1169 by Pope Alexander III.; but the blue robe and silver cross, which distinguished the order in later times, were not adopted till 1462. In 1558 Pius V. suppressed the friars to their original sanctity of life by confirming and enlarging their privileges, but apparently with little success, as the order was finally suppressed by Pope Alexander VII. in 1656.

Crotone (Italy). — This city was founded by a colony of Achaeans b.c. 710. War having broken out between the inhabitants and the people of Sybaris, the latter were defeated in a great battle, and their city was destroyed b.c. 510. The elder Dionysius took Crotone b.c. 399, and Agathocles b.c. 299, and it afterwards fell under the power of Pyrrhus. The Romans seized it b.c. 277.

A colony of Romans was sent here b.c. 194. It suffered greatly during numerous wars, and the modern town of Crotone, which occupies its site, is a place of no importance.

Crow. — The first mention of a king's crown is in 2 Sam. i. 10, which describes the delivery of Saul's crown and bracelet to David, b.c. 1055. At first crowns were plain fillets, bound round the head, though that taken by David from the Ammonites b.c. 1033 (2 Sam. xii. 30), which weighed one talent, or 120 lb., and was adorned with precious stones, was doubtless of a different description. Tarquinius Priscus, b.c. 618, is said to have been the first Roman king who assumed a crown; but as a similar ornament was worn by his officers and magistrates, it cannot be considered a mark of royalty. The ordinary use of the modern crown commenced, according to Selden, with Constantine, whose reign began a.d. 306. Crowns were adopted by the Spanish sovereigns about 880; by the kings of Lombardy, who wore iron crowns, about 590; and by the French kings in 768. Egbert, who became king of Kent in 796, is represented on his coins as crowned. The papal triple crown was originally a plain pointed cap. Pope Hormidas added the first crown about 523, Boniface VIII. the second (1294—1303), and John XXII. the third (1316—1334).

CROWN AND HALE-CROWN. — The first commission for coining these pieces of money was signed by Edward VI. on the 1st Oct. 1551.

CROWNPOINT (America). — General Johnson defeated the French near this fort, situated on Lake Champlain, Sept. 7, 1755; and they abandoned it in July, 1759. The fort was surprised by the revolted Americans in 1775. They evacuated it Oct. 13, 1776, after the signal defeat of their squadron on Lake Champlain.

CROWS AND ROOKS. — In consequence of the depredations committed by these birds, an act (24 Hen. VIII. c. 10) was passed a.d. 1532, to compel every one, under penalty of a fine, to do his best to destroy them, and to render it incumbent on all villages and country towns to provide and maintain nets for their capture. This statute was partially repealed in 1655, by 8 Eliz. c. 15.

CROYDON (Surrey), called in Domesday Book Croimedone, was given to Lanfranc soon after the Conquest. A palace built of timber was in existence a.d. 1275. Archbishop Parker described the mansion of Queen Elizabeth at the new palace of Croydon in 1575. It was converted into a factory in 1780. Archbishop Whitgift founded the hospital in 1586. The canal was commenced in 1801, and the railroad to London opened June 1, 1839.

CROYLAND (Lincolnshire). — Ethelbald, king of Mercia, founded a monastery on this island a.d. 716. The building was completed in 726. The Danes killed the abbot and plundered the monastery in 870. It was restored by King Edred in 948. The abbey was destroyed by fire in 1091, and rebuilt in 1112. It was again burnt in 1142, and restored about 1170. Croyland was suppressed with the other monasteries at the Reformation.

CROZIER, the pastoral staff of an archbishop, is distinguished by a cross, and must not be confounded with the staff of a bishop, which terminates in a shepherd's crook. The origin of the crozier is referred to the original staff of the Romans. It was adopted at a very early period in the Church's history, and is known to have been in use about the year 500. In the 12th century the crozier was appointed to be borne by metropolitans and patriarchs, which privilege was afterwards extended to all archbishops by Gregory IX. (1227—1241). A writer in Notes and Queries (ii. 319) states that a crozier was borne at the funerals of Brian Ompopps of Winton, a.d. 1662; John of London, 1663; Frewe of Dunkeld, 1664; Wren of Ely, 1667; Cosin of Dunelm, 1671; Trelawney of Winton, 1721; and Lindsay of Armagh, 1724. It is engraved on the monuments of Goodrich of
Ely, 1552: Magrath of Cashel, 1622; Hacket of Lichfield, 1670; Creggleton of Wells, Lamplugh of York, 1691; Sheldon, 1677; Hoadley of Winton, and Porteons of Lon- 

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salem is taken, and the inhabitants are put to the sword. July 23. Godfrey is elected king of Jerusalem, and the first Crusade ends. 

1146. Easter. St. Bernard preaches the second Crusade, which is conducted by Louis VII. of France, and Conrad II. of Germany. 

1148. Departure of the Christians at the siege of Damascus. 

1149. Conrad II. and Louis VII. return to Europe. The end of the second Crusade. 

1157. Outlawy y. of the infidels, under Saladin. 


1159. The crusade is joined by Frederick Barbarossa, joins the enterprise. Aug. Siege of Acre is commenced by Guy of Luxignan. 


1192. Feb. 20. A truce is agreed upon between Frederick II. and the Sultan, for ten years, and Jerusalem is restored to the Christians. 

1193. The Turks seize Jerusalem. 

1195. Thibaud, count of Champagne, commences the third Crusade. 

1196. Richard, earl of Cornwall, seizes Jerusalem, and obtains a nominal surrender of Palestine to the Christians. 

1197. Jerusalem is besieged and taken by the Kora-

mians. 

1198. The eighth Crusade is determined on by the Council of Lyons. 

1199. Aug. 5. Louis IX. of France sails as leader of the Crusade. 

1200. Louis IX. is made prisoner by the infidels at Mansourah. June. He is ransomed, and a ten years' truce is agreed upon. 

1204. April. Louis IX. returns to France. 

1205. Louis IX. and Edward, prince of Wales, resolve to undertake a ninth Crusade. 


1218. May 18. The Mamelukes take Acre; thereby destroying all Christian power in Syria. 

Custumarium (Italy), also called Crus-

tumaria or Crustumium, was one of the Latin cities that took up arms against Romulus, to avenge the rape of the Sabine women, B.C. 750. After several conflicts, it was reduced to subjection to Rome, B.C. 499. 

Crazzio—Alfonso V. of Portugal first struck this gold coin, bearing the impression of a cross, about A.D. 1457, when Calixtus III. ordered a crusade against the infidels.
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CRYOPHORIS.—This instrument, the frost-bearer, or carrier of cold, for freezing water by its own evaporation, was invented by Dr. Wollaston. The "Philosophical Transactions" for 1813 (p. 73) contain Dr. Wollaston's account of the invention.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, or the art of secret writing, was practised at a very early period. (See Cipher.)

CRYSTAL PALACE (Hyde Park).—The building committee appointed by the commissioners, invited designs March 13, 1850, and reported upon 233 plans, all of which they rejected May 9. The contract for the Crystal Palace was signed July 10. The first column was fixed Sept. 26, and the building was delivered to the commissioners Feb. 3, 1851. Its length was 1851 feet, corresponding with the year, and its width 408, with an additional projection on the north side, 936 feet long by 45 wide. The central portion was 120 feet wide, by 64 high; and either side of this was a corridor 72 feet wide, by 44 high; and the north and south portions were 72 feet wide, by 24 high. The transept was 72 feet in width and 108 in height. The entire area was 773,784 square feet, or about 19 acres, nearly seven times as much as St. Paul's Cathedral. There were three entrances, with eight pay-places to each, and 18 doors for exit. Four galleries, accessible by 10 double staircases, ran lengthways. The building contained 3,300 iron columns, 1,074 base pieces beneath the columns, and 3,500 girders. For the roof 17 acres of glass were required. There were also 1,500 vertical glazed sashes. The galleries and the floor contained 1,000,000 square feet of flooring, and the woodwork was estimated at 600,000 cubic feet. It was opened May 1, and closed Oct. 11, 1851. The entire building was removed in 1852. (See Great Exhibition.)

CRYSTAL PALACE (Sydenham).—At the close of the Great Exhibition of 1851, a company was formed, in order to purchase the materials of the building, and to re-erect them on another site. This was registered as the Crystal Palace Company, May 17, 1852. Penge Park and the adjacent property, amounting to 200 acres, was soon after purchased.

A.D.

1852. Aug. 5. Mr. Laing, M.P., erects the first column of the new building.

1853. Aug. 15. Twelve workmen are killed by the fall of a scaffold. Dec. 31. Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins gives a dinner to twenty-four scientific men, in the body of his model iguana.


1856. June 13. First complete display of the waterworks. Nov. 1. Robinson is sentenced to twenty years' transportation, for forgery and fraud on the Crystal Palace Company, to the amount of £28,900.

CUC

A.D.


1861. Feb. 20 and 21. The north wing of the building is blown down. May 26. The Palace is opened to shareholders and their friends on Sunday.

Ctesiphon (Assyria).—The date of the foundation of this city, on the eastern bank of the Tigris, and only a short distance from Seleucia, has not been ascertained. It was the favourite winter residence of the Parthian monarchs, and was sacked by the Romans about A.D. 165. The emperor Severus took it by assault A.D. 193, and carried off 100,000 captives. The building of the empress Julia, in June, 365, took refuge in Ctesiphon; but the emperor would not undertake the siege. Omar sacked it in March, 637; and from this blow it never recovered. At this period it was known by the name of Madyu. (See Cufa.)

Cuba (Atlantic).—This, the largest of the West-Indian islands, was discovered by Christopher Columbus, Oct. 28, 1492. It was named Juana, then Fernandina, and afterwards Santiago. The natives called it Cuba, which name has since come into general use. Columbus returned to the island April 29, 1494, and again in 1502. The first Spanish settlement was formed in 1511. They carried on continual war with the aboriginal inhabitants, who were almost exterminated by 1560. The cultivation of tobacco and the sugar-cane was introduced about 1550. Nearly the whole of the island was captured by the English in 1762; but it was restored to the Spaniards by the 19th article of the treaty of Paris, concluded Feb. 10, 1763. (See Havannah, &c.)

Cuban, or Kuban (Russia)._The territory on the banks of the river Cuban was recognized as independent by the Russians and Turks in 1774, but in 1783 the empress Catherine and Prince Potemkin added it to the Russian empire.

Cubit, the first measure of which we have any record. Noah was ordered to make the length of the ark 300 cubits, its breadth 50, and the height 30, &c. 9668 (Gen. vi. 15). Authorities are divided respecting its length, which was probably about twenty inches.

CUCKING-STOOL, or Tumbrel, an instrument, invented for the punishment of scolds, by ducking them in the water, was in use in this country at a very early period. The churchwardens' and chamberlains' accounts at Kingston-upon-Thames for the year 1572 contain the following:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The making of the cucking-stool</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ironwork for the same</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber for the same</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three brasses for the same and three wheels</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The punishment was administered in this
town in April, 1745. The newspaper of the
time thus chronicles the event: "Last week a
woman who keeps the Queen's Head ale-
house, at Kingston, in Surrey, was ordered by
the court to be ducked for scolding, and
was accordingly placed in the chair, and
ducked in the river Thames, under Kingston
Bridge, in the presence of two or three
thousand people." Another woman was
punished in the same manner at this place as
late as 1801.

CUCURBITA.—The Greeks and Romans
pickled the cucumber. It is said to have
been common in England in the time of
Edward III., and having been lost during
the wars of the Roses, was reintroduced in
the reign of Henry VIII.

CUTD ALORE (Hindostan).—This town was
ceded by its native prince to the East-India
Company A.D. 1631. They built a factory,
which was extended and fortified in 1702.
The French took it in 1758, and abandoned
it on the approach of Coote in 1760. The
French, assisted by Hyder, captured it
April 4, 1762. The English failed in an attempt
to recapture it in 1783, but it was restored to
them by treaty, March 11, 1784.

CUT (Assyria).—"The name of Cuta,"
says Gibbon (ch. li.), "describes a habitation
of reeds and earth." It was founded by
Omar, after the sack of Ctesiphon, A.D. 637,
and, in its construction, the ruins of that
city were employed. It revolted against
Othman in 656, and Ali was killed in the
mosque of Cuta, Jan. 21, 661.

CURRASS.—This defence for the breast
and back existed among the Egyptians,
Persians, Greeks, and Romans, though its
form was, of course, subject to many modifi-
cations. Its modern name is derived from the
French word cour, which signifies leather, because that was the mate-
rial usually employed. Subsequently, rings and scales were added, and at length,
cuirasses were formed of solid plates of iron and brass, which protected the body, from the
neck to the girdle. These became general
during the reign of Edward III. (1327-1377).
Its use was revived in the English army in
1820.

CUTRASSIER.—Captain Cruso ("Militarie
Instructions for the Cavalry," 1632) says:
"This sort of Cavallrie is of late invention,
namely by the Germans." Cutrassiers also
formed part of the French army, and were
retained when it was reorganized in 1791.

CULDEES.—The name given to the mem-
bers of a religious order, established in
England, Ireland, and Scotland, in the early
ages of the Church. The origin of the
Culdees is assigned to the 5th century, and
St. Patrick, whose mission to Ireland oc-
curred in 432, is said to have been of the
number. Columba, the apostle of the Picts,
who landed in Scotland in 563, was also
a Culdee; and the same sect includes
Columbanus, who introduced Christianity to
the Burgundians, Franks, and Swiss, in 590.
The Culdees never acknowledged the papal
supremacy, and they possessed several seats of
learning in Scotland. That of Melrose,
which was one of the chief, was burnt by
the Danes in 850. St. Andrews was so
renowned, that King Constantine II. spent
the last years of his life there, and died there
in 943. The Culdees existed at Bardsey as
late as 1153, and at Iona until 1203. They
flourished at Dunkeld until 1127, when
King David I. converted their monastery into
a cathedral, and took measures, by which
the Culdees were gradually suppressed.

CULLODEN (Battle).—The duke of Cumber-
land defeated the Pretender Charles
Edward on this moor, near Inverness (O.S.)
April 16, 1746. This victory entirely crushed
the rebellion.

CULM (Battle).—A battle was fought
between the allied Austrians, Prussians, and
Russians, and the French, near Culm, in
Prussia, Aug. 29 and 30, 1813. The French,
who were defeated, lost, in the two days,
18,000 men, whilst the loss of the allies
did not exceed 5,000. Sixty pieces of cannon,
two eagles, and 300 ammunition-waggons,
were captured from the French.

CUMBERLAND.—A culverin of 4 lb. calibre
was made by the Moors A.D. 1132, and called
Salomonica; and several instruments of a
similar kind were employed at the battle of
Tongus in 1408. Hand culverins were intro-
duced about 1440.

CUMASEA (Italy).—This, the earliest Greek
colony in Italy, is said by some authorities
to have been founded B.C. 1050. It must,
however, be referred to a later date. From
about B.C. 700 to B.C. 450, it enjoyed the
highest prosperity. It resisted an invasion
of the Etruscans B.C. 522. Aristodemus
obtained the supremacy B.C. 505, and was
expelled by the nobles after he had exercised
it about twenty years. Tarquinus Superbus,
the exiled king of Rome, sought refuge at
Cumæ B.C. 496. Hieron, tyrant of
Syracuse, came to the aid of the Cumæans,
and defeated the Carthaginian and Tyrrhe-
nian fleet B.C. 474. The Samnites captured
Cumæ B.C. 429, put the male inhabitants
to death, and established a colony. It was
admitted to the Roman franchise B.C. 338.
Sylva retired to the neighbourhood of Cumæ
after his abdication, B.C. 79. Narses captured
the town after a long siege, A.D. 553. It
was destroyed by an earthquake in 1538.
Cumæ was also celebrated as the abode of
the fabled Sibyl, and for a long time her
supposed cave was shown to visitors. Justin
Martyr saw it in the middle of the 2nd
century. Cumæ was for some time the seat of
a bishop.

CUMANA (Venezuela), the capital of a
province of the same name, is the oldest
city founded by Europeans in South America.
Diego Castellon commenced it A.D. 1533. It
was almost entirely destroyed by an earth-
quake in 1766. The inhabitants joined in
the revolt against Spain, April 19, 1810.

CUMBERLAND is said to owe its name to
the Cymbri or Cumbri, its aboriginal
inhabitants. In 945, Edmund, king of
England, gave it to Malcolm I., of Scotland, on condition that the latter should assist him in his endeavours to repel hostile invasions, and in 1032 this arrangement was confirmed by Canute. At the period of the Conquest, Malcolm II. aided the northern rebels in their opposition to Norman tyranny; in consequence of which, William I. led an army against him in 1072, and added Cumberland to his own territories, giving Malcolm some English towns as a compensation. The county remained an object of contention between the two kingdoms for some time, and was invaded by the Scots in 1091 and 1135; on which last occasion Stephen resigned his claim. Henry II. recovered it in 1157. Cumberland was finally annexed to England in 1237. The Border service was instituted by Edward I. in 1296, when Robert de Clifford was made Lord Warden of the Marches, and appointed to guard the country against Scotch invasion, and to decide disputes between the people of both kingdoms. Edward Bruce ravaged Cumberland in 1315, and in 1322 his brother Robert also entered the county, whence he returned with immense booty; and for a long period the whole border territory was the scene of continual marauding incursions.

Cunaxa (Battle).—Cyrus the Younger was defeated and slain by Artaxerxes II., at this place, in Upper Asia, B.C. 401.

Cunnersdorf (Battle).—Frederick II., of Prussia, attacked the allied Austrian and Russian army at this place, near Frankfort, Aug. 12, 1759. The Prussians were at first successful, and a messenger was sent to Berlin, with the following message to the queen:—“Madam, we have driven the Russians from their intrenchments. In two hours expect to hear of a glorious victory.” Their opponents, however, renewed the contest with great vigour, and the king was compelled to order a retreat, having lost 30,000 men in killed and wounded, and 200 pieces of artillery.

Curacao (Atlantic).—The Spaniards formed a settlement on this island, one of the Antilles, A.D. 1527. It was taken by the Dutch in 1634. The inhabitants having claimed the protection of England, the island and its dependencies surrendered to an English squadron Sept. 13, 1800. The island, restored by the 3rd article of the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802, was, on the renewal of the war, again captured by a British squadron, Jan. 1, 1807. Towards the end of August, 1814, England restored the island to the Dutch, in whose possession it has since remained.

Curfew Bell.—The Couvre-feu, or Curfew, was a signal for putting out fires and lights. William I. is said to have introduced it into England A.D. 1068, although it is probable that he only enforced a regulation already in existence as a similar custom at that time prevailed in Italy, France, Spain, and other countries. The severity, however, with which William I. enforced it, compelling the people to extinguish both fires and lights when the curfew-bell rang at eight in the evening, caused the introduction of the custom to be attributed to him. In those early times, the fire was generally made in a hole in the middle of the floor, the smoke escaping through an aperture in the roof. When the bell tolled, the wood and embers were raked together, and the fire was extinguished. The curfew was modified by Henry I. in 1100. The Liber Albus contains regulations of the city of London, passed during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III., by which persons were forbidden to wander about the city armed after curfew. The practice of ringing the bell at eight o’clock is still kept up in many places in England.

Curia Muria Islands (Indian Ocean), on the south coast of Arabia, were visited by Portuguese missionaries A.D. 1588; at which time the population, only one of them being inhabited, consisted of a few savages, who subsisted on fish, which they dried in the sun. In 1819 they were invaded by the Wahabees, who destroyed their houses, killed their goats, and sold some of their children to slavery. The islands, five in number, were explored and described by Dr. Hulton in 1836. They are also called the Koorya Mooria Islands.

Curling.—This game is said to have been introduced into Scotland by the Flemish immigrants, at the commencement of the 16th century.

Currants, of “raisins de Corinthe,” were first introduced into this country in the 16th century, when they were called “Corinthes,” from the part of Greece in which they are produced in the greatest abundance. An attempt was made in the reign of Henry VIII. to introduce the culture of this particular vine in England. The duty on currants, which was very high, was reduced in 1834 and in 1844.

Curtain-Trees were first planted in England A.D. 1533. The hardy curtain-tree was introduced from Canada in 1705.

Curs of Scotland.—The reason why the nine of diamonds is called the curse of Scotland, has been discussed in Notes and Queries. Amongst the reasons assigned are the following:—Because the duke of Cumberland, after the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746, wrote upon the back of this card a very cruel and inhuman order for the destruction of the persons and property of the rebels. Because the armorial bearings of the earl of Stair, who was very unpopular in Scotland, on account of the part he took in promoting the Union in 1707, were so arranged as to resemble the nine of diamonds. Because the “curse of Scotland” is a corruption of “cross of Scotland,” the allusion being to St. Andrew’s cross, which is supposed to resemble the nine of diamonds. Because diamonds imply royalty, being ornaments to the imperial crown; and every ninth king of Scotland has been a tyrant and a curse to his country. Because the heraldic bearings of the Dalrymple family are, on a saltire...
azure, nine lozenges of the field; the second
Viscount Dalrymple and first earl of Stair
being called the curse of Scotland, from
the part he took in the massacre of Glencoe
in 1692. Because it is the great winning card
at cornette, a game introduced into Scotland
in 1538, by the French attendants of Mary
of Lorraine, queen of James V., to the ruin
of many Scotch families. Because the nine
diamonds is the pope in the game of Pope
Rome, originally called Pope Julio, and said
to have been called as early as the time of
Queen Elizabeth. The latter explanation,
from the anti-papal spirit displayed by the
Scottish people, is believed to be the true
one.

**Cursitor Baron.**—Although the functions
of this officer originated at the same time as
the Exchequer, they did not give rise to a
separate dignity till the reign of James I.
The first mention of baron-cursitor occurs
in May, 1610, when Thomas Caesar received
the title. By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 99 (Aug. 29,
1833), many of the duties of this office were
abolished.

**Curtatone (Battle).**—The Austrians, after
a severely-contested action, defeated the
Italian army at this village, between Mantua
and Vicenza, May 29, 1848.

**Cuzco (Adriatic),** the ancient Corecyra
Nigra, so called from the dark colour of the
pines that grow upon it, is said to have been
colonized by the C锭rians. It was seized
A.D. 997, by the Venetians, under the Doge
Pietro Urselio II., and in 1298 a Genoese
defeated a Venetian fleet in its vicinity. In
1420 it was retaken by the Venetians, and
incorporated with the province of Venetian
Dalmatia, and in 1485 it resisted the attacks
of Frederick of Aragon for its capture. The
Turkish corsair Uluz-Ali attacked Curzola
in 1571, and the governor and garrison having
fled, the women put on armour, and saved
the place from pillage. The Russians twice
seized Curzola in 1806. In 1807 it was
ceded to France by the treaty of Tilsit. The
English obtained possession in 1813, and re-
tained it till its cession to the Austrians,
July 15, 1815.

**Cushee Pieces** were invented by Richard
Leake, who was born A.D. 1629. He fought
in the great sea-fight against Van Tromp
in 1673, and died in 1696. Leake held the
position of master-gunner of England and store-
keeper of Woolwich.

**Cushion-Dance,** also called Joan Sanderson,
is a very old round dance. According to
Fosbroke, in most ancient dances a man
and a woman danced together, holding each
other by the hand or arm, and a kiss was the
established fee of the lady’s partner. One
of the characters in Heywood’s play of “A
Woman killed with Kindness,” 1600, re-
marks, “Ihave, ere now, deserved a cushion;
call for the Cushion-dance.” Playford’s
“Dancing-Master,” published in 1658, con-
tains a description of this dance, usually in-
troduced at weddings.

**Custom-House.**—The business of the
Customs was transacted at Billingsgate
A.D. 979, but no building was especially
devoted to this purpose till 1385. In 1559
a larger house was erected, which was
destroyed during the Great Fire of 1666; and
the new edifice, built by Sir Christopher
Wren in 1668, was also burnt in 1718. It
was rebuilt by Ripley soon after, and shared
the fate of its predecessors Feb. 12, 1814.
The first stone of a new custom-house had
been laid in 1813, as the former building
was found inadequate to the requirements
of the times, and this was opened May 12,
1817. In 1825, owing to the defective man-
ner in which the foundations had been laid,
part of the new building fell in, when
the whole central portion was taken down
and restored by Mr. Smirke.—The custom-
house of Dublin was completed in July, 1621,
and rebuilt before 1661. In 1707 a new
building was erected; but as this was found
to be unsafe in 1773, another was commenced
in 1781, and completed in 1791. A dreadful
fire, which broke out in the sugar and spirit
stores, Aug. 10, 1820, destroyed 700 pun-
cheons of spirit, 500 casks of tallow, and
nearly 5,000 hogheads of sugar.

Customs were paid on vessels and goods
to Billingsgate, during the reign of Ethelred
II., A.D. 979. They were granted to the king
in 1274 by 3 Edw. I., and in 1282, the duty of
collecting them was intrusted to foreigners.
Queen Elizabeth farmed them to Sir Thomas
Smith, receiving at first £14,000, which sum
was raised, in 1590, to £42,000, and after-
twards to £50,000. In 1666, Charles II.
farmed them for £390,000. In 1787 they
were regulated by the Customs Consolidation
Act (27 Geo. III. c. 13), which has been
since amended, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107 (Aug.
20, 1853), and 15 & 19 Vict. cc. 96 & 97 (Aug.
14, 1855).

**Custos Brevis.**—This office in the court
of Queen’s Bench and in the court of
Common Pleas was abolished by 1 Will. IV.
c. 58 (July 23, 1830).

**Custos Rotulorum,** or keeper of the Rolls
or records of the session of the peace, was
ordered to be appointed under the sign
manual, by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1545), and
1 Will. & Mary. c. 21 (1689).

**Custoza (Battle).**—Marshal Radetzky
defeated the Italians at this place, near
Mantua, July 23, 1848.

Cutch (Hindostan) was an independent
state, and held possessions in Scinde and
other neighbouring territories, all of
which were lost by Rao Lacka, who suc-
cceeded to power in 1751. Futtch Mohammed,
the general of the army, expelled the reign-
ing prince in 1792, and was himself overthrown
in 1802; after which Cutch became notorious
as the seat of hordes of robbers, who were
a source of constant annoyance to the
adjoining provinces. Consequently, the
East-India Company interfered in 1809,
and compelled the government of Cutch to
promise that the offences complained of
should be discontinued. In 1818 it became
necessary to enforce this agreement by an
appeal to arms; and the result was, that
another more stringent treaty was entered into in 1816. In 1819 the Rao was dethroned for misgovernment, and a regency was appointed until his infant heir should be able to rule. A secret but extensive trade in slave children was discovered and suppressed in 1835; and other improvements, such as the abolition of sadecism and infanticide, have also resulted from British intercourse.

CUTLERY.—The manufacture of cutlery is an art of great antiquity. The precise period at which it was introduced into Great Britain is not known. Sheffield was famous for its steel manufactures in the 13th century, as Chaucer speaks of the “Sheffield thwytal,” as a common article. Henry V. incorporated the London cutlers in 1417. The Sheffield artisans did not receive their charter till 1624. By 59 Geo. III. c. 7, s. 1, passed March 23, 1819, makers of wrought-steel cutlery obtained the privilege of marking them with the figure of a hammer; and by sec. 5, a penalty of ten pounds per dozen was imposed on all vendors of cutlery falsely stamped “London made.”

CUTTACK (Hindostan).—The Mohammedan writers, about 1212, mention this country under the name of Japorgore. It was conquered and annexed to Bengal in 1592. The Maharattas obtained possession of it in 1761, and it was ceded to the East-India Company by the second article of the treaty of Deogaum, Dec. 17, 1803. The capital of the district, also called Cuttack, sustained a celebrated siege in 1592. It was captured by the East-India Company’s army Oct. 14, 1803.

CUXAR.—This strongly-fortified post, near Baza, in Spain, was taken from the Moors by the Spaniards in 1439.

CUXHAVEN (Germany).—This seaport town, belonging to Hamburg, was occupied by the Prussians in 1800. The French took possession in 1804, and evacuated it in 1813, when it was occupied by a British force.

Cuzco (Peru), the capital of the Incas, said to have been founded by Manco Capac, in the 10th or 11th century, was entered by Pizarro Nov. 15, 1533. The siege of Cuzco commenced early in Feb. 1536, when the city having caught fire in several places, was nearly consumed. The Peruvian army waged the conflict for more than five months, and withdrew in August, Prescott says: “It stood in a beautiful valley on an elevated region of the plateau, which, among the Alps, would have been buried in eternal snows, but which within the tropics enjoyed a genial and salubrious temperature. It was, moreover, the ‘Holy City’; and the great temple of the Sun, to which pilgrims resorted from the furthest borders of the empire, was the most magnificent structure in the New World, and unsurpassed, probably, in the costliness of its decorations, by any building in the Old.”

CYANOCHE (a gasous compound, discovered by Gay-Lussac in 1815.

CYCLADES (Eregian Sea).—This group of twelve islands received this name because they lay in a circle around Delos, the smallest of them. Artemidorus increased the number to fifteen. Originally inhabited by Carians, who were expelled by Minos, they were afterwards colonized by Ionians and Dorian. The Cyclades passed from Turkish rule, and were included in the new kingdom of Greece, formed in 1829.

CYCLE.—The Chinese cycle of sixty years, or 720 revolutions of the moon, was instituted by Hoang-ti, who flourished about 2600 B.C.; and that of Cleastoras, who proposed a cycle of eight years, began about 332 B.C. The Metonic cycle was invented by Meton of Athens about 432 B.C., and was superseded by that of Calippus, which commenced B.C. 330.

CYDER is said to have been first made in Africa, and introduced by the Carthaginians into Spain, whence it passed into Normandy. In addition to the hereditary duty on cyder granted by 12 Charles II. c. 23, s. 4 (1660), a duty of 4s. per hogshead was levied by 13 Will. III. c. 5, s. 5 (1701), upon all cyder and Perry made in England. A duty of £4 per ton on all cyder and Perry imported from foreign countries was imposed by 5 Will. & Mary, c. 7, s. 27 (1694), and continued for ninety-five years by 4 Anne, c. 6, s. 11 (1709). The duties having undergone various modifications, were repealed by 1 Will. IV. c. 51 (July 16, 1830), from Oct. 10, 1830.

CYNICS.—These philosophers received this name on account of their snarling disposition, or from the Cynosarges, a gymnasia in the suburbs of Athens, in which their founder Antisthenes, born B.C. 420, used to lecture. Diogenes, born B.C. 414, was one of the most celebrated of this sect. They were sometimes called the School of Barkers.

Cynegephale (Battles).—Two battles were fought in this mountain-range in Thessaly: the first, B.C. 304, between the Thebans and Alexander of Phere, when the former were victorious, though Pelopidas, their leader, was slain; and the second, B.C. 197, in which the Roman consul Flaminius defeated Philip V. of Macedon.

Cynossema (Sea-Fight).—The Athenians defeated Mindarus and the Spartan fleet, off Cynossema, on the coast of Caria, B.C. 411.

CYRUS, said to be the Tezazz of Scripture, is remarkable for its durability; and on this account was used for statues of the gods and cases of mummies. The gates of St. Peter, at Rome, made of this wood, lasted 1,100 years. It was used for coffins. The common cypress is known to have been cultivated in England as early as A.D. 1551, and was probably introduced from Canada about 1548. The deciduous cypress was brought into this country from North America about 1640, and the American cypress in 1838. A common use for the cypress on the American continent is 400 years.

CYP (Knights of).—The order of the Sword, in Cyprus, was instituted by Guy de Lusignan towards the end of the 12th century. It numbered 300 barons, and became extinct when the Turks took Cyprus in 1570.
CYP

CYPRIUS (Mediterranean).—This island was colonized by the Phoenicians at a very early period. It passed successively under the supremacy of the Syrians, the Greeks, the Egyptians, and the Persians. On the death of Alexander the Great it was incorporated with Egypt. It was made a Roman province b.c. 58. Caesar gave it to Arsinoë and Ptolemy, the sister and brother of Cleopatra, b.c. 47. It was made an imperial province b.c. 22, but was given up to the senate b.c. 22. Paul and Barnabas visited the island a.d. 44 (Acts, xiii. 4). The island was an independent province of the early Church, and was divided into thirteen, or, according to other authorities, fifteen dioceses. The Jews of Cyprus rebelled during the reign of Hadrian (a.d. 117–138), and massacred above 200,000 of the inhabitants. A council was held in Cyprus in 399. The Saracens took possession of the island in 648, but soon after retired. Haroun al Rashid captured it about 803, and John Zimises expelled the Saracens in 964. Richard I. of England wrested the island from Alexis Comnenus in 1191; and at first ceded it to the Templars, but in 1192 bestowed it upon Guy of Lusignan. Cyprus was reduced to subjection by the Genoese in 1373, and fell under the power of the Venetians in the 15th century. Selim II. took it in August, 1571, and it has since remained in the possession of the Turks. The Turks massacred several thousands of the Christians in 1821. These outrages commenced in May. Cyprus was not included in the new kingdom of Greece, formed in 1829.

Cyr, St. (France).—Louis XIV., at the instigation of Madame de Maintenon, in 1686, founded at this village, near Versailles, an institution for the education of 250 ladies of noble birth. Madame Maintenon died at this place in 1719. In 1793 it was converted into a military hospital. Napoleon I. transferred the military school of Fontainebleau to St. Cyr in 1806. It is called the “Ecole spéciale Militaire de St. Cyr.”

Cyrenaica (Africa), a district of Africa, which received this name from Cyrene, its chief city, and was also called Pentapolis, because it contained five principal cities, Apollonia, Arsinoë, Barce, Berenice or Hesperus, and Cyrene. It was colonized by the people of Tharsus under Battus, who founded Cyrene b.c. 631. A republic was established in the middle of the 5th century. Ptolemy, son of Lagus, reduced it under subjection to Egypt b.c. 321. It became a Roman province b.c. 74, and was united with Crete b.c. 67. The Saracens completed the conquest of the country a.d. 647, and it is now inhabited by different Arab tribes. Cyrenaica was explored by Dr. Della Cella in 1517, and by Capt. Beechey, R.N., and H. W. Beechey, in 1821 and 1822.

Cyrene.—This ancient school of philosophers thus named from Cyrene, the birthplace of the founder, Aristippus. He began to teach b.c. 365. They made pleasure the sumnum bonum.

CYP

CYRENE, or CYRENE.—The chief city of Cyrenaica, in Africa, was founded by Battus and his followers from Thera, b.c. 631. Seven kings of this race succeeded, and about b.c. 450 a republic was established. It was afterwards made subject to Egypt, and passed under the dominion of Rome, b.c. 74. The ruins of this town, called by the Turks Ghrennah, still exist. Cyricus (Asia Minor) is said to have been settled by some Pelasgi, driven from Thessaly by the Ionians. At an early period it was subject to Athens, and having revolted, was reduced to submission b.c. 411. Mithradus, the Spartan admiral, was defeated in the neighbourhood of Cyricus, b.c. 410. It was ceded to Persia by the peace of Antalcidas, b.c. 397. Mithridates failed in an attempt to take it b.c. 74; and the Romans made it a free city; of which privilege it was deprived by Tiberius a.d. 37. Christianity was introduced at an early period, and it was made a bishop's see. The Goths ravaged the city a.d. 269, and Procopius seized it a.d. 365. The Mohammedan army besieging Constantinople went into winter quarters at this place in 683, and it soon after declined in importance. In ancient times Cyricus was seated on an island of the same name; but an isthmus has gradually formed, and what was formerly an island is now a peninsula.

Cyprefodium, or Cyrophodium (Battle).—Lysianmachus was defeated and slain at this place, in Phrygia, by Seleucus, b.c. 281.

Cypria (Mediterranean Sea).—This island is celebrated as the place whence the worship of the Syrian goddess Aphrodite was introduced into Greece; and is represented, in the ancient mythological accounts, as the spot which received her when she rose from the foam of the sea. It was long dependent upon Argos, and then passed under the rule of Sparta. The Athenians under Nicias seized it b.c. 424. It reverted to Sparta. The Athenians, under Conon, captured it b.c. 393. It is now called Cerigo, and is one of the Ionian Islands.

Czar.—Voltaire considers this title to have been derived from the tsars or tchehars of the kingdom of Cazan. It is evidently of oriental origin. Ivan III. was the first Russian monarch to assume the title. The eldest son is called czarowitz, and the empress czarowitza.

Czaslau (Battle).—The Austrians, led by Prince Charles of Lorraine, encountered the Prussians at this village, near Groitzsch, in Bohemia, about thirty-five miles from Prague, May 17, 1742 (O.S.). After a hard-fought battle they were compelled to retire, which they did in good order, carrying away fourteen standards, two pairs of colours, and 1,000 prisoners. The Prussians took eighteen pieces of cannon, two pairs of colours and 1,200 prisoners. The Austrians had only gained the village of Czaslau, by a forced march, the night before the battle.

Czernowitz (Austria).—This circle, formerly a part of Moldavia, was ceded to
Austria by Turkey a.d. 1777, and annexed to Galicia in 1786. By the imperial patent of Dec. 31, 1851, it was constituted a crown land, under the name of Buckowina. The chief city, of the same name, is the seat of a Greek bishop.

D.

Dacca (Hindostan) became the capital of the eastern portion of Bengal a.d. 1608, and was confirmed as such by Meer Jumla, the general of Aurungzebe, in 1657. The town reached its greatest prosperity under the viceroyship of Shaisfa Khan, which terminated in 1659; since which period it suffered a gradual decline, till its opulence was partially restored by the establishment of provincial councils in 1774. A bank was established at Dacca in 1846, and the Serampore mission established a station in 1816.

Dacia, including parts of Hungary, Transylvania, Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, was originally peopled by the Getæ, whom Alexander defeated b.c. 335. Lysimachus conducted an expedition into the country b.c. 292. Their retreat having been cut off in the plains of Bessarabia, they were all made prisoners. Valerius Messala attacked the Dacians b.c. 34, and Augustus despatched Lentulus against them b.c. 10; but neither general achieved any striking success. Domitian sent a large force into Dacia under Cornelius Fuscus, a.d. 96, but the expedition proved a failure, owing to the determined valour of the Dacian leader Decebalus. A peace was agreed upon in the year 91, Domitian consenting to pay tribute to the barbarian monarch, and to acknowledge his regal rights; and these humiliating terms seem to have been fulfilled till 101, when Trajan discontinued the payment, and invaded Dacia. After gaining many victories, he granted peace to Decebalus in 103, and assumed the title of Dacicus; but war was renewed in 104. The final subjugation of the Daci, and the reduction of their territory to a Roman province, did not occur till the death of Decebalus, in 106. Hadrian, who took measures to contract his empire in 117, retained Dacia, and it remained a province of Rome until Aurelian abandoned it to the Goths, 270. In 376 the Goths were expelled by the Huns, and in 379 Dacia was made part of the Eastern empire by Gratian. In 453 Ardaricus, king of the Gepidae, seized the country, and in 566 it was conquered by a colony of Scythinians. They were subdued by Charlemagne, and the Magyars overran Dacia in the 9th century. (See Hungary.)

Dadar (Battle).—The Brahooes, 5,000 strong, were defeated, in an attack upon the British forces, near this town, in Beloochistan, Nov. 3, 1840.

Dagger.—Gregory of Tours, writing in the 6th century, mentions this weapon as part of the equipment of the Frankish soldiery. It afterwards acquired the name Misericorde, "because," says Hewitt, "in the last struggle of contending foes, the uplifted dagger compelled the discomfited fighter to cry for mercy." Under this title, it is mentioned in the Charter of Arras, a.d. 1221, and also by Guiart in 1302. Du Guesclin speaks of its use as a missile in 1368.

Daghistan (Asia).—Peter the Great overran this province of the Caucasus, situated between the Euxine and the Caspian Sea, a.d. 1722. It was incorporated with Russia, as part of the province of Georgia, in 1801; since which period the inhabitants have waged several contests to recover their independence.

Daguerréotype.—This process, by which the pictures of the camera lucida are rendered permanent, was invented by M. Daguerre, a.d. 1838. The method, described by M. Arago, at the meeting of the Académie des Sciences, Jan. 7, 1839, was afterwards greatly improved by other scientific men. (See Photography.)

Dahara Massacre.—During the war in Algeria, the Ouled-Riabs, a Kabyle tribe, pursued by a French army led by Colonel Pelissier, afterwards duke of Malakoff, took refuge in the caverns of Dahara, June 18, 1845. The French surrounded the caverns, and failing to induce the Ouled-Riabs to surrender, placed lighted faggots at the entrance. When the troops obtained admission, June 20th, they found 500 dead bodies; and of 150 who remained alive, but few recovered.

Dahilia.—This flower is indigenous to Mexico, whence it was sent to Spain a.d. 1789. The marchioness of Bute introduced it into England the same year; but the stock having become extinct, Lady Holland caused new plants to be imported in 1804. The present British stock is chiefly derived from a large assortment of plants brought from France in 1815. This flower received its name from the Swedish botanist Dahl. On the continent it is called Georginia.

Dahomey (Africa).—This negro kingdom was founded by Tagoodonon, chief of the Fays, a.d. 1625. It first came under the notice of Europeans early in the 18th century, when King Trudo, who began to reign in 1708, destroyed all the white settlements on the coast. In 1727 the kingdom of Whyda was conquered and annexed, and in 1772 the court of the king of Dahomey was visited by Mr. Norris, who published a very interesting narrative of the cruel customs of the people.

Dainsgardt (Battle).—The Russians, 3,600 strong, were defeated at this place, in Finland, by a Swedish force, amounting to 2,200 men, June 29, 1759. Gustavus III., king of Sweden, served as a volunteer in this action.

Dalmatia (Austria) revolted from Illyria, and became an independent state b.c. 180. C. Marcus Figulus invaded the country b.c. 156, and took Delmumin, the capital, compelling the Dalmatians to purchase peace by the payment of an annual tribute.
Another expedition was led against them by C. 155, and the capital sustained such serious injury that the seat of government was transferred to Salona. L. Caecilius Metellus headed a third invasion B.C. 119, and was rewarded for his success by a triumph and the surname of Dalmaticus. Gabinius commenced the fourth Dalmatian war B.C. 49, but he was defeated. Octavianus defeated the Dalmatians B.C. 35, and obtained the submission of the country, and its reduction into a Roman province, B.C. 34. Revolts occurred B.C. 16 and 11, and it continued in a very unsettled state until its subjection by Tiberius, A.D. 9. Diocletian, on his abdication, May 1, 305, retired to Dalmatia, which remained undisturbed till 461, when it was threatened by the Suevi, and saved by the valor of Marcellinus. The Heruli, under Odacer, effected its conquest in 481; and it remained under Gothic sway till Justinian regained possession in 535. In 634 Heraclius invited the Croats to dispossess the Avars, who had attained considerable power, and in five years Dalmatia was occupied by Croatian and Servian vassals of the empire. Christianity was introduced in 649, and in 806 the country submitted to the Franks, who were expelled in 837 by Tephm, who established the ducal authority. In 887 Dalmatia was plundered by the Narentines, and in 967 the Venetians gained some influence, which they lost in 1052. The Hungarians entered Dalmatia in 1091, and for some time after, its history is little more than a record of struggles between these invaders and the Venetians. The latter ceded all claim Feb. 18, 1358. The Turks invaded Dalmatia in 1500, and for 200 years the country was almost incessantly the seat of war. A peace was concluded in 1573, but war was renewed in 1596; and in 1648 Dalmatia was again invaded by an immense Turkish force, which was again concluded in 1669, but broken in 1688, concluded Jan. 26, 1698, again violated in 1714, till at length the peace of Passarowitz in 1718 restored tranquility to the country. By the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, Dalmatia was ceded to Austria, which power surrendered it to France by the treaty of Presburg Dec. 26, 1805. Under French dominion it was first incorporated with the kingdom of Italy, and subsequently, in 1810, with that of Illyria. In 1814 Dalmatia was restored to Austria, in whose possession it still remains.

DAMASCUS (Syria) is first mentioned in the time of Abraham, B.C. 1912 (Gen. xiv. 15). It was taken by David B.C. 1040 (2 Sam. viii. 6), and was the capital of Syria during the reign of Benhadad, B.C. 930 (2 Chron. xvi. 2). Jeroboam restored it to Israel B.C. 822, but Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria, took it B.C. 740, and carried its inhabitants captive to Kir (2 Kings, xvi. 9). It afterwards remained subject to the Assyrians and Persians till B.C. 333, when it was taken by Parmenio, the general of Alexander the Great. The Romans under Pompey effected its capture B.C. 64. Paul commenced his ministry at Damascus A.D. 93 (Acts, ix. 10); and, according to some authorities, Ananias, by whom the Apostle was ordained, was the first bishop of the see. The city was taken from the Romans in Jan. 635, and by the Saracens, who made it the seat of their government, in 661. In 1006 it was taken by the Ghizivites, who yielded it in 1075 to the Seljukian Turks. Nourreddin (1145–1174) added the kingdom of Damascus to that of Aleppo. The Crusaders laid siege to it in 1149, but without success; and it was taken and sacked by Tamerlane, Jan. 23, 1401. In 1516 it was seized by Selim I. and annexed to the Ottoman empire. In 1803 Damascus was taken by Ibrahim Pasha, and, by a Tramm, dated May 6, 1833, was granted to Mehemet Ali. In Feb. 1840, it was the scene of a cruel persecution of the Jews. Damascus was restored to Turkey at the conclusion of peace in 1841.

DAMASK. Rich stuffs of silk and linen were so called because they were originally manufactured at Damascus; whence the trade was carried to Venice, Genoa, and Lyons. In the 15th century most extravagant prices were given for superior qualities, the fashion of wearing it being adopted by Henry V. and Edward IV. Damask tablecloths were first imported from France in 1575.

DAMASK ROSE, so called from Damascus, was introduced into Europe A.D. 1573. It is still largely cultivated in Syria for the purpose of making otto of roses.

DAMIANISTS, the followers of Damianus, the Monophysite patriarch of Alexandria, arose in the 6th century. They made a distinction between the divine essence and the three persons in the Godhead.

DAMETTA (Egypt), near the site of the ancient Tamiathis, underwent several sieges during the Crusades. It was taken Nov. 5, 1219, but the infidels regained possession in 1221. Louis IX. captured it in June, 1250, and having been taken prisoner purchased his freedom in 1250, by the surrender of the city to the Saracens, who soon afterwards ordered it to be destroyed. The modern town, erected four miles further from the sea, was fortified by Bonaparte in 1798. The French evacuated it in 1801. An English force took possession of Damietta in 1807.

DANCE OF DEATH.—This subject, so popular with the artists of the Middle Ages, seems to have been first painted A.D. 1312, in the church of the Dominicans at Basle. The earliest printed work on the subject which bears a date is "La danse Macabre," published at Paris in 1485. Holbein's "Dance of Death" was first published at Lyons in 1538. It comprises forty-one cuts, each surmounted by a Latin text, and having underneath four French verses. A second edition of this work appeared in 1542, and it has since been frequently reprinted.

DANCERS. — This sect arose at Aix-la-Chapelle A.D. 1373, and spread through various parts of the Netherlands. Its members, of both sexes, hand in hand, danced furiously till they fell upon the ground. They were
the forerunners of the Convulsionists in France and the Jumpers in England and America.

Dancing is said to have been invented by Athotus, the Egyptian Mercury. The Curetes introduced dancing to time B.C. 1534, and Miriam and the Israelitish women testified their joy at their deliverance from the Egyptians by dancing to the sound of their timbrels, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xv. 20). David danced before the ark of God B.C. 1044 (2 Sam. vi. 14). Aeschylus united dancing to the dramatic performances of the Greeks about B.C. 469, and pantomimic dances were introduced on the Roman stage B.C. 22. Dancing was an ordinary recreation at the convivial meetings of the Greeks. Mousrias mentions 184 kinds of dancing. Dancing was prohibited in A.D. 306 by the council of Laodicea. The Church Dance, which may still be seen on certain festivals in the cathedral at Seville, was stopped in France in the 11th century. Sir Christopher Hatton, afterwards lord chancellor, is said to have ingratiated himself with Queen Elizabeth by his excellence in dancing.

Danebroc (Order of Knighthood).—Some authorities refer the institution of this order to the earliest period of the Danish kingdom, while others say it was founded by Valdemar II., A.D. 1219, in commemoration of a miraculous standard which descended from heaven, and rallied his troops when they were on the point of fleeing before the Livonian pagans. In the 16th century the order fell into decay, but it was revived by Christian V. Oct. 12, 1671, and received new statutes Dec. 1, 1693. The constitution of the order was extended by Frederick VI., who issued letters patent to that effect June 28, 1808.

Danebelt, or Dane Money, a tribute exacted by the Danes to secure the cessation of their invasions of England. It was first paid by Ethelred II., or the Unready, A.D. 991, on the advice of Siric, archbishop of Canterbury, and consisted of 16,000 pounds of silver. Another levy of 24,000 pounds of silver was exacted in 1002, and it afterwards became a regular custom for the Anglo-Saxon kings to extort money from their subjects to bribe the Danes. Edward the Confessor abolished the Danebelt in 1061. It was restored by William I. in 1068, and again suppressed at the council held at Oxford by King Stephen in 1138. The last recorded payment of Danebelt took place in 1175. The citizens of London were relieved from the payment of this tax by the 5th article of Henry the First's charter.

Danes.—The Scandinavian tribes who in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries, invaded many parts of the continent, and of England, were known under this general name. Their ravages in France and upon the continent of Europe are described under the article Northmen.

A.D.

793. They pillage Lindisfarne, and ravage Northumberland.
794. The Danes are defeated at Wearmouth.
795. They land in Ireland.
823. They seize Sheppey Island.
836. They beat Egbert at Chatteris.
835. Egbert defeats them at Hengistou, in Cornwall.
837. The Danes are defeated at Southampton, but gain a temporary footing on the coast of Ireland.
845. They are defeated by Ethelwulf at the Fret.
851. They winter in Sheppey; sail up the Thames with 350 ships; plunder Cauterbury and London; and are defeated by Ethelwulf at Ockley, in Surrey.
857. They are victorious in Thanet.
860. They land at Southampton, and threaten Winchester; but are driven back by Osric and Ethelwulf.
867. They take York, which is defended by Elia and Osbert, who both fall in the battle.
869-70. They subdue East Anglia, and destroy the monastery of Brixhey and the abbeys of Croyland, Coldingham, and Ely.
871. They fight nine battles in the country south of the Thames, and conclude peace with King Alfred.
874. They conquer Mercia.
876. They take Wareham and Exeter, and conclude a second treaty with Alfred.
879. A Danish fleet of 120 vessels wrecked at Swansea. Third treaty with Alfred, done at Exeter.
878. They compel Alfred to hide in Athelney. After many months, he collects his forces, defeats them at Ethandun, and persuades Guthrum to embrace Christianity.
881. The Danes land in Scotland.
884. They cross their arms and lay siege to Rochester, which is relieved by Alfred.
894. Alfred defeats Hastings at Farnham, Bampflett, and Chester.
897. Alfred defeats them near the Isle of Wight.
901. Ethelwold, son of Ethelred, is defeated in a project to assume the crown, and compelled to seek refuge with the Northumbrian Danes, who elect him king.
911. The Danes suffer a great defeat at Wodensfield, from Edward, king of Wessex.
921. The Northumbrian Danes submit to Edward the Elder.
928. The Danes are defeated by the Irish on Tara Hill.
931. A Danish fleet ravages Devon and Cornwall.
939. Another formidable invasion. They are induced to retire on receiving £10,000 of tribute money. (See Danebelt.)
938. They renew their attacks, and are defeated by Ethelred, in a naval engagement.
942. Sweeny is defeated in an attempt to take London. He ravages Essex, Kent, and the northern counties; and receives £16,000, on condition of his quitting the country.
999. Four thousand Danes are slain at the battle of the Suck, in Ireland.
1002. Danish invasion bought off for £25,000. Ethelred orders the massacre of every Dane in England, which is perpetrated on the eve of St. Bride's day, Nov. 13.
1003. He leaves England, in consequence of a famine.
1006. Another Danish invasion lays waste nearly all England.
1010. The Danes burn Oxford and Cambridge, and obtain possession of sixteen English counties.
1011. They burn Canterbury, and carry away the archbishop, whom they murder the following year.
1012. They receive £48,000 tribute, and disband their fleet.
A.D.

1013. Swayne takes London, and asserts his rule over the whole country north of Walling-street.

1014. The battle of Clontarf, in Ireland, is lost by the Danes. (See Clontarf.)

1016. Canute exacts a tribute of £80,000.

1017. An invading fleet lands at Sandwich.

1054. They fight against Macbeth, under Siward, earl of Northumberland.

1066. Sept. 29th. They are defeated by Harold, at Stamford-bridge.

1069. The sons of Swayne arrive, with 249 ships, in the Humber. They burn York, and slay more than 3,000 of its Norman defenders.

DANEWERE (Battle).—General Wrangel, at the head of 30,000 Prussians, defeated the Danes, 10,000 strong, after a struggle of eight hours' duration, at this place, near Schleswig, on Easter Sunday, April 23, 1848.

DANISH AMERICA.—The Islands of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz or St. Croix, and St. John, which belong to Denmark, are described under their respective heads.

DANTZIC (Prussia), which existed as early as A.D. 570, was taken by Mestwin, duke of eastern Pomerania, in 1271, and by the Poles in 1294. In 1310 it fell under the dominion of the Teutonic Order, who retained it till 1454, when it became a free town under Polish protection. In 1517 it was besieged by the Teutonic Knights; and, in 1577, was taken by Stephen Batory, king of Poland, whose authority it had disputed.

Charles Gustavus, of Sweden, invested John Casimir II. within its walls in 1656, but without success. In 1709 the plague committed great ravages amongst its population; and, in 1754, it was besieged and taken by the Russians and Saxons. At the second partition of Poland, in 1793, Dantzig was assigned to Prussia. It was taken by the French May 20, 1807, and restored to its former independence by the treaty of Tilsit, July 9, 1807. But though nominally independent, it was really subject to the French, who Garrisoned it, and retained it under their authority until they were expelled, after a long siege, by a Russian and Prussian force under Alexander, duke of Wurttemberg, Jan. 2, 1814; since which date it has been restored to Prussia. The city was much injured by the explosion of a powder magazine Dec. 10, 1815. An inundation which occurred April 9, 1820, laid the whole city under water, and destroyed many thousand houses and cattle, besides causing great loss of life. In July and September, 1831, Dantzig was visited by the cholera, which destroyed 1,028 lives.

The principal buildings are the cathedral, commenced in 1348, and finished in 1503; Trinity Church, founded in 1614; the Rathhaus in 1556; and the Hohe Thor in 1588.

DANUBE.—The ancient Danubius, or Ister, was crossed by Darius on his expedition into Scythia, B.C. 515; and by the Celtic barrarians previous to their invasion of Greece, B.C. 290. Trajan built a fine stone bridge across it A.D. 103, which was destroyed by Hadrian in the year 120, lest it should enable the northern barbarians to invade the Thracian provinces. Charlemagne formed a magnificent project, which was never carried out, of connecting the Rhine with the Danube by means of a canal. Steam navigation was established on the Danube in 1838, when the Austrian company was formed and incorporated by the emperor. The Bavarian company was established in 1836. The navigation of the Danube was declared free from all impediment or toll by the 15th article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—Moldavia and Wallachia were united under the name of the "United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia," by the convention of Paris, signed Aug. 19, 1858. They were placed under the suzerainty of the sultan, but with power to carry on their own administration without his interference, government being administered by a hospodar and elective assembly in each principality, and a central commission common to both principalities. (See Moldavia and Wallachia.)

DARA (Mesopotamia) was founded by Anastasius, A.D. 505, as a bulwark against the Persians. It was frequently besieged, and was taken by Chosroes I. in 572.

DARDANELLES.—Xerxes threw a bridge of boats across this channel, anciently called the Hellespont, B.C. 481. The bridge was destroyed by a storm. In consequence of this disaster, the water received 300 lashes, and the next bridge remained secure. Alexander crossed the straits B.C. 334 with an army of about 35,000 men. The Saracens under Soliman, the son of Orchhan, crossed this channel A.D. 1360, and first erected the Mohammedan crescent in Europe. In 1465 Mohammed II. erected two forts to defend the passage, and in 1569 two more, named Sestos and Abydos, were added by Mohammed IV. The passage of the Dardanelles was attempted by Admiral Sir Thomas Duckworth, Feb. 19, 1807, in spite of the severe fire of the forts. He returned through the channel March 1 the same year, when the squadron sustained much injury, owing to the unfavourable weather and to the immense stone shot used by the enemy. The straits were also passed by the allied fleets of England and France at the commencement of the Russo-Turkish war (q.v.), Oct. 14, 1853. By a secret article of the treaty of Unkhar-Skelessi, between Russia and Turkey, signed at Constantinople July 8, 1833, the latter power agreed to close the Dardanelles against vessels of war belonging to foreign powers. The ancient rule of excluding all ships of war in time of peace, confirmed in the convention signed at London, July 13, 1811, is recognized by the 10th article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856.

DARDANELLES (Sea-fight).—The Genoese defeated the Venetians, the Catalans, and
the Greeks in an engagement in the Dardanelles, A.D. 1352.

DAICI, a Persian gold coin, struck by Darius the Mede, B.C. 585. The daric was originally coined by Darius at Babylon; since its circulation extended over all the East, and even into Greece. The device was an archer in the act of drawing his bow. Dr. Bernard estimates the weight of the daric at 15 grs. more than our guineas. Specimens in the British Museum weigh 128-4 and 128-6 grs. Hussey estimates its value at £1. 1s. 10d. 1-76 farthing. There were also darics of silver.

DARIEN (Central America).—This isthmus was discovered by Columbus, who founded Porto Bello A.D. 1502. Vasco Nunez de Balboa crossed it and discovered the Pacific Ocean, Sept. 25, 1513. A Spanish colony was established on the isthmus in 1510. William Paterson, the originator of the Bank of England, who proposed to use what is known as the Scottish settlement at Darien in 1694. The company was incorporated by an act of parliament, to which the royal sanction was given June 26, 1695. Three ships and two tenders, having on board 1,200 men, besides women and children, left Leith July 26, 1698. They reached the isthmus Nov. 1. The chiefs of the expedition landed on the following day, and took formal possession of the country, naming it New Caledonia. They built a fort, which they called New St. Andrew, and soon became involved in a quarrel with the Spaniards, who regarded them as pirates and buccaneers. Disease committed terrible ravages amongst them, and those that remained alive were compelled to embark in three vessels. More than half of them perished during the voyage to New York. A second expedition, consisting of four ships, with 1,300 men, that had left Edinburgh in August, 1699, did not reach the colony until four months after its abandonment. They built a new fort, and having been assailed by a Spanish fleet and army, concluded a treaty March 30, 1700, engaging to evacuate Darien in fourteen days. They embarked on the 11th of April. Two of the ships were lost, and only a small number of the colonists returned to their native land. In November, 1827, the isthmus was surveyed by Mr. Lloyd, acting under the orders of General Bolivar, with a view to ascertain the best route, either for a road or a canal, by which it might be traversed.

DARLING RIVER (Australia) was discovered by Captain Sturt in 1829, and was named after the then governor of the colony.

DARMSTADT (Germany) was made a city A.D. 1330, and became the residence of the landgraves of Hesse-Darmstadt in 1567. The grand-ducal palace was commenced in 1568, and the town-hall was built in 1580. Darmstadt has been the scene of two conventions: the first, between the grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and Baden, was signed Oct. 5, 1586, and the second, between the grand-duke and Jerome Bonaparte, June 3, 1810.

DARTFORD (Kent) was either founded by the Romans, or built on the site of a former Roman town, as numerous remains of Roman furniture, houses, coffins, &c., are found in its vicinity. Ethelbert founded a nunnery here A.D. 604, which was afterwards ravaged by the Danes in 770. The marriage by Treaty of Isabella, sister of Henry III., to Ferdinand II. of Germany, was solemnized in Dartford church in 1235. Edward III. held a great tournament in the town in 1330, and founded the priory in 1349. Wat Tyler's insurrection broke out at Dartford in 1382. In 1538 the priory was abolished, and the house converted into a royal palace, and in 1576 the grammar-school was founded. Sir John Spilman erected the first paper-mill in England at Dartford in 1580. In 1780 a camp was formed at Dartford, and in 1790, 1795, and 1805, the powder-mills were blown up, causing, on each occasion, considerable loss of life. In 1795, the mechanics' institute were established in 1843.

DARTMOUTH (Devon) was an important borough, market-town, and seaport at an early period. The crusading fleet assembled in its harbour A.D. 1190. The charter for a market and fair at Dartmouth was granted in 1226, and that by which the town was endowed with a corporation in 1342. In 1347 it was the third in the list of seaports which furnished Edward III. with a fleet for the siege of Calais, and in 1377 it was attacked and nearly destroyed by a powerful French army. In 1494 it was again assailed by a French force under M. du Chastel, whose army was compelled to take refuge, after losing its commander and many of the principal officers. During the Great Rebellion, Dartmouth was twice taken; by the Royalists under Prince Maurice in 1643, after a siege of a month's duration, and by the Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax, Jan. 18, 1646. The mechanics' institute was established in 1846.

DAUPHIN, the title of the eldest son of the king of France, was first assumed by Charles (grandson of Philip VI.), afterwards Charles V., to whom the province of Dauphiny was ceded by its sovereign, Humbert II., July 16, 1349. The title was permanently attached to the eldest sons of the French kings by John II. in 1356, and was last used by Louis Antoine, who assumed it in September, 1834, on the title of his father as Charles X. The dauphins quaran-

DAVIDS, OF DAVID-GREGORIAN.—This sect was founded by David George, or Joris, the son of a market crier, who was born at Delft A.D. 1501. He joined the Anabaptists in 1534, when he began to have visions and revelations. He published his "Book of Wonders" in 1542. In 1544 he retired to Basel, in Switzerland, and lived in retirement there twelve years. He called himself the third David, another son of God, and held various heretical opinions. His followers

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 existed in Holland till about a century after his death.

DAVID's, St. (Wales).—The see at Carlisle was removed here by St. David before the year 546. In 810 the town was burnt, and in 844 and 905 it was taken and ravaged by the Danes. In 930, Sampson, the archbishop, removed to Dole, in Brittany, and the see became merely episcopal, although the bishops still exercised archiepiscopal authority. In 981 the town was again pillaged by Gothfrid and Harold, and in 999 by the Danes, who slew the archbishop. The Saxons took it in 1011, and committed great devastation, and in 1020 it was destroyed by Eliaf. About 1115 Bishop Bernard professed his subjection to the archbishop of Canterbury, and the see lost all archiepiscopal power. John of Gaunt founded a college here in 1365, of which only the chapel is now in existence.

DAVID's, St., DAV.—The Welsh custom of wearing a leek in the cap on the 1st of March originated A.D. 540, when the Saxons, under Cadwallader, defeated the Saxons. St. David ordered the British warriors to wear a leek, that they might be known to each other; whence the present custom is derived.

DAVIS's STRAITS (North America) were discovered by Captain John Davis, Aug. 11, 1555, during his first voyage in quest of the north-west passage.

Davy LAMP for lighting the miner, without risk from the explosion of fire-damp, was invented by Sir Humphry Davy, in 1816.

DEACONS were first appointed by the Apostles to superintend the daily ministration to the poor, A.D. 31 (Acts, vi. 1–6). The original number was seven; viz., Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmas, and Nicolas. Decaons of the Church of England were prohibited from consecrating the Holy Communion by 13 & 14 Chas. II. c. 4, s. 14 (1662), under penalty of £100.

DEACONESES are of very early origin in the Christian church, as St. Paul (Rom. xvi. 1) speaks of Phoebe as "a servant (diakonoc, or deaconess) of the church which is at Cenchrea," A.D. 58. By a law in the Theodosian Code, published A.D. 438, they were to be widows who had had children and were above 60 years old; but instances were not uncommon in which the office was filled by virgins. Their duties were to baptize and catechize women, to attend the sick and martyrs in prison, and to superintend the behaviour of female worshippers at church. It is doubtful whether they were ordained; but the council of Orange, Nov. 8, 441, forbade any more deaconesses to be ordained, which prohibition was repeated by the Council of Albon in 517, and the Council of Orleans June 23, 533. The order did not, however, become extinct till the 11th century, and in the Greek church deaconesses continued as late as the end of the 12th century.

DEAF AND DUMB.—The earliest legis-

lalion for the deaf and dumb appears in the code of Justinian (a.d. 528), which declares persons born thus, incapable of making a will, manumitting a slave, and performing other civil offices. The venerable Bede states that John, bishop of Hagludst (Hexham) enabled a deaf man to talk in 655, and Rodolphus Agricola (1442–1485), states the capacity of those born deaf to receive instruction, and mentions instances in which it had been successfully imparted. The art was first re-
duced to a system by Jerome Cardan (1501–1576), and was successfully prac-
tised by the Spanish Benedictine, Pedro de Fonse, who died in August, 1585. Jean Bonilacio published his work on the language of action in 1616, and John Bulver's "Philoophus, or the Deafe and Dumb Man's Friend," published in 1648, is probably the earliest English work on the subject. Dr. Wallis announced his ability to teach the deaf in 1653, and George Dal-
garno's manual alphabet, the first published in England, appeared in 1680. The great French teachers of the deaf and dumb are the abbé de l'Epée (1712–1789), and the abbé Sicard (1742–1822), who laboured arduously and successfully to establish an effective system of instruction for their unfortunate pupils. The first school for the deaf and dumb was opened in Edinburgh about 1760, by Thomas Braidwood, who removed it to Hackney, London, in 1783. The London Asylum for poor deaf and dumb children was projected and established in 1792, by the Rev. John Townsend, who collected a considerable sum of money for the purpose. The duke of Gloucester laid the first stone of the new Asylum in the Old Kent Road, July 11, 1807. The Asylum of Edinburgh was founded in 1810; that of Birmingham in 1812; of Claremont (Dublin) in 1816; of Glasgow in 1819; of Manchester in 1823; and of Liverpool in 1825. According to the census of 1851, Great Britain and Ireland contained 17,300 deaf and dumb persons, being in the proportion of 1 to 1,590 of the whole population.

DEAN FOREST (Gloucestershire) contained iron-mines at a very early period of English history, probably before the Roman invasion. Its boundaries were defined by 20 Chas. II. c. 3 (1667). The mine law courts, for the protection of the free miners, &c., were abolished in 1777, and the free miners have since lost many of their alleged rights. Riots broke out here June 8, 1831, in consequence of the opposition of the foresters to the inclosure of any part of the forest, when upwards of 2,000 men destroyed the fences, and indulged in other riotous proceedings.

DEATH (punishment of).—Among the ancients, Jews, stoning, burning, and crucifixion were the chief capital penalties. Draco, b.c. 621, inserted the murder of a freeborn man among the Greeks, by visiting every offence with death; but Solon, b.c. 594, limited the extreme sentence of the law to murder, and a few other heinous offences.
The Romans inflicted it on murderers, traitors, violators of public morals, and vельstos who broke their vows of chastity. The codes of Theodosius and Justinian, promulgated A.D. 438 and 528, were very meritorious as regards capital punishment, which was chiefly confined to murder, treason, adultery, forgery (if committed by a slave), and man-stealing. Under the Anglo-Saxons, it was almost limited to theft, other offences, including murder, being dealt with by fines. William the Conqueror (1066—1087) abolished it altogether as a system, and substituted mutilation. Nevertheless the first instance of decapitation for treason, in this country, occurred in his reign, Walthope, earl of Northumbria, being beheaded at Winchester, May 31, 1076. Henry I. revived the capital penalty in certain kinds of theft in 1108, and in 1241, hanging, drawing, and quartering were first inflicted on a pirate named Maurice. The punishment of death subsequently became much more common, and in the time of Edward II. (1307—1327) was awarded to traitors, who were drawn and hanged; to murderers, robbers, and incendiaries, who were hanged; to heretics, who were burned; and to offenders against nature, who were buried alive. By 4 & 5 Vict. c.56 (June2, 1841), it is now limited to the crimes of treason, murder, unnatural offences, setting fire to the queen’s ships or stores, injuring life with intent to murder, burglary accompanied with attempts to murder, robbery accompanied with stabbing or wounding, setting fire to dwelling-houses having any person therein, setting fire to, casting away, or otherwise destroying ships with intent to murder, exhibiting false lights with intent to bring ships into danger, and piracy, accompanied with stabbing, &c.

Death’s Head. (Order of,) was founded by the duke of Württemberg, A.D. 1652. It is for females only.

DEBTORS. (See Bankrupts, Imprisonment for Debt, &c.)

DECCAN (Hindostan).—The boundaries of this territory have varied greatly at different periods. The term is now usually applied to the southern portion of India, situated between the Nerbudda and Kusna rivers. Its first independent sovereign was Allah ud Deen, A.D. 1397; and in 1690 it was conquered by Aurungzebe, who divided it into six provinces. In 1717 Nizam ul Mulck wrested it from the Mongol sovereigns of Delhi, and rendered it subject to the Mahrattas, who maintained their ascendency till 1818, when a large portion was ceded to the British.

DESCELIA (Greece).—This place, originally one of the twelve cities of Attica, was taken and fortified by the Lacedaemonians B.C. 413, and was retained by them till the end of the Peloponnesian war.

DECEMBER, so called from decem, ten, was the tenth month in the year of Romulus, B.C. 753; and became the twelfth, when Numa Pompius placed the months of January and February before March, B.C. 718. During the reign of Commodus (A.D. 180—192) it was called Amazonius, in honour of the emperor’s mistress Martia, who had been painted in the habit of an Amazon.

DECENSYVIR.—The supreme council of ten, appointed at Rome B.C. 451, compiled their laws of the ten tables the same year, and at first governed so as to win the respect of their fellow-citizens. But, in the year B.C. 449, they were deposed, in consequence of the tyranny of Appius Claudius towards Virginia, and the consular government was restored.

DECENNALLA.—These festivals were instituted by the emperor Augustus, B.C. 24, in acknowledgment of the prosperity of his administration during the preceding ten years. They were continued by the emperors every tenth year of their reign, with games, sacrifices, and largesses to the people. The last was celebrated by Theodosius II. A.D. 411.

DECIMAL SYSTEM was applied by the French government to coinage, weights, and measures, in 1792. Sir John Wrottesley introduced it to the notice of Parliament, Feb. 25, 1824, but no measures were adopted for testing its utility. A committee of the House of Commons reported in favour of its adoption Aug. 1, 1832; and in Nov. 1854, a commission of inquiry was appointed, consisting of Lord Montagle, Lord Overstone, and Mr. Hubbard. The Decimal Association, formed in June, 1854, and the International Association, instituted at Paris in 1855, both labour for the introduction of the decimal system.

DECIMATION was introduced among the Romans as a military punishment by Appius Claudius, about B.C. 449, and continued in use till it was abolished by Theodosius, A.D. 389.

DECIMUS (Battle).—Belisarius defeated the Vandals Sept. 14, 538 A.D., on a plain ten miles from Carthage, and on this account the victory received the name of Decimus.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.—This declaration for vindicating and asserting the ancient rights and liberties of the subject was agreed to by the lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons, Feb. 12, 1689 (O.S.). It was read before William, prince of Orange, at Whitehall, and accepted by him Wednesday, Feb. 13 (O.S.). (See Bill of Rights.)

DECREALS, letters written by the popes to decide questions in ecclesiastical law. Pope Sergius wrote the first A.D. 385, to Hierius, bishop of Tarragona, in Spain, A series of forged decreals were written in France between the years 829 and 845, the aim of which was to exalt the episcopal dignity, and increase the power of the upper magnates of the Church. Gratian published a collection of decreals in 1150, and Gregory IX. compiled five books of them, which were called the Pentateuch, in 1234, to which Boniface VIII. added a sixth in 1298. Clement V. issued his five books, known as the
Clementines, in 1313, and John XXII. used them as the foundation of the canon law in 1317. This was the last authentic series of decretals. The later ones, called Extravagantes, have only been occasionally preserved, and the latest of them was written by Sixtus IV. in 1483.

DEDICATION OF CHURCHES.—We read in Exodus (xii. 33, b.c. 1490), that Moses dedicated the tabernacle in the wilderness, and in 1 Kings (viii. 1—64, b.c. 1004), that Solomon devoted his temple to the service of God. The second temple was likewise dedicated, as we learn from Ezra (vi. 16, 17, b.c. 515). According to Bingham, the first authentic accounts of the consecration of Christian churches occur in the 4th century, when, in the words of Eusebius, "it was a desirable sight to behold how the consecrations of the new-built churches and the feasts of the dedications were solemnized in every city." The church of Jerusalem, erected by Constantine on the site of the Holy Sepulchre, was consecrated by a full synod of bishops specially convened for the purpose, A.D. 335; and in 341 the church of Antioch was also dedicated by a great company of bishops summoned for that end.

DEEDs.—Among the Anglo-Saxons, when title-deeds were lost, new ones were prepared, from memory, of similar effect; an instance of which occurred A.D. 903. Deeds were not generally dated until the reign of Edward II., although the practice commenced in the time of Edward I. The indeniture of deeds was rendered unnecessary by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 76, s. 11 (Aug. 6, 1844).

DEEG (Hindostan) was fortified by Sooraj Mullah, A.D. 1760. In 1776 it was taken by Nudjiff Khan, after a siege of twelve months. General Fraser defeated Holkar under its walls, Nov. 13, 1804; and Lord Lake took the fortress by storm Dec. 14 in the same year.

DEFAMATION.—By the laws of Lothaire, King of Kent (A.D. 673—684), calumny and defamation were visited by severe fines. Under Alfred, Edgar, and Canute, those who spread false reports forfeited their tongues, unless they paid the full amount of their mulct. The law respecting defamation of character was amended by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 24, 1843); and the offence was removed from the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical courts by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 41 (June 26, 1855).

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT.—This act, "To make better provision for acquiring lands for the defence of the realm" (23 & 24 Vict. c. 112), was passed Aug. 28, 1860.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.—Leo X. conferred the title of "Fidei Defensor" on Henry VIII., as a mark of approval of his work against Luther, dedicated to that pontiff. The bull by which it was granted bears date Oct. 11, 1521, and the title was confirmed by 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1543). The title had, however, been assumed by the kings of England previous to the time of Henry VIII. Richard II. used it in his proclamation against the opinions of Wycliffe, dated Westminster, July 3, 1382.

DEFENDERS, AND PEER-OF-DAY BOYS,—two Irish factions, the first being Roman Catholics, and the last Presbyterians, which originated July 4, 1784, near Market-hill, in the county of Armagh. On Whitsunday, 1785, seven hundred Protestants, known as the Nappagh fleet, met the Defenders, who had assumed the title of the Bawn fleet, and were on the point of coming to an engagement, when they were induced to separate by some private gentlemen. In January, 1785, Ireland was much disturbed by the Defenders, who attacked the houses of Protestants. A battle was fought between these two factions Sept. 21, 1785, at the village called the Diamond; in which forty-eight Defenders were killed, and many more wounded. To commemorate this battle the first Orange lodge was formed.

DEGRADATION.—In the Primitive Church this sentence was awarded to all who were guilty of very flagitious crimes. In 767 it was executed upon the patriarch of Constantinople, who was compelled to leave the church backwards, and was stripped of his pallium, while an anathema was pronounced over him. By 23 Hen. VIII. c. 1, s. 6 (1531), clerks convicted of treason, murder, &c., were to suffer degradation. In chivalry, knights are degraded only for the most heinous offences. Instances occurred as early as 1322, and as late as 1621. The mode of execution was for the culprit's spurs to be hacked off his heels, his sword broken over his head, and himself announced to be "no longer knight, but a scoundrel-knave." Peers can only lose their nobility by death or attainder; though one instance occurs in which parliament degraded a nobleman for poverty; viz. that of George Neville, duke of Bedford, who was degraded in 1477.

DEGREES OF DOWNING STREET were first measured by Eratosthenes, who flourished B.C. 275—194. Hipparchus of Nice, B.C. 162, first determined the relative positions of places by means of their latitudes and longitudes.

DEGASTAN, OR DEGSTAN (Battle).—Ethelfrith defeated the Scots at this place, by some supposed to be Dalston, in Cumberland, A.D. 603.

DEIRA.—The conquests of Ida, in the North of England, were, on his death, divided into two states—Deira and Bernicia. Ella became king of the former A.D. 590. On his death, in 685, Deira was joined to Bernicia. Edwin seized Deira in 644, and was slain by Oswy, king of Bernicia, Aug. 20, 651.

DEISTS.—This appellation was assumed in France and Italy about the middle of the 16th century, by those who were sceptical in regard to Christianity, but acknowledged the existence of a God; and they are mentioned as a new sect in the preface to the second volume of Virot's "Instruction
Chrétiennê," published in 1563. Among the earliest writers who erected desisn into a system, must be classed Lord Herbert of Cherbury, whose work "De Veritate" appeared at Paris in 1624. Other eminent divines were Hobbes, who died in 1679; Toland, in 1722; Tindal, in 1738; Bolingbroke, in 1751; Hume, in 1776; Gibbon, in 1794; Paine, in 1809; and among foreigners, Voltaire, in 1775; Rousseau, in 1779; and Condorcet, in 1794.

DILLWAYE (United States), so called from Lord De la Ware, governor of Virginia, who was the first to enter the bay, A.D. 1610. It was colonized by the Swedes in 1627; taken by the Dutch in 1655; and seized by the English in 1664. In 1704 it was erected into a separate colony, which rank it maintained till the separation from the mother country. Its constitution was formed in 1776, and amended in 1831.

DELEGATES (Court of).—On the prohibition of appeals to the pope, the Court of Delegates was created to exercise the supreme appellate jurisdiction. It generally included the judges of the court of Westminster, and the doctors of the civil law, and was established by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1538). Its jurisdiction was abolished by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 92 (Aug. 7, 1832), which provided that all appeals formerly made to it should in future be laid before the sovereign in council; and this act was amended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41, s. 3 (Aug. 14, 1833), which ordered all such appeals to be referred to the judicial committee of the privy council.

DELT (Holland) was founded by Godfrey le Bossu, duke of Lower Lorraine, A.D. 1074. The new church was erected in 1081; and the town was much injured by a fire in 1536. Here Hugo Grotius was born, April 10, 1583; and William L., prince of Orange, was baptized by Balbazar Gérard, July 10, 1584. The Hôtel de Ville was built in 1618. A mausoleum, erected in memory of William, in the new church, in 1620, is considered one of the finest objects in the town. Delft suffered severely from the explosion of a powder-magazine in 1654.

DELI (Hindostan), the ancient capital of the Patan and Mongol empires, was an important city, governed by its own rajah, as early as A.D. 1008. In 1011 it was taken and pillaged by Sultan Mahmoued, of Ghuznee; and in 1193, Cuthub ud Deen wrested it from the Hindoo princes, and founded the Patan, or Afghan empire. Timour crossed the Indus, and captured Delhi, in 1398; and in 1525, Sultan Baber took the city, and established the Patan dynasty, in which the Afghan Mongol emperors of Delhi, commenced his reign in 1530, and died in 1105. In 1735 the city was partially burnt by the Marathas; and soon afterwards, March 9, 1739, it was taken by Nadir Shah, who rendered its capture notorious by the cruelty and rapacity with which it was effected. The Marathas obtained possession of Delhi in 1770, and the Rohillas in 1788. The battle of Delhi was fought Sept. 11, 1803, between the French and Marathas, under Bourquin, and the English, under General Lake, and gained by the latter, who entered the city the following day. In Oct. 1804, it was besieged by Holkar, who was compelled to retire in spite of his superior force. From this period no event of importance occurs in the history of Delhi until May 11, 1857, when it was entered by fugitive rebel sepoyos from Meerut, and made the head-quarters of the rebellion. The English laid siege to it on the 8th of June, commenced the cannonade Sept. 11, and completed the capture Sept. 20. The king and his two sons were taken Sept. 21, and the latter were immediately shot by Lieut. Hodson. The English troops left Delhi in pursuit of the rebels Sept. 23.

DELIBERATE INVESTIGATION.—This inquiry into certain alleged improprieties on the part of Caroline Elizabeth, then princess of Wales, and afterwards queen of England, as wife of George IV., was conducted by a commission appointed by the king, May 29, 1806, and composed of Lords Spencer, Grenville, Erskine, and Ellenborough. The chief promoters of the investigation were Sir John and Lady Douglas, who laid charges against the princess, of which the committee declared her innocent, although they condemned her for culpable levity of conduct. Sir John and Lady Douglas persisted in their assertions, and in March, 1813, the subject was much discussed in the House of Commons. The bill for the degradation of the queen was proposed by Lord Liverpool, and read for the first time, July 5, 1820. Its second reading took place Aug. 17, and the case was opened by the Attorney General in support of the bill. Aug. 19, Mr. Brougham commenced the defence, Oct. 3, and the Lords voted in favour of the third reading of the bill, Nov. 10. In consequence, however, of the strong feeling of the country in favour of the queen, and of the nearly equal state of opinion among the peers, the majority only amounting to 9, the bill was abandoned on the motion of Lord Liverpool.

DELIBERANTS.—All persons assuming powers not authorized by statute were, by the Long Parliament, in 1640, declared to be delinquents. On the 15th of Feb. 1641, the House of Commons ordered a person to be sent for as a delinquent for speaking scandalous words against a member, and June 7, in the same year, the House of Commons ordered, that when any man was sent for as a delinquent, and afterwards by order of the House was bailed, he should not on that account be discharged of arrest in other suits. Hume remarks, "This term was newly come into vogue, and expressed a degree or species of guilt not exactly known or ascertained." Many of the nobility and gentry, for exercising what they believed to
be the legal powers of magistracy, were involved in the crime of delinquency.

DELUXUM (Battles).—The Boeotians defeated the Athenians near the temple of Apollo, at Delium, B.C. 424. Socrates, and his pupil Alcibiades, took part in this battle. The troops of Antiochus of Syria defeated the Romans at Delium, B.C. 192.

DELOS (Egean Seas).—This island, one of the Cyclades, is said to have been the birthplace of Apollo, and was one of the chief seats of his worship. It was made the common treasury of the states united against Persia, B.C. 477. The Athenians purified it by removing all its tombs, &c., B.C. 426; and banished all its inhabitants B.C. 422. About B.C. 146 it became important as a seat of commerce, but it subsequently lost all trade, and is now a mere heap of ruins.

DELPHI (Greece).—The celebrated temple and oracle of the Python, Apollo is said to have been founded by the Amphiheutrons B.C. 1268. It was destroyed by fire B.C. 548, and some accuse the Pisistratide of having burnt it, but Herodotus (ii. 150) acquires them of such an intention. It was rebuilt by the Amphiheutrons, and decorated by the Alcmeonide, who so enriched the new edifice that Xerxes sent an expedition in search of plunder, B.C. 480. The Persians, however, were compelled to retreat by the immense blocks of stone which were hurled upon them by supernatural means, according to the report of the priests. The Phocians seized the temple B.C. 257, and enriched themselves with its immense wealth, which amounted to 20,000 talents of gold and silver. Philip of Macedon restored it to the custody of the Amphiheutrons B.C. 346, and it remained undisturbed until attacked by the Gauls under Brennus, B.C. 279, when the enemy was a second time repelled by the overthrow of huge masses of rock. It was again plundered by Sylla, B.C. 82; and by Nero, who took from it 500 bronze statues, A.D. 67. The temple was suppressed by Theodosius, who died A.D. 395, and with it the existence of the town may be said to have ceased.

DELPHIN (Classics).—This edition, suggested by the duke of Montausier, was prepared by order of Louis XIV. for the use of the Dauphin, whence the name (Il nome serenissimi Delphinii). Hallam (Lit. Hist., vol. iv. pt. 4, ch. 1), says,—"The choice of authors as well as of editors was referred to Bishop Huet, who fixed the number of the former at forty." The first edition consisted of sixty-four volumes, all of which, with the exception of Ovid, issued at Lyons, were published at Paris. Florus and Sallust appeared in 1674, and Ausonius in 1730. Mr. Valpy commenced the republication of the Delphic Classics in 1818. The editions are unequal in merit.

DELUGE.—The first mention of the Deluge occurs in Gen. vi. 7—22, which describes the directions received by Noah relative to the construction of the ark. The commencement of the flood is related Gen. vii. 10—12. The waters increased for forty days (v. 17), and remained upon the earth 150 days (v. 24), at the end of which time the ark rested on Mount Ararat (Gen. viii. 4). The following are some of the dates assigned to this event:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2592</td>
<td>Septuagint</td>
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<td>2346</td>
<td>Josephus</td>
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<td>2189</td>
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<td>1658</td>
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Besides the general Deluge, there are others recorded by classical authors, of which the chief are those of Ogyges, about B.C. 1760, and Deucalion, B.C. 1564, the first of which was confined to Attica, and the latter to Thessaly.

DEMBELWILKIR (Battle).—The Poles defeated the Russians with great slaughter at this place, near Warsaw, March 31, 1581.

DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO (South America).—Colonies were planted on the banks of these rivers by the Dutch, about 1650. They were taken by the British under General Whyte, April 22, 1796; and restored to Holland, by the peace of Amiens, March 27, 1803. The English captured them again Sept. 20, 1808. By an agreement, signed Aug. 15, 1814, the Dutch surrendered these possessions to England. (See GUIANA.)

DEMETRIA.—The Athenians instituted an annual festival under this name in honour of Demetrios Poliorectes, B.C. 307.

DEMMIN (Prussia).—This was an important town in the time of Charlemagne, and has sustained several sieges. The Swedes took the garrison prisoners A.D. 1757, and the Russians regained possession in 1759. The French captured Demmin April 17, 1807.

DENAIX (Battle).—At this village, in France, Marshal Villars, at the head of a French army, defeated the allied Dutch and German troops, commanded by the earl of Albemarle, July 24, 1712. Prince Eugene, who by some writers is represented as having taken part in the action, was, by the admirable strategy of Marshal Villars, compelled to witness a defeat that he could not avert.

DENARIUS, the standard silver coin among the Romans, was first coined B.C. 269. Its value amounted to ten bronze asses, or eight-pence halfpenny. About B.C. 216 its value was raised to sixteen asses, the as being reduced considerably in weight. Gold denarii were struck at Rome B.C. 206.

DETS, St. (France).—A chapel in honour of St. Denis was founded at this place A.D. 250. Dagobert I. founded the abbey in 613, and it has ever since been the place of sepulture for the French monarchs. The first church was finished in 775, and the present edifice, commenced in 1130, was completed in 1281.
A battle between the Roman Catholics and the Hugenots was fought in its vicinity in 1567, when the latter were victorious. The abbey was suppressed in 1792. By a decree of the Convention, Aug. 6, 1793, the royal tombs were opened, but they were restored by Napoleon in 1806.

DENMARK.—The early history of this country is involved in obscurity. Some native writers give lists of its sovereigns from the time of Noah, while others are content with ascribing the foundation of the kingdom and the name of the country to Dan, whose reign, they say, began B.C. 1098. The first inhabitants were probably the Cimbric or Cimmerian, who were supplanted by the Goths four or five centuries before the Christian era.

B.C.
1098. Alleged accession of Dan.
483. Reign of Urlic Slingeband, during which the events that form the basis of Shakespeare's Hamlet occurred.
70. Arrival of Olden and Swed.
40. Death of Skiodl, usually reputed the founder of the monarchy.
A.D.
794. Ragnar Lodbrog perish in an attempt to invade Northumberland.
828. Harold I., the first Christian sovereign of Denmark, retires to a monastery.
912. Rollin the Dane, obtains Normandy.
944. Harold II. assists the Normans against the French king, whom he conquers and makes prisoner.
959. Harold II., famous for his prowess in war and his zealous adoption of Christianity, is assassinated by order of his son Sweyn.
1038. England submits to Sweyn.
1042. Accession of Canute the Great.
1052. Canute conquers Norway, which he governs simultaneously with England and Denmark.
1062. Magnus, king of Norway, inherits the throne of Denmark.
1067. Separation of Norway and Denmark; Sweyn II. ascending the throne of the latter country.
1069-1095. Reign of Olaf II., surnamed the Hungry, in consequence of a terrible famine which visited his kingdom.
1147. The sovereignty is divided between Canute V. and Sweyn III., who wages a long and bloody civil war with each other.
1157. Valdemar the Great succeeds to the undivided throne.
1250. Murder of Eric VI. by his brother Abel.
1282. Christopher II. is expelled by his subjects.
1320. Aug. 15. Count Gerhard, of Holstein and Stormarn, receives the duchy of South Jutland, as an hereditary fief, with royal rights over the inhabitants of Slesvig.
1340. Valdemar IV. is elected king.
1373. June, the Union of Calmar. Margaret becomes Queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, which are united into one kingdom.
1380. Eric bestows Slesvig on Adolf, count of Holstein.
1407. John Bengston, archbishop of Upsal, defeats Chusan, king of Norway, and Sweden, and the three kingdoms under one monarch.
1443. Christian I. is made duke of Slesvig and count of Holstein.
1477. Christian I. relinquishes his efforts to maintain the sovereignty of Sweden.
1481. May 22. Death of Christian I. He is succeeded on the Danish and Norwegian thrones by his son John.

DEN

1523. Deposition of Christian II.
1525. Gustavus Vasa becomes king of Sweden, which he renders independent of Denmark and Norway.
1527. Frederick I. declares in favour of Lutheranism.
1533. On the death of Frederick I., the succession is disputed by the deposed Christian II., Christian duke of Holstein, and Prince John of Holstein. The duke of Holstein surrenders Christian III.
1560. Tranquebar, in Hindostan, is ceded to Denmark.
1562. Instigated by the Dutch, Frederick III. seizes and sells twenty-two English vessels at anchor in the port of Copenhagen. Cromwell compels the Dutch to make reparation.
1568. Denmark is invaded by Charles Gustavus, of Sweden, who threatens Copenhagen, and receives Scania, Blankingern, Halland, Bornholm, Falster, Jutland, Drontheim, and parts of Bremen and Rugen.
1600. Oct. The authority of the king is made absolute and hereditary.
1607. Acquisition of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.
1723. Rantzau is added to Denmark.
1726. A fire at Copenhagen lays the city in ruins, burning six churches, the university, with its library, the town-hall, many other public buildings, and 2,500 private houses.
1729. Holstein-Flens is added to Denmark.
1773. Holstein-Gottorp is ceded to Denmark by Russia, in return for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.
1784. March 28. Christian VII. having become insane, his son, Prince Frederick, is appointed regent.
1786. Liberation of the serfs in Denmark.
1788. Establishment of tribunals of conciliation, to settle law disputes by mediation instead of litigation.
1801. April 2. Bombardment of Copenhagen by Lord Nelson, who destroys or captures seven of the line. The Danish loss is said to amount to 1,800 men. This victory puts an end to the Armed Neutrality.
1803. The Danish poor-law comes into operation. Its provisions are, the maintenance of the destitute at the public cost, and the total prohibition of begging. The Danes support this law-trade.
1806. Sept. 9. Holstein is declared an integral part of the Danish monarchy, quite and for ever separate from the German empire.
1810. The conscription is introduced. Laupenberg, and a pecuniary compensation as indemnity. June 8. The king joins the German Confederacy.
1816. Introduction of savings' banks.
1820. Introduction of system of mutual instruc-
Britain signed at London.
1822. A violent storm breaks through the ismenus
between the North Sea and the Lym-\nden, through which the northern part of Jutland
was claimed.
1831. Frederick VI. institutes provincial states.
1840. July 8. Christian VIII. issues a letter patent,
declaring his undoubted right to the duke
ship of Sleswig, and his intention to submit to
his claim to Holstein for due consideration.
1848. Jan. 23. Frederick VII. publishes a new
constitution by which Sleswig, Holstein, and
Denmark, are to be governed by "common
states," elected alternately in the duchies and
Denmark. March 24. Revolt of Sleswig and Holstein commences at Kiel.
April 23 (Easter Sunday). The Prussians defeat the Danes, and take possession of
Sleswig. May 1. Jutland is occupied by the
Prussian forces. Aug. 29. Armistice for sev-
enteen months is signed at Malmo.
1849. July 10. The armistice is renewed for six
months.
July 17. Danish troops enter Flensburg.
July 23. The Danes conquer the troops of
Sleswig-Holstein, at Jadested, Aug. 17.
Cession of the Danish possessions on the
coast of Arabia to Great Britain. Oct. 4.
The Holsteiners, under General Willisen,
attack Friederichstadt, but are driven back.
1851. Jan. 11. Submission of the duchies to Den-
mark, and reference of the matters in
dispute to the arbitration of the German
Confederation.
1852. Feb. 18. The government of Holstein is
assigned to the Danish minister, for Holstein-Lauenburg by the German con-
vention of Gastein. The Prussian and Austrian
soldiers leave the duchy. May 8. Inter-
national treaty, relative to the succession
of the crown of Denmark, is signed at
London.
1853. Oct. 1. The Danish government sends des-
patches to all the states interested in
the question of the Sound dues, inviting them
to confer with Denmark relative to a
definite arrangement. Oct. 2. The king
publishes a new constitution.
1857. March 14. Denmark agrees to abolish the
Sound dues, on receiving a compensation
equal to £3,380,295.
1858. Nov. 6. Great changes in the constitution of
Holstein.
1859. July 14. Denmark is connected with Great
Britain by submarine telegraph.
1860. May 3. The Prussian diet resolves to assist
the duchies of Sleswig-Holstein against
Denmark.
1861. Jan. Preparations are made to resist the
attacked attacks of Germany and Prussia.
March. Holstein rejects the propositions of
the German government. April 8. The
invasion is announced to be doubled. April 27.
The government delivers its final answer
respecting Holstein, and refuses to make
further concessions. July 27. About 500
Sleswigers, in favour of the rights of
Denmark over Sleswig, visit Copenhagen-
where they meet with an enthusiastic
public reception.

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK.

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<td>Christian VIII.</td>
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SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK AND NORWAY.

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DENNEWITZ (Battle).—The allied Prus-
sian, Swedish, and Russian army defeated
the French, under Marshal Ney, at the
village of Dennewitz, in Prussia, Sept. 6,
1813. The Prussians, who for some time
maintained their ground against overwhelming
numbers, were, by the arrival of Bern-
adotte with the Swedes and Russians,
strongly reinforced, when the French were
completely routed. They lost 13,000 men,
100 guns, 2,500 prisoners, three standards,
and 6,000 stand of arms, whilst the loss of the
allied army was about 6,000 men.

DEODAND.—By 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62 (Aug. 18,
1846), the forfeiture of any chattel for having
been the cause of the death of a man, was
abolished from and after Sept. 1, 1846.
Deodands, at first given to the Church, after-
wards became the property of the Crown.

DEORHAM (Battle).—Cesnau, king of the
West Saxons, defeated the Britons at Deor-
ham, supposed to be Dirham, in Gloucester-
shire, A.D. 577. Three British kings fell in
the battle, and the victors took possession of
Bath, Cirencester, and Gloucester.
DEFTORD (Kent).—Henry VIII. established a storehouse here about 1513, and granted a charter to the shipmen and mariners of England to found a guild in the parish church, under the name of the “Guild of the Most Glorious and Undivided Trinity.” May 20, 1514. Here, too, Queen Elizabeth visited the Golden Hind, in which Drake had circumnavigated the globe, April 4, 1581. The town suffered from a fire in 1652, and from a flood in 1671. Trinity House hospital was founded in 1685. In 1698 Deftord was the residence of the Czar Peter the Great, during his initiation into the mysteries of shipbuilding. Waterworks were erected here in 1689; and the victualling-office, built in 1745, was burnt in 1748. The ancient hall of the Trinity House was taken down in 1797, and the hospital was rebuilt in 1789.

DEBTORS (Chamber of).—The French legislative assembly received this title by a charter of Louis XVIII. in 1814, and retained it till the publication of Louis Napoleon’s constitution, Jan. 14, 1852, which appointed the Corps Législatif in its stead.

DEBBEND (Asia), the capital of Daghistan, occupies the site of the ancient Albana. The Russians took it a.d. 1722, restoring it to the Persians in 1735. It again fell into the power of Russia in 1796, and was incorporated with that empire early in the present century.

DERBY (Derbyshire) is supposed to have been founded by the ancient Britons. At the Conquest, A.D. 1066, it was granted to William Peverell, natural son of William L., and in 1160 a Benedictine nunnery, of which some vestiges still remain, was founded. The grammar-school, which is supposed to be one of the most ancient endowments in England, was granted to the corporation in 1554. In 1592 the plague visited the town and carried off many of its inhabitants, and in 1745 it was the extreme point reached by the Pretender in his invasion of England. The silk manufacture was introduced by John Lombe in 1717, that of porcelain in 1750, and in 1793 Messrs. Strutt erected here the first fireproof mill in England. The infirmary was erected in 1800, and the town hall in 1828. In 1833-4, 2,400 factory hands struck work, and the prosperity of the town materially suffered in consequence. The arboretum, which was presented to the town by Mr. Joseph Strutt, was opened Sept. 16, 1840, and in Oct., 1841, the town hall was destroyed by fire. A new cattle-market was opened in 1861

DERBY ADMINISTRATION.—The first was formed on the resignation of the Russell Administration, officially announced Feb. 23, 1852. The cabinet was thus constituted:

- Treasury ................. Earl of Derby.
- Lord Chancellor ............ Lord St. Leonards.
- President of the Council .... Earl of Lauderdale.
- Privy Seal .................... Marquis of Salisbury.
- Chancellor of Exchequer ... Mr. Disraeli.
- Home Secretary ............ Mr. Walpole.
- Foreign Secretary .......... Earl of Malmsbury.
- Colonial Secretary ......... Sir John Pakington, Bart.
- Admiralty .................. Duke of Northumberland.
- Board of Control ........... Mr. Herries.
- Public Works .............. Lord John Manners.
- Board of Trade ............. Mr. Henley.
- Postmaster-General .......... Earl of Hardwicke.

They were defeated on their budget Dec. 16, 1852, and on the following day resigned the seals of office. (See Aberdeen Administration.) The second was formed on the resignation of the first Palmerston Administration, Feb. 20, 1858. The cabinet was thus constituted:

- Treasury .................... Earl of Derby.
- Lord Chancellor ............. Lord Chelmsford.
- President of the Council ... Marquis of Salisbury.
- Privy Seal ................... Earl of Hardwicke.
- Chancellor of Exchequer ... Mr. Darrell.
- Home Secretary ............. Mr. Walpole.
- Foreign Secretary .......... Earl of Malmsbury.
- Colonial Secretary ........ Lord Stanley.
- Admiralty ................... Sir John Pakington, Bart.
- Board of Control .......... Earl of Ellesborough.
- Secretary at War .......... Colonel Peel.
- Public Works .............. Lord John Manners.
- Board of Trade ............. Mr. Henley.

Lord Stanley became president of the Board of Control (and on the passing of the India bill, minister for India) on the resignation of the earl of Ellenborough in June, 1858; and Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., took Lord Stanley’s place as colonial secretary. Mr. Walpole resigned the home secretaryship, and Mr. Henley the presidency of the Board of Trade, Feb. 28, 1859. The former office was taken by Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, and the latter by the earl of Donoughmore. An amendment to the address was carried against the ministry June 10, 1859, and they resigned on the following day. (See Palmerston’s Second Administration.)

DERBY TRIALS.—At the assizes held at Derby, July 26, 1817, the grand jury found an indictment of high treason against Brandreth, Turner, Ludlam, and others. As partizans in the Luddite insurrections, they were charged with levying and making war against the crown. Special commissions were opened Sept. 25, and the trial commenced Oct. 15, and terminated on Saturday, Oct. 28, when twenty-three of the prisoners received sentence of death. Brandreth, Turner, and the elder Ludlam were executed at Derby on the 7th of November, and the others were reprieved.

DERBY (Ireland), See of.—The date of the establishment of this bishopric is unknown. Columbkille founded a monastery at Derry about A.D. 546. The first bishops of the district were called bishops of Tyrone, and had their see at Ardbrack or Ardfra, in Donegal county; but in 597 they removed to Rathbone or Maghrea, in Londonderry. In 1158 a council of bishops decreed that Derry should be erected into a see, and a bishop was apparently appointed, though there is no regular succession of bishops of Derry till 1279. The Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, 279
s. 32 (Aug. 14, 1833), directed that on the death of the bishop of Raphoe then in office, that diocese should be united to Derry. Under this provision the union of the two sees took place in 1834.

**Desolation Island (Indian Ocean)** was discovered by the French navigator Kerguelen in 1772, and named after him. Captain Cook landed here Dec. 24, 1776, and having discovered that it was not a continent, as Kerguelen supposed, changed the name from Kerguelen's Land to the Island of Desolation.

**Despard's Plot.**—In the year 1800 Colonel Edward Marcus Despard began to plot against the government, and having induced about six-and-thirty persons to join him, formed a conspiracy to assassinate the king and subvert the government. The blow was fixed for Tuesday, the 16th of November, 1802, the day that had been appointed for the opening of parliament. Despard and about thirty of his associates were arrested at their place of assembly, the Oakley Arms public-house, in Lambeth, on the night of Nov. 16. After a long examination, Colonel Despard and fourteen others were committed to take their trial for high treason before a special commission. The ringleader and six of his associates were executed at Horsemonger-lane Gaol, in presence of an immense crowd, Feb. 21, 1803.

**Dessau (Battle).**—Wallenstein defeated Mansfeld and John Ernest of Weimar, in an engagement at the bridge of Dessau, in Germany, April 25, 1626. It was the scene of several encounters between the French and the allied squadrons in 1813.

**Desventuradas, or Unhappy Islands (Pacific),** were discovered by Magellan during his voyage across the Pacific in the spring of 1521. The name was given to them by this enterprising navigator on account of their lonely and deserted appearance. It is doubtful whether they have been visited by any European since their discovery.

**Detroit (United States)** was founded by the French A.D. 1683. The English captured it in 1759, and it suffered greatly during the revolutionary war. It was incorporated in 1802. The act of incorporation having been withdrawn in 1810, it was again incorporated in 1815. Lansing took its place as the capital of Michigan in 1847.

**Detroit Fort (Upper Canada).**—The American general Hull, with 2,500 men and 33 pieces of cannon, capitulated at this fort to a British force consisting of 700 men, including militia, and 600 auxiliary Indians, Aug. 16, 1812. The English withdrew from the fort in 1813.

**Dettingen, (Battle)** was fought June 16, 1743, near the village of Dettingen, in Bavaria, and is memorable as being the last battle in which a king of England appeared in person on the field. The Hessians and Hanoverians, under George II. of England, defeated the French under Marshal Noailles. The former lost 1,500, and the latter 3,000 men.

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**Dervilla Fort (Hindostan)** was taken from the rajah of Tanjore, by Clive, A.D. 1749. The French took it in 1758; but it was re-captured by the English in 1759.

**Devizes (Wiltshire)** is a very ancient town, of which authentic information remains respecting its early history. The castle, at one time one of the strongest in the kingdom, was erected by Roger, bishop of Salisbury, about A.D. 1132. In 1293 it was the prison of Hubert de Burgh; and in 1299 was, together with the town and park, settled by way of dower on Margaret, queen of Edward I. In July, 1643, the army of Charles I. was besieged here by the parliamentary forces. The latter sustained a total defeat near the town, July 13. The county briddewell was erected in 1810.

**Devonport (Devonshire)** received its present title in 1824, having previously been styled Plymouth Dock. A mechanics' institute was established in 1825; and the column to commemorate the change in the name of the town was erected in 1827. (See Plymouth.)

**Devonshire Administration** took office in November, 1756. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

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<td>Treasury</td>
<td>The Duke of Devonshire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Privy Seal</td>
<td>Earl Gower</td>
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<td>Chancellor of Exchequer</td>
<td>Hon. Henry Bilson Legge</td>
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<td>Secretaries of State</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treasurer of the Navy</td>
<td>Rt. Hon. George Grenville</td>
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The great seal was placed in commission. The king demanded the seals of office from Lord Temple April 5, 1757. Pitt was dismissed a few days later, and the administration was dissolved. An interregnum of nearly three months' duration followed. (See Newcastle and Pitt Administration.)

**Dharwar (Hindostan),** taken from the Mahrattas by Hydey Ali A.D. 1778, was re-captured in 1791. In 1837, religious disputes between the Brahmins and Lingayets rose to such a height here, that the British government was compelled to interfere.

**Diedeln—Selden ("Titles of Honour")** states that although the crown and the diadem have been from ancient times confounded, yet the latter was a very different thing from what a crown now is or was. The diadem was a fillet of silk, or linen; and no other crown was used, excepting in some Asiatic kingdoms, before the Christian era. Dioceletian assumed the diadem A.D. 303.

**Dials were in use among the Jews as early as B.C. 713, when the dial of Hezekiah went back ten degrees, in answer to the prayer of Isaiah, xx. 11; and Isaiah, xxxviii. 8).** Pline ascribes their invention to Anaximander, who flourished B.C. 547, and says that the first dial at Rome was set up by Papirius Cursor, who
had taken it from the Samnites B.C. 293. The first dial constructed at Rome was in B.C. 164, for before that year they had been brought from foreign parts; and in the time of Plautus (B.C. 184) they were common, as he makes one of his characters rail at their frequency. Their adoption as ordinary parts of ecclesiastical architecture dates from A.D. 615, when they were set up in the churches of Burgundy.

DIAMOND.—Thus it is mentioned as the sixth jewel of Aaron's breastplate, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 18). Some authorities consider that the original would be more correctly rendered by some other word. Pliny, in the "Natural History," written A.D. 77, speaks of it as the most costly of human possessions, and states that the ancient writers mention Ethiopia as its locality, but that it had been brought from India shortly before his own time. India, and especially the districts around Golconda, furnished nearly all the diamonds of Europe, until the discovery of the Brazilian mines in 1728. In 1730, the Rio Janeiro fleet brought 1,146 ounces of diamonds into Europe. These mines were let, in 1740, to a company of Rio Janeiro merchants. The diamond mines of the Ural mountains were discovered June 22, 1729. The art of cutting diamonds was discovered by Louis Berghem, of Bruges, in 1476. The diamond was first used for writing on glass in the 16th century. In 1562, ornaments cut with a diamond on Venetian glasses were common. In 1564, Clement Birague, of Milan, succeeded in engraving on them. The inflammability of the diamond was first ascertained by Boetius de Boot in 1607, and demonstrated at Florence in 1694; while the products resulting from its combustion were ascertained by Lavoisier in 1772. Among celebrated diamonds may be mentioned the Kurnool, which was found in one of the Golconda mines before the Christian era. In 1526 it passed into the hands of the emperor Baber, by whose descendant, Mohammed Shah, it was surrendered to Nadir Shah, in 1739. Runjeet Singh, the lion of the Punjab, obtained it as a ransom from Shah Shojoa in 1813, and in 1849 it was delivered to the English by Dhuleep Singh. Queen Victoria received it from the chairman of the East-India Company July 3, 1850, and it formed one of the attractions of the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1852 it was recut, and now weighs 102 carats, being worth £276,768.—The Pitt, or Regent diamond, was bought by T. Pitt, Esq. (grandfather of Wm. Pitt), during his governorship of Fort St. George, for £12,500, in Feb. 1702. In 1717 it was purchased by the regent of Orleans for £135,000. It weighs 187 carats, and is the most perfect diamond in the world.—The Orloff, or great diamond of the Russian sceptre, originally formed the eye of an Indian idol. In 1775 it was sold to the empress Catherine for £90,000, an annuity of £4,000, and a patent of nobility. It is said to weigh 193

carats.—The Pigott diamond was brought to England by Earl Pigott, and sold by lottery in 1801. It weighs 49 carats, and is worth £40,000.—The great diamond of the emperor of Brazil was discovered in 1808 by a negro slave. It is uncut, and weighs 1,680 carats: its value has been estimated at £5,644,500. —Free importation and exportation of diamonds were permitted by 5 Geo. II. c 7 (1738). They were allowed to be landed without entry, report, or warrant, by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 52, s. 2 (Aug. 23, 1833).

DIAMOND NECKLACE.—Boehmer and Bassanges, the court jewellers of France, were commissioned by Louis XV., in 1774, to collect the most beautiful diamonds, for a necklace, which he intended to present to Madame du Barry. The king died before the necklace was completed; but the jewellers persevered with their work, hoping that Louis XVI. would purchase it for Marie Antoinette. The necklace was valued at 1,800,000 francs, or £272,000. An intriguing woman, Madame Lamotte, who took the title of countess, pretending to have received authority from Marie Antoinette to purchase the necklace, was induced the jewellers to part with it in return for orders, to which the forged signature of the queen was attached, amounting to 1,400,000 francs, or £256,000. This negotiation was completed in January, 1785. Several persons connected with the court became the dupes of Madame Lamotte, and a girl, named Leguet or D'Oîlva, was on one occasion made to personate the queen. The Cardinal de Rohan, grand almoner, who had been employed as an instrument to carry out her schemes by Madame Lamotte, was arrested Aug. 13, 1785, and Madame Lamotte herself was taken at Bar-sur-Aube on the 18th. They were both sent to the Bastille. At the trial that ensued, brought to a close May 31, 1786, the fraud was clearly established, and Madame Lamotte was sentenced to be flogged, branded on both shoulders, and imprisoned for life. She managed, however, to escape after an imprisonment of about ten months' duration, and took refuge in England. Having been pursued for debt, she endeavoured to escape by a window on the second story of her house, and falling from the window-sill, was killed on the spot. The scandal created by this affair proved most disastrous. Talleyrand Perigord wrote to a friend: "Attend narrowly to that miserable affair of the necklace: I should not be surprised if it overturned the throne."

DIAMPER (Hindostan).—The archbishop of Goa held a council here A.D. 1599, for the purpose of compelling the inhabitants to abjure the heresies of the Nestorians.

DIANA (Temple). (See Ephesus.)

DIABEXIE (Asia).—This town, occupying the site of the ancient Amid or Amidia, was sacked by Tamerlane A.D. 1393. It was frequently besieged, and was captured by Selim in 1515. The Persians regained possession in 1605, but it reverted to the Turks at the peace in 1639. It is the seat of a
Nestorion archbishop and of a Jacobite patriarch. The Turks call it Kara Amid, or Black Amid, in allusion to the black basilica used in the constitution of the houses, &c.

DICE are said to have been invented by Palamedes at the siege of Troy, about B.C. 1183, though some authors ascribe their origin to the Lydians, B.C. 600. They were used by the Romans, by whom they were called tesserae. The talius, though frequently mentioned as a species of dice, is hardly entitled to the distinction, as it always signified a figure with only four sides on which it could rest. The practice of coggng dice was known to the Romans. The council of Elberis in 305 passed a general canon forbidding laymen to play at dice, under the penalty of suspension from communion for a whole year. The council of Constantinople in 691 prohibited the use of dice to both clergy and laity, the penalty for the former being deprivation, and for the latter excommunication. Dice were introduced into England at a very early date, and at the period of the Conquest (1066) they formed one of the chief amusements of the people, who played with them in a most extravagant manner. By 9 Geo. IV. c. 18, s. 2 (May 9, 1828), the duty on dice was fixed at twenty shillings the pair.

DICTATOR.—The Roman dictators possessed sovereign power in the state, and were the generals-in-chief of the army. The first was Titus Lartius, who was appointed B.C. 499. The dictators were at first chosen from the patrician order of the people; but in the year B.C. 356, Marcus Rutilius, a plebeian, obtained the honour. The office was finally abrogated by the law of Antony, B.C. 44.

DICTIONARY.—The oldest dictionary of which we have any record, is one in the Chinese language, compiled by Pa-out-she, about B.C. 1100. Marcus Terentius Varro, who flourished B.C. 116—128, was one of the first classic authors who turned his attention to lexicography; but the most celebrated dictionary in antiquity was the Oktavikon of Julius Pollux, which was completed before A.D. 177. The earliest Latin dictionary of modern times was published by John Balbi of Genoa in 1460; but that of Calepio, published in 1502, is much more perfect. Sebastian Munster's Chaldean Dictionary appeared in 1527; Pagninus' Lexicon of the Hebrew language in 1529; Robert Stephens' Thesaurus in 1539; and Erpenius' Arabic Dictionary in 1613. Schindler's Lexicon Penta-glot tum appeared in 1613, and Edmund Castell's Lexicon Heptaglotum in 1669. Phillips' World of Words appeared in 1667. Moret published his Biographical, Historical, and Geographical Dictionary in 1673. Eliza Cole's English Dictionary appeared in 1677; and Bayle's Historical and Critical Dictionary and the Dictionary of the French Academy in 1694. Dr. Johnson's English Dictionary was completed in May, 1755. Walker's Dictionary appeared in 1791, and Francis Grose's Dictionary of the Vulgar tongue in 1785.

DIDYMUM, a rare metal, the discovery of which was announced by Mosander in 1841.

DIEPPE (France), as early as the 10th century, was a fishing village possessing some fortifications. In the 11th century the town was called Bertheville. Henry II. erected the castle in 1188, and the church of St. Jacques was commenced in 1200. Dieppe was attacked by the English in 1442, and again in July, 1694; being on the latter occasion nearly destroyed by fire.

DIERSHEIM (Battle).—Moreriaeffected the passage of the Rhine at this place, after a series of combats with the Austrians, April 19 and 20, 1797. Desaix and Davoust distinguished themselves in these encounters.

DIVEST (South Brabant).—This town, taken from the French by the duke of Marlborough in 1705, was recaptured by them in the same year.

DIET.—The name given to the assembly of the German states, which was instituted in the most ancient times, and reconstituted by Charles IV. in 1356, on the publication of the "Golden Bull." These sittings were made permanent at Ratisbon, Dec. 23, 1663. They were removed to Frankfort by the "Confederation of the Rhine," July 17, 1806. The following are some of the most celebrated diets.

A.D.

1180. Diet of Wurzburg, which deposed Henry the Lion, duke of Brunswick.

1467. Diet of Nuremberg, which divided the States into the College of Electors, the College of Princes, and the College of Imperial Towns.

1591. Diet of Worms, at which Luther refused to recant.

1529. Diet of Spires, which prohibited the spread of the reformed religion, and occasioned the famous protestation from which the reformers are called Protestants.

1530. Diet of Augsburg, summoned by Charles V., to unite the princes of Christendom, and secure their co-operation against the Turks.

1541. Diet of Ratisbon, summoned to reunite the Protestant and Catholic states, who were unable to agree respecting twenty-two articles of faith submitted to their consideration by the pope's legate.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, or, God and my Right, the motto of the royal arms of England, was the parole of the day, given by Richard I. at the battle of Gisors, Sept. 20, 1198. It was assumed by him and his successors, but did not appear on the broad seal before the time of Henry VIII. Anne discontinued "Dieu et mon Droit," substituting "Semper eadem" in its place; but George I. restored the old motto.

DIGEST.—The first digest of the Roman laws was made by Varro, B.C. 66. Gregorius, A.D. 396; Hermogenianus, 385; and Theodosius the Younger, 438, also compiled and simplified the laws; but the term "Digest" is usually applied to the Pandects of Justinian, which formed the second part of his code, finished in 529. They were in fifty books, and a copy of them was found at Amalphi in the year 1137.

DIGESTS.—These levellers, who pre-
tended that the earth ought to be held in common, and commenced cultivating some waste land in Surrey, were dispersed by the military, April 16, 1814.

The term applied to any whole number under ten. The system of notation by digits, commonly called the Arabic system, was used by the Hindoo Aryabhata in the 5th century, and was first employed in Arabic by Mohammed Ben Musa towards the latter part of the 9th century. By the end of the 10th century they were fully established throughout Arabia, and were soon after introduced into Europe. Their general adoption by European accountants was, however, very gradual; and even at the beginning of the 16th century the Roman notation was common.

DiJon (France), the ancient Dibio, or Divio, is said to have been founded by Bocorius. Caesar is said to have defeated the Burgundians in a battle near this place, A.D. 500. It was burnt in 1137, rebuilt in 1157, and in 1179 became the residence of the dukes of Burgundy. The cathedral dates from 1291, and the church of Notre Dame was completed in 1334. The castle was completed in 1513. Dijon is the seat of a bishop. Councils were held here in July, 1077; in 1116; and from Dec. 1 to 13, 1139.

Dilettant.—This society was established in 1734 by some gentlemen who had travelled in Italy, for the purpose of encouraging a taste for the fine arts. They sent an expedition to the East, which left England June 9, 1764, and returned Nov. 2, 1766. The result of their investigations was the "Ionian Antiquities," of which part I. was published in 1769, part II. in 1797, and part III. in 1840; Chandler's "Travels in Asia Minor," published in 1775; Chandler's "Travels in Greece," published in 1776; and a volume of Greek Inscriptions, published in 1774. Another expedition was sent to the Levant in 1814. The society consists of fifty members, who dine together at the Thatched House tavern, the first Sunday in every month, from February to July.

Dinant (Belgium).—Notice of this town occurs in records of the 6th century. It was taken and destroyed in 1466, by Philip the Good, duke of Normandy. It was speedily rebuilt, and was again seized by the duke. Nevers 1474. The French under the Marshal de Croix, took it in 1775; under Marshal Saxe in 1776; and again in 1794, when it was erected into the chief town of the department of Sambre-et-Meuse. It was restored to Holland in 1814.

Dindigul (Hindostan) was conquered by the rajah of Mysore A.D. 1755, taken from Tippoo Saib by the British in 1783, and restored in 1784. In 1792 it was ceded to the British government. In 1809, 1810, and 1811, this town and its neighbourhood were visited by a very fatal epidemic, which carried off numbers of the population.

Diocese.—Bingham (Antiq. ix. c. 1, s. 3), speaking of the division of the Roman empire into dioceses, says,—"It is generally owned that the division of provinces is more ancient than that of dioceses: for the division into dioceses began only about the time of Constantine" (A.D. 306—537). A list of the dioceses of the empire is given in the "Notitia Imperii," said to be written about the year 400, at which time they seem to have numbered thirteen. The term was first used in its episcopal sense about the time of the council of Arles, 314, which addressed a letter to Pope Sylvester I., wherein mention is made of his holding "the greater dioceses." The first division of a large diocese into several smaller ones took place in 569. The establishment of dioceses in Britain was coeval with the introduction of Christianity, but information on the subject is very meagre. British bishops attended the council of Arles, 314, as well as that of Sardica, 347. For further information on the English dioceses see BISHOPS.

Diocletian æra, or the æra of Martyrs, dates from the proclamation of Diocletian as emperor, Aug. 29, A.D. 284. This æra was generally used by Christians till the introduction of the Christian æra, about 527.

Diórama.—This mode of exhibiting paintings of landscapes, architecture, &c., with such effects of light as to produce most complete optical illusion, was first established at Paris by MM. Daguerre and Bouton in 1822. In 1823 a building was erected for its exhibition at Regent's Park, London, and for some time the speculation proved prosperous. After a time, however, the amusement failed to attract visitors, and the building was ultimately sold to Sir Morton Peto, for conversion into a Baptist chapel, in 1855.

Diphtheria, a diseased state of the mucous membrane of the throat, which causes the development of a false membrane. The best authorities believe it to be no other than the "putrid sore throat" described by early writers. The ancient Greek physician Aretaeus refers to a similar disease. It prevailed in an epidemic form in Italy, Spain, and other European countries in the 16th and 17th centuries. In England, the continent of Europe, and North America, it broke out in the 18th century. It appeared again at Tours, in France, in 1818, and in 1836 raged with epidemic violence at Boulogne. The first accurately described cases in this country occurred in 1857. M. Bretonneau, of Tours, gave it the name of "diphthérite" in 1821.

Directory.—The first London Directory was published by Lee and Major in 1677, under the title of "A Collection of the Names of Merchants, &c." The first bearing the name was published in 1734, under the title of "Kent's Directory; or, a List of the Principal Traders in London." The Post-Office Directory appeared in 1800.

Directory.—The French Directory was appointed by the constitution published June 23, 1795. It exercised authority from Oct. 27, 1795, till Nov. 11, 1799, when the consulat government was established in its
stead. It was composed of five members, one of whom was to retire yearly, and governed the republic conjointly with the Council of Ancients and the Council of Five Hundred.

Discourse for Public Worship.—During the civil war, the puritans supplied the place of the Book of Common Prayer by a volume bearing the above title. It was prepared by a committee appointed Oct. 17, 1643, and was established by parliament Jan. 3, 1645.

Discipline.—The first book of discipline was drawn up by the ministers of the Scottish Church in 1560, for the purpose of establishing discipline and uniformity in the Church. It abolished the government of bishops and the observance of fasts and saint days, and established kirk sessions, besides appointing other minor particulars. The second book of discipline, approved by the General Assembly in April, 1578, did not receive the sanction of Parliament, and then only in a modified form, until 1592.

Dispensaries were set up in monasteries and the houses of the wealthy during the Middle Ages. They were established in their present form towards the end of the 16th century. The first was the Royal General Dispensary, Smithfield, founded in 1770. The Westminster Dispensary was established in 1774; the London Dispensary in 1777; the Surrey Dispensary in 1777; the Minster Dispensary in 1790; the Eastern Dispensary in 1782; the Public Dispensary in 1782; the Marybone Dispensary in 1785; the Western Dispensary in 1789; the Tower Hamlets Dispensary in 1793; the London Electrical Dispensary in 1798; the Bloomsbury Dispensary in 1801; the Islington Dispensary in 1821; and the University of London Dispensary in 1823.

Dispensations.—Papal dispensations were first granted by Innocent III. in 1200. Subjects of the English sovereign were forbidden to appeal for them by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21 (1533), which, however, empowered the archbishop of Canterbury to grant, by an instrument under his seal, unto the king and his successors, for causes not contrary to the laws of God, all such dispensations as were formerly from the see of Rome.

Dispensing Power.—The power of suspending or dispensing with the laws, or the execution of the laws, claimed and exercised by some of the English sovereigns, was declared illegal, and formally abolished by the Bill of Rights (1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 2) passed in 1689.

Mankind.—This took place at the building of the tower of Babel (Gen. xi. 8), and various dates are assigned to it by different authorities. It occurred, according to the chronology adopted in the English Bible, b.c. 2234.

Dissenters.—Protestants holding different views from the Church of England are thus named. About the year 1665 they were called Puritans. Their numbers were much increased by the Act of Uniformity, 13 & 14 Chas. II. c. 4 (1662), from which about two thousand clergymen disserted, thence receiving the name Nonconformists or Dissenters. The Test Act, 35 Chas. II. c. 2 (1672), excluded from government employment all who refused to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and to take the sacrament according to the rites of the Established Church. The Toleration Act, 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18 (1688), first gave dissenters legal security in the celebration of their worship; but the great act for their relief was the Corporation and Test Repeal Act (9 Geo. IV. c. 17, May 9, 1828), which enabled them to accept public employment without violating their scruples respecting the taking of the sacrament. Dissenters were first permitted to solemnize marriages in their own places of worship, or at a registrar's office, by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85 (Aug. 17, 1836).

Dissenters.—The term applied to dissenters from the established religion of Poland, viz., the Roman Catholic. They were allowed the free exercise of their religion by the pacta conventa, in 1573, but were persecuted in 1718. In 1766 Russia and Prussia supported them in their claims for unrestricted worship, and in 1775 their rights, with a few exceptions, were completely restored.

Ditch, or the Nations.—The third expedition of the Koreish against Mohammed, A.D. 625. Gibbon (ch. I.) remarks:—"This third expedition is variously named, from the nations which marched under the banner of Abu Sophian, from the ditch which was drawn before the city, and a camp of 3,000 Mussulmans. The prudence of Mohammed declined a general engagement: the valour of Ali was signalized in single combat; and the war was protracted twenty days, till the final separation of the confederates. A tempest of wind, rain, and hail overturned their tents: their private quarrels were fomented by an insidious adversary; and the Koreish, deserted by their allies, no longer hoped to subvert the throne, or to check the conquests of their invincible exile."

Diu (Hindostan).—This island was taken A.D. 1515 by the Portuguese, who made it a strong fortress. The Arabs of Muscat assailed and pillaged it in 1670. It was garrisoned by British troops in 1809.
DIVINATION.—The Israelites were prohibited from practising divination of any kind by the law of Moses (Deut. xviii. 9-12), B.C. 1451. Among the ancients, divination was practised in many different forms. It was supposed to have originated among the Etruscans. Disraeli (Amenities of Literature, ii. 258) remarks, "The mystery of the divining-rod is as ancient as the days of Cicero. The German miners introduced its practice among our Cornish miners."

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS.—The doctrine that kings are entitled to the unqualified submission of their subjects was maintained by the Convocation Book of 1689, and by Hobbes in 1648, by Sir Robert Filmer in his "Patriarcha," in 1690, and by Sherlock in 1694. Dr. Pusey's sermon, Nov. 5, 1837, exhibits the views of modern High Church writers on the subject.

DIVING-BELL.—In the time of Aristotle (b.c. 384-322), divers used a kind of kettle to enable them to continue long under water. The earliest positive mention of the use of the diving-bell in Europe occurs in the works of John Taisnier, who was born A.D. 1509. In 1665 it was employed to raise some portions of the Spanish Armada, which had been wrecked off the Isle of Mull, and in 1687 William Phipps succeeded by its means in recovering £290,000, which had been lost in a Spanish vessel off the coast of Hispaniola. The instrument was much improved by Witsen in 1671. Dr. Halley's grand plan for introducing a supply of fresh air, which he effected about 1715, is the most important event in the history of the apparatus. Further improvements were effected by Mr. Spalding, who was drowned while prosecuting some experiments with the diving-bell, June 1, 1783. Smeaton first applied it to engineering operations in 1779, and in 1788 he contrived a means of supplying air by means of a forcing air-pump.

DIVORCE was permitted by the Mosaic law b.c. 1451 (Deut. xxiv. 1-4). The first instance among the Romans occurred b.c. 301, and the custom afterwards became very frequent, in spite of the Lex de maritandi ordinance, passed b.c. 18, and the Lex Poppia-Poppaea, a.d. 9, which attempted to restrain the facilities for obtaining it. In England divorces were of two kinds, — à menu et thoro, when the parties lived separate but without a dissolution of the marriage vow, and à vinculo matrimonii, when their union was declared illegal from the first, and was consequently totally dissolved. The first example of a divorce effected by act of parliament, without the previous consent of the spiritual court, was that of the notorious countess of Macclesfield, who was separated from her husband April 2, 1688. In 1798 Lord Loughborough obtained the passing of a series of resolutions which required every application for divorce to be supported by an ecclesiastical sentence and by a previous verdict at law. Previously to 1840, divorce bills in the House of Commons were decided by the whole house; but in that year they were referred to a committee of nine members. In December, 1850, commissioners were appointed to inquire into the law of divorce. The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act (20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, Aug. 28, 1857) abolished all authority of the Ecclesiastical Court respecting divorces, and vested it in the "Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes," which was to be presided over by three judges, the judge of the Probate Court being one. This act was amended and extended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 108 (Aug. 2, 1858), and by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 61 (Aug. 13, 1859).

DIVZIER, St. (France), was besieged by Charles the Fifth's army, commanded by Ferdinand de Gonzaga, in 1544. It surrendered after a brave resistance. In 1775 the town was nearly destroyed by fire through the carelessness of a baker. Napoleon I. drove back the advanced guard of the allies here, Jan. 27, 1814.

DJEYM-BOULAK (Battle).—The Russians gained a victory over the Persians at this place, in Persia, July 18, 1827.

DJIDDA, or JIDDA (Arabia), was surrounded by a wall a.d. 1501 by the sultan of Egypt. In 1803 Sheriff Pasha attempted to render the town independent of the Sheriff of Mecca, but failed, and died suddenly in 1804, about which time it surrendered to the Wahabees, who expelled the Turks. In 1811 Mohammed Ali took measures to recover it, and in 1812 he succeeded in obtaining possession. The celebrated traveller Burckhardt arrived here July 15, 1814.

DOKO (Battle).—Prince Menschikoff, at the head of a Russian army, defeated the Swedes at this place, in the Ukraine, Sept. 20, 1709.

DORNIKITCH, (Battle,) was fought in this plain, in Russia, by the pretender Dmitri, at the head of about 20,000 Poles and Cossacks, against 70,000 Russians, led by the generals of the Czar, Jan. 20, 1605. The former was defeated, with the loss of seven-eighths of his army and all his baggage and artillery.

DOCTER, or DOKTEES.—These heretics, who contended that Christ was a god, and that he did not really suffer death on the cross, but only in appearance, arose in the 1st century. Gibbon says:—"While his blood was still recent on Mount Calvary, the Docetés, a numerous and learned sect of Asiatics, invented the phantastic system, which was afterwards propagated by the Marcionites, the Manicheans, and the various names of the Gnostic heresy." They denied the resurrection and ascension, and separated into various divisions under different leaders.

DOCKS.—The first docks constructed in England were the Commercial Docks, at Rotherhithe, part of which existed as the Howland Great Wet Dock in 1660. The present title was adopted in 1807. The first dock at Liverpool was completed about 1720, and the first at Hull in 1778. The West-
India Docks, which are the most extensive warehousing establishment in the port of London, were commenced in February, 1800, and partially opened in August, 1802. The south dock was added in 1829. The East India Docks were opened in 1806, Bristol floating harbour, which has all the characteristics of a dock, was commenced in 1804, and finished in 1809. The first stone of the London Docks was laid June 26, 1802, and they were opened in February, 1805, and till January, 1826, were the only docks at which ships entered. The Thames, with cargoes of wine, brandy, tobacco, and rice (except ships from the Indies), were permitted to unload. These docks were improved by a new entrance in 1832, and by an enlargement of the basin in 1855. St. Catherine’s Docks were partially opened Oct. 25, 1828, and the Victoria Docks in November, 1855. Docks were commenced at Glasgow about 1862.

Dockyards.—The formation of dockyards commenced in England during the reign of Henry VIII. There are seven in England; viz., Woolwich, founded before 1515; Portsmouth, before 1515; Deptford, about 1513; Chatham, established by Elizabeth; Sheerness, by Charles II.; Plymouth, founded soon after 1688, and called Devonport Dockyard since 1824; and Pembroke, originally established at Milford Haven in 1790, and removed to Pembroke in 1814.

Doctor.—Doctors of law existed among the Jews. Some authorities state that the Venerable Bede and John of Beverley received the title of doctor, at Cambridge, before 721; but this is doubtful. The degree was introduced at Bologna in the 12th century by Inerius; and in 1207 it was conferred in England. Doctorships in medicine may be traced to 1584, and in music to 1463.

Doctors’ Commons.—Soon after the accession of Henry VIII., in 1509, some civilians privileged to plead in the court of Arches formed a plan of association, by which they were to occupy contiguous houses and board in common. The spot first selected by them is not recorded; but in February, 1568, Dr. Henry Hervie procured a lease of Montjoy House and other tenements, which he devoted to the accommodation of the advocates, and which received the title of Doctors’ Commons. The original building was destroyed in 1666 by the great fire of London. The courts were held in Essex House, Strand, until the college was rebuilt in 1672. They were incorporated in June, 1768, as “The College of Doctors of Law, exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts.” Doctors’ Commons consisted of five courts; viz., the Court of Arches, the Prerogative Court, the Court of Faculties or Dispensations, the Consistory Court, and the High Court of Admiralty. The new courts of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes and of Probate, came into operation in January, 1858.

Dodona (Greece).—The site of this ancient town, celebrated for its oracle of Jupiter, has not been ascertained. The Æolians razed the temple of the god B.C. 219. It was a bishopric in the early church, and one of its bishops is mentioned as late as A.D. 516. Notice of the town itself occurs in the 6th century.

Dog.—The act for preventing the stealing of dogs (10 Geo. III. c. 18) was passed in 1770. A tax was imposed upon dogs by 36 Geo. III. c. 124 (May 19, 1766), which was extended to Ireland by 48 Geo. III. c. 42 (May 27, 1809). The use of dogs for purposes of draught was abolished as regards London by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 56 (Aug. 17, 1839), which prohibition was extended to all parts of the United Kingdom by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 60, s. 2 (July 31, 1854).

Dog-days.—The Venerable Bede, who flourished between 673 and 735, gives as the commencement of the dog-days, July 14. In a calendar prefixed to Queen Elizabeth’s Book of Common Prayer, ordered to be used in 1559, they are made to begin July 6, and to end Sept. 5, which arrangement continued till the Restoration in 1660, when they were omitted altogether from the Prayer-book, and made to begin July 19, and end Aug. 20. On the reformation of the British calendar in 1752, their commencement was fixed on July 30, and their termination on Sept. 7. They now begin July 3, and end Aug. 11.

Dog–days.—According to some authorities, Venice was governed by a duke bearing the title of doge as early as 440; but Daru assigns 697 as the date of the creation of the honour, and mentions Paul Luke Anafesto as the first who bore it. The Genoese revolted against their counts in 1030, and elected a doge in 1034.

Dog-fight (Sea-fight).—An English fleet, commanded by Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, engaged the Dutch near this sandbank, between Great Britain and Holland, Aug. 5, 1781. After an obstinate conflict, the Dutch bore away. The English fleet having suffered severely in the action, was not able to follow in pursuit.

Dogget’s Coat and Badge.—A rowing-match, which takes place on the Thames every year, on the 1st of August, between the Old Swan near London Bridge and the White Swan at Chelsea, when the title is strongest against the competitors, was instituted by the actor, to mark his attachment to the house of Hanover, Aug. 1 being the date of George the First’s accession. It was first rowed for Aug. 1, 1715. Dogget died Sept. 22, 1721, and bequeathed a sum of money, the interest of which was to provide annually a waterman’s coat and badge, to be rowed for in perpetual remembrance of the day.

Dòir, or Doîrin, a base coin of small value, the circulation of which was prohibited by 3 Hen. V. c. 1 (1415).

Dol (France).—William I. suffered some very severe losses in a vain attempt to capture this town, in Brittany, A.D. 1075. A dispute which broke out between the churches
of Dol and Tours respecting the metropolitan rights which the former claimed against the latter, was decided in favour of Tours in 1199. In 1793, during the Vendean war, Rossignol, at the head of the republican forces, was defeated at this town.

DOLCINITES.—This sect, according to Milman (Lat. Christ. vol. v. b. xii. ch. 6), was of "kindred tenets with the Fraticelli, or Spiritual Franciscans, with some leaven of the old doctrines of the Patarines (the Puritans) of Lombardy." It was founded by Dolcino, who was born at a village near Novars. He denounced the popes. The Dolcinites made their first appearance at Gattinara, in the Val de Sest, in Piedmont, in 1324. The Inquisition sent forces against them in 1307, and after a brave resistance, during which numbers perished, Dolcino and a few of his followers were made prisoners. They were cruelly tortured, and afterwards burned alive.

DOLE (France), the Dola of the Romans, is of very ancient date, and was formerly the capital of Franche-Comté. Its university was founded in 1426, by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and a parliament was established in 1442. The French failed in attempts to capture it in 1435 and in 1477; but it was taken and sacked by Louis XI. in 1479. Charles V. erected strong fortifications here in 1530, and in 1636 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the French, who obtained it with the rest of Franche-Comté in 1668. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, concluded May 2, 1668, it was restored to Spain, which finally lost all power over it in 1674, when it was seized by the army of Louis XIV. Its parliament was transferred to Besançon in 1676, and its university in 1691, since which time it has declined in importance.

DOLLAR.—This coin, as well as the German thaler, derives its name from the town of Joachims-Thal, in Bohemia, where silver pieces, of an ounce weight, were first coined in 1515. It is the principal coin of the United States, where Spanish dollars, worth 4s. 4d., passed current until 1777; but a new coinage was struck. Spanish dollars were issued from the Bank of England March 10, 1797, the value being 4s. 9d. each. They were recolled Oct. 3 in the same year. By an act passed in the United States in 1837, the dollar must weigh 412 grains of standard silver. Its value is 4s. 4d. of our money.

DOMEDAY BOOK, defined by Ellis as "the register from which judgment was to be given upon the value, tenure, and services of lands therein described," was undertaken by William the Conqueror, but the precise year in which he commenced it is not known. The frequently assigned date, 1086, is founded on an erroneous quotation of the Red Book of the Exchequer, and there is good reason to believe that the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is not far wrong in fixing its commencement in 1085, and its completion in 1086. Domesday Book continued the authority as to the amount of taxation till 1522, when Henry VIII. caused a more accurate survey to be taken, which is known as the New Domesday Book. In 1767, George III. ordered the publication of the original survey, which was commenced about 1770, and completed early in 1783. Ingulphus says the book was so called because it was as general and conclusive as the last judgment will be.

DOMINGO, Sr. (Haiti).—This city was founded A.D. 1496 by Bartholomew Columbus, by whom it was first called Nueva Isabella. In 1502 it suffered severely from the effects of a hurricane, but was rebuilt by Ovando soon afterwards, and adorned with a fine Gothic cathedral in 1540. In the latter part of 1555 it was taken by Sir Francis Drake, who exacted from the inhabitants a ransom of £6,575. By the treaty of Basel, July 22, 1795, it was ceded to France, together with the other Spanish possessions in the island, and in 1801 it was seized by the negro chief Toussaint l'Ouverture. (See HAITI.)

DOMINICA (W. Indies) was discovered by Columbus on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1493. In 1668 it submitted to the English, by whom it was again captured June 6, 1761. By the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, it was ceded to Great Britain, and it was erected into a separate government under Sir W. Young, July 18, 1770. In 1775 it was taken by the French, but was restored to Great Britain by the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783. The French made an ineffectual attempt to retake it in 1796, and in 1802 its peace was disturbed by an insurrection of the negroes. The French again assailed it Feb. 22, 1805, when they opposed 4,000 men to the resident force of 200; but, after having destroyed Roseau by fire, they were compelled to retreat without achieving any substantial success.

DOMINICAL LETTER.—The first seven letters of the alphabet are used in ecclesiastical and other calendars to signify the days of the week, and the letter which stands for Sunday is known as the Dominical letter. January 1 is always expressed by A; hence the Dominical letters change every year.

DOMINICALS.—The name anciently given to the lessons of Scripture appointed to be read on Sundays. Alcuin, tutor of Charlemagne, is said to have instituted them between A.D. 750 and 760; but the custom of selecting the Sunday lessons in a systematic order was not generally adopted till the 12th century. An oblation made on Sundays to the rector of the church in which a person attended service and received the sacraments, was also, in the early English church, known by this name.

DOMINICANS.—This order of Friars, called in English, Black Friars, and in France, Jacobins, was founded by St. Dominic in 1216, and confirmed by Innocent III. in the same year. Honorius III. renewed the approval in 1216, and constituted the order under the rules of St. Augustine, which enjoined perpetual silence, almost continual fasts, poverty, and other mortifications. At the first gen-
eral chapter of the order, in 1220, the renunciation of all possession and revenue was also enjoined. The convent in Paris was founded in 1218. In 1221 the order was introduced into England, where the monks were called Black Friars, their first establishment being formed at Oxford. In 1276 the corporation of London granted the order two lanes near the Thames, where a monastery was erected; the neighbourhood of which still retains the name Blackfriars. — The order of the Dominican nuns was founded by St. Dominick in 1206.

Donauwörth (Bavaria) was the scene of the execution of Mary of Brabant, by her husband, Louis the Severe, on an ill-founded charge of infidelity, Jan. 13, 1256. In consequence of its adherence to the reformed religion, it was placed under the ban of the empire in 1607, and was seized by an army of 17,000 men under Maximilian of Bavaria, who abolished the Protestant religion, and transferred the city's municipal privileges to the elector. The duke of Marlborough gained an important victory here over the Bavarian army of the count of Arco, July 2, 1704 (O.S.), when the allied army lost nearly 5,000 men. In 1706, Donauwörth recovered its rights as an imperial city, but again lost them by the peace of Baden, signed Sept. 7, 1712. This junction to Bavaria was finally determined by an agreement made June 18, 1782. A second battle was fought here Oct. 6, 1805, between the armies of Marshal Vandamme, and of Colloredo, in which the French were victorious.

Donnelan Lectureship, in Dublin University, was established Feb. 22, 1794, the expense being defrayed from a legacy of £1,243, bequeathed by Mrs. Ann Donnelan to the College of Dublin. It is a divinity lectureship.

Dorchester (Dorsetshire), the Roman Durometon and Durnamum, became a bishopric A.D. 886, and continued an episcopal town till 1078, when the see was transferred to Lincoln. The free grammar-school was founded in 1579. Judge Jefferies presided over a special commission here in 1685, which he rendered infamous by the cruelty and injustice of his judgments. In 1705, 10,000 persons assembled in the Roman amphitheatre to witness the burning of Mary Channing. The town-hall was built in 1791, and the hospital in 1840.

Dorians.—A people of ancient Greece, who asserted their descent from Dorus, son of Hellen and the nymph Orseis, or of Apollo and Phthis, who is said to have flourished
of Utrecht, signed April 11, 1713, finally restored Douai to France.

DOUAI BIBLE.—This Bible, which was translated into English by the students at the Roman Catholic college of Douai, is the only English translation which is sanctioned by the pope, and was published at Douai in 1609. It only contains the Old Testament, as the English college at Rheims had printed a translation of the New in 1552.

DOUKO (Passage of the).—The British army, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, succeeded in crossing this river in spite of a very resolute opposition by the French under Marshal Soulis, May 12, 1809. The English casualties amounted to 23 killed, among whom was Lieutenant-General Paget; 96 wounded, and 2 missing. The French lost 500 killed and wounded, 5 guns, and a large quantity of ammunition. They left 700 sick and wounded in the hospital of Oporto, and 50 guns in the arsenal.

DOVER (Kent), the Roman Dubris, where Julius Cesar landed, Aug. 26, B.C. 55. Some authors consider him the founder of the castle, but it was most probably built by Mandubratius, king of the Trinobantes, who died B.C. 19. It was strengthened by Arvigragus, A.D. 70. In 209 the emperor Severus built a gate, of which the foundations still remain; and in 367 a cohort of 1,100 men was stationed in the town. Withred, king of Kent, fortified the town, and built St. Martin’s church, about 700. In 1051 the inhabitants resisted the troops of Eustace, earl of Boulogne. In 1052 Godwin, earl of Kent, compelled them to give him hostages and ships, and in 1066 the town was burnt by the Norman invaders. The priory was founded by Archbishop Corboil in 1132. In 1216 Hubert de Burgh held the castle against Louis, the dauphin of France; and in 1299 a mint was established in the town by Edward I.

By a statute passed in 1330, the charge for conveying passengers from Dover to Calais was fixed at sixpence for a foot-passenger, and two shillings for a man and a horse. All travellers to the continent were compelled to embark at Dover in 1339. In 1515 a fellowship of Trinity pilots was established. A pier was built in 1494; and in 1606 a charter was granted by James I., which tended very considerably to increase the maritime importance of the place. During the civil war, the Parliamentary forces took Dover by stratagem, Aug. 21, 1642. Charles II. landed here on his restoration, May 27, 1660. In 1780 important alterations were commenced in the castle, which has since been entirely remodelled. The theatre was built in 1790, and the custom-house in 1806. In May, 1808, the town received considerable injury from a fire. An ancient well was discovered in the keep in 1811. Louis XVIII. embarked here for France on his restoration to the throne, April 23, 1813; and the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia landed June 6, 1814. Lighting by gas was introduced into the town in 1822. Prince Albert landed here, previous to his marriage with Queen Victoria, Feb. 6, 1840. The London and Dover (South-Eastern) Railway was opened Feb. 7, 1844; and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway in 1861. The submarine telegraph to Calais was permanently established Oct. 13, 1851.

DOVER (Sea-fight).—Blake, with a squadron of fifteen vessels, reinforced during the engagement by eight under Captain Bourne, fought a severe action with the Dutch fleet, consisting of forty-two ships, under the command of Admiral Van Tromp, May 19, 1652. The action was maintained with great gallantry for five hours; the English captured one ship and sunk another, and the Dutch withdrew to the coast of Holland during the night.

DOVER (Treaty).—Charles II. and Louis XIV. concluded a secret treaty, which was signed at Dover May 22, 1670. Charles II. agreed to reconcile himself with the Church of Rome as soon as the affairs of the kingdom should be sufficiently established to permit him. Louis XIV. engaged to pay him two millions of livres Tournois, one half three months after the ratification of the treaty, and the remainder in six months; and to furnish and maintain, at his own cost, 6,000 troops to assist Charles II. in his design. Charles also engaged to aid Louis in subjugating Holland, and in upholding the Bourbons in Spain.

DOVER (United States), in New Hampshire, was founded in 1629 by Edward and William Hilton. It was placed under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1642, and on the 27th of June, 1689, it was attacked by Indians, who burnt five or six houses and mills, and killed several of the inhabitants.

DOVER.—Wharton ( Laws relating to Women, b. iv. c. 1, s. 6) defines dower as “the right which a widow has in the third part of the lands and tenements of which her husband died solely and beneficially possessed.” By 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 11 (1551), the widows of traitors lost all right to dower.

Five kinds of dower originally existed; viz., dower by the common law, dower by custom, dower ad ostium ecclesiae, dower ex assumpsit, and dower de la plus belle. The last was abolished by 12 Chas. II. c. 24 (1660), and the third and fourth by the Dower Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 105 (Aug. 29, 1833), which came into operation Jan. 1, 1834, and virtually placed the right of dower entirely at the husband’s disposal.

DOWLETABAD (Hindostan).—This town, considered the key of the Deccan, the ancient Deoghir, was taken by the Mohammedans under Allah-ud-Deen in 1293, and in 1306 was rendered subject to the emperor of Delhi, who changed its name to Dowletabad, and endeavoured to make it the capital of his dominions. About 1308 it surrendered to Ahmed Nizam Shah, of Ahmadnagar, whose dynasty becoming extinct in 1600, it was seized by an Abyssinian slave, named Mallik Amber. In 1634 it was taken by the Mongols, from whom it was wrested in 1717 by Nizam-ul-Mulk, whose descendants have ever since retained it. In 1758 it
was occupied for a time by a French force under M. Bussy.

Down (Ireland).—This see is supposed to have been founded about the close of the 5th century, and to have been originally located at Downpatrick (q. e.). The diocese was united to Connor at an early period, but they were separated a.d. 1136 or 1137. They were permanently united by the pope in 1441. In 1600 James I. made the church of the Holy Trinity at Downpatrick the cathedral of the diocese; but this falling into decay, Charles II. transferred the title to the parish church of Lisburn, by a patent dated Oct. 27, 1662. On the death of James Saurin, bishop of Dromore, April 9, 1682, that see was united to Down and Connor, according to the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 Aug. 14, 1833).

Downing College (Cambridge).—Sir E. Downing, Bart., by his will, dated Dec. 20, 1717, left estates, which, in the failure of heirs in a certain line of succession, were to be devoted to the foundation and maintenance of a college at the university of Cambridge. The college was founded by charter, Sept. 22, 1800, and the statutes were framed in 1805. Land having been purchased, the first stone of the college buildings was laid May 18, 1807, and undergraduates were admitted to reside in 1821.

Downpatrick (Ireland).—One of the most ancient towns in Ireland, existing in the days of St. Patrick, who is said to have founded the cathedral. He died a.d. 493. In 1538 its church was pillaged by lord-deputy Grey, and in 1600 it was made the cathedral of the diocese of Down. In consequence of the decayed state of the building, Charles II. transferred the title of cathedral to Lisburn church Oct. 27, 1662; but in 1790 Downpatrick cathedral was restored for divine service.

Draco's Code, which punished all offences with death, was compiled about B.C. 621, and remained in force until superseded by the milder legislation of Solon, B.C. 594.

Dragoons.—Knights called dracones, because they fought under the standard of a dragon, are of very ancient date. Modern dragoons are of French origin, having been instituted by Charles de Cosse, marshal of Brisac, about the year 1600. In 1632 two kinds existed, called pikemen and musketeers. The oldest English regiment of dragoons is the Scots Greys, first enrolled Nov. 19, 1653.

Drainage was practised by the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians at a very early date. Attempts were made to drain the Pontine marshes B.C. 160, but without permanent effect. Baldwin I. count of Flanders, is believed to have commenced the drainage of his territories about A.D. 863, but they were not effectually protected from inundations of the sea till 1180. In 1633 the Spaniards constructed works for the purpose of draining the city of Mexico, which, from its situation in the centre of a lake, was subject to frequent inundations. The draining of the great Bedford basin, under the management of the earl of Bedford and others, was completed March 25, 1653. In consequence of the frequent recurrence of cholera, measures have recently been adopted for securing a better system of drainage in this country. The Metropolitan Board of Works, appointed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, s. 43 (Aug. 14, 1855), exercises control over all main sewers of the city of London, and, by the terms of the act, was bound to complete sewers, to prevent the passage of any sewage into the Thames near London, before Dec. 31, 1860 (s. 135). By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 2, 1859), the board was to commence, as soon as possible, works for the main drainage of the metropolis, and for preventing the further pollution of the Thames, the shores and bed of which they were empowered to improve by embankments, &c. To enable them to effect this, they were permitted to borrow money to the amount of £3,000,000, and to levy a rate of threepence in the pound on the annual value of property in London and its environs, on the basis of the county rate. This rate is called the Metropolis Main Drainage Rate.

Drake's Circumnavigation of the Globe.—This, the first voyage round the globe accomplished by an Englishman, was performed by Sir Francis Drake, who sailed from Plymouth Dec. 15, 1577. He arrived in the La Plata April 14, 1578, and entered Port St. Julian June 20. Here Drake executed Mr. Thomas Doughtie on a charge of mutinous conduct, after which he resumed his voyage, Aug. 17. He seized Calliso, where he captured seventeen heavily-laden ships, Feb. 15, 1579; and on the 1st March he took a Spanish galleon, which yielded a booty of about £150,000. After completing the circumnavigation of the globe, and meeting many surprising adventures, the expedition returned to Plymouth in safety, Sept. 26, 1580, where Queen Elizabeth visited him on board his ship and knighted him.

Drama.—The ancient drama originated with the Greeks, whose efforts were at first wholly extempore. Comedy was introduced at Athens B.C. 562, by Susarion and Dolon, whose company of buffoons performed on wagons, and smeared their faces with the lees of wine, instead of concealing them with masks. The chorus, which was of Doric origin, was added B.C. 556. Thespis of Icaria introduced a single actor, who related the mythological deeds of Dionysius or Bacchus, and carried on serious conversations with the chorus, B.C. 536. He is therefore regarded as the founder of tragedy. Phrynichus introduced other subjects besides the deeds of Bacchus, and also employed fictitious characters in his productions, B.C. 511. Written comedy began with Epicharmus of Cos, who attired his performers in costume, and adorned his stage with purple curtains. He flourished about B.C. 500. Anaxandrides, the comic poet, who flourished B.C. 376, was the first who wrote plays with regular plots.
The principal Greek poets were:—Tragic:—Aeschylus (B.C. 525—545), Sophocles (B.C. 495—405), and Euripides (B.C. 480—406). Comic:—Eupolis (B.C. 429—?), Aristophanes (about B.C. 427; last comedy, B.C. 388), and Menander (B.C. 342—291). Theatrical exhibitions were introduced at Rome during a pestilence, in B.C. 364, in order to propitiate the favour of the gods, or to divert the minds of the populace from the miserable condition to which they were reduced. The actors were Etruscans, and their performances consisted of dances without words or dramatic plot. Songs, however, were soon added, at Black-paintment, and at length Livius Andronicus, who flourished about B.C. 240, wrote Latin plays with regular plots and fables. In consequence of losing his voice from the frequency of his performances, he employed a boy to sing the ode whilst he himself danced; thus introducing a most important improvement. Tragedy never flourished at Rome, although several distinguished authors endeavoured to render it popular. The chief of these were Navius, who flourished B.C. 235, and Ennius (B.C. 239—169). The principal Roman comic dramatists are Plautus (B.C. 227—184), Statius (flourished B.C. 173, died B.C. 165), and Terence (B.C. 165—159). The old drama maintained its footing till the 4th century, when Gregory of Nazianzus banned it from the Constantinople theatres, and introduced in its stead dramatic compilations from the Sacred Writings. From Constantinople these productions were conveyed to Italy. They were succeeded by the Mysteries, or religious comedies, from which the modern drama is almost entirely derived. Thus the "Feast of Fools" and the "Feast of the Ass," with other similar religious farces, were instituted by Theophylact, patriarch of Constantinople, about A.D. 950. These mysteries were introduced into England about 1110, when the Story of St. Catherine was exhibited at Dunstable. In 1264 a society del Gonfalone was established at Rome to represent the passion of the Saviour, and before 1300 sacred dramas were performed in Germany. The Chester mysteries are referred to by Warton to the year 1327, though Hallam considers that a date a century too early. The "Confrarie de la Passion" was established in France as a regular theatrical company about 1400. The earliest drama of a secular kind was Bibiena's comedy of the Calandra, which was performed at Venice in 1508. Udall's "Ralph Roister Doister," written about 1540, and printed in 1565, is the first secular English play. The creation of the office of master of the revels, whose duty was to arrange the theatrical entertainments of the court, occurred in 1546, and contributed greatly to the rise of the British drama. In 1574 the earl of Leicester's servants received a patent to act plays in any part of England, and in 1576 the Blackfriars theatre was opened at Blackfriars, which was the first building of the kind in England. Marlowe's "Edward II.", which appeared in 1593, is regarded as the earliest English historical play. Burbage, Shakespeare, Hemmings, and others, received a license to act plays in any part of the kingdom, May 19, 1603. Actresses, who were originally from France, first appeared in England, at the Blackfriars theatre, in Michaelmas, 1629; but the innovation was vehemently opposed by the stricter portion of the community, and in great part occasioned the publication of Prynne's "Histrio-Mastix, or Players' Scourge," which appeared in 1633. During the supremacy of the Puritans the drama was discouraged, all the theatres being closed by a parliamentary order dated Sept. 2, 1642, and their fittings and furniture destroyed by another, dated Jan. 22, 1648. Sir William Davenant, however, opened a kind of theatre in Rutland House, Charterhouse Yard, May 23, 1656, on which occasion scenes were first employed in a public theatre; and, in 1662, both he and Killigrew obtained patents to open playhouses by monopoly, from Charles II. Davenant's theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields was opened early in 1662, the actors being styled "the Duke of York's Company of Comedians." Killigrew's company, known as the "King's Company," opened Drury Lane in 1663. The theatre in Dorset Garden was opened in 1671; and in 1692 the king's and the duke's companies united patents, and removed to Drury Lane. The popularity of operas so injured the pay of the actors, that Betterton and other leading performers opened another theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields in 1695. By 10 Geo. II. c. 28 (1737), plays were ordered to be revised and licensed by the lord chamberlain before they could be legally performed. 3 Will. IV. c. 15 (June 10, 1838), known as the Authors' Dramaetic Copyright Protection Act, prohibited the performance of any play unless the sanction of the author had been previously obtained. The provisions of this act were extended to operatic performances by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, ss. 20 & 21 (July 1, 1842).

Dramatic College.—Mr. Henry Dodd, having placed five acres of land and £100 guineas at the disposal of a provisional committee, for the founding of an institution to bear this name, a public meeting was held at the Princess's Theatre on the morning of Wednesday, July 21, 1858. Mr. C. Kean presided, and was, with three others, appointed trustees. On the 20th of September a dispute commenced between Mr. Dodd and the committee, respecting the conditions of the gift, and at a meeting held at the Adelphi Theatre, Jan. 12, 1859, Mr. Dodd's offer was rejected, and arrangements were made for erecting the building elsewhere. A site was subsequently selected at Maybury, near Woking, and the foundation-stone of the college was laid by the Prince Consort, Friday, June 1, 1900.

Draper's Company was incorporated a.d. 1490. The patent for their arms bears date 1439.

Draper's Letters.—These letters, written by Dean Swift under the signature of M. B. Drapier, condemned the govern-
ment for granting a patent in 1723, to supply a deficiency of £108,000 in the copper coinage of Ireland, to a man named Wood. They began to appear in 1723, and created a sensation in Ireland, perhaps unparalleled in the literary history of the country. In April, 1724, Harding, the printer of the letters, was imprisoned and prosecuted by the crown; but, in spite of persecution, he refused to betray their author. In consequence of the excitement in the country, the patent was abandoned, after £10,000 in halfpence had been coined; and Wood, who received an indemnity of £3,000 per annum for twelve years, was compelled by the popular indignation to leave the country.

Drawing.—This art is evidently of extreme antiquity, being, at least, as old as the Egyptian hieroglyphics, which were invented about B.C. 2122. The Greeks attribute its origin to the ingenuity of a young girl, the sister of a potter, who, by a piece of charcoal, the shadow of her lover's profile on the wall, in order that she might possess a likeness of him during his absence.

Drepanum (Sea-fight).—During the first Punic war, the Roman consul was defeated off Drepanum, in Sicily, with a loss of ninety-three ships, by Adherbal and the Carthaginian fleet. This event occurred B.C. 249.

Dresden (Battle).—An allied Austrian, Russian, and Prussian army, about 150,000 strong, under Prince Schwartzenberg, attacked 131,000 French troops led by Napoleon I. at Dresden, Aug. 26, 1813. The battle, which commenced at four o'clock p.m., was renewed on the 27th, when Napoleon totally defeated his opponents. The allied army lost above 6,000 men in this battle, and General Moreau, who was engaged as a volunteer, fell in the conflict. The French loss amounted to 4,000 men.

Dresden (Saxony) was originally a miserable fishing village, founded in the 11th century. In 1136 it was beautified and enlarged by Henry the Illustrious, and in 1485, on the division of Saxony between the sons of Frederick II., it fell to the lot of Albert, who made it his residence. In 1491 it was destroyed by fire, but was speedily rebuilt, and, in 1534, a castle was erected by George le Barbu. In 1548 it became the capital of the electorate, and in 1610 was visited by war, plague, and famine. The Prussians took it in 1745 and in 1756, when they were commanded by Frederick the Great, who again laid siege to it, July 13, 1760. He was, however, compelled to retire on the 22nd, after submitting the city to a bombardment, which reduced some of its noblest buildings to ruins. An Austrian army entered Dresden June 11, 1809, and, after various reverses, quieted it July 21, the same year. The allied army entered Dresden April 26, 1813, but it was soon evacuated and taken by the French (see Battle of Dresden), who were compelled to retire Nov. 11. Riots occurred here Sept. 9-13, 1830, during which the town-hall was attacked and plundered, and many excesses were committed. Another insurrection broke out June 3, 1849, which was finally suppressed on the 7th. Mr. Paget, an English traveller resident in Dresden, was arrested on a false charge of aiding the Hungarian revolution, Sept. 2, 1852. His liberation took place on the 25th.

Dresden (Treaties).—Several treaties were concluded at Dresden, the most important being the Alliance of Dresden, signed June 23, 1709, by which Frederick IV. of Denmark, and Augustus II. of Saxony united against Charles XII. of Sweden; and the peace of Dresden, Dec. 25, 1745, between Saxony, Prussia, and Hungary.

Dresden China.—John Frederick Böttcher, an apothecary's assistant at Berlin, having fled to Dresden to avoid prosecution for alchemy, was protected by the elector Augustus II., who provided him with means to discover the philosopher's stone. Although unsuccessful in this enterprise, he unexpectedly found, in an oriental porcelain, that he abandoned his former useless pursuits, and directed his attention to the perfection of his new discovery. After several years of arduous labour, he at length, in 1709, succeeded in his attempt, and manufactured the first white porcelain made in Europe. A factory was established at Meissen in 1710, of which he was appointed director, and in 1715 he brought his invention to perfection.

Dress.—In the "Book of Costume" it is stated that "all ancient nations seem to have had the same costume, formed of long garments, without much shape or ornament; and as these were all much alike, they descended from father to son for many generations. The colours most valued among the ancients appear to have been purple, red, and violet; but white was the most used by the Israelites." The costumes of the early Greeks were remarkable from their close fit; loose flowing garments being of later introduction. Among the Romans, the toga, a dress derived from the Etruscans, was the characteristic costume, and, although discouraged by Augustus (B.C. 27—A.D. 14) and Domitian (A.D. 81—96), it maintained its popularity till the removal of the seat of government to Constantinople, A.D. 330, when it was superseded by the Greek pallium. The earliest mention of the Britons is by Herodotus (B.C. 475), who alludes to their custom of staining their bodies with woad as a proof of high descent. Strabo (B.C. 71—A.D. 14) says that their dress consisted of a long black robe bound round the breast; and Herodian, writing A.D. 207, states that the inhabitants of the fenny districts wore little or no clothing, both that they might be at liberty to swim and wade through the marshes, and that their tattooed bodies might be seen and appreciated. The Druids wore long white robes and mantles, with oak-leaves bound round the forehead, and the chief priest was adorned with a breast ornament of a crescent form, which was believed to possess the power of striking down the wearer if he ever gave false judgment. When the Romans conquered England, they of
course introduced their costume, which Tacitus tells us began to be adopted in the time of Agricola (a.d. 78). The Saxons introduced drawers, trowsers, long and short tunics,—whence the modern rustic snood is derived; cloaks, caps of wool, felt, or fur; stockings, usually crossed-gartered; boots, shoes, and gloves. The Danes wore dresses similar in style, but more ornamental, and the Normans introduced no novelty on their first arrival, except the ladies’ surcoat, a short cloak, with long and ugly sleeves. Party-coloured coats were first worn in England in the reign of Henry I., chaplets, or wreaths of artificial flowers in the time of Edward III., hoods and taberets in the reign of Henry IV., hats in the time of Henry VII., shoes in 1533, and breeches superseeded trunk hose in 1554. In the 13th century the tablets a sleeveless garment, consisting of two pieces, hanging before and behind, came into use, and in the 14th century a great variety of sleeves, cloaks, and head-gear, with pantaloons, sleeveless spencers, scarfs, and long-pointed shoes, became characteristic features. The women of this century were chiefly distinguished by the whimsical designs of their head-dresses; they also wore stay-like garments outside their other dress. In the 15th century tight breeches and slashed sleeves were introduced. Strutt states, “At the close of the 15th, the dress of the English was exceedingly fantastic and absurd, insomuch that it was even difficult to distinguish the one sex from the other. The men wore Petticoats over their lower clothing; their doublets were laced in the front like a woman’s stays across a stomacher; and their gowns were open in the front to the girdle, and again from the girdle to the ground.” The horned head-dress for ladies appeared at the beginning of this century, and continued in vogue till 1461, when the steeple fashion became prevalent. Swords, as a part of domesti dress, were introduced in the latter part of the 15th century. The chief innovations of the 16th century were the enormous puffed doublets and trunk breeches of the men, and the hooped fardingales and high wing-like collars of the ladies. In the 17th century, judges’ wigs, coats with short sleeves, puffed breeches, and boots with very large tops, were favourite fashions, and the Puritans embroidered their garments with religious maxims. Muffs for the hands are mentioned as part of the equipment of gentlemen during the frost of 1653-4. In the early part of the 18th century the ladies’ commodities, introduced in 1657, attained the extravagant height which excited Addison’s raillery in the Spectator; and the hooped petticoats were so altered in fashion, that, in the words of a writer in the Weekly Journal of 1718, “when a slender virgin stands upon a basis so exorbitantly wide, she resembles a funnel, a figure of no great elegance.” Gentlemen wore square-cut coats, stiffened with wire and buckram. Towards the middle of the century, head-dresses of enormous height were worn by the ladies, who, according to the London Magazine for 1768, used such expensive modes of dressing the hair that it was sometimes left nine weeks without attention, which, at the time, says the author, is “as long as a head could well go in summer.” The formation of the Macaroni Club in 1772 contributed greatly to extravagance of costume, which continued undisturbed by any important novelty until the introduction of the modern round hat for gentlemen in 1789. Short waists became fashionable in 1794, but in 1798 they resumed more graceful proportions, and at length regained their proper shape.—Various laws have been enacted at different times for the regulation of costume in England. Such are 37 Edw. III. c. 8, &c. (1363); 3 Edw. IV. c. 6 (1463); 22 Edw. IV. c. 1 (1482); 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 2 (1554); and 13 Eliz. (1570). The last act required every person above six years old, except maidens, ladies, and gentlewomen, and lords, knights, and gentlemen of 20 marks a year, to wear on Sundays and holidays a woolen cap of English manufacture, under a penalty of 3s. 4d.

DREUX (France).—This town was taken and destroyed by the English a.d. 1188. An obstinate battle was fought between the Roman Catholic army and the Huguenot forces, led by Condé, at this place, Dec. 19, 1562. Both commanders were made prisoners. Henry IV. of France took the town, after a siege of eighteen days, in 1593.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.—A meeting in support of the movement to erect drinking-fountains was held at Willis’s Rooms, April 12, 1859. The first public fountain in London was erected by the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountains Association, at the expense of S. Gurney, Esq., M.P., at the corner of St. Sepulchre’s churchyard. It was opened for general use April 21, 1859. Numbers of drinking-fountains have since been erected in London, and in various provincial towns.

DROGHEDA (Ireland) was fortified by Turgessius the Dane, a.d. 911. Lucas, archbishop of Armagh, founded a Dominican convent here in 1224, and in this building the four Irish kings, O’Neill, O’Hanlon, O’Donnell, and Macmahan, did homage to Richard II., March 10, 1385. In 1412, Henry VI. granted a corporation, and the town afterwards became one of considerable influence, courts and parliaments being held in it by the English viceroys. “Poynings’ Law,” which rendered the Irish parliament subservient to that of England, was passed at Drogheda in 1494. Cromwell stormed and took the town Sept. 11, 1649, putting 3,000 of the inhabitants to the sword; and in 1690 it resisted an assault by King William III.’s army, to which it surrendered after the battle of the Boyne.

DROMORE (Ireland) was erected into a bishop’s see by St. Coleman about 510, but there is no regular succession of bishops till the 12th century. Jeremy Taylor became bishop of Dromore in 1661. The Church Temporalities Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37,
Aug. 14, 1833) provided that, when next vacant, the see of Dromore should be united to those of Down and Connor. This occurred on the death of Bishop Saurin, April 9, 1842.

Drontheim, or Trondhjem (Norway).—This town, founded by Olaf I. in 997, was the capital of Norway, until that kingdom was united to Denmark. The cathedral was commenced in 1003. Drontheim was made an archbishopric in 1151, was ceded to Sweden in 1563, and restored to Denmark in 1690. The Swedes invested Drontheim, but without success, in October, 1718.

Drowning (Punishment of).—This punishment, common amongst many nations of antiquity, was treacherously inflicted near Nicomedia, A.D. 370, on eighty legates, who complained of certain grievances, which the emperor Valens found it inconvenient to redress. It was awarded, by a charter of Richard I., dated 1153, to any crusader of his army who should kill a fellow-soldier on shipboard. In this country it was long a punishment inflicted upon women. During the French revolution, it was revived by the monster J. B. Carrier, who, in 1798, constructed vessels in which a hundred victims might be drowned at once. (See Noyades.)

Druids, the priests of the ancient Gauls and Britons, who revered the oak and mistletoe, and were the legislators and teachers of the people. Their origin is unknown. Suetonius Paulinus put numbers of them to the sword, when he took Anglesey, the ancient Mona, in the year 61 A.D., and from that time their authority was at an end.

Drum.—Representations of this instrument occur on Egyptian sculptures of the 18th century B.C., where it is always depicted as being struck by the hand. It was introduced into Europe by the Saracens, and was played, probably for the first time in France, on the entry of Edward III. into Calais in 1347.

Drombeg (Battle).—Graham of Claverhouse was defeated here by the Scottish Covenanters, Sunday, June 1, 1679 (O.S.). Forty of the royalists and one of the rebels fell in the action, and Claverhouse himself was nearly made prisoner.

Drunkards.—By a law of Pittacus, B.C. 558, the ancient Greeks inflicted double punishment upon such as committed crime in a state of intoxication: one penalty being awarded for the actual offence and the other for the interdependence which occasioned its commission. The Apostolical Canons, A.D. 250, declared all drunken priests degraded from their sacred office, and Pope Eutychian (A.D. 275—283) denounced sentence of excommunication against laymen guilty of intoxication. In England a law was passed against drunkenness in 975, and by James I. c. 5 (1606), and 21 James i. c. 7, s. 3 (1623), offenders are liable to a fine of five shillings, to be devoted to the use of the poor, or six hours in the stocks, and for a second offence, to be bound with two sureties in £10 for good behaviour.

DRO DUB

Drury-Lane Theatre was opened by the king's company under Thomas Killigrew, April 8, 1663. In January, 1672, it was burnt down, and a new one, erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, was opened May 26, 1674. This theatre became the only one in London, when Davenant's company united with the king's, Nov. 16, 1682. After undergoing considerable alterations, it was reopened Sept. 23, 1775. The Theatrical Fund was established by Garrick in 1776. The last performance in Wren's theatre took place June 4, 1791, after which it was pulled down and rebuilt by Henry Holland. The new building was opened with a performance of sacred music, March 12, 1794. It was burnt down Feb. 24, 1809. The first stone of a new theatre, designed by Mr. B. Wyatt, was laid Oct. 29, 1811, and the new building was opened with a prologue by Lord Byron, Oct. 10, 1812.

Druses, a people of Syria, who trace their descent from Durzi, a disciple of the Fatimite caliph Hakem (A.D. 996—1020). In 1688 they were subdued by Amurath III., but regained a portion of their independence in the middle of the 19th century. An insurrection occurred among the Druses and Maronites in the spring of 1840. It was suppressed by the Turks in 1841. In 1860 they rose in arms against the Maronite Christians, and slew about 12,000 men, women, and children, of whom 200 were priests; besides destroying 163 villages, 220 churches, and seven convents. The massacre was suspended July 10, and the sultan dispatched Fuad Pasha as commissioner to restore tranquillity. The consequence was, that 167 of the most guilty Druses were publicly executed at Damascus Aug. 20, and many others sent to Constantinople to undergo imprisonment and hard labour.

Dublin (Ireland) is mentioned by Ptolemy, under its Latin name "Ebiana," A.D. 140. Its early history is involved in obscurity.

A.D.
48. St. Patrick converts the king of Dublin and his subjects to Christianity.
498. First arrival of the Danes, who surround the city with walls.
964. Mentioned by Edgar, king of England, in a charter called "Oswald's Law."
1005. The suburbs are burnt by Melaghlan, king of Meath.
1014. April 9. Brian Boru defeats the Danes of Dublin, at the battle of Clontarf (q.v.).
1023. Donat, bishop of Dublin, and Sitric, king of Dublin, found St. Michael's chapel, afterwards called Christchurch.
1105. St. Catherine's church built.
1170. Sept. 21. It is besieged and taken by the English, under Earl Strongbow.
1173. Henry II. grants Dublin, by charter, to the citizens of Bristol.
1190. A disastrous fire destroys great part of the city. Christchurch is rebuilt, and St. Patrick's church founded.
1505. Aug. 31. A patent is granted by King John, directing Fitzhenry, the governor of the town, to commence the castle.
1615. A bridge is built over the Liffey.
1635. Monastery of St. Francis is founded.
1639. Monastery of the Holy Trinity is founded.
1783: Whitefriars monastery is founded.
DUB

AD.

1833. Jan. 2. The greatest part of the city is destroyed by fire.
1909. A provost and two bailiffs are appointed.
1409. A mayor first appointed.
1417. Lambert Simmel is crowned king in church, by the title of Edward VI.
1600. The city is besieged by a son of Gerald, earl of Kildare, and lord-deputy.
1541. The priory and convent of church constituted a deanery and chapter.
1548. The four bells of Dublin are fired called sheriffs.
1591. March 13. Trinity College is founded by Thomas Smith, mayor.
1614. A convocation of bishops held, which established the Thirty-nine Articles.
1635. John Ogilby erects the first theatre in Dublin.
1647. June 18. Surrenders to the parliamentary forces.
1652. High court of justice is established, for the trial of papist rebels.
1656. Phoenix Park is commenced.
1658. The chief magistrat is first called lord mayor.
1670. The Blue-coat Hospital and Bloody-bridge are built.
1676. Sir Humphrey Jervis builds Essex Bridge.
1684. April 7. Great part of the castle is destroyed by fire.
1686. The Royal Hospital at Kilmainham is completed.
1685. The Four Courts are built in Church Lane.
1701. July 1. The equestrian statue of William III. is inaugurated.
1704. The Foundling Hospital is commenced.
1707. Old Custom-house is founded in Essex Street.
1729. Steven's Hospital is founded.
1726. The market-house in Thomas Street is built.
1728. Aug. The infirmary is founded on the Inns quay.
1729. Parliament-house on College Green is begun.
1745. St. Patrick's Hospital is founded by Dean Swift. It is opened in 1757.
1749. April 2. The Royal Dublin Society is incorporated, and St. Patrick's steeple erected.
1753. April. St. Nicholas' Hospital is opened. Rebuilding of Essex bridge commenced, and completed in 1756.
1758. The new theatre in Crow Street is opened.
1764. Queen's Bridge is founded. Finished in 1768.
1766. July 11. Magdalen House, Leneen Street, is opened.
1769. Aug. 2. The Royal Exchange is founded, and opened in 1779.
1770. Marsh Hospital is founded.
1772. The Foundling Hospital and workhouse are incorporated.
1773. New goal founded; completed in 1780. Act for paving the streets passed, and penny post established.
1775. Four Courts Marshalsea founded.
1781. The new custom-house is founded, and opened Nov. 7, 1781.
1783. June 25. Bank of Ireland is opened in St. Mary's Abbey.
1784. July 17. Assembly-rooms, Cavendish Row, are opened.
1785. New Four Courts founded, and police established.
1787. Soldiers' Infirmary, Phoenix Park, is founded, and the theatre of Trinity College opened.
1789. Jan. 15. Astley's theatre reopens, for equestrian performances, is opened.
1871. Apothecaries' Hall established, and Carlile and Sarah's bridges are founded.

DUB

AD.

1792. Feb. 27. The House of Commons is partly destroyed by fire.
1801. Jan. The British standard unfurled from the castle towers, in consequence of the union with Great Britain.
1806. Nov. 28. Bedford Asylum is founded.
1815. Oct. The Handsome halfpenny is first struck in Ireland.
1817. The General Post-office is completed.
1819. April 16-20. Riots at the theatre.
1822. Dec. 21. Riot at the theatre, on the occasion of the lord lieutenant's visit. From the circumstance of a bottle being thrown at the vice-regal box, it is called the bottle riot.
1824. New Anatomy Buildings, and Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, are founded.
1825. Gas introduced.
1827. May 15. The King's Bridge is founded.
1829. Northumberland Buildings are erected.
1832. First appearance of the cholera.
1833. Aug. 10. Great fire at the Custom-house.
1834. Dec. 17. Railroad to Kingston is opened.
1837. Mechanics' Institute is founded.
1838. Jan. 6. Much injury is done by a hurricane.
1839. Oct. O'Connell and others are arrested on charges of conspiracy and sedition.
1845. May 18. Trial of Smith O'Brien. (See CROMER.)
1848. May 18. Trial of Meagher. May 24-27. Trial of Mitchell, who is sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.
1849. Aug. 6. Dublin is visited by Queen Victoria and the royal family.
1850. April 18. A hall-storm destroys property to the value of 437,700.
1852. Sept. The Exchange is inaugurated as the City-hall.
1853. May 12. The Dublin Exhibition is opened by the King of Ireland.
1858. March 12. Serious fray between the students of Trinity College and the police, on occasion of the entry of the lord-lieutenant.

Dublin (See of).—St. Patrick is said to have placed a bishop over the church he founded at Dublin, A.D. 448, but no names of prelates remain earlier than Livinus, who was promoted to the see in 633. In 1152, Bishop Gregory was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity, and in 1214 the diocese was enlarged by the addition of the see of Glendalough. George Brown, who succeeded to the archiepiscopal throne in 1353, was the first Protestant archbishop of the diocese. In agreement with a provision of the Church Temporalities Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37-
Aug. 14, 1833), the see of Kildare was united to Dublin, Aug. 8, 1846.

DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—At a meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, held June 24, 1852, Mr. William Dargan offered to place the sum of £20,000 in the hands of a committee of twenty-five gentlemen, for the construction of a building in which an Irish industrial exhibition might be held. The offer was accepted, and the committee held its first meeting July 5. The building, designed by Mr. John Benson, was sufficiently advanced to admit exhibitors to deposit their goods, March 1, 1853; by which time Mr. Dargan’s advances fell little short of £80,000. The ceremony of opening the exhibition was performed by Earl St. Germain’s, the lord-Deputy, May 12. On the 29th of August it was visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and after a most successful season, was closed on the 1st of November.

DuCAT.—This gold coin is said to have been first struck in the 6th century by Longinus, duke or ducea of Ravenna. Others attribute its introduction to Roger II., duke of Apulia, who coined a large number of ducats in 1140. Gibbon attributes the origin of the name to the dukes of Milan. The Venetians adopted them in 1230, and they subsequently became the favourite medium of the commercial republics of Italy. A silver coin, known as the ducatoon, was extensively used in Spain and Holland.

DUDLEY’S CONSPIRACY.—In February, 1556, Sir Henry Dudley, cousin to the duke of Northumberland, entered into a conspiracy, with other young men, to dethrone Queen Mary and establish the Princess Elizabeth in her stead. The French agreed to furnish means, and it was proposed to rob the Treasury; for which purpose five of the conspirators were selected. The plot, however, betrayed, and Throgmorton, and about fifteen more, were arrested and committed to the Tower, March 18. Dudley succeeded in making his escape. Throgmorton was executed April 25; Captain Stanton, May 19; Derrick, June 2; and Sir Henry Peckham and John Daniel, July 7.

DUELLING.—No doubt this mode of settling disputes originated in the old system of assize of battle (q.v.), the first instance in England approaching to the modern duel being the encounter between William count d’En and Guyon Bynard, in 1068. In 1361 a projected duel between Henry, duke of Lancaster, and the duke of Brunswick, was prevented by John, king of France; and, in 1398, Richard II. prohibited one arranged between the dukes of Hereford and Norfolk. Hallam remarks that duelling in the modern sense of the term was unknown before the 16th century. In 1523 Francis I. challenged the emperor Charles V. to a mortal encounter; but, though accepted, the challenge led to no engagement. Charles IX. of France prohibited the practice in his dominions in 1566. Duelling with small-swords was first introduced into England in 1587.

In 1597 duelling was allowed in England by Queen Elizabeth. Cromwell published an ordinance for its suppression in 1654, and Charles II. issued a proclamation denouncing death against any who should kill another in a duel, in 1679. A severe edict against duelling was published in Bavaria, Nov. 9, 1773, which enacted that principals and seconds in a duel, even although no wounds were given, should suffer death, and be buried as criminals. Out of honour was established for its suppression in Prussia in 1786, by deciding questions which otherwise would have occasioned duels. Three new articles of war were issued in 1844 to abate the practice in the English army. The following are some of the most remarkable duels:—

A.D.

1712. Nov. 15. The duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun kill each other, the duel being fought with small-swords.


1783. Nov. 16. Between John Wilkes and Samuel Martin, M.P., when the former was wounded by a pistol shot.


1777. Jan. 31. Two French ladies of quality fight a duel with knives, in order to settle a question of precedence.

1778. Feb. 2. Lord Townsend wounds the earl of Bellamont.

1777. Oct. A Frenchman of quality is severely wounded in a duel by his lover, whom he had abandoned. The lady was the marquis de Ronsard.


1799. Nov. 30. Charles James Fox is wounded by Mr. Adam.

1780. March 22. Colonel Fullerton wounds Lord Shelburne, in consequence of expressions used in a parliamentary debate.

1778. John Fotheringate and John Sheldon are tried, and are found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to pay a fine of one shilling, and to be imprisoned for six months.

1783. Sept. 4. Colonel Cosmo Gordon kills Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas. Oct. 17. Mr. Green is killed by Mr. Munro.

1783. June 8. Lord Macartney is wounded by Major-General Stuart.

1787. Robert Keon murders Mr. Nugent while their seconds are making preliminary arrangements for a duel. He was tried Jan. 31, 1788, and executed Feb. 15.

1788. Dec. 21. Colonel Roper is killed by Mr. Finefay, who is tried and acquitted, Aug. 14, 1794.

1789. George Talbot, duke of York and Albany, meets on Wimbledon Common, but neither is wounded.

1790. April 1. Mr. Curran and Major Hobart, neither of whom is wounded. April 14. Sir George Ramsay is killed by Captain Macaee. May 4. Mr. Power is killed by Captain Grumbleton. Sept. 20. Mr. Audley uses Mr. Stephens.

1791. July 19. Mr. Graham is killed by Mr. Julins.

1792. March. A duel takes place between Meares, John Kemble and Aikin, the actors, neither of whom is wounded.

1793. Mr. Lonsdale and Captain Cuthbert have a meeting without dangerous results. July 2. Lord Lonsdale and General Arnold execute battle without effect.

DUE

1798. Mr. Corry is killed by Mr. Newburgh.
1800. Mr. Griffith wounds Mr. Corry. May 10.
1801. Major Impye is killed by Lieutenant Richardson.
1803. March. Lieutenant W—— and Captain J—— exchange shots, with fatal effects to both. April 6. Captain Macnamara kills Colonel Montgomery. He is tried April 22, and is found not guilty, in spite of his own confession.
1806. Feb. 22. Lieutenant Turrens is killed by Mr. Fisk. May 3. Messrs. Ross and Long kill each other in a duel. Sept. 21. Mr. Richardson and Baron Hompesch have a meeting, and the former is shot through the body. Oct. 12. Mr. Long is shot by Mr. Armstrong.
1808. May 3. de Granprey and M. le Pique fight in ballrooms, with blunderbusses. M. le Pique's balloon is pierced by his adversary's shot, and he and his second are dashed to pieces by its sudden descent.
1809. May 30. Lord Paget and Captain Cadogan meet, but without result. Sept. 22. Mr. Canning is wounded by Lord Castlereagh.
1810. Sept. 5. Mr. Payne is killed by Mr. Clark.
1811. March 4. Ensign de Bettens kills Captain Boardman at Barbadoes.
1812. Oct. 7. A duel between Lieutenants Stewart and Esigmull terminates fatally to the latter.
1813. July 12. Lieutenant Blundell is killed by Mr. Maguire.
1814. April 23. Lieutenant Cecil kills Captain Stacey, at Port Royal, Jamaica.
1815. Feb. 1. Mr. D'Esterre is killed by Mr. O'Connell. Dec. Major Hillas is shot by Mr. Fenton.
1816. Feb. 11. J. Dillon is shot by Mr. Kane.
1820. June 11. A duel between Lord Clare and Mr. Grattan terminates without injury. Aug. 26. Mr. Travess is killed by Mr. Hungerford. Aug. 29. Messrs. Stuart and Townsend fight with muskets, and both fall. Sept. 17. Mr. Burrowes is killed by Mr. Scott, whose skull is fractured.
1822. March 36. Sir Alexander Boswell, son of the biographer, is killed by Mr. Stuart. May 2. The dukes of Buckingham and Bedford meet without result.

DUK

1823. Feb. 28. Generals Pepe and Caracasson fight with swords, and the latter is wounded.
1824. Oct. 12. Captain Gourby is killed by Mr. Westall.
1830. Jan. 8. Mr. Clayton is killed by Mr. Launbrecht. March 17. M. O'Grady is killed by Captain Smith. Aug. A duel between Dr. Jeffries and Dr. Jeffries, at Philadelphia, terminates fatally to both parties.
1833. May 10. Sir J. Jeffcott kills Dr. Hennis.
1837. April 27. Mr. Pigott is wounded by Mr. Carroll. June 16. M. Gerard de Moley wounds Lord Castlereagh. Aug. 22. Mr. Mirfin is shot by Mr. Kelly.
1840. May 17. Messrs. Wynn and Brown fight in a stage-coach, between Potom and Chicago, and both are killed. Sept. 12. Lord Cardigan wounds Captain Tuckett. He is brought to trial before the House of Lords, Feb. 16, 1841, and acquitted.
1843. July 1. Colonel Fawcett is killed by Lieutenant Muoro.
1845. May 30. Mr. Seton is killed by Lieutenant Hawkey.

DUFFINDALE (Battle).—The earl of Warwick, at the head of the German lansknights, defeated the Norfolk rebels, at this place, Aug. 27, 1549, when about 3,500 of the latter were cut down.

Duke, the highest title of nobility in England, is derived from the Latin dux, a leader. It is applied to the descendants of Edom, in Genesis xxxvi. 15—43 (b.c. 1575—1533), and was used as a title of honour by the Roman governors of provinces under the later emperors. It was introduced into England by Edward III., who created his son, the Black Prince, duke of Cornwall, A.D. 1337. The order had become extinct in 1572, and was revived by James I. The first Irish duke was Robert Vere, created duke of Oxford in 1583. The title was introduced into Scotland by Robert III., who created his son David duke of Rothesay in 1399. The title of archduke is said to have been created by Rudolph I., emperor of Germany, in favour of his son Albert, in 1284. The first grand-duke was Cosmo di Medici, of Florence, who received the title from Pope Pius V. in 1569.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND (South Pacific)
DUL

DUN

Ocean).—This island was discovered by Commodore Byron, June 24, 1765.

DULWICH COLLEGE (Surrey) was founded by Edward Alleyn, the actor, and designed by Inigo Jones. The chapel was finished in 1616, and the foundation opened Sept. 13, 1619. Its original name was God's Gift College, and its purpose the maintenance of a master, four fellows, six poor brethren, six sisters, twelve scholars, and thirty outmembers. Alleyn was buried in the chapel Nov. 27, 1626. The east wing was finished in 1740. The girls' school was founded by James Allen, Aug. 31, 1741, and the picture-gallery was completed in 1813. The paintings were bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois in 1811, and the gallery was opened to the public in 1817. Owing to the increased value of land, the wealth of the college accumulated so fast, that provisions were made for extending its benefactions by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 84 (Aug. 15, 1857).

DUMBARTON (Scotland).—The castle of Dumbarton, which is of very ancient date and resisted a siege by Agricola, was taken by Eadbert, king of Northumbria, A.D. 756.

In 1251 the town was erected into a burgh by Alexander II., and in 1456 the countess of Lennox founded a collegiate church, of which nothing but the ruins now remain. In 1563, Mary, queen of Scots, visited the castle, and in May, 1571, it was taken, under circumstances of remarkable daring, by Captain Crawford. Queen Victoria inspected this fortress Aug. 17, 1817.

DUNBLANE, OF DUNBLANE (Scotland), was erected into a bishopric about the year 1160. A battle (see SHERIFF-MUIR) was fought near this town between the forces of the Pretender, under the earl of Mar, and those of George I., under the duke of Argyle, on Sunday, Nov. 13, 1715 (O.S.), in which both parties claimed the victory.

DUNBAR (Scotland) was conferred upon the earl of Northumberland in 1672 by Malcolm Caenmore. In 1296, John Warren, earl of Surrey, defeated John Baliol, in a great battle fought here, which for the time decided the fate of Scotland as a conquest of Edward I. In 1567 its castle was demolished by order of parliament. Cromwell gained a great victory over the Scottish army at this place, Sept. 3, 1650, killing 4,000, and taking 10,000 prisoners.

DUNDALE (Ireland), seized by Edward Bruce in 1315, was the scene of his coronation as king of Ireland in 1317, and of his death in a battle fought with Lord Bermingham, Oct. 5, 1318. In 1641 it was taken by Sir Phelim O'Neill, who destroyed its castle and fortifications, and in 1642 it was stormed by Lord Moore and Sir Henry Tichbourne. It surrendered to Cromwell in 1649, and was occupied by the forces of William III., June 27, 1690.

DUNDEE (Scotland).—Malcolm III., who reigned A.D. 1056—1093, built a palace here, in which he sometimes resided. It was made a royal burgh in 1210, and placed under the government of a constable in 1295. Edward Bruce took it in 1313. In 1544 the plague committed terrible ravages among its population, and in 1641 Charles I. conferred upon it the present charter. In 1645 it was besieged and taken by the earl of Montrose, and in 1651 was sacked by Monk, who massacred about 1,300 of its inhabitants. Queen Victoria landed at Dundee in September, 1844, in commemoration of which a magnificent triumphal arch has been erected. Nineteen persons were killed by a boiler explosion at one of the linen-factories here, April 15, 1859.

DUNES (Battle) was fought near Dunkirk during the siege of that town by the combined armies of France and England, June 4 (14 N.S.), 1658. The Spaniards, who had advanced to the relief of Dunkirk, were totally defeated by the allied troops led by Turenne.

DUGGAN-HILL, (Battle) fought at this place, in Ireland, between the Parliamentary army, under Colonel Michael Jones, and the Irish, under General Preston, Aug. 8, 1647. The numbers were nearly equal, and Jones gained a complete victory.

DUNGNESS (Kent).—A French fleet of fourteen ships of the line anchored off this point Jan. 22, 1744, but sailed away on the approach of the English squadron commanded by Sir John Norris, and was subsequently scattered by a storm. Towards the end of the last century a lighthouse was erected on this cape, after the model of the Eddystone, and in 1807 a series of martello towers was commenced, to defend the coast between Dungeness and Folkestone.

DUNKELD (Scotland).—The Culdees had a monastery at this place, in Perthshire, as early as A.D. 729, which was erected into a cathedral by David I. in 1127. Kenneth I. removed the remains of St. Columba to Dunkeld in 850. The present cathedral was begun in 1380, and the parish church erected by Bishop Landier in 1469. James VI. founded the grammar-school in 1567, and the bridge over the Tay was built in 1809.

DUNKERS, OR GERMAN BAPTISTS.—This religious sect was founded in Germany by Alexander Mack about 1708. In 1723 they were driven by persecution to America, where they established themselves at Germantown, and founded a church. Among their doctrines may be mentioned vegetarianism, the necessity for good works, and the separatio of the sexes. The origin of the name Dunkers is unknown.

DUNKIRK (France) was founded by Baldwin III., count of Flanders, about A.D. 860. It afterwards passed into the possession of the counts of Hainault, who sold it to its former lords in 1280. In 1388 it was burnt by the English, and in 1435 was transferred to the house of Luxemburg, whose right passed by marriage to the Bourbons in 1467. Early in the 16th century it was seized by the Spaniards, who retained it till July 1558, when it was re-taken by the French. The duke of Parma re-annexed it to the Spanish empire in 1555. In 1646 it was taken by the
DUN

great Condé, and in 1652 was again seized by the Spaniards. Marshal Turenne took it June 23, 1653, after the battle of Dunes (q. v.), fought June 4, and gave it to the English, who had assisted him in its capture. Charles II. sold it to France for £500,000, Oct. 17, 1662. Louis XIV. increased its fortifications, which were sufficiently strong to resist a bombardment by the united fleets of Great Britain and Holland, July 26, 1694. By the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1718, it was agreed that all the military defences should be destroyed; but these conditions were evaded, and the restriction was consequently renewed by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The enforcement of the order was, however, found impracticable. It was repealed by the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783, and the works have since been largely increased. The duke of York was defeated in an attempt to take Dunkirk, Sept. 7, 1793. The fortifications were greatly enlarged, and the port enfranchised in 1816.

DUWMOW (Essex).—The priory was founded a.d. 1104, by Juga Baynard. The manor is held by a curious tenure, which has given the town notoriety beyond its real importance. The prior and canons were obliged to give a fitch of bacon to any couple who could swear, a year and a day after their wedding, that they had never quarrelled, or wished themselves unmarried again. It is unknown who originated this tenure, but probably it was one of the Fitz-Walters, the first of whom died in 1198. The fitch was claimed and awarded in 1445, 1467, 1510, 1701, 1751, on Thursday, July 19, 1855, and in 1860. In 1855 the ceremony was performed at Great Dunmow Town Hall, as the lord of the manor refused to revive the custom. The happy candidates were Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, and the Chevalier de Chatelain and his lady. A regular custom prevailed in the manor of Wichnor, Stafford, where corn was given in addition to the fitch of bacon.

DUNSANNE (Battle).—The army of the usurper Macbeth was defeated at Dunnsnane, in Perthshire, July 27, 1054, by Malcolm, the eldest son of the murdered Duncan, assisted by an English force under Siward, earl of Northumberland. Macbeth escaped to Lanphanan, where he was slain in 1056.

DUNSTABLE (Bedfordshire) was founded by Henry I., and granted to a priory of Black canons, a.d. 1131. The corpse of Queen Eleanor rested here on its way from Lincolnshire to London in 1290, in consequence of which a cross was erected, which was pulled down during the Commonwealth. Cramer opened a court here to consider the validity of Henry the Eighth's marriage with Catherine, May 10, 1533, and pronounced a divorce between them, May 23. The free school was founded in 1727. A large quantity of Roman copper coins of the reigns of Antoninus and Constantine was discovered here in 1770.

DUPPELN (Battle).—The Prussians and Hanoverians endeavoured to drive the Danes from their position at Duppen, June 5, 1848. The latter were compelled to retire, but the engagement was renewed the following day, when the Danes re-occupied the position they had abandoned the day before.

DUPPELIN-MOOR (Battle).—The English forces under Edward Bolse defeated the Scots under the earl of Mar, at this moor, Aug. 11, 1332. The loss of the Scotch amounted to 13,000 men, while the English only lost two knights, thirty-three squires, with a few common soldiers.

DURANGO, or GUADIANA (Mexico).—This city was founded by Velasco in 1559, and erected into a bishop's see in 1620.

DURAZZO, DYRACHIUM, or EPIDAMNUS (Albania).—This city, when founded by the Corcyreans, b.c. 627, was called Epidamnus. It was seized by Glaucus, king of Illyria, b.c. 312. It was taken by the Normans, under Robert Guiscard, Feb. 8, 1062; and in 1216 withstood a siege by the Venetians, who effected its capture in 1236. The sultan, Bajazet II., took it in 1509, and annexed it to the Turkish empire, of which it still forms a part.

DUREN (Prussia).—Several cohorts of the Ubii were defeated at this place, the ancient Marcusdurm, by the Batavian chief Civilis, a.d. 70; and Charlemagne held diets here in 775 and 779, previous to his conflict with the Saxons. In 1543 it was besieged and taken by Charles V., and in 1642 was restored to Prussia by Duke Frederick William, who again surrendered it to the Imperialists the same year. The French seized it in 1794, and erected it into the capital of the department of Roer; but it was finally restored to Prussia in 1814.

DURHAM was founded by the monks of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, a.d. 965. In 1049, Duncan, king of Scotland, made an ineffectual attempt to capture it; and in 1069 the inhabitants were so oppressed by Robert Comyn, earl of Northumberland and governor of the city, that they rose in rebellion and slew him, with 700 of his followers, Jan. 28. It was to revenge this atrocity that William I. devastated the northern counties in the latter part of the same year. The castle was founded in 1072, and a riot against the authority of Bishop Walcher terminated in his murder by the infuriated inhabitants, May 14, 1080. In 1323 the walls were restored by Bishop Beaumont, and in 1424 the city was the scene of the marriage of James I., of Scotland, with Lady Jane Seymour. The plague raged here with great fury in 1416, 1559, and 1597. In 1633 it was the residence of Charles I., and in 1640 was taken by the Scotch. It sent two members to the House of Commons in 1675. The infirmary was founded in 1791, and the county gaol and court-house erected in 1809. The palatine jurisdiction of the county was transferred from the see (q. v.) to the crown, by 6 Will. IV. c. 19 (June 21, 1836).
DURHAM (See of).—In 634, Aidan came from Scotland to Northumberland, at the solicitation of King Oswald, who established him as bishop in Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, in 635. In 664 the see was merged in the diocese of York, but in 675 was again separated. In 875 the see was removed to Chester-le-Street, and in 995 was transferred to Durham. The see was suppressed by 7 Edw. VI. c. 17 (1553). It provided that two sees were to be established at Durham and Newcastle, and all the temporalities were granted to the duke of Northumberland. The deanery and twelve prebends were established by charter, dated May 12, 1541, which was confirmed by 1 Mary, s. 3, c. 3 (1553).

DURHAM LETTER.—The pope having published a bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England and Wales, Sept. 30, 1850, Lord John Russell, who was then premier, addressed a letter on the subject to the bishop of Durham. In this letter, which bore date Nov. 4, he not only expressed the strongest indignation at the attempted aggression, but condemned as "unworthy sons of the Church of England," all clergy-men who approved of "the honour paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the Church, the superstitious use of the sign of the cross, the muttering of the Liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written, the recommendation of auricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution."

DURHAM OR NEVILLE'S CROSS (Battle).—Philippa, queen of Edward III., totally defeated the Scottish army under David II., and took the king prisoner, at Neville's Cross, near Durham, Oct. 17, 1346. The loss of the Scotch in this battle was estimated at 15,000.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.—Oliver Cromwell signed a writ of privy seal for establishing a university at Durham, May 15, 1657, which was suppressed at the Restoration. The present institution was founded, with the consent of the bishop, by an act of chapter, Sept. 28, 1831, and parliament sanctioned the proposal by a private act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 19), which received the royal assent July 4, 1832. The university was opened Oct. 28, 1833, and its regulations were approved by convocation, March 4, 1836. It was incorporated by royal charter, June 1, 1837, and the first degrees were conferred June 8. Durham Castle was devoted to the accommodation of the students by an order in council, dated Aug. 8, 1837. Bishop Hatfield's Hall was opened in 1846, and enlarged in 1849, and bishop Cosin's Hall was opened in 1857. Durham University held the same position as the other universities in the Medical Act (21 & 22 Vict. c. 90 Aug. 2, 1858), and like them it elects a member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

DÜRENSTEIN (Battle).—A division of the French army under Marshal Mortier was attacked by the Russians under Doctoroff, while marching through a defile near this town of Lower Austria, Nov. 11, 1805. The French, though surrounded on all sides, fought with determined valour, and were at length rescued by the division of Dupont, after losing 3,000 men and three standards.

DÜSSELDORF (Prussia).—Adolphus V., duke of Berg, raised this place from a village into a municipal town, a.d. 1288. The town-hall was built in 1567, and the bridge over the Rhine in 1650. Carlstadt, the hand-somest part of the city, was founded by the elector, Charles Theodore, in 1786. In 1794, Düsseldorf was bombarded by the French, and, in 1802, the fortifications were destroyed by one of the articles of the treaty of Luneville. In 1806 the grand-duke of Berg fixed his residence here, and made it the seat of government, and in 1815 it was ceded to Prussia, together with the rest of the duchy. In 1829 it was made a free port. A famous picture-gallery, founded here in 1710, by the elector John William, was removed to Munich in 1805, but a native school of painting, established by Cornelius in 1828, still sustains the artistic reputation of the town.

DUTCH AMERICA.—The possessions of the Dutch in America, consisting of Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, the islands of Curaçao, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin, are noticed under their respective designations.

DUTLINGEN (battle).—The Austrian army, under Generals Von Werth, Mercy, and Hatzfeld, defeated the French troops at this place in 1643. The vanquished lost many men in the action, and all their general officers were made prisoners.

DUUMVIRI, two patricians, first appointed in Rome by Tarquiniius Superbus, to take charge of the Sibylline books and consult them in times of public difficulty, B.C. 520. They held their office for life, and were exempted from military service. The title was given to various authorities at Rome in cases where the functions of the office were vested in two persons.

DWARFS.—The custom of employing dwarfs to contribute to the amusement of the great is of high antiquity in the East, where the art of retarding human growth was successfully practised. This art passed into Greece B.C. 324, and from thence to Rome about a.d. 50. Domitian exhibited gladiatorial contests between dwarfs and beautiful women in 81, and the Roman ladies employed them as domestic servants. The passion for dwarfs reached its height in Europe during the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II. of France (1515—1559). The last prince who kept them for his amusement was Stanislaus, duke of Lorraine, whose favourite dwarf died in 1764. The following are some of the most famous dwarfs:

Phileus of Cos, born B.C. 330, died B.C. 285. He was a poet and philosopher, and was so short or thin that he was jocularly said to carry lead in the soles of his shoes, lest he should be blown away.
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Alcybius, a philosopher of Alexandria, who flourished in the 5th century. Jean d'Estrix, born in 1537, was scarcely a yard high at the age of 33.

Jeffrey Hudson, born in 1619, was 18 inches high at 7 years old, after which he did not grow till he was 30, when he attained the height of 3 feet 9 inches. He attended Queen Henrietta Maria to France; and in 1682 was seized on suspicion of being implicated in the popish plot, and imprisoned in the Gatehouse, Westminster, where he died, aged 63.

John Com, born in 1728, when 22 years old weighed 34 lb., including his clothes, and measured 33 inches when in his hat, wig, and shoes.

Hopkin Dyce, born in 1726, was only 23 in. in weight, and 2 feet 7 inches in height, at the age of 15 years, when he exhibited all the infirmities of advanced old age.

Borrow., a Polish gentleman, born in 1798, attained the height of 59 inches, and died, in England, Sept. 7, 1837. He was remarkable for the acuteness of his intellectual faculties, and had a sister so much shorter than himself, that she could stand under his arm.

Nicolas Berry, or Bébé, was born in 1741, and lived at the court of Stanislas, king of Poland, who was much attached to him. At the age of 16 he gave symptoms of old age, and he was only 22 when he died, at which time he measured 33 inches.

Anne Theresa Sourvay, born in 1746, was only 26 inches. In the age of 73 years, her birth was remarkable for her gait and vigour.

General Tom Thumb was brought to England in 1846, where he appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, March 16.

DYING.—This art, which originated in Asia with the Phoenicians, was practised by the Egyptians at a very early date, and appears to have been introduced into Canaan before B.C. 1728 (Gen. xxxvii. 3). The Tyrian purple was known as early as B.C. 1500, and in Exodus xxxvi. 23 (B.C. 1491), mention is made of blue, purple, scarlet, and of red skins of rams. On the decline of the Roman empire, and the consequent decay of the arts in Europe, dyeing was neglected; but in the 8th century some advance was made. In 1353 scarlet and a few other colours were dyed in England, and in 1459 the first book on the subject appeared in Venice. Before 1549, English cloth was exported to Holland to be dyed, but in that year the whole process was performed in England. The art of dyeing cotton scarlet or crimson was discovered in 1779. Turkey red was introduced in 1785. The principal statute relating to the business of the dyer is 23 Geo. III. c. 15, passed in 1783, and entitled "The Act for Preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Dyeing Trade." A great number of new colouring materials have been discovered and rendered available for dyeing purposes since 1850.

DYRRACHIUM. (See Durazzo.)

EAR

Eagle.—Xenophon states that the eagle was first used as a military ensign by the Persians. It was adopted as the sole standard of the Roman legions in the second year of the consulate of Marius, B.C. 104. Gibbon (ch. i.) remarks—"The golden eagle, which glittered in the front of the legion, was the object of the fondest devotion of the Roman troops." Though the double-headed eagle is said to have been introduced by Constantine I. (A.D. 306—337), its origin may with greater justice be attributed to Charlemagne, who, A.D. 802, added the second head to the eagle, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united under him. The Roman eagle was adopted by Napoleon I., and confirmed by Napoleon III., as the standard of imperial France; Austria, Russia, and Prussia use the double-headed eagle as their national ensign. Prescott states, on the authority of the Spanish annalists, that a golden eagle with outspread wings, in the fashion of a Roman signum, richly ornamented with emeralds and silverwork, was the great standard of the republic of Tuscana.

EAGLE.—A base coin of this denomination was current in Ireland about the year 1272, and was declared illegal by 27 Edw. I. stat. De falsis Monetis (1299). The American eagle of ten dollars, together with the half and quarter eagles, were first coined by order of an act of congress passed April 2, 1792. The value of the American eagle is 42 l. of English money.

EAGLE (Orders of the).—The order of the White Eagle of Russia was instituted by George Ossilinsky, great chancellor of Poland, and confirmed by Pope Urban VIII. in 1634. It was, however, soon suppressed, and its actual foundation only dates from 1713, when it was reconstituted by Augustus II., king of Poland. In 1831 this order was united with those of Russia. The order of the Black Eagle was founded by Frederick I., of Prussia, on his coronation day, Jan. 17, 1701. The Golden Eagle was instituted at Württemberg in 1702, and reconstituted in 1807. The order of the Red Eagle, or of Sincerity, was founded in Prussia by George William, hereditary prince of Anhalt and Bayreuth, in 1705; and reorganized July 13, 1734. In 1791 Frederick William II. erected this into the second Prussian order, and in 1810 it was again reconstituted.

EARL.—Selden believes that this title, which originally signified a man of birth, was synonymous with the Saxon etheling, and that it was applied to ealdormen about A.D. 1020. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the whole kingdom was divided among five earls. The first English earl created after the Conquest was William Fitz-Osbern, made earl of Hereford in 1066. Sir John de Courcy, made earl of Ulster in 1181, is the first Irish earl. Previous to the creation of dukes in 1335, earls were the highest nobility in England; they now rank third, after marquises. Originally earls had the third part of the profits arising from the pleas of the country. Their privileges, however, were much diminished by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 24 (1535). The title of countess was first borne by the wives of earls in the 9th century.

EARL MARISHAL OF SCOTLAND.—This offici-
cer, whose duty was to command the Scottish cavalry, was always chosen from the Keith family, the founder of which obtained it at the battle of Barry, fought A.D. 1010, against the Danes. At first, the title was great mariscal; James II. made it Earl mariscal before July 4, 1451. In 1598 the holder of the title founded the college at Aberdeen, which is called after him the Marischal College. The office became extinct in 1716, owing to George Keith's participation in the rebellion of the earl of Mar.

**EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.**—This, the eighth officer of state, is the only nobleman who bears the title of earl by virtue of his office. The title is of great antiquity. Roger de Montgomery, marshal of the Norman army at the Conquest, is said to have been the first marshal of England. The first on record was in 1135. King Stephen conferred the office upon Gilbert de Clare, afterwards earl of Pembroke, in 1139. Originally the holders of it were merely styled lord marshals. The title of earl marshall was conferred upon Thomas, earl of Nottingham, by special charter of Richard II., signed Jan. 12, 1386. The duties of the office were allowed to be discharged by deputy by a grant of Charles II., signed Oct. 19, 1672. (See Chivalry, Court of.)

**EARRINGS** are first mentioned in Gen. xxiv. 22 (b.c. 1557), when Jacob is said to have buried the idols of his household, with the "ear-rings which were in their ears." They were worn by the ladies of Greece and Rome, and by males in Lydia. The Persian ladies adopted them in the 15th century, but their use was not general till the 15th and 16th centuries; when Stubbes says, the ladies "are not ashamed to make holes in their ears, whereat they hang rings, and other jewels of gold and precious stones." English gentlemen also wore them in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

**Earthenware.**—The art of the potter is probably one of the most ancient in existence. It was introduced into Greece from Egypt, b.c. 1900, and was encouraged at Rome by Numa Pomptilius, about b.c. 700. The funereal earthenware of the Greeks was manufactured until about A.D. 350. During the dark ages that succeeded the decline of the Western empire, none but the coarsest pottery was made until a better kind was introduced into Spain by the Moors A.D. 711, and was thence taken to Italy by the Pisans in 1115. In the 13th century the Italians made earthenware overlaid with an opaque coloured glaze, which was considerably improved after 1300. Earthenware was manufactured at Beauvais, in France, in the 12th century, and French faïence ware was invented by Bernard Palissy about 1550. The Germans invented a glaze for earthenware in 1278, and exported stoneware in the 16th century. The earliest specimens of native British ware consist of earthenware tiles of the 13th century. Pitchers and jugs were soon afterwards introduced. Wedgwood's most important discoveries were made from 1760 to 1762. A duty of 10d. per lb., levied on all imported earthenware, by the "Additional Book of Rates," attached to 11 Geo. I. c. 7 (1724), was repealed by 15 Geo. III. c. 37 (1775). A duty of 50 per cent. on the value of imported earthenware was levied by 49 Geo. III. c. 98 (June 10, 1808). All duties on imported earthenware were abolished by the Customs Amendment Act, 20 Vict. c. 22, s. 5 (May 15, 1860).

**Earthquake.**—No satisfactory account of the causes which produce this phenomenon has yet been given to the world. Humboldt remarks: "The phenomena of volcanoes, and those of earthquakes, have been considered of late as the effects of volcanic electricity, developed by a particular disposition of heterogeneous strata. It cannot be denied, that often, when violent shocks succeed each other within the space of a few hours, the electricity of the air sensibly increases at the instant the ground is most agitated; but to explain this phenomenon, it is unnecessary to resort to an hypothesis, which is in direct contradiction to everything hitherto observed respecting the structure of our planet, and the disposition of its strata."

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**B.C.**

1481. An earthquake, accompanied by thunder and lightning, occurred on Mt. Sinai, on the occasion of the delivery of the law. (Exod. xix. 18.)

1450. One in Central Italy, which swallowed up a city, and produced Lake Cumins in its place.

395. In China.

425. In Greece, especially in Euboea, which is converted into an island by an inundation of the sea.

376. In the Peloponnesus. Helicia is overwhelmed by the sea.

364. A chasm opens in the Roman forum, into which Quintus Curtius voluntarily leaps. In the gulf thus formed a lake.

385. A lake 734 miles long by 132 wide, formed in one night in the Japanese island of Niphon.

282 (about). The city Lysimachia is destroyed.

224. The Colossus of Rhodes overthrown. Eudocius places this catastrophe B.C. 105.

33. In Palestine. 30,000 persons perished.

**A.D.**

17. Thirteen cities of Asia Minor are overthrown.

33. In Palestine and Bithynia, on the occasion of the Crucifixion, the city of Nicaea was destroyed.

79. In Misenum and its neighbourhood; followed next day by the destruction of Herculanum and Pompeii.

115. Antiocch destroyed; and a violent earthquake felt in China.

127. Severe shocks are felt in Nicopolis, Neocaesarea, Hierapolis, Laodiceia, Nicomedea, and Syracuse.

269. An earthquake in Rome, Libya, and Asia Minor, is attended by an eclipse and terrible inundations of the sea.

358. Aug. 24. One in Asia Minor, Bithynia, and Macedonia, the effects of which are experienced by 150 cities.

359. Nov. or Dec. Nicomedea, in Bithynia, is destroyed.


446. One is felt throughout the civilized world.
1538. July 30. Thirty towns and villages are destroyed in the provinces of Capitanata and Lucania. Naples also suffers; and 17,000 persons are killed.

1538. March 27. One hundred and eighty towns and villages of Calabria and Sicily are reduced to ruins.

1537. Schanmaki is reduced to ruins, and 89,000 persons are buried.


1535. June 5. At Genoa. At Port Royal, three-fourths of the houses are overwhelmed by the sea, and 3,000 of the inhabitants lose their lives.

1535. In Bohemia, including the Czech lands, 100 villages, many churches and monasteries are reduced to ruins, and 63,000 lives lost.

1535. Feb. 4. Aquileia is overthrown, and 5,000 lives lost. Jedolo, in Japan, is reduced to ruins, and 200,000 of the inhabitants are buried.

1534. Nov. 7. In Abruzzo, where 15,000 persons perish.

1534. May and June. A violent earthquake destroys 20,000 lives at Algiers.

1534. Sept. An earthquake at Palermo. Four churches, ten palaces, and 1,000 houses are overthrown, and from 3,000 to 6,000 lives lost.

1534. Tabriz, in Persia, is ruined, and 77,000 persons buried.


1534. Nov. 29. Violent shocks in the kingdom of Szechuan; 1,500 persons are killed, and 1,450 wounded.

1534. Oct. 28. In Peru, where Callao, Cavalllos, and other towns, are overwhelmed by the sea.


1534. July 29. A very violent one at Hadrianople and Constantinepolo, where mosques and houses sustain considerable injury.

1534. Grand Cairo is destroyed, and 40,000 lives are lost.

1534. April 23. Quito is overthrown. June 7. Kaschan, in northern Persia, is reduced to ruins, and 40,000 persons killed. Nov. 1. A grand earthquake at Lisbon, which was felt from Iceland on the north to Morocco on the south, and from Bohemia on the east to the West-India islands on the west. It took place at 9:40 a.m., and lasted several hours. There being three principal shocks. In Lisbon, 12,000 houses were overturned. The loss of life is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 50,000 persons. Faro, Setubal, and Cascaes, also sustained much injury. In Spain, the towns which suffered most were Seville, St. Lucas, Xeres, Cozil, and Cada. In Morocco, 10,000 people were swallowed up. Nov. 19. Maquines, in Morocco, is completely ruined, and 25,000 Arabs are lost.

1534. Oct. 28. In Spain, Portugal, &c. In Lisbon, 1,500 houses and all the churches were thrown down, and many persons buried in the ruins.

1534. April 8. In France, Belgium, and especially England. It was most violent at London and Dover. The bells at Westminster and other places were made to sound by the violence of the shock.

1534. July 22. In Japan, where many cities were reduced to ruins.

1524 or 1628. An island of more than a league and a half long is raised near St. Michael, in the Azores.
1788. Aug. 12. At St. Lucia, in the West Indies, there were 900 persons perished.


1790. April 11. In Japan, near the volcano Illigilama, which bursts forth torrents of water, destroying 35,000 persons.

1794. June 12. Throughout Campania, but especially in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, which bursts forth into active eruption, and overwhelms the city of Terre del Grecco, June 17.

1793. June 26. In Asia Minor, where 1,500 persons are buried.


1802. Oct. 23. A very widely-extended earthquake is felt at Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, Bucharest, Constantinople, &c. The shocks are most violent in the Danubian principalities.


1808. April 1. Very violent shocks in Piedmont and the valley of the Rhone.

1810. Aug. 11. The village of Las Casas, in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, is destroyed and is supplied by a lake of boiling sulphurous water.

1812. March 26. Caracas is totally destroyed by an earthquake.

1817. April 6. Chine-Ruh, in China, is overthrown, and 2,800 persons buried in its ruins.

1818. March. Philipolis, in Turkey, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, is said to be entirely destroyed by an earthquake.

1819. June 16. Severe shocks are experienced in the north of Hindostan. Bhoog, the capital of Cutch, is reduced to ruins, with the loss of 2,000 of its inhabitants.

1822. May 7. The town of Carthago, in Costa-Rica, Central America, is quite overthrown. Aug. 10, 13, and Sept. 5. Aleppo is destroyed, and other towns injured, with the loss of 20,000 of their inhabitants. Nov. 19. The coast of Chili, for more than 100 miles, is permanently elevated by an earthquake.

1823. March 2. Algiers and Bilda (an adjacent town) are severely injured. 7,000 persons perish.


1829. May 21. A very disastrous earthquake occurs in the province of Murcia, Spain, and is attended with fearful destruction of property and life.

1830. May 26 and 27. The city of Canton sustains severe shocks, which destroy between 6,000 and 7,000 of its population.

1835. Feb. 29. Concepcion, Santiago, and other towns in Chili, are reduced to ruins. Oct. 1. Castiglione, in Calabria, is utterly destroyed, and 100 of its inhabitants are buried.


1839. Jan. 11. Violent shocks are felt in the island of Martinique.

1840. Oct. 30. Violent shocks in Zante, where one city is completely overthrown.

1842. May 7. Hayti and Cape Haytiens are severely injured by two violent shocks.

1843. Feb. 5. Very violent shocks occur in the West Indies. In Antigua alone, property to the amount of £100,000 is destroyed. The loss of life is incomprehensible.

1845. Feb. 8. Severe shocks in Java. April 7. The city of Mexico is much injured by some violent shocks.

1846. March 14. The most violent earthquake ever recorded in Norway. At Naualstad five houses are overturned.

1847. Oct. 1. The city of Atlixco, in Mexico, is completely ruined, with the destruction of many of its inhabitants.

1851. Feb. 25. The islands of Rhodes and Macari are shaken. At the latter place, the Baba-Dagh mountain falls from a height of 2,500 feet, and the village of Ghebrack-Buqai disappears, with all its inhabitants.

1852. April 2. Valparaiso and other towns in Chili experience severe shocks. Aug. 14. The towns of Melfi and Barile, in South Italy, are totally destroyed, with 1,000 of their inhabitants.

1853. July 15. The city of Cumania, in Venezuela, is destroyed, with 500 of its inhabitants. Aug. 18, and throughout the year. Numerous shocks occur in Greece, but more especially at Thebes, which suffers almost total destruction.

1854. April 6. San Salvador, in Central America, is undermined, with a fourth of its inhabitants.


1856. March 17. Great Sanghir, one of the Moluccas, is visited by a severe earthquake, which destroys 2,800 of its inhabitants. Oct. 12. The Mediterranean, especially Candia, severely visited. In Candia alone, 4,000 houses and 1,500 people are destroyed.


1858. Feb. 21. Corinth is destroyed by an earthquake.

1859. March 22. Quito is reduced to ruins.

1860. April. The city of Mendoza, in South America, is destroyed, more than 2,000 houses being overthrown. The number of lives lost is estimated at 7,000, and the damage to property at 33,000,000 francs.

**EAST ANGLES.**—This Anglo-Saxon kingdom, which comprised Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, was founded by Uffa about A.D. 527, and became extinct at the death of Edmund the Martyr in 870. In 623 its king Eorpwald I. was converted to Christianity, and in 673, by a process of transfer and fusion, it was erected into a bishopric under Felix. In 673 the see was divided into Dunwich and Elmham, which were reunited in 955, and in 1070 the see was removed to Thetford, whence it was transferred to Norwich in 1091.

**EASTER,** the festival in commemoration of the Resurrection, is so called from Eastre, or Eostre, a Saxon goddess, whose feast was anciently celebrated in the month of April. Some ascribe its institution to the Apostles, but the more general opinion is, that it was first observed by their immediate successors, about A.D. 68. The council of
Arles, in 314, decreed that the day of keeping this festival should be the Sunday after the fourteenth day of the March moon, and the council of Nice, in 325, confirmed this decision. But, owing to the intricate calculation this rule rendered necessary, disagreements in the time of celebration still continued, and the Roman method was not established in France till 525, and in Britain and Ireland till about 800. The alteration of the calendar by Gregory XIII. in 1582 permanently fixed the first Sunday after the full moon immediately following the 21st of March, as the day for observing this festival. Offerings, oblations, &c., were collected at Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and other particular occasions, before the reign of Edward VI. By 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 13 (1546), it was enacted that such offerings should thenceforth be collected at Easter.

EASTER ISLAND, or DAVIS'S LAND (Pacific Ocean), was discovered by Davis in 1606. It was visited and named by Roggeveen, who thought it was a new discovery, April 6, 1722, and visited by Captain Cook, March 11, 1774.

EASTERN EMPIRE.—Valentinian I. first divided the Roman empire in June 364 A.D., when Valens became emperor of the East. The final separation took place A.D. 395. Gibbon (ch. xxxii.) remarks, "The division of the Roman world between the sons of Theodosius marks the final establishment of the empire of the East, which, from the reign of Arcadius to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, subsisted one thousand and fifty-eight years in a state of premature and perpetual decay."

A.D.
364. The Eastern empire commences, under Valens.
365. Theodosius I. defeats Maximus, the tyrant of Thessaly, who is beheaded by the army.
364. Theodosius I. defeats the Gauls and Germans under Eugenius, who is slain.
365. It is definitively separated from the West, under the youth Arcadius, who governs under the guardianship of Rufus.
408. Persecution of the Pagans.
430. Schools of law are opened at Constantinople.
438. The Theodosian code is published.
474. Leo II., an infant, and Zeno, are joint-emperors. Leo almost immediately dies, as is supposed, by poison.
478. Theodoric, son of Triarius, invades the empire.
514. The Gothic general Vitalian lays siege to Constantinople.
529. The Justician code is published.
532. The Nika insurrection at Constantinople.
541. Justinian I. abolishes the consulship.
545. The Turks enter Asia.
511. The Slavonians ravageIllyria, and penetrate almost as far as Constantinople.
523. The senate is abolished by Justinian I. 
611. Chosroes II. of Persia conquers Syria.
567. Hesychius attains Christianity, and embraces it in order to reconcile Chosroes II.
626. The Avars besiege Constantinople, and the Persians reach the Bosphorus.
627. Heraclius finally defeats Chosroes II., and recovers all his territories.
662. The Saracens invade the empire.
644. Rebellion and death of Valentinian.
EMPERORS OF THE EAST.

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<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Alexander and Constantine VII.</th>
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<td>Basil II. and Constantine IX.</td>
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LATIN EMPERORS.

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GREEK EMPERORS OF NICE.

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<td>John Lascaris</td>
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<td>Michael Palaeologus</td>
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GREEK EMPERORS RESTORED TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

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<th>A.D.</th>
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<td>Andronicus II.</td>
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<td>Andronicus III.</td>
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<td>John Palaeologus I. 1294</td>
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<td>Constantin II.</td>
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East-India Company.—This celebrated association for the purpose of carrying on trade with the East Indies was formed in London A.D. 1599, and obtained its charter Dec. 31, 1600. In 1635 a rival company was established by Sir William Courten and Charles I., but the two associations united in 1649. In 1657, Cromwell renewed their charter, which was confirmed by Charles II. in 1661, and again in 1677. In 1694 the East-India trade was thrown open, but in 1699 a new company obtained a monopoly, in exchange for a loan to government of £2,000,000. In 1702, however, the old and new companies amalgamated, and formed the "United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies." In 1772 the company was compelled to apply for a loan, and in 1784 the Board of Control was erected by 2 Geo. III. c. 25, to regulate the civil and military government of the company's territories. By 53 Geo. III. c. 155, s. 7 (July 21, 1813), the importation of any goods but tea from any place except China was declared free to all British subjects, and the commercial character of the company was abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85 (Aug. 28, 1833). The number of directors was reduced from twenty-four to eighteen by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95 (Aug. 20, 1853), and the government of India was finally transferred from the company to the crown, by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 2, 1858). The Dutch East-India Company was formed in 1602. Charles VI. founded an East-India Company at Ostend in 1719. It was dissolved in 1731. The Swedish East-India Company was formed in 1731; the French in 1740, and dissolved in 1770; and the Danish was formed in 1740. The Scotch East-India Company was established by an act of the Scottish parliament in 1695.

East Indies. (See India.)

Eastland Company.—This association was incorporated A.D. 1579 to trade to all places within the Sound except Narva. When the trade to Norway and Sweden was thrown open, this company declined in importance.

EBIONITES.—A sect of Christian Jews founded at Pella, about A.D. 66, which attained importance in the 2nd century. They spread in the villages around Damascus, and had a church at Aleppo. Gibbon (ch. xvi.) says: "The name of Nazarenes was deemed too honourable for these Christian Jews, and they soon received, from the supposed poverty of their understanding, as well as of their condition, the contemptuous epithet of Ebionites." They believed Christ to be a man, though endowed with divine power, and they maintained that the ceremonial law of Moses must be observed. The sect was still in existence in the 4th century.

Ebro. (See Tiveda, Battle.)

Ecbatana. (Media.)—This city is said to have been founded by Semiramis, though Herodotus mentions Deioces as its founder. An account of the building of the city by Arrian is given in the 5th of July (5.2-4). This was the summer residence of Cyrus and the succeeding kings of Persia. It is mentioned by Eraz under the name of Achmetha, and the modern Hamadan occupies its site.

Eccentrics.—This convivial club, an offshoot of the Brilliant, held its first meeting about May, 1800.

Ecclesiastical Commission.—William IV. issued a commission of inquiry into the state of the Church of England, Feb. 4, 1835, which published its first report March 17. A new commission was issued June 6, and by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77 (Aug. 13, 1836) the
commissioners became a corporation, with perpetual succession and a common seal. The constitution of this corporation was materially amended by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113 (Aug. 11, 1840), and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39 (June 21, 1841).

Ecclesiastical Courts. — Previous to the Conquest, all offenses were tried in civil courts; but in 1085 William I. published a charter of separation, which established ecclesiastical courts. By 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12, s. 2 (1532), all ecclesiastical jurisdiction was declared to be immediately from the crown. This act, repealed by 1 & 2 Mary, c. 8, s. 6 (1554), was revived by 1 Eliz. c. 1, s. 4 (1558). In July, 1890, a commission was appointed to inquire into their practice and jurisdiction, which recommended sundry important changes in 1892. The Probate and Divorce Courts, established by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 27, s. 3 (Aug. 25, 1857), abolished all the authority of the Ecclesiastical Courts in matters relating to wills, &c.

Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. — In consequence of the papal bull of Sept. 30, 1850, by which an attempt was made to establish a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, Lord John Russell, then prime minister, introduced a measure into parliament Feb. 7, 1851, which was read for the third time and passed July 4. By this act (14 & 15 Vict. c. 60, Aug. 1, 1851), the papal brief was declared null and void, and a fine of £100 was imposed on all such as should endeavour to carry it into effect.

Ecta (Spain), the ancient Astigi, celebrated for an aqueduct completed by Abdonian III., A.D. 949. The Merines defeated the Castilians near this town in 1275.

Eckel (Battle). — At this place, in Bavaria, the Austrian army, under the archduke Charles, was defeated by the French, under Napoleon I. and Davoust, April 22, 1809.

Eclectics, a sect of ancient philosophers, founded by Potamon of Alexandria, who is said by some authorities to have lived in the time of Augustus, and by others in the 2nd century. He persuaded his disciples not to join any of the existing schools of philosophy, but to select from each what seemed most conformable to true reason. Between A.D. 200 and 235 similar principles were taught in reference to Christianity by Ammonius Saccas, who founded the school of the New Platonists. Another sect of Eclectics arose in the 17th century.

Eclipse signifies "failure," namely of light. The Brahmins appear to have been the first astronomers who attained the power of calculating solar and lunar eclipses. In their great astronomical work the "Surya Siddhânta," it is stated that a total eclipse of the sun occurred Feb. 18, B.C. 3102, and modern calculations have proved the assertion true. Next in order the Chinese calculated eclipses, and based their entire chronology on their observations of these phenomena, which date from the year B.C. 2690. The Babylonian register of eclipses commenced in the year B.C. 2226. Hales says, "In the age of Thales, at least, the elements of the calculation of eclipses were known in Greece; for Herodotus says that he foretold to the Ionians the year of the remarkable eclipse that put an end to the battle between the Medes and Lydians."

B.C.
603. May 17. A total eclipse is recorded by the Persian historians.
584. May 29. A total eclipse, which had been predicted by Thales, the Milesian, interrupts a battle between the Medes and Lydians.
479. March 14. The army of Xerxes is alarmed by a total solar eclipse.
424. An eclipse is observed at Athens.
309. Aug. 15. The total eclipse of Agathocles.
A.D.
59. A total eclipse takes place at the death of Agrrippa.
436. June 6. An eclipse occurs soon after the siege of Nisibis.
447. Idatius mentions an eclipse.
592. March 10. An eclipse occurs during the march of Julius to Thrace.
1030. Aug. 31. A total eclipse takes place during the battle of Stikliad.
1140. A total eclipse is visible in England.
1433. A total eclipse is visible in the British Isles.
1598. Another total eclipse is visible in the British islands.
1652. A total eclipse occurs, which is visible in the British islands.
1706. A total eclipse is visible in the south of Europe.
1715. May 3. A total eclipse takes place, during which the stars are visible at London in the daytime.
1724. A total eclipse of the sun is visible in England.
1733. May 2. A total eclipse is visible in the north of Europe. The red appearances round the moon, since known as Baily's beads, were first noticed on this occasion.
1812. July 7. A total eclipse is visible in the south of Europe.
1850. Aug. 15. A total eclipse is observed by M. de Gouraud in the Pacific Ocean.
1858. March 15. A great annular eclipse is visible in England. Sept. 7. A total eclipse is visible in South America, and observed by order of the Brazilian government.
1899. July 18. A total eclipse, visible in Spain, is observed by a party of English astronomers.

Economus (Sea-fight). — The Roman fleet, consisting of 330 ships, commanded by the consuls L. Manlius and M. Attilius Regulus, defeated the Carthaginian fleet, consisting of 350 ships, under the command of Hanno, off Economus, near Agrigentum, in Sicily, B.C. 266. Some authorities contend that the Roman fleet had sailed from Economus, and that the encounter took place at another part of the island, off Heraclea Minoa.

Economists, a sect of philosophers, who first began to propagate their views in France about 1761, and endeavoured to establish a system of government and social life founded on a knowledge of human nature as it actually exists. Francis Quesnay, born in 1694, and M. de Gournay, in 1712, are the two great
founders of the school. The latter was made intendant of commerce in 1751, in which capacity he strove vigorously to release mercantile men from the numerous restrictions the legislature of the day imposed upon them. Quesnay's great work, Physiocratie, ou, du Gouvernement le plus avantageux au genre humain, appeared in 1768. The first assemblies of the Economists were held in Madame de Pompadour's drawing-room.

ECUADOR (South America).—This country was discovered by Pizarro A.D. 1526, and it remained under Spanish rule until the rebellion of 1812. Its independence was secured in 1821, when it formed part of the republic of Colombia. On the disruption of the Colombian republic in 1831, Quito, with its associated provinces, assumed the rank of an independent republican state, with the name of Ecuador or Equator. The navigation of the rivers of this republic was declared free from all duties for twenty years in 1853.

Ednas, two ancient Scandinavian books, one of which is in verse and the other in prose. Some of the songs in the former probably existed as early as the 6th century, but the majority date from the 7th and 8th. In the 12th century they were written for the first time in Iceland by Sæmund Sigfusson, who died in 1133, and in 1643 the MS. was discovered by Bishop Brynjolf Sveinsson. The present Edna was written by Snorro Sturlason, who died in 1241, and contains the mythological history of Scandinavia, and was discovered in Iceland in 1628. Editions of the Ednas were published at Stockholm in 1818.

EDDSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.—The first lighthouse on the Eddystone, a narrow rock 14 miles from Plymouth, erected by Win- stanley in 1696, was destroyed by a violent tempest, Nov. 27, 1703. Its reconstruction was ordered by 4 & 5 Anne, c. 20 (1706), and completed by Mr. Rudyard in 1708. The new building was destroyed by fire in 1755. In 1757 Smeaton began the present lighthouse, which he constructed on improved principles, and completed Oct. 9, 1759. In 1770 the upper portion, which was of wood, was burnt. It was reconstructed of stone in 1774, and the lighthouse has since remained uninjured.

Edessa (Mesopotamia) is said to have been built by Nimrod, though Apian ascribes its foundation to Seleucus. It was taken by the emperor Trajan A.D. 102, and erected into a Roman colony in 216, when Abgarus, its last sovereign, was sent in chains to Rome. In 260 it was the scene of a battle between the emperor Valerian and Sapor, king of Persia, in which the latter was victorious. Julian confiscated the whole property of the church here, in consequence of the turbulence of the Arians, in 362, and in 489 its theological school was pulled down by the emperor Zeno. A destructive flood did considerable injury to the city in 525, in 611 it was taken by Chosroes II., king of Persia, and in 718 it was reduced to ruins by an earthquake. Baldwin, count of Flanders, erected Edessa into a Christian principality in 1070, but in 1144 it was seized by the Mohammedans under Zenghis. From that time it gradually declined, but has lately become important for its commerce, under the modern name of Orfa.

EDGECOMBE (Battle).—During an insur- rection, Edward the Fourth's troops were defeated at this place, near Banbury, July 26, 1469. The queen's father and brother, and the earl of Pembroke, were captured in this encounter, and put to death by the rebels.

EDGEHILL (Battle).—At this hill, near the village of Keinton, or Kinerton, in Warwickshire, Charles I. and the royalist forces under Prince Rupert encountered the parliamentary troops of the earl of Essex, on Sunday, Oct. 23, 1642. It was the first great battle in the Civil War, and proved very disastrous to both armies, though the losses were so nearly equal that neither could claim a decisive victory. Among the slain was the earl of Lindsay, who had led the king's infantry. Clarendon estimates the total number of killed at 5,000 men.

EDICT OF NANTES.—This celebrated act of toleration, granted by Henry IV. of France to his Protestant subjects, April 13, 1598, confirmed all their former privileges, removed every obstacle to their deriving benefit from the universities and public schools, and allowed them to establish places of worship throughout his kingdom. It was confirmed by Louis XIII. in 1610, and revoked by Louis XIV. Oct. 22, 1685. This arbitrary act drove from France about half a million Protestants, many of whom settled in England, and introduced various arts and manufactures not previously prac- tised in this country.

Edicts.—The principal Roman laws so named are the Perpetual edict, prepared by Salvianus Julianus, and promulgated by the emperor Hadrian, A.D. 132, and the edict of Theodoric in 500.

EDINBURGH (Scotland), the capital of Scotland, was founded in the 7th century, and was described as a considerable village in the 8th. During the earlier period of its history it was the scene of numerous contests.

A.D. 626. A castle founded here by Edwin, king of Northumberland, is called Edwin's burg; whence some derive the name of the city. 635. It is taken by the Picts. 690. St. Cuthbert's church is founded. 866. Restored to Indulphus, king of Scotland. 1094. The castle is besieged by Edinlaubs. 1123. Holyrood Abbey is founded by David I. In the charter for its foundation Edinburgh is first spoken of as a royal burg. 1174. The castle is surrendered to the English to purchase the freedom of William the Lion. 1215. The first parliament is held here by Alex- ander. 1290. Blackfriars monastery is founded. 1296. The castle is taken by the English, under Edward I. 1313. The castle is recovered by the earls of Moray. 1329. A charter grants Leith to Edinburgh.
1336. The English take refuge in Edinburgh, after the battle of Borough Muir. They are
made prisoners by the earl of Moray.
1338. Sir Andrew Bristowe, Bishop of Moray, is
burned in Edinburgh.
1401. Aug. Henry IV. invades Scotland, and burns
Edinburgh.
1439. A monastery of Greyfriars is established by
James II.
1437. Execution of the Earl of Athol and two
more, at Edinburgh, for the murder of
James I.
1447. Thomas Maitland is appointed by James II.
1450. The city is first fortified by a wall.
1477. Charter of James III.
1482. James III., having been protected from his
rebellious nobles by the inhabitants of
Edinburgh, erects their city into the
metropolis of Scotland.
1508. Oct. 6. James IV. grants the city a charter.
1513. A serious skirmish, known as "Clear the
countryside," takes place between the part-
tisans of the various nobles, 250 of whom
are slain.
1519. The High School is first mentioned.
1544. An English army lands at Rosyton, takes
Leith, and plunder Edinburgh.
1547. The English burn Leith.
1555. The streets are ordered to be lighted, owing to
the frequent robberies. John Knox begins
to preach at Edinburgh.
1560. July 6. A treaty between Elizabeth and the
Scotch is concluded at Edinburgh.
1565. July 23. Marriage of Queen of Scots,
and Lord Darnley, in Holyrood
House.
1569. Feb. 10. The house in which Darnley is
residing is blown up by gunpowder, and
the king killed. April 12. Trial and
acquittal of the Earl of Bothwell for the
murder of the King. May 15. Marriage of
Mary and the earl of Bothwell.
1568. Edinburgh is ravaged by the plague.
1571. The castle is besieged by the English.
1574. The castle is repaired, and the halfmoon
 batteries are built.
1578. The first high school is built.
1581. Old College is founded by James VI.
1582. April 14. James VI. grants the college a
charter of erection.
1584. Edinburgh is divided into four parishes.
1593. Canongate gaol built.
1610. Riots in consequence of James the Sixth's
interference with the Edinburgh clergy.
1603. March 24. James VI. leaves Edinburgh, to
ascend the English throne as James I.
1610. Coaches are introduced into Edinburgh.
1624. Feb. 12. Death of George Horiot, who leaves
his large fortune to found an hospital, the
first stem of which is laid July 1, 1628, and
which is opened April 11, 1639.
consequence of the introduction of the
liturgy.
1638. The Solemn League and Covenant is signed in
the Greyfriars' churchyard.
1639. March 21. The Covenanters take the castle,
which is recaptured by the marquis of
Hamilton, June 22.
1640. Completion of Parliament-house.
1641. Charles I. revisits Edinburgh, which is divided
into parishes.
1645. The plague rages with fearful violence.
The castle surrenders to Oliver Cromwell.
1651. Jan. 8. Mercatorus Caledonius, the first
Edinburgh newspaper, is published. May 27. Execution of the marquis of
Argyl.
1677. In consequence of frequent fires, the town
council orders all houses to be built of
stone, and roofed with slate or tile.

1831. Jan. 11. Riots among students of the uni-
versity, in consequence of the magistrates
having prohibited them from burning the
papal bull. Their "University Company" is incorporated by Charles I.
1658. June 30. Execution of the earl of Argyll.
1683. Bank of Scotland established at Edinburgh.
1706. Feb. 10. Sunday. Two hundred families are
rendered homeless by a terrible fire in the
market.
1718. May 7. The spire of the Greyfriars' church
is destroyed by fire.
1727. The Royal Bank is founded.
1735. A theatre is erected by Allan Ramsay, in
Carrubber's Close.
1736. Sept. 17. The Darien riots (q. e.)
1738. Royal Infirmary founded.
1740. Food riots, which are suppressed by the
military.
takes Edinburgh, and establishes a court in
Holyrood.
1752. The New Town is projected.
1753. April I. The Royal Exchange is founded.
1756. March 13. The old cross is removed.
1769. Aug. 3. Five people are killed by a fall of the
North Bridge. The new royal built.
1774. Register-house founded.
1776. Aug. 25. The Observatory on Calton Hill is
founded. Penny post introduced by Peter
Williamson.
1780. Royal Antiquarian Society founded.
1787. Oct. 31. Nelson monument, on Calton Hill, is
erected.
1812. Jan. 1. Serious riots, in consequence of
which three of the culprits are executed,
April 22.
1815. Sept. 12. Regent bridge and the new gaol
are founded.
1818. March 3. Edinburgh and Glasgow Canal is
commenced. April. Gas is introduced.
1821. April 28. The Melville column is founded.
Aug. 27. The national monument is
founded.
1824. June 24 and Nov. 15. Disastrous fires.
1836. Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railways, and Scottish
Academy are instituted.
1838. Aug. 15. George the Fourth's bridge and the
Western bridge are founded.
1829. Oct. 15. Infants' school founded.
1830. March 27. The museum of the College of Sur-
egers is founded. Oct. 10. Charles X. of
France, expelled from his kingdom by a
revolution, resides in Holyrood House.
1831. The new waterworks are completed.
1834. Sept. 8. The British Association meets at
Edinburgh.
1838. March 15. Edinburgh and Leith Gas Company
is established.
1840. Aug. 15. Kemp's monument to Sir Walter
Scott is founded.
of the territory on their retreat from Egypt, B.C. 1452 (Num. xx. 14—21). Saul made war upon them B.C. 1093 (1 Sam. xiv. 47), and David established garrisons in their land B.C. 1040 (2 Sam. viii. 14). Solomon built a navy at Ezion-geber B.C. 993 (1 Kings ix. 26), and Amaziah, king of Judah, gained a great victory, and took Selah, B.C. 829. The Edomites subsequently extended their borders as far north as Hebron, where they were defeated by Judah Maccabaeus B.C. 163.

EEDRISITES.—This independent dynasty, which founded the kingdom and city of Fez, lasted from A.D. 829 to 907. The founder was Edris, a posthumous child of a descendant of Ali.

EDUCATION.—Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, education was chiefly carried on in the schools of philosophy. The Britons left all learning to the Druids. The Saxons were taught to repeat the psalms and other books by heart, reading being still uncommon at the time of Alfred. The English language was not spoken in the 12th century; but after the Norman period children learned their lessons in English, and afterwards translated them into French. Reading and writing became the chief branches of education in the 14th century. The following are some of the most important dates connected with the subject:—

A.D.
880. Alfred the Great invites learned foreigners to establish schools in his dominions.
1070. Westminster school is founded about this year.
1108. Sampson, abbot of St. Edmund’s, founds a school at Bury St. Edmunds for forty poor boys.
1287. Winchester school is founded by William of Wykeham.
1441. Eton College is founded by Henry VI.
1529. Christ’s Hospital, or the Blue-coat school, is established.
1560. Westminster school is re-founded by Queen Elizabeth.
1567. Rugby school is founded.
1635. Harrow school is founded.
1690. The first mutual-improvement society is established in London, under the title of the Society for the Reformation of Manners.
1698. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is founded.
1738. Sunday schools are established by Mr. Robert Raikes.
1785. The Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools is founded.
1788. The first reform school is established by the Philanthropic Society.
1803. The Sunday-school Union is established.
1806. The first evening school is opened at Bristol.
1807. Mr. Whitbread proposes the establishment of parochial schools, on the monastic system, to the House of Commons, by whose order it is rejected.
1811. Andrew Bell founds the National School Society; and the Rev. Mr. Charles establishes the first adult school at Bais, in Wiltshire.
1815. An infant school is established in Lanark.
1818. A committee of the House of Commons publishes its reports on the state of endowed schools in England.
TOWER.

EDW.

1820. Mr. Samuel Wilderspin undertakes the management of the Spitalfields infant school.

1823. The first mechanics' institution is established at London.

1828. The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge is founded.

1837. The first ragged school is opened at Westminster.

1839. The Council of Education is appointed.

1848. The Field-lane "ragged" school is opened.

1849. The ragged school union is formed.

1852. June 15. The convocation of the Oxford University passes a statute authorizing middle-class examinations. June 23. An educational congress is held in London, under the presidency of the Prince Consort.


1858. July 6. Her Majesty appoints a Committee of Council on Education to superintend the application of any sums of money voted by parliament for the purpose of promoting public education.

1860. May 18. The committee present their report.

1861. July 29. Minute issued, to come into operation after March 1, 1862.

Edward the First, the eldest son of Henry III. and his queen Eleanor, was born at Westminster, June 18, 1239. He married Eleanor of Castile in 1254, by whom he had four sons and eight daughters. Edward I. was proclaimed king, Sunday, Nov. 20, 1272. He was then absent at the Crusades, and reached England Aug. 2, 1274, and was crowned, Sunday, Aug. 19. Eleanor died at Grantham, Nov. 28, 1291, and Sept. 10, 1299, Edward married Margaret, daughter of Philip III. and sister of Philip IV. of France, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Edward I. died at Burgh, on the sands near Carlisle, July 7, 1307, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, Oct. 27. His second wife survived him, dying in 1317. Edward was surnamed Long-shanks, from the length of his legs. He is buried under one of Edward IV., the three Saxon kings of the name of Edward being reckoned.

Edward the Second, the fourth son of Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, was born at Caernarvon, April 25, 1284, and ascended the English throne, Saturday, July 8, 1307. He married Isabella, daughter of Philip IV. of France, Jan. 28, 1308, and was crowned Feb. 25. His wife bore him two sons and two daughters, namely, Edward (see Edward III.); John, born Aug. 25, 1315, and created earl of Cornwall in 1328, died in October, 1334; Eleanor, born in 1318, married to Count Reynald II. of Gueldres, in 1332, died at Deventer, April 22, 1355; and Joan, born in the Tower, in 1321, married to David II. of Scotland in 1329, and died Sept. 7, 1362. Edward II. was deposed Jan. 20 or 21, 1327, and assassinated at Berkeley Castle, Sept. 21. Isabella died in 1357. Edward was surnamed Caernarvon.

Edward the Third, the eldest son of Edward II. and Isabella of France, was born at Windsor, Nov. 13, 1312. The formal deposition of his father took place Jan. 20 or 21, 1327, and Edward III. was proclaimed king Jan. 24, and crowned on Sunday, Feb. 1. He married Philippa of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1328, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. The most celebrated were, Edward, surnamed the Black Prince, born at Woodstock, June 15, 1330; he died June 8, 1376, and left by his wife, Joan of Kent, one son, afterwards Richard II. (q. v.); Lionel, born at Antwerp, Nov. 29, 1335, created duke of Clarence, and died in Italy, in 1368; and John of Gaunt, born at Ghent in 1340. He was created earl of Derby and duke of Lancaster, and died Feb. 3, 1399. Edward III. died at Shene, now Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was buried at Westminster. His queen, Philippa, died at Windsor, Aug. 15, 1369.

Edward the Fourth, second son of Richard, duke of York, and his wife Cicely, was born at Rouen, April 29, 1441. He acceded to the throne March 4, 1461, was crowned at Westminster, June 28 or 29, and though Henry VI. resumed authority from Oct. 9, 1470, to April 1471, Edward's reign is usually reckoned as if no interruption had occurred till his death, which took place at Westminster, April 9, 1483. Edward IV. married Elizabeth Woodville, widow of Sir Thomas Grey, May 1, 1464. She died June 8, 1492. They had three sons and seven daughters. Their eldest son became king (see Edward V.), and their daughter Elizabeth, born Feb. 11, 1466, united the houses of York and Lancaster, by her marriage with Henry VII. (q. v.).

Edward the Fifth, the fourth child and eldest son of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Woodville, was born at Westminster, Nov. 4, 1470. He was proclaimed king April 9, 1483, and is supposed to have been assassinated in the Tower by order of Richard III., who usurped the royal authority June 26, 1483. The last document of his reign is dated June 17, 1483.

Edward the Sixth, the son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, being the only child of that marriage, was born at Hampton Court, Oct. 12, 1537. He succeeded to the throne Friday, Jan. 28, 1547, and died at Greenwich July 6, 1553. Edward VI. was buried at Westminster, Aug. 8, 1553.

Eggs.—By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 122 (Aug. 12, 1854), a duty of 8d. per cubic foot was charged on eggs imported from foreign countries, and of 4d. per cubic foot on those from British possessions. It was repealed by 23 Vict. c. 22, s. 9 (May 15, 1860).

Eglinton Tournament.—A magnificent festivity, in imitation of the medieval tournament, was held by the earl of Eglinton, afterwards earl of Eglinton and Winton, at his castle in Ayrshire, Aug. 28, 29, and 30, 1839. The marquis of Londonderry officiated as "king of the tournament," and Lady Seymour as "queen of love and beauty." Many of the guests were in ancient costumes, and the expense of the entertainment is said to have amounted to £40,000. The emperor Napoleon III., then Prince Louis
Napoleon, was one of the mimic warriors on this occasion.

Egypt (Africa).—This country, called in the hieroglyphic inscriptions Chemt, in the Hebrew Scriptures Mizraim, and in the Arabic Meesr, was one of the earliest seats of civilization. Its history is involved in obscurity. Hales (iv. p. 400) remarks:— "The mysteries of Egyptian chronology are not inferior, perhaps, to those of the Apocalypse; both running into vast and unknown periods of time, the one before, the other since, the creation of the world." The following table has been compiled from the works of the best authorities:—

B.C.
2717. Menes, the first king of Egypt, and founder of the Thinite dynasty, begins to reign.
2280. Thebes founded.
2188. Memphis founded.
2126. Egypt is divided into Egypt proper, Lower Egypt, This, and Memphis.
2122. Hieroglyphics are invented by Athotes.
2120. Sufis, and his brother Sensuphis, build pyramids to the north of Memphis, which still exist.
2100. Osymandias extends his conquests into Asia. The worship of Osiris, Isis, Ptah, and Amen introduced.
2980. Memphis is taken by the Shepherd kings of Phenicia, who establish their dynasty.
1998. Lake Moeris is constructed.
1920. Arrival of Abraham, and expulsion of the Shepherd kings.
1891. Syphos introduces common letters.
1828. The Phenicians expelled from Lower Egypt.
1822. Menmon invented the Egyptian alphabet.
1251. Amemophis I becomes king of all Egypt.
1728. Joseph is sold into Egypt.
1715. Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dreams, and prepares for the seven years' famine.
1706. Settlement of Jacob and his family in Goshen.
1722. End of the seven years' famine.
1653. Death of Joseph.
1618. Accession of Acenaritis.
1615. The Ethiopians obtain a footing in Egypt.
1597. Persecution of the Israelites.
1491. The ten plagues are suffered by the Egyptians, and the exodus of the Israelites is accomplished.
1485. Reign of Egypt, from whom the country is named Egypt instead of Mizraim.
1322. Commencement of the first Sotic cycle.
1305. Reign of Sethos, who builds the temple of Vulcan, at Memphis, and other stupendous works.
1214. Reign of Thurons, or Proteus, a wise king, whose politic conduct originates the Greek fable of his ability to assume any semblance he chose.
1183. Menelaus arrives in Egypt after the Trojan war, and receives Helen from Thinous.
1082. Reign of Cheops.
1094. Alliance between Shishak, king of Egypt, and Solomon.
972. Shishak invades Judea, and takes Jerusalem.
825. Accession of Peterbastes, founder of the 22nd dynasty.
756. Egypt establishes her supremacy over the Mediterranean.
781. Commencement of the Saitic dynasty.
720. Sac, the Ethiopian, deposes Aynus, and mounts his throne.
722. Alliance with Hoses, king of Israel.
719. So abdicates, and returns to Ethiopia.
711. Invasion by Sennacharib, king of Assyria.
665. Egypt is divided between twelve kings.
660. Psammeticus I., one of the twelve kings, obtains the sovereignty of the whole of Egypt.

EGY

B.C.
630. Siege of Azotus, or Ashdod, by Asaphmetichus.
It lasts twenty years, being the longest war in history.
610. Pharaoh Necho attempts to connect the Mediterranean and Red Seas by a canal; but, after losing 120,000 men, he is compelled to retire, leaving the undertaking.
605. Pharaoh Necho is defeated by Nebuchadnezar, king of Babylon.
590. Psalmus, king of Egypt, invades Ethiopia.
581. Nebuchadnezar deposes Pharaoh Hophra, or Apries.
572. Nebuchadnezar ravages Egypt.
590. Nebuchadnezar makes Amasis king, during his reign Egypt contains 20,000 cities.
554. Solomon visits Egypt.
536. Phygagoras visits Egypt.
553. Cyrus, king of Persia, renders Egypt tributary to his power.
525. Cambyses, king of Persia, invades Egypt, which he ravages, and abolishes the empire of the Pharaohs.
484. Xerxes suppresses an insurrection of the Egyptians.
460. Inarus rebels against the Persians.
418. Herodotus visits Egypt.
413. Amyrtseus restores Egypt to independence.
330. Egypt again subjected to Persia by Ochus.
332. Egypt is conquered, and Alexandria founded, by Alexander the Great.
220. Ptolemy I. (Soter) restores the independence of Egypt, and transfers the seat of government to Alexandria.
200. Revolt of Phenicia, and immigration of about 100,000 Jews.
314. Phenicia is wrested from Egypt by Antigonus, king of Phrygia.
311. Battle of Ipsus, which secures the independence of Egypt, and final restoration of Phenicia.
273. An Egyptian embassy arrives at Rome.
227. Memphis is made the capital.
246. Ptolemy III. invades Syria, whence he returns with immense booty.
217. Battle of Raphis, which subjects Coele-Syria and Palestine to the Egyptian yoke.
203. A treaty of alliance is concluded with Rome. Juba is lost.
198. Syria regains its independence.
183. An insurrection is quelled by Polycrates.
171. Antiochus Epiphanes, of Syria, defeats Elymas, regent of Egypt, and makes him prisoner.
164. The kingdom is divided between Ptolemy VI. and his brother Phuscon.
164. Ptolemy in battle, and Phuscon usurps the throne. He marries his brother's widow, and murders her son, the rightful heir.
131. Pharamon (Ptolemy VII.) puts away his wife Cleopatra, and marries her daughter by his own brother.
129. Ptolemy VII. is compelled to flee to Cyprus. He murders his two sons, and is restored the same year.
128. A pestilence, caused by the putrefaction of immense swarms of locusts, carries off about 800,000 of the population.
107. Cleopatra compels Ptolemy VIII. to retire to Cyprus, and governs Egypt with her son Alexander.
88. Civil war between Ptolemy VIII. and Alexander I., the latter of whom is slain.
82. Capture and destruction of Thebes, which had revolted.
80. Accession of Alexander III., and election of Ptolemy X., who renders his country tributary to the Romans.
80. The Egyptians expel Ptolemy X., and establish Berenice and Tryphosa.
56. Restoration of Ptolemy X.
51. Death of Ptolemy X., who leaves his kingdom to Ptolemy XI. and Cleopatra.
49. Ptolemy expels Cleopatra, and civil war ensues.
EGY

48. Julius Caesar, in assisting Cleopatra, besieges and burns Alexandria, the splendid library of which city is almost destroyed by fire.

47. Ptolemy XI. is defeated by Caesar, and drowned while crossing the Nile. The Egyptian throne is shared by Cleopatra and her brother, Ptolemy XII.

46. Cleopatra poisons her brother.

45. Mark Antony summons Cleopatra to trial for her brother's murder. They meet on the Cydnus, and Antony is victorious.

44. Antony proclaims Cleopatra Queen of Egypt.

43. Massacre of 30,000 Ethiopians subjects of Queen Candace, who are repulsed by Petronious.

42. Germanians visit Egypt.

41. Alexander Blemmyes, king of the Blemmyes, invades Egypt.

40. The Egyptian army under the command of Cleopatra, by Octavius Caesar.

39. The Egyptian army under the command of Cleopatra, is defeated and subjugation of Egypt by Octavius, and suicide of Antony and Cleopatra. Egypt becomes a Roman province.

38. Invaded by 30,000 Ethiopian subjects of Queen Candace, who are repulsed by Petronius.

37. Ptolemy Soter I.

36. Ptolemy Soter I.

35. Ptolemy Philopator.

34. Ptolemy Epiphanes.

33. Ptolemy Philometor.

32. Ptolemy Euergetes I.

31. Ptolemy Euergetes II.

30. Ptolemy Philopator.

29. Ptolemy Soter I.

28. Cleopatra Berenice.

27. Cleopatra Alexander II.


25. Cleopatra.

EIC

1830. Alexandria is connected with the Nile by the Mahmoud Canal.

1829. The first Egyptian newspaper is published.

1831. Mohammed Ali, pasha of Egypt, revolts from Turkey, and invades Syria.

1834. The cholera visits Egypt.

1839. The plague rages Egypt.

1840. The Egyptians are defeated by the British under the command of Sir John Lambert. 

1841. July 11. The dispute with Turkey is adjusted.


1858. May 14. Another pasha, eldest son of Ibrahim pasha, and heir to his titles, is killed at the Kafir-Said railway-station.

DYNASTY OF THE LAGIDE, OR PTOLEMIAS.

EGYPTIAN AEA.—The year of the ancient Egyptians consisting of 365 days, brought back the commencement of the year to the same place in the seasons every 1461 years, which is termed the Sothic period. The first of these periods commenced B.C. 1322. To remedy the inconvenience of this calculation, the astronomers of Alexandria caused five days to be added every fourth year, B.C. 30; and the reform commenced five years after that date.

EURENREIHEITSTEIN (Prussia).—This strong fortress and town, on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblenz, is mentioned under another name as early as 1153. The works having been rebuilt on a more extensive scale, were, in 1160, on account of their breadth, named by Hermann Hillin, archbishop of Treves, "Eurenreheitstein," or the "Broad Stone of Honour." The French, under Marshal Boufflers, failed in an attempt to capture it in 1698. Jourdan invested Ehrenbreitstein for a short time in 1795, and returned June 9, 1796; but the French forces were compelled to withdraw Sept. 17. In April, 1797, the French again blockaded the fortress, which surrendered Jan. 24, 1799. The French, who restored it by the treaty of Luneville, Feb, 9, 1801, blew up the fortifications before they withdrew. Since the peace of 1814-15, the Prussian government have devoted large sums to the restoration of its defences.

EICHSTADT (Bavaria), the capital of a principality belonging to prince-bishops, was secularized, and conferred upon Austria in 1802. It was ceded to the elector of Bavaria by the peace of Pressburg, Dec. 26, 1805, and was given to Prince Eugene Beau-
harnois, duke of Leuchtenberg, in 1817. Its cathedral was founded 1269.

EIDER, or EYDER.—This river was connected with the Baltic by the Kiel Canal in 1784. It is twenty-three miles long, and was commenced in 1777.

EIDOCRAPH.—This instrument for copying drawings was invented by Mr. Wallace in 1821.

EIKON BASILIKE; or, The Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty King Charles I. in his Solitude and Suffering.—The first edition of this work appeared in 1648, and such was its popularity that no fewer than fifty editions are said to have appeared in England and elsewhere before the end of 1649. The question of the authorship of this work has excited considerable controversy; some ascribing it to the king himself, while others attribute its production to Dr. Gauden, the king's chaplain.

EISENACH (Germany) was founded A.D. 1140, and till 1406 was the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia. In 1521 it afforded shelter to Luther on his return from the diet of Worms. A considerable portion of the town has been rebuilt during the present century, and it was the scene of a meeting between the members of the new liberal party in Germany, who recommended the adoption of a central government instead of the diet, and proposed the formation of a national assembly, Aug. 14, 1859.

EISENED (Prussian Saxony).—Celebrated as the birthplace of Martin Luther, Nov. 10, 1483. He died here Feb. 18, 1546. The house in which he was born was destroyed by fire, June, 1869, and another erected on its site was opened as a free-school, Oct. 31, 1869.

ESISEDFOG, the name given to the annual assemblies of the British bards. They were of very ancient origin, being held at least as early as the 6th century of our era, although there is no description of one previous to 1176, when Rhys ap Gryffyd held a congress at Cardigan Castle. The last of these gatherings, convened by royal authority, was summoned by a commission of Queen Elizabeth, dated Oct. 20, 1567. They were revived towards the close of the 18th century, to encourage the study of the Welsh tongue, &c. An esisedfog was held at Aberdare from Aug. 20 to 23, 1861.

EKATERINBURG (Asiatic Russia) was founded by Peter the Great A.D. 1723.

EKATERTINOSSLAV (Russia), the capital of a government of the same name, was founded by Catherine II. A.D. 1787. It is also called Jekaterninoslav.

EL ARISH (Egypt).—At this place, the ancient Rhinocorura, the French defeated the Turks, near Jaffa, Feb. 18, 1799. The fort capitulated Feb. 20, and was taken by the English Dec. 29, 1799. By the convention of El Arish, signed Jan. 24, 1800, between the French and the Turks, it was stipulated that the French army should be permitted to return to Europe with its own arms and baggage, and that the fortresses of Egypt, excepting Aboukir, Alexandria, and Rosetta, should be given up within forty-five days.

ELBA (Mediterranean).—This island, on the coast of Tuscany, the Ilva of the Romans and Eale of the Greeks, was ravaged by a Ceylon fleet B.C. 463. During the Middle Ages it was subject to various Italian powers, and, on the 10th of July, 1796, it was seized by the British, by whom it was evacuated Feb. 18, 1797, when part of it was ceded to France by Tuscany. The remainder was given up to France by the treaty of Florence, March 28, 1801. By a treaty between Napoleon I. and the allied powers, signed at Paris April 11, 1814, the island of Elba was conferred upon him, with an annual revenue of 2,000,000 francs, he being permitted to retain the title of emperor. Napoleon I. resided in the island from May 3, 1814, till Feb. 26, 1815, when he re-embarked for France, by which he recovered possession. Elba was afterwards retaken by the Tuscans, July 30, 1815.

ELBING (Prussia) was founded by the Teutonic knights about A.D. 1229. It was ceded to Poland in 1466, taken by Peter the Great in 1709, and united to Prussia in 1772. Frederick William III., king of Prussia, concluded a humiliating convention with Napoleon I. at Elbing in 1807.

ELCESAUNS, or ELCESAITES.—The followers of Elaiol or Eclesai, a Jew, who flourished in the reign of Trajan (A.D. 98—116). They engraven many opinions derived from Oriental philosophy on a mixture of Judaism and Christianity. Epiphanius says it is doubtful whether the Elcesauns should be classed among the Christian or Jewish sects.

ELCHINGEN (Battle).—Ney, at the head of a French army, defeated the Austrians at this village, in Bavaria, Oct. 14, 1805. For this victory Ney received the title of duke of Elchingen in 1808.

EL DORADO, or “the Golden Country,” is the name given by Orellana, in 1531, to a country which he pretended to have discovered in the interior of South America, between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon. He asserted that gold and precious stones existed in this region in great abundance. In 1595 Sir Walter Raleigh fitted out an expedition for the purpose of taking possession of El Dorado for the English government. The term has been since applied to different regions in which gold is found.

ELIATICS, a sect of philosophers, founded at Elea, in Sicily, by Xenophanes of Colophon, about b. c. 538. Zeno, who flourished b. c. 464, Empedocles, b. c. 435, and Melissus, b. c. 428, were leading philosophers of this school. They opposed the idea of a plurality of gods, but mingled this truth with many puerile and absurd conceits, which obscured and weakened its efficacy.

ELDER, or ELDER.—This title was first assumed by Rodolph I., count palatine of the Rhine, in 1294.

ELECTORS.—By 8 Hen. VI. c. 7 (1429), no
person was allowed to vote at the election of a member of parliament unless possessed of forty shillings yearly in land. Excise and custom-house officers were prohibited from voting by 22 Geo. III. c. 41 (1762). The mode of polling at elections is regulated by 9 Geo. IV. c. 59 (July 15, 1828). Several new regulations as to electors were introduced by the Reform Bill, 2 Will. IV. c. 45 (June 7, 1832); and the crown received power to increase the number of polling-places in counties and boroughs, on the petition of the justices of those counties and boroughs, by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 102 (Aug. 20, 1836).

ELECTORS OF GERMANY.—The German empire became elective after the death of Conrad I., A.D. 919, when the right of choosing his successor was exercised by the dukes of Saxony, Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia. In 1257, there were seven electors; viz., the archbishops of Mayence, Trévols, and Cologne; with the count palatine of the Rhine, and the rulers of Brandenburg, Saxony, and Bohemia. These were recognized by the States in 1338, and confirmed by Charles IV., in the Golden Bull of 1356. The treaty of Westphalia added another elector in 1648 in the person of the palatine, Frederick V., whose vote had been recently conferred upon the duke of Bavaria; and in 1692 the emperor, Leopold I., conferred the title on the duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, who thus became the ninth elector. In 1777 the electorate of Bavaria was reunited to the palatinate, which reduced the number to eight; but in 1803 the diet of Ratisbon increased the number to ten; viz., the archchancellor of Mayence, Bohemia, Bavaria, Salzburg, Saxony, Brandenburg, Brunswick, Westphalia, Breda, and Hesse. In 1804, Francis I. declared the empire hereditary, in consequence of which the dignity of elector became merely nominal. The title is now only borne by the princes of Hesse-Cassel.

ELECTRIC CLOCK.—Professor Wheatstone's electro-magnetic clock was exhibited and explained to the Royal Society Nov. 25, 1840, and Mr. Bain patented an electric clock Jan. 8, 1841, which he exhibited at the Polytechnic Institution March 23. Mr. Shepherd's electro-magnetic clock was one of the most remarkable objects of the Great Exhibition of 1851. An electric clock, which has since been removed, was set up in the Strand in 1852.

Electricity, as so called from the Greek word ἀλήθος, amber, because the first electrical phenomenon of which we have any record, is the property that substance possesses of attracting light bodies when it is rubbed. This peculiarity was observed by Thales of Miletus, B.C. 600. No progress was made, however, in the science, until about 1800 A.D., when Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, discovered that other substances also possess the same property. He is therefore regarded as the founder of the sciences connected with electricity. The first electrical machine was made by Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg, who flourished between 1602 and 1686. The following are some of the most important dates connected with the subject:—

R.C.
600. Thales of Miletus observes that amber, when rubbed, possesses the property of attracting light bodies.

A.D.
415. Eustatius mentions that a certain philosopher emitted sparks while dressing and undressing.
1690. Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, commences a series of experiments which prove that other bodies besides amber possess the property of attracting light bodies.
1675. Boyle publishes his "Experiments on the Origin of Electricity."
1705. Hawkèe notices the electric light produced by passing air through mercury in a vacuum.
1792. Hawkèe uses a glass electrical machine.
1793. Grey classifies all bodies as electrics or non-electrics.
1734. Dufay discovers vitreous and resinous electricity.
1746. The Leyden phial is discovered. Three persons claim the merit of this discovery; viz., a monk named Kiesl, Professor Boscovich of Crocox, of Leyden, and a man named Cumens.
1752. June 15. Dr. Franklin discovers the identity of lightning and the electric spark.
1758. Aug. 6. Professor Richman, of St. Petersburg, is killed in the prosecution of some experiments.
1767. Lane invents the discharging electrometer.
1773. Mr. Walsh and Dr. Ingenhouz prove the electric nature of the shock of the torpedo.
1776. Volta invents the electrophorus.
1785. Coulomb invents the torsion balance, and discovers static electricity.
1787. Cavendish demonstrates the formation of nitric acid, and decomposes atmospheric air, by means of electricity.
1790. Galvani is discovered by Galvani.
1800. Volta discovers Voltaic electricity.
1819. Sir Humphry Davy decomposes the fixed alkalies by electricity.
1830. Oersted discovers electro-magnetism, and Bohnenberger invents the electrometer.
1829. Dr. Seebeker discovers thermo-electricity.
1834. Professor Wheatstone experiments on the velocity of electricity.
1837. Professor Jacobi, of St. Petersburg, discovers electro-metalurgy.
1839. The wreck of the Royal George, after being submerged for sixty years at Spithead, is blown up by electricity.
1840. Mr. Armstrong invents the hydro-electric machine.
1847. Professor William Thompson publishes his theory of electrical images and reflections.
1851. Ruhmkorff constructs his electro-dynamic coil.
1858. Aug. 5. Telegraphic signals are exchanged between England and America.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—As early as 1802 the Chevalier Bunsen conceived the idea of obtaining light by fixing cones of charcoal to the poles of the conductor of a battery, in an exhausted glass globe. In 1846 Messrs. Greener and Staite patented an electric lamp, which was improved by the last-named gentleman in 1847, and exhibited at Hanover
Square Rooms, and in Trafalgar Square, London, in 1848. A new system of electric illumination was employed the same year to light the theatre in the Palais Royal, Paris, and this was also exhibited in London with great success, Dec. 5 and 7. In 1850 Mr. Allman performed experiments at the Polytechnic Institution, with an instrument of his own invention, the light of which continued longer, and was more equable in quality than that of any former apparatus. Staite's light was again exhibited at Manchester, May 9, 1851. In 1853 Dr. Watson explained a process of his own invention, by which brilliant light was supplied, and costly pigments were simultaneously prepared by the same instrument, and in 1855 the same gentleman lighted the works of new Westminster bridge by means of electricity. The electric light was employed in the lighthouse at the South Foreland in 1859. Mr. Gassiot invented an instrument in 1860, in which electricity discharged from the induction-coil through a spiral carbonic-acid vacuum-tube, is made to produce a brilliant white light.

**ELECTRIC LOOM.—**This instrument was invented by Bonelli, of Turin, in 1854. In 1855 it was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, and in 1859 was much improved by M. Froment. Faraday lectured upon it at the Royal Institution, June 8, 1860.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—**The success of Dr. Watson's experiments to prove the instantaneous transmission of electricity through great distances, made in 1747, originated the idea of employing this property for purposes of telegraphic communication. The first attempt to realize this scheme was made by Lesage in 1774, when a series of twenty-four wires was established at Geneva, which communicated with an apparatus for indicating particular letters when the machine was in operation. Modifications of this plan were attempted by Betancourt in 1797, by Reiser in 1794, and by Salva in 1796. Sommering of Munich applied the voltaic battery to telegraphic purposes in 1811, and in 1816 Mr. Korns, of Hammersmith, invented an instrument in which pith balls were used to point out the letter intended. Oersted's discovery of electro-magnetism in 1819 was applied to telegraphic purposes by Ampère in 1820, his plan being to employ as many conducting wires and magnetic needles as there are letters; so that each letter being under a different needle, signals might be transmitted to a great distance. This proposition was lectured upon in England by Ritchie in 1830, and carried into effect by Baron Schilling at St. Petersburg in 1832. In 1838 Gauss and Weber attempted to introduce an apparatus which single barges all the signals, but its mechanism was too delicate, and its results too uncertain, to render it of practical utility. Cook and Wheatstone's first patent for an electric telegraph was sealed June 12, 1837, and Professor Morse's American instrument, which wrote the message it transmitted, was constructed the same year. Cook and Wheatstone's electro-magnetic telegraph was patented Jan. 21, 1840, and their signal-needle telegraph, May 6, 1845. The magneto-electric telegraph was patented by Mr. Henley in 1845. (See **SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH**.)

**ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY.—**Animal electricity was to some extent known to the ancients, as Aristotle (b. c. 384—322) and Pliny (a. d. 77) both mention the benumbing power of the torpedo, the electrical organs of which were engraved by Lorenzini in 1678, and the shock of which was proved to be electric by Mr. Walsh and Dr. Ingenhous in 1773. Mr. Symmer performed several interesting experiments on human electricity in 1759, by means of silk and worsted stockings, and in 1786 important discoveries were made by Hemmer respecting the same subject. Galvani's discoveries in 1790 shed fresh light on the science, which has since been illustrated by the experiments of Humboldt and Gay-Lussac in 1805, of Mr. Todd in 1812 and 1816, and of Professor Faraday, who examined the electricity of the gymnatus in 1838. Several interesting discoveries have also been made by M. Matteucci, who performed some fine experiments at York in 1844, and in May 1855 the subject was brought before the members of the British Institution by some lectures of Dr. Du Bois-Reymond.

**ELECTRO-TINT.—**This application of the electrotype to the art of engraving was invented by Mr. Edward Palmer, who published an account of it in the Philosophical Magazine for June, 1840, and patented it June 12, 1841. The process was afterwards improved by him, and again patented, under the name of glyphography, Jan. 15, 1842.

**ELECTRO-TYPE.—**The art of plating by electricity was invented almost simultaneously by Mr. Spencer, of Liverpool, and Professor Jacobi, of St. Petersburg, in 1837; made public by the latter, Oct. 5, 1838, and by the former, Sept. 12, 1839. Mr. Murray applied blacklead to non-metallic bodies as a conducting surface in January, 1840. The Messrs. Elkington, of Birmingham, took out their patent for gliding, &c., March 25, 1840; and in the following April the first specimen of printing from an electrotype appeared in a London periodical.

**ELEPHANT (Order of the).—**The date of the foundation of this celebrated Danish order is very uncertain; some authorities referring it to the period of the first crusade (1096), others to the reign of Canute VI. (1182—1202), and others to that of Christian I. (1448—1481). The Danish official documents ascribe its foundation to the earlier part of the 15th century, and state that it was merely renewed by Christian I. in 1533. As originally constituted, it was of a religious character, but it became secular on the alteration of its statutes by Christian V., Dec. 1, 1693. This order, as well as that of the Danebrog (q. v.), is under the presidency of a chapter of the royal orders, established at Copenhagen June 28, 1808.
The annual special festival of the order is celebrated on the 1st of January.

Elephantine Island (Hindostan).—This island is remarkable for a huge unwieldy statute of an elephant, cut out of the solid rock, and for a great temple. The date of both curiosities is unknown; though, from their rapid decay since they were first examined, it is thought they cannot be of very high antiquity. In 1814 the neck and head of the elephant dropped off; and in 1824 only two-thirds of the columns of the temple remained in anything like a perfect condition. A visitor to the island in 1836 states that the whole of the elephant, excepting three legs and a fragment of the fourth, had been at that time destroyed.

Elephantine (Egypt).—A small island in the Nile, opposite Syene, bears this name. It was the last fortified place in the dominions of Psammetichus, and the Romans held it for some time. Diocletian built a temple of Concord there A.D. 297; it was destroyed by Justinian I. in 531.

Elephantine Kingdom (Egypt).—This small kingdom, situated on an island in the Nile, flourished at a period prior to the age of authentic history, and declined about B.c. 1450, when its importance was eclipsed by the rising grandeur of Thebes.

Elephants.—The Hindoos employed these animals for military purposes from the most remote periods, but they were not introduced into the regions west of the Indus until about the year B.C. 331, when they were used by Darius against Alexander, at the battle of Arbela. At the battle of Hydaspes, B.c. 327, Porus brought about 100 elephants into the field, 80 of which fell alive into the hands of the victorious Alexander. They were introduced into Italy by Pyrrhus, who used twenty at the battle of Heraclea, B.c. 280; and they were soon adopted as an important branch of military power by the Carthaginians, who surrendered 104 to the Romans at the battle of Panormus, B.c. 250. In consequence of this capture, the Romans also began to use elephants, which they employed with great effect against the barbarous Arverni and Allobroges, B.c. 121. Towards the close of the Roman republic, the use of elephants in war was abandoned to the Orientals, to whom it has ever since been restricted.

Eleusinian Mysteries were festivals held annually, in September, at Eleusis, a town of Attica, in honour of the goddess Demeter, or Ceres. According to some authorities, they were instituted by Cadmus, B.c. 1550; others refer their origin to Erichthonius, B.c. 1494; but the usual opinion is that they were commenced by Eumolpus, the first hierophant, B.c. 1356. Great secrecy was observed in the celebration of the festivals, and it was a capital offence to reveal any of the rites. They existed about eighteen centuries, and ceased during the invasion of Alaric, A.D. 396. They consisted of the greater and lesser mysteries. Hales says they were brought from Egypt to Attica, about B.C. 1399, by Erechtheus, and that they were ultimately borrowed from the Jewish feast of Tabernacles.

Elgin Marbles.—This splendid collection of antique statuary is chiefly composed of fragments of the Parthenon at Athens, which was built by Péricles about B.C. 448. In 1799 Lord Elgin conceived the idea of forming such a collection, and in 1800 he proceeded to Athens, in company with several artists, who were permitted by the Porte to make drawings of the Acropolis. In 1801, however, owing to the success of British arms in Egypt, the Turkish government granted him permission to "view, draw, and model the ancient temples of the idols, and the sculptures upon them; and make excavations, and take away any stones that might appear interesting to him." In this manner he obtained the series of marbles which now bears his name. Mr. Percival offered to buy them for the nation in 1811, but the sum offered (£30,000) was deemed insufficient, and the proposal was rejected. In 1812 more remain was obtained, and in 1815 Lord Elgin petitioned the House of Commons to secure the collection for the national benefit. A select committee was appointed, and an act was passed, 56 Geo. III. c. 99 (July 1, 1816), by which the marbles were purchased for £35,000, and deposited in the British Museum.

Elis (Greece) appears to have been originally peopled by Pelasgians, and to have been taken by a party of Eòtolians under Oxyrus, B.C. 1104. In the 5th century B.C. its inhabitants had extended their conquests as far as the river Neda, and had wrested from the Pisatans the presidency of the festival of Zeus, at Olympia. This presidency was, however, abrogated by Pisatans by Théon, tyrant of Argos, B.C. 747; and Pantaleon, king of Pisa, celebrated the games to the exclusion of the Eleians, B.C. 644. The Eleians invaded Pisa B.C. 588, and were in turn invaded by the Pisatans, B.C. 572; in consequence of which, the Eleians razed their city to the ground. A quarrel broke out between Sparta and Elis B.C. 421, which led to the exclusion of the Spartans from the Olympic festival, B.C. 420. The Eleians with their allies were defeated by the Spartans at the battle of Mantinea, B.C. 418, and were invaded by Agis B.C. 402, and compelled to purchase peace by the surrender of several important towns B.C. 400. They attempted to recover some portion of the ceded territory B.C. 371, but were prevented by the Arcadians, with whom they declared war B.C. 366, and by whom they were defeated B.C. 365 and 364. In consequence, however, of the Arcadians having pillaged the temple of Olympia, so strong a feeling was excited against them, that they were compelled to restore several of their conquests and conclude peace, B.C. 362. Telesphorus, a general of Antigonus, seized the town of Elis B.C. 312, and attempted to erect it into an independent principality, but it was soon afterwards re-
covered by Ptolemaeus. After the capture of Corinth by Mummius, B.C. 146, Elia, with the rest of the Peloponnesus, passed under the dominion of Rome. Theodosius abolished the Olympic games A.D. 394, thereby destroying the last remnant of the ancient glory of the country, which was soon afterwards ravaged by Alaric, in 396. It lay to the west of Arcadia, and was called the "Holy Land" of Greece.

Elizabethgrad (Russia) was founded by the empress Elizabeth A.D. 1754.

Elizabeth.—The only surviving child of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, was born at Greenwich, Sept. 7, 1533. She ascended the English throne Nov. 17, 1558; was crowned at Westminster, Jan. 13, 1559; was never married, and died at Richmond, March 24, 1603. Elizabeth was buried at Westminster, April 28, 1603.

Elizabeth, St. (Orders of).—One for females was instituted in Bavaria, A.D. 1766. The Royal order of St. Elizabeth of Brazil, for females, was founded in 1804.

Elizabethpol, of Kandsag (Asiatic Russia), was taken by the Seljukian Turks A.D. 1088, and by the Mongols in 1235. General Paskevitch defeated a Persian force, Aug. 8, 1236, and afterwards occupied the town.

Ellandune (Battle).—Egbert, king of Wessex, defeated Beornwulf, king of Mercia, with great slaughter, at Ellandune, or Ealla's hill, A.D. 823.

Ellison Gallery.—The late Mr. Richard Ellison, of Sudbrook Holme, Lincolnshire, having desired that some portion of his collection of water-colour pictures should be given to the nation, his widow presented fifty works by leading artists to Kensington Museum, in April, 1860, "until a separate and permanent building shall be erected for the purpose of holding a national collection of water-colour paintings."

Eloupen.—By the statute of Westminster 2, 15 Edw. 1. c. 94 (1256), any wife voluntarily leaving her husband, forfeited for ever all right to dower, unless her husband willingly, and without coercion, restored her to his favour.

Elphin (Ireland).—This see was erected about A.D. 450, by St. Patrick, who appointed a monk named Asicus the first bishop; but there is no regular succession of prelates till 1262. The Church Temporalities Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 Aug. 14, 1833) directed the annexation of this see to that of Kilmore, which was accomplished in 1841.

Elsenore (Denmark).—This place obtained the privileges of a city A.D. 1425, and was mentioned in a treaty with England, as entitled to levy the tax known as the Sound dues, in 1450. In 1522 it was taken by the inhabitants of Lubeck, from whom it was recovered by Christian II. in 1535. In 1576 its population was increased by an immigration of Dutch colonists, and about 1580 the celebrated Castle of Cronenberg was erected. This fortress was taken by the Swedes under Wrangel in 1658, but almost immediately evacuated. A treaty was concluded here between Sweden and the States-general, Dec. 9, 1659. In 1801 the British fleet under Sir Hyde Parker and Nelson forced the passage of the Sound previous to the bombardment of Copenhagen, and in 1807 Admiral Gambier passed the Great Belt. Elsinore is celebrated as the scene of the tragedy of "Hamlet."

Elsie (Battle).—Henry IV. was defeated near the Elster, or Elbe, during his struggle against Rodolph of Suabia, Oct. 13, 1080. Henry was defeated, and his rival, Rodolph, was slain in the battle.

Ely (Cambridge).—Etheldreda, daughter of Egfric Anna, king of the East Angles, founded a monastery on this island about A.D. 673, which was remodelled by Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, in 970. It subsequently became so rich and important, that in the year 1108 a charter was obtained from Henry I. for its erection into a separate diocese, which was effected in 1109. Hervens was consecrated its first bishop, July 27, 1109. In 1837 and 1839 parts of the diocese of Lincoln were transferred to Ely.

Emancipation.—Slavery was abolished throughout the British colonies by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 73 (Aug. 28, 1833).

Emmanuel College (Cambridge).—This college was founded A.D. 1584 by Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer and privy councillor to Queen Elizabeth.

Embalming.—This custom originated among the Ethiopians, from whom the Egyptians received it at a very early period. It is usually very difficult to ascertain the precise age of mummies, but there is little doubt that many of those in our museums have been preserved at least 3,000 years. Mr. Pettigrew mentions one of that age which he opened, and found uninjured by the lapse of time; but when he soaked out the preservative drugs, the work of putrefaction immediately commenced. We learn from Scripture that Joseph caused the body of his father Jacob to be embalmed (Gen. 1. 2, 3), B.C. 1689, and also that forty days were taken up in the operation. Herodotus, who flourished B.C. 484, and Diodorus Siculus, B.C. 60, have left descriptions of the manner in which this process was performed by the Egyptians. It was much used by the early Christians. St. Augustine says it was still practised at the beginning of the 5th century A.D.

Embargo is the prohibition of ships from sailing, and the right to impose it may be lawfully exercised by the crown in time of war. But an embargo laid upon corn in 1768 opposed to certain statutes, a special act (2 Geo. III. c. 7, 1766) was passed to indemnify the heavily handicapped farmers and enforce it. An embargo was imposed on all Russian, Swedish, and Danish vessels in British ports, Jan. 14, 1801.

Emden, or Emden (Hanover), the chief commercial town of Hanover, was formed after the inundation of the Ems, A.D. 1277. An African trading company existed here in 1652.
It was made a free port in 1751. The French took it in July, 1757, and evacuated it March 19, 1758, at the approach of an English squadron. The French again obtained possession in 1761, but were speedily expelled. A bank was established here Feb. 1, 1769. Embden came into the possession of Holland in 1808, and was incorporated with Hanover in 1815.

EMBRE WEEKS.—Pope Calixtus I. (A.D. 218–223) appointed certain fast-days for impoverishing the Divine blessing on the fruits of the earth and on the ordinances of priests, which were celebrated at these times. From the custom of strewning ashes or embers upon the head on these occasions, the days were called ember days, and the weeks in which they fell, ember weeks. They occur four times a year, being the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after Sept. 14 (the Feast of Holy Cross), and after Dec. 13 (the Feast of St. Lucia).

EMBROIDERY.—This art is of very ancient origin, and is supposed to have been invented by the Phrygians. It was practised with great success by the women of Sidon, and was employed by Moses in the decoration of the tabernacle, B.C. 1490 (Exod. xxxv. 35, and xxxviii. 23). A machine was invented by M. Heilman, and exhibited in Paris in 1854, by the aid of which a lady could embroider any design as correctly and quickly with one hundred and forty needles as formerly with one. The company of the Embroiderers was incorporated in 1852.

EMERALD.—This gem is mentioned as one of those forming the breastplate of Aaron, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 18); but it is uncertain whether the Hebrew word is correctly translated. The earliest emeralds known were brought from the mountains between Ethiopia and Egypt, where extensive mines were worked by the Ptolemies (B.C. 306 to B.C. 30). This gem became very rare during the Middle Ages. Only one specimen, which adorned the tiara of Pope Julius II. (1503–1513), was known to have existed previous to the discovery of the Peruvian mines by Pizarro in 1545. The finest emerald in existence was exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and weighs 8 oz. 18 dwt.

EMESA, or EMISSA (Syria), is remarkable for a magnificent temple of the sun. Its young priest, Bassianus, was raised to the imperial dignity A.D. 218, under the name of Elagabalus, corrupted into Heliogabalus. He was assassinated by the Praetorian guards March 10, 222. His mutilated body was dragged through the streets of Rome, and thrown into the Tiber. Aurelian defeated Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, near Emesa, A.D. 272. The Arabs took Emesa A.D. 635. Its modern name is Hems.

EMIGRANTS.—During the Revolution, French refugees (émigrés) began to leave France in July, 1789, and soon reached the number of 35,000 persons. Napoleon I. published an amnesty in their favour April 26, 1802, at which time there were no fewer than 50,000, the greater part of whom returned to France. On the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, many more returned, and a law was passed by the French chambers, April 27, 1825, to indemnify them for the injury their affairs had sustained during their exile.

Emigration was placed under the regulation of a government commission in 1831. It was one of the modes of relief proposed by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 76, s. 62 (Aug. 14, 1834), and in January, 1840, was placed under the supervision of commissioners, appointed under the royal sign manual, as the Land and Emigration Board. The conveyance of emigrants from the United Kingdom was at first regulated by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 53 (Aug. 31, 1835), which was amended by the Passengers Act, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 107 (Aug. 12, 1842). The recent extensive emigration from Ireland commenced in 1846. The following table is extracted from the twentieth report of the Emigration Commissioners (1860).

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>N. American Colonies</th>
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<th>Australia and New Zealand</th>
<th>Other Places</th>
<th>Total</th>
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### Emigration from the United Kingdom during the Forty-five Years from 1815 to 1859 inclusive—(continued).

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<th>Other Places</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>223,073</td>
<td>16,937</td>
<td>6,773</td>
<td>280,549</td>
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<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>42,490</td>
<td>267,357</td>
<td>21,322</td>
<td>4,473</td>
<td>355,366</td>
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<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>32,573</td>
<td>241,561</td>
<td>38,851</td>
<td>3,749</td>
<td>369,764</td>
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<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>34,292</td>
<td>230,885</td>
<td>61,403</td>
<td>3,149</td>
<td>329,637</td>
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<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>43,761</td>
<td>183,095</td>
<td>83,527</td>
<td>3,266</td>
<td>324,329</td>
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<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>17,268</td>
<td>103,414</td>
<td>56,808</td>
<td>3,318</td>
<td>174,014</td>
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<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>16,376</td>
<td>111,387</td>
<td>44,584</td>
<td>3,755</td>
<td>176,554</td>
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<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>21,001</td>
<td>126,905</td>
<td>61,248</td>
<td>3,721</td>
<td>211,973</td>
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<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>9,704</td>
<td>59,716</td>
<td>39,252</td>
<td>5,257</td>
<td>113,792</td>
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<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>6,889</td>
<td>70,909</td>
<td>31,013</td>
<td>12,427</td>
<td>110,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,186,735</td>
<td>2,960,706</td>
<td>683,923</td>
<td>86,234</td>
<td>4,917,598</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom...... j For the ten years ending 1859.... 243,968

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**Eminence.**—Pope Urban VIII. granted this title to cardinals, Jan. 10, 1631. Previously they were called Illustriissimi. This title was also granted to ecclesiastical electors and to the Grand Master of Malta.

**Emire.** The title borne by the descendants of Mohammed, who are also allowed to wear green turbans. It was instituted by Fatima, daughter of the Prophet, a.d. 650.

**Emlyn (Ireland).**—This is one of the most ancient bishoprics in Ireland, having been founded by St. Ailbe, about a.d. 448. In old annals it is referred to as "Imleach Iubhair." Originally it was the metropolitan see of Munster; but in the year 1152 Pope Eugenius III. rendered it subordinate to Cashel, with which see it was incorporated in 1568.

**Emphaim.**—This is still used as a capital punishment by the Turks. It was formerly practised in this country on the bodies of those who committed suicide, but was abolished by 4 Geo. IV. c. 52, s. 1 (July 8, 1823).

**Emperor.**—The Romans distinguished their successful generals by the title Imperator, which was assumed by Julius Caesar on his elevation to the perpetual dictatorship, B.C. 46. The succession of Roman emperors dates from Augustus Caesar, B.C. 27, and that of the Eastern emperors from Valens, A.D. 364. Charlemagne was crowned emperor of the West in 800. The Ottoman empire began under Ottoman or Othman I., in 1299. The Czar Peter assumed the title of Emperor of all the Russias in 1721, and Napoleon I. that of Emperor of the French, May 18, 1804, in which year Francis II. of Germany adopted the style of Emperor of Austria. Brazil became an independent empire under Don Pedro IV. in 1825, and Souluque was proclaimed emperor of Hayti, by the title of Faustin I., Aug. 24, 1849. The present imperial government of France began under Napoleon III., Dec. 1, 1852.

**Empirics.** A sect of physicians who taught that all knowledge of medical matters must be derived from experiment and observation. This doctrine was first promulgated by Aaron of Agrigentum, a Greek physician, who flourished B.C. 450, but his disciples did not form themselves into a separate sect until the time of Philinus of Cos, and Serapion of Alexandria, B.C. 250.

**Enamelling.**—The inventor of this art is unknown, but the Egyptians, Etruscans, and other nations of antiquity practised it.
with considerable success. Having fallen into disuse, it was revived in Italy during the pontificate of Julius II. (A.D. 1503-1513), and was much improved by Jean Toutin, a goldsmith of Chasteaudun, who invented the art of painting with opaque enamel in 1630. Enamelled pottery was first made in England in 1642. A process for coating the interior of iron saucepans, &c. with enamel, was patented by Dr. Hickling in Dec. 1790, and improved by Clarke's method, which was patented May 25, 1839.

ENCENIA, or "anniversary feasts kept in memory of the dedication of churches" (Bingham, b. xx. c. viii. s. 1), commenced in the time of Constantine I. (A.D. 306–337). They were introduced into England by Gregory the Great (590–604), who ordered Augustine and Mellitus, the first English bishops, "to allow the people liberty, on their annual feasts of the dedication of their churches, to build themselves booths round about the church, and there feast and entertain themselves with eating and drinking, in lieu of the ancient sacrifices while they were heathens" (Bing, b. xx. c. viii. s. 1). Hence arose our church-wakes.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING.—In this art the colours are prepared with wax. It was anciently practised by Praxiteles, b.c. 360, but gradually fell into disuse until some experiments were made by Bachelier A.D. 1749. The Count Caylus and M. Mignot published a description of the results in 1765, but the art was not recovered until 1785. This was effected by Miss Greenwood, afterwards Mrs. Hooker, of Rotterdam, Sussex, and the account of her proceedings is given in the 10th vol. of the Transactions of the Society of Arts, 1792.

ENCATITLES, or ABSTAINERS, the followers of Tatian, an Assyrian, and a disciple of Justyn Martyr. He held matter to be the source of all evil, and corrupted Christianity by introducing various doctrines of the oriental philosophers. His followers discarded all external comforts, and held wine in such abhorrence, that they used water in the Lord's supper. Tatian flourished about A.D. 173. His followers were called, in addition to Encatites, Tatianists, Apocatactites, and Hydroparasites. They were also called Continents.

ENCUMBRED ESTATES ACT.—In consequence of the numbers of encumbered estates in Ireland, and the difficulty of disposing of them, three commissioners were appointed by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 77 (July 28, 1849) to superintend their sale and transfer. By this act, the owner or incumbrancer of encumbered land of which the lease had run on for at least sixty years, was empowered to apply within three years to the commissioners for a sale (s. 16). The Commissioners’ Court in Dublin commenced its business Oct. 25, 1849, and ceased Aug. 31, 1858, having sold property to the amount of £233,161,065, 6s. 7d. A new court, to be called the Landed Estates Court, Ireland, was appointed by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 72, s. 2 (Aug. 2, 1858).—An Encumbered Estates Act for the West Indies was provided by Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 117 (Aug. 11, 1854), which was amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 96.

ENCYCLOPEDIA.—The earliest encyclopaedia in existence is one in MS. by Alfarabius, a philosopher of the school of Bagdad, who flourished in the 10th century. The first printed work with this title is the Encyclopædia, seu Orbis Disciplinarum, which was published at Basel in 1555. The following table is a list of the most celebrated Encyclopedias in the order of their publication:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1661</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>John Harris's Lexicon Technicum (the first English Encyclopaedia)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1728</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ephraim Chambers's Cyclopaedia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1788</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Barrow's New and Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Diderot and D'Alembert's Encyclopédie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1771</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Encyclopædia Britannica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rees' Chamber's Cyclopaedia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rees' Cyclopaedia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Conversations-Lexicon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>The Pantologia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Encyclopædia Metropolitana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Encyclopædia Americana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Eardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dictionnaire de la Conversation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Penny Cyclopaedia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>English Cyclopaedia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Chambers's (W. and R.) Cyclopaedia (in progress)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ENDAVERIVER (Australia).—Captain Cook anchored at the mouth of this river, July 12, 1770, and remained until Aug. 4, when he named it after the ship in which he sailed.

ENDOR (Palestine).—Saul consulted the sorceress at this village on the eve of the battle of Mount Gilboa (1 Sam. xxviii. 7-25), b.c. 1055. Saul was defeated, and committed suicide (1 Sam. xxxi. 4-6).

ENDOSMOSE, the power possessed by a dense fluid of attracting to itself through an animal or vegetable membrane any less dense fluid, was discovered by M. Dutrochet, who published an account of its properties in 1826. Endosmose is the term applied to this phenomenon when the attraction is from the outside to the inside. In the contrary case it is called exosmose.

ENFIELD (Middlesex).—The first school of this town was endowed A.D. 1413. Enfield Chase was disforested in 1779, and an old palace in which Edward VI. held his court, and his sister, the princess Elizabeth, used to reside, was destroyed in 1792. Experiments to test the powers of small fire-arms were conducted here by government in 1852.

ENFIELD MUSKET.—In consequence of experiments made by government in 1852, to test the capabilities of various rifle arms, the Enfield rifle-musket was adopted in the British army in 1853.

ENGAGERS.—A name given to the duke of Hamilton, and other Scottish noblemen, who shared the counsels of Charles II. during his visit to Scotland in 1650-51. Who-
ever happened to be obnoxious to the Presbyterians, were branded either as Engagers or Malignants.

Enge (Battle).—The Austrians were defeated at Enge by the French, May 3, 1800.

England.—This name is derived from Angles and Jond, signifying land of the Angles. Sharon Turner doubts the story that the name of England was first given to the country at a council summoned at Winchester by Egbert, A.D. 829, and considers that Athelstan may with greater propriety be entitled the first king of England.

A.D. 835. Egbert defeats the Danes and Britons at the decisive battle of Hengest Hill.

871. Battle of Meron, in which the Danes defeat Ethelred I., who, being mortally wounded, is succeeded by Alfred.

878. Alfred the Great is compelled by the Danes to seek refuge in the island of Athelney.

900. He publishes his code of laws, by which, according to some authorities, trial by jury was instituted, and England divided into parishes.

906. He institutes the Privy Council.

937. Athelstan defeats the united forces of the Danes, Scots, Irish, and Britons, at the battle of Brunanburh, and reduces all England under his authority. He first assumes the title of king of England.

946. Mysterious assassination of Eimmund the Elder.

959. St. Dunstan flourishes and is made bishop of Worcester.

973. Assassination of Edward the Martyr, by order of Ethelred, who, with his son, Ethelred II., or the Unready, succeeds to the throne.


1003. Sweyn, king of Denmark, lands at Exeter, and devotes several years to the task of avenging the slaughter of his countrymen, and of establishing his own power in England.

1013. Sweyn returns for the last time, compels Ethelred II. to seek shelter in Normandy, and assumes the title of king of England.

1016. Danish Sweyn, and recall of Ethelred.

1017. Canute unites the crowns of England and Denmark.

1042. On the death of Hardicanute, the Saxon dynasty is restored in the person of Edward the Confessor.

1051. Rebellion of Godwin, earl of Kent.


1069. William I. ravages Northumbria.

1076. Curfew justices, or conservators of the peace, are first appointed.

1069. Completion of Domesday Book.

1069. St. George becomes the patron saint of England.

1120. Prince William, only son of Henry I., is drowned with 140 young noblemen, on the voyage from Normandy to England.

1139. Stephen, son of Henry I., is crowned by Matilda, daughter of Henry I., widow of Henry V., emperor of Germany, and wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou. She lands at Arundel, in Kent, and is joined by the earl of Gloucester and 150 knights.

1141. Feb. 2. Stephen is made prisoner while besieging Lincoln. Shortly afterwards Matilda is crowned at Winchester.

1146. Matilda retires to Normandy.

322
1398. May 8. Treaty of Bretigny, by which Edward III. renounces his claim to Normandy, Maine, Anjou, &c., accepting in lieu thereof the provinces of Gascony and Guîenne.

1399. The English language is substituted for the French in the courts of law.

1400. Wycome opposes the pope's supremacy.

1401. Wat Tyler's insurrection.

1402. Execution of the duke of Gloucester.


1404. Sept. 29. Monday, Abdication of Richard II.

1405. Richard II. is put to death some time in the spring.


1407. Rebellion of the Percies.


1409. The archbishop of York, Lord Mowbray, and others, are frustrated in an attempt to stir up a rebellion in Northumberland.

1410. The Percies again rebel. Defeat and death of the earl of Northumberland, at the battle of Bramham Moor, Feb. 19.

1411. Lollard insurrection, under Lord Cobham.


1413. May 21. Treaty of Troyes, by which Henry V. is declared heir to the French crown.

1414. June 27. Marriage of Henry V. with the princess Catherine of France.


1417. April 22. Marriage of Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou.


1419. Jack Cade's insurrection.

1420. May 22. Battle of St. Albans, the first engagement in the Wars of the Roses.


1422. March 4. Henry VI. is deposed by Edward IV. March 29. Battle of Towton (q. v.).


1424. The earl of Warwick rebels against Edward.


1429. Aug. 23. Battle of Bosworth Field, and death of Richard III., the last sovereign of the house of Plantagenet.


1432. Oct. 2. Henry VII. invades France, but withdraws his forces on receiving a ransom of 749,000 crowns.

1605. Nov. 4. Discovery of the gunpowder plot.
1611. May 2. The present English translation of the Bible is completed.
1612. Nov. 5. Sudden death of Henry, prince of Wales.
1613. April 30. Death of Shakespeare.
1617. May 3. Impeachment and disgrace of Lord Bacon.
1628. Aug. 23. Assassination of the duke of Buckingham by John Felton.
1642. Jan. 4. The king proceeds to the House of Commons, to seize in person five members accused of treason. Commencement of the civil war.
1644. July 2. Battle of Edgehill (q. v.).
1648. Dec. 6. "Pride's purge." Colonel Pride expels the Presbyterian members of the House of Commons. These twenty Independents remain, who are known as the Rump Parliament.
1651. Sept. 3. Battle of Worcester (q. v.).
1657. April 17. Death of Admiral Blake.
1658. Sept. 30. Death of Oliver Cromwell, who is succeeded by his son Richard.
1665. The Great Plague.
1679. May 27. "Habeas Corpus" Act passed (31 Chas. II. c. 2).
1680. Dec. 30. Execution of Lord Stafford, the last victim of the pretended popish plot.

A.D. 1689. Dec. 7. Algermon Sydney is beheaded.
1694. Feb. 6. King William III. and Mary are proclaimed king and queen.
1699. Sept. 1. Negotiation of the national debt.
1707. May 1. England and Scotland are united under the title of Great Britain.
1708. Oct. 29. Death of Prince George of Denmark, husband of the queen.
1713. Apr. 29. Dr. Sacheverell is found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours, and sentenced to suspension from his pastoral office for three years, and to have his printed sermons burnt by the common hangman.
1714. Aug. 1. Death of Queen Anne, and accession of the Hanoverian family, in the person of George I.
1720. Sept. 29. The South Sea bubble bursts.
1743. June 16. Battle of Dettingen, which is the last fight in which an English sovereign was personally engaged.
1747. April 8. Execution of Lord Lovat.
1751. March 20. Death of Frederick Louis, prince of Wales.
1732. Sept. 3. The New Style is introduced into Great Britain, Sept. 3 being accounted the 1st of October.
1756. May 1. Commencement of the Seven Years' war.
1761. Conquest of Canada. Oct. 25. George II. dies, and is succeeded by his grandson, George III.
1768. Feb. 10. By the peace of Paris, England acquires Canada and Florida, and an end is put to the Seven Years' war. April 60. Arrival of Mr. Wilkes.
1774. April 1. Royal Marriage Act passed (12 Geo. III. c. 2).
1773. Commencement of the American revolt.

1778. July 4. Lord Chatham is seized with a fit while speaking against the American war in the House of Lords. May 11. He dies.


1782. Nov. 30. A provisional treaty, acknowledging the independence of the United States, is signed at Paris. Dec. 5. The separation is announced by the king in his speech on opening parliament.


1810. Feb. 11. War is declared against France.


1830. May 15. James Haddock fires at the king in Drury-Lane Theatre.


1832. March 25. The treaty of Amiens is concluded.


1835. Oct. 21. Death of Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar (q.v.).


1840. April 6. Arrest of Sir Francis Burdett. A riot is occasioned by an attempt to rescue him. June 21. He is set at liberty. Nov. 2. Death of the Princess Amelia, which so affects the king, that his reason is again shaken.


1848. April 10. A monster Chartist meeting is held on Kennington Common, London, to present to parliament a petition signed by nearly 1,000,000 persons.


SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Egbert</th>
<th>Ethelwulf</th>
<th>Ethelbald</th>
<th>Ethelbert</th>
<th>Alfred the Great</th>
<th>Edward I</th>
<th>Alfred</th>
<th>Edward II</th>
<th>Edward III</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th Century</td>
<td>837</td>
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<td>837</td>
<td>866</td>
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NORMANS.

<table>
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<th>A.D.</th>
<th>William I</th>
<th>Henry II</th>
<th>Edward I</th>
<th>Edward II</th>
<th>Richard I</th>
<th>John</th>
<th>Richard II</th>
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<tr>
<td>1066</td>
<td>Dec. 25</td>
<td>Aug. 5</td>
<td>Aug. 29</td>
<td>July 8</td>
<td>Sept. 2</td>
<td>June 26</td>
<td>June 22</td>
</tr>
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FLANTAGENTS.

<table>
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<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Henry II</th>
<th>Edward I</th>
<th>Edward II</th>
<th>Richard I</th>
<th>Richard II</th>
<th>Richard III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1154</td>
<td>Dec. 12</td>
<td>Nov. 20</td>
<td>July 13</td>
<td>Sept. 5</td>
<td>Dec. 27</td>
<td>Oct. 23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
in 1154, though its language lost somewhat of its original purity during its later years. Layamon’s translation of the French Brut romance, completed about 1200, exhibits further digressions from the primitive Saxon tongue; while some ethical lives of saints which were written about the year 1250, may be called the earliest specimens of English. The first dated document in the language is a proclamation of Henry III. of the year 1258, and the earliest English book is Sir John Mandeville’s travels, written in 1356. By 36 Edw. III. c. 15 (1362), pleadings in courts of law were ordered to be in English, and in 1536 the language was introduced into Ireland. The use of English in all proceedings in English and Scotch law courts was rendered compulsory by 4 Geo. II. c. 26 (1731).

Engraving was practised at a very early date by the Egyptians, who used wooden stamps engraved with hieroglyphics for the purpose of marking their bricks. It is first mentioned by Moses, b.c. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 9), where we read the Divine command to “take two onyx stones, and grave on them the names of the children of Israel.” Its revival in Europe dates from about the 15th century. Engraving on diamonds is said to have been invented in 1500, though some refuse it an earlier origin than 1564. Mezzotint engraving was invented by Colonel von Siegen, about 1643; engraving in colours by J. C. Le Blond, about 1728; in imitation of pencil, by Gilles des Marteaux, in 1756; and aquatinta engraving by Le Prince, about 1762. The property of engravings was vested in the designer for fourteen years by 8 Geo. II. c. 13 (1735); which was amended by 7 Geo. III. c. 39 (1787). These acts provided individual, persons infringing them were made liable to damages and double costs by 17 Geo. III. c. 57 (1777), and the provisions of all three were extended to Ireland by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 59 (Aug. 13, 1836). Copyright was applied to foreign engravings by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 12 (May 10, 1844); and the various statutes on the subject were explained by the Copyright Amendment Act, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 12 (May 28, 1852).

Engraving on copper is said to have been practised in Germany about A.D. 1450. The invention is also claimed for the Italian goldsmith Maso Finiguerra in 1460, though no plate exists of earlier date than 1461. Andrea Mantegna (1430–1506) produced many fine works in this branch of art.

Engraving on steel—some early prints by Albert Durer, dated 1515 and 1516, are believed to be impressions from steel plates. This metal, however, was very rarely employed by engravers: only one specimen, executed by Mr. J. T. Smith in 1805, being known until 1818, when Mr. C. Warren exhibited an impression from a soft steel plate to the Society of Arts. Bank notes are now printed by this means.

Engraving on wood was practised by the Chinese as early as B.C. 1120. The pre-
cise date of its introduction into Europe is unknown. Some authorities state that a series of woodcuts illustrative of the career of Alexander the Great, was engraved by the two Cunio in 1583. This story is, however, very doubtful, and perhaps, the origin of the art may be traced to the wooden blocks used by notaries for stamping monograms in the 13th century, and to the engraved playing-cards which appeared in France about 1340. The earliest woodcut in existence represents St. Christopher with the infant Saviour, and is dated 1423. Many block-books exist of about the year 1430, but the art was not brought to great perfection till the commencement of the 16th century. Albert Durer (1471—1528); Lucas of Leyden (1494—1533); Holbein, whose "Dance of Death" (q.v.) appeared at Lyons in 1538; Gerard Andram (1610—1703); Wenceslaus Hollar (1673—1765); Thomas Bewick (1753—1828); Nesbit, born in 1775; and Harvey, born in 1796, rank foremost among wood-engravers.

ENKIOPING (Battle).—At this place Albert I., King of Sweden, in 1365, defeated Haco of Norway, who had been elected king of Sweden in 1363.

ENLISTMENT.—The enlistment of British subjects to serve in foreign armies was prohibited by 59 Geo. III. c. 69 (July 3, 1819). By 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 24 (Aug. 21, 1835), enlistment of sailors was limited to five years; and by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 37 (June 21, 1847), military service was restricted to ten years in the infantry, and twelve years in the cavalry, artillery, and marines.

ENNISKILLEN (Ireland) was not a place of much importance when taken by the English, A.D. 1602. In 1612 it was erected into a corporate town, and subsequently became an important asylum for the Protestants of Ulster. The inhabitants proclaimed William and Mary, March 11, 1689; and, mustering to the number of 2,500 men, defeated 6,000 Jacobites under Macarthy, Lord Moncashel, at Newton Butler, July 30. The volunteers who gained this battle and otherwise distinguished themselves in the war of the Revolution, are the origin of the Enniskillen dragoons. In 1776 the town gave its name to a viscount, who was made Earl of Enniskillen in 1789.

ENOCH (Book of).—The original version of this apocryphal work, written in Chaldee or Hebrew, is lost, as well as the Greek translation. In 1821 Dr. Lawrence translated the Ethiopic version, brought from Abyssinia by the traveller Bruce, at the end of the 18th century. Dr. Davidson supposed it to have been written about B.C. 40.

ENTAIL.—Wharton defines an estate-tail as "a freehold of inheritance, limited to a personal and male heir of his body general or special, male or female." The custom of confining the succession to property in this manner resulted from the desire of the nobility to retain their possessions in their own families. It was commenced by the second statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. c. 1 (1265). Owing to the inefficacy of attainers of treason when estates were protected by entail, they were evaded in 1572 by a decision that common recoveries should constitute a bar to an entail. By 26 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (1534), high treason confiscates entailed property to the crown; and by 21 James I. c. 19, s. 12 (1623), entailed estates were permitted to be sold in cases of bankruptcy. This latter act was repealed by 6 Geo. IV. c. 16, s. 65 (May 2, 1825), which was again supplanted by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 74, ss. 55—65 (Aug. 28, 1833), and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 208 (Aug. 1, 1849). Leases made by tenants in tail are regulated by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 120 (July 29, 1856).

ENTOMOLOGY.—Aldrovandus published a history of insects in A.D. 1604, and Mouffet his "Theatrum Insectorum" in 1634; but no good classification existed till the appearance of Swammerdam's "General History of Insects," in 1669. In 1710 Ray's "Methodus Insectorum" was published, and in 1735 Linnaeus announced his classification. Latreille's "Précis des Caractères des Insectes" appeared in 1797. The French Société Entomologique was established in 1832, and the Entomological Society of London in 1833.

ENVELOPES.—The practice of using envelopes for letters is supposed to have originated in France. Le Sage mentions them in "Gil Blas." An envelope attached to a letter, dated May 16, 1696, was found in the State Paper Office. Envelopes were not introduced for letters sent through the post till after 1839, as up to that period it was customary to charge double postage on paper inclosed in another paper. The penny postage system commenced Jan. 10, 1840; but the use of envelopes did not become general until May 6, 1840, when stamped and adhesive envelopes were introduced. In 1841 about half the letters which passed through the Post-office were in envelopes, and in 1850 300 out of every 336 were thus protected. Hill and De la Rue's ingenious machine for folding envelopes was patented March 17, 1845.

EOLOGYON.—This musical instrument was invented by Eschenbach, in 1815, and an account of it was published at Leipsic in 1820.

EOOA, or MIDDLEBURG (South Pacific), the most eastern of the Friendly Isles, was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, who gave it the name of Middleburg, Jan. 19, 1643.

EPHESUS (Asia Minor) was founded at a very early date, and first inhabited by the Carians and Lelges. It was burnt by the Amazons B.C. 1141, and rebuilt by the Ionians, who entered Asia Minor under the leadership of Androclus, son of Codrus, B.C. 1045. Creesus, king of Lydia, seized Ephesus B.C. 559, and the temple of Artemis or Diana was erected B.C. 552. Ephesus surrendered to Cyrus B.C. 544, and remained under the Persian yoke until B.C. 501, when, with other
Ionian cities, it revolted, and regained its independence. The Athenian and Eretrian fleets remained here previous to their assault on Sardis, b.c. 469, and the Spartan general Lysander established his head-quarters in the city, and defeated the Athenians in a sea-fight fought in its vicinity, b.c. 407. The temple was burnt by an incendiary, b.c. 356, on the same day on which Alexander the Great was born. Its re-erection occupied 220 years, and the new building was regarded by the ancients as one of the seven wonders of the world. Ephesus was destroyed by an inundation b.c. 322; but Lysimachus rebuilt it on a more elevated site b.c. 300. The Romans gave this city to the king of Pergamus, b.c. 190, and on the formation of their province of Asia in b.c. 129, erected it into the capital. It was reduced to ruins by an earthquake A.D. 17. St. Paul preached here A.D. 56, and made so many converts that a riot was stirred up in 59 by Demetrius, the silversmith, in consequence of the decreased demand for silver shrines for the goddess Diana (Acts xix. 23-41). Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians was written in 61, and in 65 he ordained Timothy to be first bishop of the diocese. Ephesus was one of the seven churches of Asia. The temple of Diana was destroyed by the Goths, A.D. 262, and on the occasion of the third general council, in 431, the city was the scene of disgraceful ecclesiastical riots. Councils were held here in 196; 246; 401; 431, June 22 to July 31 (the third General Council); 449, and 476.

Ephesus, magistrates instituted in Sparta by Theopompos, b.c. 757. They were five in number. Thirwall (vol. i. c. ix. p. 407) says of them:—"The royal dignity was forced on all occasions to bow to them; and as they could control the proceedings of the kings by their orders, could fine them for slight offences at their discretion, and could throw them into prison to await a trial on graver charges, so they alone, among all the Spartans, kept their seats while the kings were passing, whereas it was not thought beneath the majesty of the kings to rise in honour of the ephors, and it was their acknowledged duty to attend, at least on the third summons, before the ephoral tribunal."

Epicureans.—This sect of philosophers was founded by Epicurus of Samos, who was born b.c. 342. He established a school at Athens b.c. 306, and continued to teach until his death, which occurred b.c. 270. He maintained that happiness is the object of life, and that it consists in the recollection or anticipation of sensual pleasures; and as a future state would interfere with his doctrines on this subject, he denied its existence altogether.

Epidauros (Greece).—A congress convoked at this town, Dec. 15, 1821, proclaimed the independence of Greece in 1822.

Epigrams were originally inscriptions upon tombstones, on offerings to the gods, &c., and were written by Archilochus, who flourished b.c. 688, and Simonides, b.c. 500. The Latin poet Martial (A.D. 43—104) is considered to have excelled all other writers in this species of composition.

Epiphanus.—This feast, celebrated Jan. 6, is said by Bingham (b. xi. c. vi. s. 7), to commemorate "the day on which Christ was baptized and manifested to the world." It was first observed by the Gnostic followers of Basilides of Alexandria, who flourished about A.D. 125, and does not appear to have been celebrated by the church at large till long afterwards, as it is excluded from the list of feasts given by Origen (230). Its observance as a separate feast commenced A.D. 513.

Epirus (Greece) was originally peoples by Pelasgians, but very little is known of its early history.

B.C.
1179. Arrival of Neoptolemus, or Pyrrhus, son of Achilles.
635. The Corinthians found the city of Agrambra, 340. Accession of Alexander I., uncle to Alexander the Great.
269. Alexander falls in battle in Italy.
255. Pyrrhus, the greatest sovereign of Epirus establishes himself on the throne.
291. He makes war against Demetrius, king of Macedon.
289. Demetrius invades Epirus.
288. Pyrrhus invades Macedonia, and is expelled by Demetrius.
287. Pyrrhus again invades Macedonia, where he reigns, conjointly with Lysimachus, for about seven months.
286. Pyrrhus invades Italy, and gains a splendid victory over the Romans.
278. He gains the battle of Assulon, and conquers Sicily.
276. He again invades Italy.
274. He is defeated by the Romans, under Curius Dentatus, who expels him from Italy.
273. He wreaths Macedonia from Antigonus Gonatas.
272. He is killed at Argos, by a tile thrown from a horse-top.
219. The Epiretes unite with Philip V. of Macedonia against the Ætolians.
167. Ænusius Paulus destroys seventy towns of Epirus, and carries away 150,000 of the inhabitants as slaves.
30. Augustus founds the city of Neapolis, which becomes the Roman capital of Epirus.
A.D.
1504. The Despotat of Epirus is founded by Michael I.
1350. Epirus is conquered by Stephen Duscan, king of Servia.
1390. It is invaded by Charles Tocco, count of Cephalotis, and duke of Lusodia.
1431. The Turks take Joannina and Ætolia.
1466. Epirus is annexed to the Ottoman empire.

Epitaphs.—Petigrew says of the custom of placing inscriptions upon tombs, that "the Egyptians may lay claim to be the earliest recorders of this description, by the writing of their names, their descent, their functions, &c., upon their sarcophagi and coffins." Such epitaphs are found on Greek and Roman tombs, but the Saxons and Danes have left few memorials of this kind. Some interesting inscriptions of the latter part of the 7th century have, however, been discovered at Hartlepool. Epitaphs did not become general in England till the 11th century, when they were written in Latin, and chiefly inscribed upon the tombs.
of kings and ecclesiastical dignitaries. In the 12th century Leonine verses were very general. French epitaphs were not used in France till the 15th century; they were afterwards introduced into England, where they continued in use till the 15th, after which time English epitaphs became general.

**EPIPHALAN**: Hymns composed to be chanted at exhibitions. Sappho, who flourished B.C. 596, and Stesichorus, B.C. 560, are celebrated for the beauty of their productions of this kind.

**Epsom** (Surrey).—The mineral springs from which Epsom salts were extracted were discovered A.D. 1618. The parish church was rebuilt in 1824.

**EUPHONES**.—Three priests appointed by the pontiffs to superintend the feasts in the sacred games. They were instituted B.C. 196, and in the time of Sulla (B.C. 88-79) were increased in number to seven.

**Ecuador** (See ECUADOR).

**ERASTIANS**, the name given to those who adopted the views of Thomas Lieber, or Eras. a German physician and divine, who was born A.D. 1523, and died in 1583. They formed a separate party in the Assembly of Divines in 1643, and unsuccessfully advocated their peculiar views respecting the exclusively persuasive authority of the pastoral office, and the consequent impropriety of ecclesiastical excommunications, &c.

**ERFURT** (Prussian Saxony), founded in the 5th century, was, in the time of Charlemagne, one of the most important commercial towns of Germany. Its university was founded A.D. 1392, and is celebrated as having numbered Martin Luther among its students in 1501. In 1664 the town was taken by the French, who ceded it to the elector of Mayence in 1667. In 1803 it was annexed to Prussia, but was again taken by the French under Murat, Oct. 15, 1806, when 14,000 Prussians, including Marshal Mollendorf and the prince of Orange, were made prisoners. Napoleon Bonaparte and the emperor Alexander of Russia had an interview here, Sept. 27, 1806. It resulted in a letter which they addressed to George III., Oct. 12, desiring him to accede to offers of peace. A reply was sent Oct. 28, to the effect that England could only treat in concert with Sweden and Spain. Erfurt was restored to Prussia Jan. 6, 1814. Its university was suppressed in 1816. A German parliament assembled here March 20, 1850.

**ERICSSON'S PATENT.**—A small vessel built to test the capabilities of Mr. Ericsson's screw propeller, first patented in 1833, in an experimental trip on the Thames, May 25, 1837, towed a ship of above 600 tons, at the rate of 4½ knots per hour, against the tide. In 1831 Mr. Ericsson changed the form of his engine and built another vessel of 1,000 tons, named after the inventor, to be propelled by hot air instead of steam. In her trial trip, in 1853, she is said to have equalled Mr. Ericsson's expectations; but she ultimately proved a failure, and never crossed the Atlantic, for which she was specially designed. In 1855 the caloric engine was taken out of the Ericsson, and steam-engines were substituted.

**ERE CANAL**, commenced A.D. 1817, was completed in 1824.

**ERLANGEN** (Bavaria).—The new town was founded A.D. 1898 and its Protestant university in 1743.

**ERMIA** (Knights of).—This order of knights was instituted by Francis I., duke of Brittany, A.D. 1450. The order became extinct when Brittany was annexed to France in 1532.

**ERBOD, or EROUD (Hindostan).—**The English reduced Errod A.D. 1768, and Hyder Ali recovered it soon after. They regained possession in 1780, but it was again wrested from them the same year by Tippoo Saib. It was, however, ceded to the East-India Company in 1793.

**EREMUS** (Sicily).—This city, near Drepanum, was celebrated for a temple of Venus, of which Æneas was said to be the founder. The Carthaginians were defeated by the Syracusans in a sea-fight off Eryx, B.C. 406. It maintained several sieges, was taken by Pyrrhus B.C. 277, and was destroyed by Hamilcar, who removed the inhabitants to Drepanum, B.C. 260. The town was afterwards restored, and was warmly contended between the Romans and Carthaginians.

**ERZEROUm** (Asiatic Turkey).—This city was founded by Theodosius II. A.D. 415, and passed under the authority of the Seljuks during the 11th century. In 1241 it was taken by the Mongols, by whom the inhabitants were either massacred or sold into slavery, and in 1517 it was seized by the Turks. A treaty of peace was concluded here between Persia and Turkey, July 28, 1823. The city was taken by the Russians under Count Paskiewitch, July 9, 1829. It was destroyed by an earthquake, which lasted from June 11 to July 17, 1859.

**ESCHBATS.**—Stephens (Com. b. ii. pt. 1, e. 12) says of the word eschat, that it is "originally French or Norman, in which language it signifies chance or accident; but with us it is applied to the case where the tenant of lands in fee dies without having aliened them in his lifetime, or disposed of them by his last will and testament, and leaves no heir behind him to take them by descent, so that they result back, by a kind of reversion, to the original grantor or lord of the fee." By 13 & 14 Vict. c. 60 (Aug. 3, 1850), beneficiaries and mortgagees were protected from the ordinary law of escheat in the event of a trustee or mortgagee dying heirless and intestate.

**ESCHENDUN (Battle).—**Ethelred, with his brother Alfred, defeated the Danes in a great battle at Eschendun, or Eschedun, near "the hill of the ash," A.D. 871. Some authorities believe Astwell, in Berks, and others Ashendon, in Bucks, is meant.

**ESCORTIAL.**—This ancient palace of the kings of Spain was erected by Philip II., in consequence of a vow made during the battle
of St. Quentin, Aug. 10, 1557, that he would, if victorious, found a church, a monastery, and a palace. The three are said to be combined in the Escorial, dedicated to St. Lorenzo, on whose day the vow was made. In honour of the martyrdom of the saint, who was broiled to death Aug. 10, 261, the ground plan of the new edifice was designed in form of a gridiron. The first stone was laid April 23, 1563, and the building was completed Sept. 13, 1584. The library was added about 1580. A subterranean passage connecting the palace with an adjoining village, was added in 1770, for use during the hurricanes of winter, which are of astonishing fury. A French force under La Houssaye sacked the Escorial in December, 1808, and carried away a large quantity of valuables.

ESQUIEUX.—A tribe of savages, who are supposed to have been identical with the modern Esquieaux, appeared in West Greenland A.D. 1349, and destroyed several of the Norwegian settlers. In 1733 the Esquieaux were visited by some Moravian Brethren, who established a mission in Labrador in 1752; but the missionaries were compelled to return, in consequence of the ill-feeling of the natives. A second attempt, made in 1764, proved more successful. Hearne discovered Esquieaux near the Polar Sea in 1772, and MacKenzie in 1789.

ESQUIR.—This title is of considerable antiquity, and, like armiger, scotifter, scotarius, and ducanier, is derived from the shield, and other portions of the knight's arms which the esquire used to carry. Selden states that it was first used to express the next rank below a knight, about A.D. 550, and it is said to have been applied to other persons than attendants upon knights as early as 1246.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—This volume, which created much controversy, was published in 1860, and quickly went through several editions. It contained the following essays:—"The Education of the World." By Frederick Temple, D.D.—"Bunsen's Biblical Researches." By Rowland Williams, M.A.—"On the Study of the Evidences of Christianity." By Bading Powell, M.A.—"Séances Historiques de Genève."—"The National Church." By Henry Bristow Wilson, B.D.—"On the Cosmic Cosmogony." By C. W. Goodwin, M.A.—"Tendencies of Religious Thought in England, 1688—1750." By Mark Pattison, B.D.—"On the Interpretation of Scripture." By Benjamin Jowett, M.A.

ESSECK, or EZEK (Austria), the capital of Slavonia, is built on the site of the ancient Murcia or Murusa. The Turks defeated the Germans in a great battle at this place in 1537. The fortress, commenced A.D. 1712, was completed in 1719.

ESSENC, or ESSENIANS.—A sect of ascetics which sprang up amongst the Jews after the return from the Babylonish captivity. They were also called Therapeutae. Some writers are of opinion that John the Baptist belonged to this sect.

ESQUIBO (South America).—Pinzon discovered this river A.D. 1499, and in 1580 the Dutch formed a settlement on its banks. This was captured by the English in 1796. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802. Having been recaptured Sept. 20, 1803, it was finally ceded to England by the convention signed with the Netherlands Aug. 13, 1814. (See British Guiana, Demerara, &c.)

ESSEX (England).—At the time of the Roman invasion, this county was in the possession of the Trinobantes. Erchenwim, A.D. 527, established the Saxon kingdom of the name, which comprised Middlesex and part of Hertfordshire, and continued in existence until its incorporation with Wessex in 823. In 1831 the inhabitants rebelled under Wat Tyler to oppose the poll-tax; and, in 1659, Mr. Thomas Fanshaw invited them to rise in behalf of Charles II. Previous to 1832 Essex returned two members to parliament, but the number was then increased to four. The earldom of Essex was created by Queen Elizabeth in favour of Walter Devereux in 1572.

ESSEX CONSPIRACY.—Robert Devereux, second earl of Essex, having shown great want of judgment in his administration of Irish affairs during his government in 1599, suddenly returned to England without orders, in September, and was confined to his own house, and denied the privileges of his rank and functions in consequence. He was restored to freedom, but not to royal favour, Aug. 26, 1600, and was induced by his secretary Cuffe to conspire to remove his enemies from the royal councils. On Sunday, the 8th of February, 1601, he detained several of the council who were sent to question him, and was proclaimed a traitor, and compelled to surrender, after several lives had been lost in his defence. He and the earl of Southampton were arraigned for high treason, Feb. 19, and found guilty. Essex was executed on Tower Hill, Feb. 25.

ESTAPLES (France).—Peace between France and England was concluded at this town Sept. 3, 1492.

ESTE (House of).—In a Latin history of this house by Pigon, its origin is carried back as far as A.D. 415. Its most direct ancestor is Albert Azzo II., who was born about 986. In 1071, Guelph IV. established his authority in Bavaria, and thus founded the German branch of the family, and in 1176 Azzo V. acquired Ferrara by marriage, and thus became chief of the Guelphs of Venetia. The town of Este was destroyed by Ezzelin in 1247.

ESTHONIA, or ESTLAND (Russia).—This province, conquered by the Danes A.D. 1220, was sold by Denmark to the Teutonic Knights in 1346, and was given up to Sweden by the peace of Oliva, May 3, 1660. Peter the Great captured it in 1719, and it was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721. It is sometimes called the province of Revel (g.v.).
ESSEX

ESTEMOZ (Battle).—The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards at this strongly-fortified town, in Portugal, a.d. 1663.

ETAMPES (France).—Clotaire II. was defeated near this ancient town, a.d. 604. The Northmen pillaged Etampes in 911. It suffered greatly during the religious wars.

ETCHING.—The inventor of this art is not known, but it was very early practised by Albert Durer, whose print of the “Canon,” a.d. 1518, is perhaps the first example of its employment. Parmegiano, who died in 1540, is regarded by some as the inventor of etching. Henry Schwanhard discovered the art of etching on glass a.d. 1670.

ETHANDUNE (Battle).—Alfred defeated the Danes at Ethandune, supposed to be Eddington, near Westbury, a.d. 878.

ETHER is thought to have been known in some form to Paracelsus, who flourished a.d. 1520—1541. Vasalius Botanica, in 1543, described the properties of ether, and in the 14th century by distilling alcohol and sulphuric acid, and in 1651 nitric ether was discovered by Kunkel. In Middleton’s “Women beware Women,” printed in 1657, the following passage occurs:—

“I’ll imitate the pitties of old surgeons
To this lost limb; who, ere they show their art,
Cast one asleep, then cut the diseased part.”

Act iv. sc. 1.

Its preparation was, however, forgotten, until rediscovered by Xavier in 1742. Nitric ether was first analyzed by Boullay and Dumas in 1828. Hydratic, or, as it is incorrectly termed, sulphuric ether, was discovered by Gay-Lussac in 1734, and acetic ether by the Count de Lauragnais in 1759. Muriatic ether was first obtained by Gehler in 1804, conanic ether by Liebig and Pelouze in 1836, and real sulphuric ether by Wetherill in 1848.

ETHIOPIA (Africa), the Cush of the Scriptures. The term was applied to the extensive territories between the Red Sea and the Atlantic, and in a more restricted sense to the kingdom of Meroë.

B.C.

170. The Ethiopians establish themselves to the south of Egypt.

441. Terah, king of Ethiopia, is defeated by Assa, at Maresha.

769. Sebichus, or So., leads an immense army into Egypt, where he establishes an Ethiopian dynasty.

770. Tithrahk, king of Ethiopia, marches to the assistance of Hezekiah against Sennacherib, but returns, in consequence of the miraculous destruction of the Assyrian army.

630. A great migration of warriors from Egypt to Ethiopia takes place.

660. Ethiopia is invaded by Psammis, king of Egypt.

524. Cambyses leads an army of 50,000 men into Ethiopia, all of whom are burned beneath the burning sands of the desert.

225. Polylene Energetes extends his power in Ethiopia.

22. Candace, queen of Ethiopia, is defeated by Petronius.

ETHNOLOGY.—This science, which treats of the various races of mankind, owes its origin to the researches of Thunmann, 332

The society of its pursuit was established at Paris in 1839, and the Ethnological Society of London was founded by Dr. King in 1843.

ETON COLLEGE (Buckinghamshire) was founded by Henry VI., as the “College of the Blessed Marie of Eton by Wyndesore,” Sept. 12, 1440. The charter was confirmed by act of parliament at Westminster, May 4, 1441. The original foundation was a provost, ten priests, four clerks, six choristers, twenty-five poor grammar-schoolers, and a master to teach them, and the like number of poor men. It now consists of a provost, seven fellows, two conductors, seven clerks, seventy king's scholars, ten lay clerks, ten choristers, and a number of inferior officers and servants. The Duke of Newcastle founded and endowed three scholarships of the annual value of £50 each in 1836, and Prince Albert instituted the annual prize of £50 for promoting the study of modern languages in 1812.

ETON MONTFELT.—This triennial procession of the scholars of Eton College is thus described by Lyson (Magna Britannia, i. 557):—

“The chief object of the celebrity is to collect money for salt, as the phrase is, from all persons present, and it is exacted even from passengers travelling the road. The scholars who collect the money are called salt-bearers, and are dressed in rich silk habits. . . . This ceremony has been frequently honoured with the presence of his majesty (George III.) and the royal family, whose liberal contributions, added to those of many of the nobility and others who have been educated at Eton and purposely attend the meeting, have so far augmented the collections, that it has been known to amount to more than £300. The sum so collected is given to the senior scholar who is going off to Cambridge, for his support at the university.” The date of the institution of this practice is not known, but it is of very early origin. At first it was celebrated on the 6th of December; but in 1758 it was transferred to Whit-Tuesday. The ceremony was finally abolished May 25, 1847.

ETRURIA.—By the 6th article of the treaty of Lunville, Feb. 9, 1801, the duchy of Tuscany was raised into the kingdom of Etruria, and bestowed upon Louis, son of the duke of Parma, who began to exercise authority July 21 in the same year. Napoleon I. suppressed this kingdom, adding it to the kingdom of Italy in 1807.

ETRURIA (Staffordshire).—This village, manufactory, and mansion, were founded by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, the eminent improver of British pottery, in 1771. His death occurred here in 1785.

ETRURIA, or TUSCIA (Italy), the modern Tuscany.

B.C.

500. The Etruscans settle in Campania.

538. They unite with the Carthaginians in an expedition against the Phoenic colonists of Corsica.
EU

ancient Pompeiopolis. The mosque of Devlet-Ghiri-Khan was built A.D. 1552. This town was taken by the Russians in 1726 and 1771. On the commencement of the Crimean war, it was occupied by the allied forces, Sept. 14, 1854, who repelled an attack of the Cossacks, Oct. 11. Omer Pasha defended it against a Russian force under General Chruloff, Feb. 17, 1855, and it was finally restored to the Russians May 31, 1856.

EUROPE.—The Phenicians founded colonies in Europe between the 12th and 8th centuries B.C. The earliest notice of this matter of the globe is found in the writings of the Greeks, who began to form settlements in the south of Europe in the 6th century B.C.

EUBEMON (Battle).—Near this river of Asia Minor, Cimon, son of Miltiades, defeated a Persian fleet of 350 vessels, 200 of which he captured, B.C. 466. He also encountered the land forces of the Persians on the banks of this river later the same day, and completely routed them.

EUSTACE, Sr. (Battle).—The rebels were defeated at this place, in Lower Canada, Dec. 14, 1837. The insurgents laid down their arms, and their leaders took to flight.

EUSTATIUS, Sr. (West Indies), one of the Leeward islands, was colonized early in the 17th century by the Dutch, to whom it now belongs. It was taken and retaken several times during the 17th and 18th centuries. Admiral Rodney captured it Feb. 3, 1781. The French took it Nov. 26 in the same year. The English regained possession, and the island was finally transferred to the Dutch by the convention with Great Britain, signed at London Aug. 13, 1814.

EUTAW SPRINGS (Battle).—The Americans were defeated by the English in a severely-contested action at Eutaw Springs, in South Carolina, Sept. 8, 1781. The American army consisted of 4,000 men, and the English force was greatly superior in point of numbers.

EUTYCHIANS, the disciples of Eutyches, abbot of Constantinople, who began to publish his views respecting the nature of Christ A.D. 446. He taught that after his incarnation the Saviour only possessed one nature, compounded of Godhead and manhood. This doctrine was condemned by the council of Constantinople in 448, and Eutyches was deprived of his office; but the council of Ephesus in 449 declared him orthodox, and reinstated him in his dignity. His doctrines were, however, again condemned by the fourth general council, held at Chaledon Oct. 8, 451.

EVA

EU (France).—This town was burned by Louis XI. to save it from the English, A.D. 1475, and was never restored. In 1576 the duke of Guise rebuilt the castle, which Louis Philippe improved and extended in 1821. Here the monarch received Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Sept. 2, 1843. A series of grand entertainments were given, and the royal guests returned to England Sept. 7, 1843.

EUBEA (Egean Sea).—This island was invaded by the Athenians, who defeated the inhabitants of its chief city, Chalcis, and established a colony of 4,000 of their own countrymen, B.C. 506. The city of Eretria was destroyed by the Persians B.C. 490, and the island soon afterwards became subject to the Athenians. It revolted B.C. 445 and 411, and was in each case speedily reduced to tranquillity; but after the battle of Chersonesus, B.C. 338, it was seized by Philip of Macedon, whose descendants retained possession of it till the Romans restored it to independence, B.C. 194. An insurrection against the Turks broke out in Eubea in 1822. (See NEGROW.)

EUROCRIST, or SUNNER OF THE LORD.)

EUTHICUS, or MESSALINIANS.—This sect, says Bingham (Antiq. iv. b. xi. c. 2, s. 5), "were so called from the Greek word άθώος, prayer, and Messalinians from the Syriac word metaalach, which is much of the same signification, because they resolved all religion into prayer." They arose in the 4th century.

EUGEBIAN, or EUGEBINE TABLES.—These tablets of brass were dug up between Cor- tona and Gubbio, the ancient Eugubium, A.D. 1444. The number of the tablets is seven, of which five contain Umbrian inscriptions mixed with Etruscan, and two contain Latin inscriptions. They are generally ascribed to the 4th century B.C.

EUNOMIANS.—The followers of Eunomius, who was made bishop of Cyzicus A.D. 300, were so called. They adopted the extreme tenets of Arianism. Theodosius I. published edicts against them in 394, by which they were forbidden to appoint bishops, and were declared incapable of inheriting property or making a will.

EUFATIA, or KOSLOV (Crimea), the
of the United Kingdom and several foreign countries, met at Freemasons' Hall, London, under the presidency of Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Aug. 19 to Sept. 2, 1846, when nine propositions were adopted as the basis of the union.

EVA

EXC

EYSHAM (Battle).—Near this town, in Worcestershire, Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. defeated the English barons under De Montfort, and released his father Henry III., who had been kept in captivity since the battle of Lewes. De Montfort and his son Henry were both killed in the battle, which was fought Aug. 4, 1265. (See Barons' War.)

EyMIL MAY-DAY. (See Apprentices.)

ExAChER (Comptroller-General of the).—On the suppression of the offices of auditor, tellers of the exchequer, and clerk of the rolls, by 4 Will. IV. c. 15, s. 1 (May 22, 1834), the same act provided for the discharge of their respective functions by creating a comptroller-general, with a regular staff of clerks and assistants.

Exchequer (Court of).—This court was appointed by William I. A.D. 1079, to take cognizance of matters connected with the revenue. It also exercised jurisdiction over common-plea suits until a separate court was erected for their decision by Magna Charta, in 1215. (See Common Pleas.) The name was derived from the table at which its sittings were held, which is described as "a four-cornered board, about ten feet long and five feet broad, fitted in manner of a table to sit about; on every side whereof is a standing ledge, or border, four fingers broad. Upon this board is laid a cloth, bought in Easter term, which is of a black colour, rowed with stripes, distant about a foot or a span." On the squares of this chequered cloth counters were placed, to assist in making the needful computations. Barons of the exchequer were first appointed July 6, 1234, and chief barons March 8, 1312. By 9 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 5 (1333), justices of assize, &c. were ordered to send all their records to this court annually at Michaelmas, and by 31 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 12 (1357), the lord chancellor and lord treasurer were authorized to examine its erroneous judgments. (See Exchequer Chamber.) By 5 Vict. c. 5, s. 1 (Oct. 6, 1841), the jurisdiction of the exchequer was transferred to the court of Chancery. The office of curator baron of the exchequer was abolished by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 86 (July 29, 1856), and the practice and procedure on the revenue side of the court was amended by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 21, s. 9, et seq. (Aug. 13, 1859.) By 6 Anne, c. 26 (1707), a court of exchequer was established in Scotland, which was abolished by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 54 (June 23, 1832).

CHIEF BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

A.D.


1346. April 7. Gervase de Wiltford.


1423. May 5 John Juyn.


1448. May 2. Peter Arderne.


1545. Nov. 11. Roger Colwley.


1553. Sept. 1. David Brook.

1558. March 2. Clement Heigham.


1593. Sir William Persam.


1732. June 1. Sir Jeffrey Gilbert.


CHIEF BARONS FOR IRELAND, SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

A.D.


1768. Sept. 5. Anthony Foster.


EXCHEQUER (Tellers of the).—These officers existed as early as A.D. 1189, in which year they were ten in number, though they were afterwards reduced to four. They were abolished by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 15, s. 1 (May 22, 1834).

EXCHEQUER BILLS first appeared A.D. 1696, since which time they have been issued annually. Their first circulation by the Bank of England was in 1706. Double-day ("Financial History of England," p. 77) defines them as "nothing more than promissory notes due at certain dates, and bearing interest, issued by government when in want of money."

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.—This court was erected by 31 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 12 (1357), to discuss questions which other courts find doubtful, and to serve as a tribunal of appeal from the court of Exchequer. By 27 Eliz. c. 8 (1585), its jurisdiction was extended over erroneous judgments in the court of King's Bench, and it was confirmed and further regulated by 31 Eliz. c. 1 (1599). The constitution of this court was again altered by 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70, s. 8 (July 23, 1830).

EXCISE, or a duty levied upon articles of consumption, produced within the state in which the tax is levied, was introduced at Rome by Augustus, after the civil wars, B.C. 28. Gibbon says it seldom exceeded one per cent, that it was temporarily reduced one half by Tiberius, after the annexation of Cappadocia, A.D. 15, and that it was altogether abolished by Caligula (a.d. 37—41). An attempt, made in 1626, to introduce excise duties into England, proved unsuccessful. The Long Parliament levied the first excise duties in England, May 16, 1648. Wines, ale, beer, cider, perry, and tobacco were the articles taxed. By 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660), excise duties were levied as part of the revenues of the crown. The malt duty was first levied in 1695. A large number of articles on which excise was formerly levied are now exempted. The old Excise Office was built on the site of Gresham College in 1774. In 1823, the Irish and Scotch Boards of Excise were incorporated with the English establishment. The Board of Excise was incorporated with that of Stamps and Taxes, under the name of Board of Revenue, by 12 Vict. c. 1 (Feb. 27, 1849).

EXCLUSION BILL.—The first Exclusion bill committed in the House of Commons, May 21, 1679, by 207 against 128, was lost by the dissolution of that parliament, May 27. A second measure "for securing the Protestant religion by disabling James, duke of York, to inherit the imperial crown of this realm," passed the House of Commons Nov. 11, 1680; and was rejected in the House of Lords, on the motion for its first reading, Nov. 15. Charles II. sent a message to the Commons, refusing to pass a bill of exclusion, Jan. 7, 1681. In the new parliament summoned to meet at Oxford, March 21, 1681, the Commons ordered, March 28, that the bill for excluding James, duke of York, was to be read a third time the next day. Charles II. at this dissolved the parliament, stating, "as we are not likely to have a good end, when the divisions at the beginning are such."

EXCOMMUNICATION, as an ecclesiastical punishment, is of two kinds, the major or greater, and the less. The major excommu- nation is also called anathema (q. v.). The lesser excommunication consisted in excluding persons from the participation of the Eucharist, and prayers of the faithful. The following are the most celebrated instances in which excommunication has been pronounced by the popes. When levied against an entire state, it is termed an interdict.

A.D.

535. Baroniutus asserts that Agapetus threatened to put France under an interdict, because of a murder committed by King Clotaire. This account is rejected as a fable.

999. Gregory VII. excommunicates Robert, king of France.

1077. Gregory VII. excommunicates the emperor Henry IV. (See Carlossa.)

1160. Interdicts are said, by some authorities, to have become frequent from the time of Alexander III.

1208. March 23. Innocent III. places England under an interdict, which is removed Dec. 6, 1213.

1227. Gregory IX. excommunicates the emperor Frederick II. The excommunication is renewed in 1229, and the ban is removed in 1229.

1233. Gregory IX. again excommunicates the emperor Frederick II.

1245. July 17. The emperor Frederick II. is ex- communited at the 13th General Council at Lyons.

1510. Julius II. excommunicates Louis XII. of France.
**EXCISES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Place of Execution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1701. May 23</td>
<td>Captain Kidd</td>
<td>High treason</td>
<td>Execution Dock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1716. Feb. 24</td>
<td>Lord Derwentwater</td>
<td>Horse-stealing</td>
<td>Tower Hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1724. Nov. 16</td>
<td>John Sheppard</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Sunhill Row.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1725. Nov. 10</td>
<td>Richard Turpin</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Tyburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1736. Aug. 18</td>
<td>Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1738. July 15</td>
<td>Lord Lovat</td>
<td>High treason</td>
<td>Tower Hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1739. Nov. 16</td>
<td>Eugene Aram</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1740. May 5</td>
<td>Lord Ferrers</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1741. Apr. 4</td>
<td>Theodore Gardeille</td>
<td>Highway robbery</td>
<td>Tyburn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1747. June 27</td>
<td>Rev. Dr. Dodd</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1781. Feb. 2</td>
<td>John Donellan</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Warwick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1783. Aug. 3</td>
<td>Lewis Jeremiah Abershaw</td>
<td>Mutiny</td>
<td>Kennington Common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1787. June 30</td>
<td>Richard Parker</td>
<td>Highway robbery</td>
<td>Sheerness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1797. Dec. 11</td>
<td>Mrs. Philipe</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Newgate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1798. June 7</td>
<td>James O'Coigey</td>
<td>High treason</td>
<td>Pennenham Heath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800. April</td>
<td>Richard Ferguson, alias Galloping</td>
<td>Highway robbery</td>
<td>Aylesbury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803. Jan. 18</td>
<td>George Foster</td>
<td>Dick</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1809. Feb. 21</td>
<td>Colonel Deprad and others</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Horsemonger Lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1809. Sept. 3</td>
<td>John Ratfield</td>
<td>Forgery</td>
<td>Carlisle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1809. Sept. 20</td>
<td>Robert Emmett</td>
<td>High treason</td>
<td>Dublin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810. April 8</td>
<td>Richard Patch</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Horsemonger Lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810. Sept. 23</td>
<td>John M'Naughton</td>
<td>Forgery</td>
<td>Old Bailey.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818. March 27</td>
<td>Thomas Simmons</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Hartford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1821. May 18</td>
<td>John Bellingham</td>
<td>Street conspiracy</td>
<td>Pennenham Heath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1823. Aug. 3</td>
<td>Jeremiah Brandreth, &amp;c.</td>
<td>High treason</td>
<td>Old Bailey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825. May 11</td>
<td>Thistlewood</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Pennenham Heath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827. July 13</td>
<td>David Haggart</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Horsemonger Lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829. June 20</td>
<td>William Probert</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Manchester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830. March 29</td>
<td>John Diggles</td>
<td>Forgery</td>
<td>Old Bailey.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832. May 18</td>
<td>Charles T. Wood</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Pennenham Heath.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*At this execution more than forty people lost their lives from the excessive crowding.*
EXECUTIONS were appointed in Greece and Rome. They are often mentioned in Anglo-Saxon wills. Mention is made in the Rollii Parl. of the executors of the will of Bishop John of Kyrkeby, A.D. 1290.

EXETER (Devonshire).—This city is probably one of the oldest in England, some authorities ascribing its foundation to Corinna, nephew of the mythic Brutus, B.C. 1100, while others state that it was built by Vespasian A.D. 49. But as it was anciently called by British names, such as Pauair, the chief city; Caer-Iso, the city of the Iso or Exe; and Caer-Rydh, the city of the red soil, it was most probably settled by the Britons previous to the Roman invasion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Place of Execution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1537, Sept 1</td>
<td>Joshua Slaie</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Huntingdon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1539, Aug 11</td>
<td>William Cordier</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Bury St. Edmunds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1562, Dec 8</td>
<td>Joseph Huntion</td>
<td>Forgery</td>
<td>Old Bailey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537, Jan 28</td>
<td>William Burke</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1539, Apr 13</td>
<td>Esther Hulmer</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Old Bailey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1539, Aug 24</td>
<td>Edmund Barnum</td>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>Horsemonger Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1539, Jan 11</td>
<td>William Banks</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Chelmsford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1539, Aug 2</td>
<td>Captain Moir</td>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>Penenden Heath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537, Dec 24</td>
<td>H. and W. Packman and J. Dyke</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537, Sep 14</td>
<td>John A. B. Belling</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Old Bailey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537, Dec 5</td>
<td>Bishop and Williams</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1532, Jan 8</td>
<td>Elizabeth Ross</td>
<td>Murder and arson</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537, July 9</td>
<td>Jonathan Smithers</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537, Aug 13</td>
<td>James Currie</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537, Nov 25</td>
<td>Moseley and Garside</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537, Mar 7</td>
<td>John Pegworth</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537, May 2</td>
<td>James Greenacre</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537, Aug 16</td>
<td>William Boscford</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1540, July 6</td>
<td>F. R. Courvoisier</td>
<td>Attempted murder</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1541, Nov 15</td>
<td>Robert Blakesley</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Shrewbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1542, Jun 5</td>
<td>John Belsham</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Old Bailey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1542, July 4</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Old Bailey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1544, Jan 13</td>
<td>Sarah Westwood</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Old Bailey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1544, Aug 7</td>
<td>William Saville</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Aylesbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1545, Feb 24</td>
<td>James Davie</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Old Bailey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1545, March 28</td>
<td>James Tawell</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1545, June 2</td>
<td>Joseph Connor</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>1546, Jun 5</td>
<td>Martha Davie</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>1546, Aug 4</td>
<td>Samuel Yarham</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1547, Aug 1</td>
<td>John Platts</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>1547, Aug 17</td>
<td>Catharine Foster</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>1549, Jan 8</td>
<td>Patrick Reid</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1549, Aug 21</td>
<td>James Bloomfield Rush</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1549, Aug 21</td>
<td>Mary Anne Geering</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1549, Nov 13</td>
<td>Manning and his wife</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1550, Oct 24</td>
<td>Patrick Todd</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1551, Mar 25</td>
<td>Sarah Chesham</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1551, Jan 25</td>
<td>William Cumming</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1551, Apr 9</td>
<td>Quin, Grant, and Coomey</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1551, Jan 22</td>
<td>Emanuel Barthelomy</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1556, June 14</td>
<td>William Palmer</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1556, Aug 9</td>
<td>William Devoy</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>1556, Dec 15</td>
<td>Robert Marley</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1557, Jan 1</td>
<td>Dedka B nearest</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1557, July 6</td>
<td>Thomas Mansell</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1557, July 23</td>
<td>Michael Crawley</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1557, July 25</td>
<td>John Lewis</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1557, Sept 11</td>
<td>Captain Rognal</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1557, Nov 16</td>
<td>Thomas R. Davis</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>1558, Jan 12</td>
<td>John W. Beale</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>1558, Jan 14</td>
<td>John Thompson</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>1559, Sep 4</td>
<td>William G. C.</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1560, Nov 19</td>
<td>James Mullins</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1561, Apr 5</td>
<td>The brothers Wedmore</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Taunton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1561, Aug 27</td>
<td>Martin Doyle</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1561, Sept 19</td>
<td>Peter Masterson</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Maidstone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Twelve persons were killed, and upwards of twenty seriously injured, from the excessive crowding at this execution.

54. Rougemont Castle is said to have been founded by Julius Caesar this year.


868. Ethelred founds a monastery here.
SHERBORNE. In 909 Edward the Elder created the sees of Wells, Cornwall, and Devonshire, the two latter of which were united in 1040, and in 1050 the see was transferred from Credton to Exeter. The Scilly Isles were declared within this diocese July 30, 1838.

EXETER CHANGE (London) is mentioned as a recent erection by De Laune in "The Present State of London, &c.," published in 1681. It was designed for the use of milliners, hosiers, &c.; but did not answer; in consequence of which it was subsequently used as a menagerie by Mr. Cross. The elephant "Chunee" was shot here in March, 1826, and the old building was pulled down in 1829. New Exeter Change, otherwise Wellington Arcade, was completed in 1845, from the designs of Mr. Sydney Smirke.

EXETER COLLEGE (Oxford).—This college was founded A.D. 1314, by Walter of Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, by whom it was called Stapledon Hall. Two new fellowships for the diocese of Salisbury were added in 104 by Edmund Stafford, bishop of Exeter, from whom the college received its present name, and in 1668 Sir William Petro added eight fellowships. Charles I. founded a fellowship for the islands of Jersey and Guernsey in 1636, and in 1770 Mrs. Shiers bequeathed certain rents, which were devoted to the purpose of forming two additional fellowships for Hereford and Surrey. These arrangements were amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81 (Aug. 7, 1854).

EXETER HALL (London).—This building was erected in the Strand by Gandy Deering, during the years 1830 and 1831. It was intended for public meetings on religious and charitable matters; but has since been used as a concert-room for sacred music. A series of Sacred and Profane concerts was commenced here by clergymen of the Church of England, under the sanction of the bishop of London, May 24, 1857; but it was discontinued in consequence of the opposition of the incumbent of the parish, Nov. 6. The Dissenters commenced a similar course Nov. 22. A very large meeting of the Sons of the Phoenix, a body of teetotallers, formed into societies called lodges, like those of benefit societies, was held here Nov. 9, 1859.

EXHIBITION.—The idea of collecting objects of industrial manufacture first occurred to the marquis d'Avezé, A.D. 1797; but he was unable to carry it out until 1798, when he opened what is termed in France an "exposition" of French goods. The undertaking proved so successful that the idea was adopted by the French government, and similar collections were exhibited in 1801, 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, and since then every five years. A similar exhibition was opened at Ghent in 1820, at Berlin in 1834, and at Vienna in 1835. This led to the idea of a general exhibition, in which different nations appeared as competitors. The first on this extended scale was the Great Exhibition (g. e.), held in London in 1851.
EXILES (Battle).—The Austrians and Sardinians defeated the French and Spaniards at this place, near Mont Cenis, July 19, 1747. The French republican army failed in an attack upon the fort of Exiles in 1794.

EXODUS of the Israelites from Egypt occurred, according to the best authorities, B.C. 1491. The Exodus, the second of the five books of Moses, contains a full account of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

Exorcists, or persons who professed to possess the art of expelling evil spirits, existed in very ancient times, both among heathen and Christian nations. They were constituted an order in the Church towards the end of the 3rd century, when exorcism was added to baptism.

EXTREME UNCTION.—This ceremony of anointing persons on the point of death with oil, originated in the 7th century. In the 10th century the clergy contended that if it did not benefit the body it was of great service to the soul, and this doctrine was generally accepted in the 12th century. Eugenius IV., at the council of Florence (A.D. 1439—1442), decreed it to be a sacrament. This was confirmed by the council of Trent (1545—1563).

EYLAU (Battle).—Napoleon I. defeated the Russian army under Benningsen at this Prussian town, Feb. 8, 1807. The action was commenced by Angerese, whose division was defeated with immense slaughter; but Napoleon coming to the rescue, the fortunes of the day were retrieved, and the Russians compelled to retire to Königsberg. The loss of life was unusually great, though from the discrepancy in the reports it is difficult to arrive at a positive conclusion. Alison (ch. xlv. s. 74) says: "On the side of the Russians twenty-five thousand had fallen, of whom above seven thousand were already no more; on that of the French upwards of thirty thousand were killed or wounded, and nearly ten thousand had left their colours, under pretence of attending to the wounded, and did not make their appearance for several days afterwards."

FAI

that all machinery should be guarded to prevent accidents; that eight, not nine, years should be the earliest age at which children could work in factories; that their hours of labour should not exceed six hours and a half a day; and that they should attend school daily. These acts were amended by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 29 (June 8, 1847), and by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 54 (Aug. 5, 1850).

FAENZA (Italy), the ancient Faventia, was the scene of the defeat of Carbo and Norbanus by Metellus, B.C. 82. It submitted to the emperor Frederick II. A.D. 1262. Frederick III. captured it, after an obstinate siege, in 1240. Rodolph I. confirmed the pope in its possession in 1275. The Bolognese seized it in 1282, and its walls were restored in 1286. Cæsar Borgia wrested it from the Manfredi in 1501, and it soon after passed into the possession of Venice (1504). The papal authorities recovered it in 1509, and it submitted to the French in 1512. It was, however, restored to the popes, and was annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia in 1859.

FESOLE (Italy), the modern Fiesole, was devastated during the social war, B.C. 89 and 88. Belisarius captured it after a long siege A.D. 539, and the Florentines are said to have destroyed it A.D. 1090.

FAIRBRO OAK (Essex).—This celebrated oak, which formerly existed in Hainault Forest, was so old that, according to Mr. Gilpin, "the traditions of the country traced it halfway up the Christian era." About the year 1728, Mr. Day, of Wapping, commenced the custom of dining here every year with a party of friends. Other parties joined him in these annual picnics, until by length the company became so numerous that the gathering assumed the character of a regular fair, recurring the first Friday in July. Mr. Day died in 1767, and was buried in a coffin made of wood from his favourite oak. In 1805 the tree was accidentally set on fire. The trunk and most of the principal branches were seriously injured, and in 1820 it was blown down. The trunk of this celebrated oak measured 36 feet in girth, and its branches covered an area of 300 feet in circumference.

FAIRS were established in Italy about A.D. 500, and at Aix-la-Chapelle and Troyes about 800. Alfred the Great introduced them into England in 886, and in 960 they were established in Flanders. Fairs for the sale of slaves were common throughout Germany and the north of Europe about 1000; and in 1071 they were encouraged in England by William the Conqueror. By 2 Edw. III. c. 15 (1283), it was enacted that the duration of fairs should always be declared at their commencement; and by 5 Edw. III. c. 5 (1391), any trader carrying on business after the stipulated time, was to forfeit double the value of the goods sold. Disputes at fairs were adjusted at the courts of Pié-poudre, or dusty-foot, which were regulated by 17 Edw. IV. c. 2 (1477).
time for holding fairs was specified by 27 Hen. VI. c. 5 (1446), which prohibited them on certain feast-days, and on all Sundays except the four in harvest time. This exception was repealed by 13 Vict. c. 23 (June 10, 1850).

FAISANS.—This island, in the river Bidassa, that separates France from Spain, was the scene of conferences for peace between Philip IV. and Louis XIV. in 1659. The result was the peace of the Pyrenees, signed Nov. 7, 1659. From this circumstance the place was also called the Isle of the Conferences.

FAITH AND CHARITY (Knights of).—Established in France, to suppress public robberies, about a.d. 1230. They were approved by Gregory IX.

FALaise (France).—Celebrated as the ancient seat of the dukes of Normandy. William I. was born here a.d. 1027, and a statue was erected to his memory Oct. 26, 1851. Falaise received its charter from Philip Augustus in 1207. Prince Arthur was imprisoned at Falaise, whence he was removed to Rouen in 1202.

FALCOZI, or PRUITE (Peace of).—Peter the Great having invaded Moldavia, a.d. 1711, with a force of 38,000 men, was surrounded by a Turkish army of 200,000 men at Falcozi, on the Pruth, and reduced to despair. The empress Catherine, who was with him, restored his confidence, and negotiations were commenced between the two powers, which resulted in the signing of this peace, July 10, 1711. Its chief conditions were the surrender by the czar of the fortress of Azof, the dismantling of his newly-built castles near the Turkish frontier, and an engagement on his part not to interfere in the affairs of Poland or of the Cossacks.

FALERII (Italy).—Its inhabitants joined the Fidenates and Veientes against Rome, B.C. 407. Camillus took the city B.C. 394. The Romans were victorious against Rome B.C. 556 and B.C. 293. The city was taken and destroyed by the Romans B.C. 241.

FALERNIAN WINE, so called from Falernus Ager, the district in which it was produced. This district was ravaged by the Carthaginians B.C. 217. Some writers suppose that a town named Faleria once existed in this part, though no evidence of the fact has been adduced. The best Falernian wine was that produced at the village of Faustianum.

FALKÖPING (Battle).—Margaret, queen of Norway and Denmark, called the Semiramis of the North, defeated Albert of Sweden at this place D. 1388.

FALKIRK (Battles).—The Scottish army under Sir William Wallace was surprised by the English, under Edward I., in the forest of Falkirk, in Stirlingshire, July 22, 1298. As Wallace was doubtful of the fidelity of some of his troops, he wished to avoid an action; but finding it impossible, he chose an advantageous position. Just as the two armies joined, his heavy cavalry fled without striking a blow, and he was completely defeated, with the loss of at least 15,000 men.—The royalist forces, under General Hawley, were defeated at Falkirk Muir by the Scotch, under Prince Charles Edward, Jan. 17, 1746. The English loss amounted to less than 400 in killed and wounded, and that of the Scotch to about 120.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (South Atlantic Ocean).—Although it is sometimes asserted that these islands were described by Amerigo Vespucci, a.d. 1502, they were in truth discovered by Davis, a.d. 1592. In 1694, Hawkins explored their northern shores, and in 1690 they were visited by Strong, who anchored in Falkland Sound, to which he gave its name. M. de Bougainville arrived here Feb. 3, 1764, and planted a French settlement March 17; and Commodore Byron discovered Port Egmont in 1766, and took possession of the country by the name of Falkland’s Islands. In 1767 the French ceded their claim to the Spaniards, who expelled the British in 1770, but were compelled to admit their right to the sovereignty of the islands by treaty, Jan. 22, 1771. As no attempts were made to establish an English settlement, the republic of Buenos Ayres planted a colony at Port Louis in 1820. This was destroyed by the Americans in 1831, and in 1833 was erected into a British station. In 1840 the government sent out a colony to Port Louis. It was removed to another situation in 1844.

FALMOUTH (Cornwall) was originally called Smithwick. In 1613, Sir John Killigrew formed the project of erecting a town here, which received its charter and present name from Charles II. in 1661. In 1670, Sir Peter Killigrew built a new quay, which greatly added to the commercial importance of the town; and in 1688 its prosperity was increased by the establishment of the post-office packet to Lisbon and the West Indies. The hospital for disabled seamen was founded in 1750, and the gaol in 1831. Queen Victoria visited Falmouth Aug. 22, 1845.

FAMAGOSTA, or FAMAGUSTA.—This town, in the island of Cyprus, was taken by the Genoese a.d. 1373, and by the Turks Aug. 1, 1571.

FAMARS (Battle).—The allied army attacked the intrenched camp of the French at Famars, near Valenciennes, May 23, 1793. The French, who suffered considerably, retired during the night.

FAMILY COMPACT, between the Bourbons of France and Spain (Louis XV. and Charles III.), was concluded at Paris, Aug. 15, 1761. It was, in fact, a defensive and offensive alliance between France and Spain. Ferdinand IV., king of Naples, acceded to the alliance.

FAMILY OF LOVE. (See AGAPEMON.)

FAN. —Pharaoh is represented surrounded by his fan-bearers on the walls of the tombs of Thebes. Fans of peacock’s feathers were made in Greece in the 5th century B.C., and are mentioned in one of the tragedies of Euripides. The custom of using fans was introduced into England during the reign of Henry VIII., and in 1523 they were carried in winter as
well as in summer. The ladies had prodigious fans, with handles half a yard long, and with these they often administered correction to their daughters. During the 16th and 17th centuries they were used by gentlemen. Sir Edward Coke rode the circuit with one of these large fans. Folding fans were introduced in the beginning of the 17th century.

**Fano (Battle).**—The Alemannei defeated the Romans near this town, the ancient Fanon Fortune, in Umbria, A.D. 270.

**Farce.**—One of the earliest extant is in German, called the "Apostheosis of Pope Joan," and was written about A.D. 1480. The French farce of "Maitre Patelin" was first printed in 1460.

**Farmers-General, or Fermiers Généraux.**—This company, which farmed certain branches of the revenue in France under the old monarchy, was formed in 1728. The system was abolished in 1789.

**Farnham (Surrey).**—In 860 this town was bestowed upon the bishops of Winchester by Ethelbald, king of Wessex, and in 893 Alfred defeated the Danes in its neighbourhood. Waverley Abbey was built by Gifford, bishop of Winchester, in 1128. The castle, which was founded by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester (1129—1171), was taken by Louis the dauphin in 1216, and demolished by Henry III. In December, 1642, it was seized by the Parliamentary forces and again destroyed; but Bishop Morley commenced its re-erection in 1662. Farnham is celebrated as the birthplace of William Cobbett, March, 1762. Until about 1790 it exercised the rights of a borough.

**Farnovians.**—The followers of Stanislaus Farnowski (Farnovius), who separated from the Unitarians A.D. 1585. The sect became extinct on the death of Farnowski in 1615.

**Faroe, or Færo Islands (North Sea).**—This group, discovered by the Norwegians between A.D. 858—868, now belongs to Denmark.

**Farringdon Market (London).**—The corporation were empowered by act of parliament in 1824, to remove the Fleet Market (q. c.) and erect a new one in its place. This was opened Nov. 20, 1829, under the name of Farringdon Market.

**Farthing.**—This coin existed among the Anglo-Saxons, though no specimen remains. Farthings were first coined round A.D. 1210, when King John ordered a large number to be struck for use in England and Ireland. In 1279 they were called Lundrensse, and until the reign of Edward VI. were made of silver. The want of a small coinage subsequently led to the manufacture and issue, by private persons, of leaden farthing tokens, which were suppressed by a royal proclamation, May 19, 1613. A few copper farthings were struck in 1665, but they were not issued till 1672. Tin farthings were coined by William II. and Mary in 1690. Half-farthings were first struck in 1843.

**Farthingale, or Verdingale.**—This hooped petticoat, to which the modern cri-

noline bears a strong resemblance, was introduced into England in the reign of Elizabeth. It was superseded by the hoop, which went out of fashion about 1520.

**Fasts.**—Moses fasted forty days and forty nights on Mount Horeb (Exodus xxv. 18, and Deut. ix. 9), B.C. 1491, and abstinence was one rule for observing the day of atonement (Lev. xxiii. 26-32), B.C. 1490. In consequence of the preaching of Jonah, the king of Nineveh proclaimed a solemn fast for both man and beast (Jonah iii. 5-9), B.C. 757, and Joel ordered a fast, in which even unweaned infants should participate (Joel ii. 15-17), B.C. 787. Our Saviour fasted forty days and forty nights (Matt. iv. 2), A.D. 26, and Barnabas and Saul were ordained to the ministry with fasting (Acts xii. 2), A.D. 45. Mosheim, writing of the first century, says: "Of any solemn public fasts, except only on the anniversary day of Christ's crucifixion, there is no mention in the monastic times. Gradually, however, stated days of fasting were introduced; first by custom, afterwards by legal sanction. Whether anything of this nature occurred in the first century, and what days were devoted to fasting, we have not the means of deciding." The custom of fasting every Wednesday and Friday became general about 111, and the Quadragesimal fast, or Lent (q. v.), was appointed about 136. The custom of holding special fasts was introduced before 173, and the fasting system in general was fully established in 222. —For important special fasts, see **England.**

**Fatimites.** (See Shiites.)

**Fayal (Atlantic), one of the Azores, was captured by Sir Walter Raleigh A.D. 1597.**

**Feasts and Festivals.**—The principal feasts of the ancient Jews were the Passover, instituted B.C. 1491 (Exod. xii. 43-49); the feast of Weeks or Pentecost, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxxiv. 22); of Trumpets, B.C. 1490 (Lev. xxiii. 24-25); of Tabernacles, B.C. 1490 (Lev. xxvii. 39-43); and the Jubilee, B.C. 1490 (Lev. xxv. 10-13). The love-feasts of the primitive Christians were instituted about A.D. 35; and Easter, Ascension, and Whitsun are believed to have been observed since 68. Mamertus, bishop of Vienne, instituted the solemn processions called Rogations in 469; the feast of the Purification was established about 526. Boniface IV. instituted the festival of All Saints in 611, and the Greek Church founded the festival of Orthodoxy in 842. Urban IV. instituted the feast of Corpus Domini, in favour of the doctrine of transubstantiation, in 1264, and Boniface VIII. founded jubilees in 1300. The festival of the Holy Trinity was first observed in 1320, that of the Spear and Nails in 1354, and the feast of the Visitation in 1389. The council of Basel confirmed the festival of the Immaculate Conception in 1431, and the feast of the Transfiguration was generally observed in 1456, though it was founded much earlier. In 1648 Urban VIII. published a bull to diminish the number of festivals, and in 1745 Benedict
XIV. sanctioned the celebration of the feast of the Seven Joys of the Virgin Mary.

February.—Sir H. N. Nicolas is of opinion that the prince of Wales' feathers and the mottoes, "Ich Dien" and "Houma," were derived from the house of Hainault, possibly from the comté of Ostrevant, the appanage of the eldest sons of the counts of that province.

February, the second month of the year, was, with January, added to the calendar about B.C. 700, by Numa, who placed January at the beginning, and February at the end of the year. The decemvirs placed February next to January, B.C. 452. Its name is supposed to be derived from the ancient Roman festival Februa.

Faciales.—The heralds of ancient Rome, whose duty it was to declare war and proclaim peace. On the occasion of a dispute with another power, they made three appeals, with an interval of ten days between each, and if the matter was not then adjusted, they declared war by throwing a bloody javelin into the enemy's territory. They were instituted by Numa Pomphilus (B.C. 716—673), and received a code and laws from Ancus Martius (B.C. 640—616).

Fezzer, or Fiji Islands (Pacific), were discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman in 1643, and named by him Prince William's Islands. They have been the scene of some successful missionary labours during the present century.

Feberelin (Battle).—The Swedes were defeated by the Germans at this place, in Brandenburg, A.D. 1675.

Feldkirch.—The French, under Massena and Oudinot, failed in several attempts to wrest this town, in the Grisons, from the Austrians, in March, 1799. It fell into the hands of the French in 1800.

Fencing.—In consequence of the disorders perpetrated by proficients in this art in the reign of Edward I., all the fencing-schools in London were ordered to be closed by 13 Edw. I. st. 5 (1285). The old system of cutting in fencing was supplanted by the rapier-thrust in Italy before 1553, and the new method was introduced into England in 1578.

Fére-Champenois (Battle).—The Austrians, under Prince Schwarzenberg, attacked and defeated the French divisions of marshals Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, at this place, in France, March 25, 1814. The French loss amounted to 5,000 killed and 10,000 prisoners, among whom were the generals Pachot and Armey.

Ferentino (Italy).—The Volscians took refuge in this town after their defeat by the Romans, B.C. 413. It was afterwards given to the Herceans. The Romans captured it B.C. 361, and Hannibal ravaged the territory B.C. 211. The modern town, called Ferentino, was the scene of a meeting between the emperor Frederick II., Pope Honorius III., and other rulers, in March, A.D. 1223, in favour of the fifth crusade.

Ferlino (Latin).—An annual festival held in commemoration of the union of the peoples of Latium. It was celebrated in March, May, or June, and consisted of the offering of sacrifices to Jupiter by all the tribes of the alliance. Some authors state that Tarquin the Proud founded this festival (B.C. 534—510); others consider it of earlier origin. At first it lasted one day; on the expulsion of the kings, B.C. 510, a second day was added to commemorate the event, and a third was afterwards added.

Fernando Po (Bight of Benin) was discovered A.D. 1471, by the Portuguese, who ceded it to Spain in 1778. The Spaniards abandoned it, and the English formed a settlement in 1827. They retired in 1834, and the Spaniards again took possession in 1844, calling the island Puerto de Isabel.

Ferns (See of).—This Irish bishopric was founded about A.D. 508 by St. Edan. Its earlier prelates were styled archbishops of Leinster. In 1600 the see of Leighlin was annexed to Ferns. By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the sees of Ferns and Leighlin were to be added to Ossory on their next avoidance, which took place on the death of Bishop Elrington in 1835.

Ferozeswar (Battle).—Lord Gough defeated the Sikhs at this village, in Lahore, Dec. 21 and 22, 1845. The British force consisted of 16,720 men and 99 guns, and the Sikhs mustered about 50,000 men, with 108 pieces of cannon, of which nearly all were captured. The English lost 2,415 in killed and wounded during the two days.

Ferrara (Italy).—This town was founded in the 5th century, and fortified about A.D. 585. It was made a bishopric in 661, and an archbishopric in 1736. In 1067 it became a free city, joined the Lombard League against the emperor Frederick I., in 1175, and soon after passed under the sway of the house of Este. Venice seized Ferrara in 1308, and Clement V. claimed it as a fief of the Church in 1309. The Este family regained possession, and Ferrara was made a duchy by Paul II. April 14, 1476, and was annexed to the papal dominions in 1507. It surrendered to the French June 19, 1796, was retaken by the allies May 24, 1799, and was once more resigned to France by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801. Restored to the pope in 1814—15, its inhabitants revolted in 1850, and Ferrara became part of the new Italian kingdom. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in November, 1570. The cathedral was founded in 1185, the university in 1380, and the library in 1740. Treaties of peace were concluded here in 1429 and 1433. A council was held here Jan. 10, 1438. The last sitting took place Jan. 10, 1438.

Ferrers.—Mr. George Ferrers, M.P. for Plymouth, had become security for a man, who failed to pay at the appointed time. The creditor consequently brought an action against Ferrers, who was arrested by the officers of the city of London, and imprisoned in the Comptor. The Speaker laid the matter before the House of Commons, and they despatched the sergeant-at-arms
into the city to demand the release of the prisoner. A scuffle ensued, in which the sheriffs and city constables took part with the municipal authorities; and the sergeant, after having broken the mace in his efforts to defend himself, was compelled to retreat. The Commons next proceeded in a body to the House of Lords, where the judges declared the arrest illegal, and pronounced it a very great case of contempt. The sergeant was again sent to the prison, this time the officials offering no resistance, and Mr. Ferrars was released from captivity. At eight o'clock the following morning, March 28, 1542, the sheriffs, and other persons concerned, appeared at the bar of the House, and the sheriffs and creditor were committed to the Tower, the clerk of the Compter to a place known as "Little Base," and the constables who had attacked the sergeant to Newgate. They were, however, released at the intercession of the mayor on the 30th, and in April the king expressed his approbation of the steps the House had taken.

Ferrol (Spain).—An English fleet assaulted this seaport, without success, Aug. 25, 1800. It was blockaded by a British fleet in 1806; and Sir Robert Calder, with fifteen sail of the line, defeated the French and Spanish fleet, consisting of twenty sail of the line, seven frigates, and two brigs, off Ferrol, July 22, 1805. Marshal Soulé captured it in 1809.

Festivals. (See Feasts and Festivals.)

Fez. (See Fez and Fez-en-Afrique.)

Feuillants. (See Feuillants and Feuillants.)

Feuillant, or Feuillen. (Battle.)—Ceaulin defeated the Britons at this place, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire, A.D. 584.

Feudal Laws. (See Code of Feudal Law.)—Alexander Severus (A.D. 222–235) and Probus (276–282) gave grants of land to their soldiers on condition that they and their heirs should do military service for them. The custom was afterwards imitated by the Lombards and other northern nations, by whom it was introduced into civilized Europe. The oldest codes of laws founded on the feudal principle are the Salic law, which was promulgated by the Salians or Franks about the year 481; the code of the Lombards commenced about 646; and the Capitularies published in 817. It is believed some such system was introduced into England by the Saxons, but it was not till after the Norman Conquest in 1066 that it attained its full operation in this country. It was introduced into Scotland by Malcolm II. in 1008. The "Liber Feudorum" was compiled by the emperor Frederick I. in 1170, and is regarded as the chief authority as to the feudal law of the continent. The "Coutumier de Normandie" was composed about 1229. The system was discouraged in France in 1470, limited in England in 1495, and finally abolished by 12 Chas. II. c. 24 (1660).

Feuillants. (See Feuillants and Feuillants.)

Feuillant, or Feuillens. (Battle.)—The name given to a French tribunal usually convoked for the punishment of heresy. Francis I. established a Fiery Chamber in 1535. In 1679 it was employed to inquire into the reports of poisoning cases that were circulated on the trial of the Marchioness Brinvilliers, and its operations soon after ceased.

Fifth Monarchy Men.—A sect of utopian republicans who appeared in England A.D. 1645, and taught that Christ was about to reappear on earth, and establish a new universal monarchy. In 1653 they held weekly meetings in London, at which they denounced Cromwell as "the man of sin," "the old dragon," and...
“the dissemblingest perjured villain in the world;” in consequence of which he put a stop to their preaching. They reappeared, however, at the Restoration, and stirred up a riot, in which several lives were lost. Jan. 8, 1671. This fanatical attempt to establish their fifth monarchy proved their ruin, as the more orderly sects of Puritans immediately denounced them and their views as equally dangerous.

FIG-TREE.—The common fig-tree was brought to England before A.D. 1548; and the Botany Bay fig-tree from New South Wales in 1759. Cardinal Pole is said to have planted fig-trees at Lambeth, during the reign of Henry VIII.

FIGUERAS (Spain).—The citadel was built by Ferdinand VI. (1746—1750). The French captured it Nov. 24, 1794. It was several times contested, and again fallen into the hands of the French in 1808, was restored by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

FILBERT.—This fruit, said to have received its name from Philibert, a king of France, originally brought from Pontus into Italy, was introduced into England about A.D. 1612.

FILE-CUTTING MACHINES.—Various instruments for the manufacture of files have from time to time been invented, of which Duverger’s in 1699, Fardonet’s in 1725, Thiolts’s in 1740, Brachat and Germain’s in 1756 and 1775, Raoul’s in 1800, Ericsson’s in 1836, and Sir J. Robinson’s, improved by Johnson, Cammell, and Co., in 1843, are the most important. In February, 1860, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, of Leeds, read a paper at the Institution of Civil Engineers, in which he described an efficient, well-working machine, invented by M. Bernot, of Paris, which he stated would perform its work at an eighth of the expense of previous machines.

FILLIBUSTER.—The correct spelling of this word, a corruption of the English term freebooter, is filibuster. It was applied to the buccaneers of the 16th century, and to lawless bands from the United States, who assailed Cuba in 1850 and 1851, and various parts of Central America in 1857 and other years.

FILTER.—The un glazed earthenware for filtering was patented by Mrs. Hempel of Chelsea in 1791. Mr. Peacock patented his ascending filter in 1791, and in 1856 Mr. H. M. Witt conducted some important experiments at the Chelsea Waterworks, which added considerably to the knowledge of the best materials for filtering-beds, &c.

FINES AND RECOVERIES.—The practice of evading the laws of entail by means of fines and recoveries was introduced in the reign of Edward IV., and sanctioned and regulated by 4 Hen. VII. c. 24 (1487). They were abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 74 (Aug. 23, 1833), which ordered no more to be levied on such entailments after Dec. 31, 1833.

FINLAND (Europe).—Eric IX., king of Sweden, obtained a footing in Finland about A.D. 1157, when he compelled the Finns to embrace Christianity. Peter the Great seized it in 1714. It was restored, again taken, and finally ceded to Russia by the peace of Fredericksham, Sept. 17, 1809.

Florence (Battle).—Berenger was defeated at the Pass of Pianza, ex- ered Ericsson’s in 1836; and the wheel-lock pistol, which was common in Germany in 1512. In consequence of the employment of light fire-arms at the battle of Pavia, in 1524, the Spaniards defeated Francis I. of France. Muskets were first used by the duke of Alva against the Flemings in 1567, and were introduced into the French army in 1573. The earliest mention of a flint arm is dated 1588, and the earliest specimen of this kind of weapon is of the year 1614. The fire-lock came into use about 1669, and the fusil was adopted in the French army in 1671. A brass fire-arm, called the fancy gun, in the shape of a walking-cane, and which might be used either as a gun or pistol, was invented in 1712, but never generally adopted. The harpoon gun was invented in 1731. The Rev. A. J. Forsyth took out his patent for igniting gunpowder on the percussion principle, April 11, 1807. All fire-arms were ordered to be proved before use by 53 Geo. III. c. 115 (July 10, 1813), which was amended by 55 Geo. III. c. 59 (May 12, 1815). Percussion-cap guns were adopted in the French army in 1830, and the Enfield rifle musket in the English army in 1833. The present small-arms of the British service, as regulated in 1854, are, the percussion musket, pattern 1842; the Victoria carbine; the regulation rifle musket, pattern 1851; the Enfield rifle musket, pattern 1858; and the artillery carbine, pattern 1853.

FIRE BRIGADE.—Each of the fire insurance companies of London had a separate establishment of fire-engines until 1825, when the Union, the Sun, and the Royal Exchange companies united their fire-engine establishments. Other companies joined from time to time, and in 1833 a new association, including all the principal fire-insurance companies, was formed. This, constituting the Fire-brigade, is managed by a committee.

FIRE-ENGINE. —Ctesibius, who flourished b.c. 250, is believed to have invented a species of fire-engine. Instruments for extinguishing fire are first mentioned in the accounts for the city of Augsburg A.D. 1518, but no distinct description of a machine of the kind exists till Hautsch of Nuremberg constructed his engine, about 1657. In 1672,
Jan Vanderheide introduced the flexible hose, and in 1699 Dupersier received a patent for making fire-engines for France. Newsham's engine was patented about 1700; and Leopold added the air-chamber in 1720. In 1792 Mr. C. Simpson patented an improved form of Newsham's machine; and in 1793 Mr. Joseph Bramah took out a patent for an engine on the vibratory principle. A steam fire-engine was invented by Mr. Braithwaita in 1830, and in 1832 the insurance companies adopted the engine now in use.

**Fire-escape.—** Various ingenious contrivances to enable people to escape in cases of conflagration, have been from time to time invented. The Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1761, expressed their approbation of M. Varcourt's invention for this purpose. The fire-escape which served as the basis for those used in London, was invented by Mr. John Davies in 1809. After having undergone several improvements, they were in 1856 brought into general use by the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire. There are now above 70 of these useful machines stationed in different parts of the metropolis.

**Fire-lock came into use, according to Merrick, A.D. 1669.**

**Fires. (See Index.)**

Fire-ships, filled with combustibles, were used amongst ancient nations. Mention of them is made in the 13th century. Fire-ships were launched against the Spanish armada in Calais, roads, Sunday, July 28, 1558 (O.S.). In the English navy-list for 1710, five of these vessels formed part of the naval defences of the kingdom.

**Fireworks.—** The art of pyrotechny was brought to great perfection by the Chinese and Hindus long before it was known in Europe. From a passage in Claudian, who wrote in the 4th century, it appears that the Romans celebrated triumphs, &c., by exhibitions of moving fires, though, of course, their ignorance of gunpowder rendered their efforts very limited. In 1258 the king of Delhi sent 3,000 carriages of fireworks to the ambassadors of Halaku. They were scarcely known in England till the reign of Elizabeth; but in the time of Charles I. they became common. By 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 7 (1687), the throwing or firing off of squibs, serpents, or other fireworks, was declared a common nuisance, punishable by fine. The chief improvements in the construction of fireworks for ornamental purposes were made by Ruggieri about the year 1743.

The following are some of the most remarkable exhibitions of fireworks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1677</td>
<td>Nov. 18. On the occasion of the entry of William III. into London, after the Peace of Ryswick, £12,000 were expended in fireworks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1748</td>
<td>Nov. 23. A grand display at London, to celebrate the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td>May 31. One at Paris, on the occasion of the marriage of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. A panic arose, in consequence of some fire falling amongst the crowd, and 3,000 persons were killed or wounded. 712 bodies were afterwards found.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**First-Fruits. (See Annates.)**

**First Prayers.**—A right exercised by Rodolph of Habsburg (a.d. 1273–1291) and his successors, which empowered the emperor, on his accession to the throne, to nominate a priest to a benefice in every immediate chapter and abbey in Germany.

**Fisheries** were established among the Arabians about B.C. 1500, and the practice of salting fish was common in Egypt B.C. 1550. The Scotch carried on thriving fisheries about A.D. 1910, and an important herring-fishery was established at Schonen in 1354. The London fishmongers were incorporated under the direction of the London Mayor in 1834, the salt-fishmongers incorporated in 1433; and by 1482 the English fisheries formed a considerable portion of the national wealth. By 24 Hen. VII. c. 4 (1532), hemp and flax were ordered to be sown for the manufacture of fishing-nets; and by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1533), the fishing towns of the east coast were brought under statutory regulation. In 1553 Spain agreed to pay an annual sum of £1,000 for leave to fish on the Irish coasts, and strangers were prohibited from fishing in our seas by a proclamation of Charles I. in 1636. In 1635 the Dutch paid £30,000 for the privilege of using the English fisheries; and in 1666 Sweden obtained liberty to employ 1,000 vessels in British waters. The Company of the Royal Fishery of England was established in 1677, but was a failure. The Free British Fishery Corporation was established in 1750. The Society of Arts devised a machine for conveying fresh fish to London in 1761, and Parliament granted £2,500 to further the scheme in 1764. The British Society of Fisheries was established in 1786, the Northumberland Fishery Society in 1789, and the Irish Fishery Commission in 1819. A convention fixing the limits of oyster and other fisheries on the coasts of Great Britain and France, was signed at Paris Aug. 2, 1839.

**Fishguard (Wales).**—A French force of 1,400 men landed near this town Feb. 22, 1797, and surrendered Feb. 24.

**Fishmongers.**—Mention of the fishmongers of London occurs as early as A.D. 1290. They originally formed two companies, namely, the Stock Fishmongers and the Salt Fishmongers, and were united in one company A.D. 1536. Their ancient arms were confirmed in 1675. Before they were united, they possessed no less than six halls. The new Fishmongers' Hall was completed in 1835.

**Fitzwilliam Museum (Cambridge).**—Richard, Viscount Fitzwilliam, who died Feb. 5, 1816, bequeathed his collection of books, paintings, &c., and the interest of
£100,000, for the purpose of establishing a museum at Cambridge. The building was commenced by George Basevi, Nov. 2, 1837, and continued till 1847, when operations were suspended for a time, to allow time for the accumulation of sufficient funds to carry out the design.

Flume (Illyria).—This seaport, in the possession of Austria, was made a free port A.D. 1722.

Five Hundred (Council of the).—The French Convention in 1795 vested the legislative power in two councils, that of the Ancients (q.c.) and that of the Five Hundred. To the latter was intrusted the sole right of originating laws. This council was violently dissolved by Napoleon Bonaparte, Nov. 10, 1799.

Five-Mile Act.—This act (17 Charles II. c. 2, 1665) prohibited Dissenters who refused to take the oath of non-resistance, from approaching within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the Act of Oblivion (12 Charles II. c. 11, 1669), under a penalty of £40. Nonconformists who conspired to the declaration attached to the act for disabling papists from sitting in either house of parliament (30 Charles II. st. 2, c. 1, 1677), were relieved from this restriction by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18 (1688).

Fladernheim (Battle).—Rodolph of Swabia defeated the emperor Henry IV. near this town, in Thuringia, A.D. 1080.

Flagellants, or Whippers.—Many persons in Italy, holding no peculiar doctrines, formed themselves into processions, and inflicted chastisement upon themselves as they marched along, A.D. 1260. Milman (Latin Christianity, vol. v. b. xi. ch. 2) says they "seemed to rise almost simultaneously in different parts of Italy. They began in Perugia. The penitential frenzy seized Rome: it spread through every city, Guelph and Ghibelline crossed the Alps, and invaded Germany and France." It was a purely religious movement, which had been preceded in 1251 by that of the Pastoureaux (the Shepherds) in Flanders and in France. Clement VII. anathematized the new flagellants who sprung up early in the 14th century. An attempt to revive these practices was made in Thuringia and other parts of Germany, A.D. 1414. Conrad, the leader of the sect in Thuringia, with many others, suffered at the stake. Flagellation was much practised amongst the early monks.

Flag of Truce.—The Russians fired upon a flag of truce at Odessa, April 6, 1854, and at Hango, June 5, 1855.

Flags.—The earliest flags were suspended from two corners like a square sail. They were used by the Greeks as naval ensigns from the earliest period of their history. The present style of flag was introduced into Europe by the Moors when they entered Spain, A.D. 711. The embroidery of flags afforded occupation to the ladies of the Middle Ages; thus the celebrated raven standard of the Danes, which was captured by the English in 878, was said to have been worked by the three sisters of Hubba. The renowned carrucium, or car-standard, of the Italians was invented at Milan about the year 1040. Flags were first attached to lances during the 11th and 12th centuries, and were distinguished by various badges by the crusaders in 1188. For a long period the dragon was the national badge of the English. It was used by Harold at Hastings, by Richard I. in 1191, and by Henry III. in 1264. Edward III. blazoned his banners with the arms of England and France quarterly in 1340. The Dutch yielded the honour of the flag to England in 1673. The flag-officers now in the pay of the English navy are the admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral, of the white, red, and blue.

Flaminian Way.—The Flaminia Via at Rome was constructed by Caius Flaminius B.C. 221. This road terminated at Ariminum.

Flammond's Rebellion.—In consequence of a tax levied to meet the expense of the Scottish wars of Henry VII., the Cornishmen rose in rebellion under Thomas Flammond, a lawyer, and Michael Joseph, a blacksmith, of Bodmin. They marched towards London, and at Wells were headed by Lord Audley. On arriving at Winchester, they compelled their leaders to conduct them to Kent, expecting to be joined by many natives of that county, and encamped on Blackheath, where the king resolved to give them battle. An engagement ensued, June 22, 1497, in which the rebels were defeated, and 2,000 of their number slain. Lord Audley was beheaded on Tower-hill, and Flammond and Joseph drawn, hanged, and quartered at Tyburn, June 23.

Flanders is believed to have been covered by the sea in ancient times. In 793 it was erected into a county, and in 802 was colonized by a Saxon tribe. It was annexed to France in 843, passed under the government of counts in 862, and acquired celebrity as a centre of woollen manufacture about 960. In 1100 a terrible inundation forced many families into exile, and thus led to the establishment of a Flemish settlement in Cumberland, and subsequently, in 1112, in Wales. The first commercial treaty between Flanders and England was concluded in 1274; but in 1309 disagreements broke out between the two countries, which, in 1322, led to open war. Peace was restored in 1325, and in 1369 the country was annexed to Burgundy by marriage. The invasion of the "White Hats" broke out in 1379, and the country remained in a very unsettled state till the accession of Philip II., the Bold, in 1364.

In 1477 Flanders passed into the possession of the house of Austria, in consequence of the marriage of the duchess Mary with the archduke Maximilian, and in 1556 the country was annexed to Spain. In 1581 the Flemings asserted their independence, and the country was more or less engaged in wars with Spain till the conclusion of the peace of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659. In 1668 many of the inhabitants emigrated to England, and in 1690 some parts of the country were seized.
by Louis XIV. of France. By the peace of Radstadt, March 6, 1714, it formed part of Germany, and Dutch Flanders was annexed to France by the treaty signed at the Hague May 16, 1795. (See BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS.)

Flandrians, or Flemings, were a branch of the Anabaptists. They arose in the 16th century, and rebaptized not only those who had received baptism in other denominations in their childhood or infancy, but also such as had received it when adults.

Flannel.—Various kinds were introduced into this country in the reign of Charles II. (See Woolen Manufactures.)

Flax.—The culture and manufacture of flax, carried on in Egypt about B.C. 1708, were introduced from thence into Tyre B.C. 588. The manufacture was in operation in England A.D. 1159, and the business was practised in Scotland in 1210. By 24 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1533), the culture of flax in England was made imperative, and in 1703 a bounty was paid on flax imported from the American colonies. A duty of 1d. per cwt. was imposed upon imported flax by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47 (July 9, 1842), which was removed by 8 Vict. c. 12 (May 8, 1845). (See LINN.)

Fleet Market (London).—A market for meat and vegetables was established in the centre of the present Farringdon Street, and exactly over the Fleet Ditch, Sept. 30, 1737. It was removed to its present site, and called Farringdon Market, Nov. 26, 1829.

Fleet Marriages.—One of the most glaring abuses of the Fleet prison was the illegal performance of the marriage ceremony by clergymen confined within its precincts for debt. The earliest recorded instance of these marriages is in the year 1674. They were suppressed by the Marriage Act (26 Geo. II. c. 33, 1753), which took effect March 25, 1754. The register books of the Fleet marriages were purchased by government in 1821.

Fleet Prison (London) was built on the east side of Fleet ditch, in the first year of the reign of Richard I., and became a prison for debtors in 1540. It was burnt down in the great fire of 1666, and again in Lord George Gordon's riots in 1780. It was rebuilt in 1781-2. By the act for consolidating the King's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea prisons (5 Vict. c. 22, May 31, 1842), this prison was abolished, and in consequence was pulled down in 1844. In 1845 the site was purchased by the Corporation of London for £25,000, and the outer walls were removed Feb. 20, 1846.

Fleetwood (Lancashire).—This port was laid out by Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., in 1836. It takes its name from the founder.

Fleuven (Battles).—Several severe actions have been fought near this town, in Belgium. The first was between the Spanish (Roman) Catholic League under Gonzales de Cordova, and the Germans of the Protestant Union, Aug. 30, 1522. Marshal Luxemburg defeated the prince of Waldeck here July 1, 1890. The prince of Saxe-Coburg and the Austrians were defeated by the army of the French republic under Marshal Jourdan, who employed a balloon to examine the position of the enemy, June 26, 1794. The engagement commenced early in the morning, and was continued without definite result till the evening, when the French were reinforced by a detachment of artillery, which enabled them to secure the victory. The number of killed in this battle has not been positively ascertained: in the official report to the Convention it was stated at upwards of 10,000. Napoleon I. defeated the allies under Blucher here, June 16, 1815. This engagement is also called the battle of Ligny.

Floating Batteries.—The Chevalier D'Arçon constructed ten large floating batteries, which were employed by the French at the siege of Gibraltar A.D. 1782. They were of prodigious strength, and were deemed impregnable; but the red-hot shot of the English proved too formidable, and all of them were destroyed during the siege. The construction of floating batteries as a regular branch of the English navy has been lately discussed, and various experiments have been tried to ascertain their efficiency. A commission for examining into the subject assembled Oct. 10, 1859, and published a report containing many suggestions as to the conditions necessary for insuring success.

Flodden Field (Battle).—James IV., king of Scotland, was defeated and slain by the English army under the command of the earl of Surrey, at this place, near Coldstream, in Northumberland, Sept. 9, 1513. The Scottish force amounted to 50,000 men, while the earl of Surrey only mustered about 26,000.

Flora.—This festival, in honour of Flora, was first held at Rome B.C. 238. It lasted from April 23 to May 2. Having been discontinued on account of its immorality, it was restored B.C. 173.

Floral Hall (London), adjoining the newly built Covent-Garden Theatre, was opened with a Volunteer ball, March 7, 1860. The first season that it was used for the sale of flowers commenced in May, and terminated August, 1861.

Florence (Italy), the ancient Florentia, the capital of Tuscany (q.v.). A Roman colony was established here by Sylla about B.C. 80. Radagaisus besieged it A.D. 405, and the city, reduced to the last extremity, was relieved by Stilicho, who overwhelmed the assailants. Totila having destroyed Florence A.D. 541, it was restored by Charlemagne. It became an independent republic about 1198, and was long the prey of various factions. Cosmo de' Medici founded the university 1433, and his family gradually became powerful. Alexander de' Medici was appointed governor for life, Oct. 28, 1530, and Cosmo de' Medici was made grand-duke of Tuscany Sept. 1, 1569. A revolution took place at Florence, April 27, 1569. The people voted in favour of annexation to Sardinia,
March 11 and 12, 1860. A general council of the Greeks and Latins transferred its sittings from Ferrara to Florence in 1439, when the act of union between the Greeks and Latins was subscribed, and the council was transferred to Rome in 1442. Councils were held at Florence in 1555, 1615, and 1499. The academy of Della Crusca was founded in 1582. A treaty of peace between Napoleon Bonaparte and the king of the Two Sicilies was concluded at Florence, March 29, 1801.

Flores (Atlantic).—One of the Azores (g. v.).—An island sometimes called Eudé, in the Indian Archipelago, is also known by this name.

Florida (North America) was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, A.D. 1497. Juan Ponce de Leon re-discovered it on Palm-Sunday (called in Spanish, Pasqua Florida), April 4, 1521; whence its name. The Spaniards failed in an attempt to colonize it in 1521, and the French Calvinists sent an expedition in 1562. The new settlers were assailed and defeated by a Spanish force, Sept. 4, 1565. Florida was ceded to Great Britain in exchange for Havana, in 1763. The Spaniards took it in 1781, and were guaranteed in the possession of the same by the peace of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783. By a treaty concluded between Spain and the United States, Oct. 24, 1820, Florida passed into the possession of the latter. A constitution was adopted in 1833, and it was made a state March 3, 1845. It was one of the states that seceded in 1860. The tract of country formerly known by the name of Florida was of much greater extent than the present state.

Florin.—This coin is said to have been first issued at Florence, whence its name, A.D. 1252, and in the 14th and 15th centuries was current over all Europe. English silver florins, valued at two shillings, were declared by proclamation, in 1552, to be current and lawful money of the United Kingdom.

Florinian.—The followers of Florinus, the pupil of Polycarp. They formed an obscure Gnostic sect in the 2nd century.

Flowers.—"There has been a class of men," says Disraeli, "whose patriotic affection, or whose general benevolence, has been usually defrauded of the gratitude their country owes them; these have been the introducers of new flowers, new plants, and new roots, into Europe."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flowers, Plants, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Introduced into England from</th>
<th>Date.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azalea (Indian)</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azarole</td>
<td>S. Europe</td>
<td>Before1640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsam</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>1596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basil</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell-flower (great-flowed)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broom (Butcher's)</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Before1696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Spanish)</td>
<td>S. Europe</td>
<td>1596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calceolaria</td>
<td>Chili</td>
<td>1623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camelia</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal-flowers (Verginia)</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (splendid)</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caster-plant</td>
<td>New Spain</td>
<td>1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanthus (base)</td>
<td>Sicily</td>
<td>Before1767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaste-tree</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christ's thorn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum (Chinese)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clematis (armde)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convolvulus (Canada)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (many-flowed)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeper (Virginiun)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahlia</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double rocket</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echium (large-flowed)</td>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everlasting (giant)</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (grape-flowed)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernbush (sweet)</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>Before1629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxglove (Canada)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Madeira)</td>
<td>Madeira</td>
<td>1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuchsia (China)</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (tree)</td>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazania (great-flowed)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold-plant</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomphostemon</td>
<td>New S. Wales</td>
<td>1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodenia (large-flowed)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakea (many-flowed)</td>
<td>New Holland</td>
<td>1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawthorn (American)</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>Before1683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath (arident)</td>
<td>Capen</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (bell-flowed)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (fragrant)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (great-flowed)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (pearl-flowed)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (perfumed)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (tremulous)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helleborus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hollybok</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey-flower (great)</td>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>1688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeysuckle (African)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyacinth</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris (Spanish)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Persian)</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>1806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasmine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Canary)</td>
<td>East Indies</td>
<td>1629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (yellow Indian)</td>
<td>Madeira</td>
<td>1656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laburnum</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Before1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>S. Europe</td>
<td>1668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilac</td>
<td>Persia</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lily (gigantic)</td>
<td>New S. Wales</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liparia (globe-flowed)</td>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>1794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupine (tree)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia (purple)</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (swamp)</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>1688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandrake</td>
<td>S. Europe</td>
<td>1688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mignonea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk - wort (great-flowed)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (showy)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monsonia (large-flowed)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FLUSHING, or VLISSINGEN (Holland).—The inhabitants of this fortified town, on the island of Walcheren, threw off the Spanish yoke A.D. 1572. The French took Flushing in 1795. It was ceded to France by the king of Holland, Nov. 11, 1807, and formally annexed by a decree published Jan. 21, 1808. The English having captured it Aug. 16, 1809, destroyed the works and retired in November. (See Walcheren Expedition.) It again fell into the hands of the French, who surrendered it by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

FLUXUS.—This instrument was in use in very early times, and several kinds are described in the "Harmonie Universelle" by Father Mersenne, published at Paris in 1636.

FLUXIONS.—This department of mathematical science was invented by Sir Isaac Newton A.D. 1665. He described it in a letter of Dec. 10, 1672, and published a description in 1704. The first work on the subject was published by John Harris, M.A., in 1702. Leibnitz published his method of the differential calculus in 1684, and a long controversy resulted as to whether he had borrowed the idea from Newton's former discovery. Recent disclosures, however, clear him from the imputation of plagiarism.

FOGGIA (Italy).—Manfred defeated the papal troops at this place A.D. 1254. Its Gothic cathedral was destroyed by an earthquake in 1731.

FOKSHANI (European Turkey).—A congress for the settlement of peace between Turkey and Russia assembled at this town A.D. 1772, and broke up in September, without effecting the desired object. The Russians gained a victory over the Turks at Fokshani, July 31, 1789.

FOLIGNO (Italy).—An armistice between Napoleon Bonaparte and the king of the Two Sicilies was concluded at Foligno Feb. 19, 1801. It led to the treaty of Florence.

FONT, or BAPTI ISTERY, was, according to Bingham, for many ages, a distinct place from the body of the church. The same author remarks: "The baptistery, properly speaking, was the whole house or building in which the font stood, and where all the ceremonies of baptism were performed; but the font was only the fountain or pool of water, wherein persons were immersed or baptized." Fonts were erected inside the churches in the 6th century.

FONTAINEBLEAU (France).—A royal palace existed here as early as A.D. 999, and a chapel in honour of the Virgin was founded by Louis VII. in 1169. Louis IX. established the convent of the Holy Trinity in 1230. In 1518 it was much improved by Francis I., who established the library and grand garden in 1530. The celebrated conference between the Roman Catholics and the Huguenots assembled here in May, 1600. Henry IV. formed the park in 1607. A treaty of alliance between France and Sweden was signed here Sept. 24, 1661, and peace concluded with Denmark Sept. 2, 1679. A treaty of union and alliance with Spain was signed Oct. 25, 1743; the preliminaries for a peace between Great Britain, France, and Spain, Nov. 3, 1762, and a definitive treaty of peace between the emperor of Germany and Holland, Nov. 8, 1785. Napoleon I. concluded a treaty of peace with Spain here Oct. 27, 1807, and bade adieu to the Old Guard previous to his retirement to Elba, April 20, 1814. The marriage of the duke of Orleans with the Princess Helen of Mecklenburg was celebrated here May 30, 1837. Louis Philippe restored the castle 1837—1840.

FONTAINE FRANÇAIS (Battle).—In this battle Henry IV. of France defeated the Spaniards, June 5, 1569.

FONTAÑA OF FUENTERRABIA (Spain).—This ancient town was very strongly fortified. A conference was held here between Henry IV. of Castile and Louis IX. of France, A.D. 1463. The French captured it in 1794. It was taken by the royal troops during the civil war in Spain, May 18, 1837.

FONTENAY (Battle).—Fought June 25, A.D. 841, on this plain, in Auxerre, between the three sons and the grandson of Louis I. (the Pious), king of France. The emperor Lothaire I., who had joined his nephew Pepin, gained a victory, which did not, however, prove decisive.
FON

FONTENAY (Battle).—The French, under Marshal Saxe, defeated the allied army at this village, near Tournay, in Belgium, on 30 April (16), 1745. The French army amounted to 76,000 men in a position defended by 220 pieces of artillery, whilst the allied forces consisted of 50,000 men, of whom about 28,000 were English and Hanoverians. The English carried everything before them, but the Dutch took to flight. The victory was in a great measure due to a charge made by the Irish brigade, led by Lord Clare.

FONTEVRAULT (Order of).—This order of monks and nuns was founded by Robert d’Arbrissel, who erected a monastery at Fontevrault a.d. 1099. In 1106 it received the sanction of Pope Pascal II., and in 1119 was rendered independent of episcopal jurisdiction. Some monks of the order established themselves in England by invitation of Henry II. in 1177. It was reformed in 1507 by the abbess Renée of Bourbon.

FONTHILL ABBEY (Wiltshire).—This magnificent mansion, built from the designs of Mr. James Wyatt, was founded by William Beckford, Esq., M.P., in 1796. Warner says that in it “expense has reached its utmost limits in furniture and ornaments; every room is a gold-mine, and every apartment a picture-gallery.” The cost of the building was £240,000, and in 1807 the proprietor fixed his residence here. In 1822 the house was sold, and in 1823 the pictures, statues, &c., were disposed of by an auction, which continued for 41 days. The grand tower fell in Dec. 21, 1825, and irreparably injured the building, which was consequently sold in lots, and converted into a private villa, a cloth-factory, &c.

FOOLS. (See Jester.)

FOOLS (Feast of).—This festival, supposed to be derived from the Saturnalia of the Romans, was celebrated in France on the 1st of January, before a.d. 1290, and it lasted till the Reformation. It reached England in 1240, and was abolished about the end of the 14th century. The Feast of Asses was celebrated at Beauvais about the same time. An annual fair held in the Broad Gate, Lincoln, Sept. 14, is called Fools’ Fair.

FORBES MACKENZIE’S ACT.—The act for the better regulation of public-houses in Scotland (16 & 17 Vict. c. 67, Aug. 15, 1853), permitted grocers to obtain certificates for the sale of beer, spirits, &c., by retail, not to be consumed on the premises. It was originated by W. Forbes Mackenzie, M.P. for Liverpool, from whom it received its name.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.—The enlistment of British subjects to serve in foreign armies was prohibited by 59 Geo. III. c. 69 (July 3, 1819). This act was temporarily suspended by an order in council of June 10, 1835, which permitted the Spanish government to raise a body of 10,000 mercenaries in Great Britain.

FOREIGN LEGION.—The name given to regiments composed entirely of foreigners, who in various wars have served under the English flag. About 9,000 Hessians arrived at Chatham in May, 1756, to resist an expected invasion by the French, and in June, 1798, soldiers of the same nation were sent to Ireland to subdue the rebels. By 18 Vict. c. 2 (Dec. 23, 1854), permission was granted for the enlistment of foreigners to serve in separate corps during the Russian war, and for one year after the conclusion of peace. A regiment was consequently formed, composed chiefly of Germans and Swiss, who formed a camp at Shorncliffe, near Dover, where they were reviewed by the queen and the prince consort, Aug. 9, 1855.

FOREIGN ORDERS.—According to regulations issued by the Foreign Office, May 10, 1835, and published in the London Gazette May 11, no British subject may accept a foreign order, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained her Majesty’s permission, signified by a warrant under her sign manual.

FORESTALLING is the name given to the offence of buying merchandise on its way to market, or persuading persons not to offer their wares for sale, or to increase the price of their goods. By 25 Edw. III. c. 3 (1350), persons convicted of it were liable to forfeit the things forestalled, or two years’ imprisonment. Many subsequent acts were passed for its suppression, the most important being 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 14 (1552), all of which were repealed by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 24 (July 4, 1844).

FORESTS.—“The forests in England,” says Coke, “sixty-nine in number, except the New Forest, in Hampshire, erected by William I., and Hampton Court Forest by Henry VIII. and by authority of parliament, are so ancient as no record or history doth make any mention of their history or beginning.” The larger number of these forests have now entirely disappeared. Courts for levying amercements for offences against the forest laws have not been held since 1632. The surveyor-general of the land revenues of the crown, and the surveyor-general of woods and forests, &c., were united under a board, called Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, by 50 Geo. III. c. 65 (June 9, 1810). By 2 Will. IV. c. 1, passed Feb. 13, 1832, the surveyor-general of woods and buildings was united with the board, then named Commissioners of Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings.

FORESTS (Charter).—Magna Charta, which was signed by King John, June 15, 1215, contained several articles relating to forests, which were afterwards thrown into a separate charter, known as the Charta de Foresta, by Henry III., in September or November, 1217. It was confirmed by Henry III., Feb. 1, 1225, and by statute 25 Edw. I. c. 1 (1297).

FORFARSHIRE steamer was wrecked on one of the Farne Islands, Sept. 6, 1838, on the voyage from Hull to Dundee. Grace,
daughter of William Darling, keeper of the lighthouse, induced her father to assist her in rowing a small boat through the heavy sea, to the scene of the disaster, and succeeded in saving nine persons. This was accomplished on the morning of Sept. 7. The fame of this brave action brought numerous visitors to Grace Darling's lonely home, and a considerable sum of money was given to her.

Consumption proved fatal to her Oct. 20, 1842.

FORGERY.—The laws respecting this crime were very indefinite until the passing of 5 Eliz. c. 14 (1562), which rendered forgers liable to pay double costs and damages; to be set in the pillory, and have their ears cut off, and nostrils slit and seared; to forfeit to the crown all their revenues of lands and tenements, and to suffer imprisonment for life. In 1634 it was made a capital offence, and in 1722 to forge letters of attorney for the transfer of stock was made felony, without benefit of clergy, by 8 Geo. I. c. 22. All capital forgeries were collected into one act by 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 66 (July 23, 1830), which was amended by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 129 (Aug. 16, 1832), whereby the sentence was commuted into transportation for life, except in the case of forgery of wills and powers of attorney. Capital punishment was abolished in all cases, and transportation substituted, by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 84 (July 17, 1837). The greatest number of executions for forgery in one year occurred in 1818, when twenty-four convicts suffered. The first execution for forgery took place June 4, 1732, and the last Dec. 31, 1829.

FOK.—The use of the fork was, according to Beckmann, first known in Italy towards the end of the 15th century. In France, forks at court were entirely new towards the end of the 16th century. Thomas Coryat, who saw forks in Italy in 1608, introduced them into England. His tour, entitled “Crudities,” &c., was published in 1615.

FORKLI (Italy), the ancient Forum Livii, suffered greatly during the wars amongst the petty princes of Italy. The French took it in 1797; but it was restored to the pope in 1815. It is the seat of a bishop.

FORMA PAUPERIS.—By 11 Hen. VII. c. 12 (1494), any poor person having due cause for action, was provided with writs, according to the nature of his case, and with counsel and attorney, gratis. By 2 Geo. II. c. 28, s. 8 (1729), persons arrested on charges relating to the customs were entitled to the benefit of this statute, provided they could swear that their property, exclusive of their wearing apparel, did not amount to £5. Suitors in divorce and matrimonial causes are entitled to sue in forma pauperis, by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, s. 54 (Aug. 28, 1857).

FORMIGNY (Battle).—The English were defeated at this place, in France, with the loss of 3,000 men, April 18, 1450.

FORMOSA.—This island, off the coast of China, was not known to the Chinese till early in the 15th century. The Dutch settlement, founded in 1634, was destroyed by some Chinese rebels, who ruled the island until they were expelled by the Chinese government, about 1683.

Fort Erie (North America) was evacuated by the English in 1814. An English force, 2,000 strong, assailed the American garrison and army, consisting of 3,500 men, Aug. 15, 1814. Owing to some want of punctuality in the arrival of two of the attacking columns, the success achieved by the first could not be maintained. The Americans having made a sortie, Aug. 20, in which they were repulsed with great slaughter, blew up their works and retired, Nov. 5, 1814.

FORTIFICATION.—The earliest fortification was probably the wall with which Cain surrounded the city of Enoch (Gen. iv. 17), B.C. 3875. The art was brought to great perfection in Babylon and Nineveh, the former of which cities was defended by a wall 100 feet high and 32 thick. Bastions were introduced by the Italians in the 14th or 15th century, the oldest extant being at Verona, built in 1523, and at Antwerp in 1545. The first writer on fortification was Albert Durer, whose work appeared in 1537. The covered way was first described by Tartaglia in 1554. Errard de Bois-le-due published a work on flank fortification in 1594, which was much improved by Antoine de Ville in 1629. Great improvements were introduced in 1645, by the Count de Pagan; and the mareschal de Vauban, who flourished 1633-1707, left numerous works, of which the treatise De l'Attaque et de la Défense des Places, was published in 1737. The best work on subterranean fortification was published by M. Monzé in 1604.

Fort Pitt (North America).—The French built Fort Duquesne a.d. 1755. Having been abandoned by them, it fell into the hands of Brigadier Forbes, at the head of an English force, Nov. 24, 1758. The British standard was erected on the fort, the name of which was changed to Fort Pitt, in honour of the minister.

Fort St. David (Hindostan).—A factory was established here by the English a.d. 1689. Count Lally captured the fort, then the strongest place the English possessed in India, June 1, 1758, when the fortifications were destroyed.

FORTUNE-TELLERS.—By 17 Geo. II. c. 5, s. 2 (1743), every person professing to tell fortunes by palmistry, or otherwise, was adjudged a rogue and vagabond, and by 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, s. 4 (June 21, 1824), was rendered liable to imprisonment in the house of correction for a period not exceeding three calendar months.

FORUM TRIBUNI (Battle).—Near this small town in Mosia, the Roman emperor Decius and his son were slain, and their army defeated by the Goths, a.d. 251. Gibbon says the Roman army was irrevocably lost in a morass, and that the body of the emperor could not be found.

FOSSALTA (Battle).—Prince Enzio,
natural son of the emperor Frederick II., at the head of the GhilGNUC forces, was defeated and made prisoner at Fossalta, near Bologna, May 26, 1249. He was kept in captivity at Bologna till his death, which occurred in 1272.

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE (Northamptonshire) was founded soon after the Norman Conquest, by Simon St. Liz, second earl of Northampton, and rebuilt by Edmund of Langley, duke of York (a.d. 1345-1400). Richard III. was born here, Oct. 21, 1450, and the castle is famous as the scene of the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, Oct. 11 to 14 (after which it was conducted at Westminster), 1586, and of her execution, Feb. 8, 1587. It was dismantled by James I. in 1604.

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS, for the reception of children abandoned by their parents, existed under the Roman empire. A foundling hospital existed at Angers, in France, in the 7th, and at Trèves, in Germany, in the 8th century. A similar institution was established at Milan a.d. 757. The Hospital of the Holy Ghost, for a similar purpose, was established at Montpellier in 1180. It was confirmed by Innocent III. in 1198, and settled at Rome in 1201. An hospital of the Holy Ghost existed at Einbeck before 1274, and one at Nuremberg, commenced in 1333, was completed in 1341. A foundling hospital was established at Florence in 1316, and at Venice in 1380. The great foundling hospital at Paris was established in 1620. The first proposal for a foundling hospital in England was made in 1687. Captain Thomas Coram obtained a charter for the Foundling Hospital of London in 1739. The present building, commenced in 1742, was opened June 2, 1759.

FOUNTAINS, for public uses, existed in many Greek and Roman cities. Hero of Alexandria, who flourished about 150, invented an artificial fountain, the principle of which is still employed in some places to drain mines. Among the most celebrated fountains may be classed the Fontana Paolina, constructed in 1612, and the Fontana di Trevi, 1735, at Rome; the Fontana dell' Atlante, 1532, the Fontana Scapellata, 1541, and the Fontana del Seboto, 1590, at Naples; the Fontaine des Innocents, 1551, the Fontaine des Capuchins, 1713, the Château d'Ésu, 1611, the Fontaine Louvois, about 1540, and the Fontaine Mohière, 1544, at Paris. The only fountains in London of any note are those in Trafalgar Square, which were erected in 1835. The fountains at the Crystal Palace were first displayed in operation June 18, 1856.

FOXGLOVE.—The Canary foxglove was introduced into England from the Canary Isles a.d. 1698, and the Madeira foxglove from Madeira in 1777.

FOX-HUNTING.—The first public mention of this sport is in the reign of Richard II. (1377-1399), who granted a charter to the abbot of Peterborough, in which he is permitted to hunt the fox. The sport did not become general in England till about the year 1680.

FEAGA (Spain).—Alfonso I., king of Aragon, besieged this city a.d. 1133. A great battle was fought near the city, between the Christian and the Moorish hosts, July 17, 1134. The Christians were defeated, and the place of the battle was called the Field of Mourning. Alfonso I. is said to have died of grief, July 23.

FRANCAVILLA (Sicily).—The Spaniards defeated the Austrians at this town, near the river Cantara, June 20, 1719. It suffered greatly from the effects of an earthquake in 1754.

FRANCE formed part of the ancient Gallia. It received the name of France from the Franks, a German tribe which invaded Gaul a.d. 260.

A.D. 418. The empire of the Franks in Gaul commences under Pharamond.

419. The Visigoths obtain possessions in the country.

451. Attila, king of the Huns, is defeated at the battle of Chalons.


486. He defeats Sigarius at the battle of Soissons.

493. He marries Clotilda, daughter of the king of Burgundy, and a Christian.

496. Clovis defeats the Alamanni in the battle of Tolbiac, and becomes a Christian.

507. He defeats the Visigoths at Vouglé, near Poitiers, and establishes the seat of his government at Paris, where he founds the church of St. Peter and St. Paul.

511. The Salic law is introduced. Death of Clovis, who divides his territories between his four sons.

534. Clodomir, king of Orleans, is killed by the Burgundians.

539. Thuringia is reduced to subjectation.

534. The Burgundians lose their independence.

550. Clotaire becomes sole monarch.

567. The inheritance of Clotaire is divided between his three sons.

575. Sisebut, king of Austrasia, is assassinated by Frédégonde, wife of Clotilde, king of Soissons.

584. Clotilde is assassinated by Frédégonde.

585. The treaty of Andelot is signed, which lays the foundation of the feudal system.

613. Queen Brunehaut is put to death, by order of Clotaire II.

622. Clovis II. cedes Austrasia to his son Dagobert.

656. On the death of Sigebert II., Grimoald, mayor of Austrasia, attempts to secure the throne for his son, but is defeated by Clovis II.

681. Chroninj, the last defender of the Merovingians, is assassinated.

687. Pepin d'Heristal overthrows the Merovings at the battle of Twayne.

714. Charles Martel succeeds Pepin d'Heristal, and reduces the Alemanni, the Bavarians, and the Thuringians, to subjection.

732. Charles Martel defeats the Saracens at Tours.

739. He completes the conquest of Provence.

747. Carolman retires to a monastery, and leaves Pepin le Bref sole actual ruler of France, through the title of king still belongs to Childrie III.

753. Pepin deposes Childeric, and assumes royal authority.

772. Charlemagne commences the conquest of Saxony.

773. He conquers Lombardy.

775. The battle of Roncavilles is fought, at which Roland, the hero of chivalry, is killed.

783. Charlemagne subdues the Avars.

800. Dec. 25. He is crowned emperor of the West.
830. Louis le Débonnaire does penance for the murder of his nephew Bernard.
831. He is imprisoned in a convent by his sons.
832. The battle of Fontanet is fought, between the Germans on the one side, and the Neustrians, Aquitanians, Burgundians, and Provençaux, on the other.
833. By the treaty of Verdun, the empire of Chalcedon is divided into three parts, of which is the modern kingdom of France.
834. Britanny becomes an independent kingdom.
835. Charles the Bold signs the charter of Kier y.
836. The Northmen attack Paris, which is defended by Eudes.
837. Charles the Simple cedes Normandy to Rollo.
838. Charles dies in captivity in the castle of Peronne.
839. Louis IV. suppresses an insurrection, headed by Hugh, count of Paris.
840. Lorient loses Laormine.
841. Robert II. inherits Burgundy.
842. Henry I. cedes Burgundy to his brother Robert.
843. Louis VI. calls the commons to arms under their feudal lords.
844. Louis VII. divorces his wife Eleanor.
845. The provinces of Aumiens, Vermandois, and Calais, are obtained.
846. Artois is ceded to France.
847. The Albigenses are defeated at the battle of Murat, and their ally, the king of Aragon, is slain.
848. Philip II. Augustus defeats the Germans at Bovines, or Bourvines (q. v.).
849. Louis IX. (St. Louis) is taken prisoner by the Saracens, at Missourah.
850. Bordeaux and the duchy of Guienne are ceded to England; and the king of Aragon cedes Languedoc and Provence to France.
851. Sicily is conquered by Charles of Anjou.
852. Louis IX. loses the plague at Tunis.
853. The first French patent of nobility is conferred upon Raoul, the king's goldsmith.
854. The Sicilian vespers (q. v.).
855. A daughter of Philip the Fair marries a son of Edward I. of England, which leads to the subsequent claim of the English monarchy to the French crown.
856. Philip quarrels with Pope Boniface VIII., and assuages the first states-general.
857. The Templars are suppressed in France.
858. Clement IV. takes up his abode at Avignon.
859. War breaks out with Flanders.
860. Brittany becomes the theatre of civil strife.
861. Edward III. invades France, and wins the battle of Crecy (q. v.).
862. The English take Calais.
863. Philip VI. acquires Montpellier and Dauphny by purchase.
864. John is taken prisoner by the Black Prince, at Poitiers (q. v.).
865. The dauphin suppresses an attempted revolution of the Jacquerie.
866. The treaty of Bretigny (q. v.).
867. Charles VI. is seized with insanity.
868. John, duke of Burgundy, assassinates the duke of Orleans, brother of the king.
869. Henry V. invades France, and gains the battle of Agincourt.
870. The duke of Burgundy is assassinated on the bridge of Montereau.
871. By the treaty of Troyes, Henry V. is acknowledged king of France.
874. May 30. Joan of Arc is burnt at Rouen, as a sorceress.
875. The treaty of Arras (q. v.).
1601. The Lebre overflows its banks, and occasions much destruction.
1617. The duke of Brion and Bouillon conspire against Henry IV.
1618. The Lebre overflows its banks, and occasions much destruction.
1640. By the treaty of Lyons, Henry IV. acquires Bresse, Bugei, and Val-Romei.
1620. The marriage of Louis XIV. is announced by Ravaillac. He is succeeded by his young son, Louis XIII., under the regency of Mary de Medicis.
1631. Mary de Medicis is imprisoned in the castle of Blois. Navarre is annexed to France.
1632. Richelieu is a member of the council.
1634. Richelieu is appointed minister of finance.
1635. The intestine wars in rebellion are reduced to submission by the duke of Montmorency.
1629. France is ravaged by plague.
1631. Richelieu triumphs over the duke of Orleans and his other enemies.
1635. The Académie Française is established by Richelieu.
1638. Sept. 5. Riga is taken by Sweden.
1648. The civil war of the Frondes and Mazarin commences.
1649. Mazarin is banished to Sedan, by a vote of the parliament. The Fronde sedition terminates.
1655. France is divided into thirty-two general interdicts.
1659. By the peace of Nimeguen, France obtains Franche-Comté, and several important towns, together with Freiburg, in Germany.
1661. Strausburg, and Casale, in Lombardy, are annexed to France.
1664. Louis XIV. is privately married to Madame de Maintenon about this year.
1689. War is declared with England.
1695. The currency is altered, a capitulation tax levied, and patents of nobility sold, to supply the deficiencies of the exchequer.
1697. Sept. 20. Peace is restored by the treaty of Ryswick.
1701. Sept. 7. The grand alliance is formed against France, and the war of the Spanish success commences.
1706. May 12. The French are defeated at Ramillies.
1709. A severe famine occurs throughout France.
A.D.


1792. April 20. War is declared against Austria. June 20. The mob attack the Tuileries. June 25. The kings of Holland and Switzerland war against France. Aug. 10. The mob storm the Tuileries, massacre the Swiss guards, and imprison the royal family in the Temple. Sept. 2 to 5. The royalist prisoners in Paris, amounting to about 5,000, are massacred, the princess de Lamballe being of the number. Sept. 20. The National Convention assembles, and abolishes royalty. Sept. 22. The French republic is founded. Nov. 12. The debate on the trial of the king is opened in the Convention, and concludes Dec. 3. Dec. 15. Flanders is annexed to France.


1796. May 8. Napoleon commences his Italian victories. Nov. 15-17. He completes the conquest of Italy at the battle of Arcola.


FRA

A.D.


1807. Feb. 5. The French are victorious at Eylau (q. v.). June 26. Napoleon I. has an interview with the emperor of Russia. July 9. The peace of Tilsit is signed.

1808. May 6. Charles IV., king of Spain, is compelled to abdicate in favour of Napoleon, which leads to the Peninsular war. (See SPAIN.)


1811. March 20. The empress gives birth to a son, who receives the title of king of Rome.

1812. June 22 to Dec. 19. Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Russia. (See Russia.)


1816. Jan. 12. The allied sovereigns issue a decree, excluding the family of Bonaparte for ever from the throne of France.

1819. Feb. 13. The duke de Berri is assassinated.

1820. May 5. Death of Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena.

1824. Sept. 16. Death of Louis XVIII., who is succeeded by his brother, Charles X.

1827. April 30. The National Guard is disbanded.

1829. Aug. 8. The Polignac administration commences.


1834. Aug. 16. The Court of Delegates is abolished.


1837. May 28. Marshal Mortier and others are assassinated with an infernal machine by Fieschi, whose object was to kill the king.


1837. May 9. An amnesty for political offenders is published.


1842. July 13. Death of the duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, in consequence of a fall from his carriage.


1852. Jan. 1. The Moniteur announces the result of the votes to be that the nation desires Louis Napoleon to continue the government on the principles he laid down Dec. 2, 1851. He is accordingly installed at Notre Dame, and takes up his official residence in the Tuileries. Jan. 7. The motto "Liberté, Fraternité, Égalité," is ordered to be erased throughout France. Jan. 10. Eighty-three members of the late Legislative Assembly are banished. Numerous persons are set at liberty in Belgium, with instructions not to return to France.


1860. Jan. 5. The emperor announces his intention of relieving commerce from many existing restrictions.
A.D.

1901. Feb. 2. A treaty is signed at Paris with the prince of Monaco, for the cession of Mentone and Roquesbrune to France. Feb. 15. The pamphlet "France, Rome, and Italy," is published. March 7. A treaty of boundaries is concluded with Sardinia. April 5. A treaty for the protection of literary and artistic property is concluded with Russia. April 29. A commercial treaty is concluded with Turkey. May 1. A treaty of commerce, and for the protection of literary and artistic property, is concluded with Belgium. June 11. The Moniteur announces the intention of France to preserve strict neutrality in the American civil war. June 23. The emperor recognizes Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia as king of Italy.

SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE.

MEROVINGIANS.
A.D.
418. Pharamond.
428. Clovis.
446. Merovaeus.
481. Childeric I.
483. Clovis.

CAROLINGIANS.
A.D.
754. Theudobert I. (Metz).
758. Theodehard I. (Metz).
759. Theuderich I. (king of all France).

CARIBERT (Paris).

761. Guimran (Orleans and Burgundy).
760. Childeric II. (Soissons).
763. Ditto.
784. Theudobert II. (Austria).
788. Charles I. (king of all France).
795. Thibery II. (Burgundy).
796. Charles II. (king of all France).
808. Sigebert II. (Austria).
809. Clovis II. (Soissons and Burgundy).
820. Childeric II. (Austria).
827. Childeric II. (king of all France).
847. Dagobert II. (Austria).
860. Thierry III. (Soissons and Burgundy).
861. Clovis III. (Neustria and Burgundy).
879. Childeric III.
891. Dagobert III.
895. Charles II., the Bold.
911. Charles II., the Stammerer.
913. Louis III., and Carloman.
922. Carloman (alone).
924. Charles the Fat (emperor).
973. Eudes.
986. Charles III., the Simple.
992. Robert.
993. Rodolph, or Raoul.
996. Louis IV., d'Outremer.
1004. Leopold.
1006. Louis V., le Faindant, or Indolent.

CAPETIANS.
A.D.
987. Hugh Capet.
996. Robert.
1031. Henry I.
1060. Philip I.
1108. Louis VI., the Fat.
1137. Louis VII., the Young.
1189. Philip II. (Augustus).
1223. Louis VIII., the Lion.
1226. Louis IX. (St. Louis).
1270. Philip III., the Bold.
1283. Philip IV., the Fair.
1314. Louis X., the Headstrong (Hotin).
1316. John I.
1316. Philip V., the Long.
1322. Charles VII., the Fair.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.
A.D.
1328. Philip VI., de Valois.
1350. John II., the Good.
1364. Charles V., the Wise.
1380. Charles VI.
1422. Charles VII.
1461. Louis XI.
1483. Charles VIII.
1498. Louis XII.
1513. Francis I.
1547. Henry II.
1559. Francis II.
1560. Charles IX.
1574. Henry III.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.
A.D.
1589. Henry IV.
1610. Louis XIII., the Just.
1643. Louis XIV., the Great.
1715. Louis XV., the Well Beloved.
1774. Louis XVI.
1793. Louis XVII. (merely nominally a king).

THE REPUBLIC.
A.D.
1792. Convention.
1795. Directo y.
1799. Consulate.

THE EMPIRE.
A.D.
1804. Napoleon I.
1814. Louis XVIII. (king).
1815. Napoleon (again).

HOUSE OF BOURBON AGAIN.
A.D.
1815. Louis XVIII.
1824. Charles X.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS.
A.D.
1830. Louis Philippe I.
1848. Republic.

THE EMPIRE RESTORED.
A.D.
1832. Napoleon III. (Charles Louis).
FRANÇH-CONTÉ (France).—This ancient province, conquered by the Franks A.D. 534, formed part of the duchy of Burgundy. It was bestowed on Philip II. of Spain on his marriage with Isabella, daughter of Henry II. of France, in 1559. Louis XIV. conquered it in 1668 and in 1674, and it was ceded to France by Spain, by the treaty of Nimueken, Sept. 17, 1678.

Francis, A.D. 534. Pope Innocent III. in 1210, the council of the Lateran in 1215, and Honorius III. in 1223, approved the order. The first general chapter of the order was held at Assisi in 1216. In 1228 a dispute, which lasted till 1259, arose between the Dominicans and the Franciscans, concerning the dignity and preference of their respective orders. Gregory X. made it one of the four orders, to which he reduced the mendicants in 1274. The Franciscans came to England in 1219.

FRANKEN (Holland).—The university, founded in this town A.D. 1585, was converted into an Athenaeum in 1655.

FRANKFURT (Battle).—Münzer and his followers, who raised an insurrection in Thuringia, were defeated at this town, in Germany, A.D. 1525. The old town was destroyed by fire in 1833.

FRANKFORT (Germany) was founded by some Flemish Protestants, A.D. 1562. It has been frequently assailed. The French captured it in 1792. The Austrians took it Nov. 12, 1795.

FRANKFORT (North America), the capital of the state of Kentucky, was founded in 1786, and made the seat of government in 1792.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN (Germany), was founded by the Franks in the 5th century. Charlemagne had a palace in this city, which was surrounded with walls by Louis L., A.D. 838. It was made the capital of the Eastern Franks in 843. Frederick I. was elected at Frankfort in 1132. From that time it became the place of election for the emperors, and the Golden Bull confirmed it in the possession of the privilege in 1536. Frankfort was made a free city in 1154. Frederick of Prussia signed a treaty with the Empire, France, and Sweden, at this city, May 13, 1744. The French captured it Jan. 2, 1759, and again in 1792; but the Prussians wrested it from them Dec. 2 in the same year. It was bombarded by the French July 12, and surrendered July 16, 1796. It formed part of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806. Napoleon Bonaparte erected Frankfort, and some of the surrounding territory, into a duchy in 1810. By the congress of Vienna, in 1815, it was made one of the four free cities of Germany, and the seat of the Germanic diet. It was made a free port in 1831. The Constituent Assembly, elected in 1848, held its sitting at Frankfort. They were transferred to Stuttgart, May 30, 1849. Councils were held here A.D. 794, 853, 1001, 1007 (Feb. 2), 1234, and 1409.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER (Prussia).—Three periodical fairs, instituted at this town A.D. 1253, are much frequented. Its university, founded in 1506, was removed to Breslau in 1811. The Russians and Austrians took Frankfort Aug. 3, 1759; the Prussians, however, regained possession Aug. 12.

FRANKING.—The privilege of receiving and sending letters free of postage was claimed by the House of Commons A.D. 1660. A warrant was soon after issued to the postmaster-general, granting the privilege to the weight of two ounces. This was confirmed by 4 Geo. III. c. 24 (1764). The privilege of franking was regulated by acts passed in 1764, 1765, and 1795, and by 1 Vict. c. 35 (July 12, 1837). By the third clause of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 52 (Aug. 17, 1839), the Treasury had power to suspend the privilege of franking, which ceased altogether on the introduction of the penny postage, Jan. 10, 1840.

FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITIONS.—Sir John Franklin made three expeditions to the Arctic regions previous to that in the Erebus and Terror. As lieutenant in command of the Erebus, he, in company with Captain Buclant, of the Dorothea, left England for Spitzbergen April 25, 1818. They arrived at their destination May 26, and returned to England the following October. On the 23rd of May, 1819, Captain Franklin sailed from Gravesend for America, in order to conduct a land expedition in search of the north-west passage. He set out in sledges from the Hudson's Bay Company's station at Cumberland House, Jan. 19, 1820, and arrived at Winter Lake Aug. 20, where he remained during the severe weather ten months. On July 21, 1821, the party embarked on the Polar Sea, and Aug. 22 they commenced their return journey to England.—Captain Franklin sailed from Liverpool to undertake a second land expedition, Feb. 16, 1825, and arrived at Fort Chipewyan in July. The party separated into two divisions, July 3, 1826, but reunited Sept. 21, and the expedition returned to England Sept. 26, 1827. He received the honour of knighthood, April 20, 1829.—Sir John Franklin's last expedition in the Erebus and Terror sailed from Sheerness May 26, 1845. The last despatch home was written July 12, and the ships were seen for the last time by the Prince of Wales whaler, July 26. From information afterwards collected by Captain M'CIntock, of the Pox, an account of whose expedition is appended, it appears that the two ships were beset with ice Sept. 12, 1846. On the 24th of May, 1847, a party of six men under Lieutenant Gore left the ships, at which time all was going on well. Sir
John Franklin died the 11th of June following, and the ships were abandoned April 22, 1848. The officers and crew, in number 105 men, landed April 25, and on the 26th they intended to start for Back's Fish River. This is the latest intelligence obtained respecting this ill-fated expedition. — No anxiety was felt respecting the vessels until the close of 1847, but numerous expeditions were subsequently despatched, an account of which is given in the following table. The case of Sir John Franklin, and his officers and crew, was officially pronounced hopeless, and their names were removed from the "Navy List," March 13, 1854.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Jan. 1. The Plover, Commander Moore, sails from Sheerness, with orders to proceed to Behring's Strait, and meet the Herald, Captain Kellett. She reaches the Sandwich Islands Aug. 22, and is joined by the Herald at Chalinoose Island, July 15, 1849. The ships are joined by the Nancy Dawson yacht, July 18, and de-patch a boat expedition, under Lieutenant Pullen, July 22.—1850. Aug. 6. They see the In-vestigator. The Herald returns to England in 1851; and the Plover, after long Arctic service, was sold, at San Francisco, not being seaworthy, Nov. 9, 1854, the crew arriving in England April 8, 1855.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>March 25. Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae leave Liverpool to conduct a land-expedition. They arrive at New York April 10, and enter the estuary of the Hudson river Aug. 3. Dr. Rae was despatched, with a party of eight men, to attempt to reach Wollaston Land, May 1, 1849; but in consequence of excessive ice, he was unable to accomplish this object. Sir John Richardson arrived at Liverpool Nov. 6, 1849; and in May, 1851, Dr. Rae succeeded in exploring the shores of Wollaston. On the 21st of August he discovered a fragment of a flagstaff, supposed to have belonged to the missing party; and in 1852 he returned to New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>June 12. Sir James Ross (Enterprise) and Captain Bird (Investigator) leave England. They fail in an attempt to get to the westward of the Wollaston Land, and return to England Nov. 3, 1849.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>May 16. The North Star, Mr. Saunders, master, sails with provisions for Barrow's Strait. He returns to England Sept. 25, 1850.</td>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>April 13. Captain Penny, of the Lady Franklin, and Captain Stewart, of the Sophia, sail from Aberdeen. They return in Sept. 1851.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>April 10. John Ross, in the Felix, and Commander Phillips, in the Mary, sail from Loch Regan, the expense of the expedition being defrayed by public subscription. They return May 12, 1851.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>May 4. Captain Austin's expedition sails from Greenhithe. It consists of the Resolute, Captain Austin; the Assistance, Captain Ommanney; the Intrepid, Captain Osborn; and the Pioneer, Lieutenant Cator. The Resolute and Assistance return to England in the latter part of October, 1851.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>May 23. The American expedition, the Advance and the Rescue, under Lieutenant De Haven and Dr. Kane, sails from New York. The expense of this undertaking was sustained by Mr. Grinnell, a wealthy American merchant. They fell in with some relics of the Erebus and Terror, Aug. 27, and arrived at Brooklyn Sept. 30, 1851.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>May 22. The Prince Albert is again fitted up by Lady Franklin, and sails from Aberdeen, under the command of Mr. Kennedy and Lieutenant Belloc. They return Oct. 15, 1852.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Sept. 27. Lieutenant Pim proposed to conduct an expedition through Siberia to mouth of the river Kolyma, and to explore the north coasts of Asia; but the idea was abandoned in consequence of the reparation of the Investigator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>April 13. Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, viz., the Assistance, Sir E. Belcher; the Resolute, Captain Kellett; the North Star, Captain Pullen; the Intrepid, Captain McClintock; and the Pioneer, Captain Osborn, sailed from Woolwich, with the double object of searching for the Franklin expedition, and for the Enterprise and Investigator, which had been absent since 1850. They arrive at their winter quarters, in Northumberland Sound, Aug. 7, 1852. The Resolute and Investigator were abandoned May 14, 1854, and the Assistance and Pioneer Aug. 25; the whole of the officers and crews being transferred to the Adventurer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>April 4. The Isabel, Captain Inglefield, sails from Woolwich. She explores 600 miles of the coast without success, and returns Nov. 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>April 8. The Isabel again sails for Behring's Strait, under Mr. Kennedy, late of the Jervis Bay. She reaches Valparaiso, where the officers and crew disagree, and the expedition is abandoned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>May 19. The Phoenix, Captain Inglefield, and Lieutenant Belloc, as a volunteer, and the Breadalbane transport, sail from Sheerness. They reach Beechy Island Aug. 8; Lieutenant Belloc meets his death by accident.</td>
</tr>
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1854. May 6. The Phœnix, Captain Inglefield, again sails to Beechy Island. She returns to Cork Sept. 25, with Sir Edward Belcher and Captain Kellet on board.

1855. June 1. The United States despatch the Release and Arctic, under Lieutenant Hartstein, in aid of Dr. Kane's expedition.

1857. July 2. Lady Franklin despatches the steam yacht Fox, Captain M'Clintock, from Aberdeen. She reaches Beechy Island Aug. 11, 1858, and the crew divide into two parties, one of which is commanded by Captain M'Clintock and the other by Lieutenant Hobson, April 2, 1859. Mr. Hobson discovered the record of the fate of the Franklin expedition in a cairn at Point Victory, May 6; and the vessel commenced her homeward voyage Aug. 9, 1859.

1860. May 29. Mr. Hall, of Cincinnati, sails from New London, Connecticut, U.S., with the intention of searching to the north of Hecla Strait for further traces of the Franklin expedition.


**FRANK-PLEDGE.**—On the establishment of decennaries by Alfred the Great, about A.D. 890, each member was required to pledge his word for the right conduct of all his fellow-members. This pledge was called frank-pledge. Courts for the view of frank-pledge were held annually, and regulated by the statute for view of frank-pledge, 15 Edw. II. (1325).

**FRANKS.**—This tribe was formed about A.D. 240 by the Chauci, Cherusci, and Catti, who dwelt on the banks of the Lower Rhine and the Weser, and united under the title of Franks, or free men. They invaded Gaul in 256, and for twelve years ravaged that country and Spain, extending their incursions as far as the opposite continent of Africa. Probus drove them back into their native marshes in 277; but their influence gradually increased, and after the death of Constantine, in 337, they constituted a powerful faction at the imperial court. In 358 they again invaded Gaul, and were defeated by Julian, who permitted them to establish a colony in Brabant, or Taxandria. In 418 they again invaded Gaul, where, under their leader Pharamond, they founded the modern kingdom of France. (See FRANCE.)

**Frascati (Italy).**—This town was founded near the ancient Tusculum, destroyed A.D. 1191. The church of San Rocco was built in 1309, and the new cathedral in 1700. The first bishop of the see was consecrated A.D. 269.

**Fraticelli, or Little-Brethren,** a branch of the Franciscans that arose in Italy towards the end of the 13th century. They were, according to Milman, bound to the Celestinians by the closest ties. By some authors they have been confounded with the Beggars, to whom the name Fraticelli, or Fratrecalli, was applied as a term of reproach.

**Fraudulent Trustees Act.**—By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54 (Aug. 17, 1857), trustees or bankers who fraudulently dispose of property, or keep false accounts, or willfully destroy books or other documents, or publish false statements, are declared guilty of misdemeanour, and rendered liable to penal servitude for three years. The provisions of the act were not extended to Scotland.

**Frauostad (Battle).**—The Swedes defeated an allied German and Russian army at Frauostad Feb. 12, 1706.

**FREDERICIA (Jutland).**—This town was founded by Frederick III. of Denmark, A.D. 1615. The Danes defeated the Sleswig insurgents near this fortress, May 3, 1849.

**FREDERICKSHALL, OR FREDERICKSHALD (Norway).**—Charles XII. of Sweden was killed whilst besieging the castle of Frederickestain, in this town, Dec. 11, 1718. The death of the king led to the immediate raising of the siege.

**FREDERICKSHAAM (Finland).**—The Russians wrested this fortress from the Swedes A.D. 1742. Gustavus III. of Sweden, who failed in an attempt to capture it in 1788, stormed its defences, destroyed the docks, timber, and stores, in 1790. A treaty of peace between Russia and Sweden was concluded at this town Sept. 17, 1809.

**Free Church of Scotland.**—In consequence of the opposition of a large portion of the Scotch to the right of patrons to nominate whom they pleased to vacant livings, a large body seceded from the Kirk, May 18, 1843, and founded the Free Church of Scotland. At first the infant church endured much privation, in consequence of the general opposition of the landed proprietors to the movement; but a subscription of £366,719 14s. 3d. was raised, and on the meeting of the General Assembly in May, 1844, the society was declared in a very prosperous condition. In 1845 £100,000 were collected for the erection of manses for the seceding clergy; and in 1846 a college was founded by Dr. Chalmers, who died in 1847. In 1853 there were about 860 Free Church congregations in Scotland.

**Free Companies.**—Bands of discharged soldiers, who ravaged France after the conclusion of the peace of Brestigny, May 8, 1800. Bertrand du Guesclin, born in Brittany A.D. 1314, put himself at their head, and led them against Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, whom he dethroned in 1369, seizing Henry, count of Trastamara, on the throne. Edward the Black Prince recalled the free companies, defeated Henry at Najara, April 3, 1367, and restored Peter the Cruel, who was, however, defeated March 14, 1369, and slain by Henry of Trastamara March 23.

**Freeholders.**—Exempted from distraint on account of their freeholds by 52 Hen. II. c. 22 (1267); and they were protected from the councils of the lords, which had usurped the functions of the law

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of the land, by 15 Rich. II. c. 12 (1391). By 8 Hen. VI. c. 7 (1429), electors for parliament were compelled to possess land to the amount of forty shillings per annum, and 19 Geo. II. c. 28 (1746), rendered a similar qualification necessary in the case of electors of boroughs. Electors in Ireland are obliged to possess a freehold estate of £10 a year, by 10 Geo. IV. c. 8 (April 13, 1829).

Fremantle (Australia).—This town, on Swan river, was founded in 1830.

Fremasonry.—The members of this order claim for it the highest antiquity; some asserting that it is coeval with the human race, and was introduced into Egypt by Mizraim, grandson of Noah; others that it originated at the building of Solomon's temple, b.c. 1011; and others that it arose from the Eleusinian mysteries (q.v.). The Rev. G. Oliver, in his "Antiquities of Freemasonry," styles St. John the grand patron of the order. England was almost the first country to encourage modern Freemasonry, it having been introduced about A.D. 676. The grand lodge at York was formed in 926, and the members of the fraternity are believed to have contributed materially to the erection of the beautiful Gothic cathedrals of the Middle Ages. In 1140 the order appeared in Scotland; and in 1424 it was prohibited in England by 3 Hen. VI. c. 1. It is supposed to have been introduced into France during the 16th century. The grand lodge of England was founded in 1717, and in 1734 a misunderstanding arose between it and the grand lodge of York, which resulted in a division of the order. The first French lodge was formed in 1725; in 1729 the order was introduced into the East Indies, and in 1730 into America. The grand lodge of Ireland was also established in 1730. In 1731 a lodge was erected at the Hague; in 1733 the first German lodge was instituted; in 1736 the first French lodge of Scotland was established, and a lodge founded at the Cape of Good Hope; in 1738 one was planted at Brunswick; and in 1739 the order appeared in Bohemia. The pope published a bull of excommunication against Freemasons in 1738. The meetings of the order were sanctioned by 39 Geo. III. c. 79, ss. 5—7 (July 12, 1799), and by 57 Geo. III. c. 19, s. 26 (March 31, 1817). Freemasons' Hall, London, was founded May 1, 1775, and opened May 23, 1776. The tavern was erected in 1786, and the charity for female children established in 1785.

Freemasons' Hall (London) was opened May 23, 1776.

Free-Will Islands (Pacific), three in number, were discovered by Carteret A.D. 1767.

Fregost. (See Adorni.)

Fribourg (Saxon).—The discovery of silver-mines in the neighbourhood during the 12th century, raised this city into importance. It was long the residence of the Saxon princes. The Mining Academy was opened in 1767. Frederick II. of Prussia defeated the Austrian and Saxon army near this town in 1745. (See Hohenfriberg.)

Fribourg, Freiburg, or Friburg (Switzerland).—The capital of a canton of the same name, was built a.d. 1179. Freiburg became a sovereign canton in 1481. The form of government was remodelled in 1830. The canton joined the Sonderbund in May, 1846, and the town was taken by the confederate troops Nov. 13, 1847. The suspension-bridge was erected in 1854. This town must not be confounded with a place of the same name in Baden.

Freis (France), the ancient Forum Julii, was made the seat of a Roman colony by Julius Caesar. A Roman navy was, under the emperors, stationed at this port. An action between a French squadron and some English ships took place near Frejus Bay, July 13, 1795, when three English vessels suffered some damage, and the French 74, the Alcide, took fire. Napoleon disembarked at this port Oct. 9, 1799, on his return from Egypt. He arrived here April 27, 1814, and embarked the following day for Elba.

French America.—The French possess a portion of Guiana, Guadalupe, Martinique, and some smaller islands in America.

French Language.—The French language, according to Hallam, one of the principal of "many dialects deviating from each other in the gradual corruption of the Latin, once universally spoken by the subjects of Rome in her western provinces." Latin seems to have been the vulgar tongue as late as about a.d. 670; but by the middle of the 8th century, a rustic dialect was established, which was ordered to be used in the explanation of homilies, by the council of Tours, in 813. The earliest written record of this language is the oath of Louis of Germany and Charles the Bald, in 843. The earliest poem extant in this dialect is a fragment on Boëthus, supposed to have been written about 1000. French became the language of the English court after the Conquest, in 1066, but its use in law pleadings was discontinued in 1362.

Frenchtown (Canada), having been seized by the Americans, Jan. 22, 1813, was recaptured by General Proctor Jan. 24. The Americans, who had lost 300 men, surrendered prisoners of war.

Fresco Painting was practised by the Egyptians and the Greeks at a very early period. The art was revived in Italy during the 14th century, and carried to great perfection. Having fallen into disuse, it was restored by some Italians in 1816.

Fretwell (Battle).—Ceolin's brother Cutha was killed in a battle with the Britons at this place, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire, A.D. 594. Ceolin gained the victory, and committed great ravages.

Fretville.—A treaty was concluded between Henry II. of England and Louis VII. of France at this town, between Chartres and Tours, July 21, 1170. Becket, who was in the neighbourhood, held a conference
with Henry II., with whom he was reconciled July 22, 1170.

FRIARS OBSERVANT, Franciscans, who pretended to follow the rules of their founder more strictly than others, arose in the 13th century. They received permission to live detached from the rest of the brethren a.d. 1248, and in 1287, Friars Observants were established in England.

FRIEDAY, the sixth day of the week, is said to be named after Frea, or Friga, the wife of Odin, in Scandinavian mythology.

FRIEDLAND (Battle).—The French, commanded by Napoleon I., defeated the Russian and Prussian army in a great battle at this town, on the Alle, in Prussia, June 14, 1807. The Friedwald treaty was concluded between France and the Protestant princes of Germany, Oct. 5, 1551.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS (Pacific), also called Tongan Islands, consisting of three groups, containing more than 150 islands, were discovered by Tasman in January, 1643. Captain Cook gave them the name of the Friendly Islands in 1773, on account of the kind reception which he experienced from the inhabitants. Missionaries were sent first to these islands in 1797. (See TONGA.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—These institutions are of very early origin, and were general among the Anglo-Saxons, though the date at which they originated is not known. One was founded in London in 1715, which was, perhaps, the earliest modern friendly society, and they soon made such progress that 16,000 societies are said to have existed between June 19, 1829, and Sept. 30, 1852. They were first brought under legislative control by 33 Geo. III. c. 54 (June 21, 1793), which is known as Mr. Rose's Act. Many statutes were subsequently enacted. They were all repealed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63 (July 25, 1855), and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 101 (Aug. 2, 1858), which are the laws now in force respecting friendly societies.

FRIENDS OF GOD arose in the 14th century in Germany and Switzerland. Milman (Lat. Chris. b. xiv. ch. 7) describes them thus:—"In all the great cities rose a secret unorganized brotherhood, bound together only by silent unfelt sympathies,—the Friends of God. This appellation was a secession, a tacit revolt, an assumption of superiority. God was not to be worshipped in the church alone, with the clergy alone, with the monks alone, in the ritual, even in the sacraments; he was within, in the heart, in the life. This, and kindred brotherhoods, embraced all orders,—priests, monks, friars, nobles, burgesses, peasants. They had their proverbs and prophetesses; above all, their preachers."—FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.—An association under this name was formed in London in the spring of 1792. Its object was to obtain a reform in the representation of the people, and it included amongst its members, according to a contemporary authority, some of "the most conspicuous characters, among the merchants and literary men, throughout the kingdom." A debate on the subject followed in the House of Commons, April 30, 1792. A similar society was formed in Edinburgh.

FRIESLAND, or EAST FRIESLAND (Hannover).—This territory, occupied by the ancient Frisians, was divided into East and West Friesland in the 16th century. It became a part of the empire in 1657. Prussia obtained possession in 1744. It was wrested from her by France, and transferred to Holland in 1807. In 1810 it was made a province of France. The French were expelled by the allied armies in 1813, and East Friesland was allotted to Hannover in 1815.

FRIESLAND, or VRIESLAND (Holland), called West Friesland, to distinguish it from a province of the same name in Germany, forms part of the country occupied by the ancient Frisians. It was made one of the United Provinces a.d. 1581, and became a province of Holland in 1593.

FROBISHER STRAIT was discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher, Aug. 11, 1576.

FROBESBURG and MAZARINS.—The arbitrary acts of Mazarins provoked opposition in France, and those who supported the minister were called Mazarins, and those who supported the Parlement who opposed him were called Frondeurs, or Slingers. The name by which they were compared to the scholars, who fought with slings in the ditches of Paris, and took to flight on the approach of the watch, was given to them in derision. The struggle between these parties led to civil strife, called the war of the Fronde, which lasted from 1648 to 1652.

FROZEN OCEAN.—This term is applied to the Polar Seas. In 1636 the Russians ascertained that they washed the northern shores of Asia. Wrangel explored the limits of the Frozen Ocean in 1821.

Fruit.—The following table contains a list of the principal fruits, and the date of their introduction into this country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Introduced into England from</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almond-tree</td>
<td>Barbary</td>
<td>1548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple (Chinese)</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Chinese)</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>1766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (cage)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot</td>
<td></td>
<td>1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td></td>
<td>About 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Chinese)</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Flushing)</td>
<td>Temp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Flemish)</td>
<td>{ Kentish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Cornelian)</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Purtarian)</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (northorn)</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg-plant</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>1597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Botan. Bay)</td>
<td>N. S. Wales</td>
<td>1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td></td>
<td>Before 1484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linum (American)</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>1732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melon (musak)</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (water)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulberry (common)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Before 1484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (paper)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Introduced into England from</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulberry</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>Before 1659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (white)</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nectarine</td>
<td>Persia</td>
<td>1666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive</td>
<td>Cape of Good Hope</td>
<td>1730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Cape)</td>
<td>Cape of Good Hope</td>
<td>1730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto ( laurel-leaved)</td>
<td>Madeira</td>
<td>1771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (sweet-scented)</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (wave-leaved)</td>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach</td>
<td>N. Europe</td>
<td>Before 1659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pears</td>
<td>Persia</td>
<td>In 1648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear (snowy)</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>Before 1646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine-apple</td>
<td>W. Indies</td>
<td>In 1657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plums</td>
<td>France &amp; Italy</td>
<td>Before 1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum (date)</td>
<td>Barbary</td>
<td>1730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Pinhaum)</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>1756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fonegranate</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quince (common)</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Japan)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberry (flowering)</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Virginian)</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry (Chilli)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>In 1727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (Oriment)</td>
<td>Levant</td>
<td>1792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>S. America</td>
<td>In 1650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vine</td>
<td>By the Romans</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut (black)</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>Before 1629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto (common)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>In 1592</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fuchsia.**—The fuchsia was first noticed by Fuchs A.D. 1501. The scarlet fuchsia was introduced from Chili in 1783, the slender fuchsia from the same place in 1822, and the tree fuchsia from Mexico in 1823. There are many varieties of this American plant.

**Fuentes de Onoro (Battle).**—Several actions took place between the French and English near this town, in Spain, in the year 1811. Here Wellington, with 32,000 foot and 1,200 horse, defeated Massena at the head of 40,000 foot and 5,000 horse, May 3, 1811. Massena renewed the attack May 5, and after a gallant struggle was compelled to retire.

**Euesen, (Peace,) between Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, and the elector of Bavaria, was concluded at the instigation of the English government, April 22, 1745. The elector renounced his pretensions to the Austrian succession, and Maria Theresa relinquished her claims to Bavaria.

**Fuggers.**—This family of merchants, who resided at Augsburg, amassed great wealth in their trade with India and many parts of Europe, in the 16th and 17th centuries. Charles V. made them counts in 1530. Some members of the family were distinguished for their encouragement of literature. They established libraries and charitable institutions.

**Fugitive Slave Bill.**—By this act, which passed the American Congress in 1850, fugitive slaves who had escaped into another state, were to be restored to their owners, their testimony not to be admissible, and any assistance shown them in their flight, or opposition offered to their arrest, was declared penal.

**Funcho (China).**—One of the five ports thrown open to foreign trade by the treaty of Nankin, signed Aug. 29, 1842.

**Furda (Hesse-Cassel).**—A abbey founded here A.D. 744, by St. Boniface, obtained great privileges and was made a bishopric in 1752. Fulda, with its territory, was erected into a principality by the prince of Nassau-Orange in 1813. Napoleon I. annexed it to the grand-duchy of Frankfort in 1810. It was divided in 1814, and ceded to Hesse-Cassel in 1815.

**Fulford (Battle).**—Edwin and Morcar were defeated at this place, near York, by the Norwegians, under Harold Hardrada, king of Norway, and Tostig, Sept. 20, 1066.

**Fuleham (Middlesex) **belonged to the se of London as early as A.D. 691. The bishop’s palace was erected during the reign of Henry VII., and the gardens began to acquire celebrity in 1560. Sir William Powell’s almshouses were founded in 1630, the bridge to Putney was built in 1729, the Starch-green almshouses were erected in 1512, and the new almshouses in 1754.

**Funds.**—The funding system appears to have originated at Venice, where it was established as early as A.D. 1172. In 1600 it was introduced into Holland, in 1672 into France by Louvois, and in 1689 into England. In this country the legal per-centage was at first six per cent.; but by 12 Anne, st. 2, c. 16 (1713), it was reduced to five per cent. The legal restriction to five per cent. for interest was abolished by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90 (1854).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1716. The sinking-fund is established.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1720.</td>
<td>Bank annuities are created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1747.</td>
<td>Three per cent. reduced annuities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1751.</td>
<td>Three per cent. consols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1765.</td>
<td>Three and a-half per cent. annuities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1781.</td>
<td>Long annuities are created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790.</td>
<td>Four per cent. consols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1771.</td>
<td>New three and a-half per cent. annuities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1795.</td>
<td>Five per cent. annuities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818.</td>
<td>Three-and-ahalf per cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829.</td>
<td>Five per cent. are reduced to four per cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1823.</td>
<td>The “dead weight” annuity created. It will expire in 1867.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824.</td>
<td>Reduced three and a-half per cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830.</td>
<td>New five per cent. annuities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844.</td>
<td>New annuities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853.</td>
<td>New annuities at two-and-a-half per cent., and new three-and-a-half per cent. annuities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860.</td>
<td>The long annuities expire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Funiial Games.**—The Greeks and Romans frequently celebrated the funeral obsequies of persons of distinction by races, processions, dramatic representations, and gladiatorial combats. The practice was of ancient origin, as Homer commemorates the games celebrated by Achilles in honour of Patroclus. The “Adelphi” of Terence was first performed at the funeral of Lucius Emilius Paulus, B.C. 163.

**Funerals.**—The first people who celebrated funerals with special ceremonies are
FUR

supposed to have been the Egyptians, from whom the custom was imported into Greece by Cecrops, about B.C. 1556. The practice of delivering orations over the bodies of eminent persons is one of great antiquity, and is probably alluded to in the lamentation of David over Saul and Jonathan (2 Sam. 1. 17—27), B.C. 1055. The custom was introduced into Greece by Solon, and Pericles delivered a famous harangue in honour of the Athenian victims of the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 421. The first Roman lady honoured with an oration was Poppaea, Nero pronounced one over his wife, Poppaea, A.D. 65. The ancient Christians always interred their dead, in opposition to the heathen, who practised incineration, though they also adopted the custom of sepulture before the year 420. Speaking of funerals among the primitive Christians, Bingham says (xxiii. ii. 6, c. 3, I), "No act of charity was more magnified by the ancients than this of burying the dead; and therefore they many times ventured upon it even with the hazard of their lives." The Roman custom of burying the Eucharist with the dead originated about the year 814. The custom of burying the dead with a monk's cowl over the head was discontinued in 1530. Funeral feasts were so common, that they were forbidden in 1560, to prevent the increase of plague. The following eminent persons have been honoured with public funerals: George Monk, duke of Albemarle, April 30, 1670; the duke of Rutland, Nov. 17, 1787; Lord Nelson, Jan. 9, 1806; Mr. Pitt, Feb. 22, 1806; Mr. Fox, Oct. 10, 1806; Mr. Sheridan, July 13, 1816; Mr. Canning, Aug. 16, 1827; and the duke of Wellington, Nov. 18, 1852.

FURRAX ISLANDS (Bass's Strait) were discovered by Captain Furneaux, on Friday, March 19, 1773.

FURRUCKABAD (Hindostan).—This territory was ceded to the East-India Company June 4, 1802. Holkar's army was defeated by Lord Lake, at the fortified town of Furruckabad, Nov. 17, 1804.

FURS.—Beckmann says that furs are not often mentioned as articles of clothing in the Scriptures. They were known to the Romans in the 2nd century. Honorius forbade the use of furs in Rome, A.D. 397. This order was renewed in 399 and 416. A Norwegian ship brought furs to England, as merchandise, in 878. Furs were dyed as early as the 12th century; and about this time the clergy were forbidden to use them by decree of a council. In 1336, Edward III. enacted that no person who did not possess a yearly income of one hundred pounds should be permitted to wear them. The fur trade grew into importance in the beginning of the 17th century. (See HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.)

FUSTECOUR (Hindostan).—The native troops stationed here displayed much in subordination June 3 and 10, 1857. Some of the English took to their boats, and proceeded down the Ganges, June 10. Those that remained defended the fort with great gallantry until July 4, when they also sought refuge in their boats. Both parties were inhumanly massacred by Nana Sahib.

FYZABAD (Hindostan).—This city, founded A.D. 1740, was soon afterwards made the capital of Oude. Lucknow obtained this distinction in 1775; from which time Fyzabad has declined in importance. The native troops stationed at Fyzabad rebelled June 8, 1857.

G.

GABAALA (Galilee).—Herod the Great (B.C. 40—A.D. 6) fortified this city, supposed to be the same as Gamala.

GABBIER.—Philip of Valois established this tax, which secured the monopoly in salt throughout France, by an ordinance dated March 20, 1340. The people, both in town and country, opposed the gabelle, and it was repealed by the States-general in 1556. It was restored by Charles V. (1564—1580), and ultimately abolished by the Assembly, May 10, 1790.

GABINIAN LAW, introducing the ballot in the election of magistrates at Rome, was proposed by Gabinius, B.C. 139.

GADARA (Palestine).—This strong city, captured by Antiochus, was restored by Pompey. Vespasian took it, slaughtered all the adult population, and committed it to the flames, A.D. 68.

GADERBUSCH (Battle).—The Swedes defeated a Danish and Saxon army near this town, in Mecklenburg, A.D. 1712.

GAETA (Italy), the ancient Caeta, was a port of some importance in early times, and after the destruction of Formiae by the Saracens in the 9th century, attained great prosperity. For a long period its form of government was republican. It was made a duchy A.D. 572. Alfonso V. of Aragon captured it in 1435, and annexed it to the crown of Naples. It has sustained many sieges. The Spaniards took it Jan. 1, 1504; the Austrians in September, 1707; and the Spaniards Aug. 7, 1754. The French seized it Jan. 4, 1798. It was wrested from them by the English, Oct. 31 in the same year. The French recovered possession, after a desperate struggle, July 18, 1806. Pope Pius IX. took refuge here Nov. 24, 1848. A revolution having broken out at Naples, the king, Francis II., fled to Gaeta, Sept. 7, 1860. It was besieged by the Sardinian army and surrendered Feb. 14, 1861.

GAGGING BILL.—This term was applied to the bills for preserving his majesty's person and government against treasonable and seditious practices and attempts, and for the suppression of seditious meetings and assemblies, 36 Geo. III. c. 7 & 8 (Dec. 18, 1795), and also to the act for more effectually preventing seditious assemblies, 60 Geo. III. c. 6 (Dec. 24, 1819).

GALANIA.—This branch of the Euty-chians received this appellation from their leader, Gaian, bishop of Alexandria, A.D. 537.

GALACZ, or GALATZ (Moldavia), was made
a free port in 1834. The Russians assembled 10,000 men, and collected a park of artillery, numbering 120 guns, at this place, in December, 1853. They crossed to attack the Turks, Jan. 12, and again in March, 1854.

GALAPAGOS (Pacific).—This group of islands was discovered by a whaling ship towards the end of the 18th century. The Spaniards formed a settlement on the island of La Floriana in 1832. In 1854 they were ceded to the United States by the republic of Ecuador.

GALATA, or PERA.—The Genoese established themselves in this suburb of Constantinople A.D. 1261. They maintained several contests with the Greeks, who were supported by the Venetians; and by a treaty, signed May 6, 1352, the Venetians and Catalans were for ever banished, and a monopoly of the trade was secured to the Genoese.

GALATIA, or GALLIO-GREGIA (Asia Minor).—This ancient kingdom was founded by the Gauls after their defeat at Delphi, B.C. 279. They crossed the Hellespont B.C. 278, and received a grant of land from Nicomedes I., king of Bithynia, in return for the assistance they rendered him against his brother Zbytoes. They subsequently waged war with Antiochus Soter, king of Syria, who is said to have fallen in a battle fought with them B.C. 261, and they also assisted at the battle of Raphia, B.C. 217. Their power in Asia was limited to Galatia by Attalus, king of Pergamus, who reigned from B.C. 241 to B.C. 197, and opposed a successful resistance to their growing power. Prusias I., king of Bithynia, defeated them in a great battle fought B.C. 216. Galatia was invaded by the Romans under Cn. Manilius, B.C. 189, and the inhabitants were treated with great severity, according to some authorities, as many as 40,000 of their nation dying in battle. Mithridates murdered all the Galatian tetrarchs, with their women and children, B.C. 86, to prevent them from deserting to Sylla. Mark Antony conferred the kingdom on Amyntas, king of Pisidia, B.C. 36, and it was made a Roman province by Augustus B.C. 25. Galatia was twice visited by the apostle Paul, A.D. 51 or 53 (Acts xvi. 6), and in 56 (Acts xviii. 23).

GALATIANS, (Epistle to the,) was written by the apostle Paul, about A.D. 52. Various dates, between A.D. 49 and 55, have been assigned for its production, and biblical critics are at variance whether it was written at Ephesus, Corinth, or in Macedonia.

GALILEANS. — In 1664 the Flemings of Amsterdam split into two parties,—the Galenists and the Apostolians, named after two preachers, Galenus Abrahams de Haan, and Samuel Apostool. Mosheim remarks: "The Galenists are equally ready, with the Armenians, to admit all sorts of persons into their church, who call themselves Christians; and they are the only Anabaptists (in Holland) who refuse to be called Mennonites. The Apostolians admit none to membership who do not profess to believe the doctrines contained in the public formula of their religion."—The followers of Galen (A.D. 130—200), the great authority in medical science, are called Galenists.

GALICIA (Austria).—An Austrian province, which once formed part of Poland. On the first partition of Poland in 1772, Galicia was divided into two provinces, called East and West, the former being annexed to Austria. The Austrians invaded West Galicia in Oct. 1793, and it was annexed to their empire in 1794. It was made part of the grand-duchy of Warsaw in 1809, and recovered by Austria in 1815. An insurrection, which was speedily suppressed, broke out in Galicia Feb. 19 and 20, 1846.

GALICIA (Spain).—The Vandals made themselves masters of this territory A.D. 411. It became the subject of frequent contests, and was taken by the Moors in 713. Pelago expelled the Moors in 721, and after undergoing various vicissitudes, Galicia was annexed to Leon in 913. Almanzor invaded it in 933. It was made a separate kingdom in 1065, but its king was expelled in 1071, and its territories were annexed to Castile in 1075. It was ruled by its own counts until 1475. It was subdivided into four provinces in 1822.

GALILEE (Palestine).—From this, the most northern of the three divisions of Palestine, Christ and his disciples were called Galileans (Matt. xxvi. 69, and Mark xiv. 70), A.D. 30.

GALLIES. — The Corinthian triremes, or galleys with three rows of oars, were first constructed B.C. 786, or B.C. 703. The dromones, or light galleys of the Byzantine empire, had two tiers of oars. During the Middle Ages, galleys with one bank of oars were used by the Venetians and Genoese, by whom they were introduced into France, about the reign of Charles VI. (1390—1422). The first document referring to the punishment of the galleys, is an ordinance of the French parliament, dated 1532; but criminals were most probably condemned to row them at an earlier period. In 1564, the minimum duration of punishment at the galleys was limited to ten years. The office of captain of the galleys was abolished by an ordinance of Louis XV., of Sept. 27, 1748, when the slaves were removed to work in the docks and arsenals. The present emperor of the French had a splendid galley constructed, after the model of those of the ancient Romans, in 1861.

GALLIPOLI (Turkey), the ancient Gallipolis, was seized by the Catalans A.D. 1303, and, fortified by them, resisted the troops of the Greek emperor. The walls were shat-
tered by an earthquake, and, in 1357, fell into the hands of the Turks, who restored the fortifications. Gibbon calls it the key of the Hellespont. The French landed here March 30, and the English April 5, 1854; and, by April 21, the allied forces amounted to 27,000 men. An advance to Varna was made in May. There was another Callipolis in Sicily.

GALLO (Peru).—This island was discovered by Ruiz, A.D. 1526. Pizarro took refuge here in 1527.

GALLows, and GibBET.—Fosbroke says that the Roman forca took the form of our gallows when Constantine I. abolished crucifixion, A.D. 324. The ancient gallows in England were provided with hooks. The triangular gallows occurs in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the 14th century, an Italian lord erected a gallows before the door of his house, and repaired it every year. Gibbets, on which the bodies of criminals were hung in chains, were first erected in the 17th century. All the gibbets in the Edgeware Road were cut down April 3, 1763. The last gibbets in England were erected near South Shields for an execution which took place Aug. 6, 1822; and at Leicester, for an execution, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1832. The former was removed in 1832, and the latter in 1856. A piece of an old gibbet might be seen, in 1856, at the corner of Ditching Common, Sussex. It was called “Jacob’s Post,” from the name of a Jew who was hung in chains here Aug. 31, 1794, for a barbarous murder.

GALL, St. (Switzerland).—This canton was formed A.D. 1798, by the union of the territories of the abbots of St. Gall with the free town of St. Gall, and other districts. The town of St. Gall grew up around a cell formed by St. Gall, or Gallus, in the beginning of the 7th century. An abbey, erected soon after, was celebrated in the 9th century for its school. The abbey was destroyed by the Magyars in the 10th century. St. Gall became a free town at the Reformation, and the abbey was secularized in 1805.

GALVANISM.—The earliest notice of this branch of electrical science was made by Sulzer, who mentioned the peculiar sensation arising from a piece of silver and a piece of lead in contact with each other and the tongue, in 1762. In 1791, Galvani published the discovery he had made a short time previous, that the limbs of a dead frog were convulsed when touched by a dissecting-knife, and submitted to an electric spark simultaneously; and, in 1793, Volta broached the contact theory of galvanism. Aldini produced powerful galvanic convulsions on the head of a recently killed ox, in 1796; and in 1800 Volta announced the discovery of the voltaic pile, which was successfully applied to the decomposition of water by Messrs. Nicholson & Carlisle, May 2 in the same year. Aldini performed some galvanic experiments on the body of an executed criminal, in 1803, by which he produced violent muscular contortions; and, in 1805, Behrens constructed a dry pile of 80 pans of zinc, copper, and gilded paper. Sir Humphry Davy decomposed potash, and fused gallic acid potassium by galvanism, Oct. 6, 1807; and in 1809 Mr. Children constructed a battery of sufficient power to fuse platinum, diamond, and other very hard substances. De Luc’s pile of tinned iron and gilded paper was made in 1810; and Zamboni’s pile of paper disks, covered on one side with tin and on the other with peroxide of manganese, in 1812. Ritter’s secondary pile was constructed the same year, which was also memorable for the first application of galvanism to blasting purposes. Sir Humphry Davy discovered the galvanic arc in 1813; Dr. Wollaston constructed his thimble battery, and used it to fuse platinum wire, in 1815; and Dr. Ure performed some curious experiments on the body of a recently executed criminal in 1818. Ampère exhibited his galvanometer to the Royal Academy, Sept. 18, 1820. Other instruments for measuring galvanism were produced by Schweigger in 1820, Professor Cumming in 1821, De la Rive in 1824, Ritchie in 1830, and Joule in 1843. Galvanism was applied by Sir Humphry Davy to the protection of the copper sheathing of ships from the effects of water in 1824. Ohm’s formula, relating to the quantity of the galvanic current, were published in 1827; and, in 1829, Becquerel constructed his double-fluid battery. Sturgeon’s cast-iron single-fluid battery was invented about 1830; Daniell’s “constant” battery, and Mullan’s sustaining battery, in 1836; Grove’s battery in 1839, Jacobi’s and Smeë’s in 1840; Bunsen’s and Robe’s batteries, and Grove’s gas battery, in 1842. Faraday proved that the producing power of a battery depends on the size of the plates, in 1834; and Wheatstone invented his chronoscope, an instrument in which galvanism is employed for the measurement of very small intervals of time, in 1840.

GALWAY (Ireland) called the “City of the Tribes,” was fortified A.D. 1124, and the walls were erected in 1270. Richard II. granted it a charter of incorporation, and it became celebrated for maritime enterprise in the 17th century. Galway surrendered to the Parliamentary forces, July 10, 1651, and General Ginkel captured it July 21, 1691. All traces of the walls had been removed by 1779. The railroad to Dublin was opened Aug. 1, 1836. The charter of St. Patrick was founded in 1320, the west bridge was built in 1442, and the Royal College was founded in 1484. Queen’s College was opened in November, 1849. Riots caused by Gavazzi’s attempts to preach, occurred March 29, 1859. The Galway line of steamers to America was founded by J. O. Lever, M.P., who despatched the Indian Empire from this port June 19, 1858. A postal contract was made with the government Oct. 22, 1858, and one of the mail steamers performed the passage from Cape Race in 4 days, 23 hours. Owing to an alleged breach of the contract, the subsidy was withdrawn May 15, 1861.
Gambia (Africa).—This name is given to a British colony consisting of several trading stations on the river Gambia. It was guaranteed to England by the tenth article of the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783.

Gambier Islands (Pacific), called also the Mangareva group, were discovered by the missionary ship Duff, in 1787, and named after Lord Gambier. They were surveyed in 1826.

GAMBLING, OR GAMING.—The passion for play has in all ages been common among the wealthy and unemployed, and frequently even among the poorer classes. Tacitus mentions the excess to which it was carried by the ancient Germans, who frequently staked their freedom on the hazard of the die, and suffered themselves to be sold as slaves, to liquidate their gaming debts. Justinian’s Code (A.D. 528) contains several enactments for its suppression. The Romans were immoderately addicted to it in the latter days of the Republic and the Empire. The practice was introduced very early into England. The first statute directed against it (33 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 1541), prohibited the keeping of gaming-houses under a penalty of 40s. per day, and the frequenting of such places under forfeiture of 6s. 8d. By 16 Charles II. c. 7 (1664), any person winning money by fraud, cozenage, or deceit, was to forfeit treble the value of his gains, and by 9 Anne, c. 14 (1710), any one who had lost at one sitting, and paid, the sum of ten pounds, might sue the winner, and recover the same with treble its value, and the costs of the suit. The game of passage, and all other games played with dice, except backgammon, were prohibited by 13 Geo. II. c. 19 (1740), and gaming-house-keepers were subjected to imprisonment with hard labour, by 3 Geo. IV. c. 114 (Aug. 5, 1822). Previous to 1833, the French government restricted the right of keeping gaming-houses in Paris to one company, but the Chamber of Deputies discontinued their license that year and it has not since been revived. The police are entitled to enter all gaming-houses, and arrest the frequenter by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 48 (Aug. 17, 1839), and most of the former statutes on the subject were consolidated, repealed, or amended by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100 (Aug. 8, 1845), which is now the principal statute respecting gaming. Betting-offices were suppressed by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 119 (Aug. 20, 1853), and the opposition of constables in their efforts to enter a house was made proof that the said house is a common gaming-house, by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 35 (July 24, 1854).

GAME-LAWS.—The Theodosian Code, published in 438, imposed severe restriction on the hunting and slaughter of game, which term was then limited to ferocious animals; wild fowl, hares, &c., being at the disposal of any one desirous of taking them. The game-laws of England originated in the desire of the Norman nobility to preserve a stock of animals of the chase for their exclusive pleasure. The first statute on the subject is 13 Rich. II.
fection in England in the reign of Henry II. (1154—1189). The earliest attempt to elevate gardening into a refined art in this country is believed to have been made in the arrangement of the grounds at Non such, which were planned about 1540. The Horticultural Society was established in 1804, and the Botanical Society in 1839.

Garigliano (Battle).—Gonsalvo of Cordova, at the head of a Spanish army, defeated the French near the river Garigliano, the ancient Liris, in Italy, Friday, Dec. 29, 1503. This has been called the rout of the Garigliano.

Garotte.—When this punishment is inflicted, the prisoner is placed in a chair with a high back, to which his head is fastened by an iron clasp. This incloses his neck, and is fastened to the back of the chair by a screw, which, being turned several times, strangles the victim and breaks his neck. It was practised in a more primitive mode in Spain and its colonies in the 16th century. The term garotting has of late years been applied in this country to a mode of strangulation adopted by thieves in robbery on the highway.

Garter (Order of the).—King Edward III., wishing to emulate the example of the renowned Arthur, and found an order of chivalry which should become as famous as the Round Table, issued letters, Jan. 1, 1344, in which he invited knights of all nations to take part in a grand tournament to be celebrated at Windsor on Monday, Jan. 18. According to Selden, the order of the Garter was founded April 23, 1344; but Ashmore considers it to have originated in 1349 or 1350. The companions were not chosen till July, 1346, and Sir Harris Nicolas is of opinion that the order was not definitely established until the latter part of 1347. The earliest delivery of mantles to the knights was in September, 1351, and in May, 1418, the office of Garter King of Arms was created. The collar and George of the order were granted by Henry VII. about 1457, and new statutes were adopted in 1522. The star was granted by Charles I. in 1626. The order of the Garter was reconstituted Jan. 17, 1805, and made to consist of the sovereign and twenty-five knights companions, with such lineal descendants of George III. as may be elected, and the Prince of Wales.

Gas.—A burning spring in the collieries of Wigan, Lancashire, which was noticed by Mr. Shirley A.D. 1659, was doubtless nothing more than ignited gas, although it was not so understood at the time. In 1726 Dr. Hales ascertained by experiment the quantity of inflammable air evolved from coal, and in 1733 Sir James Lowther sent specimens of the air to the Royal Society, who used it for experiments. In 1762 Rev. J. Clayton published an account of his experiments on the distillation of coal, which had extended over a long period of years, and in 1782 Mr. Murdoch, of Redruth, Cornwall, conceived the project of applying gas to purposes of artificial illumination. The first gas-works were erected by him at Boulton & Watt's Soho, foundry in 1798, and at the peace rejoicings in 1802 the light was publicly exhibited at that establishment with great success. The first employment of gas in Paris also occurred in 1802. In 1803 the new light was adopted by Mr. Winsor in the Lyceum Theatre, and in 1804 Mr. Murdoch erected gas-works on a grand scale at Messrs. Phillips & Lee's cotton-mill, Manchester. Gas was used to light Pall Mall in 1807. The London and Westminster Gas-light Company was incorporated in 1810, and Westminster Bridge was lighted by gas Dec. 31, 1813, and in 1816 its use became general throughout London. The London Gas-light Company was established in 1833. Gas was introduced at Sydney, in Australia, in 1841. In December, 1851, a stream of natural gas was discovered at Chat Moss, on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway.—Gas was obtained from oil and resin by Messrs. Taylor in 1815, and an improved method for its production was patented by Messrs. Laming & Evans, April 23, 1850.—Water-gas is also the subject of several patents, the chief of which are Donovan's, dated 1833; Lowe's, 1832; Manley's, 1839; Val Marino's, 1839; Radley's, 1835; Lowe's, 1846; and White's, 1847. The sale of gas in the metropolis is regulated by 23 & 24 Vict. cc. 125 & 146 (Aug. 28, 1860).

Gascony (France).—An ancient province, that nearly corresponded to the Aquitania of Cesar, received this name from the Vascones, or Gascones, a Spanish people who settled here at an early period. They were subdued by the Franks, A.D. 602. Gascony for a time formed part of Aquitaine, and on the union of the latter with the French monarchy, in 867, the duchy of Gascony continued independent. It passed under English rule in 1152, and became the subject of frequent contests between England and France, until finally annexed to the latter in 1453. In the chronicles of the time the terms Gascony and Guienne are used as though they were synonymous. They were, however, distinct provinces. Auch was the chief town of Gascony.

Gas-Meters were invented by Clegg in 1815, and improved and patented in 1816. The dry gas-meter was patented by Malam in 1820. Defries' dry meter was patented in 1844.

Gateshead (Durham).—A monastery was established at this place some time before 633. In 1068 William the Conqueror gained a great victory at Gateshead Fell, in the neighbourhood, over Malcolm II. of Scott land, who had espoused the cause of Edgar Atheling. The church was destroyed by fire May 14, 1686, and in 1164 Bishop Pudsey gave the burgesses the liberty of his forests in the vicinity of the town. St. Edmund's Hospital was founded before 1248, and restored by James I. in 1610; and in 1695 the government of the town was vested in...
two stewards, who were elected by the
borough-holder and freemen. Gateshead
was enfranchised by the Reform Bill in 1832,
and returns one member to parliament. A
terrible fire, which broke out in a worsted
manufactory at midnight, Oct. 5, 1854,
and afterwards extended to a bond ware-
house, where large quantities of gunpowder
and other explosive materials were stored,
resulted in the death of about fifty per-
sons, and in the serious injury of many
more. The flames extended over the Tyne
to Newcastle, and the total value of the
property destroyed was estimated at
£1,000,000.

GAUGAMELA (Battle). (See Arbela.)
GAUGING was practised in this country
as early as 1272. By 27 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 8
(1353), all wines imported into this country
were ordered to be gauged by the king's
gaugers, under penalty of forfeiture and
imprisonment in case of neglect.

GAUL.—Ancient country was divided
by the Romans into Cisalpine and Transalpine
Gaul, the former signifying the coun-
tries of North Italy, on the Roman side of the
Alps, and the latter the territory beyond the
Alps, now called France.

B.C.
600. A colony of Phocceans from Asia Minor found
Massilia, or Massalia, the present Mars-
seilles.
396. The Gauls invade North Italy, and drive the
Etruscans before them.
391. The Gauls again invade Etruria.
390. Under their leader Brennus they take Rome.
349. The Gauls attack the Venetians.
229. They again invade Rome.
226. The Romans defeat them at Sentinum.
225. They defeat the Romans at Arretium.
323. The Romans gain a great victory over them.
230. The Romans invade Greece.
222. The Romans form the province of Cisalpine
Gaul.
218. The Gauls assist Hannibal.
151. Scipio Nasica defeats the Boii of Cisalpine
Gaul.
188. An army of 12,000 men from Transalpine
Gaul migrates into Venetia, but is com-
pelled to return by the Romans.
154. The Massaliots invite the assistance of the
Romans against the Ligurians.
122. The Romans found Aquae Sextiae, or Aix,
their first settlement north of the Alps.
121. The Romans invade the land of the Allobroges,
a Gallic people occupying the territory
between the Rhone and the Isere, and
exterminate them.
118. The Romans found Narbo Martius, or Nar-
bonne, which secures them the mastery
of the province.
311. The Cimbri from Transalpine Gaul invade
Italy.
101. Cisalpine Gaul is invaded by the Cimbri, who
are defeated by Marius and Catullus.
58. Julius Cesar invades Gaul for the first time,
and defeats the Germans and Helvetii.
52. The Gauls rebel from the Roman yoke.
51. Cesar completes the conquest of Gaul by the
other tribes of the Helvetian, and ejects
the whole country into a Roman province.
43. Cisalpine Gaul ceases to have separate gov-
ernors, and is incorporated with Italy.
39. The Gauls are removed into Germany.
27. Augustus organizes the government of Gaul,
and visits the province.

A.D.
68. The Gauls rebel under Julius Florus and
Julius Sacrovir.
370

AD.
68. The Gauls rebel against Nero.
190. The emperor Hadrian visits Gaul.
177. The Christians in Gaul are subjected to cruel
persecutions.
213. Caracalla visits Gaul.
234. Septimius Severus suppresses a revolt of the
Gauls.
238. The Franks make their first appearance in
Gaul.
250. Seven Christian missionaries are sent into
Gaul.
255. Gallienus opposes the Franks in Gaul.
258 to 263. Postumus governs Gaul.
277. Probus commands in Gaul, and defeats the
Britanny and Burgundian marauders.
280. The culture of the vine is introduced.
287. Jan. 1. Maximian defeats the Gauls, and esta-
blishes large colonies of Franks in their
province. Another year.
296. Constantius defeats the Gauls at Langres and
Viudonissa.
306. Constantine defeats the Franks in Gaul.
309. Gaul gives its name to one of the four pre-
fectorates of the empire, and comprises Gaul,
Hispania, and Britannia.
341. The Franks are again contending with the
imperial forces in Gaul.
355. The barbarians again ravage Gaul.
357. Julian marches to the rescue of the province,
defeats the Alemani at Strasburg, and
15 enters in Paris.
360. Julian is proclaimed emperor at Paris.
365. The Alemani resume their inroads.
371. The Franks and Alemani are expelled from
Britain, and Hannibal by Theodenstyrn.
377. The Alemani again ravage Gaul, and are
expelled by Richomer.
388. Gaul is ceded to Maximus.
406. The Vandals, Burgundians, and other bar-
barian tribes invade Gaul.
412. Jovinus revolts in Gaul.
419. The Goths obtain Toulouse and the south-
west part of Gaul.
451. Attila invades Gaul with 500,000 Huns. The
Huns are defeated by the Romans, Visi-
goths, and Franks, under Aetius, at
Chalons-sur-Marne.
455. The Britons plant a colony in Gaul, which
afterwards becomes Britain.
464. Egidius, last Roman governor of Gaul, dies.
467. The Visigoths attempt to usurp the supreme
authority.
473. Julius Nepos cedes Auvergne to the Visigoths.
476. The Roman empire in the West is overthrown,
and Gaul passes under the dominion of the
Franks, from whom it is henceforth called
France (q.v.).

GAUZE.—This light fabric is said to have
received its name from Gaza, in Palestine,
where it was first made at an early period.
The manufacture of silk gauze was intro-
duced at Paisley A.D. 1760. A tax of from
two pence to four pence per yard was placed
upon it in 1784.

GAVERKIND.—This tenure, limited to the
county of Kent, was the common tenure of
the Anglo-Saxons. Its chief distinction is
the division of the property of an intestate
father equally among his sons, or, in default
of male issue, among his daughters. It
was abolished in Wales by 24 & 35 Hen. VIII.
c. 26, s. 91 (1543).

GAWELSHUR (Hindostan).—This strong
fortress was taken by Sir Arthur Wellesley
Dec. 15, 1815.

GAZA (Palestine), the ancient capital of
the Philistines, is mentioned Gen. x. 19 (b.c.
2218). It was the scene of Samson's triumph
and death (Judges xvi. 30), b.c. 1117, and
was taken by Alexander the Great, after a
Gaz. Mexic. 4icians, removed rapidly inhabitants 1079. was destroyed by Antiochus b.c. 198, was afterwards rebuilt, and was selected by the emperor Hadrian as the seat of a fair for the sale of Jewish captives a.d. 119. Gaza was a bishopric of the primitive church, and, according to some authorities, the first bishop was Philomen, to whom Paul addressed his epistle in 62. The first of whom any certain date is known was Asclepas, who was deposed at the council of Antioch in 381. A council was held here in 541. Gaza was taken by the sultan Saladin in 1170, and was the scene of a victory gained by the Carissimans over the united armies of the Christians and Ayoubites in 1243. Napoleon took it during his campaign in Egypt in March, 1799.

Gazette.—The publication of the official gazette, which commenced at Oxford in 1665, was afterwards removed to the metropolis, and it was called the London Gazette.

Grazing (Australia), the capital of Grant county, Victoria, was formally claimed as a possession of the English crown by John Batman in 1835, and founded on the harbour of Corio in 1837. Its importance dates from the gold discoveries of 1851.

Gela (Sicily).—This city, on the river Gela or Gelas, was founded by a joint colony of Cretans and Rhodians, b.c. 690. Its inhabitants sent out a colony which founded Agrigentum b.c. 582. Cleoban obtained despotic power b.c. 505, and ruled till b.c. 485, when he was succeeded by his brother Hippocrates, who died b.c. 491. His successor Genon was followed by his brother Hiero, b.c. 476, and from this time Gela rapidly declined. The Carthaginians captured Gela b.c. 468, when upon the majority of the inhabitants abode in the city. They returned, and Gela once more became prosperous. Phintias, despot of Agrigentum, removed the inhabitants to Phintias, and demolished Gela, b.c. 280.

Gellian Are, instituted by Malek Shah, one of whose titles was Gelledelin, ‘Glory of the Faith,’ commenced March 14, 1079.

Gernauers (Battle).—The Swedes defeated the Russians at Gernauers, or Gemaurers-hof, July 28, 1705.

Gensforts (Battle).—Don John of Austria defeated the Netherlanders with great slaughter at this place, nine miles from Namur, Jan. 31, 1779.

Gems have been held in high estimation from the most remote antiquity. The Hindoo poem of Ramajana, which is said to date from a period of 2,000 years B.C., mentions them, and they were employed in the construction of Aaron’s breastplate, b.c. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 15–29). They were also much prized by the Egyptians, Persians, and Phoenicians, and the historical records of the Mexicans and Peruvians establish the an- tiquity of gems as ornaments in the Western hemisphere. The Romans carried the admiration of gems to such an excess, that in a.d. 460 it was found necessary to pass a law prohibiting their use in the harness of their horses. On the decline of the Roman empire, the demand for gems abated; but it revived in the 12th century, and reached its culminating point in this country during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I.

Gendarmerie, a name given to a chosen corps of cavalry in the old French monarchy. It was formed by Charles VII. in 1439, but was not known as the gendarmerie till the 16th century. The gendarmerie of the guard was enrolled by Henry IV. in 1609, and suppressed in 1787. It was, however, restored in 1791, and regulated by ordinances issued April 17, 1797, and Oct. 29, 1820.

General.—This title, which originated in France, was first conferred upon the commander of the royal army about the middle of the 16th century. The title of captain-general occurs in a list of the English army which served at St. Quentin, a.d. 1557. In 1620 and 1639, the commander of our army bore the title of lord general.

General Assembly, composed of laity and clergy, is the Convocation of the Church of Scotland. The first was held a.d. 1561. James I. suppressed it, and it was restored at the Revolution. The Free Church, on their separation in 1843, established an independent General Assembly.

General Councils.—The Anglican Church, in common with the Universal Church, acknowledges only the first six, and the Greek Church the first eight of the twenty general councils recognized by Rome.

A.D.
381. May to July 30. Council of Constantinople, against heretics.
451. Council of Chalcedon, which justified Flavian and anathematized Dioscorus.
553. May 4 to June 2. Council of Constantinople, against the heretics of Origen.
1123. March 18 to April 5. Council of Lateran, on discipline.
1129. April 20. Council of Lateran, for the reunion of the Church.
1179. March 5 to 19. Council of Lateran, on discipline.
1215. Nov. 11 to 30. Council of Lateran, against the Albigenses, &c.
1245. June 28 to July 17. Council of Lyons, which deposed Frederick II. of Germany.
1274. May 7 to July 17. Council of Lyons, which published ordinances respecting the election of bishops, &c., and reunited the Greek and Latin churches.
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GENEVEVE, St. (Missouri), was founded in 1755.

GENNET (Order of)—This, the first order of charity established in France, was founded by Charles of Aquitaine, in memory of his victory over the Moors at Tours, A.D. 726. It was named Gennet, or Wood Marten, because numbers of these animals were found in the camp of the invaders.

GENOA (Italy), the ancient Genua, is said to have been founded about B.C. 707. It was the chief maritime city of the Ligures, and at the beginning of the second Punic war, B.C. 218, was in alliance with Rome. Mago, the Carthaginian, seized it B.C. 205, and reduced it to ruins; but it was rebuilt by Sp. Lucretius, B.C. 203.

A.D.

200 (about). Geneva is made a bishopric.

426. Geneva is taken by the Burgundians, who make it their capital.

534. It is seized by the Franks.

1285. The citizens conclude an alliance with the count of Savoy.

1387. Bishop Fabri grants the town a charter.

1417. It is rendered subject to the duke of Savoy.

1499. Louis XII. and Phillibert II., duke of Savoy, sign a treaty at Geneva.

1515. Nov. 7. Francis I. and eight of the Swiss cantons conclude a treaty at Geneva. The other cantons accede to it in 1516.

1519. The inhabitants conclude a treaty with Freiburg and Berne.

1524. The Genevese shake off the yoke of Savoy.

1535. The Calvinists expel the bishop, who retires to Annecy, in Savoy.


1533. Michael Servetus is burnt, at Geneva, for heresy.

1584. It forms an alliance with the Swiss cantons.

1602. The duke of Savoy fails in an attempt to effect its capture.

1603. Henry IV., of France, acknowledges its independence.

1712. A general assembly is convened, but without important results.

1738. The republic adopts a regular constitution.

1770. An insurrection is suppressed.

1781. Delay in the publication of a new code of laws creates great dissatisfaction.

1788. March. A rebellion breaks out, and the inhabitants petition the Irish government for permission to settle in Ireland, which is granted, and 50,000, are voted to enable them to do so.

1783. July. A deputation arrives in Waterford to found New Geneva; but after 80,000, have been expended, the whole scheme is suddenly abandoned.

A.D.

1789. The inhabitants compel the magistrates to extend their privileges.

1794. July. A revolution takes place, and the gentry are executed, exiled, or imprisoned.

1798. April. Geneva is annexed to the French Republic.

1814. Geneva is restored to Switzerland, of which it becomes a canton.

1834. Feb. 5. Some Foi-lis refugees excite the lower orders of Geneva to aid them in a rebellion against the Sardinians.

1846. It is disturbed by insurgents, who obtain an alteration of the constitution, which becomes more democratic.

1849. The fortifications are destroyed.

1860. March 30. A band of from fifty to eighty persons set out from Geneva in order to burn the French flag at Thonon and Evian. They are arrested, and carried back to Geneva.

GENEVA (Switzerland) is mentioned by Caesar as a town of the Allobrogges, B.C. 58.

A.D.

262. The cathedral is founded.

381. A bishop of Geneva is present at the council of Aquileia.

641. Geneva is seized by the Lombards.

936. It is pillaged by the Saracens.

985. The cathedral is rebuilt.

1119. War is declared against Pisa.

1125. It is governed by consuls, who hold their office for a year at a time.

1133. The see is made archi-piscopal.

1146. The Genevois take Mincora from the Moors.

1190. The administration is intrusted to a Podesta.

1207. The town is governed by a captain.

1270. Doria and Spinola usurp the government, and assume the titles of Captains of Liberty.

1284. They defeat the Pisans at the naval battle of Melovia.

1290. They destroy Porto Pisan.

1293. War is declared against Venice.

1299. They conclude an advantageous peace with Venice.

1313. The citizens appoint Simon Boccaferro doge for life.

1344. The nobles depose Boccaferro, and elect Giovanni da Murta.

1346. The Genevois defeat the Venetians near Constaninople.

1350. The republic is again at war with Venice.

1355. Boccaferro is re-appointed doge.

1381. They again make peace with Venice.

1381. The administration is intrusted to the protection of Charles VI. of France, who puts them under the rule of Marshal Boucault.

1399. They seek assistance from the marquis of Mantua.

1407. The Bank of St. George is founded.

1421. The duke of Milan is invited to superintend their government.

1435. They place themselves under the protection of Charles VII. of France.
the royal body-guard was instituted by Henry VIII. in 1509, under the title of the "Band of Gentlemen Pensioners." Originally it numbered fifty men, but it was reduced to forty by Charles II. in 1670. It received its present designation from William IV. in 1834.

**GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—Malte-Brun founded one at Paris A.D. 1821. The Royal Geographical Society of London was founded in 1830. The African Association, established July 9, 1788, was incorporated with it July 23, 1831. The Palestine Association, founded in 1805, joined it March 4, 1834, and the Geographical Society of Bengal, founded in 1831, joined it in June, 1832.

**Geography.**—Egyptian tradition ascribes the foundation of this science to Hermes or Mercury, and the invention of geographical maps to Sesostris, who flourished about B.C. 1618. The first Grecian map was prepared by Anaximander of Miletus, about B.C. 505, and the science was first reduced to rule by Eratosthenes, B.C. 240, and afterwards improved by Hipparchus, B.C. 135. Strabo, who flourished B.C. 71 to A.D. 14, is the most eminent of the ancient geographers. Modern geography was revived by the Moors, who introduced it into Spain in 1201. In 1479, Arnold Bucknall published an edition of Ptolemy's Geography at Rome, illustrated with copper-plate engraved maps; and in 1532 Simon Gryneus printed an account of the state of geography in his time, embodying the recent discoveries of the Spaniards and Portuguese. Maritime charts were brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus in 1488. Ramusio's collection of Travels appeared in 1550, and Ferrari's Lexicon Geographicum in 1627. The first volume of Malte-Brun's Geography was published in 1810, and the second in 1813.

**GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY** was instituted in London in 1807, and its charter of incorporation is dated April 23, 1826. The Royal Geographical Society of Cornwall was founded Feb. 11, 1814. The Geological Society of Dublin was founded in February, 1832; that of Edinburgh in 1834; of Manchester in 1838; and of the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1838. The French Geological Society was established in 1830.

**Geology** is a science of recent origin, although the knowledge of fossils attained by Fracastorius in 1517, and the deductions Agricola drew from the information of the Saxon miners in 1546, might naturally have led to its cultivation. Kircher's "Mundus Subterraneus," which appeared in 1662, contains a theory, known on the Continent in 1683, Dr. Lister suggested the preparation of maps exhibiting the various soils of England, and in 1694 Burnet published his "Theory of the Earth." Woodward's theory appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1695; Whiston published his work on the same subject in 1696. In 1743, Parke published his Chorographical Chart of East Kent, and in 1749, the "Protegena:" of

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**GENTLEMAN.**—This name is derived from the Latin gentilis, which signified as were of the same family or gens, and is a corruption of the French gentilhomme. It exists in some form in all the Romance languages, and is defined by Selden (Titles of Honour, p. 852) as "one that either from the blood of his ancestors, or the favour of his sovereign, or of them that have power of sovereignty in them, or from his own virtue, courage, merit, or otherwise according to the laws and customs of honour in the country we speak of, is ennobled, made gentile, or so raised up to an eminency above the multitude, perpetually inherent in his person, that by those laws and customs he be truly nobili or noble, whether he have any of the precedent titles or not fixed besides on him."

**GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.**—This branch of...
GEO

Leibnitz announced his views on the science. The first volumes of Buffon's "Natural History," which also appeared in 1749, are devoted to his exposition of the theory of the earth, which he was afterwards compelled by the Sorbonne to recant. The regular order of strata was proved by the Swedish philosopher Tylas, in 1750, and enlarged upon by the German Lehmann in 1756. Werner's treatise on minerals appeared in 1774, and was controverted by Hutton in 1795. English geology may be said to have been founded by William Smith, who walked over nearly the whole of England in order to prepare his "Tabular View of British Strata," which he published in 1815.

GEOMETRY.—Herodotus and other ancient writers state that this science was first cultivated in Egypt, whence it was introduced into Greece by Thales, about B.C. 640. Pythagoras, born about B.C. 580, and Hippocrates, B.C. 380, made many important additions to the science, which was enriched by the writings of Euclid, B.C. 285. Archimedes, born B.C. 287, and Ptolemy, who flourished A.D. 125, are also eminent among the ancient geometers. Geometry, with the other sciences, suffered a temporary decline in consequence of the destruction of the Alexandrian library by Omar I. in 640. It was revived by the Moors in the dark ages, and gradually resumed its rank as an important branch of mental education. Euclid was first translated into Latin about the year 1150, by a monk of Bath, named Adelard or Athelard, and Thomas Bradwardin, archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1349, was eminent for his skill in this science. Lambert's translation of Euclid appeared in 1505, and the treatise of Regiomontanus on triangles in 1533. In 1552, books of astronomy and geometry were condemned to be burnt in England as connected with necromancy; but the science appears to have speedily regained the public good opinion, as the first English translation of Euclid appeared in 1570. The application of algebra to geometry was brought to perfection by Descartes, 1596—1650. Kepler's treatise on the capacity of casks, which appeared in 1615, originated the modern school of geometry, which was brought to fuller perfection by Cavalieri of Bologna in 1626. Among modern geometers, Pascal (1623—1662), Simson, whose Euclid, first published in 1756, still maintains its rank as one of the best, and Legendre (1752—1833), are amongst the most distinguished.

GEOGE.—George florins, coined at Orleans, were made current in England in February, 1640. George nobles' gold were first coined by Henry VIII., in 1533. Their value was six shillings and eight pence.

GEOGE'S CONSPIRACY.—This plot against the life of Napoleon takes its name from its originator, George Cadoual, a Chouan chief. He associated with him in the scheme generals Moreau and Pichegru, and others; but the affair becoming known Feb. 16, 1804, the leaders were arrested, and the plot was abandoned. Pichegru was found strangled in prison April 6, Moreau was sentenced to two years' exile June 10, and Cadoual was executed June 25.

GEOGE, St., or George of Cappadocia, was born in Cilicia, according to some authorities, and in Cappadocia according to others, in the 4th century. The English crusaders found St. George elevated to the rank of a warrior saint, bearing the title Victorious, A.D. 1096. The council of Oxford (June 11, 1222) commanded his feast to be kept a holiday of the lesser rank. Edward III. made him patron of the order of the Garter, and from that time he has been the tutelary saint of England. St. George was the ancient English war-cry. His day is April 23.

GEOGE, St.—This town, on the island of St. George's, one of the Bermudas, was founded in 1613. The general assembly was instituted to meet at this town Aug. 1, 1620. The government house was built in 1847.

GEOGE, St. (Knights of).—There have been several orders of St. George. Frederick III., emperor of Germany, founded one A.D. 1470, as a defence against the Turks. —The military Russian order of St. George was founded by Catherine II., Nov. 26, 1769. It afterwards became neglected, but was restored to its original dignity by Alexander I., Dec. 12, 1801. The order of St. George of the Reunion was founded by Joseph Bonaparte as the order of the Two Sisters, Feb. 24, 1808, and received its present name from King Ferdinand, Jan. 1, 1819. The order of St. George of Lucca was established by the duke Charles Louis, June 1, 1833. The Hanoverian order of St. George was founded April 23, 1839.

GEOGE, St. (Religious Order).—The order of St. George in Alga, founded at Venice by Antony Corrado and Gabriel Gondelmaire in 1404, was suppressed by Clement IX. in 1608.

GEOGE'S, St. (Hospital), near Hyde Park Corner, London, was founded in 1733. The present edifice was erected in 1836.

GEOGE'S (St.) ISLAND, one of the Azores, was colonized by some Flemings and Portuguese, A.D. 1450. Another island of the same name, one of the Bermudas, was colonized by the English, A.D. 1612.

GEOGE THE FIRST, son of Ernest, the elector, and Sophia, electress of Hanover, was born at Osnaburg, May 28, 1660. He married Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell, in 1682. She died a prisoner at Ahlen, Nov. 2, 1726. They had one son (see George II.) and a daughter, named Sophia Dorothea, born March 16, 1687, and married to Frederick II. of Prussia in 1706. George II. succeeded to the electorate of Hanover in 1698, and, in accordance with the terms of the Act of Settlement, became king on the death of Queen Anne, Aug. 1, 1714. He arrived at Greenwich Sept. 18, entered London Sept. 20, and was crowned Oct. 20, 1714. He died at Osnaburg, on a journey to Hanover, June 11, 1727.
George the Second, the only son of George I. and Sophia Dorothea, was born at Hanover Oct. 30, 1683. He succeeded his father and was crowned king of England and Ireland at Westminster Abbey on Nov. 25, 1727; died at Windsor, June 26, 1737.

George the Third, the eldest son of Frederick and Sophia, and the first of the Hanoverian dynasty, was born Nov. 13, 1719. He succeeded his grandfather, George II., Oct. 25, 1760. He married Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Sept. 8, 1761. His queen died at Kew, Nov. 17, 1818. They had nine sons and six daughters: Frederick Augustus, born Aug. 16, 1763, died Jan. 3, 1827; William Henry, afterwards William IV. (q. v.); Charlotte Augusta Matilda, born Sept. 29, 1766; Edward, born Nov. 2, 1767, made duke of Kent, in April, 1799; died Jan. 23, 1820; Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1768; died in 1840; Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770; Ernest Augustus, born June 5, 1771, made duke of Cumberland in April, 1799; died Nov. 18, 1851; Frederick, born Jan. 27, 1773, made duke of Sussex in April, 1779; died April 21, 1843; Adolphus Frederick, born Feb. 24, 1774, made duke of Cambridge in April, 1799; died July 8, 1850; Mary, born April 25, 1776, became queen of Hanover July 22, 1816; died April 30, 1857; Sophia, born Nov. 5, 1777; died May 27, 1858; Amelia, born Aug. 8, 1778; died Nov. 2, 1810; and Charlotte Caroline Augusta, born Jan. 7, 1786, and died Nov. 6, 1817. George III. died at Windsor, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1820, in the sixty-third year of his reign.

George the Fourth, the eldest son of George III., was born Aug. 12, 1762. He married Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, April 8, 1786. They had one daughter, Charlotte Augusta, born Jan. 7, 1786, and married to Prince Leopold, afterwards king of the Belgians, May 2, 1816. She died Nov. 6, 1817. George IV. separated from his wife in 1796. She was accused of having given birth to a son in 1802, and a commission of inquiry was instituted in 1806. The evidence was published in a volume, entitled "The Book," in 1813. He ascended the throne Jan. 29, 1820; and Queen Caroline, who had retired to the continent in 1816, returned to London June 6, 1820. She was refused admittance to Westminster Abbey at the coronation, July 19, 1821, and, falling ill, died at Hammersmith, Aug. 7, 1821. George IV. died at Windsor, June 26, 1830.

George the Fourth's Coronation Gulf (Arctic Sea) was discovered and named by Franklin in July, 1821.

George Town (United States).—A Roman Catholic College was erected here A.D. 1789, which received authority from Congress to confer degrees in 1815. There is also the Convent of Visitation, which was founded in 1798. —George Town, formerly called Stabroek, in British Guiana, was nearly destroyed by fire Dec. 29, 1828.

Georgland (Asia).—This country, lying between the Caspian and the Black seas, corresponds to the ancient Iberia (q. v.). The present name is derived from Gurj, Gurj-i-stan, or Gur-i-stan, "the land of wolves," the designation given it by the Arabs and Persians in the 11th and 12th centuries. Alp Arsan conquered the country A.D. 1065-8. The Tartars invaded it in 1236, and Timour conquered it in 1388, retiring in 1404. The Turks obtained possession of a large portion of Georgia in 1599, and it fell under the Persian yoke in 1618. The Russians obtained great influence in the country early in the 18th century. Peter the Great obtained some provinces by treaty in 1723 and 1724, and though they were subsequently restored, Georgia was declared a Russian province in 1800. George III., the last king, bequeathed his dominions to the Czar of Russia, by will, dated Oct. 28, 1800, and the emperor Alexander published a manifesto accepting the responsibility, Sept. 12, 1801. Other parts of the country were acquired by the Russians in 1813, 1828, and 1829.

SOVEREIGNS OF GEORGIA.

FIRST DYNASTY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.C.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Karthlos</td>
<td>Cephas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitakhethos</td>
<td>Cephas</td>
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The country is invaded by the Scythians, who put an end to this dynasty in the 7th century B.C.

SECOND DYNASTY.

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<tr>
<th>R.C.</th>
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<td>Pharmaz</td>
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<td>B. C.</td>
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DYNASTY OF THE ARSACIDES.

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<th>A.D.</th>
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<td>Artag</td>
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<td>44</td>
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DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM.

<table>
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<th>A.D.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pasartos and Harsham</td>
<td>Asok and Armavale</td>
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<td>Harsham</td>
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<td>Harshir</td>
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<td>Harshar</td>
<td>103</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harshkho</td>
<td>112</td>
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</table>
GEORGIA (United States) was founded and named after George II., by an English company in 1732. The Spaniards invaded Georgia in 1742. It became crown property in 1752, and the provincial legislature was established in 1755. Georgia joined the Confederacy in 1776, was occupied by the English from 1778 to 1786, and was one of the original states of the Union. Its constitution, framed in 1785, was remodelled in 1798.

GEORGIAN OR TAHITIAN ISLANDS (Pacific), were discovered by Wallis in 1767. (See TAHITI.)

GERGIOUM SIDUS.—William Herschel discovered this planet March 13, 1781, and named it Georgium Sidus in honour of George III. It has been called Herschol, and more generally Uranus. Two satellites were discovered in 1787, two in 1790, and two in 1794.

GERBEROI (Battle).—William I. was wounded in a battle fought at this place A.D. 1073. He engaged in a personal encounter with his son Robert, who had joined Philip, king of France. The king’s horse was killed, and his own life placed in great peril.

GERGOVIA (France).—Vercingetorix defeated Caesar in an attempt to capture this city, belonging to the Arvernii, B.C. 52. The modern Gergovie, near Clermont, occupies its site.

GERMANEN-LAWE, St. (France).—King Robert built the monastery of St. Germanus here in the 11th century. Louis VI. resided here in 1124. The English burnt the town in 1346. A palace was built by Charles V. in 1370. Francis I. rebuilt it, and it was improved by various sovereigns. It was the residence of James II. of England during his exile, from 1589 till his death, Sept. 6, 1701. Here he held a mock court. Napo-

GEORGE I, established a military school at this town in 1800, and English troops were quartered in it in 1815.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.—(See Confederation of the Rhine.)

GERMANO, San (Italy).—An agreement between the emperor Frederick II. and Pope Honorius was concluded at this Neapolitan town, in July, 1225. It deferred the crusade till August, 1227. Frederick II. concluded a humiliating treaty of peace with Pope Gregory IX. at this town, June 14, 1230. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1730; and the Austrians defeated Murat here March 16, 1815.

GERMANO, San (Porto Rico) was founded in A.D. 1511.

GERMANS, St. (Cornwall).—A bishop’s see was founded here A.D. 909. The sees of Devon and Cornwall were united in 1040 and were fixed at Exeter in 1046.

GERMANTOWN (Battle).—The English defeated the Americans at this town, in Pennsylvania, Oct. 4, 1777.

GERMANY.—The Romans applied the term Germania to a much more extensive tract of country than that at present known under the name of Germany. It was occupied by various warlike tribes, the name itself meaning “man of war.”

GERON. 113. The Cimbri and Teutones cross the Danube, appear upon the Alps, and defeat the Romans at the battle of Noreia, in Illyria. 102. They are defeated by Marius, at Aquae Sextiae. 72. Attalus, king of the Macedonian Suevi, seizes Burgundy. 55. Julius Caesar builds a wooden bridge over the Rhine, and enters Germany. 12-9. Drusus makes four invasions into Germany.


843. Aug. 11. By the treaty of Verdun, France and Germany are made separate states, the latter falling to the lot of Louis the German.

896. The Germans, under Arnold, invade Rome, which they take by storm.
A.D. 1323. Germany is ravaged by the plague.
1336. Charles IV. signs the Golden Bull.
1364. The Tyrol passes under the house of Austria.
1387. The empire is divided into circles.
1410. Sigismund, king of Hungary, and Joanna, of
Moravia, are elected emperors. Josua dies
the next year, and Sigismund reigns alone.
1429. The title of emperor is limited to the house
of Hapsburg by the Pragmatic Sanction.
1462. Frederick IV. is besieged in Vienna, by his
brother Albert, to whom he cedes Lower
Austria for eight years.
1497. Birth of Philip Melancthon.
1514. The Poor Conrad League originates in Wür-
temberg.
1517. Oct. 31. Luther condemns indulgences, and
the Diet assists the Reformation.
1519. June 28. Charles V. of Spain is elected em-
peror.
1521. April 17. Luther is excommunicated at
the Council of Worms. His son
is born.
1529. March 13. The reformers are condemned by
the diet of Spires.
1530. June 25. The reformers publish their con-
fession of faith at Augsburg.
1531. The Protestant princes form the League of
Smalcald, for the defence of religious
liberty.
1536. Jan. 31. The Roman Catholics take Munster
from the Anabaptists, and execute John
of Leyden and Knipperdolling.
The Emperor declares war against the Smal-
cald confederates.
1552. July 31. The treaty of Passau is signed, by
which the emperor withholds his ban from
the electors of the League of Smalcald.
1556. Aug. 27. Charles V. abdicates in favour of
his brother Ferdinand.
1558. Hungary is annexed to the empire.
1569. The Turks and the Protestant princes form the
League of
Heidelberg.
1568. The Evangelical Union of the Protestants
is formed by the elector palatine Frederick.
1561. Nov. 1. The Thirty Years’ war commences.
1560. Nov. 8. The battle of Prague is fought, and
the elector palatine defeated.
1562. May 12. The treaty of Lübeck restores peace
with Denmark.
1569. June 24. Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden,
invades Germany with 15,000 men.
1623. Feb. 25. Wallenstein is assassinated by the
imperialists.
1648. Oct. 24. The peace of Westphalia concludes
the Thirty Years’ war.
1663. The permanent diet commences at Ratisbon.
1670. Lorraine is ceded to France.
1674. War is declared with France.
1679. Feb. 4. The treaty of Nimeguen restores peace
with France.
1683. Sept. 12. John Sobieski, king of Poland,
compels the Turks to raise the siege of
Vienna.
1688. War with Hungary and Transylvania.
1689. The French invade Germany, and act with
frightful cruelty.
1697. Oct. 30. Peace with France is restored by the
treaty of Rastadt, by which
Prussia and the Empire.
1702. Oct. 6. War is again declared against France.
1704. Aug. 8. The French are defeated at Blenheim.
1713. April 11. The peace of Utrecht is signed.
The emperor publishes the Pragmatic Sanction in favour of his daughters.
1717. Germany and Holland suffer severely from
inundations.
1719. Bremen and Verden are ceded to the elector
of Hannover.
1733. The emperor and States join in the Polish
war.

A.D. 911. Louis the Child dies, which puts an end to
the supremacy of the Carolingians in
Germany. Conrad, duke of Franconia, is
elected king in his stead, Nov. 8.
918. Dec. Death of Conrad I, who is succeeded by
Henry I. of Saxony, surnamed the Fowler.
934. Henry I. defeats the Danes.
945. Otho I. makes his brother Henry duke of
Carinthia.
922. Feb. 3. Otho I. is crowned emperor of
Germany at Rome.
978. Oct. 1. Otho II., the Red, invades France, and
conquers Lorraine.
1000. Pope John XVII. visits Germany.
1002. The kingdom of Burgundy is bequeathed to
Conrad II.
1044. Peter of Hungary does homage to Henry III.
1053. The eldest son of the emperor receives the
title of king of the Romans.
1073. Hildebrand is elected pope, by the title of
emperor Henry IV., which occasions the
dispute as to the right of investiture.
1077. Jan. Henry is compelled to submit to the
priesthood of Innocent III. at Canossa. March.
The pope elects Rodolph of Swabia em-
peror.
1080. Rodolph is killed in battle, at Merseburg.
1084. Henry IV. takes the title of emperor, and en-
thrones Clement III. as pope. Gregory
escapes to Saterno, where he dies the fol-
lowing year.
1122. The dispute between the emperor and the
pope respecting the right of investiture,
is concluded by a treaty entered into at
Worms.
1140. The names "Guelphs and Ghibellines" are
first used as party names at the battle of
Weinsberg.
1152. Frederick Barbarossa, duke of Swabia, is
elected emperor at Frankfurt. On the
fifth day he is betrayed, connected with the
Ghibellines, and on the mother's, with the
Guelphs.
1154. Frederick I. invades Italy.
1157. He takes and destroys Milan.
1177. He besieges and takes Rome.
1178. Frederick I. is crowned king of Burgundy at
Aries.
1180. He pronounces sentence of outlawry on
Henry the Lion of Bavaria, who is de-
prived of his dignities and possessions.
1190. June 10. Frederick I. is drowned while cross-
ing the Straits of Cadiz, in Spain. The autocratic
order of knighthood is established.
1197. On the death of Henry VI., the Guelphs elect
Otho IV., son of Henry the Lion, for emperor;
and the Ghibellines, Philip of
Swabia.
1208. Philip is assassinated at Bamberg, and Otho
is solemnly crowned sole emperor at Rome.
1215. Otho V. is deposed, and Frederick II., son of
Henry VI., elected in his stead.
1219. Frederick II. becomes king of Jerusalem.
1241. The Hanseatic League is signed.
1246. Frederick II. is deposed by his subjects, who
maximize under Henry the Stcher.
1247. The League of the cities of the Rhine.
1254. The death of Conrad IV. produces a disputed
succession and intersession.
1287. Richard of Cornwall, brother of Henry III.
of England, is elected emperor, but merely
enjoys nominal dignity.
1288. Oct. 25. Conradin of Swabia, son of Conrad IV.,
is captured at Naples.
1273. Rodolph of Habsburg is elected emperor.
1308. May 1. Albert is assassinated by his nephew,
John of Swabia.
1314. On the death of Henry VII., the empire is
contended for by Louis V. and Frederick of
Austria.
1325. Frederick is associated in the empire.
1347. Gustavus, count of Schwartburg, disputes the
throne with Charles IV., but dies the
same year.

1740. Oct. 29. Death of the emperor Charles VI., who is succeeded by his daughter Maria Theresa, in virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction.

1742. Jan. Charles VII., elector of Bavaria, is crowned emperor at Frankfort, in opposition to the right of Maria Theresa.


1756 The Seven Years' war commences.

1772. The empire receives an accession of territory on the first partition of Poland.

1788. Wars is made against Turkey.

1789. Oct. 22. The provinces of Brabant declare themselves independent of the empire.

1791. Aug. 4. Peace with Turkey is restored by the treaty of Sistowia.

1793. The Rhenish provinces revolt.

1795. The emperor joins in the second partition of Poland.

1801. Feb. 4. The peace of Luneville is signed with the French republic.

1803. Feb. 25. The diet sanctions the sacrifice of about one-seventh of the German empire, ceded by the congress at Ratibion to various powers.

1804. Aug. 11. Francis II. of Germany assumes the title of emperor of Austria.

1805. November; Bavaria and Wurttemberg into independent kingdoms.


1810. March 16. Hanover is annexed to Westphalia. Dec. 13. The whole of the north of Germany, from the Wesel to Lubeck, is annexed to Prussia. The Tugendbund, a secret society against the French, is formed in Germany this year.


1813. The war of German independence commences.


1815. May 29. The congress of Vienna closes, having restored the German states to independence, though they are united by a federal league. June 8. The Germanic Confederation is formed.

1824. A year of great commercial depression in Germany.

1830. Revolutions in Brunswick, Belgium, and Saxony (q. e.).

1832. Death of the poet Goethe.


1850. Feb. 27. The treaty of Munich is signed, by which Saxony, Wurttemberg, Bavaria, and Austria, agree to a revision of the German Confederation. March 20. The parliament assembles at Erfurt.

A.D.


1851. May 15. The Dresden conferences conclude their sessions with a resolution to restore the old Frankfort diet.

1854. Jan. 13 and April 9. Protocols are signed between the western powers and the German states.

1857. Jan. 15. Conferences respecting the adoption of a general commercial code by the German states are opened at Nuremberg.

1859. July 17. A meeting of the democratic and constitutional parties is held at Eisenach, where it is proposed to revise the constitution of the confederation, and appoint at a central power under the direction of Prussia. Aug. 14. Another meeting is held at Eisenach. Sept. 13. Austria dissents from the proposition. Sept. 16. An association is founded at Frankfort for the furtherance of the Eisenach plan. Nov. 3. The government of Baden suggests the establishment of a federal tribunal for the settlement of disputes between the Germanic states.


1861. May 31. The Federal Assembly adopts a project for a code of commerce for Germany.

SOVEREIGNS OF GERMANY.

CAROLINGIANS.

A.D.

800. Charles magnus.

814. Louis I., le Débonnaire.

840. Lothaire.

843. Louis II., the German king.

855. Ditto ditto emperor.

864. Ditto ditto emperor.

867. Carloman.

876. Charles II., the Saxon.

876. Charles III., the Fat, king.

882. Ditto ditto emperor.

896. Arnold I., king.

904. Ditto ditto emperor.

909. Louis IV., the Child.

HOUSE OF FRANCONIA.

A.D.

911. Conrad I.

HOUSE OF SAXONY.

A.D.

914. Henry I., the Fowler.

936. Otho I., the Great, king.

962. Ditto ditto emperor.

973. Otho II.

991. Ditto ditto emperor.

1002. Henry II., the Holy.

HOUSE OF FRANCONIA.

A.D.

1004. Conrad II., the Salique.

1050. Henry III., the Black.

1056. Henry IV.

1071. Adolphus of Swabia (elected by the pope).

1081. Herman of Luxemburg (elected by the pope).

1087. Conrad.

1106. Henry V.
GER

HOUSE OF SAXONY.

A.D. 1125. Lothaire II.

HOUSE OF SWABIA, OR HOHENSTAUFEN.

A.D. 1183. Conrad III.

A.D. 1193. Frederick I., Barbarossa.

A.D. 1196. Henry VI.

A.D. 1197. Philip.

A.D. 1205. Otter IV., of Brunswick.

A.D. 1210. Otter IV., alone.

A.D. 1213. Frederick III.

A.D. 1243. Henry of Thuringia.

A.D. 1247. William of Holland (chosen by the pope).

A.D. 1290. Conrad IV.

INTERREGNUM.


A.D. 1359. Alphonso of Castile, ditto.

HOUSE OF HABSBURG.

A.D. 1423. Rodolph of Habsburg.

A.D. 1429. Adolphus of Nassau.

A.D. 1438. Albert I., of Austria.

HOUSE OF LUXEMBOURG AND BAVARIA.

A.D. 1438. Henry VII., of Luxembourg.

A.D. 1439. Louis V., of Bavaria.

A.D. 1453. Frederick I. of Bavaria.

A.D. 1477. Charles IV. of Luxembourg.

A.D. 1478. Gunther, count of Schwartzburg.

A.D. 1479. Wenceslaus of Luxembourg.

A.D. 1499. Robert, count palatine.


A.D. 1510. Sigismund of Luxemburg.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

A.D. 1438. Albert II.

A.D. 1439. Frederick III.

A.D. 1453. Maximilian I.

A.D. 1455. Charles V.

A.D. 1458. Ferdinand I.

A.D. 1464. Maximilian II.

A.D. 1476. Rodolph II.

A.D. 1478. Matthias.

A.D. 1488. Ferdinand II.

A.D. 1527. Ferdinand III.

A.D. 1539. Leopold I.

A.D. 1570. Joseph I.

A.D. 1611. Charles VI.

A.D. 1642. Charles VII., of Bavaria.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA—LORRAINE.

A.D. 1743. Francis I.

A.D. 1763. Joseph II.

A.D. 1790. Leopold II.

A.D. 1792. Francis II.

GERONA, or GERONA (Spain), is of very early origin, and was taken from the Moors by Charlemagne A.D. 785. The bishopric was established in 785, and in 795 the town was recovered by the Moors. In 1285 it was seized by Philip III. of France, who was compelled to surrender it to Peter of Aragon. The cathedral was rebuilt in 1316. Gerona was taken by the French in 1694, but restored to Spain by the peace of Ryswick, Sept. 20, 1697. In the war of the Spanish succession, it was taken by the duke de Noailles for King Philip V., Jan. 25, 1711. In June, 1708, it was besieged by 6,000 French under Duquesne, who was compelled to retire by the Ulster regiment of 300 men, commanded by O'Daly. In May, 1809, a French army of 35,000 men, under Verdier, Augereau, and St. Cyr, laid siege to the city, which maintained a brave resistance until famine compelled the defenders to capitulate, Dec. 12, 1809. Councils were held at Gerona in 517 and 1008.

GERMANY (Holland).—Conferences for the conclusion of a general peace were opened at the village of Gertruydenberg, March 11, 1710. They led to no definite result, and were broken off July 20. Dumouriez captured Gertruydenberg in March, 1793, but was soon after compelled to retire. The French took it again in 1795.

GHAZIPORH (Hindostan).—This town and the adjoining territory were ceded to the East-India Company A.D. 1775.

GHENT (Belgium).—This fine old city is said to have been founded by the Vandals, who made an irruption into the Low Countries in the 5th century.

A.D. 650. St. Arnaud introduces Christianity into Ghent.

1279. It is ravaged by the Danes.

1344. The cathedral of St. Bavon is founded.

1353. The art of weaving is introduced.

1513. The city is fortified.

1580. Ghent is made the capital of Flanders.

1582. The city is burned.

1594. The great Béguinage is founded.

1598. Jacques van Artevelde's insurrection is suppressed, and he is killed.

1793. Philip van Artevelde commences his insurrection.

1790. The Hôtel de Ville is commenced.

1830. Ghent rebels against Charles V., who suppresses the insurrection with great severity the following year.

1599. The bishopric is founded.

1678. Nov. 8. The "Pacification of Ghent," by which the provinces of Holland unite against Spain, is signed in the town-hall.


1706. It is taken by the duke of Marlborough.

1774. The great prison is commenced by Maria Theresa.

1783. The French again seize Ghent, and make it the capital of the department of the Scheldt.


1816. The university is founded by William I., king of Holland.

1830. The city forms part of the new kingdom of Belgium.

1838. Sept. 2. The railway to Ostend is opened.

GHERMANIA (Hindostan).—The Malrattas seized this fortress in the 17th century, and the pirate Angria made it his stronghold in 1705. Angria and his fleet were destroyed by Watson and Clive, Feb. 11, 1756. The English exchanged it by treaty in the same year, for other places, and it came into the possession of the East-India Company in 1818.

GHERBONE and GULPH. — On the death of Lothaire II., emperor of Germany, A.D. 1138, Conrad, duke of Franconia, son of Frederick of Hohenstaufen, duke of
Swabias and lord of Wibingen, which by corruption became Ghibelline, was elected his successor. His right to the imperial throne was, however, disputed by Henry the Proud, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, and nephew of Guelph II., duke of Bavaria, who was in consequence declared outlaw, and shortly after died. His adherents transferred their allegiance to his son Henry the Lion, at that time a boy of ten years old, and the whole empire was divided into the partisans of Conrad, who assumed the name of Ghibellines, and those of Henry, or the Guelphs. These titles were first used at the battle of Weinsberg in 1140. The strife between the two parties soon subsided in Germany, but it continued longer in Italy, where it assumed the importance of open warfare in 1159. The titles were transferred to the factions by which that country was harassed, the supporters of the popes being termed Guelphs, and those of the emperors, Ghibellines. Charles of Anjou expelled the Ghibellines from Italy in 1268; but the contest between the two factions was not relinquished until the French invasion in 1495 united them against a common enemy.

GHIZNI, or GHOZNEE (Afghanistan), was an important city a.d. 597, when it formed the capital of a powerful empire. In 1171 it was burned to the ground by Saheb ud Deen Mohammed Ghori, and it never regained its former prosperity. Ghizni surrendered to a British force under Sir John Keane, July 23, 1839. The English were compelled to restore it to the Afghans, March 1, 1842, but it was retaken by General Nott, Sept. 6.

GIBRALTAR (Spain).—This rock was known to the Phoenicians by the name Alube, which the Greeks altered to Calpe.

A.D.
711. April 30 (Thursday). Gobal Tarik, the Moor, lands at Gibraltar, and commences the subjugation of Spain.
1309. Gibraltar is taken from the Moors by Guzman el Bueno.
1332. The Moors recapture it.
1462. It is finally taken by the Spaniards.
1552. Charles V. strengthens the fortifications.
1755. March 16. Admiral Sir John Leake compells the Spaniards to raise the siege. The Spanish loss during this attempt was about 10,000 men, while the garrison lost 400.
1713. April 11. Gibraltar is secured to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht.
1729. The Spaniards make an abortive effort to recapture it.
1773. The king's bastion is erected.
1774. July 16. The grand siege is commenced by the Spaniards blocking up the port.
1782. May 14. The Spaniards commence their floating batteries.

1679. Sept. 13. The grand attack is made by the combined French and Spanish fleets and ten floating batteries, which are destroyed by fire, and completely repulsed.
1793. Feb. 5. The blockade is discontinued.
1793. The library is founded.
1804. Sept. The town is ravaged by pestilence.
1813. Sept. 5. The fever again appears.
1825. Sept. 1. The fever again raging.

GIEN (Germany).—A university was founded in this ancient town a.d. 1607. An indecisive action was fought near Giessen, between the allies and the French, Sept. 13, 1796. Blucher fixed his headquarters here in Nov. 1813.

GILBERTINES, OR ORDER OF SEMPRINGHAM.
—This order of monks and nuns was founded a.d. 1131, by St. Gilbert, priest of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, who died in 1189. The order possessed twenty-two monasteries in England.

GILDING.—The art of covering wood or stone with plates of gold is of great antiquity, and was employed by Moses in the construction of the tabernacle (Exod. xxv. 11), b.c. 1491. The art of gilding with gold-leaf was known to the Egyptians, who employed it in the decoration of their idols and mummy-cases, and was also practised in Greece; whence it was conveyed to Rome about the year b.c. 153. Gilding with gold-leaf on vol-aramnic was invented in Italy by Margaritone, a.d. 1273; and gold varnish was discovered by Antonino Cento, of Palermo, in 1698. Elkington's patent for gilding copper by means of potash and soda, combined with carbonic acid and with a solution of gold, was obtained in June, 1836. (See Electrotype.)

GIN ACT.—By 9 Geo. II. c. 23 (1736), every retailer of spirituous liquor in less quantity than two gallons was obliged to pay £50 a year for a license, and a duty of 20s. on every gallon sold.

GINGER (Hindostan).—This fortress, in the Carnatic, was founded a.d. 1442. In 1669 it passed into the hands of the Mohommedans of Bejapour, who retained it till 1677, when it was seized by the Mahrattas. In 1688 it was captured by the imperial general Zulficar Khan, and in 1715 by Saadet Olla Khan. The French, under Bussy, took it in 1750; and it surrendered to the British April 5, 1761.

Ginger was formerly collected in Egypt, and sold by weight to Europeans. By 12 Charles II. c. 18 (1660), the exportation of ginger from British colonies to any foreign country was prohibited; but, in 1765, large quantities were allowed to be exported to Holland. By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47 (July 9, 1842), the duty on ginger was ten shillings per hundred-weight if imported from a
foreign country, and five shillings per hundredweight if from a British colony?

Giraffe, or Camelopard. — This animal, found in Africa, was known to the ancient Egyptians. Julius Cæsar was the first to exhibit it in Italy. A giraffe was sent as a present to Frederick II. of Germany (1215-1250). A giraffe belonging to Lorenzo de' Medici was a great favourite with the inhabitants of Florence, towards the end of the 15th century. No living giraffe was seen in Europe for more than three centuries. The first brought to England alive was in Aug. 1827. It died in 1839. Four were exhibited in the Zoological Society's gardens in 1836.

Gironde. — A political party, during the great French revolution, was so named because its leading members were deputies for the department of the Gironde. It was composed of the more moderate republicans, and numbered amongst its members Vergniaud, Brissot, Ducot, Condorcet, Pétion, and many others, who played a conspicuous part in the history of the times. The Girondists at first were the dominant party in the Assembly; but, owing to their disgust at the massacres of August and September, 1792, they rendered themselves obnoxious to the Montagnards, who procured the arrest of twenty-two of their chief members, June 2, 1793. These prisoners were confined in the Conciergerie, and executed Oct. 3.

Glasgow (Wallachia) was taken by the Russians in 1771, and attacked by the Austrians in 1779. Its fortifications were demolished in 1829, and the Russians failed in an attempt to storm the Turkish camp here, July 23, 1854.

Gladiators. — Gladiatorial combats are believed to have originated in the ancient custom of sacrificing prisoners of war at the funerals of celebrated warriors. Homer and Virgil both allude to this practice. The first gladiators exhibited at Rome fought at a funeral, B.c. 264, when only three pairs of combatants were engaged. The revolt of the gladiators under Spartacus broke out B.C. 76, and lasted for three years, when it was suppressed by M. Crassus. The largest number of gladiators ever sacrificed at one show is supposed to have been on the occasion of Trajan's triumph over the Dacian chief Decelaus, A.D. 103, when no less than 5,000 pairs of combatants were matched against each other. Constantine I. passed a law prohibiting gladiators, in 325, in the Eastern empire; but at Rome they continued until they were finally suppressed by Honorius in 404.

Glæis, or Glærus (Switzerland). — Christianity was first preached here by an Irish monk, named Frigidolus, A.D. 490. Originally the town and canton of Glæris belonged to the convent of Seckingen, but in 1299 they were seized by the house of Habsburg. In 1352 the inhabitants joined the Helvetic confederation, and in 1388 they gained their independence by defeating the Austrians at Nâœles. Glæris received its constitution in 1836.

Glasgow (Lanarkshire). — The period at which this city was founded is unknown.

A.D.

1226. The present cathedral, or high church, is commenced.
1280. Glasgow is erected into a royal burgh.
1288. The town is governed by a provost and bailies.
1290. The town first appears at Glasgow.
1293. Bishop Rae builds Sturkwell Street bridge.
1397. The spire of the cathedral is destroyed by lightning.
1403. A mint is established.
1411. St. Enoch's church is founded.
1450. James II. grants a charter.
1461. The university is founded.
1484. The Tron church is founded.
1456. The town is pillaged by James Hamilton, earl of Arran.
1638. The first printing-press is established by George Anderson.
1677. A great fire destroys 130 houses and shops.
1715. The Glasgow Courant, the first newspaper in the west of Scotland, is commenced this year.
1725. Jan. 25. The Shawfield riot breaks out, on account of the malt tax. The cotton manufacture is introduced this year.
1736. The Trades'-hall and Assembly-rooms are founded.
1742. Calico-printing is introduced.
1753. The first circulating library in the west of Scotland is established at Glasgow.
1756. St. Andrew's church is completed.
1764. The theatre is opened.
1783. April 15. The theatre is destroyed by fire.
1785. Jan. 1. The Dunlop Street theatre is opened.
1795. May 24. The Andersonian University is founded.
1796. The Trades'-hall is erected.
1805. April 24. The Queen Street theatre is opened.
1807. The goal is founded.
1818. The town is visited by severe typhus fever. Sept. 5. The first gaslight is introduced.
1819 and 1820. Great commercial depression.
1823. The Mechanics' Institute is founded.
1824. Dec. 25. The Bridewell is opened.
1825. Jan. 10. The Queen Street theatre is burnt. The Royal Exchange is built this year.
1833. Sept. 3. The new Bromielaw bridge is founded with great ceremonies.
1844. The Duke of Wellington's statue is erected.
Glasgow, (See of,) is said to have been founded by Kentigern, or St. Mungo, A.D. 560. It subsequently fell into neglect, having been destroyed, as is supposed, by the Danes, and was refounded by David, prince of Cumberland, in 1115. In 1488 it was erected into an archbishopric, which was suppressed on the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, July 22, 1689. Glasgow became a post-revolution bishops of 1724.

Glasites, or Sandemaniats.—This sect was founded by John Glas, minister of Tealing, near Dundee. In 1728 he was deposed for heterodoxy by the synod of Angus, and consequently founded a distinct sect about 1730. In 1755 his opinions were embraced by Robert Sandeman, who removed to London in 1760, and after founding a congregation, sailed for America in 1764. This sect receives the Holy Supper weekly, and retains the ancient feasts of charity; or Agapes; they abstain from things strangled, and from blood, and wash each other’s feet. In 1851 they numbered six congregations in England.

Glass.—The probable inventors of glass were the Phoenicians, who are said by Pliny to have discovered its manufacture from the accidental fusion of sand and nitre in a fire lighted by some sailors on the seashore. It was brought to great perfection by the Sidonians. The glass most esteemed in antiquity seems to have been that made by the Hindoos. Considerable skill in its preparation was shown by the Egyptians, who practised the art of staining glass as early as B.C. 1150. Vessels of glass have been discovered in the buried city of Herculaneum, which was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79, and the celebrated Portland vase is another specimen of Roman glass ware. It was discovered in the tomb of Alexander Severus, who died A.D. 285. There is no certain evidence that glass was employed in windows before the 3rd or 4th century. Jerome refers to their use in 422. They were first introduced into England by the abbot Benedict Biscop, who brought a number of French glass manufacturers to aid in the decoration of the new church and monastery, in 674. At first the use of the article was entirely confined to religious edifices, and it was not till the 14th century that it was in sufficient demand to create a distinct business for its sale. The first notice of a glazier occurs in a contract respecting York cathedral, of the year 1338. Window glass of an inferior kind was made in England before the year 1459.

The finer sorts were not manufactured till 1557, when a glass-house was established at Cruchwells, London. Plate glass was first made in England at Lambeth, by some Venetian workmen in the employ of the duke of Buckingham. The first glass manufactory in America was established in New Hampshire in 1790. British sheet glass was first manufactured by Messrs. Chances, of West Bromwich, and Messrs. Hartley & Co., of Sunderland, in 1832.

An excise duty on glass was first imposed by 6 & 7 Will. & Mary, c. 18 (1695). This was repealed by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 45 (1708), and 10 & 11 Will. III. c. 18 (1699). It was re-established by 19 Geo. II. t. 13 (1745), and after successive augmentations was finally abolished by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 6 (April 24, 1845).

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Many of the chiefs acceded to the demands made upon them, Macdonald, or Mac Ian, of Glencoe, repaired to Fort William, Dec. 31, 1691, and offered submission; but the governor was not authorized to receive it. He furnished the chief with a letter to the sheriff of Inverary, who received his oath of allegiance Jan. 6, 1692. The MacDonalds had, however, rendered themselves offensive, and William III. issued a warrant for the ex- 
sipation of the tribe. A troop of 120 men, led by Captain Campbell, accordingly entered the valley Feb. 1, and on the pretext that they merely required quarters, were hospitably received by the inhabitants. They lived together in friendly intercourse till five o'clock in the morning of Saturday, Feb. 12, when the massacre was perpetrated under circumstances of shocking and infamous treachery. Owing to the boisterous weather and the blundering arrangements of the assassins, about three-fourths of the tribe escaped. 'No judicial inquiry into this crime was made till May 23, 1695, when a commission was nominated. The commissioner made some statement June 10, when Bredalbane was arrested on a charge of treason. The report was declared to be finished June 20, and was laid before the House June 24. Bredalbane was set at liberty without trial, and William III. paid no attention whatever to the recommendations of the commission.

GLENDALOUGH (See of).—This Irish bishopric was founded by St. Kevin, who resigned it A.D. 612, after a very long occupation. In 1192, King John ordered the see to be united to Dublin on its next avoidance, and the union consequently took place in 1214.

GLENLIVAT (Battle).—The Roman Catholic party in Scotland, assisted by France and Spain, defeated the adherents of James VI., afterwards James I. of England, at this place, A.D. 1594.

GLOBE THEATER (London).—This theatre, situated in Bankside, Southwark, was the property of Shakespeare and his fellow-actors. It was built in 1594, the exterior plan being hexagonal, and the interior circular, while the roof was open. It was destroyed by a fire, occasioned by the accidental ignition of the thatch by some ordinance, discharged during a performance of Henry VIII., June 29, 1613; but it was soon rebuilt, at the expense of King James and the nobility. The theatre was finally pulled down on Monday, April 15, 1644.

GLOUCESTER (Gloucestershire).—This city, called by the Romans Clevum or Cleum, is of great antiquity, though the precise period of its foundation is unknown. It submitted to the Romans about A.D. 45, and on their departure became the principal city of the Britons, who surrendered it to the West Saxons in 577. In 679 it was enlarged and beautified by a son of King Penda. St. Peter's Abbey, the present cathedral, was commenced by Wulcere, king of Mercia, about 671, and restored by Aldred, bishop of Worcester, in 1058; and in 1067, and June 17, 1264, the town suffered severely from fire, a calamity to which its wooden houses frequently exposed it. This city was incorporated by Henry III. The statutes of Gloucester were passed Oct. 4, 1278. The siege of the city by the royalists under Charles I. and the earl of Brentford commenced Aug. 10, 1643, and lasted till Sept. 5, when the earl of Essex brought relief. The walls were demolished in 1662, and in 1673 the city received its chief charter from Charles II. The infirmary was founded in 1755, the market-house in 1786, and the gaol in 1791. The Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, commenced in 1794, was not completed till 1826. The town-hall was erected in 1814.

GLOUCESTER (See of).—This see was separated from the diocese of Worcester by a charter of Henry VIII., dated Sept. 3, 1541. The see of Bristol was united with it by an order in council, Oct. 5, 1536, and the diocese styled the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

GLOVES.—In the classical era gloves were worn by archers, husbandmen, and others, as a protection from accidents, to which their pursuits rendered them liable. They were first distinguished by pairs about the year 814, and were introduced into this country in the 10th or 11th century. Stevens, in his "Notes on Shakespeare," remarks, it was "the custom to wear gloves in the hat on three distinct occasions; viz., as the favour of a mistress, the memorial of a friend, and as a mark to be challenged by an enemy," and instances of the use of them not uncommon in the writers of the 15th and 16th centuries. White wedding gloves are mentioned by Dekker in 1599, and at a wedding in 1604 the gloves given to the guests cost nearly £1,000. The Glovers' Company was incorporated Sept. 10, 1639. The importation of gloves was prohibited by 3 Edw. IV. c. 4 (1463), and 6 Geo. III. c. 19 (1766). The restriction was removed by 6 Geo. IV. c. 105, s. 119 (July 5, 1825).

GLUCINUM, the metallic base of gluicina, was discovered by Vauquelin A.D. 1798. The metal was first obtained by Wöhler in 1823.

GLÜCKSTADT (Denmark).—This town was founded A.D. 1619, and fortified in 1620 by Christian IV. In 1632 it successfully resisted a siege by Tilly, and in 1633 Torstensen failed in an attempt to recapture it. In 1723, by the court of justice for Holstein and Sleswig was established here in 1752. The fortifications were demolished in 1814, and it was declared a free port in 1830.

GLYCERINE.—This substance was discovered by Scheele in 1779, and termed by him the "sweet principle of oil." It is obtained in the manufacture of soap and palm candles, and is employed as a material for soap and in medicine.

GNESNA (Posen).—Otho III. made this place the seat of an archbishopric A.D. 1000.

Gnostics.—This sect of heretics is said by some to have been founded by Simon Magus, whom St. Peter rebuked in Samaria, A.D. 33 (Acts viii. 20—24). Gnostic doctrines bo-
came very general about the year 81. In 122, Basilides and Saturninus founded new sects in Syria, and in 140 one was founded at Rome by Valentinus. The heresy reached its height about 150, after which period it gradually declined, though some scattered sects continued to exist as late as 390.

**Goa (Hindostan).—**This city of Bejapoor was wrested from the Hindoo rajah by the Mohammedan sovereign of the Deccan about A.D. 1469. In 1510 it was taken by Albuquerque, who made it the capital of the Portuguese possessions in the East. Bloodless revolutions in the constitution were effected in 1821 and 1822.

**Gobelin Tapestry** is manufactured at the establishment founded by Colbert at Paris, A.D. 1662, and named in honour of the celebrated tapestry-makers, the brothers Gobelin. The manufacture was under the management of the painter Lebrun from 1662 to 1690, and of late years M. Chevreul has introduced several improvements in design and colour.

**Godber Administration.**—On the death of Mr. Canning, Aug. 8, 1827, Lord Godberich became prime minister, with the under-mentioned associates in the cabinet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treasury</th>
<th>Lord Godolphin</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Chancellor</td>
<td>Lord Lynedhurst</td>
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<td>Privy Seal</td>
<td>Earl of Carlisle</td>
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<td>Chancellor of Exchequer</td>
<td>Mr. Herries</td>
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<td>Home Secretary</td>
<td>Marquis of Lansdowne</td>
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<td>Foreign Secretary</td>
<td>Lord Dudley and Ward</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colonial Secretary</td>
<td>Lord Huskisson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board of Control</td>
<td>Mr. C. W. Wynn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary at War</td>
<td>Lord Palmerston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board of Trade</td>
<td>Mr. E. Gore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</td>
<td>Lord Bexley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Master of the Mint</td>
<td>Mr. Tierney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woods and Forests</td>
<td>Mr. B. Bourne</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Huskisson resigned the colonial secretaryship Jan. 7, 1828, and dissensions having broken out in the cabinet, Lord Godberich himself resigned Jan. 8, 1828. (See [Welling- ton Administration](#).)

**Godfathers and Godmothers.**—Tradition refers the origin of godfathers and godmothers to Bishop Hyginius, about A.D. 154, though some authors endeavour to derive the office from the Jewish rites or the Roman civil codes. Parents were prohibited from acting as sponsors for their children by the Council of Mentz in 813. The number of sponsors was limited to one or two, at the most, by the Council of Trent in 1546, but the Council of Pistoia in 1571 and the Council of Trent in 1586 abolished these restrictions.

**Gödöllő (Battle).**—The Hungarians defeated the Austrians at this place, near Pesth, April 8, 1849. The Austrians lost 3,200 prisoners, 26 pieces of cannon, seven standards, and ammunition.

**Godolphin Administration** was formed soon after the accession of Queen Anne, Lord Godolphin, afterwards Earl Godolphin and Viscount Rialton, having been made lord high treasurer May 8, 1702.

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<tr>
<td>Lord Keeper</td>
<td>Sir Nathan Wright</td>
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<tr>
<td>President of the Council</td>
<td>Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery (July 14, 1700)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Privy Seal</td>
<td>Marquess of Normandy, afterwards duke of Buckingham</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chancellor of Exchequer</td>
<td>Mr. Boyle, afterwards Lord Carleton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Principal Secretaries of State</td>
<td>Prince George of Denmark</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord High Admiral</td>
<td>Lord Huskisson</td>
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The duke of Marlborough received the garter and the command of the army. A modification of the cabinet took place in 1704, when the earl of Nottingham retired. Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford and Lord Mortimer, became secretary of state May 18, 1704, and Henry St. John (created Viscount Bolingbroke in 1712) became secretary at war April 20, 1704. The duke of Newcastle became privy seal March 31, 1705. William, afterwards Lord Cowper, was made lord keeper Oct. 4, 1705, and lord chancellor May 4, 1707. Harley, in consequence of the indiscretion of Gregg, a clerk in his office, was dismissed Feb. 11, 1708, and St. John immediately resigned. Mr. Boyle, afterwards Lord Carleton, replaced Harley, and Mr. afterwards Sir Robert, Walpole and earl of Orford, succeeded St. John. Mr. Smith replaced Mr. Boyle at the exchequer Feb. 11, 1708. Lord Somers was made president of the council Nov. 25, 1708. The Godolphin Administration was dissolved Aug. 8, 1710. (See [Harley Administration](#).)

**Goog and Magog.**—In a description of the procession made by Elizabeth, Jan. 13, 1558, mention is made of "the two ymage of Gotmagog the Albine, and Corimeus the Britain, two gyantes bigge in stature, furnished accordingly." Douce believes that some figures of the kind decorated the Guildhall long before this date. Richard Saunders carved the present figures, set up in 1708.

**Gohud (Hindostan).—**This town, fortified about the middle of the 18th century, was taken by Scindia in 1794. The East-India Company concluded a treaty guaranteeing the rana of Gohud in his possessions, Jan. 17, 1804. It was not, however, carried out, and Gohud was transferred to the East-India Company, in exchange for Dholpoo.

**Goito (Battles).—**The Sardinians carried this village, in Italy, April 8, 1848; and Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, defeated the Austrians here, May 30, 1848.

**Golconda (Hindostan).—**This town, celebrated in olden times for its diamond-mines, was the capital of a Hindoo principality, incorporated with Delhi by Aurungzebe, a.d. 1687.

**Gold.**—The earliest mention of this precious metal occurs in Gen. ii. 11, where gold is said to exist in the land of Havilah, compassed by the Pison, one of the four heads of
the river that went out of Eden. In Gen. xiii. 2, Abraham is described as a man rich in silver and gold (b.c. 1897). Solomon em-
ployed this metal in every part of the temple and of his own palace, silver being "nothing accounted of" in his reign, 1 Kings x. 21 (b.c. 932). The metal was also in high estimation with the Egyptians, Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans. It was manufactured with skill by British gold-
smiths as early as a.d. 628. The standard of gold is regulated by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 10, 1854). Wedding rings are exempted from this rule by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60 (July 23, 1855).

GOLDAU (Switzerland).—This village was entirely destroyed by the fall of the Kneipe-
nouh rock, which formed the summit of Mount Rossberg, Sept. 2, 1806. Four other villages were destroyed at the same time, and upwards of one thousand persons were victims of this calamity.

GOLD COAST (Africa).—A district on the west coast of Africa, discovered by San-
tarem and Escobar, a.d. 1471, and named in consequence of the wealth thence derived. It was visited by an English expedition in 1591, and became an English colony in 1618.

GOLD COINAGE.—The earliest gold coins known are supposed to be those of Miletus, in Asia Minor, which were probably struck about b.c. 600. The gold darics of the Persian monarchs originated about b.c. 520, and the Sicilians established a gold coinage at least as early as b.c. 400. The Romans first used gold coins b.c. 266. The modern gold coinage of Europe was commenced by the Florentines a.d. 1252, that of Venice was established in 1276, and in 1320 we find gold a general circulating medium. The principal facts connected with the English gold coinage will be found in the following table:

| B.C. | 19 | Cambolin begins to reign, and strikes the earliest known British gold coins. |
| A.D. | 1257 | Henry III. commences the English gold coinage by making a number of gold pennies. |
| 1344 | Edward III. orders florins, nobles, half-nobles, and quarter-nobles, to be struck. |
| 1562 | The Commons petition for smaller gold coins. |
| 1465 | Edward IV. coins gold rials and angels. |
| 1489 | Sovereigns, or double rials, are first coined by Henry VII. |
| 1526 | Henry VIII. increases the value of the gold coins. |
| 1527 | Henry VIII. coins gold crowns. |
| 1568 | Gold crowns are coined. |
| 1663 | James I. strikes gold utentes, or broad pieces, and half-pieces. |
| 1617 | James I. orders a new coinage. |
| 1663 | Guinea is first coined. |
| 1695 | In consequence of the large number of clipped coins in circulation, the window-tax is levied to defray the expenses of a recasting. |
| 1701 | William III. coins gold plateaux and half-plateaux for Scotland. |
| 1739 | The broad pieces of James II., Charles I., and Charles II., are recalled, and coined into guineas. |
| 1797 | George III. coins gold seven-shilling pieces. |
| 1842 | June. The light gold coinage is called in. |

GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The most important discoveries of modern times are those which have occurred in California, Australia, and British Columbia. The metal was dis-
covered in California by Mr. Marshall and Captain Suter in September, 1847, and at-
tracted adventurers from all parts of the world to obtain it, insomuch that the immi-
gration was estimated at 50,000 persons at the end of 1848.—The gold excitement in
Australia did not commence till 1851, though the metal was discovered in small quantities in 1829. In 1841 it was detected in the neighbourhood of the Macquarie river, and in May, 1848, Sir Roderick Murchison an-
ounced the probability of large gold dis-
covers in Australia to the Geographi-
ical Society. In 1850 Mr. Stutchbury was
appointed geologist to the colony of Sydney, and Mr. Hargraves announced his establish-
ment of miners at the Ophir diggings, near
Batlow, May 8, 1851. The local govern-
ment claimed the right of search for gold on
behalf of the crown, May 17, and before
May 19 the diggers at Ophir had increased to between 500 and 600. Dr. Kerr discovered a hundredweight of the precious metal in one day (July 14), and at the end of 1857 the total amount derived from Australia had amounted to £66,135,484.—The discovery of gold in British Columbia was officially re-
ported to the governor of the colony, March 1, 1856, and during 1858 occasional similar im-
migration and excitement to that previously experienced in respect to California and Aus-
tralia, although in this case it was chiefly con-
 fined to the American continent.

GOLD BULL.—The name given to several charters and documents of the Middle Ages, which were sealed with a golden seal. The golden bull of Hungary was promul
gated a.d. 1222, that of Bohemia in 1348, of Brabant in 1349, and of Milan in 1549. The golden bull par excellence is the celebrated bull of Charles IV. of Germany, which was made the basis of the German constitution at the diet of Nuremberg in 1356, and remained in force until the disso-
lution of the German empire in 1806. It was published in Latin, at Nuremberg, in 1474, and in German, at Ulm, in 1484; and at Strasburg in 1485.

GOLDEN FLEECE. (See ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION.)

GOLDEN FLEECE (Order of).—This order was institut-
ed at Bruges by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, Jan. 10, 1429, and re-
ceived its name and badge of a golden fleece, in conse-
quence of the important woolen manufac-
tures of the country. The grand-
mastership was inalienably attached to the house of Burgundy, with the proviso that in the event of that family having no male representatives, it should descend to the husband of the daughter and heiress of the last sovereign. It consequently passed into the house of Austria in 1477, and continued in that family until the death of Charles II. of Spain, Nov. 1, 1700, when it was con-
tested by Charles III. and Philip V., who agreed, at the peace of Vienna, April 30, 1725, 385
that each should retain the title during life, but that their heirs should only take the title of the country they governed. The order was consequently divided into the Golden Fleece of Austria, and of Spain.

Golden Horn.—This tribe of Mongolians, under their leader Batu, grandson of Zenghis Khan, established themselves on the plains of Kipsale a.d. 1235. In 1243 they rendered Russia tributary to their power, and made Alexander Newski grand-duke in 1252. Timour attacked them in 1392, and in 1477 Ivan III. discontinued the payment of tribute to them. Their influence was finally destroyed by the Nogay Tartars and Ivan III., at the battle of Bielawesch, in 1481.

Golden Number, or Cycle of the Moon.—This cycle of nineteen years, at the end of which the phases of the moon correspond within an hour to their appearance nineteen years before, was invented by Meton, the Athenian, and adopted July 16, B.C. 433. It is called the Golden Number, because in old almanacs it was marked in letters of gold.

Golden Rose.—A mysterious gift, representing by its gold, its odour, and its balm, the godhead, the body, and soul of the Redeemer, was only bestowed by popes on sovereigns who were the most loyal servants of the Church. Pope John XXIII., during the struggle for the papacy, presented one to the emperor Sigismund, March 9, 1416.

Gold-Leaf.—According to Pliny (A.D. 77) the Romans were able to beat gold so thin that an ounce, forming a plate four fingers square, was multiplied into 600 leaves of the same area. The use of gold-leaf in the decoration of houses, furniture, or dress, was prohibited by a proclamation of James I. in 1619. The art of gold-beating is carried to such perfection at the present day that a single ounce of gold is made to cover an area of a hundred square feet, the average thickness of common gold-leaf being \( \mu \text{ton} \) of an inch.

Gold-Mines.—The earliest source whence the precious metals were derived was the eastern parts of Egypt and Asia. The Egyptians obtained gold from the copper-mines of Nubia, which were discovered by the kings of the most ancient race, and the metal was also derived from some mines of Southern Africa, of which the situation is now unknown. Job (xxii. 24) speaks of the gold of Ophir, the locality of which is much disputed, b.c. 2130. The first gold-mine in Europe was opened by Cadmus (who flourished about B.C. 1493) in Mount Pangaeus, in Thrace. The sources whence Solomon (B.c. 1015-975) appears to have derived his gold were chiefly Ophir (1 Kings x. 28) and Tarshish, which is supposed to be an ancient name for the south of Spain (2 Chron. x. 21). The gold-mines of Hungary were discovered about A.D. 745, those of Saxony in the 10th century, of Hanover in 972, of Schellagadin in 1378. Gold was obtained from Chili in 1539. In 1543 its existence was discovered in Brazil, where the Indians used it for fish-hooks, but it was not obtained there by Europeans till 1693. Peter the Great, of Russia, reopened some long-neglected gold-mines in his kingdom in 1699; and in 1781 the metal was discovered in France. Gold was found in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, in 1796, and in the Ural Mountains in 1829. Gold was discovered in California in 1847, in Australia in 1851, and in British Columbia in 1858.

Golovchiv (Battle).—Charles XII. of Sweden defeated the Russians in this encounter, which took place July 4, 1708.

Gomarists.—The Calvinists of Leyden, who supported the views of Francis Gomar, the opponent of James Arminius, the Lutheran, in the great controversy which commenced early in the 17th century, received this name. A council of the whole Church met at Dort Nov. 13, 1618. It separated May 9, 1619, having condemned the Arminians (q.v.).

Gomeroon, or Bunder Abbas (Persia).—An English factory was established at this ancient seaport A.D. 1613. The Dutch formed an establishment here in 1620. The English factory was destroyed by the French in October, 1760.

Gomera (Atlantic).—Christopher Columbus remained a short time on this island, one of the Canaries, A.D. 1492. Pizarro remained here a short time in 1530.

Good Friday.—The Friday preceding Easter Sunday is observed under this name as the anniversary of the Lord's crucifixion, on Friday, April 15, A.D. 29. It has always been the custom of the Christian church to solemnize the day of this event, but the name Good Friday is comparatively of recent origin. The Saxons called the day Long Friday, from the length of the church services then performed. The practice of using cross-buns on this day is of great antiquity.

Goodman's Fields Theater (London)
was first opened as a playhouse by Thomas OdeU, Oct. 31, 1729. Owing to the objections urged against it by the clergyman of St. Botolph's Aldgate, it was removed in 1733 to Lincoln's-Inn Fields, but it was again established in Goodman's Fields Oct. 19, 1741, when David Garrick made his first appearance on the London stage as Richard III. This theatre was pulled down in 1746, and another was speedily erected, which was destroyed by fire in June, 1802.

Goodwin Sands.—The sand-banks off the coast of Kent are said to have originally formed part of that county, and to have taken their name from Earl Godwin. They were submerged by the sea A.D. 1097. The present lighthouse on the North Foreland, erected in 1833, is for the purpose of warning mariners of the dangerous vicinity of these quicksands. On the 26th of November, 1703, thirteen men-of-war were wrecked on these shoals, and nearly everybody on board perished. Since 1841 a lighthouse and two beacons have been erected on the sands and destroyed.

Goojerat (Hindostan).—This province was invaded and seized by Sultan Mahmoud of Ghuznne about A.D. 1025. In 1298 it is mentioned by Marco Polo, and in 1572 became subject to Akbar. In 1707 it was devastated by the Mahrrattas, and in 1724 became independent of the Mongol authority. Severe famines and pestilences occurred here in 1813 and 1814. The battle of Goojerat was gained by a British army of 25,000 men, under Lord Gough, over a Sikh force of 60,000 men, Feb. 21, 1846.

Gosport (Holland).—The French captured this town January 12, 1705. It was retaken by the Prussians in 1814.

Gordian Knot.—"A story is told of the Macedonian hero during his residence at Gordium, which the gravest historians have not disdained to preserve in their pages. Plutarch tells us that, upon taking this town, which is said to have been the seat of the ancient Midas, he found the famed chariot fastened with cords made of the cornel-tree; and was informed of a tradition, firmly believed among the barbarians, that 'the fates had decreed the empire of the world to him who should untie the knot.' This, as most historians state, was twisted so many private ways, and the ends of it were so artfully concealed, that Alexander, finding he could not untie it, cut it asunder with his sword, and made many ends instead of two. But Plutarch and Polybius affirm that he easily undid it, by taking out the pin which fastened the yoke to the beam, and then drawing out the yoke itself."—Encyclopedia Metropolitana.

This is supposed to have occurred in the acropolis of Gordium, a town of Bithynia, B.C. 333. To Gordius I. of Phrygia the invention of the knot is ascribed, B.C. 1449.

Gordon Riots (London).—These anti-papistry riots were named from their leader, Lord George Gordon, who was elected president of the Protestant Association A.D. 1779. On the 4th of June, 1789, he presented a petition, praying for the repeal of an act in favour of Roman Catholics, from that society to Lord North, and summoning a meeting at Coachmakers' Hall at Westminster Hall, Feb. 5, 1781, and accompanied him with the petition to the House of Commons. Accordingly, on the day appointed, a crowd of the supporters of the movement, variously computed at from 50,000 to 100,000 men, assembled at the place determined upon, and marched in several divisions to Palace Yard, where they mobbed the members of parliament as they arrived in their carriages. Lord George presented his petition, which was signed by nearly 120,000 persons, and moved for its immediate consideration; but on a division, only 6 votes appeared for his proposition, while 192 were recorded against it. The mob retired from the House of Lords leaving burnt down the Roman Catholic churches in Duke Street and Warwick Street, dispersed for the night. The following evening the disturbances were less violent, but on Tuesday the rioters assembled in large bodies in Moorfields, and burnt the chapels and houses of the Roman Catholics.

On Monday, the 5th, they burnt the chapels in Virginia Lane, Wapping, and Nightingale Lane, Smithfield, and also the house of Sir George Sackville, who was peculiarly unpopular as the proposer of the obnoxious act. On Tuesday, the 6th, the houses of Lord Mansfield, Justice Hyde, and Justice Cox, were burnt by the rioters, who also set fire to Newgate and the new prison in Clerkenwell, releasing the prisoners. On Wednesday, the 7th, King's Bench and Fleet prisons, and the house of Sir George Sackville, with many private houses, were destroyed, as many as thirty-six conflagrations being visible at once from the same spot. The Bank was also threatened, but being strongly guarded by soldiers, escaped pilage. On Thursday the disturbances began to subside, and on Friday, Lord George was arrested and committed to the Tower. The official return of casualties during the riots comprised 210 killed by the soldiers, and 248 wounded, but a great number are supposed to have perished from intoxication, and in the flames of the burning houses. The trial of the rioters commenced at the Old Bailey on Wednesday, June 28, and many were convicted and executed. Lord George Gordon was tried for high treason at the Old Bailey on Feb. 5, 1781, and acquitted. He afterwards died in Newgate, where he had been confined for libel, Nov. 1, 1783.

Goree (Atlantic).—This island on the W. coast of Africa, belonging to the French, was discovered about A.D. 1446. Commodore Keppell took it Dec. 29, 1758. The settlement was destroyed by fire March 14, 1761. The island was restored to France by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. Fort Elizabeth blew up Oct. 15, 1763. It suffered from an earthquake in 1777. The French abandoned Goree early in 1779, and an
English squadron soon after took possession. It was restored to France by the 9th article of the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783. Sir Charles Hamilton captured it April 4, 1800. The French took it Jan. 18, 1804. English squadron regained possession March 9, 1804.

GOREY (Battle of).—This battle was fought between the Irish church and a force under Colonel Walpole, June 4, 1798. The latter were completely defeated, as Col. Walpole fell almost immediately after the action commenced.

GOSHEN (Egypt).—Jacob and his family settled in this part of Egypt n.c. 1706 (Gen. xlvi. 28, and xlvii. 4-6). Their descendants possessed the land above four centuries.

GOSLAR (Hanover), founded a.d. 922, was afterwards the residence of the emperor, and a free imperial city. It was annexed to Hanover in 1803, made part of Westphalia in 1807, and restored to Hanover in 1813.

GOTH (Saxony).—Formerly the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, passed on the extinction of the direct line, in 1825, to the duke of Saxe-Coburg. The gymnasium was founded in 1524, and the ducal palace in 1643. The Almanach de Gotha was first published here in 1774.

GOTHENBURG, or GÖTEBERG (Sweden).—This town was built by Gustavus Adolphus, a.d. 1611. The Danes besieged the town in 1789, and owing to the intervention of the English, the Dutch and the Prussian ministers were induced to withdraw. It suffered seriously from an extensive conflagration in 1809.

Gothic Architecture.—The first diversities from the classical orders of architecture occur about the 4th century, but the introduction of the pointed arch, the great feature of the Gothic style, cannot with propriety be referred to a period earlier than the 12th. The branches of this order are differently classed by various authors. Dallaway enumerates five; viz., the Mixed, or Semi-Norman, from 1170 to 1220; Lancet-Arched Gothic, 1220 to 1300; Pure Gothic, 1300 to 1400; Ornamented Gothic, 1400 to 1460; and Florid Gothic, 1460 to the middle of the 18th century, when the order was extinguished. Rickman reckons only three orders; viz., Early English, 1189 to 1307; Decorated English, 1307 to 1377; and Perpendicular English, 1377 to the extinction of the style. Much attention has recently been directed to the comparative merits of classic and Gothic architecture, owing to the necessity of new buildings for the government offices.

Gothland, or Gottland (Baltic Sea).—This island was taken from the Swedes by Valdemar III., king of Denmark, a.d. 1361. By the treaty of 1644, it was restored to Sweden, and in 1807 was surprised by a Russian force, which was however, soon, compelled to retire.

Goths.—This barbarian nation of antiquity deduced its origin from the Scanean peninsular, but it is uncertain whether this statement is correct. It was divided into two great bodies,—the Ostrogoths, who traced their origin from the eastern part of Scandinavia, and the Visigoths, who claimed its western portion as the cradle of their tribe. At the beginning of the Christian era they occupied a territory towards the mouth of the Vistula, but they did not become conspicuous in history till a.d. 250, when the emperor Decius was compelled to resist their encroachments on the banks of the Danube, and sustained a severe defeat in consequence. In 253 they were defeated by Æmilianus, in 262 they ravaged Greece, and in 269 invaded the Roman empire with a force of 320,000 men, which was defeated by the emperor Claudius at the battle of Naissus. They invaded Moesia in 332, but were repulsed by Constantine I., and in 306, assisted in the revolt, and shared the humiliation of Procopius. In 375 they camped to collision with the Huns, by whom they were defeated on the banks of the Dniest, and the following year they implored the protection of Valens, who assigned them a territory in Thrace, where they soon introduced the horrors of war. In 378 the Gothic youth in Asia were all massacred by order of the Roman governor. The Visigoths tendered their submission to the Romans, Oct. 3, 392, but the Ostrogoths still continued their attacks, and again invaded the empire without success in 396. They subsequently accepted settlements in Thrace and Phrygia, and were admitted as soldiers of the Roman army under the name of Federati. In 395, however, the whole nation was again in revolt under the leadership of Alaric, who invaded Greece in 396, marched into Italy in 400, laid siege to Rome 408, and took and sacked the city Aug. 24, 410. In 412 they marched into Gaul, and established themselves in Aquitaine in 419. In 489, led by Theodoric, they defeated Odoacer in Italy, and in 540 again revolted from the government of Justian, whose general Narses defeated them, and terminated their national existence in 553. The history of the Visigoths of Spain will be found under that country.

Gothard, Sr. (Battle).—An allied army of French, German, and Italian forces defeated the Turks at this place, in Hungary, Aug. 1, 1664.

GÖTTINGEN (Hanover) is first noticed in a record of the time of Otho I. (a.d. 936—973), and became a member of the Hanseatic league a.d. 1360. The university, founded by George II. of England, in 1734, and opened in 1737, was called the "Georgia Augusta." The French seized Göttingen in 1760. The allied army having blockaded it from Nov. 22 until Dec. 12, 1760, were compelled to retire. The French blew up the fortifications and withdrew, July 1775. The three youngest sons of George III. were entered members of the university of Göttingen, July 6, 1786. An insurrection
which broke out here Jan. 8, 1831, was suppressed on the 16th.

Gozo (Mediterranean).—This island, the ancient Gaulos, was first colonized by the Phoenicians, from whom it was wrested by the Carthaginians. The Romans captured it B.C. 241. It was given to the Knights Hospitallers a.d. 1530. The French captured it June 10, 1798, but it was wrested from them by the English Oct. 28, 1798.

GRACE AT MEALS.—Fosbroke (Antiq. ii. 608) remarks: "Similar ceremonies, both before and after dinner, existed among the Jews and classical ancients. The latter used to offer the first-fruits of the viands to the gods." The Anglo-Saxons signed the dish with the cross. The form of grace said by the priest at table is given in the poems of Alcuin. On Sundays and festivals during the 14th century, the psalter was sung over. In this country, grace was said in metre at the time of Shakespeare.

GRADISCA, or BEFBIR (Bosnia), was fortified by French engineers in 1774. It surrendered June 20, 1789, to the Austrians, who failed in an attempt to capture it in 1788. The French took it in March, 1797.

GRADO (Illyria).—This town, situated on an island of the same name, in the Adriatic Sea, was first inhabited by the Italian fugitives who were expelled from their own cities by Attila, A.D. 452. It became the seat of the patriarchate of Aquileia in 683, and in 877 was unsuccessfully attacked by the Saracens. The town was taken and burned by the Genoese in 1379, and in 1513 the patriarchate was transferred to Venice. A council was held at Grado in 579.

GRAFTON ADMINISTRATION.—Lord Chatham having been incapacitated by illness from taking any active part in public affairs, the direction devolved upon the duke of Grafton in December, 1767, Lord Chatham himself resigning the privy seal Oct. 21, 1768. It was thus constituted:

Treasury ............ Duke of Grafton.
Lord Chancellor ....... Lord Camden.
President of the Council ... Earl Gower.
Privy Seal ........... Earl of Chatham.
Chancellor of Exchequer ... Lord North.
Principal Secretaries of State ... Earl Shelburne.
Admiralty ............ Sir Edward Hawke.
Ordnance ............. Marquis of Granby.

The earl of Bristol became Privy Seal, in place of the earl of Chatham, Nov. 2, 1768. Lord Camden resigned the chancellorship Jan. 17, 1770; and Mr. Charles Yorke, his successor, created Lord Morden, died three days after his acceptance of office. The marquis of Granby retired Jan. 17, 1770; and the duke of Grafton resigned his office as chief lord of the Treasury, Jan. 28, 1770, when his administration came to an end. (See North Administration.)

GREAT YARD'S DYEKE. (See Agricultural Wall.)

GRAMMAR-SCHOOLS.—The first grammar-school in London was established A.D. 1477.

Their number was much increased after the Reformation, twenty-one having been founded by Edward VI. (1547—1553). The Act for Improving the Condition and Extending the Benefits of Grammar-Schools (3 & 4 Vict. c. 77) was passed Aug. 7, 1840.

GRAN (Hungary).—This town, seized by the Turks A.D. 1540, was recovered in 1653 by the united forces of John Sobieski, king of Poland, and Charles of Lorraine. It was partially destroyed by fire April 13, 1818; and in 1821 a cathedral was commenced. ——The battle of Gran, between the Austrians and Magyars, was fought Feb. 27, 1749, and gained by the Magyars.

GRANADA (Spain).—A province, erected into a separate state by the Moors in 1238, and united to Castile A.D. 1492. The city of Granada was founded by the Moors in the 10th century. It was made the capital of Granada in 1238. The Spaniards besieged it April 26, 1491, and, after a gallant resistance, it capitulated Nov. 25, 1491, and was surrendered to the Spaniards Jan. 2, 1492. The Moors were expelled in 1610. Granada suffered from an earthquake May 15, and again Dec. 14, 1836.

GRANARIES.—That the ancients constructed granaries is evident from the history of Joseph, Gen. xlii. 48 (n.c. 1715). They were also used by the Greeks and Romans. In 1419 Sir Simon Eyre erected a public granary in London as a preservative against famine. This, with other similar buildings, was placed under the control of regular surveyors during the reign of Henry VIII. By 11 Geo. ii. c. 22 (1738), persons guilty of robbing or destroying granaries were rendered liable to seven years' transportation.

GRAND ALLIANCE.—This treaty, of which the objects were "to procure satisfaction to his imperial majesty in regard to the Spanish succession, obtain security to the English and Dutch for their dominions and commerce, prevent the union of the monarchies of France and Spain, and hinder the French from possessing the Spanish dominions in America," was signed at Vienna by the plenipotentiaries of the emperor, the king of England, and the States-general, May 12, 1668. The king of Spain and the duke of Savoy joined the alliance in 1690.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL. —This canal runs from the Thames through Uxbridge, Tring, Fenny Stratford, &c., to Braunston, in Northamptonshire, where it joins other canals, and thus opens water-communication between London, Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol. It was commenced May 1, 1793.

GRAND OF GREAT PRIVILEGE.—Mary of Burgundy granted this charter to the Hollanders and Zealanders, A.D. 1477, at the States assembled at Ghent. It was the Magna Charta of Holland, and transferred all the actual rights of sovereignty to the States.

GRANDMONTINES (Monks).—This order was founded by Stephen, a native of Auvergne, at Grandmontin Limosin, in France, 389.
about A.D. 1076. The Grandmontines passed into England during the reign of Henry I., and established themselves at Abberbury, in Shropshire; Cressewell, in Herefordshire; and Grosmont, or Eskdale, in Yorkshire. The rule of the order was a modification of that of St. Benedict.

**Grand Pensionary.**—The title of an officer of the Dutch government, whose functions were to propose to the council the subject for deliberation, to collect the votes, to receive the diplomatic communications of foreign powers, and to supervise the administration of finances. He held office for five years, at the end of which period he was eligible for re-election. Previous to the time of Barneveldt, who was executed May 13, 1619, this functionary bore the title of advocate-general. The office was abolished at the revolution of 1795, and restored by Napoleon I. in 1805.

**Granicus (Battles).**—Alexander the Great defeated the Persian army near this river, in Asia Minor, May 22, 334 B.C. It was also the scene of a victory gained by Lucullus over Mithridates, B.C. 74.

**Granite.**—The two principal depositories of granite are at Aberdeen and Dartmoor, the former of which was not worked till 1730, and the latter till 1820. The first large building erected of this material was Gordon's Hospital, at Aberdeen, built in 1739.

**Granson (Battle).**—Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, having destroyed the Swiss garrison at Granson, near Neuchâtel, was defeated by them, with great slaughter, April 5, 1476.

**Granville (France),** the ancient Granonum, was bombarded and set on fire by the English, July 8, 1694. Admiral Dilkes destroyed about forty French ships in the neighbourhood of Granville in the autumn of 1703. The Vendéens committed great havoc at Granville Oct. 13 and 16, 1793.

**Gratz (Austria),** the capital of Styria, is an ancient city. The cathedral was erected by Frederick IV. A.D. 1356, and the university was founded in 1586. Napoleon Bonaparte entered Gratz in April, 1797. The French took the place and destroyed its citadel in 1809.

**Grave (Holland)** was captured by the duke of Parma in 1806, by Prince Maurice in 1803, and was besieged by Louis XIV. in 1674. The French took it, after a siege of two months, Dec. 29, 1794.

**Gravelines (France).**—This town was founded by Henry, count of Flanders, A.D. 1160. In 1558 the French sustained a defeat under its walls from the Spaniards; and in 1658 they regained possession of it, and it was finally restored to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659.

**Gravesend (Kent).**—This town is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as Gravesham. In 1337 the fleet of Edward III. anchored here, previous to sailing against the Flemings, and in 1380 the town was attacked by a French fleet and burnt. The first charter of incorporation was granted by Queen Elizabeth, July 22, 1562; and in 1688 the town was fortified, in anticipation of the attack of the Invincible Armada. In July, 1606, James I. received a visit from Christian IV. of Denmark here, and the town was the scene of a conflict between the Irish adherents of James II. and the supporters of the prince of Orange, Dec. 12, 1688. A great fire occurred at Gravesend, Aug. 24, 1727, which is said to have destroyed 120 dwelling-houses, with other buildings, the whole damage being estimated at more than £200,000. The first steamboat between London and Gravesend was the Margery, which performed her first voyage on Monday, Jan. 23, 1815. The town-hall was erected in 1836.

**Gravitation.**—Pythagoras, who flourished B.C. 529, and Anaxagoras, born about B.C. 500, make allusions to this principle, which was referred to by Copernicus in 1543, and Kepler in 1609. Hooke published a theory on the subject in 1674. Sir Isaac Newton's attention is said to have been directed to this subject in 1666 by the fall of an apple from a tree, but the fact is disputed. In 1687 he published the Principia, in which he established the principle of universal gravitation.

**Great Britain.**—This name was first applied to England, Wales, and Scotland, at the union of the two crowns, Oct. 24, 1604, when James I. was proclaimed king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. A national flag for Great Britain was announced by royal proclamation, April 12, 1606. The legal application commenced at the legislative union, agreed upon by the commissioners July 22, 1706, when it was provided that the two states should form one "United Kingdom of Great Britain." An act passed (6 Anne, c. 11) to carry out the union, received the royal assent March 6, 1707. It took effect from May 1, 1707, and a proclamation, July 23, appointed the national flag. It was the same as the one agreed upon in 1606, which had fallen into disuse. (See England, Scotland, &c.)

**Great Exhibition.**—Industrial exhibitions originated in the French expositions. In June, 1845, the Society of Arts attempted to introduce them into England, but no steps were taken till 1847, when the council opened an exhibition on a small scale. The experiment was renewed, with increased success, in 1849 and 1849. Prince Albert, the president of the society, subsequently took an interest in the matter, and at a meeting held at Buckingham Palace, June 30, 1849, stated his opinion that the proposed exhibition should include raw materials, machinery, manufacture, sculpture, and plastic art in general. A royal commission was appointed at the commencement of the following year, and the necessary arrangements were made with astonishing regularity and despatch. When completed, the building measured 1,551 feet in length, by 408 in width. The transept was 72 feet wide and 108 high. The entire area was 772,784 square feet, or
JUNE 30, 1841. The line is on the broad gauge, and the engineer was Mr. I. K. Brunel.

Greece, originally called Hellas, consisted of a number of states. (See Attica, &c.) The name Greece first occurs in the works of Aristotle. The modern kingdom of Greece, erected in 1827, comprehends a portion only of the territories of ancient Greece.

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2042. Uranus settles in Greece.
1856. Ionians found Argos.
1897. Phocæans strengthen Ithacæus.
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404. The Persians, under Mardonius, first invade Greece, and are wrecked near Mount Athos.
405. Darius demands earth and water from the Greeks as a token of submission, which are refused.
406. Datis and Artaphernes conduct the second Persian expedition against Greece, and are vanquished at Marathon (q. v.).
407. Aristides is made to lead an army from Greece by ostracism.
408. The states unite against Persia.
409. Mardonius invades Greece, and is checked at Thermopylae, Artemision, and Salamis (q. v.).
410. Mardonius is defeated at Mycale and Platea (q. v.).
411. Athens becomes the chief of the Greek states.
412. The states establish a common treasury at Delos for supplying funds for the Persian war.
413. The battles at the Eurymedon (q. v.) end the Persian war.
414. to 415. The third Messenian war.
416. to 417. The Egyptian war.
418. The first Sacred war.
419. Herodotus flourishes.
420. The Samian war.
421. to 422. The Peloponnesian war.
423. The battle of Mantinea (q. v.).
424. to 425. The Athenian invasion of Sicily, which fails.
425. The Decelian war.
426. The Greeks adopt a new alphabet.
427. The retreat of the Ten Thousand.
428. The Athenians condemn Socrates to die by poison.
429. The Corinthian war.
430. The peace of Antalcidas.
431. The Olynthian war.
432. Thebes and Athens unite against Sparta.
433. Congress at Sparta.
434. The Thebans invade Laconia.
435. Epaminondas leads the Thebans into the Peloponnesus.
436. Epaminondas dies in the moment of victory, at the battle of Mantinea (q. v.). The decline of Thebes dates from his death.
437. to 438. The Social war.
439. to 440. The second Sacred war.
441. Philip of Macedon commences the execution of his ambitious designs against the liberties of Greece.
442. The third Sacred war, against the Locrians.
443. Philip defeats the confederate Greeks at Cherroneia (q. v.).
444. Philip claims at锌o.
445. Alexander the Great destroys Thebes.
446. Alexander crosses the Hellespont, and invades Persia.
447. He founds Alexandria.
448. Death of Alexander.
449. to 450. The Lusitan war.
451. The Aetolian league is formed against Macedon.
452. The Achaean league commences.
453. The Gauls invade Greece.
454. The first Roman embassy arrives in Greece.
455. The Second Social war.
456. A Roman fleet arrives at Athens, and a treaty is concluded between the Aetolians and Romans against Philip V. of Macedon.
457. Macedon is attacked by the Romans, Aetolians, Aetolians, and minor states. 
GRE


1829. 1827. 1826. 1832. 1847. 1843.

1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847.

1844, 1845, 1846, 1847.

1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.

1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854.


1859. The Greeks sympathize warmly with the Italians in their war of independence, and offer to come to their aid.


GREEK CHURCH.—The bishops of Constantinople aimed at equal dignity with the pope of Rome, from the foundation of their city. In 734 they condemned image-worship, in opposition to the Romish church, and in 767 accused their western brethren of heresy respecting the doctrine of the Holy Ghost. The result was, that the two churches became practically separate, and in spite of the attempts of the council of Florence in 1439 to procure a union, and of the Act of Union, concluded in 1596, they have never reunited. The principal confessions of faith of the Greek Church are Cyril Lucar's, which appeared in 1621; and the Orthodox Confession of 1643.

GREEK FIRE.—This combustible missile is said to have been invented by Callinicus, A.D. 672, though it was probably an earlier discovery of the Arabian chemists. It was blown through copper tubes upon the object to be ignited, and was much employed in the cruises for burning ships. This fire burnt freely in water, and was, indeed, almost inextinguishable. It was supplanted by gunpowder.

GREEK LANGUAGE.—Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury A.D. 668, who was sent to Britain by Vitalian, brought a collection of Greek documents with him, and imparted a knowledge of the language to several of the natives. Charlemagne was able to read it, and about the year 1000 it was employed by a congregation of Greek refugees in Toul, in the celebration of their religious worship. It continued a living language at Constantinople until the city was captured by Mohammed II., in 1453. It was taught at Paris in 1458, and was printed at Milan in 1481. Cornelio Vitelli taught it at Oxford in 1483, and William Grocyn, the first eminent English professor of the language, commenced his efforts to diffuse a knowledge of Greek at the same place in 1491. The first Greek lecture was established at Oxford in 1517. The language was first taught in Scotland, at Montrose, in 1534. During the 17th century it was much neglected; but Kister and Fabricius restored the study of the language. The most eminent English Greek scholars are Richard Bentley, 1662—1742; Parr, 1747—1825; Burney, 1757—1817; and Porson, 1759—1808.
GREEN-BAG INQUIRY.—This is the name given to an investigation into the nature of the contents of a green bag full of papers, alleged to be of seditious import, which was laid before Parliament by the Prince Regent Feb. 3, 1817. On the 4th both houses appointed secret committees, who presented their reports Feb. 18 and 19. Bills for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, and for the prevention of seditious meetings, were moved on the 24th, and the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act passed March 3. The bill for restraining seditious meetings was passed March 25.

GREENLAND (North America).—This country was probably discovered and inhabited by settlers from Norway, at least as early as A.D. 890, as Gregory IV. published a bull in 895, in which especial mention is made of the Greenlanders. The Iceland Chronicle, and other authorities, however, fix its discovery in the year 982. In 1122, Arnold became the first bishop of Greenland, and in 1256 the inhabitants attempted to throw off the yoke of the Norwegians. In 1376 part of the coast was explored by Martin Frobisher, and in 1665 and succeeding years the names sent expeditions to colonize the country. They all failed, until the Norwegian missionary Hans Egede arrived there in 1721, and founded Godthaab. In 1733 the Moravians established a mission, and the small-pox carried off 3,000 of the natives. The country was explored by Captain Scoresby in 1822, and by Captain Graab between the years 1829 and 1831.

GREENOCK (Renfrewshire).—In 1635 Charles I. granted a charter to John Shaw, erecting the lands of Wester Greenock, and the town and village of Greenock, into a burgh of barony, and in 1670 Sir John Shaw, son of both, Abbott, continued granting charters, incorporating the lands of Fandart with the barony of Wester Greenock, under the title of the burgh of Greenock. The first harbour at Greenock was built between 1707 and 1710. James Watt was born at this place, Jan. 19, 1736. By a charter granted Sept. 2, 1751, the election of the magistrates was intrusted to the inhabitants, and the magistrates themselves received considerable enlargement of authority. This charter is the basis of the prosperity of Greenock. The town-hall was erected in 1766, from Mr. Watt's designs, and the gaol in 1810. The new east harbour was commenced in 1806 and finished in 1811, and the west quay was rebuilt and enlarged between 1807 and 1811. The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures was incorporated by royal charter in 1813. The dry, or graving dock, was commenced in August, 1813, and completed in September, 1823. Sir Francis Chantrey's statue of Watt was erected in 1832. Victoria Harbour was commenced in 1846, and opened in October, 1850.

GREEN PARK (London) was first inclosed in the reign of Charles II. by Le Notre. In 1767 it was reduced in size by George III., who wished to enlarge the gardens of old Buckingham House.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL (Kent).—This institution occupies the site of a former royal palace, which appears to have existed as early as the reign of Edward I. The park was commenced by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, in 1433, and in 1465 the park and palace were bestowed by Edward IV. on his queen, Elizabeth Woodville. Henry VII. enlarged the palace and founded a convent. Henry VIII. was born here June 28, 1491, and married to Catherine of Aragon June 8, 1509. Queen Mary was born here Feb. 8, 1515, and Queen Elizabeth Sept. 7, 1533. It was also the scene of Henry's marriage with Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540, and of the death of Edward VI., July 6, 1553. In 1654 the palace became the residence of the Lord Protector; but it reverted to the crown in 1660, and was enlarged by Charles II., who did not live to carry out his plans in relation to the building. The patent for the erection of the hospital was granted by William III. & Mary, Oct. 25, 1694, and the foundation-stone of the new buildings was laid by John Evelyn, June 30, 1696. In December, 1704, the hospital was sufficiently advanced to receive forty-two seamen as inmates. Among the sources whence the funds for this noble institution were derived, may be mentioned, a duty of sixpence per month from every seaman, first levied in 1696; the forfeited property of the pirate Kidd, in 1705; and the estates of the last Earl of Derwentwater, in 1735. The infirmary was erected in 1763. The commissioners became a body corporate by a charter dated Dec. 6, 1775. The chapel, dining-hall, and other portions of the hospital, were destroyed by fire Jan. 2, 1779. The chapel was rebuilt, and opened Sept. 20, 1789. A portion of the infirmary was also burnt down in 1811. The Painted Hall was established in 1823. The accommodation of the hospital is for 2,710 pensioners; but in 1859 there were only 1,600 inmates. The annual revenue is between £150,000 and £160,000.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY (Kent).—This institution stands on the site of a tower built by Duke Humphrey. It was founded Aug. 10, 1675, in consequence of the need for more correct tables of the moon and fixed stars than were afforded by the observations of Tycho Brahe. Mr. Flamsteed was the first astronomer royal, and the observatory was for some time known as Flamsteed House, in consequence. In 1725 a mural quadrant was erected, a zenith sector was added in 1727, and in 1750 the institution was enriched by many valuable instruments. Since Nov. 30, 1767, the observations made here have been published annually. Troughton's mural circle was erected in 1812, and his transit-instrument in 1816. The magnetic observatory was erected in 1837 and 1838, and the new south dome for the altitude and azimuth instrument in 1844. The electric time-ball in the Strand was erected, and made to act simultaneously with that at...
Greenwich observatory in August, 1852. A splendid equatorial, designed by Airy, was completed in the spring of 1860.

**GRE**

**President of the Council...Earl Granville.**

Privy Seal ............ Duke of Marlborough.

Principal Secretaries of State (see Calendar.) .... Earl of Halifax.

Admiralty ............. Earl of Egmont.

Secretary at War ...... Mr. Ellis.

Ordinance .............. Marquis of Granby.

The duke of Bedford took Earl Granville's place as president of the council Sept. 2, 1763. This ministry was dissolved in July, 1765. (See Rockingham (First) Administration.)

**GRESHAM COLLEGE (London).—This institution was founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, who gave the Royal Exchange to the corporation of London and the Mercers' Company, on the condition that they instituted a series of lectures on divinity, civil law, astronomy, music, geometry, rhetoric, and physic, May 24, 1575. He died Nov. 21, 1579, and the lectures commenced in his house, which he bequeathed for the purpose, in June, 1597. The first Gresham College was pulled down in 1768, and the site used for the Exchequer Office. The lectures were delivered in a room over the Royal Exchange, until the present college was opened, Nov. 2, 1843. The Royal Society held its meetings at this institution from 1662 to 1710.

**GRETNA GREEN (Scotland).—This village, in Dumfriesshire, at a short distance from the English frontier, was long notorious for irregular marriages. The Fleet marriages having been declared illegal in 1754, runaway lovers repaired to Scotland, and a celebrated Fleet parson advertised his removal to Gretna. He was succeeded by an old soldier named Gordon, who in his turn was followed by Joseph Paisley, called "the blacksmith," originally a weaver, and at one time a tobaccoist. He died in 1814. By 19 & 20 Vict. c. 196 (July 29, 1856), Gretna Green and Border marriages were abolished. It provided that, after Dec. 31, 1856, "no irregular marriage contracted in Scotland by declaration, acknowledgment, or ceremony, will be valid, unless one of the parties has his or her residence in Scotland, or had lived therein for twenty-one days next preceding such marriage; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

**GRIEVE ADMINISTRATION was formed soon after the resignation of the Wellington Administration, Nov. 16, 1830. The cabinet consisted of**

- **Treasurer** ............ Earl Grey.
- First Secretary of State (see Calendar.) ..... Earl of Liverpool.
- Privy Seal ............ Lord Durham.
- Chancellor of the Exchequer .... Viscount Althorp.
- Home Secretary ............ Viscount Melbourne.
- Foreign Secretary .......... Viscount Palmerston.
- Colonial Secretary .......... Viscount Goderich.
- Admiralty .......... Sir James Graham, Bart.
- Secretary at War ...... Mr. C. Grant.
- Board of Trade .......... Lord Auckland.
- Postmaster-General .... Duke of Richmond.
- Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster .......... Lord Holland.
- Without office .......... Earl of Carlisle.

The Hon. E. G. S. Stanley, afterwards earl...
of Derby, as chief secretary of Ireland, and Lord John Russell, as paymaster of the forces, were made members of the cabinet. Having been defeated on an amendment to their Reform Bill in the House of Lords, this cabinet resigned, May 9, 1832. The Opposition refused to form an administration, and the Grey cabinet was restored. The Hon. E. G. S. Stanley became colonial secretary March 28, 1833, Sir John Hobhouse taking his place as chief secretary for Ireland; and Viscount Goderich, afterwards earl of Ripon, succeeded Lord Durham as privy seal, April 3, 1833. This ministry was dissolved July 9, 1834. (See Melbourne Administration.)

GREYTOWN, or SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA (Central America).—This town, which was originally founded by the Spaniards, was declared a free port under its present title, Jan. 1, 1851. It was bombarded by a United States ship of war in 1854, in retaliation for an alleged insult to the American consul.

GRISON (Switzerland).—In May, 1424, the abbot and lords of Upper Rhaetia met the deputies of the Swiss valleys, and the towns of Itanz and Tusiis, near the village of Trons, and there formed a league, which received the name of the Grison, or the League of the Grisons, from the colour of the smocks worn by the deputies. Gradually the name extended to the lands and its inhabitants, who formed an alliance with the Swiss cantons in 1497. In 1499 they defeated the troops of the emperor Maximilian at Malsheraid, and in 1512 they took possession of Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, south of the Alps. The Grisons received the Reformation early. In 1603 they formed an alliance with Venice for the protection of Valteline against the Spaniards; but in 1620 the natives of that province rebelled against them, and the territory fell into the hands of Spain. A forced treaty was concluded in 1622, by which Valteline and Bormio were surrendered to the hands of the inhabitants of the Grisons annihilated; but in September the inhabitants rose in arms, and compelled the Spaniards to retire. Valteline was restored to the Grisons in 1639. In 1797 the Italian provinces were again wrested from them by Napoleon, and in March, 1799, their country was overrun by the French. The Grisons became a canton of Switzerland by the Act of Mediation in 1803.

GROATS were first ordered to be coined A.D. 1227 and 1249. Their proper value was fourpence, but the term was occasionally applied to coins of different worth. Thus Stow, under the year 1304, speaks of "a groat, the value of which was 12d." Half-groats were first coined in 1351. The modern fourpenny piece was struck in the reign of William IV.

GROCERS’ COMPANY (London).—The original title of this company was "Pepperers," who are mentioned as a separate fraternity in the time of Henry II., though the guild probably originated at a much earlier date. The present company was founded June 12, 1345, and the name "grocers," which first appears in a petition of the Commons in 1361, was not adopted by them till 1376. The meaning of the term is somewhat disputed, though it is most probably a contracted form of "engrossers," the name applied to dealers in any ware, who by monopoly or other means, contrived to raise the price of their goods. The hall was founded May 8, 1427, and the company received its first patent of confirmation in 1429. The great fire of 1666 seriously damaged the hall, which was restored in 1668-9, by Sir John Cutler. In 1681 it was again in ruins, and was renovated by Sir John Moore, and in 1824 it was let to the Bank of England. The present hall was built in 1822, and repaired in 1827.

GROCOW (Battle).—The Poles defeated the Russians at this place, near Warsaw, after an obstinate contest that lasted two days, Feb. 19 and 20, 1831. The Russians lost 7,000 and the Poles only 2,000 men.

GRODNO (Poland).—This town is of ancient and uncertain origin. In 1184 it suffered considerably from a fire, and in 1283 was taken by the Teutonic knights. The Russians made a futile attempt at its capture in 1366. Grodno was a seat of the Polish diet from 1673 to 1752. In 1708 it was taken by Charles XII., and in 1793 the greater part was destroyed by fire. The Russians seized it in 1792, and erected it into the chief town of Lithuania in 1795. It has since been made the chief town of a province of the same name.

GROG.—Admiral Edward Vernon, after the reduction of Porto Bello, Nov. 21, 1739, introduced the use of rum-and-water amongst his crew. "In bad weather," according to Mr. Vaux (Notes and Queries, i. p. 52) "he was in the habit of walking the deck in a rough grogram cloak, and thence had obtained the nickname of Old Grog in the service. This is, I believe, the origin of the name grog, applied originally to rum-and-water."

GROningen (Holland).—This town was founded towards the latter part of the 6th century, and possessed some commercial influence in the 9th century, when it was seized and destroyed by the Northmen. In 1110 the town was rebuilt, and subsequently formed part of the Spanish dominions. In 1576 it was incorporated with the United Provinces, but it afterwards fell again into the hands of the Spaniards, from whom it was finally wrested by Prince Maurice in 1594. The citadel was erected in 1607, and the university founded in 1614. In 1678 Groningen repelled a siege by the elector of Cologne and bishop of Munster. The institution for the deaf and dumb was founded in 1790, and the town-hall in 1793. In 1795 it was seized by the French, under General Macdonald. The Hôtel de Ville was built in 1810.

GROSS-BEeren (Battle).—Bernadotte, commanding an allied army, defeated Napoleon I. and the Saxons at this place, near Berlin, Aug. 23, 1813.
GROSS GLOGAN (Prussia).—The Prussians took this city, on the Oder, A.D. 1741. The French invested it in October, 1806, and it surrendered early in December. The allies blockaded it Aug. 17, 1813, and it capitulated April 10, 1814.

GRUB STREET (London) was inhabited, before the discovery of printing, by text-writers, who wrote all sorts of books then in use. John Focie, the martyrlogist, John Speed, the historian, and other authors, resided in Grub Street. Memoirs of the Society of Grub Street appeared in 1737. Its name was changed to that of Milton Street in 1830.

GUADALAJARA (Spain).—A corruption of Guadalichara or Guadalarruca, the name bestowed upon this town by the Moors, who captured it A.D. 714.

GUADALOUPE (West Indies).—This island was discovered by Columbus A.D. 1493. In 1635 it was seized by the French, and on Jan. 29, 1793, was taken by the English, who restored it in 1793. It was again seized by them in 1794 and Feb. 5, 1810, when it was proposed to cede it to Sweden; but at the peace of 1814 it was restored to France. The English again captured it Aug. 10, 1816, and finally surrendered it to France July 23, 1816. Guadaloupe suffered severely from an earthquake in 1843.

GUADIX (Spain).—This is said to have been the seat of the first bishopric erected in Spain. Ferdinand of Castile captured it in December, 1489.

GUALIOR, or GWALIOR (Hindostan).—This town was under the government of rajahs as early as A.D. 1006. In 1197 it was taken by the Mohammedans, and in 1235 submitted to Alumsh, king of Delhi. In 1519 it was taken by Ibrahim Lodhi, the last Patal emperor of Delhi, and in 1543 it was surrendered to Sher Khan, the Afghan. Gualior was taken by the British, under Major Popham, Aug. 3, 1750. In 1794 it was seized by Madhjatoorasia, and in 1803 a treaty was concluded, by which it was to be surrendered to the British. As this treaty was not observed, the town was again invested by the English under Sir Henry White, who effected its capture Feb. 5, 1804. In 1806 it was again ceded to Scindia; but it was recaptured by the English under Sir Hugh Gough, Dec. 29, 1813.

GUAM, or GUAHON.—One of the Ladrones, discovered by the Portuguese Fernando Magellan, A.D. 1521.

GUANO.—Prescott maintains that the Peruvians made great use of this valuable manure before Peru was visited by the Spaniards. Herrera refers to it in a work published in 1601, and in another published in 1606. It was brought by Ulloa in 1748, and first brought to Europe by Humboldt in 1804. It is chiefly obtained from the Chincha and Lobos islands, situated off the coast of Peru. In 1839 the sole right to ship guano for nine years was sold to a private firm by the Peruvian and Bolivian governments; but the contract was cancelled by the government of Peru in 1841. The monopoly has, however, been recently revived. Guano was discovered on the island of Ichaboe, on the coast of Africa, in 1843, and by the next year the whole stock was exhausted. Large deposits of this manure were discovered in Van Diemen's Land in April, 1861.

GUARDS.—The celebrated Scotch guards of the kings of France were enrolled by Charles VII. A.D. 1433. The English yeomen of the guard were instigated by Henry VII. in 1486. The four troops of horse-guards were enrolled in 1660, 1661, 1693, and 1702; the foot-guards in 1660,—the second regiment is the celebrated Coldstream Guards (q. e); the horse grenadier guards in 1693 and 1702. The French National Guard was instituted in 1789, the Imperial guard in 1804, and the Garde Mobile in 1838.

GUARDS' CLUB (London).—This club is restricted to officers of the household troops. The house, designed by Mr. Henry Harrison, was commenced in 1848.

GUASTALLA (Italy).—This Italian duchy passed into the hands of the dukes of Mantua A.D. 1677, and in 1746 fell under the dominion of Austria. In 1748 it was ceded to the duke of Parma by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and in 1796 was incorporated with the Italian republic by Napoleon. In 1815 it formed a portion of the appanage of the empress Maria Louisa, and in 1847 was ceded to the duke of Modena. The battle of Guastalla was fought near the chief town of the above duchy, between the French and Sardinian forces under Charles Emanuel III., and the Austrians, Sept. 19, 1793, when the latter were defeated.

GUATEMALA (Central America).—This country was discovered by the Spaniards A.D. 1502. In 1524 they founded the town of Old Guatemala, or Guatemala-la-Vieja, which was overthrown by earthquakes in 1541 and 1773. After the latter disaster, the town of New Guatemala was founded in 1776, and the old town was rebuilt in 1799. In 1821 the colony revolted from Spain, and became a federal republic in 1823. Its limits were diminished in 1839 by the cession of Honduras, and in 1846 each of the states forming the confederation adopted an independent government. Guatemala is governed according to the constitution of Oct. 19, 1851, by a president and legislative chamber. The bishopric of Guatemala was established in 1533.

GUEBRES, Parsees, or Fire-Worshippers.—The Guebres of Persia, and the Parsees of Bombay, are descended from the fire-worshippers of antiquity, a sect which arose about B.C. 2120, and was suppressed about B.C. 330. It was restored by Ardeschir Badekhun A.D. 225, and again proscribed by the Mohammedans in 652, when Yazdjid III. was deposed and slain. A large number of his subjects emigrated to Gujarat, in India, where they were known as Parsees, or Persians. The modern Guebres are chiefly confined to the city of Yazd, in Persia.
GUELDerland (Holland).—This duchy was sold to Charles I., duke of Burgundy, A.D. 1472, and reverted to the empire as an escheated fief in 1603. In 1528 it was held by its duke as a fief of Brabant and Holland, and in 1533 the succession was settled on the duke of Cleves. In 1579 it took part in the Union of Utrecht, and in 1672 submitted to the French, who evacuated its borders the following year. It was re-admitted to the Union in 1674, and received an amended constitution in 1748.

Guelphic Order.—This Hanoverian order of knighthood was founded by the Prince Regent, Aug. 12, 1815. The statutes were amended May 20, 1841.

Guelphs. (See Guelfs.)

Guerraude (France).—After the celebrated battle of Auray, fought Sept. 29, 1364, between the forces of the two pretenders for the duchy of Brittany, John of Montfort and Charles of Blois, in which the latter was slain, a treaty was concluded at Auray. The interdict on Charles V. was lifted April 12, 1365. It left Montfort in quiet possession of the duchy, which was to revert to the widow of Charles of Blois in case Montfort died without heirs.

Guernsey (English Channel).—This island was called Holy Island in the 10th century, owing to the numerous monks who inhabited it. In 1035 it was shared between Nigellus, or Néel, viscount of St. Sauveur, and Earl Robert of Normandy. Cornet Castle was founded about 1204, and St. Peter's Church consecrated in 1312. Queen Elizabeth founded Elizabeth's College in 1563, and Fort George was commenced in 1775. The French have made numerous efforts to take Guernsey, the last of which occurred in 1780.

Guex, or "Beggars," was the name contemptuously applied by the count of Barlaimont to the confederate nobles of the Low Countries, who presented a remonstrance against the Inquisition to the governoress Margaret, April 5, 1566, and was adopted by them as the name of their party the same evening. In 1568 they defeated the Spaniards at Heiliger Lee, but later in the year were themselves compelled, by the duke of Alva, to disband their forces. In 1570 they petitioned the diet of Spires against the cruelties of the Spaniards; and, in 1572, were refused asylum in Denmark, Sweden, and England. In 1572 they again proved victorious, and seized Briel and Flushing, Rammekeins, Middleburg, and Arnemuiden also surrendered to them in the two following years. The celebrated William, prince of Orange, was a member of this party. There were also the Wild Gueux, a band of Dutch Protestants driven into outlawry and plunder by Alva, in 1568, and the Water Gueux, a party of privateers, who commenced their ravages in 1569.

Guiana (S. America).—This country was discovered by Columbus, in August, 1498, and visited by Vincent Pinzon in 1500. The first town, St. Thomas, of Guiana, was founded by Diego de Ordas in 1531, and the Dutch established their settlement of New Zealand in 1590. Sir Walter Raleigh visited Guiana in 1595, and commenced his exploration of the country, in the hope of discovering rich gold-mines in 1617. Slave labour was introduced into the country in 1621. The three colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, were united and first called British Guiana in 1803. (See Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo.)

Dutch Guiana. (See Surinam.)—French Guiana.—The first French settlements in Guiana were formed in 1604. In 1699 their colony was seized by the English and Portuguese, who restored it to France in 1816.

Guinée, or Guinéen (France).—This province, situated to the north of Gascony, with which it is often confounded, comprised part of Aquitania, which name, according to some authorities, became corrupted into Guinée. Bordeaux was its capital. What was left of it after the death of Louis XIV. passed into the possession of the English, May 20, 1259, A.D. The French seized it in 1293, and it became the subject of many struggles, until it finally came into the possession of France in 1463.

Guildford (Surrey) is first mentioned in the will of Alfred the Great, who bequeathed it to his neighbour Athelwald. In 1036 it was the scene of the murder of the Norman friends of the Saxon atheling Alfred, by order of Godwin, earl of Kent; and, in 1216, its castle was taken by the French dauphin Louis. The town received its charter of incorporation from Edward III., in 1387. The Royal Grammar-school was founded in 1590, and Archbishop Abbot's Hospital in 1619. The market-house was erected in 1758, the prison finished in 1822, and the Guildford Institution founded in 1844.

Guildhall (London) was founded A.D. 1411, and the kitchen was erected in 1501. It suffered much from the great fire of 1666, but was rebuilt in 1669, though the King-street front was not restored till 1789. The statues of Gog and Magog were set up in the hall in 1708. The allied sovereigns were entertained here at a civic banquet, June 18, 1814, and the emperor and empress of Russia received a similar compliment, April 19, 1855.

Gilds.—English guilds were originally political in their nature, arising from the Anglo-Saxon custom of frank-pledges. Trade guilds existed as early as the time of Athelstan (A.D. 925—941), one of the earliest being the Gilda Theutonicon, or Steelyard Merchants, who were established in England before 967. The Knigten guild existed in the reign of Edgar (967—975), and received a charter of Edward the Confessor (1041—1066). These are the most important of the ancient guilds, though there were many others. The substitution of the term livery company for that of guild was made in the reign of Edward III.
GUILLOTINE.—This instrument of decapitation was invented in 1785, by Joseph Ignace Guillotin, a celebrated French physician. It was first employed April 25, 1792. The inventor was himself condemned to suffer by this machine, but was delivered by the counter-revolution of 9 Thermidor (July 27), 1794.

GUIPARRAS (Portugal), founded B.C. 500, was made the capital of Portugal A.D. 1107.

GUIANA (Africa).—This name is applied to the whole west coast of Africa between Cape Verge on the north, to Cape Negro on the south. It was first discovered by the Portuguese A.D. 1446, but the whole coast was not completely explored till 1484. The English first traded with Guinea in 1530. They renewed their attempts in 1553, but the adventurers died from the unhealthy climate, without effecting any negotiations. A second expedition was, however, equipped in 1554, which met with better success, and in 1588 a company was chartered by Queen Elizabeth for the sole object of trading to this country.

GUIRS. — So called because they were originally made of gold brought from the coast of Guinea. Guineas and half-guineas were first struck A.D. 1663, the device being an elephant, to signify the country whence the gold was brought. Quarter-guineas were first coined in 1718. The last coinage of guineas took place in 1818. The value of this coin has varied considerably at different periods. When first struck it passed for 20s.; but in 1695 its worth had increased to 30s. It was reduced to 25s. March 25, 1696, and to 22s., the following 10th of April. Its value was finally fixed at 21s., by a proclamation of Dec. 22, 1717. The guinea was gradually withdrawn after the introduction of sovereigns in 1817.

GUINEGATE (Battle).—Henry VIII., at the head of an English army, defeated the French at this place, in Artois, Aug. 16, 1513. The enemy fled with such precipitation that it is usually called the Battle of the Spurs.

GUINES, or GUINES (France).—It was near this town, in Picardy, that Henry VIII. and Francis I. met in 1520, at the celebrated Field of the Cloth of Gold (q.v.)

GUISTAN.—This peace between Persia and Russia was concluded Oct. 12, 1513. Persia ceded to Russia a number of governments in the Caspian Sea, and the whole of Dagesthan, at the same time renouncing all claims to Georgia, Mingrelia, and other provinces.

GUISSMEN (Prussia).—Frederick William I. erected this small village into a town A.D. 1732.

GUN.—The Armstrong gun, invented by Sir William Armstrong, was adopted by the British artillery service, Feb. 26, 1859. (See Artillery, Cannon, &c.)

GUN-COTTON.—In 1846 Schönbein exhibited specimens of this material to the British Association at Southampton; but the method of its preparation was not published till the enrolment of the patent in April, 1847. It was found applicable to military and mining purposes, owing to its liability to spontaneous combustion, but has proved of great service in photography. (See Colloid.)

GUNPOWDER.—This substance was known to the Chinese at a very early period. It appears to have been employed against Alexander the Great by some Hindoo tribes, B.c. 355, and to have been applied to military purposes in China A.D. 85. It is described in an Arabic MS. of the year 1249, and also in the works of Roger Bacon (1270), who is regarded by some as the author of the invention, though other authorities ascribe it to the Greek Iain Barthold Schwartz, in 1320. Its exportation from England was prohibited by Henry V. in 1414, and in 1625 its manufacture was monopolized by Charles I. Restrictions as to the quantity manufactured at a time, or stored in one place, were imposed by 12 Geo. III. c. 61 (1772), which prohibited dealers from keeping a stock of more than 200 lb.

GUNPOWDER PLOT.—This conspiracy of the papists, to destroy the king, lords, and commons, while assembled in parliament, by means of gunpowder, was contrived by Robert Catesby in the spring of 1604. He was joined by Thomas Winter, who, on the 22nd of April, secured the co-operation of Guy Fawkes, a native of Yorkshire, and a soldier of fortune. In furtherance of his scheme, Catesby hired a house close to the old palace of Westminster, and began to mine under the palace Dec. 11. They were, however, compelled to relinquish their mining; but hearing that a cellar under the house was to let, Catesby hired it, March 25, 1605. Thirty barrels and two hogsheads of gunpowder were concealed here under sticks and fagots. Everything was now prepared for the execution of the plot, which was arranged for Nov. 5, on which day parliament was to be re-opened, when an anonymous letter sent to Lord Montague, Oct. 26, to warn him, led to the disclosure of the whole affair. This letter was laid before James I., Nov. 1, and he at once inferred that the threatened danger was from gunpowder, and ordered that the cellars beneath the parliament house should be searched. This was done on the evening of the 4th, when Fawkes was discovered in charge of the vault, with dark lantern and matches, ready to fire the mine. The other conspirators fled to Holbeach House, in Worcestershire, where they were attacked Nov. 8. Catesby, Percy, and the two Wrights, fell sword in hand, and the others were made prisoners. Their trial commenced Jan. 27, 1606, and on the 30th, Digby, Robert Winter, Grant, and Bates, were executed in St. Paul's Churchyard. Thomas Winter, Rookwood, Keys, and Guy Fawkes, suffered in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, on the 31st; Henry Garnet, the Jesuit, was tried March 23, and executed at St. Paul's as an accessory, May 3.

GUTTA PERCHA.—The properties of this Malayan tree were known to the natives of Malacca and the neighbouring countries.
before they were discovered by Europeans. The tree was first described by Doctor Montgomerie, of Bengal, in 1842, and in 1843 Doctor D’Almeida exhibited a specimen of its insipissated juice to the Royal Society of Arts.

**GUY’S HOSPITAL (London).—**This institution was founded a.d. 1722, by Mr. Thomas Guy, bookseller, who devoted £18,793.16s. 1d. to the erection of the building, and £219,499. 0s. 4d. to its endowment. His statue was erected in the court Feb. 11, 1734. The front of the building was new-faced in 1778, and in 1829 its funds were increased by a legacy of £196,115, bequeathed by Mr. Hunt, of Petersham.

**Gymnastics.**—According to Plato, the Lacedaemonians established the first gymnasium, and during the classical era, every important town possessed a similar institution, where the young practised racing, wrestling, boxing, &c. Saloon compiled a code of laws especially for the regulation of gymnasium, about B.C. 594. The first French gymnasmum, for the instruction of the army in physical exercises, was founded at Paris a.d. 1818.

**GymnosopHite.**—This was the name given by the Greeks to a sect of Hindoo philosophers who were remarkable for the asceticism of their manners and doctrines. They wore no clothing, taught the transmigration of the soul, and exhibited the most surprising contempt of death. Calanus burnt himself to death in the presence of Alexander the Great, about B.C. 325.

**Gypsies.** were for a long period supposed to be of Egyptian origin, their very name being a corruption of the word Egyptians; but it is now generally believed that they are the descendants of some Hindoo Parials who were exiled from their country by Tamerlane at the commencement of the 15th century. They first appeared in Europe, in the Danubian provinces, in 1417. In 1418 they are found in Switzerland, and in 1422 in Italy. They appeared in France in 1427, in Spain in 1447, in England about 1512, and in Sweden in 1514. By 22 Hen. VIII. c. 10 (1530), they were ordered to quit the country, and severe ordinances were also issued against them by 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 4 (1554), and 5 Eliz. c. 20 (1562), which made their continuance in England for more than a month a capital felony. In 1660 they were expelled from France, and in 1691 from Spain; but, in spite of all legislative enactments, they still exist in all the countries of Europe. The oppressive statutes against them in this country were repealed by 23 Geo. III. c. 51 (1785), by 1 Geo. IV. c. 116 (July 25, 1820), and by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 64 (July 21, 1856). Mr. Borrow commenced the translation of the Bible into the Rommanny dialect (the language of the gypsies) in 1836.
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William IV. c. 22, s. 9 (Sept. 22, 1831). The regulations respecting hackney coaches are embodied in 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (June 28, 1853), and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 127 (Aug. 20, 1853). The Lost-and-Found Office, for recovery of goods left in hackney coaches, was established by 55 Geo. III. c. 159, s. 9 (July 11, 1815). Haddington (Scotland) was created a burgh by David I., who reigned A.D. 1124—1153. It was destroyed by John, king of England, in January, 1216, and, having been rebuilt, was again burned in 1244. Edward III. burned it in 1355. The English took possession of Haddington in 1544, and again in 1548, and were compelled to retire in October, 1549.

Haddington (Battles).—The most celebrated was fought July 3, 323 A.D., between Constantine and Licinius, during the civil wars that followed the abdication of Diocletian, in which the latter was defeated. It was in this action that Constantine is said to have thrown himself into the river Hebrus with only twelve horsemen, and to have vanquished an army of 150,000 men.—Near this city Valens was defeated by the Gotits, with immense slaughter, Aug. 9, 378. Gibbon says this battle, in which the emperor Valens perished, "sustained in actual loss, and far surpassed in the fatal consequences, the misfortune which Rome had formerly sustained in the fields of Canne."

Haddington (European Turkey).—This city is referred to by ancient authors under the name of Uscudama. It received its present title from the emperor Hadrian, by whom it was restored and raised to considerable splendour. It was the scene of a great victory gained by Constantine over his rival Licinius, July 3, 323 A.D., and of the defeat of the Romans by the Goths, and the death of the emperor Valens, Aug. 9, 378. It withstood a siege by the Goths the same year, but surrendered to the Bulgarians in 813. Hadrianople was erected into a bishopric by Constantine I. Its first bishop died in 380. Frederick I. Emperor of Germany, stormed it in 1190, and it was taken by the Turks, under Amurath I., in 1360. In 1366 it became the capital of the Ottoman empire, which rank it retained until the capture of Constantinople by the Mohammedans in 1453. The Russians effected an entry into Haddington Aug. 20, 1829, and retained possession till Sept. 14, when the treaty of Haddington was signed. By this treaty the Danubian principalities were restored to the Porte, and confirmed in all privileges granted by former treaties. Russia received free right of commerce throughout the Turkish empire, with liberty to pass the Dardanelles; and Turkey agreed to pay 1,500,000 Dutch ducats for the expenses of the war, and 10,000,000 ducats as compensation for losses sustained by Russian merchants. The city suffered severely from the plague in 1836 and 1837. The Turks call it Edrenen, and it is generally known under the name of Adrianople.

Haddington Wall.—The Roman fortification, of which some remains still exist, extended from the Solway Frith to the mouth of the Tyne, and consisted of a stone wall and parallel earthen rampart, about sixty feet apart. Spartianus declares that Hadrian built a wall eighty miles long, dividing the Romans from the barbarians, and that Severus constructed a wall across the island. The generally received opinion, therefore, is, that Hadrian built the earthen rampart (A.D. 121), and that Severus, to strengthen it, constructed the stone wall (205—210). Mr. Bruce, in his work on the Roman wall, contends that both the earthen rampart and the stone wall were constructed by Hadrian, and that though Severus may have repaired this fortification, he built no wall himself. This is also called the Picts' wall.

Hague (Holland).—The Binnenhof, or court of Holland, was founded A.D. 1249. The town originated in the erection of a hunting-lodge of the counts of Holland in 1250. In 1528 it was pillaged by Maerten van Rossum, and in 1580 was the scene of the abjuration of Spanish supremacy by the States-general, and was made the residence of the stadtholder, and the centre of government. The cannon-foundry was established in 1683. In 1672 the brothers Cornelius and John De Witt were literally torn to pieces by the enraged populace. The city was seized by the French, and the stadtholder compelled to take refuge in England, Jan. 19, 1795. In 1806, Napoleon I. transferred the title of capital to Amsterdam; but the government was restored to the Hague on its evacuation by the French in 1813. Several important treaties have been signed at the Hague; viz., between England, France, and Holland, to maintain the balance of the North, May 21, 1559; between Holland and Portugal, May 7, 1669; and between Holland, the emperor, and Brandenburg, against France, July 25, 1672. A twenty years' truce was signed here June 20, 1694. The Hague congress of the Iranian princes, and French and Austrian commissioners met in 1690 and 1691. The Grand Alliance was renewed here in 1696, and the Triple Alliance in 1717. A treaty was concluded at the Hague with the French, May 16, 1795.

Haddington College (Hertfordshire) was founded by the East-India Company for the education of cadets. The first stone was laid May 12, 1806, and in April, 1809, the building was completed. The college was closed in 1869.

Hainaut (Belgium) was governed by a regular succession of counts from the time of Regnier I., who began to reign about 960. In 1436 it passed into the hands of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and by the treaties of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659, and of Nimeguen, Sept. 17, 1678, part was ceded to France, and now forms the province of French Hainaut. In 1793 the rest of the territory was surrendered to France, and formed into the department of Jemmapes. In 1814 it was allotted to the Low Countries, and in 1830 was incorporated with Belgium.
HAIF

HALIFAX (Yorkshire) is first named in a grant of the 12th century, and was a seat of the woollen manufacture as early as 1414. In 1443 the town only numbered thirteen houses, which had increased in 1540 to 520. The free grammar-school was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1583. Archbishop Tillotson was born here in 1690. Halifax was anciently remarkable for possessing the right of executing any thief who stole property of the value of thirteen pence halfpenny within its limits. The instrument used in the execution resembled the guillotine, and the town possessed and exercised this right from about 1230 to 1650; after which there is no record of its use. The Piece-hall was erected in 1779, Trinity Church in 1795, the gaol in 1828, the infirmary in 1836, and the general cemetery was established in 1837. The People's Park was presented to the town by F. Crossley, and opened in August, 1857.

HALIFAX ADMINISTRATION.—Immediately after the accession of George I, the treasury was placed in commission with Lord, afterwards the earl of Halifax, at the head (Oct. 5, 1714). The office of lord high treasurer has not been revived. The ministry was thus constituted:

Treasury

Lord Halifax

Lord Chancellor

Lord

Privy Seal

Wharton

Chancellor of Exchequer

Sir R. Onslow, Bart.

Principal Secretaries of State

Mr., afterwards Earl of Townshend

Admiralty

Earl of Oxford

Secretary at War

Mr. Pitt

Ordinance

Duke of Marlborough

Paymaster-General

Mr., afterwards Sir R. Walpole

Hallam states that Lord Townshend was the actual prime minister. The marquis of Wharton died April 12, and the earl of Halifax May 19, 1716. (See Car fighter, Ad

HALLE (Saxony).—This Prussian town was founded in the 9th century, and was erected into a city by Otho II. in 981. St. Ulrich's church was built in 1339, and the cathedral founded in 1520. The university was established in 1694, and the orphan-house in 1698. A battle was fought here between the French and Prussians, Oct. 17, 1806. The latter were defeated, and the town was seized by the French, who retained it till 1814, when it was restored to Prussia. In 1815 the university was united to that of Wittenberg, and the building for the incorporated institution was erected in the suburbs of Halle in 1834.—A treaty between the Protestant princes of the German empire was concluded here in 1610.

HALLELUJAH VICTORY.—This name was given to a victory gained by some newly-baptized Britons over their enemies, A.D. 429, because they commenced the struggle with loud cries of "Hallelujah." Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, was their leader on this occasion.

HAIFE

HAINAULT FOREST (Essex).—This wood, which owed its chief celebrity to the Fairlop oak (q.v.), was disafforested by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43 (Aug. 1, 1861).

Hair.—The Egyptians shaved the head, but the Greeks and Romans esteemed the hair of such honour that it was offered to the gods in gratitude for escape from shipwreck. Curling with iron was practised by females among the Greeks and Romans, and by both sexes among the Phrygians. The early Greek Christians offered the hair to God. Long hair was esteemed by the Goths; but the English of the 9th and 10th centuries wore it short. The Danes and Normans wore it long; but in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, it was cut short. Wigs became common in the 17th century. Strange fashions of dressing ladies' hair in the 18th century, began about 1760, moderated towards 1790, and had nearly declined before 1800.

Hair-powder.—Gold dust was occasionally used by the ancients for this purpose, but the usual material for it was to dye the hair. Powder is said to have been introduced by Mary of Medicis; its introduction by L'Etoile a.d. 1588. The hair-powder tax was proposed by Mr. Pitt, and levied by 35 Geo. III. c. 49 (April 30, 1785).

HAKLUYT'S ISLAND (Polar Seas) was discovered by Baffin a.d. 1616.

HAKLUYT SOCIETY, named after Richard Hakluyt, celebrated for his labours in collecting the materials for a history of British voyages and discoveries, was instituted Dec. 15, 1846.

HALBERSTADT (Saxony) was the seat of a bishop a.d. 914. The cathedral, commenced in 1235, was completed in 1491. The diet of Halberstadt elected Otto IV, emperor in 1298. It was annexed to Brandenburg by the treaty of Munster, in 1648. The French captured Halberstadt in January, 1758. It was ceded to France in 1807, and was afterwards restored to Prussia at the peace of 1814-15.

HALIARTUS (Battle).—Lysander was slain in this battle, fought between a confederacy of Grecian states and Lacedaemon, B.c. 395.

HALICARNASSUS (Asia Minor).—This town of Caria was of Dorian origin, and is famous as the birthplace of Herodotus, B.C. 494. The celebrated tomb of Mausolus was erected B.C. 353, and the city was taken by Alexander the Great B.C. 334. Halicarnassus was a bishopric in the primitive church, and sent a bishop to the council of Chalcedon, A.D. 451. The site of the ancient town was discovered in 1839 by Lieutenant Brock, and many interesting sculptures have been disinterred, and deposited in the British Museum.

HALIDON, or HALIDOWN HILL (Battle).—Edward III. defeated the Scottish forces at this place, near Berwick, July 19, 1333.

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia).—This town was settled a.d. 1749, by adventurers from England. It was the seat of the first commissioner of trade and plantations. It was declared a free port in 1817. The college was founded in 1820.
HALLEY'S COMET.—This comet is memorable as having established the periodical return of certain of those bodies. Halley was led to form this idea from observing the comet in 1682, and comparing its orbit with those of the comets of 1531 and 1607, which he found identical. He consequently inferred that the three comets were only three appearances of the same body, and announced this opinion in 1705, and having convinced himself of the truth of his theory by laborious calculations, he predicted that it would again appear in 1759, which proved to be the case. The mean period of this comet takes in accomplishing its orbit 76.1 years.

HALYS, (Battle,) between the Medes and Lydians, on the banks of this river, in Asia Minor, was interrupted by the eclipse of Thales. The years B.C. 603 and 601 are assigned by some as the date of this eclipse; but Airy has proved it to have occurred May 23, B.C. 584, which is consequently the day of the battle.

HAM (France).—This fortress, on the Somme, was built by the count of St. Pol, A.D. 1470. It was the prison of the unpopular ministers of Charles X. in 1830, and of Louis Napoleon in 1840, after his attempt upon Boulogne. He effected his escape May 25, 1846.

HAMADANITERS.—Arabian princes of the tribe of Hamadan, who ruled over Mesoopotamia from A.D. 892 to 1001.

HAMBURG (Germany).—This free city was founded by Charlemagne, A.D. 809, and speedily attained great influence on account of its commerce. In 1241 it concluded a treaty with Lübeck, which subsequently became the basis of the Hanseatic League, and in 1269 it received the right to frame its own laws and enforce its execution. A provincial council of ecclesiastics met here in 1406. The town extended its borders to the right bank of the Alster in 1500, adopted the Reformation in 1535, and in 1618 was released from its former subjection to the dukes of Holstein. The bank was founded in 1619, and the church of St. Michael in 1751. In 1768 the city was finally released from all subjection to the house of Holstein, and in 1770 the emperor confirmed its right to the rank of a free city. In 1799 the Irish rebel Napper Tandy was surrendered to the British government by the Hamburghers, and in 1801 the city was occupied by the Danes. In 1802 all the Hanoverian property in Hamburg was surrendered to the city, which suffered severely, in consequence of the blockade of the Elbe, in 1803. French troops occupied Hamburg from 1806 to 1809, and in 1811 it was annexed to France as capital of the department of Bouches-d'Elbe. The French relinquished Hamburg in 1813; it regained its old constitution May 26, 1814, and joined the Germanic Confederation June 8, 1815. The gymnasia were founded in 1840. A terrible fire, which broke out May 5, 1842, destroyed 2,000 houses and property to the

amount of £7,000,000. A new constitution was adopted in 1848, and in 1851 the city was occupied by an Austrian force. An inundation of the Elbe laid the greater part of the city under water, Jan. 1, 1855. A commercial panic occurred in 1857. The Assembly adopted a constitution based on the parliamentary system, with representative government, the members of which are elected by popular suffrage, Aug. 11, 1859.

HAMMERSMITH (Middlesex).—This village is first noticed in the early part of the reign of Henry VII. The church was founded A.D. 1691. In 1656, Hammersmith was the scene of Miles Syndercomb's conspiracy against Cromwell. The suspension-bridge was founded by the duke of Sussex, May 7, 1825, and opened to the public Oct. 6, 1827. The parish of Hammersmith was separated from that of Fulham in 1834.

HAMPSDEN CLUBS.—Associations under this name were formed throughout the country A.D. 1816. Their professed object was parliamentary reform. A report of a committee of both houses, presented Feb. 9, 1817, declared these clubs to be revolutionary.

HAMPDEN COURT (Middlesex) was built by Cardinal Wolsey, and presented by him to Henry VIII. A.D. 1526. Edward VI. was born here, Oct. 12, 1537; and his mother, Jane Seymour, died here the following Oct. 24. The ecclesiastical conference between the presbyterian and episcopal clergy assembled at Hampton Court, Jan. 14 to 18, 1606, and Charles I. was detained a prisoner from August 24 to Nov. 11, 1647. The grand front of the palace was commenced by Sir Christopher Wren in 1690, and completed in 1694. George I. fitted up the hall as a theatre in 1718. The celebrated vine was planted in 1769, and the public were permitted to visit the place in Nov. 1838.

HANAPEER OFFICE.—An obsolete department of the Chancery Court, which derived its name from the practice of keeping writs in a hamper or basket, "in Hanaperio." The emoluments of this office were granted by Charles II. to Lord George Fitzroy and his male descendants, or, falling such issue, to the earl of Southampton and his male descendants, or to the earl of Euston, afterwards the duke of Grafton, these noblemen being the king's sons by the duchess of Cleveland. The Hanaper Office was abolished by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103 (Aug. 10, 1842).

HANAU (Germany), in Hesse-Cassel, was erected into a town A.D. 1303, and the territory of which it is the capital was made a county in 1429. It was fortified in 1528, and received a large addition to its population in 1598, in consequence of the numerous Fleming Protestant refugees. The new town was founded about 1600. Hanau was besieged for nine months by the Imperialists, under General Lamboi, who was compelled to retire June 13, 1636. Numerous French Protestants settled there in 1635. In 1736 the county was divided between Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt, but soon passed under
the exclusive power of the former. It was erected into a principality in 1803, seized by the French in 1806, united to the duchy of Frankfort in 1809, and ultimately restored to Hesse in 1813. The battle of Hanau, between Napoleon I., with about 70,000 men, and the Austrian and Bavarian army, under General Wrede, was gained by the former, Oct. 30, 1813. The loss was very severe on both sides.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—The first musical festival in memory of this composer commenced in Westminster Abbey A.D. 1784, the centenary of his birth. It lasted five days. The second day's performance was held at the Pantheon, and the receipts amounted to 11,842 guineas. Similar festivals were held on various occasions; and another on a large scale took place in Westminster Abbey, June 24, 26, 28, and July 1, 1834. A commemorative festival took place at the Crystal Palace June 20, 22, and 24, 1859. The chorus and band numbered 3,158 performers, the audience 61,260 persons, and the receipts amounted to about £30,000. Two rehearsals had been held at the same place June 15, 17, and 19, 1857; and July 2, 1858. The total number of visitors at the three days of the first performance was 48,418, while on the last occasion nearly 20,000 persons attended.

Handkerchiefs were unknown to the Greeks, but were used by the Anglo-Saxons, and during the Middle Ages. Laced handkerchiefs came into fashion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

HANGING.—This punishment is mentioned as the sentence of thieves, in a charter of the reign of Edgar (A.D. 959—974). The pirate William Marsh, executed in 1242, was the first person who was hanged, drawn, and quartered. The term "drawn" meant that the criminal was drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution. The old custom of hanging the bodies of criminals in chains was abolished by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 26 (July 25, 1834).

Hango (Finland).—Peter the Great gained his first naval victory over the Swedes off this village, in Finland, July 27, 1714. Here the Russians fired on an English flag of truce, killing six men, and wounding several more, June 5, 1855.

Hanover (Germany) was given to Hermann Billing by Otho the Great (A.D. 970), and passed into the possession of Henry the Black, duke of Bavaria, in 1107.

A.D. 1533. Lutheranism is adopted.
1614. The city of Hanover becomes the capital.
1692. Hanover is made an electorate.
1714. The elector succeeds to the English throne as George I.
1720. The walls of the city are levelled.
1735. Hanover is included in the convention between France and Prussia, for the neutrality of the North of Germany.
1801. April 3. It is occupied by the Russians.
1803. The bishopric of Osnaburg is annexed.
1811. Napoleon Bonaparte seizes Hanover.
1815. France cedes it to Prussia.
1827. It is again seized by the French.
1810. Part of the country is annexed to Westphalia.
1813. It is restored to its rightful elector, George III.
1814. Oct. 12. Hanover is erected into a Kingdom.

Hanover.

A.D. 1513. Part of Lauenburg is ceded to Prussia, in exchange for East Friesland and Harlingen.
1616. Now the duke of Cambridge is appointed lieutenant-governor.
1619. A new constitution is formed, on the model of the English.
1813. Oct. 5. George IV. visits Hanover.
1833. A new constitution is adopted, which confers more influence on the people.
1837. June 20. In consequence of the law of Hanover limiting the royal succession to male descendants, Ernest, duke of Cumberland, becomes king on the death of William IV.
1845. The Pantheon, Arsenal is built in the city of Hanover.
1848. The king abolishes the censorship of the press, and grants a new constitution.
1857. The new theatre at Hanover is erected.
1861. May 20. The king abolishes free institutions, by order of the federal diet.
1867. Dec. 31. Some of the jewels brought by George II. to England, in 1714, are restored to Hanover. Their value is estimated at £100,000.
1869. July 12. The State dues are abolished.

ELECTORS OF HANOVER.

1665. George Louis (George I. of England).
1727. George Augustus (George II.).
1769. George William Frederick (George III.).

KINGS.

A.D. 1814. George William Frederick.
1829. George Augustus Frederick (George IV.).
1830. William Henry (William IV.).
1837. Fredrick Augustus (duke of Cumberland).
1831. George V.

Hanoverian Supremacy.—Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, married Frederick V. elector palatine, A.D. 1613. Her daughter Sophia was born in 1630, and married Ernest Augustus, afterwards elector of Hanover, in 1658. By the Act of Settlement, 13 Will. III. c. 6 (1701), she was declared the next heir to the English throne after the descendants of William III. and of Queen Anne. Sophia died May 28 (O.S.), 1714, and on the death of Anne without issue, Aug. 1, 1714, her son, George Louis, elector of Hanover, succeeded to the English throne as George I.

Hanseatic League.—This union of German seaport towns was instituted about A.D. 1140, for the protection of their commercial interests, although the actual signing of the league did not take place till 1241. Henry III. conferred several immunities on this association in 1266, and in 1348 it possessed sufficient power to carry on a successful war with Denmark respecting the Sound dues. The League attained its greatest power about 1370, when it numbered 64 confederate and 44 allied cities. In 1448 they were at war with England, but had their privileges in that country restored in 1474. They were, however, finally abolished by Queen Elizabeth in 1575. In 1601 the Dutch supplanted them in the Mediterranean, and in 1630 their commerce was seriously injured by the invasion of Germany by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus.
The maritime law of this league was not published in a complete form till 1614, when its power had already begun to decline. In 1624 it originated maritime insurance companies, and in 1723 opened its ports to foreign commerce. The only towns still retaining the title of Hanse towns, are Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck. The merchants of the Hauz towns were called Hansards.

**HARBOURS.**—The improvement of harbours, docks, and piers, is regulated by 10 Vict. c. 27 (May 11, 1847).

**HARLEQUIN.**—The story of Harlequin, a minor character in the Italian commedia dell'arte, is not clearly recorded. It is supposed that he was a copy of Harleian Library, the invention of Mss. and pamphlets was formed by Mr. Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, who died May 21, 1724. It was purchased from his trustees for £10,000, by the government, who received authority from 26 Geo. II. c. 22 (1753), and it is now in the British Museum. The “Harleian Miscellany,” a collection of the most interesting documents and tracts in the Harleian Library, first appeared in 1744. Another edition was issued in 1809.

**HARLEQUIN.**—The account given by Menage that this term is derived from a celebrated Italian actor, who appeared at Paris in the reign of Henry III. (a.d. 1547—1589), and received the name of Harlequin, or Little Harlay, from his constant attendance at the house of M. de Harlay, is incorrect, as the word was in use before that period. Dr. Clarke, who traces its origin to classical times, says that Harlequin is Mercury.

**HARLEY (LORD OXFORD’S) ADMINISTRATION.**—Godolphin was dismissed Aug. 8, 1710, the treasury being put in commission, with Lord Powlett at its head, and Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, was made chancellor of the exchequer, Aug. 10, 1710, and lord high treasurer May 29, 1711. Lord Cowper resigned the great seal Sept. 25, 1710, and it was placed in commission until Oct. 19, when Sir Simon, afterwards Lord Harcourt, was made lord keeper, becoming lord-chancellor April 7, 1713. Harley’s associates were Lord, afterwards Earl Dartmouth, and Mr. St. John, afterwards Viscount St. John and Bolingbroke, secretaries of state. Earl Dartmouth, on accepting the privy seal in 1713, was replaced by Mr. Bromley. The Hon. G. Granville (afterwards Lord Lansdowne) became secretary at war Sept. 28, 1810: he was succeeded June 28, 1712, by Sir William Wyndham, Bart., who was followed by Mr. Francis Gwyn, Aug. 21, 1713. Sir William became chancellor of the exchequer Nov. 1, 1713. Dr. Robinson, bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of London, became lord privy seal April 28, 1711. The chancellorship of the exchequer was given to Hon. Mr. Benson, afterwards Lord Bingley, June 14, 1711. Oxford and Bolingbroke quarrelled, and the former was dismissed July 27, 1714. (See Shrewsbury Administration.)

**HARMONICA.**—Musical glasses are mentioned in a work published at Nuremberg a.d. 1651. The instrument was improved by Franklin in 1780. It first became known at Paris in 1765. John Stein invented a stringed harmonica in 1788.

**HARMONISTS.**—This religious sect was formed by the brothers George and Frederick Rapp, who emigrated from Württemberg to the United States in 1803, when they founded the town of Harmony, in Pennsylvania. In 1815 they built New Harmony, in Indiana, which was purchased by Robert Owen in 1824, in which year the Harmonists removed to a new settlement, which they named Economy. Community of property and the absence of marriage are the distinguishing features of this sect.

**HARNES.**—The invention of harness has been ascribed to Erichthonius, king of Athens, b.c. 1487. In the Middle Ages white harness was much used.

**HARP.**—Jubal is said to have been “the father of all such as handle the harp and organ,” Gen. iv. 21 (b.c. 3204). The harp was common in Egypt as early as b.c. 1500, and the instrument was introduced into Ireland at an early date. The Saxons and other northern barbarians possessed it when they first came into contact with the civilized inhabitants of Europe in the 5th century, and the Welsh are said to have used a harp of twenty-six notes in the 6th century. Erard’s pedal harp was patented in 1784, and his double-action harp in 1808.

**HARPER’S FERRY (Virginia).**—This village is the seat of a large state armory, established a.d. 1798, which was destroyed by the Federal commissioners to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Confederate states, April 18, 1861. It was the scene of the negro insurrection under Captain John Brown, Oct. 17, 1859.

**HARPONULLY (Hindostan).**—The rajah of Harponully became tributary to Hyder Ali a.d. 1774, and to Tippoo in 1786. On the fall of Seringapatam, in 1799, Harponully fell into the hands of the Nizam, by whom it was assigned to the East-India Company in 1800.

**HARRISBURG (Pennsylvania).**—The capital was founded a.d. 1785. It was incorporated 405.
in 1808, and made the chief town of Pennsylvania in 1812.

HARROGATE, or HARROWGATE (Yorkshire).—The "Old Spa," a chalybeate spring, in High Harrogate, discovered in 1571 by Captain Slingsby, was surrounded by a terrace in 1586. The waters from the "sulphur wells" of Low Harrogate were used both internally and externally before 1700. The "Crescent water" was discovered in 1783, and the Cheltenham water in 1819. The first inn was built at Harrogate in 1867.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL (Middlesex).—Wulfrid, archbishop of Canterbury, purchased Harrow, then called Herges, and other lands, a.d. 822, for the purpose of restoring them to the church of Canterbury. The town, given in 1545 by Archbishop Cranmer to Henry VIII., in exchange for other lands, was granted by him to Sir Edward, afterwards Lord North, in 1546, and it continued in his family until 1636. The free school was founded in 1555 by John Lyon, a gilt-court, and part of the building was destroyed by fire Oct. 22, 1838.

HARTFORD (Connecticut).—This town, originally established by the Dutch a.d. 1633, received its name from a colony of English who settled there in 1635. It was incorporated as a city in 1784.

HARTWELL (Buckinghamshire).—The principal manor was bestowed by William the Conqueror on his natural son, William Peverell. Henry II. seized the estate in 1155. Louis XVIII. of France resided in the manor-house of Hartwell from 1809 until the restoration in 1814.

HARUSBICKS.—Priests in ancient Rome, instituted by Romulus about B.C. 750. They pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of animals. When abolished by Constantine I., a.d. 336, their number amounted to seventy.

HARWICH (Essex).—The Danes were defeated by the Anglo-Saxons in a naval battle off Harwich, a.d. 885. The town received a charter from Edward II. in 1315; this, after having been confirmed by several sovereigns, was extended in 1694. Isabel, queen of Edward II., landed here in 1326 with her son, Prince Edward. Edward III. sailed from Harwich in 1340, and gained an important victory over the French fleet off Sluys. The duke of York defeated the Dutch fleet near Harwich June 3, 1665. The Dutch lost twenty-four ships, and 3,000 men were made prisoners.

HANOVER (Battle).—The French defeated an allied army of British, Dutch, and Hanoverians at Hanover, July 25, 1757.

HASTINGS (Battle).—William of Normandy sailed from St. Valery Sept. 26, 1066, and arrived at Pevensey Sept. 28. His army, amounting to 60,000 men, landed and formed a camp at Hastings. Harold II., having marched to the north to encounter the Norwegians, whom he defeated at Stanford Bridge, Sept. 25, hastened to the south, and arrived in sight of the invader Oct. 13, 1066. The battle was fought at a place then called Senlac, now Battle, near Hastings, Saturday, Oct. 14, when, after an obstinate struggle, which lasted from sunrise to sunset, Harold II. was slain, and the Normans remained masters of the field. In 1067 William I. founded an abbey near the place where the victory was gained. It was dedicated to St. Martin, and is known as Battle Abbey.

HASTINGS (Sussex) was known by this name, at least as early as a.d. 780. Athelstan established a mint here in 925. It was burnt by the French in August, 1377. The town-hall, built in 1700, was rebuilt in 1823.

HARWOLFORD (Sea-fight).—Harold Harfager, of Norway, defeated the Vikingi, a.d. 875.

HAT, as an article of man's attire, was invented at Paris, by a Swiss, a.d. 1404. Hats were fashionable in France in the latter part of the reign of Charles VI., who died in 1422. Charles VII. is reported to have worn a white felt hat at his entry into Rouen in 1449. The pope of Rome was in the habit of sending "blessed hats" to princes and commanders of armies who deserved the gratitude of the Roman Catholic church. These hats were of violet silk, lined with ermine, and embroidered with gold and jewels. They were blessed by the pope, in solemn conclave, on Christmas-eve. The last hat of this description was given to General Daun, after the capture of Hochkirch in 1758. The crowns of the hats worn at the commencement of the 18th century were round. The Jews of Spain were formerly compelled to wear yellow hats. In many towns of Germany, bankrupts had to wear green and yellow hats. Hats were first manufactured in London by Spaniards in 1610; and came into fashion, and were taxed in 1785. The tax was repealed in 1811.

HATFIELD (Battle).—Henry IV. defeated the Percies, who had risen in arms against him, at this place, about three miles from Shrewsbury, July 28, 1403. Henry Percy (Hotspur) was killed in this action, sometimes called the battle of Shrewsbury.

HATFIELD (Hertford).—A council was held here Sept. 17, 680, against the Mono- thelites, at which Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, presided. Hatfield, in the 10th century, was granted by Edgar to the abbey of Ely, and when the latter was made a bishopric, in the reign of Henry I., the manor-house became one of the residences of the bishop, and was on that account called Bishop's Hatfield. Elizabeth, who afterwards purchased it, was kept prisoner at Hatfield from 1555 till her accession in 1558. The left wing of the old palace was burned to the ground Nov. 27, 1835, and the dowager Marchioness of Salisbury perished in the flames.

HATRAH (Hindostan).—This town, ceded to the East-India Company by Dowiet Rowe Scindia, a.d. 1803, was besieged and taken by the British, March 1, 1817. Since its subjection to the English, its prosperity has materially increased.
HAT

HATS. (See Caps and Hats.)

HATTEMISTS. — The followers of Pontian van Hattem, an enthusiast, who spread his peculiar doctrines in Zeeland, towards the end of the 17th century.

HAVANA (Cuba). — This city, founded A.D. 1511, by Diego Velasquez, was taken by a French pirate in 1536. It was afterwards repeatedly seized by the Buoaneers. The university was founded in 1728. The English took Havana Aug. 14, 1762, and restored it to Spain the following year. Havana was probably erected into a bishopric soon after its foundation, as its second bishop died in 1528. In 1795 the remains of Columbus were removed from the cathedral of St. Domingo, where they had been deposited in 1536, to the cathedral at Havana. Three hundred and fifty houses were destroyed by a fire which broke out in this town Feb. 10, 1828.

HAVRE DE GRACE (France). — A fishing village converted into a town by Louis VII. A.D. 1609.

Francis I. fortified it, commenced the port, and gave it the name of Francis-copolis. It was placed in the hands of Queen Elizabeth by the Huguenots in 1562. It was besieged by the constable de Montmorency, who captured it June 28, 1563; and it was bombarded by the English in 1679, in July, 1694, in 1729, 1754, and 1795. Captain Oliver, of the Melopomene, made fruitless attempts to destroy the French fleet off this town, July 23 and Aug. 1, 1804. The town was injured by the shot fired into it on the occasion. In 1652 statues of Bernardin de St. Pierre and Casimir Delavigne, who were natives of the town, were erected; and in August, 1854, Havre was made the capital of the new department of Seine-Maritime. The old ramparts were removed in 1856, and, since 1853, two large forts have been erected on the heights above the town.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLARS. — These itinerant merchants first appeared in England about A.D. 1300. They are classed with rogues and vagabonds by 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1597), and were first compelled to obtain a license by 2 & 3 Will. III. c. 27 (1693). The annual duty, fixed at £4 by 50 Geo. III. c. 41 (June 2, 1810), was made payable to the commissioners of stamps by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22, s. 75 (Sept. 22, 1831).

HAWKING AND FALCONRY. — The Greeks obtained from India and Thrace their first knowledge of hawking with birds of prey. Gibbon (ch. xiv.) remarks: "This favourite amusement of our ancestors was introduced by the barbarians into the Roman provinces." The art, common in Italy, is mentioned in the Roman laws, and in writings of the 4th and 5th centuries. Ecclesiastics were prohibited from hawking by the council of Agda, a.d. 568; and by Charlemagne in 769. A charter was granted by Ecgberht, king of the Mercians, to the abbey of Abingdon in 821, prohibiting persons from carrying hawks on the lands of the monks. The emperor Henry is said to have been called the Fowler, from having been found luring his hawk when his election to the empire was announced to him in 919. Falconry was carried to great perfection in the 12th century. Stealing hawks was made felony by 37 Edw. III. Before the close of the 17th century falconry was utterly neglected. Demetrius, physician to Michael VIII. (Paleologus) in 1270, is one of the oldest writers on falconry. His book was first printed at Paris in 1612.

HAYMARKET THEATRE (London) was first erected a.d. 1702, on the site of the King's Head inn. It was rebuilt and made a theatre in 1767. Fifteen persons were killed, Feb. 3, 1794, by a crowd rushing into the pit. The tailors of London created a riot here in 1805 on account of a farce, supposed to be insulting to that trade. The existing edifice was commenced in 1820, and opened July 4, 1821.

HAYTI, or HAITI (West Indies). — This island, which forms one of the Leeward group, was discovered by Columbus in December, 1492, and named by him Hispaniola. It was afterwards called St. Domingo, which was finally changed to its native title, Hayti, in 1803.

HAYTI. — A.D. 435. Hayti is conquered by the Spaniards.

1492. St. Domingo is founded.

1692. The island is attacked by Drake.

1693. The western coast is seized by the French.

1695. The French appoint a governor.

1727. St. Domingo is seized by the French by the treaty of Ryswick.

1722. The negroes rebel.

1725. They again revolt.

1726. The French abolish slavery in the island. Sept. 19. An English force arrives to protect the whites.

1795. July 22. Spain, by the treaty of Basel, surrenders her possessions in Hayti to the French.

1798. The British and French troops evacuate the island.

1801. July 1. The negroes declare themselves independent.

1802. Jan. The French invade Hayti, which they reduce to subjection, and compel the negro general, Toussaint-Louverture, to surrender, May 3.

1803. The negroes expel the French, and declare the island independent.

1804. The negro Dessalines is proclaimed emperor as James I.

1806. Oct. 17. James I. is assassinated by his subjects, who place his lieutenant, Christophe, at the head of affairs.

1811. June 2. Christophe and his wife are crowned king and queen, Petion retaining the presidency of half the island.

1812. Death of Petion, who is succeeded by Boyer.


1822. Boyer becomes president of the whole island.

1823. April 17. France recognizes the independence of Hayti.

1839. Dec. 23. The republic accedes to the conventions of Nov 20, 1831, and March 23, 1833, between Great Britain and France, for the suppression of the slave trade.

1843. Boyer is overthrown.


1852. April 18. Faustin I. is crowned at Port-au-Prince.

1855. Dec. 10. Faustin is repulsed by the troops of St. Domingo, and threatened with revolution by his own subjects.
1583. Dec. 22, Faustus is deposed. Dec. 23. A republic is proclaimed under the presidency of Geef. 1861. March 18, Hayti is declared to be united to Spain.

HEARTH-MONEY (Tax).—Fumage or rogue, vulgarly called smoke-farthings, were, according to Domcasday Book, paid for every chimney in the house. Edward the Black Prince, after his French victories, imposed a tax of one florin on every hearth in his French dominions. The tax was first established, by sanction of parliament, by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 10 (1662). It was repealed by 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 1, c. 10 (1689).

HEAT, or CALORIC.—Little was known as to the phenomena of heat, till Dr. Black delivered his chemical lectures at Glasgow in 1757. He discovered the doctrine of latent heat, which he publicly announced April 25, 1762. Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Herschel announced the substantiality of heat May 15 and Nov. 6, 1800; and, in 1802, his experiments were repeated and confirmed by Sir Henry Englefield. The next important discoveries were made by Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Leslie, who published his theory of the radiation of heat in 1804, which was brought to greater perfection in 1813, by Delaroche, of Geneva.

HEBREWS, (Epistle to the,) was written by St. Paul, according to the best biblical critics, A.D. 61 or 62. Some writers refer it to A.D. 58. The letter was probably intended for the church at Alexandria, for in the Roman catalogues, from the end of the 2nd century, it is described under the title of "Epistola ad Alexandrinos."

HEBRIDES (Scotland).—These islands, long subject to the kings of Norway, became independent A.D. 1089. In 1153, Somerled, lord of these isles, invaded the mainland, and attempted to dethrone Malcolm IV. Having been defeated, he was killed in a second attempt made in 1163. They were ceded to Scotland in 1206. Magnus, their last independent chief, died in 1265, and they were held by chieftains in vassalage to the king of Scotland until 1346, when their ruler, John of Isle or Islay, assumed the title of "Lord of the Isles." James V. brought them under the dominion of Scotland. In 1748, the abolition of all heritable jurisdictions put an end to the power of the chieftains of the Isles. Dr. Johnson visited these islands in 1773.

HECATOMES, or the Sacrifice of One Hundred Oxen, is supposed to have originated in each of the hundred cities of Lycaonia sending a bullock for the general sacrifice, or in each of the hundred cities of Peloponnesus making a similar contribution towards a sacrifice to avert the plague. Pythagoras (B.C. 658-556) is said to have offered a hecatomé on discovering the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid.

HECLA (Iceland).—Forty-three eruptions of this volcano are on record since A.D. 900. Of these five were simultaneous, or nearly so, with eruptions of Vesuvius, four with eruptions of Ætna, and one with an eruption both of Ætna and Vesuvius. An eruption that commenced in June, 1784, lasted until May, 1785. Sir Joseph Banks visited Hecla in 1772, and Sir George Mackenzie in 1810.

HEDGES MOOR (Battle).—Lord Montacute, brother of the earl of Warwick, at the head of a Yorkist army, defeated Queen Margaret at this place, near Wooler, April 28, 1464.

HEGIRA.—This era dates from the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, which happened during the night of Thursday, July 15, A.D. 622. The era commences July 16.

HEIDELBERG (Baden), but a village A.D. 1235, was enlarged by Robert, count palatine, in 1362. It was plundered by the Bavarians in 1622. The Swedes captured it in 1653, and they retained possession till the peace of Westphalia in 1648. It was sacked by Turenne in 1674, and ravaged by the French in 1674 and 1665. The electors removed their residence to Mannheim in 1717. Heidelberg was ceded to the grand-duchy of Baden in 1802. Its university, the most ancient in Germany except that of Prague, was founded in 1386. The famous Heidelberg turn was constructed in 1751. It is the largest wine-cask in existence, measuring 36 feet long and 24 feet high, with a capacity of 800 hogsheads, or 283,200 bottles. It has remained empty since 1769.

HEILBRONN (Württemberg) was founded by Charlesmagne A.D. 805, and came under the dominion of the see of Wurzburg in 1225. It was raised to the rank of a free imperial city in 1360, and was taken by a storm in the War of the Peasants, 1525. The Protestant League of Germany was formed here in 1594, and a treaty between Sweden and the Protestant states of Germany was concluded here in March, 1633. It was made over to the king of Württemberg in 1803.

HEILIGER LEE (Battle).—The Spaniards were defeated by Louis of Nassau and the Dutch patriots near the monastery of Heiliger Lee, or the "Holy Lion," May 23, 1568.

HEIDEL (Holland).—The Dutch admiral Van Tromp was killed off the Holder Point, A.D. 1653. The English, having captured the Dutch fleet, Aug. 90, 1793, took possession of Heidel. They retired in October of the same year.

HELena, St. (Atlantic), was discovered May 21, 1502, by Juan de Nova Castella, a Portuguese. It was occupied by the Dutch, some time after 1610. They removed their colony to the Cape of Good Hope in 1651, when St. Helena fell into the possession of the English. The Dutch captured it in 1665 and in 1673, and on both occasions were speedily expelled. Charles II. granted it to the English East-India Company in 1673. In 1816 it was made the abode of the emperor Napoleon I., who landed on the island Oct. 16, 1815, and resided there until his
death, May 5, 1821. His remains were removed to France in 1840.

HELGA (Battle).—The Swedes and Norwegians defeated Canute near this river, in Denmark, a.d. 1025.

HELIER, St. (Jersey), was founded by the Normans, a.d. 837. The parish church was built in 1341. Fort Regent was commenced in 1560, and completed in 1806. Elizabeth Castle, erected in 1688, received great additions in 1836. The Court-house was built in 1647. St. Helier was surprised by the French, Jan. 6, 1721. The harbour pier was completed in 1819. Queen Victoria visited St. Helier, Aug. 28, 1846, and again Aug. 13, 1859.

HELIGoland (North Sea).—This island was a dependency of the duchy of Holstein, until captured by the English, Sept. 5, 1807. It was definitively assigned to England by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, and ceased to be occupied as a military post in 1821.

HELIOMETER was first suggested by Ræmer about a.d. 1678, and was described by Savary in 1743. Bouguer constructed his heliometer in 1746. It was improved by Dollond in 1753, and by Ramsden in 1777.

HELIOPOLIS. (See BAALEBEC.)

Hellenists.—Jewish colonists who settled in Egypt, after the destruction of the kingdom of Judah, about b.c. 606. Their number was increased by the Jewish colonies planted by Alexander, b.c. 336.

HELLESPONT. (See DARDANELLES.)

HELL-FIRE CLUBS.—Three secret associations under this name, to which about forty persons, of both sexes, belonged, existed in London a.d. 1721. Their tendencies and mummeries were believed to be similar to those of the Mohocks, forbidden, under high penalties, in 1711. A royal proclamation, dated April 28, 1721, interdicted such associations.

HELMETS were worn by the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians, and by the Greeks, Romans, and Etruscans. The Britons did not use them before the Roman invasion, and they were rare among the Franks and Germans. The Anglo-Saxons wore four-cornered pyramidal helmets of leather, and the Danes, conical protections of metal, which also formed part of the armour of the Saxon nobles at Hastings. The nasal-piece was added in the 10th century, and cylindrical flat-topped helmets were introduced in the 12th, the earliest specimen being one worn by Charles the Good of Flanders, a.d. 1122. Fan crests became general in the 13th century; the round-topped helm came into fashion about 1270; and the sugarloaf-shaped helmet about 1290. Bell-shaped and broad-brimmed helmets were sometimes worn in the 14th century, though they never became general. In the 15th century helmets of osir boulli and wicker-work were worn by archers; and in the 16th century the close helmet, or burgonet, was introduced, and mask-visors of grotesque design were in vogue. An attempt was made during the reign of Charles II. to invent a head-covering answering the double purpose of a helmet and a hat.

HELMSTADT (Brunswick).—A university was founded here a.d. 1576. It was suppressed by Jerome Bonaparte in 1809.

HELOIS.—The inhabitants of the town of Helos, in Laconia, captured by the Spartans b.c. 700. They were employed either as domestic slaves, cultivators of the land, or in the public works; and, being cruelly treated, often rose in rebellion. This was the case during the great earthquake b.c. 494, and in the Peloponnesian war b.c. 420. The term was afterwards applied to all captives condemned to servitude.

Helsingborg (Battle).—The Swedes defeated the Danes at this town, in Sweden, March 10, 1709. A convention between Great Britain and Sweden was concluded here Aug. 31, 1805.

HelsingforS (Russia), built by Gustavus I. in the 16th century. The Russians burned it in 1723 and in 1741. It was ceded to Russia in 1809, and they made it the capital of Finland in 1819.

Helvetic Republic.—The title of the government established in Switzerland by its French conquerors in April, 1798. (See Switzerland.)

Helvetii.—This Celtic tribe inhabited the country now called Switzerland, and under their leader Divico defeated L. Cassius Longinus, and compelled his army to pass under the yoke, b.c. 107. Orgetorix led them into Gaul b.c. 61, and they were totally defeated and cruelly massacred by Julius Caesar on the banks of the Saône, b.c. 58.

Helmstedt (Holland).—William, prince of Orange, sailed from this port for England, Oct. 19, 1688. It was taken by the French in January, 1795, and was evacuated by them Dec. 5, 1813.

Hemp.—This plant has been grown in Bengal from the earliest ages, and was woven into cloth by the ancient inhabitants of Thrace. It was introduced into this country about A.D. 1139. Its cultivation was ordered by 24 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1532). Its growth in the North American colonies was encouraged by 3 & 4 Anne, c. 10 (1708).

Hensbury Hill, or Hengestdown (Battle).—Egbert defeated the Northmen at this place, in Cornwall, A.D. 835.

Hennebon (France).—The succession to Brittany was disputed by Charles of Blois, nephew of Philip VI., king of France, and John de Montfort, A.D. 1341. Charles of Blois besieged De Montfort's wife Jane, in the town of Hennebon, in 1342. This heroic woman was on the point of surrendering the town, when the English fleet, conveying reinforcements under Sir Walter Manny, entered the harbour.

Hennotic, or Edict of Union, was published by the Greek emperor Zeno A.D. 482, for the purpose of reconciling the rival
churches of Alexandria and Constantinople. Felix III. condemned it in 483, and it was revoked by Justin I. in 518. (See Acacians.)

Henry III. — The followers of Henry, a monk and hermit, who attempted to effect a reform amongst the clergy in the 12th century. He quitted Switzerland, travelled through Bordeaux and Poitou, and arrived at Toulouse in 1147. Eugenius III. condemned his views at the council of Rheims, March 21, 1148, and committed Henry to prison, where he died.

Henry the Younger, the youngest son of William I., was born at Selby, in Yorkshire, in 1068. He was chosen king at Winchester, Aug. 3, and crowned at Westminster, Sunday, Aug. 5, 1100. He married Maud, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scotland, Nov. 11, 1100. She bore him a son and a daughter,—William, duke of Normandy, who perished by shipwreck, Nov. 25, 1120, and Maud, married to Henry V., emperor of Germany, Jan. 7, 1111, and, after his death (May 22, 1125), to Geoffrey of Anjou, Aug. 26, 1127. She received homage as future queen, Dec. 25, 1126, and contested the crown with Stephen. Henry the First's queen, Maud, died at Westminster, May 1, 1118; and Feb. 2, 1121, he married Adelais of Louvain, who survived him, leaving no issue. Henry died at Rouen, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1135. He was named Beaumellec.

Henry the Second, the eldest son of Geoffrey of Anjou, and Maud, daughter of Henry I., was born at Mans, in Maine, March, 1133. He was crowned at Westminster, Dec. 19, 1154. He married Eleanor, the divorced wife of Louis VII., Whitsunday, May 18, 1152. They had five sons and three daughters,—William, born in 1152, and died in 1156; Henry, born Feb. 26, 1155, died June 11, 1185; Matilda, born in 1156, married to Hugues II., count of Champagne, Mar. 4, 1168, and died June 28, 1189; Richard (see Richard I.); Geoffrey, born Sept. 23, 1158, killed at a tournament Aug. 19, 1186; Eleanor, born in 1162, married to Alfonso III., of Castile, in 1170, and died Oct. 31, 1214; Joanna, born in October, 1165, and died in September, 1199; and John (q.v.), afterwards king. Henry II. died at Chinon, July 6, 1189. He was named Fitz-Empress.

Henry the Third, eldest son of King John and Isabellas, was born at Winchester, Oct. 1, 1207; was crowned at Gloucester, Friday, Oct. 28, 1216. He married Eleanor of Provence, Jan. 14, 1236, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. Of these, five, namely, Robert, John, William, Henry, and Catherine, died young. Edward (see Edward I.) was born June 18, 1239; Margaret was born in 1241, married to Alexander I. of Scotland, Dec. 26, 1251, and died in 1275; Beatrice was born in 1242, and died in 1275; and Edmund was born in 1245, created earl of Lancaster, and died in 1286. Henry III. died at Westminster, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1272, and was buried in the abbey, Nov. 20. In 1258 his widow Eleanor became a nun at Amesbury, where she died June 24, 1291. Henry III. was surnamed Winchester from the place of his birth.

Henry the Fourth, the only son of John of Gaunt, was born at Bolingbroke in 1366, was acknowledged king on Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1399. In 1390 he married Mary de Bohun, by whom he had four sons and two daughters; namely, Henry V. (q.v.); Thomas, born in 1389, created duke of Clarence in 1412, and was killed at Bauge, March 22, 1421; John, born in 1390, created duke of Bedford in 1415, and died Sept. 14, 1455; Humphrey, born in 1391, created duke of Gloucester in 1414, and died in February, 1447; Blanche, born in 1392, and died May 22, 1409; and Philippa, born in 1393, married to Eric XIII. of Denmark, and died Jan. 5, 1430. Henry's first wife, Mary, died in 1394, and Henry married Joan of Navarre, widow of John V. of Brittany, April 3, 1402. The marriage was celebrated at Winchester, Feb. 26, 1403. She had no children, and survived the king, dying in 1437. Henry IV. died at Westminster, Monday, March 20, 1413. He was surnamed Bolingbroke.

Henry the Fifth, the eldest son of Henry IV., and his wife Mary, was born at Monmouth, Aug. 9, 1388. He ascended the throne March 21, and was crowned at Westminster, April 9, 1413, and married Catherine of France, June 2, 1420. She bore him one child, Henry VI. (q.v.), and survived her husband, who died at Bois-Vincent, Aug. 31, 1422. He was named Monmouth.

Henry the Sixth, the only son of Henry V. and Catherine of France, was born at Windsor on Dec. 6, 1421, proclaimed king Sept. 1, 1422, and crowned at Paris Dec. 17, 1428. He married Margaret of Anjou, April 22, 1445. They had one son, Edward, born Oct. 13, 1453, was killed at Tewkesbury, Saturday, May 4, 1471. Henry was called the 'Good'; he died April 13, 1470; and again deposed April 14, 1471. From that time he was kept in the Tower, where he was probably put to death in June of the same year. His queen, Margaret, survived him, and died in penury at Dampierre, Aug. 25, 1481. Henry was named Windsor.

Henry the Seventh, son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and Margaret, daughter of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, was born at Pembroke Castle, Jan. 21, 1456. He was proclaimed king after the victory on Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485, and was crowned Oct. 30. He married Elizabeth of York, Jan. 18, 1486, thereby uniting the houses of York and Lancaster, that had long contested the right to the crown. They had three sons and four daughters, of whom Edmund, Elizabeth, and Catherine died in infancy. Their other children were Arthur, born at Winchester Sept. 20, 1486, married Catherine of Aragon Nov. 14, 1501, and died April 2, 1502; Margaret, born Nov. 29, 1489, and died in 1541; Henry, who became king (see Henry VIII.); and Mary, born in 1498, married to Louis XII. of France Oct. 9, 1514, and died June 26, 1533. Elizabeth died
February 11, 1509. Henry VII, died at Richmond, April 21, 1509.

Henry the Eighth, the second son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, was born at Greenwich June 28, 1491; succeeded to the throne April 22, 1509; and was crowned at Westminster June 24, in the same year. He married Catherine of Aragon, his brother Arthur's widow, July 6, 1509. The marriage was pronounced null and void May 23, 1533. Henry had married Anne Boleyn in January, 1533, and this union was declared lawful May 23, 1533. Anne's marriage was set aside May 17, and she was executed May 19, the king marrying Jane Seymour May 20, 1536. Jane Seymour died Oct. 24, 1537, and Henry married Anne of Cleves Jan. 6, 1540. This marriage was pronounced invalid July 10; abrogated by parliament July 24; and Henry married Catherine Howard July 28, 1540. She was executed Feb. 12, 1542; and Henry married Catherine Parr, a widow, July 10, 1543. She survived him, dying in Sept. 1544. In addition to children who died in infancy, Henry had, by Catherine of Aragon, Mary (q.v.); by Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth (q.v.); and by Jane Seymour, Edward (see Edward VI.). Henry died at Westminster, Friday, Jan. 28, 1547.

Heptarchy.—This word, which signifies the government of seven rulers, is applied to the divisions of England under the Saxons. The first Saxons to arrive in England was that of Kent, founded A.D. 455. The erection of Sussex into a kingdom in 491, established the Diocrychy, which became a Triarchy, on the foundation of Wessex in 519. The commencement of the states of Essex and East Angles, in 527, made it a Pentarchy, which became a Hexarchy when Ida founded Bernicia, in 547, and a Heptarchy on the establishment of the British kingdom of Deira, in 559. An eighth state, Mercia, formed in 586, constituted the Octarchy, which continued till 670, when the union of Deira and Bernicia into the single kingdom of Northumbria, restored the Heptarchy. The seven kingdoms were gradually united under one by Egbert and his successors. (See Britannia and England.)

Heraclea (Magna Graecia) was founded B.C. 432. The Romans were defeated near this city by Pyrrhus, B.C. 290.

Heraclea, or Minoa (Sicily).—Little is known concerning the early history of this town, which was repeopled by the Dorians B.C. 510. It was an important place during the first and second Punic wars.

Heracleia Pontica (Asia Minor) was founded by the Megarians, B.C. 986. The inhabitants supplied the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon with vessels to carry them back to Cyzicus, B.C. 401. The republican government of the city was overthrown by Cleodorus, B.C. 390. Heraclea furnished succour to Ptolemy against Antigonus, B.C. 307. The Roman consul Aurelius Cotta sacked and plundered the city B.C. 74.

Heracleonites.—A Gnostic sect, the followers of Heracleon, a pupil of Valentin, that arose in the 2nd century.

Heracleides, the descendants of Hercules, who, after his death, B.C. 1209, were expelled from the Peloponnesus, and took refuge in Attica. The return of the Heracleides, B.C., 1104, forms a celebrated epoch in ancient chronology, as marking the transition from the heroic or fabulous ages to the period of authentic history.

Heraldry.—The origin of heraldry has been claimed for the Egyptians, Greeks, and other ancient nations, but it is of much later date, and probably arose from the devices painted on German banners. Blazonry was introduced by the French, whether in the time of the Merovingians, who became extinct in 754, or in the 9th or 10th century, is uncertain. Family bearings were established among the kings of the Heptarchy. Heraldry, as a science, was not introduced into England till 1147; crests were borne about 1286. Heralds, as now established, were instituted by Richard III. in 1483, and were incorporated March 2, 1483.

Heralds' College (London).—This institution was incorporated by letters patent of Richard III., dated March 2, 1483. Queen Mary gave Derby House for the purposes of the college, July 18, 1554; and this being destroyed in the great fire of 1666, the present edifice in Doctors' Commons was erected by Sir Christopher Wren in 1683. The college consists of the three kings-at-arms, viz., Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy; of six heralds, —Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Windsor, York, and Chester; and of four pursuivants, —Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Portcullis, and Rouge Dragon.

Herat (Afghanistan) in the time of Alexander was the capital of an extensive province. From A.D. 1150 to 1220 it was the residence of the Gourides. This city was taken from the Persians by the Afghans in 1715. It was retaken by Nadir Shah in 1731; and recovered by the Afghans in 1749. The Persians attacked it in 1833 and 1838, without success. It was surrendered to the Persian general Sultan Murad Mirza by Issa Khan, after a long siege, Oct. 26, 1856. The Persian troops evacuated it July 27, 1857.

Herculaneum (Italy).—This ancient city of Campania had Hercules for its reputed founder, and was undoubtedly of great antiquity. It suffered severely from an earthquake A.D. 63, and was entirely overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Aug. 24, A.D. 79. A second settlement, formed near the site of the buried city, met with a similar fate A.D. 472. Even the situation of Herculaneum was forgotten. In 1709 some fragments of statues, &c., were discovered in sinking a well, and in 1738 the theatre was discovered and explored by Colonel Alcubier. A description of the city was published by the Academy of Naples at the expense of the government, under the title of "Antichità di Ercolano" (1757-92).

Hereford (Herefordshire) was the seat of
of a bishop A.D. 676. A cathedral was built here in 825, rebuilt in 1030, and destroyed by Griffin, when he pillaged the city, in 1055. The present edifice was commenced in 1079. The town was pillaged by the Welsh, under Griffin, Oct. 24, 1055, and was taken by King Stephen in 1141. The parliamentary troops captured it in 1643. It was incorpo-
rated Oct. 9, 1189, and its last charter is dated June 14, 1697.

HERETICS.—St. Augustine defines heretics as those "who, when they are reproved for their unsound opinions, contumaciously resist, and, instead of correcting their pernicious and damnable doctrines, persist in the defence of them, and leave the Church and become her enemies." In the primitive Church they were not regarded as Christians: marriages between them and the orthodox were prohibited in 366 by the council of Laodicea; and the Theodosian Code, promulgated in 438, deprived them of the benefit of sanctuary. The most important heretical sects will be found under their respective titles. By 25 Hen. VIII. c. 14 (1533), offences against the see of Rome do not constitute heresy. All former statutes on the subject were repealed by 1 Eliz. c. 1 (1559), which rendered it an ecclesiastical offence, only to be judged in ecclesiastical courts. The burning of heretics was abolished by 29 Charles II. c. 9 (1676). Persons relapsing from Christianity into a belief in more than one God, or a denial of the sacred Scriptures, were rendered liable to sundry civil disabilities, and, on persistence in the offence, to imprisonment for three years, by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 32 (1698).

HERMANNSTADT (Transylvania) was founded by the Saxons, A.D. 1160. The Austrians were defeated near this town by the Hungarians, Jan. 21, 1849. The Russians occupied this town July 21, 1849, were driven out Aug. 5, and regained possession, having defeated the Hungarians with much slaughter, Aug. 6.

HERODIANS, mentioned by Matthew (xxiii. 16) and Mark (iii. 6, xii. 13), are believed to have been the adherents of Herod the Great, appointed governor of Galilee by Antipater B.C. 47. After he had obtained the throne, B.C. 40, he gained numerous par-
tisans among the Jews, and they were probably formed into a sect under his death, B.C. 4 (March 13). Dr. Martin Luther translated the word Ἡρωδιαῖος into "Diener des Herodes," servants of Herod. They were a political party rather than a religious sect.

HERERA (Battle).—The Carlists defeated the queen's troops near this place, in Aragon, August 24, 1837.

HERRING FISHERY.—The Scotch were extensively engaged in this fishery in the 9th century A.D., and the Dutch first practised it in 1164. By the Statute of Herrings, Edw. III. st. 2 (1387), the sale of the fish at sea was prohibited, and the trade was placed under the control of the chancellor and treasurer. This statute mentions Yarmouth as the great seat of the herring fishery. The method of curing the fish with salt was in-
vented by Beukels, a Dutchman, who died in 1397. The Society of the Free British Fishery was incorporated in 1749 for the regulation of the herring fisheries, and a similar company was formed in 1786, but neither met with much success, in spite of the extravagant bounties granted for their encouragement. By 43 Geo. III. c. 110 (June 25, 1808) commissioners were appointed, whose business was to superintend the cleansing, packing, &c. of the herrings, and in 1830 the bounties were discontinued.

HERINGS, (Battle of), fought at Roveroy, near Orleans, Feb. 12, 1420, between the English and the French, the latter being defeated. The French endeavoured to cut off a convoy of provisions for the army besieging Orleans, and for this reason the action was called the battle of Herrings.

HERTFORD (Hertfordshire).—A castle was built here in the reign of King Alfred. A council was held at Hertford, Sept. 24, 673. Edward the Elder erected another castle in 906, which was granted by Edward III. to John of Gaunt in 1345. The earliest authenticated charter of Hertford was granted by Elizabeth, in 1588; and that by which it was governed was granted in 1680.

HERTFORD COLLEGE (Oxford).—Hertford Hall was in existence in the reign of Edward I. and in 1312 was conveyed to Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter. It became a dependancy of Exeter College; was re-established in 1710, and was raised into a perpetual college by royal charter, Aug. 27, 1740. It was dissolved in 1818.

HERULI.—This Teutonic tribe, from the coast of the Baltic, descended the Danube to the Black Sea, A.D. 200, and sailed through the Hellespont, in 500 ships, in 262, when they began plundering the cities of Greece, burning, among others, the famous temple of Diana at Ephesus. They were met near Athens by Dexippus, who routed them in 267. They again wandered northward, invaded Italy, and overthrew the Western empire in 476. The Longobardi almost destroyed them in 512, and their name is mentioned for the last time in history at the defeat and death of Teias by Narses, in March, 553.

HERZEGOVINA, or HERZEG, (European Turkey).—This province, which originally formed part of Croatia, was incorporated with Bosnia A.D. 1326. It was seized by the Turks in 1463. It was formally ceded to the porte by Austria at the peace of Carlowitz, Jan. 26, 1699, and was overrun by a band of Montenegrins in October, 1855.

HESSE (Germany).—This country was originally peopled by the Catti. In the time of Clovis it formed part of Thuringia, but in A.D. 902 was under the government of a count of Hesse. It afterwards passed by marriage into the possession of Louis I. of Thuringia (1130-1140), and on the extinction of his male descendants in 1247, was erected
Elizabeth founded a free grammar-school here in 1598.

Hieracim, or Hieratics.—The followers of Hierax, an Egyptian bishop of Leontopolis, who taught towards the close of the 3rd century. He was an ascetic.

Hieroglyphics, literally "sacred engravings or sculpture," are believed to be the oldest mode of writing known to mankind.

The invention is usually attributed to Athotes, b.c. 2122. The simplest form of hieroglyphics, the phonetic, continued in general use in Egypt till the time of the 22nd dynasty, or about b.c. 1000, when the hieratic character was introduced. This was employed till the commencement of the 25th dynasty, about b.c. 800, when a new form, the demotic, came into use.

It was employed till the Christian era, when it was finally superseded by the modern Coptic. At the time of Clement of Alexandria, a.d. 211, hieroglyphics had passed into the condition of a dead language.

The last notice of them is by Horus Apollo, of Phenebatis, a.d. 500. Subsequently all knowledge of hieroglyphics totally disappeared, till the discovery by M. Bouchard, in 1799, of the Rosetta stone, a tablet bearing a decree in honour of Ptolemy Epiphanes, issued b.c. 196, gave a clue to their interpretation.

The Rosetta inscriptions were partly deciphered by Silvestre de Sacy in 1801, by Akerblad in 1802, by Champollion le Jeune in 1814, and principally by Young in 1817-18.

Champollion published his Grammar of Hieroglyphics in 1816, and his Dictionary in 1814.

High Commission Court.—This tribunal was established by 1 Eliz. c. 1, s. 18 (1559), to exercise jurisdiction in matters of an ecclesiastical nature. It sat for the last time at St. Paul's, Oct. 22, 1640, and was finally abolished by 16 Charles I. c. 11, s. 3 (1641). James II. attempted to revive it.

Highness.—This title, borne by Henry VII. and Henry VIII., was relinquished towards the end of the latter's reign for the style of "your majesty." It was conferred on the prince of Orange by Louis XIV. in 1644. The prince of Condé was the first to assume the title of Serene Highness.

High treason.—The highest offence known to English law, defined and regulated by 35 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2 (1350). By 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 3 (1695), persons accused thereof were to be prosecuted within three years of the alleged offence, unless it was a plot to assassinate the sovereign. Trials for this crime are conducted in the same form as trials for murder by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 93 (July 28, 1800). The punishment for high treason, according to 54 Geo. III. c. 146 (July 27, 1814), is drawing on a hurdle, hanging, and quartering, which may be commuted to simple decapitation if the sovereign pleases. Petty treason having been abolished by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 2 (June 27, 1829), the term high is not now used, the offence simply being styled treason.

Hildeshem (Hanover).—A bishopric, founded at Elze a.d. 312, was removed to
Hildesheim a.d. 822. The cathedral was founded in 818. It was secularized, and taken possession of by the king of Prussia, in 1803. It was incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807, and annexed to the kingdom of Hanover in 1813, the annexations having been confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15.

Himera (Sicily) was founded by a colony from Zancle, b.c. 648. A great battle was fought near the city, between the Carthaginians and the Sicilians, the latter being victorious, b.c. 480. Some new colonists, of Doric extraction, arrived here b.c. 476. It was raised to the ground by the Carthaginians, b.c. 406. Many of the inhabitants returned, and founded a new city near the site of Himera, b.c. 405. Agathocles was defeated at Himera b.c. 310. (See Therte.)

Hindostan, or Hindustan, signifying, in the Persian language, the country of the Hindoos, has been applied by geographers to that part of India called the Peninsula within the Ganges, extending from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya mountains. (See India.)

Hira (Chaldea).—This ancient city, which is now known as Medischal Ali, was founded by the Arabs a.d. 190. It was destroyed by Saad Ben Abi Veas in 689, and has never regained its former importance. Gibbon (ch. ii.) says that "Hira was the seat of a race of kings who had embraced the Christian religion, and reigned above 600 years under the shadow of the throne of Persia."

Historiographer Royal.—This office was revived by Charles II. a.d. 1660, in favour of James Howell. In 1665 Bernard Andreas was historiographer to Henry VII.

History.—Bacon divides human learning into history, poetry, and philosophy. Oral tradition was the mode in which historical facts were at first transmitted from one generation to another. The Old Testament is the earliest historical work in existence. Herodotus, born b.c. 484, and called the "father of history," is the earliest classical historian. With reference to the period at which Ancient history terminates and Modern history commences, a writer in Blackwood (vol. xxxii. p. 790, note) remarks,—"It has repeatedly been made a question at what era we are to date the transition from ancient to modern history. This question merits a separate dissertation. Meantime, it is sufficient to say in this place that Justinian in the 6th century will unanimously be referred to the ancient division; Charlemagne in the 8th to the modern. These, then, are two limits fixed in each direction; and somewhere between them must lie the frontier line. Now the era of Mohammed in the 7th century is evidently the exact and perfect line of demarcation; not only as pretty nearly bisecting the debateable ground, but also because the rise of the Mohammedan power, as operating so powerfully upon the Christian kingdoms of the south, and through them upon the whole of Christendom, at that time beginning to mould themselves and to unite, marks in the most eminent sense the beginning of a new era."

Hittites.—This nation was descended from Cheth, or Heth, the second son of Canaan, b.c. 3200. "Uriah the Hittite" was one of the thirty composing David's body-guard, b.c. 1048. The Egyptian annals refer to a very powerful confederacy of Hittites in the valley of the Orontes, with whom Sither I. waged war, b.c. 1340, and whose capital, Ketzeh, near Emesa, he conquered. Solomon compelled them to pay tribute about b.c. 1000 (I Kings ix. 20).

Horat-town (Australia), the capital of Tasmania, or Van Diemert's Land, was founded in 1804. It was thrown open to free settlers in 1819.

Hochkirchen (Battles).—The Austrians defeated Frederick II. of Prussia at this place, in Saxony, Oct. 14, 1758. Napoleon I. gained a victory here over an allied Russian and Prussian force May 22, 1813.

Hochst (Battle).—The imperialists defeated Christian I. of Brunswick at this place, near Mayence, June 20, 1622. The Austrians defeated the French at the same place Oct. 11, 1755.

Hochstadt (Battles).—The emperor Henry IV. was defeated in the plains of Hochstadt a.d. 1081. The French and Bavarians defeated the imperialists here Sept. 18, 1703.

Hohenburg (Battle).—The emperor, Henry IV. of Germany, defeated the rebellious Saxons in this battle, fought June 9, 1075.

Hohenfeldburg (Battle).—Frederick II. of Prussia defeated the Austrians under Prince Charles, at this village of Silesia, June 4, 1746.

Hohenlinden (Battle).—The French and Bavarians defeated an Austrian army at this village, in Bavaria, Dec. 3, 1800. The former lost 9,000, and the latter 18,000 men in the battle. The French and Bavarians took 97 pieces of cannon and 7,000 prisoners.

Hohenlinden Convention was concluded Sept. 28, 1800, between Austria and France. The fortresses of Philipburg, Ulm, and Ingoldstadt were given as securities to Napoleon Bonaparte, and a suspension of arms for forty-five days, commencing Sept. 21, was agreed upon.

Hohenstaufen.—The founder of this house was Frederick von Buren, who lived about a.d. 1040. His son fought valiantly under the emperor Charles IV. in the battle of Mecznburg, 1090, and received the hand of the emperor's daughter Agnes, together with the dukedom of Swabia, in 1081. Conrad, his grandson, was elected emperor of Germany Feb. 22, 1188. Conrad was succeeded as emperor by his nephew, Frederick I., surnamed Barbarossa, 1152-90; and the imperial throne was occupied by his son and grandson till 1254. The sole
and last survivor of the Hohenstaufen race, Conradin, tried to regain the family heritage; but having been defeated in the battles of Benevento, Feb. 28, 1266, and of Tagliacozzo, Aug. 29, 1268, he was made prisoner and beheaded at Naples, Oct. 23, 1268.

HOHENZOLLERN.—This, the royal house of Prussia, was founded by Count Thassilo, who built the castle of Zollern, afterwards called Hohenzollern (High-Zollern), a.d. 800. The castle was greatly enlarged by Frederick, the first count of Zollern, in 980. Frederick III. gained the title of prince and the government of Nuremberg in 1273. In the 16th century the house separated into two branches, the younger of which subsequently became kings of Prussia, while the elder remained princes of Hohenzollern. Frederick VI., of the younger line, received the province of Brandenburg from the emperor in 1316. His successor acquired the terems of Prussia in 1560. Another Frederick made himself king of Prussia January 18, 1701. The principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, for many centuries in the possession of the elder line, were united with Prussia by treaty, March 20, 1850.

HOLLAND.—This country was, in the time of the Romans, inhabited by a warlike tribe, called the Batavi.

A.D.

692. Holland is invaded by Pepin Herilost, mayor of the palace to Dagobert II., of Austrasia.

735. The country becomes tributary to France.


993. The county is made hereditary.

1010. It is invaded by the Normans.

1151. The Hollanders establish large colonies south of the Elbe.

1291. Florence V., count of Holland, claims the throne of Scotland.

1329. The county is transferred to the family of Holstein.

1334. Guy of Flanders seizes Zealand and North Holland, from which he is expelled by the young prince William.

1348. Rise of the Kabbeljauwen and "Hocks," the former term designating nobles, who support William, and the latter the people and citizens, who espouse the cause of his mother Margaret.

1339. The Kabbeljauwen rebel, are besieged in Delft, and defeated by Albert, heir to the county.


1418. Marriage of the Countess Jacoba with John of Brabant. Rotterdam and South Holland are surrendered to John of Bavaria.

1419. Jacoba and John of Brabant obtain a divorce, and Holland suffers from an inundation.

1429. Jacoba marries Humphrey, duke of Gloucester.

1453. Holland passes under the power of Philip of Burgundy.

1451. Ghent revolts against the government of Philip.

1477. Mary of Burgundy marries Maximilian of Austria, which brings Holland under Austrian dominion.

1488. The Hocks invade Holland.

1490. They are expelled.

1451. Holland is the scene of serious civil strife, known as the "Bread-and-Chess war."

1457. Friesland is conferred on Albert of Saxony.

1510. Holland is involved in a war with the House of Burgundy.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1655</td>
<td>Aug. 10. The Dutch fleet, defeated at the mouth of the Meuse, by General Monk, and Van Tromp is mortally wounded in the action.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1656</td>
<td>Peace is concluded.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1665</td>
<td>The English again declare war.</td>
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<td>1666</td>
<td>June II to 14. Monk and De Ruyter fight a furious but indecisive naval battle off the North Foreland. July 23. Prince Rupert and Monk defeat De Ruyter off the Foreland.</td>
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<td>1667</td>
<td>The &quot;Perpetual Edict&quot; is passed, which abolishes the stadtholdership.</td>
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<td>1670</td>
<td>Charles II. withdraws from the alliance, and agrees with Louis XIV. to declare war against Holland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1672</td>
<td>April 7. England and France declare war, and Holland is invaded by 150,000 French, under Condé and Turenne, who seize most of the important towns. The Perpetual Edict is revoked, and William, prince of Orange, made stadtholder. Aug. 22. Cornelius and John De Witt are assassinated by the mob. The Dutch arrest the progress of the French by opening the sluices, and putting the country in inundation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1673</td>
<td>The French evacuate the Provinces.</td>
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<td>1676</td>
<td>April 29. De Ruyter is killed in a naval engagement with the French off Sicily.</td>
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<td>1677</td>
<td>Nov. 4. The prince of Orange marries the Princess Mary, the daughter of the duke of York.</td>
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<td>1678</td>
<td>Sept. 17. The peace of Nimygen restores peace with France.</td>
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<td>1679</td>
<td>Nov. 7. The prince of Orange lands at Torbay.</td>
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<td>1683</td>
<td>Aug. 13. He ascends the English throne as William III. The French declare war against Holland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1688</td>
<td>Sept. 30. The treaty of Ryswick restores peace with France.</td>
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<td>1700</td>
<td>The fortresses of the Netherlands are garrisoned by French troops.</td>
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<td>1708</td>
<td>The Netherlands are invaded by 100,000 French, under the dukes of Vendôme and Burgundy.</td>
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<td>1713</td>
<td>April 11. The peace is restored by the treaty of Utrecht.</td>
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<td>1720</td>
<td>Death of Heinius.</td>
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<td>1742</td>
<td>The Dutch assist Maria Theresa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1747</td>
<td>The French invade Dutch Flanders. The stadtholdership is revived, and conferred upon the prince of Orange.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1750</td>
<td>Oct. 18. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle restores tranquillity to the Provinces.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1763</td>
<td>A commercial panic occurs in Holland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1780</td>
<td>England declares war against Holland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Peace is concluded.</td>
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<td>1786</td>
<td>Negotiations arise between the stadtholder and the States.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1787</td>
<td>Civil war devastates the country.</td>
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<td>1793</td>
<td>The French National Convention declares war against England and the stadtholder, and sends an army into Holland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1794</td>
<td>The duke of York arrives with an English force, for the defence of the country from the French, but withdraws without accomplishing any great results. The Dutch constitution is revolutionized this year.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1795</td>
<td>Jan. 27. The Batavian republic is organized, and closely allied with William V.</td>
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<td>1797</td>
<td>Oct. 11. Lord Duncan defeats the Dutch at Camperdown (q. v.).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1799</td>
<td>Aug. 28. The Dutch fleet at the Texel surrenders to Vice-Admiral Mitchel.</td>
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HOLSTEIN (Battle).—The Danes were defeated at Holm, in Kent, A.D.902. By some authorities the date of the action is referred to 904.

HOLMBY (Northamptonshire).—The Scotch army having delivered Charles I. to the English commissioners, Jan. 30, 1647, he was conducted under a guard to Holmby. From this place the king was removed June 4, 1647, and conveyed to Childerside, near Cambridge.

HOLMFIRTH (Yorkshire).—During a heavy flood, the Liberry reservoir, at Holmfirth near Huddersfield, burst at half-past two in the morning, Feb. 5, 1852. Between 90 and 100 persons perished, and the damage to property was estimated at £600,000.

HOLSTEIN (Germany).—Charlemagne wrested this country from its Saxon inhabitants, and erected it into the margraviate of Nordalbingia, about A.D. 811. It was conferred upon Adolphus, count of Schauenburg, by the emperor Conrad II., in 1030, and in 1106 or 1110 was permanently erected into a county under his descendant Adolphus I., by Lothaire, duke of Saxony. It was for many years harassed by Danish invaders, who were finally expelled in 1227, and in 1226 it received the duchy of South Jutland as an hereditary fief. The house of Schauenburg becoming extinct in 1450, the States elected Christian of Oldenburg, king of Denmark, for count, March 3, 1460. In 1474 Holstein was erected into a duchy, and in 1544 it was divided between the king of Denmark and Adolphus of Holstein-Gottorp, whose duchy was again divided, on the death of Christian Albert in 1695, between his sons Frederick IV., who succeeded as duke of Holstein, and Christian Augustus, first duke of Holstein-Kutin. In 1751 the house of Holstein-Kutin succeeded to the throne of Sweden, and in 1792 to that of Russia, the grand-duke of Russia being also duke of Holstein-Gottorp. In 1773 the grand-duke of Russia ceded all his possessions in Holstein to the king of Denmark, and the whole duchy has ever since been an appanage of the Danish crown. On the dissolution of the German empire in 1806, Holstein was incorporated with Denmark, and in 1813 it was taken by the Swedes, who restored it in 1814. Provincial states for the government of Sleswig and Holstein were appointed by a law of May 25, 1831. In 1839 ill-feeling arose between the duchies and Denmark, in reference to the Danish succession, and this dissatisfaction was increased in 1844, by the demand of the German inhabitants of Sleswig to be united with Holstein, while the Danes desired union with Denmark. The Provincial States appealed to the German diet, Aug. 3, 1846, and the resolution, of which the object was the separation of the duchies from Denmark, commenced at Kiel, March 24, 1849. The general assembly of the States met at Rendsburg, April 3, and voted the annexion of the duchies to the German Confederation, and a Prussian force entered Holstein April 6, to assist in carrying this proposition into effect. The result was the Sleswig-Holstein war, which continued till the end of 1850, when the duchies tendered their submission to Denmark. The provincial diets were restored Jan. 28, 1852.

HOLSTEIN-GLÜCKSBURG (Germany).—This duchy was founded by Philip, son of John the Young, duke of Holstein-Sonderburg, in 1622. The dukes of Holstein-Glucksburg became extinct on the death of Frederick Henry, March 13, 1779.

HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP.—This duchy was founded a.d. 1544, by Adolphus IX., son of Frederick, duke of Holstein, and was governed by its own dukes until it was ceded to Denmark by Paul Petrowitz, Nov. 16, 1773.

HOLSTEIN-PLON.—This branch of the ducal family of Holstein was founded a.d. 1622, by Joachim Ernest, son of John the Young, duke of Holstein-Sonderburg, and became extinct on the death of Frederick Charles without male issue, Oct. 10, 1761.

HOLY ALLIANCE.—This celebrated compact, between the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia, was signed at Paris, Sept. 26, 1815. It expressed the intention of the contracting sovereigns to continue in the bonds of Christian union, and recommended their subjects to "fortify themselves daily in the principles and exercise of the duties which the divine Saviour has taught men," as the only means of securing lasting and real happiness. The duke of Wellington declined to sign this compact.

HOLY BROTHERHOOD, or the SANTA HERMANDAD, an association for the maintenance of the public peace and the protection of property, was instituted at Aragon about the middle of the 13th century, and fully organized a.d. 1438. It was established in Castile in 1232. A similar league was entered into by the cities of Castile and Leon in 1295. Kindred associations were organized in various parts of Spain at subsequent periods. The Hermandad in Valencia raised an insurrection there in 1520-21.

HOLY CROSS, or the COAT OF ARMS, said to be the coat mentioned in John xix. 23, which Christ wore at his crucifixion, a.d. 29. A holy coat is said to have existed in Galatia in 580; another in Jerusalem in 589; another at Oviedo in 800; another in 899 at Santiago de Compostella; another in 1014 at Ghent; another in 1066 at London; another in 1115 at Mayence.
another in 1217 at Bremen; and another in 1513 at Trèves. This last-named coat was declared to be the true garment of Christ by an apostolic decree of Pope Leo X., dated Feb. 1, 1514. Another holy coat appeared at Argenteuil, in France, and Pope Gregory XVI., Aug. 22, 1843, declared this garment to be the one worn at the crucifixion. Bishop Arnoldi of Trèves exhibited in 1844 the coat kept in his cathedral to an immense concourse of people, and this act provoked much controversy in the Roman Catholic church.

HOLME (Anglesey).—A religious house is said to have been erected here by Maedlyn in the latter part of the 6th century. The "college" was probably built by Hwfa ap Cynddelw, a contemporary of Owen Gwynedd, who began his reign A.D. 1137. A school was founded in 1745; baths, and an assembly-room, were introduced in 1770. An act was passed in 1809 for erecting a pier and improving the harbour; and it was made the chief packet-station for Ireland in 1830.

HOLY ISLAND, OF LINDISFARNE.—The see of Lindisfarne was founded in this small island A.D. 634. The Danes assailed the church in the year 787, and destroyed it Jan. 8, 794. The island was invaded by Malcolm III., king of Scotland, in 1061. The castle was taken by adherents of the Pretender in 1715, and it was dismantled in 1819.

HOLY LEAGUE, formed Oct. 4, 1511, by Pope Julius II. with King Ferdinand and the Venetian republic, to protect the territories and to maintain the authority of the Romish church, and to expel the French from Italy. The emperor Maximilian and Henry VIII. of England afterwards acceded to it. Ferdinand concluded the truce of Orthes with Louis XII. of France, April 1, 1513, and thus broke up the league. The Holy League of Castile was formed at Avila in July, 1521. (See COGNAC, LEAGUE.)

HOLY PLACES (Palestine).—The first of these, the church of the Holy Sepulchre, built upon Mount Calvary, was founded by the empress Helena, mother of the emperor Constantine the Great, A.D. 326. The church was partly destroyed by the Persians in 614. It was rebuilt, and various "Holy Places" were added by Modestus, superior of the convent of Theodosius, in 630. The structures, again destroyed by Hakim in 1010, were rebuilt in 1045. The holy places were occupied by the crusaders in 1099; again burnt by the Saracens in 1244, and re-erected in 1292. On the 12th October, 1506, a fire broke out in the chapel of the Armenians, and destroyed nearly the whole of the sacred edifices. After long negotiations with the Porte, permission was given to erect a new church, which was consecrated in 1810. A fearful tragedy occurred at the church of the Holy Sepulchre in 1834, when nearly five hundred people, pilgrims to the Holy Fire, were crushed to death. The guardianship of the Holy Places has long been a matter of dispute between the Greek and Latin churches; Russia espousing the cause of the former, and France that of the latter. In 1690 the Holy Sepulchre was allotted to the Latins, and a treaty on the subject was signed between France and the Porte in 1740. A serious outbreak occurred at Jerusalem in 1759 between the followers of the rival churches, and an imperial edict was soon after issued placing the holy sanctuaries under the protection of the Greek church. France and Russia interfered in 1819, and in 1820 the French commissioner sent to inquire drew up a list of the Holy Places. The French government made certain demands May 28, 1850, and most of these were on the point of being conceded in 1851, when Nicholas, emperor of Russia, required from the sultan of Turkey a strict adherence to the status quo ante. Negotiations were carried on for some time, and the other European powers offered their mediation: but the emperor of Russia thought this a favourable opportunity to attempt the overthrow of the Turkish dominion, and his ambassador quitted Constantinople May 21, 1853.

HOLYROOD (Edinburgh).—The abbey and palace were founded A.D. 1128, by David I. of Scotland. In 1607, John Bothwell, commissary of this place, was advanced to the peersage under the title of Lord Holyroodhouse. The abbey was destroyed by the duke of Somerset in 1547, and nothing left standing but the body of the church, which, in its turn, was plundered and despoiled by the mob in 1688. Rizzio was murdered in one of the apartments of the palace, March 9, 1566. Charles I. was crowned here June 18, 1633. In 1768 the roof fell. The existing palace of Holyrood was designed by Sir William Bruce in 1669. The French royal family took up their residence here in 1786; and Queen Victoria held a court at Holyrood, Aug. 30, 1850.

HOLY SEPULCHRE (Order of the).—This military order is said to have been founded by St. James, A.D. 69, to guard the Holy Sepulchre against unbelievers. Other authorities date its origin from the time of Helena, mother of Constantine I., about 326, and others from the reign of Godfrey of Bouillon as king of Jerusalem (1099—1100). It was most probably instituted by Pope Alexander VI. in 1496. It was re-constructed by Louis XVIII., Aug. 19, 1814.

HOLY WATER.—The custom of sprinkling churches, &c., with consecrated water is traced by some to the time of the Apostles. It is referred to by Pope Alexander I. (A.D. 109—119) in such a manner as to infer that it was then an established custom.

HOLYWELL (Wales), named after the well of St. Winifred. The parish church was founded in 1769. The Holywell Level, or great lead-mine, was opened in 1773.

HOMERIDE, OR SONS OF HOMER, were numerous in the island of Chios, and in Asia Minor, B.C. 1000. Lycurgus, on his journey to Asia, is said to have received from this famous fraternity the first fragments of the poet's
works, which were introduced into Greece B.C. 890. Pisistratus and Hipparchus collected the rest B.C. 590.

HOMERITES.—In the middle of the 4th century A.D., the princes of the Arumites joined to their titles that of king of the Homerites, an Abyssinian colony in Yemen. They entered into an alliance with Justinian I., for the protection of the Christians in Arabia, A.D. 581. The kingdom lasted sixty-seven years.

HOMILDON HILL (Battle).—Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, inflicted a humiliating defeat upon the Scots (who had invaded England in July), at Homildon Hill, near Wooler, Sept. 14, 1402. The earl of Douglas and several Scottish nobles were taken prisoners.

HOMILIES.—The practice of compiling homilies commenced A.D. 796, when Charlemagne ordered Paulus Diaconus and Alcuin to discourse upon the New Testament. The famous "Homiliarium of Charlemagne was made public in 805. The English Book of Homilies was brought out in two parts; the first, containing "twelve homilies, published in 1547, by Cranmer, in the reign of Edward VI.; and the second by order of Convocation, in 1563, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

HOMEOPTATHY.—This system of medicine was first advocated by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, A.D. 1796. His "Matière Médicale Pure" was published in 1820, and his "Theory of Chronic Diseases and their Remedies," in 1829. He died at Paris, July 12, 1843, aged 88.

HOMOIOUSIANS AND HOMOIOUSIANS.—The former of these terms was applied to the Arians, and the latter to the orthodox party, at the council of Nice, June 19 to Aug. 26, 325. The Arian war-cry at the council of Seleucia, Sept. 27, 359, was Homoioousion.

HONDSCHOOTE (Battle).—The French defeated an Austrian and Dutch force at this place, Sept. 8, 1793.

HONDURAS (America) was discovered by Columbus A.D. 1502. British settlers first established themselves here in 1648. Having extended as far as the river Belize, they were attacked by the Spaniards in 1659, 1678, 1718, and 1754. The result was a treaty of peace in 1763, by which the colonists were allowed to remain. The Spaniards made another attempt to expel the British settlers in 1779, and having captured several, sent them to the Havana, where they were confined till 1782. In 1784 Great Britain obtained certain rights, and the territory of Belize was declared a British colony. The Spaniards assailed it, but without success, Sept. 3 and 10, 1798. The present constitution was voted in 1853.

HONDURAS (America).—This republic formed part of the Spanish kingdom of Guatemala, until A.D. 1821, when its inhabitants received their independence, and, with other American states, entered into a confederacy. The union was dissolved in 1839, and Honduras became an independent state. Great Britain ceded the Bay Islands to Honduras by treaty in 1860.

HONEYMOON.—The practice of distinguishing the first month after marriage by this title probably arose from an old custom of drinking mead in, a beverage made of honey, for thirty days after a nuptial ceremony.

HONNEFLEUR (France).—This town of Normandy was taken from the English by Charles VII. A.D. 1440, and in 1562 was seized by the Calvinists, who were compelled to quit it the same year by the duke of Aumale.

HONG-KONG (China).—This group of rocky islands, situated at the mouth of the Canton river, about 100 miles from the city of Canton, was ceded to Great Britain Jan. 20, 1841, and formal possession was taken Jan. 26. Hostilities having been renewed, it was ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain by the treaty of Nankins, signed Aug. 29, 1842. Hong-kong was regularly constituted a British colony June 26, 1843. (See Victoria.)

HONSTEED, THE (May 25, 1766).—"Evil be to him that evil thinks," the motto of the order of the Garter, is said to have had its origin in an exclamation made by Edward III. on picking up a garter belonging to the countess of Salisbury, at a ball, A.D. 1349.

HONITON (Devonshire).—The parish church was founded A.D. 1432, by Courtenay, bishop of Exeter. Assizes were held here in 1590, when seventeen criminals were executed. The lace manufactury flourished as early as 1630. Fairfax entered Honiton with his army, Oct. 14, 1645. The new parish church, commenced in 1835, was completed in April, 1838.

HONOLULU, OR HONORU (Pacific), the chief town of the Sandwich Islands, was first visited by Captain Cook, February, 1779. A missionary station was established here in 1820. A treaty of friendship between Queen Victoria and the king of the Sandwich islands was signed at Honolulu, July 10, 1851.

HOOD.—The length of the monastic hood was regulated by a council at Aix-la-Chapelle, A.D. 817. A dispute respecting its proper form caused great dissensions among the Cordeliers, and divided them into two parties in the 13th century. The weaker party was expelled from the convents by force of arms in 1514. It was condemned by John XXII., and four of its adherents were burned by the Inquisition at Marseilles in 1518.—Bishops and canons were forbidden by the council of Paris, March 9—14, 1347, to wear hoods of silk or velvet.

HOOPS are mentioned as portions of ladies' dress by Gosson, A.D. 1596. They were first called fardingales, which appear to have been of smaller proportions. In a scarce book, entitled "The London Tradesman," published in 1747, the following occurs: "Some will have it that Semiramis wore one of them in her famous expedition,
and some other antiques will have us believe the queen of Sheba was dressed in one full five yards in circumference, at her first interview with Solomon.” Crinoline made of horsehair, brought into fashion in 1835, is the modern hooped petticoat.

HOPS.—The common account that hops were first brought to England A.D. 1234 is incorrect, as they were cultivated in this country during the 15th century. The term hop-grounds first occurs in the statute-book in 1552. In 1603 the cultivation of hops had become general.

HORATIUS and CURIATIUS.—The Albanians having invaded Rome B.C. 670, it was resolved to decide the contest by a battle between three champions on each side. Three twin brothers having been found in both armies, the Romans named the Horati and the Albans the Curiatii, the issue of the struggle was intrusted to them, and the Curiatii having been vanquished in the fight which followed, Alba was forthwith united to Rome.

HORN.—Ashburnham (xi. c. 41) mentions the use of horns as drinking-cups as a very ancient custom. The exportation of horns from Great Britain was prohibited by 4 Edw. IV. c. 8 (1464). This act was repealed by 1 James I. c. 25, s. 44 (1604). The Horners were incorporated by Charles II. Jan. 12, 1638.

HORNBOOKS, consisting of a single sheet of paper mounted on wood and protected by a transparent sheet of horn, were formerly extensively used in the education of children. Such books were very common in the Elizabethan period; but as they had no dates attached to them, it is impossible to give a precise account of their use.

HORNCastle (Battle).—Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell defeated the royalist forces at Horncastle A.D. 1643.

HORNSPIPE.—This dance is believed to be identical with the monocheros of the ancient Greeks. It derives its name from having been danced by the ancient Britons to the music of the Welsh pi-b-corn, or hornpipe.

Horns were used at a very early period as musical instruments, and were employed by the Jews in the proclamation of the jubilee. Chromatic horns were first made in Germany early in the 18th century, and horns on which it was possible to play in all keys were introduced into England by the Messings in 1740. The instrument was much improved in 1772 by Spandau.

HORSE-GUARDS.—The royal regiment of horse-guards was raised by Charles II. A.D. 1661. It first mustered in Tottal Fields, Westminster, Feb. 16, 1661, and was first under fire in the Monmouth insurrection, July 4-5, 1685. On the landing of the prince of Orange at Torbay, Nov. 5, 1688, the regiment was sent against him, met the prince’s army at Arminox Nov. 13, was repulsed, and many of the officers and soldiers went over to the enemy. The regiment was re-organized by William III. Dec. 17, 1688. The Horse Guards, Westminster, was built in 1758.

HORSEMANN.—This art probably originated with the Egyptians, who are the earliest known possessors of horses, B.C. 1706 (Gen. xiv. 17). It passed from them to the Phoenicians, by whom it was imparted to the Greeks before the institution of the Olympic games, B.C. 1460, as chariot and horse-races constituted a prominent feature of those festivals. Gibbon mentions the Scythians as consummate masters of the equestrian art, and adds that it was commonly believed that it was their custom “to eat, to drink, and even to sleep, without dismounting from their steeds.” The rise of modern horsemanship depended greatly on the tournaments of the Middle Ages, which became common soon after the accession of Charles the Bald, A.D. 840. The present mode of shoeing horses was introduced into this country by the Normans at the time of the Conquest. Several statues have been passed for the improvement of horses the first of which was 27 Hen. VII. c. 6 (1558). Horse-stealing was made a capital offence, without benefit of clergy, by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 8, s. 2 (1545); and the penalty was commuted to transportation by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 62 (July 11, 1832). The first horse-tax was imposed by 24 Geo. III. c. 31 (1784).

Hortensian Law.—This law, which conferred legislative power upon the plebeians of Rome, was passed B.C. 268.

Horticultural Societies.—The Horticultural Society of London was founded A.D. 1804, and incorporated by royal charter in 1809; the Edinburgh society was founded in 1809, and the Dublin society in 1816. The Transactions of the London society were first published in 1812, and their gardens at Chiswick were commenced in 1822. The orchard and great part of the gardens were completed in 1824, and the arboretum was finished in 1825. The annual exhibitions were instituted in 1831, when only fruit was exhibited. In 1833 the show was extended to flowers. The new gardens of the society at Kensington were opened by Prince Albert, June 5, 1861. The Royal Society of Horticulture of Paris was founded June 11, 1827.

Hospitalers, or Order of St. John of Jerusalem.—This celebrated military order originated in a monastery, chapel, and hospital, founded at Jerusalem by some merchants of Amalphi, A.D. 1048. In 1099 the hospital received increased territories from Godfrey de Bouillon, who transferred its government from the monks to his knights. In 1100 they established a house at Clerkenwell, London, and in 1113 were confirmed as a spiritual order by Pope Pascal II. The Hospitalers greatly distinguished themselves in the crusades, especially at Jerusalem in 1152, Ascalon in 1153, and Hittin in 1187. In 1290 their order was united with that of St. Samson of Jerusalem. They conquered Rhodes Aug. 15, 1309, and from their settlement in that island are sometimes called the Knights of Rhodes. Their
wealth was much increased in 1311 by the addition of the possessions of the suppressed Templars, which were granted them by the council of Vienna. In 1321 they defeated the Turks in a great naval battle, and in 1341 took Smyrna. They took Alexandria in 1365, and in 1480 compelled Mohammed II. to retreat from Rhodes, which he had besieged with 100,000 men and 180 ships. In 1485 the possessions of the dissolved orders of the Sacred Tomb and of St. Lazarus were bestowed upon the Hospitalers. In 1522 they were compelled to quit Rhodes by Soliman II., who besieged their garrison of 600 knights and 4,500 soldiers, with a force of 140,000 men and 400 vessels, and in 1530 they were allowed to settle in Malta by the emperor Charles V. Hence they are often spoken of as the Knights of Malta. The order was suppressed in England by 32 Hen. VIII. c. 24 (1540), and lost all its privileges in France, Sept. 19, 1792. In 1798 it was expelled from Malta by the French, and has never recovered its political importance.

HOSPITALS.—Institutions similar to Chelsea Hospital, for the support of decayed soldiers, were known at Rome, where they were called Meritoria. The first hospital of celebrity was established at Cæsarea by the emperor Valens, between the years A.D. 370—380. St. Ephraim, who died in 381, or St. Fabiola, in 400, is the reputed founder of infirmaries supported by voluntary contributions. A foundling hospital was instituted at Milan in 787, and an hospital for orphans at Constantinople in 1090. The most important hospitals are mentioned under the places where they are situated. St. Bartholomew's, Bethlehem, St. Thomas, Christ's Hospital, and Bridewell, are known as the five Royal Hospitals, which were united by a patent of administration in 1557, and placed under the care of the Corporation, but with a distinct government, by 22 Geo. III. c. 77 (1782). The following is a list of the London hospitals, with the date of their foundation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Founded</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>King's College</td>
<td>1726</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption (Brompton)</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For diseases of the skin</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central London Ophthalmic (Gray's Inn)</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadmell's</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary's (Paddington)</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German (Dalston)</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free, for women and children</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samaritan Free</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of London (for diseases of the chest)</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Homoeopathic</td>
<td>1849</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hambrough's</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For incurables</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For sick children</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Northern</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Host (Elevation of the).—The date at which the custom of elevating the elements of the Eucharist previous to distribution was introduced, has given rise to considerable controversy. Some authorities assert that it originated in the 4th century, some that it was unknown till the 12th, while others fix its commencement A.D. 1201. The custom of ringing a bell during the elevation was introduced in 1225, and the miracle of the bleeding host is said to have occurred in 1290.

HOTTENTOTS.—This African race, the aboriginal population of the southern portions of Africa, first became known to Europeans A.D. 1498, and was very numerous when the Dutch began to form their settlements at the Cape. Their number has, however, been much reduced by the small-pox, which committed fearful ravages in 1713, and from other causes. Missionaries were first sent to them in 1736. A revolt of the Hottentots, which broke out in June, 1861, was promptly suppressed by General Somerset.

House-Duty.—A tax of two shillings was levied upon all houses, except cottages, by 7 Will. III. c. 18 (1698). It was raised to three shillings, and frequently varied, until 3 Geo. IV. c. 30 (1820). It was reimposed, in place of the window-tax, by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36 (July 24, 1851).

House of Commons.—The earliest instance of the assembly of knights, citizens, and burgesses as members of parliament, occurred Jan. 20, 1265, the parliament of 1268 having been exclusively composed of barons. They were not again summoned till the parliament of Nov. 12, 1294, and were established as a necessary part of the legislature by the declaratory statute of York, in 1322. Various statutes have been passed to regulate the amount of property necessary to enable a man to sit in the House of Commons, all of which were repealed by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 26 (June 25, 1858). The House of Commons was for many years the candidate of its place of assembly. Our earliest knowledge on this point is that the parliament of April 30, 1343, met in the Painted Chamber, Westminster. In 1376 the Chapter-house is mentioned as the usual meeting-place, and in 1457 Edward VI. granted St. Stephen's chapel for the purpose. This building was destroyed by fire Oct. 16, 1834, and the Commons took possession of

121
their new house Nov. 4, 1852. The following table exhibits the number of representatives now composing the House of Commons:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Representatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENGLAND AND WALES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knights of shires</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizens and burgesses</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOTLAND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knights of shires</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizens and burgesses</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRELAND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knights of shires</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizens and burgesses</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of the United Kingdom</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**House of Lords.**—The bishops and archbishops of England have composed a portion of the great council of the nation from the time of the Saxons, and they, with the barons, formed the king’s council from the Conquest to the reign of John. The personal privilege of the peers was determined in 1341. The House of Lords was abolished by the Long Parliament, Feb. 6, 1649, but constituted part of the first parliament after the Restoration, April 25, 1660. The House of Lords has had various places of assembly. The first record on the subject states that in 1343 it met in the White Chamber, Westminster. The Painted Chamber was also a frequent place of assembly. Its place of meeting is first styled the “House of Lords” in 1543. The old palace of Westminster having been destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1634, the present Houses of Parliament were erected in its stead. The peers took possession of their new house April 15, 1847. The number of members in the House of Lords is always liable to increase, owing to the royal prerogative of creating new peers. The following is a pretty correct statement of its present numbers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lords Spiritual</strong></td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lords Temporal</strong></td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total of House of Peers</strong></td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Houses of Parliament, or New Palace of Westminster.**—The earlier parliaments met in various places, chiefly at Westminster, but occasionally in provincial towns. The original buildings where the business of the House of Lords was transacted, were destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1834. The first stone of the new building was laid April 27, 1840. The House of Lords was opened April 15, 1847, and the House of Commons Nov. 4, 1842. Big Ben, the bell for the clock tower, was cast Aug. 6, 1856, and proved a failure. The Victoria Tower was completed in 1857. Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the New Palace of Westminster, died May 12, 1860.

**Hudson (New York).**—This city was founded by settlers from Rhode Island and Massachusetts A.D. 1754, and received its charter of incorporation in 1785.

**Hudson’s Bay (North America).**—A sea was discovered by Sebastian Cabot A.D. 1512, and was rediscovered by Hudson, from whom it derives its name, in 1610. The Hudson’s Bay territory was first explored by adventurers from Canada. Prince Rupert sent a vessel with colonists to the territory in 1668. Charles II. incorporated the Hudson’s Bay Company, May 2, 1670. A rival association, called the North-West Company, was formed out of several smaller ones in 1787. The two companies were united in 1821. An extended license for trading over the continent east of the Rocky Mountains was given to the company May 13, 1838. The English government granted Vancouver Island to the Hudson’s Bay Company in August, 1843.

**Hue and Cry.**—This mode of exerting alarm was in use among the Romans. Cesar speaks of a case, n.c. 50, in which an alarm was carried 160 miles in 16 hours. The hue and cry, a legal mode of procuring the arrest of offenders, was introduced into England at an early period, and by 13 Edw. I. c. 4 (1285), the hundred in which the offence was committed was held liable until the felon was caught. By 27 Eliz. c. 13 (1585), the hue and cry was ordered to be effected by both horsemen and footmen; and by 8 Geo. II. c. 16 (1735), constables, &c., refusing or neglecting to make hue and cry were to pay a fine of 2s. The Highland mode of raising the hue and cry, called the cross terrier, or from a cross, was carried 32 miles in three hours in 1745. The “Hue and Cry,” issued three times a week by the Police Court, was first published early in the 18th century.

**Huesca (Spain).** The ancient Oca, a town of the Iberges, is mentioned by Strabo, under the name of Iloescan. Sertorius founded a school here n.c. 77. Pedro I. of...
Aragon took it, after his victory over the Moors at Alcapsa, A.D. 1066. The university was founded in 1354.

Huguenots.—This was the name given to the French Protestants in the 16th century. Its etymology is unknown, some deriving it from Hugus, a noted Calvanist of Geneva, and others from the German eidenosen, confederates. They were first persecuted in France in 1559, and in 1651 they received the name Huguenots, and resorted to arms for protection. A large number of them were barbarously slaughtered at Vassy, March 1, 1562. The massacre of St. Bartholomew (q.v.) occurred Aug. 24, 1572. In 1598 they were protected by the Edict of Nantes (q.v.), and received additional religious liberty by the Pacification of Nines, July 14, 1629. Louis XIV. revoked the edict of Nantes, Oct. 23, 1685, and the Huguenots were unable to enjoy free exercise of their religion till the National Assembly restored freedom of conscience, Aug. 24, 1789.

Hull, or Kingston-upon-Hull (Yorkshire).—In a grant made by Matilda Camin to the monks of Melza, A.D. 1160, Hull is described as the "Wyk of Myton." Edward I. bought it from the monks in 1293, and called the place "King's town upon Hull." Edward I. visited the town May 26, 1300. It was ordered to be made a fortress, by a charter of Edward II., in 1322. The walls were repaired and strengthened by Sir Michael de la Pole in 1377. The free grammar-school was founded 1482, and the first hospital was erected in 1517. The town was taken by Hallam, "the pilgrim of grace," 1537. The merchants of Hull embarked in the whale-fishery in 1598. Lister's almshouses were founded in 1642, the old dock was built 1775, and the first stone of the new dock was laid Oct. 19, 1775: it was opened Sept. 22, 1778. The Marine Hospital was established in 1787; the new work-works were erected by the corporation in 1831, and the Hull and Selby railway was opened July 1, 1840.

Hulsenian Lectures.—Sermons upon the evidences of Christianity, or the difficulties of Holy Scripture, were instituted by the will of the Rev. J. Hulse, who died in 1760. The funds were inadequate until 1820, when the Rev. C. Benson delivered the first course.

Humane Society (Royal).—This society, instituted for the recovery of persons from drowning, was founded in London, by Drs. Hawes, Fothergill, and Cogan, A.D. 1774. In 1851 there were 221 depôts for drags, &c. in connection with this institution. A Humane Society was established in Holland in 1767.

Hummiliati, a peculiar order of monks, founded by a number of Italian noblemen A.D. 1154. They subjected themselves to the rule of St. Benedict, and their statutes were revived in 1151, and confirmed by Innocent III. in 1200. Females were admitted to this order in 1225. A considerable laxity of discipline having arisen, Pius V. suppressed the society in 1571.

Hungary.—The precise nature of the division of a country into hundreds is not known; it existed in Germany at a very early date, and was established among the Franks in the 6th century. Alfred the Great (870—900) is said to have introduced the hundred system into this country. All statutes relating to men composing a hundred were repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27 (June 21, 1827); and hundreders are rendered liable for damages committed by rioters by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 31 (June 21, 1827).

Hungary.—This country includes part of the ancient provinces of Dacia and Pannonia.

H.G. 35. The Romans, under Octavius, first invade Pannonia.

A.D. 8. The country is reduced to a Roman province by Tiberius.


337. It is invaded by the Vandals.

376. The Huns defeat the Goths on the Dniester.

433. They establish their supremacy in Hungary.

450. On the death of Attila, it is seized by the Gepide.

507. It passes into the power of the Lombards.

698. The Avars expel the Lombards.

738. Hungary is conquered by Charles-magne, and united to the Western empire.

889. The Magyars, or Hungarians, establish themselves in Hungary, under their prince Arpad.

934. The Hungarians are defeated by Henry the Fowler, emperor of Germany.

935. They are subdued by Otho the Great, at Augsburg.

1000. Stephen I. embraces Christianity, and receives the title of king.

1013. Hungary is ravaged by the Poles.

1139. Bula II. has his eyes put out, by order of his uncle Coloman.

1162. The king is seized by the usurpers Ladislaus and Stephen.

1222. Andrew II. publishes the charter known as the Golden Bull of Hungary.

1235 to 1245. The Tartars ravage the country.

1290. The country of Hungary is assasinated.

1348. Louis the Great invades Naples.

1370. Hungary is Great is elected king of Poland.

1383. Mary, daughter of Louis the Great, is proclaimed king of Hungary.

1385. Mary marries Sigismund of Brandenburn.

1390. Sigismund subdues Bajazet, and exacts tribute from Moldavia and Wallachia.

1396. Sept. 38. Sigismund sustains a severe defeat from Bajazet at Nicopolis.

1400. Representative government is established in Hungary.

1410. Sigismund of Hungary is elected emperor of Germany.

1437. Albert, duke of Austria, succeeds to the Hungarian throne.

1443. John Hunniades defeats the Turks at Nissa.

1444. The Hungarians sustain a severe defeat from the Turks at Varna.

1456. Death of John Hunniades.

1490. On the death of Matthias Corvinus, the Hungarians elect Ladislaus VI., king of Bohemia, for their sovereign.

1515. The emperor Maximilian secures the succession of Hungary.

1526. Louis II. is defeated and slain by the Turks at Mohacs.

1529. Hungary is overrun by the Turks.

1570. Hungary is definitely annexed to the dominions of the house of Austria.

1600. The Turks seize Canissa.
HUNGARY

A.D.

1000. The Protestant Union is formed in Hungary.

1041. The emperor Matthias abdicates the throne of Hungary.


1083. Sept. 8. The Hungarian crown and insignia are discovered and removed to Vienna.

1548. The emperor pursues his campaigns against the Turks. Sept. 28. Hungary is recovered.

1552. The Turks again invade Hungary.

1559. Jan. 26. By the treaty of Carlowitz, the Porte to Austria surrenders its claims to Hungary.

1738. The Hungarian revolution commences.

1748. The Turkish treaty is signed.

1794. War with Turkey is renewed in Hungary.

1839. The diet assemble for the first time in Hungarian.

1879. The diet attempts to substitute the Magyar language for the Latin throughout Slavonic Hungary.


1853. Sept. 8. The Hungarian crown and insignia are discovered and removed to Vienna.

1854. Jan. 1. State documents, law pleadings, &c., in Hungary are ordered to be transacted in the German language.

1856. July 12. A decree for the political offenders of 1848 and 1849 is published.

1857. May 12. The emperor and government of Austria visit the Hungarian dominions.

1858. Sept. 7. The emperor publishes a patent regulating the interior administration of Hungary.

1859. March 31. The chambers at Augsburg reject the emperor's patent, which he accordingly withdraws May 18.

1861. Jan. 10. The emperor publishes an imperial manifesto against the election of refugees, &c. Feb. 26. A new constitution for the Austrian empire is published. April 6. The Hungarian diet is opened, and demands an Austrian ministry. June 6. A Slavonian diet assembles at St. Martin, and decides to maintain their nationality separate from the Magyars. June 12. The case of the emperor and Austria v. Day and Kossuth is decided in the Chancery court, in favour of the plaintiff, 100,000,000 Hungarian notes being ordered to be destroyed. Sept. 30. The assembly of the Comitat of Pest is prevented from meeting by an armed force.

SOVEREIGNS OF HUNGARY.

Stephen I. 1000. Charobert, or Charles
Peter I. 1028. Robert, of Anjou 1068
Abo 1041. Louis I. 1039
Peter (again) 1044. Mary 1038
Andrew I. 1047. Sigismund 1033
Bela I. 1061. Albert of Bavaria 1028
Salomon I. 1064. Albert of Bavaria 1028
Gyeye I. 1074. Elizabeth 1039
Ladislaus I. 1077. Ladislaus II. 1041
Coloman 1095. Stephen II. 1114
Bela II. 1131. Ladislaus III. 1150
Gyeye II. 1141. Louis II. 1016
Ladislaus and Stef.线路
Ferdinand I. 1126. Ferdinand I. (alone) 1549
Bela III. 1173. Maximilian 1568
Emeric. 1186. Rodolph 1572
Ladislaus II. 1201. Matthias I. 1608
Andrew II. 1205. Ferdinand II. 1618
Bela IV. 1235. Ferdinand III. 1625
Stephen IV. 1270. Ferdinand IV. 1647
Leopold 1273. Joseph 1687
Andrew III. 1290. Charles 1713
Wenceslaus 1301. Maria Theresa 1741
Otho 1305. (The succession is identical with that of the emperors of Germany and of Austria.)

HUNGERFORD (London).—The first market was built a.d. 1680. The present edifice was founded June 18, 1831, and opened July 2, 1833. The suspension-bridge, designed by I. K. Brunel, was opened on Friday, April 18, 1845.

HUNGEN. —This fortified post, at the bridge of Hungen, near Basel, in Switzerland, was destroyed, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Baden, Sept. 7 (O.S.), 1714. In 1796 the French restored the works, in which they were besieged by the Imperialists, Jan. 25, 1796, and capitulated Feb. 1. The victors entered a few days after, when they found the place a mass of ruins. The allied armies invested Hungen in January, 1814; and by the 3rd article of the treaty of Paris, concluded Nov. 20, 1815;
the fortress was ordered to be demolished. It was a place of great strength, and was called the gate of Alsace.

**Huns.**—Historians are not agreed as to the origin of this famous barbaric tribe. Niebuhr considers them to be Mongolians; Humboldt, Ugrians; and Zeuss, Latham, and Dr. W. Smith, Turks. They invaded China about B.C. 201; and after haranguing that empire for a succession of years, were finally expelled about A.D. 93. They subsequently migrated to the plains of Tartary; and about the year 100 defeated the Alani on the banks of the Tanais. They defeated the Goths on the Dniester in 376, and attained their highest glory during the reign of Attila, A.D. 433–434. They invaded the Eastern empire in 441, ravaged Gaul (where they were defeated by Aetius at Chalons) in 451, and crossed the Alps into Italy in 452. After the death of Attila their power declined.

**Huntingdon.**—Edward the Elder erected a castle here A.D. 917. A priory of Black Nuns, dedicated to St. Mary, was established in 973. St. Mary’s church was rebuilt in 1620, and the county gaol was erected in 1829.

**Hunty Hill (Battle).**—The earl of Hunty defeated the rebel earl of Crawford at this battle, fought on a level muir near Brechin, May 18, 1452.

**Hurst Castle.**—On the rupture of the negotiations at Newport, the council of the army seized Charles I., Nov. 30, 1648, and conveyed him to Hurst Castle, whence he was removed, Dec. 18, to St. James’s.

** Hussars.** Light cavalry, first in use among the Magyars, A.D. 1610, and so called because the twentieth nobleman in each province was compelled to attend the call to arms. Tilly introduced hussars into the Austrian army; and at the battle of Breitenfeld, in 1631, had five regiments of them in the field. Luxembourg formed a troop in France in 1692; and Frederick William I. of Prussia organized two regiments in Prussia, 1730. The first hussars forming part of the English army were enrolled by William III. during the war in Flanders in 1693; but the same troops were afterwards called light dragoons, and only employed temporarily, and on foreign service. The first British regiment of light cavalry raised for permanent service was the “King’s Regiment of Hussars,” now called the 15th hussars, formed by Colonel George Elliot in 1759, by order of George II.

**Hussites,** the followers of John Huss, burnt at Constance July 6, 1415. Upon receiving the news of his death, several nobles and knights formed an association, Dec. 2, 1415. This party obtained the majority at the parliament of Prague, Sept. 5, 1416, and being opposed by the emperor, they took the field, and appointed Ziska as their leader, March 10, 1418. Active war commenced in 1419. A schism occurred in 1420. (See Caxton.) The battle of Prague was gained by Ziska, July 14, 1420; and in the still more brilliant victory of Deutschbrod, Jan. 8, 1422, he totally annihilated the emperor’s army. The Hussites overran the whole of Bohemia and Moravia, and were on the point of marching upon Vienna, when the sudden death of Ziska, Oct. 12, 1424, put a stop to their plans. They gained two more battles,—at Aussig, June 15, 1426, and at Mies, July 21, 1426; but, weakened by internal disputes, they were induced to sue for peace. After long negotiation, the treaty of Iglau was concluded between the emperor Sigismund and the leaders of the Hussites, July 5, 1436. Though this treaty did not put an end to the struggles of the Protestants in Bohemia, yet from this time the name of Hussites was no longer applied to them.

**Hustings.**—This term was apparently applied by the Anglo-Saxons to courts held within a house or building, to distinguish them from such as were held in the open air. Edward II., the Conqueror, granted such a court to the city of London A.D. 1052. Lincoln, Winchester, York, and other places, also possessed courts of hustings.

**Hutchinsonians,** the followers of John Hutchinson, who was born A.D. 1674, and who died Aug. 26, 1737. “Thoughts Concerning Religion,” published at Edinburgh in 1743, contains an exposition of the views of this religious sect.

**Huy** (Belgium) was taken by the English and Dutch, Sept. 26, 1694. The duke of Marlborough captured it Aug. 27, 1703. The French took it in 1706, and Marlborough recaptured it July 12, in the same year. It once more fell into the hands of the French, Aug. 20, 1746. (See Abbot of Huy.)

**Hyacinth.**—The plant received its name from Hyacinthus whom, according to the legend, Apollo slew and transformed into a flower. It is indigenous to the Levant, and grows abundantly round Aleppo and Bagdad. It was first cultivated by the Dutch, probably at the commencement of the 16th century, and is mentioned in England by Gerard in 1696. Parkinson enumerates eight varieties in 1692. Double hyacinths were first grown by Peter Voerhelm at the commencement of the 18th century.

**Hyctsos, Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings,** a tribe of Arabian or Scythian shepherds, who overran Egypt more than 2000 years B.C., and maintained their supremacy for about 260 years, when they were expelled by Tuthmosis II., king of Thebes. Some authors deny the existence of the Hyksos; others suppose them to represent the captive Jews in Egypt; and various theories have been circulated on this perplexing subject. (See Egypt.)

**Hydaspes (Battle).**—Alexander the Great defeated Porus on the banks of the river Hydaspes, the modern Jelum, B.C. 327.

**Hyde Park** (London), formerly the “Manerium de Hyde,” belonging to the monastery of St. Peter’s, Westminster, A.D. 1355, was enclosed about 1545. Cottages existed here in 1655. The custody of Hyde
HYD
Park, "with all the lodges, houses, and edifices in the same," was granted in 1560 to Sir Edmund Cary, knight. The House of Commons resolved that Hyde Park should be sold, Dec. 21, 1632, and Sir Henesage Finch, solicitor-general, obtained a grant of part of the park in 1661. Queen Anne enclosed another portion in 1705, and Queen Caroline another in 1730. In consequence of the Gordon riots, troops were encamped here in 1780. The volunteers formed a camp in 1799. The statue of Achilles, "inscribed by the women of England to Arthur, duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms," was erected in Hyde Park June 18, 1822. The triple archway and gate at Hyde-Park Corner was constructed from the designs of Burton in 1829. The bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Wyatt, was erected in 1846. The Marble Arch was placed at Cumberland Gate in March, 1851. Riotous assemblies met in this park to denounce Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sunday Trading Bill, June 24 and July 1 and 8, 1855. Turbulent meetings were held, in consequence of the high price of bread, Oct. 14, 21, and 28. The queen reviewed 18,000 rifle volunteers in Hyde Park, June 23, 1860.

HYDERABAD (Hindostan), the capital of Hyderabad and the Nizam's dominions, was founded by Kootab Shah, about A.D. 1585, being then called Baumuggur. It was taken and plundered in 1657 by the troops of Aurungzebe.

HYDROGEN.—The combustibility of this gas was known early in the 18th century, when it was often exhibited as a curiosity; but little was ascertained as to its real nature till the time of Henry Cavendish, who published an account of its most important properties in the Philosophical Transactions, May 12, 1766.

HYDROMETER.—This instrument for ascertaining the weight of fluids was probably invented by Archimedes, who was killed B.C. 212, though it is not mentioned till the time of Hypatia, about A.D. 415. It was afterwards forgotten, and was not revived or re-invented till the end of the 16th century.

HYDROPATHY, or the cold-water cure, was in use among the Arabs, and recommended by Rhazes, A.D. 920. The system also flourished in Italy, having been advocated by Avicenna in 1030; by Barzi in 1450; by Savonarola in 1460; and by Cardan in 1540. From Italy it passed into Germany, where it found zealous disciples in Hildanus (1560—1600), and Von der Heyden (1630-43); and thence to England, where Floyer (1649—1714), George Cheyne in 1725, and Lucas in 1750, strongly advocated the system. At Malta Padre Bernardo, the self-styled "medicus per acque," made a great sensation in 1724; and at Paris the celebrated Tessot in 1760 advocated in eloquent language the use of cold water as a universal panacea. During the present century, the principal advocates of hydropathy are Dr. James Currie (1770-1805), and Vincent Preissnitz, a peasant's son, who established his famous cold-water cure establishment at Gräfenberg in 1825. He began with two patients, and in 1829 his system was in full operation.

HYPOTHESES. The phenomena connected with water were but little studied by ancient philosophers. Archimedes announced the equal force with which each particle of a fluid mass is pressed when in equilibrio, b.c. 250, and Ctesibius and Hero invented the siphon force-pump and pneumatic fountain about A.D. 120. Galileo (1564—1641), Castellio (1577—1644), Torricelli (1608—1647), and Pascal (1623—1662) contributed to advance the science. Hallam says the science was entirely created by Castellio and Torricelli. The motion of waters in rivers and canals was first studied by Guglielmini, who published his work on the subject in 1691; and the nature of the oscillation of waves was taught by Newton in 1714. Daniel Bernouilli's theory of the motion of fluids was published in 1738, and Coulomb published his law of resistance in 1800. Professor Airy suggested an improved theory of fluids in 1830. Scott Russell's experiments on the motion of ships and waves were published in 1837.

HYGROMETER.—Various instruments for testing the humidity of the atmosphere have been from time to time invented. The most general are the hair hygrometer of Saussure, who published an account of his instrument A.D. 1783, and the whalebone hygrometer of M. de Luc, which was described in 1788.

HYMNS, or songs of praise to the Deity, were in use among the Hebrews as well as the Greeks. The "Te Deum" and "Benedictus" are in our liturgy both called hymns. The former is supposed to have been written by St. Ambrose, A.D. 380. According to some authorities, St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, who died A.D. 368, was the first who composed hymns for the church. The use of hymns was authorized by the fourth council of Toledo, Dec. 9, 633.

HYRCANIA (Asia).—This ancient province was situated to the south of the Caspian Sea, and varied considerably in size and importance at different periods. Little is known respecting its history. It appears that the inhabitants were rendered subject to the Assyrians at an early date, and that a troop of 6,000 of them formed part of the army with which Darius resisted Alexander the Great, B.C. 334. Hyrcania was occupied by the Parthians B.C. 244. Christianity was introduced during the 5th century.

HYSLES (Battle).—The Argives defeated the Lacedaemonians near this town B.C. 669. The Lacedaemonians destroyed the town B.C. 417.

HYTHE (Kent), one of the Cinque Ports, was, according to Leland, once "a very great town" both in length and extent, and contained ill paroches, that now be cline destroyed." St. Bartholomew's Hospital was founded by Hamo, bishop of Rochester, A.D. 1336. The town-hall and market-place were rebuilt in 1794.
I. JAMBOICS.—Iambic verse was so called from Jamb, an attendant at the court of Meta-
nira, wife of the king of Sparta. She is said to have amused the goddess Ceres, whilst on her
sad pilgrimage in search of her daughter Pro-
serpine, with her witty stories and allusions, and her poetical talent. It is generally used in
satirical compositions, and often figuratively
to signify satire. The Greek poet Archilochus
was the first who wrote in iambics. He
flourished about b.c. 708.

IBERIA (Asia), the modern Georgia,
anciently formed part of the Persian empire,
and passed under the power of Alexander the
Great b.c. 331. The Romans first came into
contact with the Iberians b.c. 65, when Pompey
led an army against them, and compelled
them to sue for peace. Instigated by Tiberius,
the inhabitants invaded and subdued Ar-
menia, a.d. 35, and in 115 they made a show
of submission to the Romans. Christianity
was introduced during the reign of Constan-
tine I. (323–337), and in 365 the Romans re-
signed the sovereignty of the country, which
subsequently declined into a Persian province.
It was annexed to the Eastern empire by
Herachius in 623. Iberia was erected into a
bishopric about the pontificate of Gregory I.
(590–604). (See GEORGIA.)

Ice.—The manufacture of artificial ice was
known to the Greeks and Romans. The
custom of cooling beverages with saltpetre
was general in Italy in the 16th century. In
the 17th “ice cups” were introduced into
France and Spain. A new mode of producing
ice by chemical means was invented by Mr.
Walker in 1782. Leslie introduced the em-
ployment of sulphuric acid for the same
purpose in 1810. Harrison patented an ice-
making machine, in which ether and salt
are used, in 1857. Tudor first established
the trade in ice at Boston (U.S.) a.d. 1806.
It has grown to such an extent, that there
are sixteen companies for the exporta-
tion of the article in that town. Many of
the “ice farms” of the states of New York
and Massachusetts are reputed to be as
valuable as the rice-fields of Georgia. The
French ice trade dates from 1559, when
some Paris speculators constructed a range
of ice-houses near Auteuil, in the Bois de
Boulogne.

ICELAND (North Atlantic Ocean).—The
discovery of this island is attributed to a
Norwegian pirate, named Naddodr, who
was cast by a tempest on its coast, a.d. 861.
It was then called Snia-land. Gardar cir-
cumnavigated it in 864, and gave it the name of
Gardarsholm. In 874 it was colonized by
a band of Norwegians under Ingolph. Its
inhabitants were converted to Christianity
towards the end of the 10th century. In
1261 it was united to Norway, and in 1397
was ceded to Denmark, to which country it
still belongs. It received the Reformation
in 1551. The commerce of Iceland was de-
cleared free to all Danish subjects in 1787, and
to foreigners in 1855.

Ice House.—The motto of John of Luxemburg,
king of Bohemia, inscribed upon his
helmet found upon the battle-field of Crecy,
July 10, 1346, where he fell, fighting under
the French banner. The motto was adopted
by Edward the Black Prince, who took the
plumed helmet from the head of the Bohe-
mian monarch. The heirs to the English
crown have retained the device, as well as
the plume of three ostrich feathers. Sir
H. Nicholas holds a somewhat different
theory on this subject. (See Feathers.)

ICON ION (Asia Minor).—Paul and Bar-
nabas preached in this ancient city, now
called Koniah (Acts xiii. 51), a.d. 45, from
which they were compelled to flee, on ac-
count of a conspiracy against them (Acts xiv.
1–6). Councils were held here in 238 and
378. It was made the metropolis of Lycaonia.
The Saracens captured it a.d. 1074, and
founded the kingdom of Iconium or Roum.
The Crusaders took it in 1070, and again
under Frederick I. (Barbarossa), June 10,
1190. The Mongols seized it in 1244, and the
Turks in 1307. The battle of Koniah was
fought near this place, between the army of
the sultan and that of the pacha of Egypt,
Dec. 21, 1852. The latter was victorious.

ICONOCLASTS, or Breakers of Images.—
The custom of exhibiting images of the
Saviour and of saints in churches, intro-
duced about the third century of the Chris-
tian era, met with strong opposition in the
Eastern empire, under Leo III., or the
Isaurian, who issued an edict prohibiting the
worship of all statues and pictures which
represented the Saviour, the Virgin, and the
saints, a.d. 726. A second decree, com-
manding the destruction of all images, and
the whitewashing of the churches, appeared
about 728. The attempt of an official to
destroy a statue of the Saviour caused an
insurrection, which spread to Greece and the
Ægean islands. Gregory II. denounced this
crusade against images in a letter to Leo
III. in 729. Another letter followed. Con-
stantine Copronymus, the successor of Leo
III., renewed his edict, and summoned the
third council at Constantinople (Feb. 10 to
Aug. 8, 754), which issued a decree against
the worship of images. The controversy raged
with great heat, and a council met at
Constantinople, Aug. 1, 786, was dissolved on
account of the violence of different parties.
It met at Nicaea (second council) Sept. 24,
and lasted till Oct. 23, 787. The Iconoclats
were anathematized, and the worship of images
was re-established. A council at
Constantinople, in 814, annulled all decrees
made against the Iconoclasts. After much
resistance and many struggles, the Greeks
restored the worship. A council was held
at Constantinople Feb. 18, 842, when the
decrees of the second council of Nicaea were
accepted, and the Iconoclasts denounced.
A solemn festival was appointed, and the
whole of the clergy of Constantinople went
in procession to the church of St. Sophia,
IDE

III

to commemorate the event. The eighth general council, held at Constantinople Oct. 5, 869, to Feb. 28, 870, anathematized the Iconoclasts.

Ides, in the ancient Roman calendar, were eight days in each month, the first of which, consecrated the Idus, fell on the 15th of March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th in the other months. The ides came between the calends and the nones, and were reckoned backwards. Thus, the 14th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 12th of the other months, was called the day before the ides. This mode of reckoning time is still retained in the chancery of Rome, and in the calendar of the Breviary. The Ides of March have become celebrated in history as the date upon which Julius Caesar was assassinated, B.C. 44.

Ides, or Idizi (Treaty).—Idolatry in some form or other was practised by all the nations of antiquity. It was conveyed from Egypt to India about the 17th century B.C., and thence to North Europe about the 6th century B.C. The earliest mention of idols occurs Gen. xxxi. 19 and 30, B.C. 1739. Constantine I. ordered the destruction of idolatrous temples A.D. 330, and Honorius abolished idolatry throughout the Roman empire in 409.

Iddstott (Battle).—The Danish forces under General Von Kragh defeated the Sleswig-Holsteiners under Willisen, at this village of Southern Denmark, July 24 and 25, 1850. The loss on both sides amounted to about 8,000 men.

Idumea. (See Edom.)

Idglau, (Treaty.) was concluded at this town, in Moravia, between the emperor Sigismund and the Hussites, July 5, 1436. The latter obtained a general amnesty and the free exercise of their religion. The treaty was based upon the compactata of Prague made in 1433.

Ildeforest, St. (Treaties).—Several treaties have been signed at this town of Old Castile, in Spain. The first, between Spain and Portugal, was concluded Oct. 1, 1777, and confirmed March 31, 1778. An offensive and defensive alliance between France and Spain was concluded here Aug. 19, 1796, and a treaty between the same powers, by virtue of which France obtained Louisiana, was signed Oct. 1, 1800.

ILTerGIS (Spain).—This town was taken and destroyed by Publius Scipio, B.C. 206.

IliuM, or Ilion (Asia Minor), the real name of the city of Troy, or Troja; the latter, a Roman appellation, being, strictly speaking, the name of the district. Ilium is supposed to have stood on a height at the southern extremity of the plain of Troy, close to the modern village of Bunarbashi. This ancient Ilium, generally believed to have been captured and destroyed after a siege of ten years, B.C. 1184, is distinguished by the epithet vetus, from Ilium Novum, or New Ilium, a village which Alexander the Great, after the battle of Granicus, B.C. 334, ordered to be enlarged and called a city. Fimbria captured it B.C. 85. After the battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48, it was visited by Julius Caesar, who conferred upon the inhabitants numerous privileges, and, in remembrance of his victory, instituted the Ludi Trojan., to which Virgil refers in the Æneid.

Illinois (United States).—The French settled in this country in the 17th century. It was ceded to England in 1763, and separated at the revolution of 1776. It formed part of the territory of Indians from 1800 to 1809, in which year a division took place, and in 1818 Illinois was admitted as the twentieth state of the Union.

Illuminati.—The name of Illuminati, or Enlightened Men, was adopted by several secret political societies of a revolutionary tendency, which sprung up in Spain and Belgium during the 17th and 18th centuries. The best known was the order of Illuminati, established in Ingoldstadt, Bavaria, May 1, 1776, by Adam Weishaupt. The openly-declared tendency of this association was the extirpation of the Jesuits and the diminution of the papal influence. It soon became very powerful, and was suppressed by decrees issued June 22, 1784, and March 2 and Aug. 16, 1785. Mirabeau was one of its disciples. Its agents visited Paris for the purpose of illuminating France. For many years after its suppression, the society of Illuminati lingered on under the name of the German Union. The favourite saying of the Illuminati was,—"The last king ought to be hanged with the entrails of the last priest."

Illuminati, or Alumbados.—This sect of Spanish heretics first appeared A.D. 1575, but was soon suppressed, owing to the execution of its chief members by the Inquisition at Cordova. They reappeared at Seville in 1623 or 1627.

Illumination and Illuminated Books. —The art of decorating manuscripts is of considerable antiquity, and was practised by the Romans. Cicero commends Marcus Varro for having adorned his works with the portraits of more than 700 persons. Varro flourished B.C. 116–28. The most ancient illu

Illumination, or Illumicium (Europe).—This name was anciently applied to all the countries on the east coast of the Adriatic. In the 4th century B.C. the northern portions
of Illyria were visited by the Gauls, who expelled the natives and drove them to the south. Philip II., king of Macedon, waged war with the Illyrians b.c. 367, and the Romans sent an army against them, and compelled them to sue for peace, b.c. 233. The second Illyrian war commenced b.c. 219, and also terminated in favour of the Romans. The Dalmatae revolted from the Illyrians b.c. 180, and formed the independent state of Dalmatia; and the remaining country was reduced into a Roman province by L. Anicius, b.c. 168. It became an imperial province b.c. 11. (See Dalmatia.)

Immus—Worship. (See Iconoclasts.)

Imbros (Aegean Sea).—An island, inhabited at an early period by the Pelasgians, was annexed to the Persian empire b.c. 500. It afterwards belonged to the Athenians. Mohammed II. subdued it in 1457.

Immaculate Conception.—The dispute in the Roman church on this subject commenced about A.D. 1140, the Franciscans supporting, and the Dominicans opposing, the dogma. In 1834 the discussion was revived at Paris by the Dominican John de Montesano, and having been continued with great bitterness, resulted in the exclusion of the Dominicans from the university of Paris in 1838. It also occasioned great discussion during the pontificates of Paul V. (1605—1621), of Gregory XV. (1621—1623), and of Alexander VII. (1665—1667). Pius IX. wrote letters on the subject Feb. 2, 1849, and May 20, 1850, and it was made an article of faith of the Roman church by a bull promulgated in 1854. The feast of the Immaculate Conception has been annually celebrated since the 12th century. It received the sanction of the council of Basel in 1431, and was ordered to be celebrated by Sixtus IV. in 1476.

Imme, (Battle,) fought at this village, near Antioch, June 7, 218, when Elagabalus defeated Macrinus.

Impeachment is the accusation of a member of parliament of treason or other crimes. The earliest example of an impeachment is the case of the Lord Chancellor Pole, earl of Suffolk, in 1386. By 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2, s. 3 (1700), no pardon under the great seal is pleasurable to an impeach-

ment by the Commons in parliament. Persons impeached of high treason are allowed counsel by 20 Geo. II. c. 30 (1747).

Imperial Chamber.—A supreme tribunal of the empire, established by Maximilian at the diet of Worms, a.d. 1495. It was a paramount court of justice, and consisted, at its first formation, of a chief judge, who was to be chosen among the princes or counts, and of sixteen assessors, partly of noble or equestrian rank, partly professors of law. They were nominated by the emperor, subject to the approbation of the diet. Hallam says: "The functions of the Imperial Chamber were chiefly the two following. They exercised an appellant jurisdiction over causes that had been decided by the tribunals established in states of the empire. But their jurisdiction in private causes was merely appellant. The second part of the chamber's jurisdiction related to disputes between two states of the empire. But these two could only come before it by way of appeal." The police of the circles had to enforce the sentences pronounced by the Imperial Chamber. It lasted three centuries.

Imperial Guard.—The Consular Guard received this title on the accession of Napoleon I., in 1804. It originally numbered 9,775 men, but was gradually increased, till in 1814 it included 102,708 men. This guard was disbanded on the restoration of Louis XVIII. in 1815, but it was again enrolled by a decree of Napoleon III., May 4, 1854.

Imprisonment for Debt.—Clergymen in the performance of their duties, and members of parliament, are exempt from arrest for debt. (See Clergy, and Fer-

bars' arrests.) By 12 Geo. I. c. 29 (1726), no arrest for debt could take place unless the cause of action amounted to £10 in superior, or 40s. in inferior courts. The restriction was extended to £10 in inferior courts by 19 Geo. III. c. 70 (1779). By 51 Geo. III. c. 124 (July 2, 1811), £15 was the lowest sum recoverable by imprisonment, and by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 71 (July 2, 1827), it was fixed at £20. Arrest on mesne process was abolished except in the case of the debtor's attempting to quit England, by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110 (Aug. 16, 1833). By the Absolving Debtors' Arrest Act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 52 (Aug. 1, 1851), absolving debtors who owe £20 or upwards are liable to arrest.

Improprations.—Impropriation is def-
first arose in Italy during the 12th century. Serafino d’Aquila, the first improvisatore of note, was born in 1466, and died in 1500. The two blind brothers Brandolini excelled at Florence as improvisatori, in the 15th century.

Incense of Frankincense was commonly employed by the pagan nations of antiquity in their religious sacrifices. Incense was also much used by the Jews, who were prohibited from burning it except in the ceremonies of the law (Exod. xxx. 34—38), B.C. 1491. Incense was not used during the first three ages of the Christian church, but is referred to by the Apostolical Canons, which are believed to date from about A.D. 550. The early Christians abhored its use in public worship, regarding it as a part of the worship of idols. Its use was, however, permitted at funerals.

Incipient (Firth of Forth).—This island having been fortified by an English force, was captured by the French, A.D. 1548. A returning light was placed on the island in 1805.

Income and Property Tax.—The first income-tax was levied in 1512 to defray the expenses of the war with France. It was imposed upon the commons, who were rated at two-fifteenths, and the clergy at two-tenths. Mr. Pitt’s income-tax was also levied to defray the expense of a French war, by 39 Geo. III. c. 13 (Jan. 9, 1799). It imposed a graduated series of rates on all incomes of £600 per annum and upwards, and was repealed by 42 Geo. III. c. 42 (May 4, 1802). It was, however, virtually restored by the Property-tax Act, 43 Geo. III. c. 122 (Aug. 11, 1803), which imposed a rate on all incomes of £600 per annum, 5 per cent. on incomes of £150 being the standard. The rate was increased to 6½ per cent. by 45 Geo. III. c. 15 (March 18, 1805), and to 10 per cent. by 46 Geo. III. c. 65 (June 13, 1806). This tax expired in 1816, government being defeated, on the motion for its renewal, by a majority of 37, on the 19th of March. Sir Robert Peel’s rate of sevemence in the pound was levied by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35 (June 22, 1842), for three years. It was continued three years longer by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 4 (April 5, 1846), and again for three years by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 8 (April 13, 1848). It was renewed for one year by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 12 (June 5, 1851), and for another year by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 20 (May 28, 1852). By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34 (June 28, 1853), it was arranged for the rate to undergo a gradual diminution, and to expire in seven years, and the tax was also extended to Ireland; but in consequence of the Russian war the plan was abandoned, and a double rate was imposed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 10 (May 12, 1854). An addition of twopence in the pound on incomes of more than £150 and of three halfpence on those between £150 and £200, was imposed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 20 (May 25, 1855). These rates were reduced to sevemence and five- pence in the pound by 20 Vict. c. 6 (March 21, 1857), and increased to ninepence and sixpence-halfpenny by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 18 (Aug. 13, 1859). By 23 Vict. c. 14 (April 3, 1860), they were further increased to ten-pence and sevemence. A select parliament- ary committee to inquire into the present mode of assessing and collecting this tax, with a view to its more equitable adjustment, was appointed Feb. 19, 1861. In the financial statement made by Mr. Gladstone, April 15, 1861, a reduction of a penny on the tenpenny rate was proposed.

Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom was instituted A.D. 1827, and incorporated by charter in 1831. It was placed upon a new basis and re-incorporated Feb. 26, 1845.

Indemnity.—An act of indemnity, passed May 20, 1690, exempted from penal consequences the instruments of popery and arbitrary power during the reign of James II. In addition to the regicides, thirty-five persons were by name exempted in this act. Various statutes render it incumbent upon most government officers to take certain oaths as a necessary qualification for their office; but as this would prove very troublesome in many instances, an act of indemnity is passed every year to exempt persons from any omission in this respect. Indemnity bills are also passed to release government or its agents from the consequences of illegal acts which circumstances may have rendered necessary. Bills of this kind were passed on behalf of the advisers of the embargo on the exportation of corn, Dec. 16, 1766; also to indemnify officers who arrested persons during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, April 10, 1801, and March 10, 1818; and for the violations of the currency laws by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act in 1848 and 1857.

Independents, or Congregationalists.—The term Independents was applied to several sects of dissenters, principally Brownists, about A.D. 1640. Jacobs and Brown are said to have established the first Congregational assembly at Leyden in 1616. The colleges for the education of Independent ministers in this country are Western College, Plymouth, founded in 1752; Rotherham College, Yorkshire, in 1756; Brecon College in 1769; Cheshunt College in 1783; Airedale College, Bradford, in 1784; Hackney Seminary in 1796; Lancaster College in 1806; Springhill College, Birmingham, in 1838; and New College, St. John’s Wood, London, in 1850.

Index Expurgatorius.—A list of books considered pernicious by the Roman church was prepared by the Inquisition, A.D. 1559, by order of Paul IV., and received the sanction of the council of Trent (1545 to 1563). In 1665, Pius V. appointed a committee for the express purpose of continuing this catalogue.

India (Asia).—The term India is believed to be derived from Sindhu, the Sanscrit name of the river Indus. Some writers believe that those early navigators the Phoenicians reached India by way of the Red
Sea. The ancient Greeks had but a feeble acquaintance with India. Hecateus of Miletus is the first historian who speaks of the country (h.c. 549—486).

B.C.

2000. The worship of Bramah is introduced about this time.

1900. The country is ravaged by the Mahabharata Maratha empires.

1800. Buddhism is introduced, according to Sir W. Jones.

1528. The territory north of the Indus is subdued by the Persians.

1537. Alexander the Great overruns the Punjab.

A.D.

78. The era of Salivahan commence.

117. Saheb ud Deen founds the Mohammedan empire in India.

1599. Ind is becomes independent, on the death of Saheb ud Deen.

1217. Zenghis Khan commences his invasion of India.

1598. The country is invaded by the Mongols, who sustains a complete defeat at Delhi.

1638. Conquest of Malabar.

1659. Bombay is the north and the Deccan are acknowledged to be independent.

1683. The 'tartars, under Tamerlane, ravage India, and sack Delhi.


1757. Jumur is annexed to the Indian empire.

1767. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, and discovers the passage to India.

1753. The Portuguese obtain a footing in Cochin, the commencement of their power in the East.


1829. Baber founds the Mongol dynasty in India.

1857. The British attempt to reach India by the North-east and North-west passages.

1843. Cabul is overrung.


1855. Humayun is restored, by the assistance of the Persians.

1879. Sir Francis Drake lands in the Moluccas.

1886. Akbar conquers Cashmere.

1888. An overland expedition to India is undertaken by the Levant Company.

1893. Akbar annexes Sind.

1898. Bombay is made the East-India Company (q. v.) receive their first charter.

1902. May 3. The first English fleet sails from Torbay.

1912. Jan. 11. The English are permitted to establish factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambey, and Cogro.

1914. The English defeat the Portuguese in Bomb.


1617. The Danes settle in Tranquebar.

1823. Shah Jehan rebels.

1835. The English are allowed to trade with the Portuguese ports in India.

1641. Fort St. George is founded.

1648. Rebellion of Sevajee, the founder of the Maratha empire.

1659. Aurungzebe dethrones his father, Shah Jehan, and succeeds in his stead.

1664. The French East-India Company is established.

1669. The English company obtains Bombay island.

1709. Sevajee ravages the Mongol dominions.

1830. Death of Sevajee.

1857. Bombay is made the chief establishment in India. The French establish Pondicherry.


A.D.

1598. Calcutta is purchased by the East-India Company.

1719. Bahadar Shah marches against the Sikhs.

1721. An East-India Company is founded at Ostend.

1725. The Swedish company is formed.


1748. The English fail in an attempt on Pondicherry.

1749. Oct. The French are made rulers of eighty-one villages near Pondicherry.

1750. The Rohillas defeat the imperial forces.


1752. The Punjab is ceded to Ahmed Shah.


1760. Feb. 16. The English fleet, under Admiral Pococke, compels Lally to retire. April 6. The subahdar of the Deccan cedes a large portion of his territory to the British, and agrees to allow no French settlements in his dominions. Nov. 29. The French are expelled from Wandewash. Dec. 10. The English seize their fort at Carnagoly.

1761. Feb. 10. Arcot is taken by the British.


1764. Feb. 11. The English army in India mutinies, but is reduced to subjection by Major Maitland. Oct. 23. The battle of Buxar (q. v.).

1765. May 19. The nabob of Oude becomes tributary to the British. Aug. 12. The emperor constitutes the Company the Dewanee or receivers of revenue of Bengal, Bahar, and Oudh.

1766. Nov. 12. Treaty with the Nizam of the Deccan, by which the British obtain the Northern Circars.


1780. A famine in Bengal carries off nearly a third of the population.

1782. April 13. Warren Hastings succeeds to the government of Bengal. Dec. 28. The Mahratta enter Delhi, and compel the emperor to make important concessions.

1779. The Mahratta confound great ravages.

1784. April 1. The British defeat the Rohilla army. Dec. 28. Salsette and Bassein are seized by the British.


1784. March. Peace is concluded with Tipppoo.


1786. Sept. Guntur is ceded to the English by the Nizam of the Deccan.


1790. May 7. Tipppoo enters Travancore, which he places under his protection. June 1. A treaty is concluded with the Mahrattas against Tipppoo. July 4. Tipppoo is defeated by the English and the Mahrattas, and takes Bednore.


1792. March 26. Peace is concluded with Tipppoo, who surrenders his two eldest sons as hostages.

1793. Courts for civil and criminal causes, and circuits, are appointed, and judges' fees abolished. Pondicherry is again taken by the English.

1794. March 29. Tipppoo's sons are restored.

1795. Allahabad is ceded to the British.


1802. March 25. Pondicherry is restored to France by the treaty of Amiens. June 4. The nabob of Purnuckabah cedes his territories to the British. Dec. 31. By the treaty of Bassein, the Peishwa cedes a large extent of territory to the British, and agrees to hold no intercourse with other foreigners.


1804. Feb. 27. The treaty of Boornahpore is concluded with Scindia. April 16. War is declared against Holkar. Oct. 8. Holkar lays siege to Delhi, but is compelled to retreat. All Holkar's possessions in the Deccan are subdued by the British. Nov. 14. Death of General Frazer, at the battle of Deig, in which he defeats Holkar.


1807. Jan. 31. A mutiny breaks out among the troops stationed at Velleore. 800 Sepoyos are executed.

1808. War commences with Travancore. Dec. 31. The Travancore army is defeated by Colonel Elphinstone. Feb. 25. All the lines of Travancore are stormed by the British, and the war is ended. Aug. 23. A mutiny is quelled at Sevareilly. Oct. 20. Tipppoo is defeated at Seringapatam, and the treaty of Bangalore is concluded.

1812. The Pindarries shake off the Mahratta authority, and assert their independence.

1813. July 1. The India trade is thrown open by the treaty of Chilka.

1814. Nov. 1. War is declared against Nepaul.

1815. April 27. The whole of Kamaoon is ceded to the British. Dec. 3. The treaty of Segoulee concludes the war.


1819. The vizier of Oude throws off his allegiance to the Mongol ruler, and establishes an independent government.


1829. Dec. A decree for the abolition of sutteeism is published.

1830. March 18. The Bombay papers first mention the elevation of native Hindoos to the magistracy. April 16. The rajah of Coorg is deposed.


1846. Jan. 28. The Sikhs sustain a severe defeat at Alivali (q. v.).
A.D. 1848. Feb. 10. They are defeated at Sobron (g.v.). Feb. 22. Sir Hugh Gough takes formal possession of Lahore. March 9. Peace is restored by the treaty of Lahore.


A.D. 1851. Jan. 29. The Pees Eao, ex-rebels, of the Mahrawtas, dies at Bithoor. The continuance of his pension is refused to his nephew Nana Sahib. Oct. 29. Disputes having occurred with the Burman empire, a British fleet arrives at Rangoon.


INDIA

Mohammed Shah
1553

Jehandar Shah
1712

Sur Adili
1553

Ferokhir
1712

Humayun (again)
1555

Mohammed Shah
1719

Akbar
1556

Ahmed Shah
1728

Jehangir
1605

Alamgir
1754

Shah Jehan
1627

Shah Jehan
1756

Aurungzebe
1653

Shah Alum
1761

Bahadur Shah
1707

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

A.D.

INDIA (United States), separated in 1809 from Illinois, with which, from 1800, it formed a territorial government, and was admitted into the Union as an independent state in December, 1816.

INDIANAPOLIS, the capital of Indiana, was founded in 1821.

INDIAN COUNCIL.—This council for the government of India, erected by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 2, 1855), to supersede the Board of Control, consists of fifteen members, eight of whom are appointed by the Queen, and seven by the directors of the East-India Company. They receive an annual salary of £1,200, retain their office during good behaviour, and are not permitted to sit in parliament. The first meeting of this council was held in 1855.

INDIA-ROUBBER, or CAOUTCHOUC, was first brought to Europe by M. de la Condamine, A.D. 1738. An account of the substance, as used by the natives of South America, was presented by him to the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1736. A further report was given in 1761, by Messrs. Herissant and Macquer, to the French government, and by its order M. Grossart made several successful experiments, the results of which were published in 1768. The first allusion to the subject in English literature is by Joseph Priestley, in a work printed in 1770, in which India-rubber is recommended as good for "wiping from paper the marks of a black-lead pencil". The substance came into more general notice some ten years after, when it was sold in the shape of bottles, at the rate of about a guinea the ounce. Macintosh succeeded in dissolving India-rubber, and applying it to waterproof clothing. The first patent obtained by him for these celebrated "Macintosh toshes" bears date 1823. Barnard took out a patent for caoutchouc in 1833. The sulphuration of caoutchouc, a valuable invention, is due to Goodyear, who took out a patent for the same in 1839.

INDICATION.—This term was originally applied to a tribute of corn exacted by the Romans every fifteen years; but it was afterwards used to denote the period at which the payments were made. The institution of indications dates at the earliest from the time of Constantine I., A.D. 312; but the first instance of their use is mentioned in the Theodosian code, under the reign of Constantius, who died in 361. The peace court adopted computation by indications about 800, the commencement of the first indication being referred to Jan. 1, 318.

INDIGO.—Beckmann is strongly inclined to believe that what Dioscorides calls indicum, and Pliny and Vitruvius indicum, is our indigo. Muratori speaks of a treaty in Latin, A.D. 1193, between the people of Bologna and Ferrara, in which indicum is mentioned as an article on which duty must be paid. Marco Polo met with it in Asia, A.D. 1285, and published a description of the plant and its uses after his return to Europe in 1298. An act was passed in the reign of Elizabeth, authorizing searchers to burn indigo in all dye-houses and other places where it could be discovered. This act remained in force till the time of Charles II. Indigo was so little known on the continent that some proprietors of mines in the Hartz mountains obtained authority in 1705 to dig for the article in the hills near Halberstadt. Its use was prohibited in Languedoc in 1598. The cultivation of indigo commenced in Carolina in 1747.

INDORE (Hindostan).—Mulhar Rao Holkar obtained a grant of the territory of Indore A.D. 1735. The town of Indore was founded by Asla Bace, A.D. 1764. A great battle was fought here on Oct. 14, 1801, when Holkar was defeated by Scindia, a powerful Mahratta chieftain, who destroyed Indore. Murray captured the town, which had been restored, Aug. 24, 1804. By the treaty of Mundeose, Jan. 18, 1818, the British extended their protection to Holkar, the ruler of Indore.

INDULGENCE.—According to Bingham, anciently an indulgence was no more than the power which every bishop had of moderating the canonical punishments which, in course of penance, were inflicted upon sinners, and not any pretended power of delivering souls from the pains of purgatory, by virtue of a stock of merits, or works of supererogation, of which the Pope is become the sole dispenser. Valentinian commenced the practice of granting, on Easter Sunday, a general release to all except the worst criminals, A.D. 367. This act of grace was continued by the emperors, and called their indulgence. The papal system of indulgences originated with Pope Gregory VII. in 1077, and they were granted by the council of Clermont to the Crusaders Nov. 18—29, 1095.
They were sold publicly in all parts of Europe on the occasion of the jubilee in 1300. The doctrine of indulgences was made an article of faith by Clement VII. in 1534. Indulgences were farmed out for fifteen years to Tetzel in 1502. The Tax-book of Indulgences was published at Rome in 1514. Luther denounced the traffic Oct. 31, 1517. The council of Trent framed a new law of indulgences, Jan. 13, 1546.

**INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.**—The first attempt to introduce these institutions into this country was made at Norwood by Mr. Aubin, A.D. 1836. The Industrial Schools Act, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 48, for the care and education of poor children, was passed Aug. 17, 1857.

**INFANTICIDE.**—This practice was permitted in ancient Greece and Rome, but was prohibited by the progress of Christianity. It prevailed to a frightful extent in India and the Pacific archipelagos; but it is becoming extinct, owing to the benign influence of Christianity. In 315 Constantine I. took a forcible step for its suppression, by providing for the maintenance of children whose parents were too poor to support them; but it was not treated as murder till the reign of Valentinian (364—375). By 21 James I. c. 27 (1623), the concealment of the death of an illegitimate child was made legal proof that it had been murdered. This law was repealed by 43 Geo. III. c. 55 (June 24, 1803).

**INFANTRY.**—The Jews, the Egyptians, and the Persians, amongst ancient nations, devoted considerable attention to the formation of their infantry. Cyrus (B.C. 559—529) clothed his foot-soldiers in armour. The Greek phalae and the Roman legion first came into collision at the battle of Heraclea, B.C. 280. On the decline of the Roman empire, the barbarians relied principally upon their infantry. The Franks borrowed the square, employed with such success at the battle of Tours, A.D. 732, from the Romans. The Anglo-Saxon forces were composed chiefly of infantry. During the Middle Ages, infantry was but little used. Louis VI. (A.D. 1106—1137) formed the communal militia in France, and his example was followed by Frederick I. (1152—1190) of Germany, and Henry II. (1154—1189) of England. This fact is the principal reason of the establishment of infantry as the chief arm in war. The battle of Bovines, July 27, 1214, was the first entirely decided by modern infantry, and led to the establishment of this force in all the states of Europe. Infantry was for some time composed of irregular bands; and Charles VII. of France was the first to organize a standing army, in 1444. Francis I. increased this army to the number of 12,000. The battles of Biberach, Oct. 2, 1496, and of Calderso, Oct. 29 and 30, 1506, were fought solely by infantry.

**INFANT- SCHOOLS.**—The first establishment of this kind was opened by James Buchanan at New Lanark, A.D. 1815. Mr. Robert Owen providing the means for the undertaking, Mr. (afterwards Lord) Brougham and Lord Lansdowne introduced them at London in 1819, and the success achieved by Mr. Wilderspin in their management, led to their general adoption throughout the kingdom. The Home and Colonial Infant School Society was founded in 1836.

**INFERNAL MACHINE.**—An apparatus filled with gunpowder or other explosive materials for the destruction of human life and property. The Italian engineer Federico Gianibelli was the first to employ these engines, which he did at the siege of Antwerp by the Spaniards, 1585. In modern times, infernal machines have been repeatedly employed, especially in France, for the purpose of assassination. The most celebrated instances of this kind are, the attack upon Napoleon Bonaparte, Dec. 24, 1800; that upon Louis-Philippe, July 23, 1835; and one upon Napoleon III. and his empress, Jan. 14, 1858. The Russians employed infernal machines against the British fleet in the Baltic in 1854 and 1855.

**INFIRMARIES.**—These institutions were unknown before the Christian era. Julian, observing the charitable institutions of the Christians, founded similar establishments for the sick poor, which were called Xenodochia. The clergy were the first to establish houses for the reception of the sick. Fabiola, a Roman lady, a friend of St. Jerome, established one at Rome in the 5th century. (See HOSPITALS.)


**INFORMERS.**—The custom of paying a portion of a fine imposed for an offence, to the person by whom the offender has been exposed, has created the business of common informers. They were very numerous in Greece and Rome, and much discouraged by Titus (A.D. 79—81) and Trajan (98—117). By 18 Eliz. c. 5 (1576) and 27 Eliz. c. 10 (1584), informers were compelled to appear in person, and if they withdrew the action, were condemned to pay the costs. For compounding without permission of the court, they were to be imprisoned in the pillory for two hours, pay a fine of £100, and be incapacitated from suing in future. By 31 Eliz. c. 5 (1589), no prosecution can take place on information, in cases where the penalty is divided between the informer and the crown, when a year has elapsed since the commission of the offence. An act to prevent malicious informations in the court of King's Bench was passed in 1692 (4 & 5 Will. & Mary, c. 18).

**INFRAESTATIONS.** (See Calvinism.)

**INGOLSTADT (Bavaria).**—This strongly-fortified town has been frequently besieged. By the 13th secret article of the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, the emperor agreed to surrender Ingolstadt and other
German fortresses. The university, where the celebrated Dr. Faustus studied, was founded in 1472, and in 1800 was transferred to Landshut.

INGOUR (Battle).—Omer Pasha, at the head of a Turkish army, passed this river, in Asia Minor, Nov. 6, 1555, and assailed a strong Russian force. The latter was defeated with the loss of 1,250 in killed and wounded. The Turks lost about 400 men.

INGRIA (European Russia).—This province was invaded by the Poles A.D. 1579, and by the Swedes A.D. 1609. Peter the Great invaded it in 1703, and it was ceded by Sweden to Russia at the peace of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721.

INK.—The ink used by the ancients was of a viscid nature, being chiefly composed of ivory-black and gum. A varnish of wax was also employed, especially in the 9th century A.D. The Anglo-Saxon black inks of the 9th and 10th centuries are remarkable for their excellence. Gold and silver inks were sometimes employed, and red ink is very common for capital letters, &c., though no MS. is entirely written with it. Indian ink was first made in China about A.D. 800, and was first perfumed about 1100. Sympathetic inks were known to the ancients, and a method of secret correspondence is mentioned by Ovid in the Art of Love, B.C. 2. Inks of this character were invented by Peter Borel in 1653, Le Mort in 1654, and Waizt in 1705. The French Academy of Sciences appointed a commission for the discovery of an indelible ink, which published two receipts for the purpose, May 30, 1831.

INKERMANN (Battle).—During the Crimean war, the Russians, nearly 50,000 strong, assailed the weakest part of the English position facing the harbour of Balaklava and the cervices of Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854. For six hours, 8,000 British troops encountered at various points, and resisted, the assault of this overwhelming force. The French came to the support of the English, and the Russians were driven back with great slaughter. The English loss amounted to 3,000, and that of the French to 1,726 men. The Russians lost about 12,000 in killed and wounded.

INLAND REVENUE. (See EXIST.)

INNS were established in Egypt B.C. 1707. Herodotus ascribes the introduction of inns to the Lydians. They existed among the Romans, who frequently used the chequers as a sign. The city of Herculeanum is said to have contained 900 public-houses. Tiberius (A.D. 14—37) prohibited inkeepers from selling any baker’s goods, and Nero (54—68) restricted them to the sale of boiled vegetables. By 27 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 3 (1355), commissioners were appointed to inquire into impositions by inkeepers, and by 11 Hen. IV. c. 2 (1409) inkeepers were prohibited from being officers in the customes. The latter act was enforced by 20 Hen. VI. c. 5 (1442).

INNS OF COURT AND CHANCERY.—According to Pearse (Inns of Court and Chancery, p. 51), “the inns of court are voluntary societies, for ages submitting to government analogous to that of other societies of learning.” They are four in number; viz., the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln’s Inn and Gray’s Inn, and they have apprenticing to them the nine inns of Chancery; viz., Clement’s Inn, Clifford’s Inn, Lyon’s Inn, New Inn, Furnival’s Inn, Thavies’ Inn, Symond’s Inn, Barnard’s Inn, and Staple’s Inn (q.v.).

INNSBRUCK, or INNSBRUCK (Austria), the capital of the Tyrol, a very ancient city, was taken by Maurice of Saxony in 1552, by the Bavarians in 1703; but they were driven out in a few days, and the French took it in 1805, and ceded it to Bavaria. The French and Bavarians were expelled April 15, 1809. They regained possession May 19, 1809, and were expelled, after a desperate battle around the city, May 29. Innsbruck once more fell into the hands of the French, and was taken in July, 1809, but was rescued Aug. 12, 1809. The emperor Leopold I. founded a university at Innsbruck A.D. 1672, and the palace was erected by Maria Theresa in 1770.

INOCULATION for small-pox was introduced into England from Turkey, about A.D. 1721, by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. It was tried as an experiment on seven condemned criminals, who submitted to the operation on condition that their lives should be spared if they survived. The royal family were inoculated in 1726, and the practice was afterwards generally adopted. On the discovery of vaccination (q.v.), it was abandoned, and was finally prohibited by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 29, s. 8 (July 23, 1840).

INQUIST.—This ecclesiastical tribunal dates from the mission of Pierre de Castelnau against the Albigenses A.D. 1204. In 1215 St. Dominic was appointed the first inquisitor-general by the fourth Lateran council, and in 1233 the so-called Holy Office received a definite constitution from Pope Gregory IX. Sicily received the Inquisition in 1224, Aragon in 1233, Venice in 1240, France in 1255, and Castile and Leon in 1290. The modern Inquisition was formed in Castile by a bull dated Nov. 1, 1478. The tribunal was erected in September, 1460, and commenced its operations at Seville, under the inquisitor-general Torquemada, Jan. 2, 1481. It was firmly established in Spain by two bulls of Sixtus IV., Aug. 2 and Oct. 17, 1483. In 1540 the Holy Office was established in Portugal; and in 1571 it was introduced into Peru and Mexico by Philip II., whose reign is known as the Spanish reign of terror, owing to the numerous victims sacrificed to the Inquisition during its progress. It was suppressed in France by the edict of Nantes in 1598, and was abolished in Tuscany and Naples in 1752. Napoleon I. published an edict for suppression in Spain, Dec. 4, 1808, and the Cortes also ordered its abolition, Feb. 12, 1813; but Ferdinand VII. restored it July 21, 1814. The acts of the Inquisition were burnt at Goa, by order of
John, regent of Portugal, May 27, 1815, and the office was finally abolished in Spain in 1820. The total number of victims of the Holy Office is quite unknown. In Spain alone it is estimated by Llorente that 32,000 persons were burnt, 17,000 burnt in effigy, and 281,000 condemned to other penalties. The last sufferer condemned to the flames was a woman, burnt at Seville Nov. 7, 1781, for having made a contract with the devil. This tribunal was abolished by the provisional government of Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

Inquisitors of the Press were instituted by Pope Sixtus IV. (1471-1484). No work was to be printed without their permission.

Insolvency.—The first act for the relief of insolvent debtors was passed by the Long Parliament. A court for their relief was temporarily established by 33 Geo. III. c. 102 (July 10, 1813), which was continued by several acts till June 25, 1820. New measures for their relief by means of the court were adopted by 1 Geo. IV. c. 119 (July 26, 1820), and the numerous laws on the subject were amended and consolidated by 7 Geo. IV. c. 57 (May 26, 1826). Insolvent debtors, aldermen, or councilors of boroughs, are compelled to vacate their office by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 59 (Sept. 9, 1835). By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 116 (Aug. 12, 1842), insolvent debtors whose liabilities are less than £200 may obtain relief by the Bankruptcy Court. This act was amended by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 9, 1844). By the new Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134 (Aug. 6, 1861), the business of the Insolvent Debtors' Court is transferred to the Court of Bankruptcy.

Institute (French).—The name Institut National was given to five eminent scientific, literary, and artistic societies, each having its own separate administration, which were united by decree in 1795. They held their first public session in 1796. These societies are the Académie Française, established by Cardinal Richelieu a.d. 1634, composed of forty members, and having under its charge the compilation of the Dictionnaire; the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, founded by Louis XIV. in 1663, and composed of an uncertain number of members and foreign associates; the Académie des Beaux-Arts, founded in 1664, composed of forty members, and divided into five sections,—painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, and music; the Académie des Sciences, founded by Colbert in 1666, having sixty-five members, divided into eleven sections, and publishing the results of its activity in a periodical called Annales, and literary series of memoirs; and the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, established by a decree of Louis-Philippe, of Oct. 25, 1832, numbering thirty members, and divided into five sections,—philosophy, jurisprudence, political economy, history, and moral philosophy. In 1803 the constitution of the society was changed; in 1806 the name was changed to Institute of France; and in 1811 to that of Imperial Institute.

Insurance, of Assurance.—Some authorities are of opinion that it was introduced into Europe by the Jews, a.d. 1182; whilst others state that it arose in Lombardy about 1280, and was brought to London about 1350. The earliest ordinance respecting insurance is dated Barcelona, 1435. The next was published at Florence in 1523. The emperor Charles V. of Germany issued the "Caroline code" in 1551; his son, Philip IL, added a number of new decrees concerning insurance in 1563 and 1566. The preamble to the first English statute on this subject (43 Eliz. c. 12), passed in 1601, states that insurance had been "time out of mind an usage amongst merchants." Louis XIV. of France issued an ordinance on the subject in 1681. Dr. Barton set up the first insurance office against fire in 1696, afterwards called the Hand-in-Hand. The Amicable Society General Insurance was established by charter in July, 1706; the Union Fire Office in 1714; and the Westminster Fire Office in 1717. The first companies for marine insurances, the Royal Exchange Insurance and the London Insurance, were established June 22, 1720.

Interdict. (See Excommunication.)

Interest, in use among the ancient Greeks, was restricted to 12 per cent. by a law of Solon, b.c. 550. It was regulated by law in India, b.c. 324, and was reduced to 4 per cent. at Rome, b.c. 29. It was prohibited by a law of Richard I. a.d. 1197, but was apparently legal at the signing of Magna Charta, as it was then declared not payable by minors. It was again prohibited by 3 Hen. VII. c. 5 (1436), was fixed at 10 per cent. by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1545), and was prohibited again by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 20 (1552). Legal interest at 10 per cent. was restored by 13 Eliz. c. 9 (1570), and after undergoing successive reductions, was ultimately settled at 5 per cent. by 12 Anne, sess. 2, c. 16 (1713). All restrictions were repealed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90 (Aug. 10, 1854).

Interim.—Several decrees have been issued bearing this title. The first, published by the diet of Ratisbon, July 29, 1541, referred the religious disputes of the Germans to the arbitration of a general council. The second, known as the Augsburg Interim, issued by Charles V., was read before the diet of Augsburg, May 16, 1548, and failed in its object of reconciling the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. The Interim of Leipsic was promulgated by the elector Maurice of Saxony, Dec. 22, 1549, and was accepted by some Protestants. Charles and Maurice resorted to arms to support their respective decrees, and the emperor was compelled to revoke his interim in 1552.

Interim Treaty.—This treaty between Austria and Prussia was signed Sept. 30, 1849, but was not to take effect till May 1, 1850. Its object was the maintenance of
the Germanic confederation, and of the peace of Germany.

INTERLUDE.—A species of dramatic composition between the moral plays and the modern drama was, according to Disraeli (Amenities, i. 349), "called the interlude, or a play between, to rest by its pleasantry the intervals of a luxurious and sometimes a wearisome banquet. The most dramatic interludes were the invention of John Heywood, who flourished A.D. 1521—1565, the jester of Henry the Eighth." Heywood was in fact the inventor of the interlude.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—The benefit of international copyright was secured to authors in certain cases by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 59 (July 31, 1838), which was extended by 15 Vict. c. 12 (May 28, 1852). A treaty on the subject was concluded with France in 1851, one was signed with the United States, Feb. 10, 1859, and with Hamburg in 1854.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.—In 1851 it was resolved by the council of the Society of Arts that the holding of decennial industrial exhibitions would be of national benefit. Circulars were accordingly sent to the foreign exhibitors of 1851, to ascertain their views respecting a similar undertaking in 1861; but, in consequence of the Italian war, the Society of Arts, in June, 1859, passed a resolution for the postponement of the scheme. The sudden termination of the war induced them to resume their efforts, and the year 1862 was suggested as the date of the exhibition. In February, 1860, Prince Albert signified his desire to further the undertaking, and a guarantee fund was opened, which soon amounted to £430,000. In June the commissioners of 1851 gave permission for the new building to be erected on the ground purchased with the surplus fund of the old exhibition, and in February, 1861, the trustees were incorporated by charter, as the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1862. The building, designed by Captain Fowke, was commenced March 9, the contractors being bound to complete it by Feb. 12, 1862. Its principal front is of brick, 1,200 feet long and 50 feet high. Brick wings recede at each end, between 500 and 600 feet, and the parallelogram included between these erections forms the industrial exhibition, built of iron, wood, and glass. The immense domes at each end of the building measure 160 feet in diameter and 250 feet in height, being the largest structures of the kind in existence. Including the large wooden galleries forming the machine department, the Exhibition buildings cover an area of more than 23 acres.

INTERREGNUM.—This period lasted from the execution of Charles I. till the restoration of Charles II., being an interval of little more than eleven years. On the king's execution, Jan. 30, 1649, a republic was proclaimed, which lasted till the expulsion of the parliament by Cromwell, April 20, 1653, after which he exercised absolute power as lord-general. He surrendered his power to a convention appointed by himself, July 4, but was reinstated by them Dec. 12, and proclaimed lord-protector of the Commonwealth Dec. 16. A new settlement was adopted May 23, 1657, by which Cromwell received full powers to appoint his successor. He died Sept. 13, 1658, and was succeeded by his son Richard, who resigned the protectorate in May, 1659. The regal authority was restored in the person of Charles II., May 29, 1660.

INVERLOCHRY (Battle).—The royalist troops, commanded by the marquis of Montrose, defeated Argyle and the Covenanters at this place, in Scotland, Feb. 2, 1645.

INVERNESS (Scotland) was one of the capitals of the Picts during the 6th century. Its first charter was granted by Malcolm Canmore, in 1067. Robert Bruce captured it in 1313, and Donald, Lord of the Isles, burned it in June, 1411. The bridge over the Ness was built in 1586; and the old castle was destroyed by the rebels in 1746. The town-hall was founded in 1708, and the assembly-rooms were erected in 1789. A disastrous earthquake occurred in 1816, and an inundation of the river Ness in 1848, which swept away the old bridge. The new suspension-bridge was opened in 1859.

INVESTITURE.—The whole right of investiture by the temporal sovereign was abrogated by a decree of Gregory VII. at a council held at Rome, Feb. 24-25, 1075. The decree deprived every bishop, abbot, or inferior ecclesiastic who should receive investiture from any lay person. The claim led to many contests in Europe. The emperor Henry V. gave up the right of investiture in a treaty signed at Rome Feb. 12, 1111. Another dispute having arisen on the subject, it was once more settled by the concordat of Worms, 1122, which was ratified by the Lateran council in 1123. The Norman kings refused to concede the right, and Urban II. threatened excommunication. Anselm of York attempted to persuade Henry I. to submit in 1103. At a council held at London, Aug. 1, 1107, it was agreed that bishops should do homage to the king, but not receive investiture from him. It led to frequent contests between the temporal and secular powers.

INVOCATION OF SAINTS.—The practice of imploring the intercession of the dead became general in the Romish church during the 5th century. It is first enjoined in the canons of the English churches in the year 994.

IODINE.—This substance was discovered in 1811 by Courtois, a saltpetre manufacturer at Paris, who described it to the Institute of Paris on the 6th of December, 1813. It received its name from the Greek Ἴον, violet-coloured, and has been successfully employed in the treatment of several diseases.

IOHN HAY, or IOGOLMILL (Argylesire).—This island, one of the Hebrides, is celebrated for the ruins of the cathedral, &c., founded by St. Columba A.D. 565. It was
twice sacked by the Danes. In accordance with an act passed by the Scotch convention of estates in 1561, the ecclesiastical buildings on this island were destroyed. Shakespeare, referring to it as the ancient place of sepulture of the Scottish sovereigns, says that Duncan's body was

"Carried to Colme-kill,
The sacred stowhouse of his predecessors, And guardian of their bones."

Macbeth, ii. sc. 2.

IONIA (Asia Minor).—This country is said to have been peopled by Greek colonists about B.C. 1054. After founding Colophon, Ephes, Miletus, and other important cities, the Ionians obtained possession of Smyrna about B.C. 700, and the country soon attained a high degree of prosperity. At the commencement of the reign of Cressus, B.C. 560, it was subject to the Lydians, but it was conquered by Cyrus B.C. 557. The inhabitants made unsuccessful efforts to regain their independence, B.C. 500 and 496, and they assisted the Greeks against the Persians at the battle of Mycale, B.C. 479. The Persian yoke was at length shaken off by the battle of the Eurymedon (q.v.), but the peace of Antalcidas again imposed it upon the Ionians, B.C. 387. On the destruction of the Persian empire by Alexander, Ionia became subject to Macedonia, and afterwards formed part of the Roman empire, B.C. 133.

IONIAN ISLANDS (Mediterranean).—Cephalonia, Cerigo, Corfu, Ithaca, Paxo, Santa Maura, and Zante, with their dependencies, were erected into the republic of the Seven United Islands, March 21, 1800. It was to pay a moderate tribute to the Porte, and its independence was guaranteed by Turkey and Russia. By the ninth article of the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802, Napoleon recognized this republic. The French captured them in 1807, and Russia ceded them to France by a secret article of the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807. The French garrisons surrendered to an English force in 1809, and by a treaty between Great Britain and Russia, signed at Paris Nov. 5, 1815, they were formed into an independent state, called the United States of the Ionian Islands, under the protection of England. The Prince Regent, afterwards Geo. IV., ratified their constitution July 11, 1817, and it was proclaimed Dec. 28. A university for this republic was founded at Corfu in 1823. In 1848 and 1849, Lord Seaton, the lord high commissioner, introduced numerous changes in the constitution; a free press, vote by ballot, and a very extended suffrage, being among the number. In 1851 Greece became the official language of the Ionian government. In 1855, owing to the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, Mr. Gladstone was despatched on a commission of inquiry. He arrived at Corfu Nov. 23. The legislative assembly proposed the annexation of their republic to Greece, Jan. 27, 1856, and presented a petition to that effect, Jan. 30, which Mr. Gladstone rejected Feb. 5. General Sir H. Storks succeeded as lord high commissioner, Feb. 17, and Mr. Gladstone embarked for England Feb. 19.

IONIC Sект.—This school of philosophers was founded by Thales of Miletus, who was born B.C. 635. His two cardinal doctrines were that the whole world is a living being, produced from a seed, and that water is the grand origin of all things. The succession of philosophers of this school is very indefinite. Anaximander, Anaximenes, and Heraclitus, are usually classed among its teachers.

IOWA (United States).—The French settled in this part of America A.D. 1686. Iowa was made a separate territory in June, 1838, and was admitted into the Union Aug. 4, 1846.

IRUS (Battle).—Ptolemy Soter, Cassander, Lysimachus, and Seleucus Nicator, having entered into a confederacy against Antigonus, their armies met at this village, in Phrygia, B.C. 301. Antigonus, who was in his eighty-first year, was defeated and slain.

IRWICH (Suffolk) was pillaged by the Danes A.D. 991, and again in 1000. A hurricane destroyed many churches Jan. 1, 1287. The grammar-school was founded in 1527; the gaol was erected in 1790, and the Hall of Commerce in 1845.

IRELAND.—Its most ancient name is Eri, or Erin. The Greeks called it Ierne, and the Saxons Ireland, or Ireland. For several centuries, i.e. from the 2nd to the 10th, the island bore the name Scotia, and the inhabitants were called Scots. The term Hibernia came into use at a later date. No authentic records of its early history exist.

A.D.
2. Reign of Conary the Great.
90. The Fir-Rí, or Belgaris, Inhabitants of great part of Ireland, revolt under Caiubre Cínnecht, whom they raise to the throne.
258. The Irish form a settlement in Argyleshire, Scotland.
396. The Irish invade Britain, and cross over into Gaul.
452. St. Patrick arrives in Ireland.
453. Death of St. Patrick.
684. The Irish hospitably receive foreign students.
848. Ecgfrid, king of Northumbria, invades Ireland.
795. The Danes invade Ireland.
844. The Danish chief Turgeus is slain, and his countrymen are expelled, but soon return.
1014. April 23. Friday. Brian Boru defeats the Danes at the great battle of Clontarf (q.v.).
1102. Magnus, king of Norway, invades Ireland, and is defeated and slain.
1154. Henry II. of England obtains from Pope Adrian IV. a grant of Ireland.
1166. Dermot MacMurchad, king of Leinster, is expelled from his kingdom.
1168. He flees to England, and receives a promise of assistance from Henry II.
1173. Henry promulgates the bull of Pope Adrian.
1217. May. Henry makes his son John lord of Ireland.
IRE

A.D. 1185. April 1. John arrives in Ireland, and ravages Ulster.
1210. King John invades Ireland, and introduces the feudal system into Ulster (p. vi). 
1534. Henry II. makes a grant of Ireland to his son Edward, prince of Wales.
1570. The native rise in rebellion, and massacre many English.
1588. The "Statute for the state of Ireland" is passed.
1595. The country is divided into counties.
1615. May 25. Edward Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce of Scotland, invades Ireland, and is soon afterwards slain in Dundalk.
1629. Insurrections break out in the south of Ireland.
1631. September 1. Richard II. invests Robert de Vere with the sovereignty of Ireland.
1639. Oct. 2. Richard II. lands at Waterford with a force of 4,000 cavalry and 30,000 archers.
1655. March 10. The king of Tyrone and other northern chiefs do homage to Richard at Drogheda. 
1657. The king's knights many of the native noblemen of Dublin. He returns to England in the summer, leaving Roger Mortimer as viscount.
1658. July. Mortimer is defeated and slain by the natives at Kelis, in Kilkenny.
1659. June 1. Richard again lands at Waterford.
1659. Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, takes shelter in Ireland.
1665. The parliament of Trim orders Irishmen living near English settlements to adopt English costumes and surnames, and pass an act to prevent anybody to kill thieves and robbers without trial, unless clad in English apparel.
1672. The Brotherhood of St. George is instituted for the protection of the English in Ireland.
1694. May. A German force lands in Dublin to support the claims of Lambert Simnel, who is crowned king the next year. (See Dunlap.)
1594. Sir Edward Poyning obtains the passing of the act which bears his name. (See Poyning's Act.)
1598. O'Connor takes the lord-deputy prisoner.
1604. June 11. Lord Thomas FitzGerald, earl of Kildare, rebels against Henry VIII.
1515. Feb. 3. Execution of Lord Thomas at Tyburn.
1516. Henry endeavours to force Protestantism upon the Irish.
1541. Henry assumes the title of king of Ireland, former English sovereigns having governed as its lord.
1546. Local jurisdictions are instituted, and native sheriffs appointed.
1550. The French endeavour to obtain aid from Ireland against the English.
1560. Shane O'Neill quarrels with the earl of Sussex, the lord-lieutenant.
1537. O'Neill is murdered by the Scotch.
1572. Sir Thomas Smith fails in an attempt to colonize parts of Ulster with English settlers.
1579. The rebellion of FitzMaurice is suppressed, and its leader slain.
1580. The fortress of Smerwick, garrisoned by 700 Spaniards and Italians, is taken by Lord Grey and Admiral Winter, who put the defenders to the sword. Sir Walter Raleigh conducted the massacre.
1575. Revolt of Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone.
1590. Sept. The earl of Essex concludes a truce with Tyrone, and thereby incurs the severe displeasure of Queen Elizabeth.
1591. Tyrone receives assistance from Spain.
1593. March 20. Tyrone tenders his submission, and receives a full pardon.

IRE

A.D. 1600. The English Parliament concludes with the Irish council at Drogheda.
1605. Rom. Cath. priests are expelled from Ireland.
1607. Tyrone goes to Rome, where he soon afterwards dies. James I. commences the setting up of laws and order in Ulster (p. vii).
1608. Sir Cabir O'Doherty's insurrection is suppressed.
1650. May 29. Cromwell leaves Ireland under the government of Ireton.
1651. Oct. 29. Ireton takes Limerick, where he dies, Nov. 25.
1652. May. The garrison at Carrickfergus mutinies.
1681. Oct. 3. The Treaty of Limerick concludes the war.
1704. March 4. The Popery Act against Roman Catholics is passed.
1723. Nov. Wood receives his patent for coinage halfpence. (See Draper's Letters.)
1738. Nov. 9. The rebellion is discovered by the ravages of the Killeney ganging of robbers.
1756. The Stellos' insurrection breaks out.
1768. The Roman Catholic Relief Bill is passed.
1778. The Act is established in Ireland.
1798. Legislative independence is secured. (See Foynes' Act.)
1783. The order of St. Patrick (p. vii) is founded. The Giuseppe attempt to establish a colony in Waterford. (See Genefay.)
1793. The Society of the United Irishmen is founded.
1796. Napper Tandy goes to America.
1795. Sept. 21. The first Orange lodge is formed at Armagh.
1798. The rebellion gradually subsides, having cost the lives of 50,000 Irishmen and 30,000 English soldiers.
1807. July 2. The Act of Union receives the royal assent (39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67).
1801. Jan. 1. The union is effected.
1806. A gang of rioters, known as the Thresher, does great injury to tithe corn.
IRE


1815. Insurrectionary movements occur in Tipperary.

1821. April 28—May 16. George IV. visits Ireland. During the last three months of the year the country is disturbed by terrible outrages, which occur chiefly in the counties of April, Food riots occur in Tipperary, and Cavan.

1822. Whiteboy outrages are very frequent, and the failure of the potato crop causes a famine.

1825. June 21. The currency is assimilated with that of Great Britain by 6 Geo. IV. c. 79.

1829. April 13. The Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill is passed (10 Geo. IV. c. 7).

1832. April 25. The Catholic Reform Bill is passed (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 88).

1833. July 31. The first Irish Poor Law Bill is passed (1 & 2 Vict. c. 56).


1845. March 10. The first of the great repeal meetings assembles at Trim.

1844. Jan. 15—Feb. 12. Trial of Daniel O'Connell and others at Dublin for sedition. He is found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of £2,000.

1845. Sept. 23. The Irish National Board of Education is established. The failure of the potato crop occasions another famine and government spends more than £350,000 in the relief of the sufferers. The country is in a very unsettled state.

1846. April 26—May 1. The Six-mile Bridge affaire (See Six-miLE Bridge. Sept. 10) A meeting for the establishment of religious equality in Ireland is held at Dublin, by Irish members of parliament.


1854. Feb. 28. SoliOth O'Brien receives a pardon, but is not permitted to return to the United Kingdom. Sept. 15. A railway train, in which a party of Orangemen is travelling from Londonderry to Enniskillen, is thrown off the line by obstructions placed there for the purpose: fortunately but few casualties are occasioned.

1855. Numerous murders occur this year.


1861. April 8. The census is taken, and the population returned at 5,764,543 persons. Aug. 22 to 29. The Queen and Prince Albert visit Ireland.

LODGE-LIEUTENANT.

During the earlier periods of its subjection to English rule, Ireland was governed by officers of various titles, and most frequently by a lord chief justice. The following is a list of the lords-lieutenant:

A.D.


1189. Edward, prince of Wales, afterwards Edward I.


1384. Philip de Courtenay.


1336. July 4, Roger Mortimer, earl of March.
1432. Sir Thomas Stanley.
1435. Lionel, Lord Wels (never went to Ireland).
1445. John Butler, earl of Shrewsbury.
1446. John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury.
1455. Ric. 2d. duke of York (again).
1458. Prince Edward.
1459. John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln.
1459. Jasper of Hatfield, earl of Pembroke and duke of Bedford.
1449. Sept. 11. Henry, duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII.
1468. Prince Henry (again).
1470. Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey.
1764. April 27. Sir Hugh Smithson Percy, afterwards earl of Northumberland.
1765. June 5. Thomas, Viscount Weymouth (never went to Ireland).
1785. Aug. 7. Francis Seymour, earl of Hertford.

IRE

1784. June 3. Charles Manners, duke of Rutland.
1790. Jan. 5. John Fane, earl of Westmoreland.
1836. April 23. Marquis of Normandy.
1852. Feb. 27. Earl of Glastonbury.

IRE

LEDUM.—This metal was discovered by Mr. Smithson Tennent, A.D. 1703.
1797.—Tubal Cain is spoken of as the “instructor of every artificer in brass or iron,” B.C. 3204 (Gen. iv. 22). The manufacture of the metal was practised by the Egyptians about B.C. 1706, and the ore was discovered on Mount Ida, by the Dactyls, about B.C. 1406. The Romans were acquainted with iron at an early date, and derived large quantities from Elba and Spain. Its manufacture was encouraged by them in Britain, where iron-mines were in operation B.C. 54. Bath became the great centre of the British manufacture about A.D. 120. The exportation of iron was prohibited by 28 Edw. III. c. 5 (1354), and the importation of manufactured iron goods which could be made at home was restricted by 1 Rich. III. c. 12 (1483). In consequence of the destruction of forests to obtain fuel for the manufacture, the erection of iron-works was restricted by 23 Eliz. c. 5 (1561). Lord Dudley obtained a patent for carrying on the manufacture with coal instead of wood in 1619; but owing to the opposition of other iron-masters, and the indifference of the government, he was unable to bring his invention to perfection, and as his death it was forgotten. It was revived and successfully introduced at Coalbrook Dale by Darby in 1713. Cort's patent for rolling iron was dated Jan. 17, 1758, and for puddling, Feb. 13, 1784. The hot-blast was discovered by Neilson in 1827. Bessemer's process for converting crude iron into manufactured iron and steel without fuel, created great sensation in 1856, but did not fulfil the expectations.
of its inventor. The following table exhibits the total produce of the various English iron-mines in 1858:—

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Tons.</th>
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<tr>
<td>South Staffordshire and Worcestershire</td>
<td>597,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>265,184</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yorkshire (North Riding)</td>
<td>183,086</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Staffordshire</td>
<td>135,308</td>
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<tr>
<td>Derbyshire</td>
<td>131,577</td>
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<tr>
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<td>101,019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yorkshire (West Riding)</td>
<td>93,306</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northumberland</td>
<td>45,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>35,394</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gloucestershire</td>
<td>28,380</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northamptonshire</td>
<td>17,570</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lancashire</td>
<td>8,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiltshire and Somerset</td>
<td>2,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>925,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Wales</td>
<td>983,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Wales</td>
<td>28,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,456,014</td>
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**IRON CAGE.—** Louis XI. was betrayed at Ponsonne, Oct. 10, 1468, by the Cardinal de la Balue, whom he had raised from a low condition, to Charles the Bold of Burgundy, and was compelled to sign an ignominious treaty, Oct. 14. On discovering his treachery, in 1469, Louis XI. confined him for ten years in an iron cage eight feet square, in the Château d'Ouzain, near Blois. This punishment was at that time common in Spain and Italy. For Bajazet's confinement in a similar manner, see ANGORA.

**IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDEY** consisted of a band of gold, set with jewels and a thin circle of iron, which was said to have been made from a nail of the Holy Cross, given by Pope Gregory I.; was first used in the coronation of Agilulf, King of the Lombards, A.D. 561, and afterwards in the coronation of Charlemagne in 774. It was used at the coronation of thirty-four sovereigns. Napoleon I. was crowned at Milan with this crown, May 26, 1805, when he instituted the order of the Iron Crown. It ceased in 1814, but was renewed by the emperor Francis of Austria, Feb. 12, 1816.

**IRON MASK** (the Man with the) was a mysterious state prisoner in France, who always wore a black velvet mask, which completely concealed his face. He was at first confined at Pignerol in 1662 or 1663; he was removed to Exilles in 1681; to the island of St. Marguerite in 1657; and finally, in 1698, to the Bastille, where he died Nov. 19, 1703. He was everywhere attended by M. de St. Mars; and although the slightest attempt on his part to reveal his real name would have met with instant death, he was uniformly treated with the greatest courtesy and indulgence. Various attempts have been made to ascertain the identity of the man with the iron mask, but without success. Some affirm that he was the duke of Verandois, a natural brother of the dauphin. Voltaire published an account of him in 1751. In 1759 it was announced that he was the duke of Beaufort; and in 1768 St. Foix suggested that he was the duke of Monmouth, who had been executed in England. In 1770 he was identified with Count Mathioli, secretary to the duke of Mantua; and shortly afterwards he was reported to be an illegitimate son of Anne of Austria by Cardinal Mazarin or the duke of Buckingham. The last theory on the subject appeared in 1837, and suggested that he was the statesman Fouquet, whose death was believed to have occurred just before the mysterious prisoner arrived at Pignerol. He has also been considered as a twin brother of Louis XIV.

**IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.—** This, the tenth of the twelve chief companies of London, was incorporated by Edward IV. A.D. 1463. The hall was erected from the designs of Thomas Holden in 1748.

**IRON SHIPS.**—In 1833 and 1834 two iron steamers were built by Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, for passenger traffic on the Humber; and in 1836 iron造船wards were opened at St. I'lllwall, on the Thames. In 1837 the General Steam Navigation Company started the Rainbow, an iron vessel built by Mr. Laird, of Deptford, and the material has since been adopted in the construction of ships, and generally steam vessels.

**IRRIGATION.**—Brande states, "It is as old as human civilization, and some of the first machines which we read of in history are those for raising water from the Nile for irrigating the lands on its banks." So celebrated was Egypt for its fertility, that Abraham during a famine went there to procure corn, b.c. 1920 (Gen. xii. 10). The Spaniards were surprised at the canals and subterraneous aqueducts on a large scale which they found in Peru when they conquered it in the 17th century. (See CANALS, &c.)

**IRUN (Battle).**—The British Auxiliary Legion defeated the Carlist forces at this town, in Spain, May 17, 1837. Irun was captured and pillaged.

**IRVINGITES.**—This sect was founded by the Rev. Edward Irving, who was born A.D. 1792, and joined the Scotch church in 1819. In 1821 he removed to London, and created a great sensation by his preaching at Cross Street, Hatton Garden; and in 1825 he published "Babylon Fulfilled," and appeared as the founder of a new theological school. The first utterances of the "unknown tongue" in London were heard in 1830; and in 1833 Mr. Irving was expelled from the Scottish church for heresy. He immediately established a church in Newman Street, and died Dec. 8, 1834. In 1835 the sect numbered seven congregations in London; and in 1838 the apostles, as certain of the new hierarchy were called, visited the continent with a view of diffusing their doctrines. The liturgy of the sect was framed in 1842, and enlarged in 1847; and in 1852 lighted candles and incense were prescribed as essential parts of the ritual. The church in Gordon Square was erected in 1853.
founded this city, named after the queen of Spain, A.D. 1463. It was abandoned when St. Domingo rose to importance.

ISA (Asia Minor).—This country was invaded by the Romans B.C. 78, and reduced to submission. The inhabitants afforded an asylum to the emperor Zeno during his exile from Constantinople, A.D. 475, and rebelled against Anastasius I. in 498. Iasuria was conquered by the Saracens in 550, but it was recovered by Leo III., the Iconoclast, who founded the Isaurian dynasty of eastern emperors, which lasted from 717 to 797.

Ischia (Mediterranean Sea).—This island, which belongs to Naples, was colonized at a very early period by Etruscan and Chalcidian settlers, and by the Syracusans A.D. 474; but it was deserted in consequence of a violent eruption of Mount Epeus, B.C. 470. Ischia was seized by the Saracens A.D. 813 and 847. It was sacked by the troops of Pisa in 1135, became the seat of a bishopric before 1179, and was taken by the emperor Henry VI. in 1191. The last volcanic eruption took place in 1302. In 1495 Ferdinand II. sought refuge here from his rival Charles VIII.; and, in 1544, the island was plundered by the pirate Barbarossa. The Duke of Guise seized it in 1547; and it was taken by the English and Sicilians in 1508. Ischia suffered severely from an earthquake Feb. 2, 1828.

Isernia (Battle).—The Neapolitan forces were defeated by the Sardinians under Cialdini, at this place, the ancient Æsernia, in South Italy, Oct. 17, 1860.

Isle of Man (Irish Channel) was governed by a succession of Norwegian kings, A.D. 1092 till A.D. 1294, and was invaded by Alexander III., king of Scotland, in 1266, and the conquest by the Scots was completed in 1270. They ruled it until 1290, when the inhabitants claimed the protection of Edward I., who immediately took possession. It was recovered by the Scots, under Robert Bruce, in 1322, and reconquered by the earl of Shaftesbury in 1340. Henry IV. granted it to Sir John Stanley in 1403. James I. bestowed it upon William, sixth earl of Derby, in 1610. It fell, in 1736, by inheritance, to James, second duke of Athol, who sold it for £70,000 to the British government, in 1765. A further sum of £135,000 was paid to the Athol family in discharge of revenue, in January, 1829.

Isle of Pines (Pacific Ocean).—The French took possession of this small island A.D. 1853.

Isles, (See of the,) which comprised the Hebrides and the Isle of Man, was erected A.D. 390, Amphibalus being the first bishop. Iona (q. v.) was the seat of the bishopric, and the priests formed an important section of the church of the Cuneddes (q. v.) This see, with the other Scotch bishoprics, was sup-

promised on the abolition of prelacy in Scotland, July 19, 1859. Argyile and the isles were united into a distinct post-revolution bishopric in September, 1847.

Islington (London).—This large parish is mentioned in Doomsday-book as the village of Isendon. It was the scene of the arrest of Henry VI. by the earl of Warwick A.D. 1465, and was frequently visited by Henry VIII., who published a proclamation for the preservation of the game here, July 8, 1545. Queen Elizabeth also frequently visited the village. In 1666 its fields afforded shelter to about 200,000 persons, who were rendered houseless by the Great Fire. The first stone of St. Mary's Church was laid Aug. 28, 1751, and that of the New Independent College at Highbury, June 28, 1825. The Islington Literary and Scientific Society was established in February, 1833, and the building founded April 10, 1837. The new cattle-market was opened Jan. 9, 1849. The first stone of the new buildings was laid March, 1854, and they were opened June 13, 1855.

Isly (Battle).—The French defeated the army of the emperor of Morocco at Isly, Aug. 14, 1814.

Ismail (Moldavia).—This strongly-fortified town was taken by the Russians Aug. 6, 1779; Suwarrow stormed it Dec. 22, 1790, when a barbarous massacre of the inhabitants was perpetrated; and it was again taken by the Russians Sept. 26, 1809. It was finally ceded to Russia at the peace of Bucharest, May 28, 1812. It was ceded to Moldavia by the 20th and 21st articles of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856. The Russians blew up the fortifications before retiring.

Isfahan, or Isfahan (Persia), formerly the capital, was taken by Timour A.D. 1387. The Turks captured it in 1547. Shah Abbas made it the capital of Persia in 1590. The Afghans seized it in 1722; it was retaken by Nadir Shah in 1727, and ceased to be the residence of the kings of Persia in 1794. Isfahan was devastated by an earthquake July 11, 1957.

Israel (The).—On the revolt of the ten tribes (1 Kings xii. 1—19), B.C. 975, the Jewish territory was divided into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah. The kingdom of Israel lasted from B.C. 975 till the captivity of the ten tribes, B.C. 721. Some authorities assign the revolt of the ten tribes to B.C. 990. (See Jews and Judah.)
KINGS OF ISRAEL.

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<th>Authorised Version of Eng. Bible</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Pekah</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>771</td>
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<td>2nd Interregnum</td>
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<td>Hoshea</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>782</td>
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<td>Samaria taken</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>782</td>
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ISSUS (Battles).—Alexander the Great defeated the Persians, led by Darius, near this city, in Cilicia, in October, B.C. 333. Arrian states that 110,000 Persians fell in this battle. The emperor Severus defeated Nicator at the same place A.D. 194. Heracleius pitched his camp on this day A.D. 622.

ISTALIP (Afghanistan).—This town was captured and destroyed by an English army Sept. 29, 1842.

ISTHMIAN GAMES are said to have been instituted by Sisyphus, brother of Athamas, king of Corinth, B.C. 1236, and re-organized by Theseus, B.C. 1234. They were held regularly every third year from B.C. 584, and in the Isthmian solemnities, B.C. 228, the Romans were privileged to take part. They were discontinued after the destruction of Corinth by Lucius Munnius, B.C. 146, and were re-established by Julius Caesar B.C. 60. They finally ceased after the sack of Corinth by Alaric, king of the Goths, A.D. 396.

ISTRIA, or HISTRIA.—The inhabitants of this Adriatic peninsula are referred to by Livy as having been engaged in piracy, B.C. 301. Their territory was invaded without success by the consul M. Claudius Marcellus, B.C. 158; but it was reduced to subjection by C. Claudius, B.C. 177. Istria subsequently passed under the domination of the Heruli, A.D. 476; of the Ostrogoths in 489; of the Greek empire in 522; of the Lombards in 751; and of Charlemagne in 774. In 997 it formed a league with the towns of Dalmatia against the pirates of Narenta; and in 1420 it was annexed to the territories of the Venetian republic. It was annexed to Austria by the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797; formed part of the kingdom of Italy in 1809; it was declared an integral portion of the Austrian empire by the treaty of Schönbrunn, Oct. 10, 1809; and was ultimately restored to Austria by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814, and the congress of Vienna in 1815.

ITALIAN REPUBLIC.—This title was given to the Cisalpine Republic, Jan. 25, 1802, when Napoleon Bonaparte was elected president for ten years. A new kingdom of Italy was erected March 18, 1805.

ITALY.—The etymology of the name Italia is very doubtful, some authorities deriving it from a mythical Enorian or Pelasgic chief called Italus, and others from an old Greek word signifying an ox, and applied to the country to indicate the numerous herds of cattle by which it was tenanted. Originally only the southern point of the peninsula was so distinguished.

B.C.
2450. The mythic reign of Saturn is said to commence about this year.
1710. A confederacy of Arcadian, under Ennius, settle in Italy, and found the state of Gnotria, or Magna Grecia (q.v.).
1293. A Pelasgic colony crosses from Greece into Italy.
1258. Evander conducts a band of Arcadian colonists into Italy.
1240. Reign of Latins in Italy.
1191. Abbea arrives in Italy, and founds the city of Lavinium, which he makes his capital.
1192. Ascanius builds Albus Longa (q.v.).
885. Tiberinus, king of Alba Longa, being defeated on the banks of the river Albus, drowns himself in its stream, which is named Tiber in consequence.
773. April 21. Romulus founds Rome (q.v.).
A.D.
476. Odosce abolishes the Western empire, and founds the Gothic kingdom of Italy.
479. The Lombards appear in Italy.
488. The Ostrogoths, under Theodoric, seize Italy.
493. March 5. Assassination of Odosce.
535. Justinian lays claim to Italy, and declares war against Théodatus, its Gothic sovereign.
538. The Franks appear in Italy.
589. Italy is subjected to the Eastern empire by Belisarius.
541. The Goths revolt under Totila.
552. July. Totila is defeated and slain by Narses at Tagina.
554. Narses completes the overthrow of the Gothic monarchy in Italy, and establishes the exarchate of Ravenna.

finally ceased after the sack of Corinth by Alaric, king of the Goths, A.D. 396.
570. Alboin founds the kingdom of the Lombards. (See LOMBARDY.)

584. The Franks invade Italy, but are repelled by Aethelberht, king of the Lombards.

593. The Lombards besiege Rome, and commit great ravages.

600. Italy is overrun by the Slaves and Avari.

633. Charles II., emperor of the East, invades Italy, and is defeated by Grimoald, of Lombardy.

637. The Venetian republic is founded under its first doge. (See VENICE.)

729. Alboin is defeated in favour of image-worship and against Leo the Iconoclast, cut out in Italy.

735. The exarchate of Ravenna terminates.

751. Pepin annexes Ravenna to the see of Rome.

774. Charlemagne invades Italy, and overthrows the kingdom of the Lombards.

800. Dec. 23. Charlemagne is crowned emperor of the West, at Rome.

818. Italy revolts from Louis le Débonnaire, but is reduced to subjection.

843. By the treaty of Verdun, Italy is allotted to Lothaire, emperor of the West.

866. The Saracens invade Italy and sack Rome.

875. Dec. 23. On the death of Louis II. the empire of the West reverts to Charles the Bald, king of France.

899. Italy suffers severely from Meclem and Hungarian invaders.

901. Rudolph II. of Burgundy invades Italy.

928. Pepin is delivered from the Hungarians by payment of a ransom of ten bushels of silver.

951. Otto of Germany invades Italy.

968. Dec. 2. Otto is crowned emperor of the West, Germany and Italy being united under one sovereign.

982. July 13. Apulia and Calabria are restored to the Eastern empire by the battle of Basientello.

1016. Italy is invaded by the Normans.

1033. The Normans receive Calabria and Apulia as a fief of the Holy See.

1058. Robert Guiscard expels the Moors from Italy.

1073. The dispute respecting papal investitures commences. (See GERMANY.)

1081. Henry IV. of Germany invades Italy, and overruns Tuscany.

1090. Henry again invades Italy, and takes Mantua.

1107. Milan becomes a republic.

1110. Henry V. of Germany invades Italy with an army of 30,000 men, to enforce his claim to the investiture of the pope.

1115. Matilda of Tuscany bequest her territories to the pope.

1122. The dispute concerning the investiture terminates.

1132. The emperor Lothaire invades Italy.

1137. Roger, king of Sicily, is expelled from Italy.

1154. Oct. Frederick I. (Barbarossa) invades Italy.

1157. The cities of Lombardy form a league against Frederick I.

1176. May 29. Frederick I. is defeated by the Lombard confederacy at Legnano.

1183. The independence of the Lombard cities is secured by the peace of Constance.

1190. Henry VI. of Germany invades Italy in pursuit of his designs on Sicily.

1204. The feuds of the Guelfs and Ghibellines are introduced into Italy.

1210. War commences between Venice and Genoa.

1220. Frederick II. of Germany becomes king of Italy, and fixes the capital of his kingdom at Naples.

1226. War again commences between the emperor and the Lombard league.

1230. Dec. 18. Death of Frederick II. at Fiorenzoal, near Benevento.

1231. Rise of the Medici family.


(See Genoa, Lombardy, Milan, Modena, Naples, Parma, Rome, Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany, Venice, &c.)
JACOBIN, or BRETON CLUB (Paris).—
One of the numerous political associations that came into existence just before the first French revolution. The members at first styled themselves "Friends of the Constitution." When they met at Versailles, they received the name of the Breton Club, from the fact that the deputies from Brittany took the lead in their proceedings. In October, 1798, the sittings of the club were transferred to the monastery of the Jacobin friars at Paris, when the public were first admitted to its conferences. In 1790 this club increased rapidly in numbers; in 1791 the funeral of Mirabeau was attended by 1,800 of its members; and in 1792 it wielded a pernicious influence over the government, and assumed the title "The Society of the Friends of Liberty and Equality." It was suppressed after the fall of Robespierre in 1794.

JACOBITES.—This name, generally applied to the advocates of extreme democratic opinions, took its origin from the members of the Breton, or Jacobin Club, formed in Paris A.D. 1789.

JACOBITES (Ecclesiastical History).—A Christian sect which arose during the 5th century, and maintained that Christ had but one nature. They were thus named from Jacob Baradæus, bishop of Edessa, and apostle of the East, who restored the sect about A.D. 545. From this man, Mosheim remarks, as the second father of the sect, all the Monophysites in the East are called Jacobites. Baradæus died in 573. A small section of the Jacobites joined the Roman Catholics in the 17th century, but the majority remained firm in the faith of their ancestors. Riddle enumerates amongst the remains of oriental sects or Christian communities existing in 1837, the Syrian Jacobites living under their patriarch at Antioch. Roger of Wendover mentions a new sect of preachers called "Jacobites," because they imitated the life of the apostles, who sprang up A.D. 1198, under the auspices of Pope Innocent III. They were mendicants, and suffered great privations.
Mosheim believes the sect ceased to exist soon after the council of Lyons, in 1274.

Jacou, St., (Battle,) was fought at this hamlet, near Basle, A.D. 1444, when the Swiss defeated a French force of superior numbers.

Jacquard Loom, for weaving figured fabrics, is named after its inventor, Joseph Marie Jacquard, who was born at Lyons, July 7, 1752, and died Aug. 7, 1834. He first conceived the idea of the loom in 1790, and in Sept. 1801, the jury of the exhibition of products of industry awarded him a bronze medal. In the same year he secured a ten-year patent for his loom. A net-making machine which he devised also brought him a gold medal, awarded at Paris in February, 1804. English manufacturers have recently effected important improvements on the Jacquard loom.

Jacquerie, so called from the cant phrase Jacques Bonhomme, applied to the peasantry, was a terrible insurrection of this class against the nobles, that broke out in France, May 21, 1358. Many thousands of the unhappy insurgents were slaughtered, and the insurrection was speedily suppressed.

Jaein (Spain), supposed to be the ancient Aurg, is the capital of a province which nearly coincides with the Moorish kingdom of Jaen. It was captured, after a long siege, by Ferdinand, in 1243. The French general Cassagne captured and sacked Jaen in June, 1808. Its cathedral was erected in 1525, on the site of a Moorish mosque demolished in 1492. A new road to Granada was completed in 1528.

Jaffa, or Yaffa (Syria).—This fortified town, the ancient Joppa, was probably founded by the Phenicians, about B.C. 1400. It was made a bishopric by Constantine I., A.D. 332; was captured by the caliph Omar in 636, and by the Crusaders in 1099. It was the scene of a great battle between the Saracens and King Baldwin of Jerusalem in 1102. Richard Cœur de Lion encamped here in 1191. Saladin attacked Jaffa, July 26, 1192. He was compelled to retire, but gained possession of the town in 1198. It was retaken, and strongly fortified by Louis IX. of France, in 1258. The Mameluke sultan Bibars took it in 1267. Bonaparte invested Jaffa March 4, 1799, and took it by storm March 7. Four thousand prisoners were put to death March 10, 1799. Mehemet Ali obtained possession of the city in 1832; but it was restored to the Turks in 1840. It suffered greatly from an earthquake Jan. 21, 1857, and again July 17, 1845.

Jajce (Bosnia).—This important fortress having fallen into the hands of the Turks, was wrested from them in December, 1468, by Matthias, after a siege of three months. It was retaken by the Turks in 1528.

Julia (Battle).—The Saracens defeated the Persians in this battle, for the 4th time, 637.

Jamaica (West Indies).—This, the largest of the British West-Indian islands, was discovered by Columbus, May 3, 1494, and called by him St. Jago, after the patron saint of Spain. Jamaica, the Indian name, signifies the Isle of Springs.

Jody, St., (Battle,) fought at this hamlet, near Basle, A.D. 1444, when the Swiss defeated a French force of superior numbers.

Jodocus Shirley, commander of an English squadron, captures the island.

John de Esquibal.

Jury of the exhibition of products of industry awarded him a bronze medal.

Jamaica, by the treaty of Madrid.

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Jamaica, by the treaty of Madrid.

Jamaica, the Indian name, signifies the Isle of Springs.
the destruction of Whitehall Palace by fire, Jan. 4, 1698. It was partly destroyed by a conflagration Jan. 21, 1809.

JAMES'S (St.) PARK (London) was first inclosed and drained by Henry VIII. in 1530. Rosamond's Pond was filled up in July, 1770. A great display of fireworks took place in the park Aug. 1, 1814. Two pieces of cannon were placed here as trophies in 1816. Gas-lamps were first introduced into the park in 1822, and the "Chinese Bridge" was demolished in 1827.

JAMES'S (St.) THEATRE (London) was constructed by Beazley, architect, for Graham, the celebrated singer, and opened in Dec. 1835.

JAMES THE FIRST, the only child of Lord Darnley and Mary queen of Scots, was born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566. He was proclaimed king of Scotland, under the title of James V., July 24, 1567, and was proclaimed king of England March 2, 1568. He married Anne, daughter of Frederick II. of Denmark, in 1590, and they were both crowned at Westminster July 25, 1603. They had three sons and two daughters; viz., Henry, born Feb. 19, 1593, and died Nov. 6, 1612; Elizabeth, born Aug. 19, 1596, married to the elector-palatine Feb. 14, 1613, and died Feb. 13, 1662; Charles (see CHARLES I.), and Robert and Mary, who died in infancy. The queen died March 1, 1619, and James I. died at Theobalds, near Cheshunt, Sunday, March 27, 1625.

JAMES THE SECOND, the second son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, was born at St. James's, Oct. 15, 1633; ascended the English throne on the death of Charles II., Feb. 6, 1685; and was crowned April 23. Whilst duke of York he married, first, Anne Hyde, daughter of Lord Clarendon. She died March 31, 1671; and Sept. 30 (N.S.), 1673, James married Mary d'Este, who outlived him, dying May 7, 1718. His family by his first wife consisted of four sons, who died in infancy, and two daughters, Mary (see WILLIAM III. and MARY) and Anne (q. v.). His second wife bore him five daughters, who died young, and one son, James Francis Edward, or the Chevalier de St. George, known as the Pretender. James II. fled from Whitehall Dec. 11, 1688. The throne was declared vacant Jan. 28, 1689, and William III. and Mary became king and queen Feb. 13. The latest instrument of his reign entered on the patent rolls is dated Dec. 7, 1688. James II. died at St. Germain's, Sept. 6, 1701, and was buried in the Benedictine monastery at Paris.

JANE (Queen of England).—Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen against her will, July 10, 1553, Edward VI. having bestowed the crown upon her by letters patent, June 21, 1553. Her reign commenced July 6, the day on which Edward VI. died. She relinquished the title July 19. She was condemned to death Nov. 13, 1553, and beheaded Feb. 12, 1554. The earliest public document of her reign that has been discovered bears date July 9, and the latest July 15.

JANESVILLE (United States), founded a.d. 1836, made the chief town of Rock county in 1839, and was incorporated in 1853.

JANINE, or JOANINA (Albania), supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Dodona (q. v.), was taken by the Normans a.d. 1082. The Turks captured it in 1432. The Albanians made an unsuccessful revolt in 1611. Ali Pasha, the Lion of Janina, made it his capital, and, on being pressed by the Turks, ordered it to be set on fire, when it was almost entirely destroyed. Ali himself, who had retired, to the citadel, surrendered on a promise of pardon, in January, 1822. An intimation having been given to him that the sultan intended to put him to death, a des- perate contest ensued, in which Ali was slain, Feb. 6, 1822.

JANISSARIES, literally 'new troops,'—Turkish infantry was organized by Sultan Orhan, a.d. 1320, remodelled by Amurath I. in 1639, and increased to the number of 100,000 by Amurath II. in 1680. The corps was at first composed of 1,000 Christian children taken from their parents, compelled to embrace the faith of Mohammed, and trained as soldiers. After a time, the Janissaries became masters of the empire; deposed Bajazet II. in 1512; procured the death of Amurath III. in 1596; dethroned and executed Orman II. in 1618; his successor, Mustapha I., in 1622; and strangled Ibrahim in 1649. Mustapha II. was deposed by them in 1683, Ahmed III. in 1705, Selim III. in 1789, and Mustapha IV. in 1807. At last, after long and powerful efforts, Sultan Mahmoud II. succeeded in mastering the Janissaries, June 15, 1826, when 15,000 of them were killed in the streets of Constantinople. By an imperial firman of June 16, 1826, the institution of the Janissaries was abolished.

JAN MAYEN (Arctic Sea).—This island was discovered by the Dutch navigator whose name it bears, a.d. 1611.

JANOWITZ (Battle).—A Swedish army, commanded by Torstenson, defeated the Imperialists at this place, in Bavaria, March 16, 1645. The latter lost 8,000 men.

JANSENISTS, the followers of Cornelius Jansen, or Jansenius, born 1655, at the village of Acquoy, near Leerdam, Holland. He was appointed professor of theology at the university of Louvain in 1690, and made bishop of Ypres in 1636. He had severely finished his famous work "Augustinus," the labour of twenty-two years, when he died, May 6, 1698. The book was published by Libertus Fromont, at Louvain, in 1640, and created an extraordinary sensation. The Jesuits at once attacked the "Augustinus," which defended the doctrine of free grace, and the book was interdicted by the Inquisition in 1641, and by Urban VIII. in 1642. The Jansenist doctrines prevailed in many parts of France and Holland; the inmates of Port Royal (q. v.), a female convent near Paris, became great Jansenists, with ardour with which they took the cause. The Jansenists became very numerous, and Clement IX. was compelled to sign a compromise with the party in 1668, commonly
called the "Peace of Clement IX." Fresh disturbances arose in France after the reversion of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685, and the Jansenists were excommunicated by the bull (termed Unigenitus) of Clement XI., Sept. 1713. The bull met with great opposition in Holland and France; led to an increase of Jansenism, and the establishment, in Holland, of a religious party called the "Pupils of St. Augustine," presided over, since 1723, by the archbishop of Utrecht and the bishops of Haarlem and Utrecht. Leo XII. revived the old dispute by excommuni
cating, in 1835, the newly-elected archbishop of Utrecht and the bishop of Deventer.

JANUARY, the first month of the year, was introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa, about B.C. 700. By 24 Geo. III. c. 23 (1751), the commencement of the legal year in this country was changed from March 25 to Jan. 1. It was called Wolf-month by the Anglo-Saxons.

JANUS.—This temple in ancient Rome, the gates of which were kept open in time of war, and closed in time of peace, is said to have been founded by Romulus. The gates were shut eight times; namely, in the reign of Numa, B.C. 714; at the end of the first Punic war, B.C. 248; after the battle of Actium, B.C. 30; after the Cantabrian war, B.C. 25; at the general peace under Augustus, B.C. 5; under Nero, A.D. 55; under Vespu
cias, A.D. 71; and under Gordian, A.D. 241.

JAPAN (Asia).—According to the native annals, the first emperor of Japan ascended the throne B.C. 660. Gold was discovered in the country A.D. 749; and in 1788 some invaders landed, and maintained themselves in Japan for eighteen years. The Mongol Tartars assailed Japan, and this invasion was first made known in Europe by Marco Polo, whose travels were published in 1298. He speaks of it under the name of Zipangu. It was accidentally discovered by the Portugue
guese in 1542, one of their ships having been driven upon the coast in a storm. They obtained permission to bring an annual cargo of goods to the port of Bungo. The Jesuit Xavier landed in Japan in August, 1549. An embassy of Japanese Christians appeared before the pope at Rome in 1556. The native Christians were persecuted in 1590 and 1597. A Dutch crew, piloted by William Adams, an Englishman, anchored in the harbour of Bungo, April 12, 1600, and soon after their first factory was establishe

attempts to open trade with Japan, and in 1818 a similar attempt by the English failed. On the 8th of March, 1854, the Americans succeeded in negotiating a treaty of com
merce. The treaty of Jeddo (q.v.), signed Aug. 26, 1858, secured important privileges to England.

JAPANNING.—This method of embellishing articles by coating them with a particular kind of varnish, was introduced into Europe from Japan; whence the name.

JARNAC (Battle).—The Huguenots were defeated at this town by the French, by Henry of Anjou, March 13, 1568. The prince of Conde fell in this battle.

JASMINE.—The common jasmine was imported into Great Britain from Circassia, before A.D. 1548. The Catalonian jasmine was introduced into this country from the East Indies in 1629, and the yellow Indian jasmine was brought from Madeira in 1656. The jasmine-flowered chionias was brought from the Cape of Good Hope in 1812.

JASSY, or YASSY (Moldavia), the ancient Jassiorum Municipium, the capital of the province, founded by the emperor Trajan, about A.D. 105, was conquered by the Turks in 1538, stormed by the Tartars in 1659, and delivered by John Sobieski in 1686. The Russians took it in 1730, and in 1790, but on each occasion restored it to its native princes. A great fire destroyed part of the town, as well as the castle built by Trajan, in 1783. The Austrians occupied the place in 1778; and on Jan. 9, 1792, peace was concluded here between Russia and Turkey. The Russians again occupied the town from 1807 to 1812. The city revolted in March, 1821, and was sacked by the Janissaries Aug. 10, 1822. Two extensive conflagrations destroyed portions of the town in July, 1821, and August, 1827. The Russians occupied it in 1828, and quitted it May 11, 1834.

JAUJOUR (Battle).—Louis III. of France defeated the Danes at this place, on the Somme, A.D. 881.

JAVA (Indian Archipelago).—This island is spoken of by Marco Polo, A.D. 1298, although it had not been visited by that adventurous traveller. The Portuguese succeeded in forming several settlements on the island in 1511. The Dutch made their first appearance in 1595, building a fort on the site of the present city of Batavia in 1610. They founded a church in 1621. At Bantam, in 1619, the English erected a factory, which was one of their first possessions in the East Indies. A landing having been effected Aug. 4, 1811, the island was taken from the Dutch, Aug. 26, by an English force, under Sir Samuel Auchmuty and General Wetherell. It was restored Aug. 13, 1814.

JEAN de LUZ (France).—The marriage of Louis XIV. with Maria Theresa, infanta of Spain, was celebrated at this frontier town of the south of France, A.D. 1660. In August, 1813, the French, under Marshal Soult, took up their position in front of this town, and erected strong fortifications. Lord Wellington resolved to attack them,
which he did Nov. 10, and had many hours of hard fighting. Sir Rowland Hill directed the movements of the British right, and Marshal Beresford those of the centre; and the next morning the French were compelled to retire beyond the Nivelle. During the conflict the English made 1,400 prisoners, and took 51 pieces of cannon and six tumbrils of ammunition.

**JENNA (Battle).—**The left of a large Prussian army was defeated at Auerstadt by the French, Oct. 14, 1806, whilst the centre and right on the same day sustained a reverse from another portion of the French army at Jena. This battle sometimes goes by the name of Auerstadt, and sometimes by that of Jena.

**JENNA (Germany).—**This town, in the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, is celebrated for its university, founded in 1547 by the elector John Frederick of Saxony. It was opened Feb. 2, 1558. Jena was the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Jena from 1672 to 1690, and of the duchy of Saxe-Eisenach from 1690 to 1741.

**JENNÉRIAN INSTITUTION (London).** It was founded in 1803. It was absorbed in the National Vaccine Establishment, founded in 1808.

**JERBINS (Battle).—**The French, led by Joan d'Arc, wrested this town from the earl of Suffolk, who was taken prisoner, June 16, 1349.

**JERICO (Palestine),** the first city which fell into the hands of the Israelites on their entrance into the Holy Land, was taken by Joshua (vi. 20) B.C. 1451. About B.C. 918, or 530 years after this event, Jericho was rebuilt by Hiel, the Bethelite (1 Kings xvi. 34). Vespasian reduced the city A.D. 68. Henry VIII. is said to have had a retreat called Jericho, at Blackmore, near Chelmsford. Hence the origin of the term “gone to Jericho.”

**JERSEY (English Channel),** originally called Stugia, was taken by the Normans about A.D. 550, and was united to the crown of England by William I. in 1066. King John visited the island in 1205. Mont Orgueil Castle, seized by the French in 1461, was retaken by the English in 1467. Jersey was taken by the Parliamentarians in December, 1651. A French force seized it Jan. 4, 1751, but were made prisoners of war Jan. 6. Queen Victoria visited Jersey in 1846, and opened the Victoria College Sept. 29, 1852.

**JERUSALEM (Latin kingdom).**—This kingdom was founded by the Crusaders at the close of the first Crusade. Godfrey of Bouillon was elected the first king, July 28, 1099. In 1104 Baldwin I. effected the conquest of Acre. He took Sidon, with the assistance of Sirward, prince of Norway, in 1115; and in July, 1124, Tyre submitted to his arms. Saladin defeated the Latins at the great battle of Tiberias, fought in July, 1187, and recaptured Jerusalem from the Christians the following October. Conrad de Montserrat claimed the kingdom on his marriage with Isabella, daughter of Almeric, in 1190, but he was assassinated in 1192, during the preparations for his coronation, and the succession devolved upon Henry of Champagne. On the death of Almeric of Lusignan, in 1206, Mary, daughter of John of England and Isabella, was the nearest heir, and she was accordingly married to John of Brienne, who assumed the sovereignty in 1206. In 1229 he was compelled to abdicate by Frederick II. of

**JEDDA, JEDDAH, or DJIDDA (Arabia).—**This town, the port of Mecca, visited by Bruce in 1796, was taken from the Wahabees by Mehemet Ali, A.D. 1811. The Mohammedans attacked the Christian residents of this town June 15, 1858, and murdered upwards of twenty, including the English vice-consul and the wife of the French consul. The Cyclops, Captain Pullem, anchored before the town July 23, and thirty-six hours were granted for the execution of justice on the perpetrators of the outrage. No satisfaction having been afforded, Captain Pullem bombarded the town on the 25th and 26th when he acceded to the request of the Turkish governor to withhold further hostilities until instructions were received from the Porte. On the 2nd of August the necessary firman arrived from the sultan, and eleven of the criminals were surrendered and executed. (See DJIDDA.)

**JEDDO (Japan),** also written Jedo and Yedo, the capital of the empire, was visited by a company of Jesuit missionaries from Goa, led by the famous Francis Xavier, A.D. 1549. Captain Saris, of the Clone, bearing a letter and presents from James I., was received at the court of Jeddo in July, 1613. In 1818 the captain of a small English brig entered the bay, but was compelled to leave without receiving a cargo; and an American ship was fired upon from the shore in 1831. On the 8th of March, 1854, the Americans succeeded in effecting a commercial treaty.

**JEDDO, (Treaty),** was negotiated by Lord Elgin, and signed at Jeddo Aug. 26, 1855. By this treaty the ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki were to be opened to British subjects on and from July 1, 1859; Ne-e-gata on and from Jan. 1, 1869; and Hiogo on and from Jan. 1, 1863. For purposes of trade it was also stipulated that British subjects should be allowed to reside at Jeddo after Jan. 1, 1862, and at Osucca after Jan. 1, 1863.

**JELALABAD (Afghanistan),** was taken by the British in 1839. Sir Robert Sale, with a few hundred troops, defended it against a numerous Afghan force from November, 1841, to April, 1842. The fortifications were destroyed, by order of General Pollock, in 1842.

**JEMALABAD (Hindostan), formerly called Narasingha Augady, a town containing a fortress of great natural strength built by Tipoo Saib, was taken by the English in 1797.

**JEMMAPES (Battle).—**Dumouriez, at the head of a French army, defeated the Austrians at this village, in Belgium, Nov. 6, 1792. The battle was warmly contested.

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LATIN KINGS OF JERUSALEM,

A.D.

1095. Baldwin I.
1118. Baldwin II.
1131. Fulk, count of Anjou.
1144. Baldwin III.
1152. Almeric.
1173. Baldwin IV.
1185. Baldwin V.
1186. Guy of Lusignan.
1197. Hugo count of Champagne.
1197. Almeric of Lusignan.
1206. John of Brienne.
1229. Frederick II, emperor of Germany.

JERUSALEM, or HEROSOLYM (Palestine).

—There is some probability that this is the Salem, a city of Sechem, of which Melchizedek was king and priest (Gen. xiv. 18), B.C. 1913. The name Jerusalem is first mentioned Josh. x. 1. The city was not finally wrested from the Canaanites till B.C. 1049, when David made it the capital of his kingdom, and called it "the City of David."

B.C.

1011. Solomon prepares to build the temple.
1044. Completion and dedication of the temple.
790. Solomon king of Egypt, sacks Jerusalem.
884. Jerusalem is sacked by the Philistines and Arabs in the reign of Jehoram.
898. The inhabitants are put to the sword by the Philistines, after their victory at Beth-shenechon.
710. The city is invested by the army of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, in the reign of Hoshekah, and is miraculously delivered, the angel of the Lord slaying, in the camp of the besiegers, 185,000 men in one night.
610. Taken by Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt, after the battle of Megido. He held it two years. Pharaoh Necho dethrones King Jehoahaz, and lays Jerusalem under tribute of a large tax of silver and one talent of gold. The dethroned monarch is carried into Egypt, where he dies.
598. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, takes Jerusalem, and plunders the temple, carrying away the sacred vessels, together with the king and several thousands of his subjects. He raises Zedekiah, Jehoaakim's brother, to the regal dignity.
599. Zedekiah rebels against the king of Babylon, who besieges Jerusalem, but raises the siege on the approach of the army of Pharaoh, king of Egypt.
557. The Chaldean army renewes its attack on the city, and carries it by storm. Zedekiah, who takes to flight, is pursued, and captured; his two sons are slain, and his own eyes put out. The temple, after having been pillaged, is burned to the ground; the whole city is destroyed, and the people carried captive to Babylon.
536. Cyrus issues a proclamation for the return of the captive Jews, who immediately proceed to the rebuilding of the temple.
529. The second temple is finished, and is dedicated.
445. Nehemiah rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem.
332. It is visited by Alexander the Great.
322. Ptolomy Soter captures Jerusalem.
202. Jerusalem is exod, by treaty, to Egypt.
170. The walls of the city are razed by Antiochus Epiphanes, who sets up a statue of Jupiter in the temple. From this period the daily sacrifice is discontinued.

JESTER, or FOOL.—The fool, according to Naes, was the inmate of every opulent house; but the rural jester or clown seems to have been peculiar to the country families. The clown in Shakespeare is generally taken for a licensed jester or domestic fool. The king's jester or fool was a member of the English court at a very early period. On this subject Douce remarks: "With respect to the antiquity of this custom in our own country, there is reason to suppose that it existed even during the period of Saxon history; but we are quite certain of the fact in the reign of William the Conqueror. An almost contemporary historian, Maitre Wace, has left us a curious account of the preservation of William's life, when he was only duke of Normandy, by his fool Boles. Mention is made in Dom. Day, "Book of Beric Jaculator Regis." The allowance of cloth and a list of the articles of clothing allowed to William, Henry the Fifth's fool, is given in Rymer's "Federia." In 1652 the king's fool is described as wearing a long coat and a gold chain. Douce considers it probable that Muckle John, the fool of Charles I. and the successor of Archie Armstrong, was the last regular personage of the kind. The Lord Mayor's state fool was compelled on Lord Mayor's day to leap, clothes and all, into a large bowl of custard. The patent of creation of the Order of Fools, dated at Cleves, Nov. 12, 1381, is still in existence. The last mention of this order occurs in some verses published at Strasburg in 1520. The custom also existed on the other side of the Atlantic,
as the Peruvian and Mexican monarchs had
their jesters. The Spanish conquerors had
this officer in their train. Prescott speaks of
Velasquez's jester as "a mad fellow, his
jesters, one of those crack-brained wits—
half wit, half fool—who formed in those days
a common appendage to every great man's
establishment."

JESUITS.—This society was founded by
Ignatius Loyola, at the chapel of St. Mary,
Montmartre, Paris, Aug. 16, 1534, and was
confirmed by a bull of Paul III., Sept. 27,
1540. The order was made independent of
all civil and ecclesiastical supervision by a
bull dated Oct. 18, 1543. Jesuit colleges
were established at Antwerp and at Louvain in
1552, and Ignatius Loyola died July 31, 1556.
The Jesuits received permission to settle in
France, Sept. 16, 1601; were banished from
France, Jan. 8, 1682; and were allowed to return,
July 2, 1714. A decree banishing the
Jesuits from England was issued Nov. 13,
1602. The university of Tyrnau, Austria,
the first high school of the Jesuits, was
opened Nov. 13, 1655. A French edict was
issued against the Jesuits Sept. 2, 1716, and
they were banished from Portugal Sept. 3,
1759. The Jesuit seminaries at Rome were
dissolved Sept. 17, 1772, and the order was
put down by a bull of Clement XIV., July 21,
1773. They were expelled from Austria,
Oct. 1, 1773. The Jesuits were re-organized
by Pius VII., Aug. 7, 1814, and a decree
for their admission into Spain was issued
May 20, 1815. They were expelled from
Russia, March 23, 1820, and from Switzerland,
Oct. 1, 1847.

JESUITS' BARN. (See BARN.)
JESUS COLLEGE (Cambridge) was founded
A.D. 1496, by John Alcock, bishop of Ely.
The building previous to that time had been
used for the nunnery of St. Radegund,
founded by Malcolm IV. of Scotland.

JESUS COLLEGE (Oxford).—Queen Elizabeth,
the petition of Hugh ap Rice, or
Price, granted a charter of foundation for
this college, June 27, 1571. The inner quad-
rangle was completed in 1676.

JEWELERY, or the setting of precious
stones, is an art of very ancient origin.

JEWISH ERA.—The Jews now date from
the creation of the world, which they con-
sider to have occurred 3760 years and three
months before the commencement of the
Christian era. According to some authorities,
they used the era of the Seleucide
after they became subject to the kings of
Syria, and only abandoned it in the 15th
century.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.—Mr. Robert
Grant's bill for releasing the Jews from their
civil disabilities was rejected by the Lords
Aug. 1, 1833; another, introduced by Lord
John Russell, after passing the Commons
May 4, 1848, met with a similar fate May 25.
A third received the sanction of the lower	house July 3, 1851, but was also thrown out by
the Lords July 17. A similar bill passed the
Commons April 15, 1853, and was again re-
jected April 29; and after having been again
approved by the Commons, was defeated by
the Lords July 10, 1857. By 21 & 22 Vict.
c. 49 (July 22, 1858), the House of Commons
was empowered to modify the oaths in such
a manner that they might be taken by
Jews, and by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 6,
1860), the words "upon the faith of a Chris-
tian" were expunged permanently in the
case of Jewish members.

Jews.—Strictly speaking, this term can
only be applied to the subjects of the kings
of Judah after the separation of the ten
tribes; but in its usual acceptance it refers
to the whole race of Abraham.

B.C.
1921. Abraham, by divine command, settles in
Canaan.
1212. God makes a covenant with Abraham.
1497. The covenant is renewed.
1396. Birth of Isaac.
1472. The seed of Isaac is prevented by divine
interposition.
1381. Marriage of Isaac and Rebekah.
1078. Birth of Esau and Jacob.
1392. Death of Abraham.
1700. Jacob is blessed instead of Esau.
1705. Joseph is sold into Egypt.
1710. Joseph interprets the dreams of the butler
and the baker.
1706. Jacob and his family remove to Egypt, and
settle in Goshen.
1571. Birth of Moses.
1490. The exodus of the Jews from Egypt is effected.
1391. The Jews enter Canaan, under the leadership
of Joshua.
1465. They become subject to Mesopotamia.
1343. They are subject to Egypt, king of Moab.
1330. Ehud restores them to freedom.
1285. They are in servitude to Jabin, king of
Canaan.
1255. Deborah and Barak defeat the Canaanites,
under Sisera, and restore the Israelites to
independence.
1232. They are again enslaved by the Midianites,
ten tribes, and other Es-term tribes.
1245. Gideon effect their deliverance.
1157. The Ammonites subdue the Jewish territory.
1169. Jephtha expels them.
1135. The Philistines reduce the Jews to slavery.
1136. Samson releases them.
1143. Samuel is called by the Lord.
1116. The Jews are again subjected by the Philis-
tines.
1005. Saul is elected king.
1033. Saul is victorious over the Philistines.
1065. David prevails over Goliath.
1060. David is compelled, by the jealousy of Saul,
to take refuge in Gath.
1055. Death of Saul, and accession of David as king
of Judah.
1498. David is acknowledged by all Israel.
1440. David wages war against the Philistines, and
recovers the ark, which had been left in
their hands.
1029. Birth of Solomon.
1057. The rebellion of Absalom and Sheba.
1017. David numbers the people.
1015. Adonijah, rebels. Death of David, and acces-
sion of Solomon.
1014. Solomon commences the erection of the
temple.
1004. The temple is completed.
990. Visit of the queen of Sheba to Solomon.
975. Death of Solomon. Revolt of the ten tribes,
and division of the Jewish territory into
the kingdoms of Israel and Judah (2 K.

THE BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY.

B.C.
609. Daniel interprets Nebuchadnezzar's first
dream, and the golden image is set up.
THE JEWS UNDER THE GREEK EMPIRE.

B.C.
332. Alexander the Great, while on his march to attacks Jerusalem, is encountered by a procession led by Judas, the high-priest, and is impressed with so strong a sentiment of respect, that he enters the city, and performs a solemn sacrifice to the God of the Jews.

320. Jerusalem is stormed, and taken by Ptolemy Soter.
319. Antigonus wreathes Judea from the power of Ptolemy.
277. The Septuagint translation of the Scriptures is made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus.
216. Ptolemy Philopator massacres between 40,000 and 60,000 Jews in Alexandria.
203. Antiochus the Great, of Syria, besieges Phoenicia and Judea.
200. The sect of the Sadducees is formed.
192. Phoenicia and Judea are recovered by the Egyptian general Scopas.
198. Antiquus defeats scops, and takes the whole of Palestine from Egypt.
170. Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, takes Jerusalem by assault, and massacres 40,000 of the inhabitants.
163. Apollos, general of Antiochus, takes Jerusalem, fortifies the city of David, and crowns the temple to be dedicated to Jupiter Olympius.
165. Judas Maccabaeus commences his insurrection against the Syrians.
163. Antiquus Eupator appoints Judas governor.
159. Judas concludes the first treaty between the Jews and the Romans.
156. The Syrians withdraw their claim to the obedience of the Jews, who are left at peace.
144. Jonathan, prince of the Jews and high-priest, is taken prisoner by Tryphon, at Ptolemia, and put to death.
130. John Hyrcanus subdues the Idumeans, and compels them to adopt the Jewish faith.
187. Hyrcanus's son Aristobulus assumes the title of king.
95. The Phœbeus provoke an insurrection against Alexander Jannaeus.
70. Aristobulus II. deposes his brother Hyrcanus.
63. The Romans, under Pompey, take Jerusalem, and restore Hyrcanus to the throne as a tributary prince.

THE JEWS UNDER THE ROMANS.

B.C.
57. Alexander, the eldest son of Aristobulus II., collects an army, and ravages the country.
54. Crassus plunders the temple, to obtain treasure for the Parthian war.
49. The deposed Aristobulus is poisoned by the friends of Pompey.
42. Marriage of Herod and Mariamne, granddaughter of Hyrcanus, the Jewish high-priest.
40. The Parthians, under Pacorus, invade Judea, and restore Antigonus to the kingdom of his father Aristobulus. The Roman senate proclaims Herod king the same year.
37. The Parthians, under Herod and Socius, take Jerusalem, and cruelly massacre numbers of the inhabitants.
31. A dreadful earthquake destroys 30,000 persons in Judea.
29. Herod puts his wife Mariamne to death.
17. Herod commences the re-erection of the temple.
4. Friday, April 5. The Nativity, four years before the incorrect common computation.

A.D.
6. Augustus makes the whole kingdom into the Roman province of Judea.
29. Pontius Pilate is appointed procurator of Judea.
26. John the Baptist preaches to the Jews.
30. The Passion and Ascension of the Saviour.
14. Judas is desolated by famine.
65. The Jews revolt against the Romans.
68. Vespasian invades Judea.
70. Titus takes Jerusalem. 1,100,000 Jews are said to have perished during the siege, and 97,000 to have been carried into captivity.
95. The Jews refuse to pay a tax for the rebuilding of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.
115. The Jews of Cyrene, Egypt, and Cyprus, rebel against the Romans.
103. Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem, which he calls Eccl Capitolins. The Jews rebel in consequence.
136. The war is concluded, and the Jews are banished from Judea, and cease to possess a national existence.

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

A.D.
202. They are severely persecuted by Septimus Severus.
315. Constantine I. forbids them to persecute Jewish converts to Christianity.
429. Theodosius II. prohibits them from erecting synagogues.
612. The Jews in Spain undergo cruel persecutions.
623. Mohammed expels them from Medina.
712. They assist the Moors in the conquest of Spain.
740. A Jewish kingdom is said to be established on the shores of the Caspian.
750. Some Jews settle in England at this date.
847. The Jews in the East are persecuted by Sultan Motavakel.
1096. The Crusaders, on their march to Palestine, massacre about 17,000 European Jews, at Troyes, Cologne, and other German cities.
1180. Philip Augustus banishes them from France.
1189. Sept. 3. Vast numbers are murdered in England at the coronation of Richard I.
1215. The Council of Lateran orders all Jews throughout Christendom to adopt the costume called the Rouelle.
1229. English Jews are prohibited from possessing freehold property.
1391. The Spanish Jews undergo severe persecution, and about 200,000 submit to baptism.
1394. Charles VI. expels them from France.
1492. The Jews are expelled from Spain.
1505. All Jewish children in Portugal under fourteen years of age are ordered to be given up by their parents, and educated as Christians.
1759. A bill for the naturalization of Jews in England is passed; but it is repealed the following year.
1782. An edict for their limited toleration is issued in Austria.
A.D. 1791. Jews are admitted as citizens of France, with equal rights as Christians.

1796. The Jews are declared free citizens of the Batavian republic.

1806. Napoleon I. assembles a sanhedrim at Paris, and confers certain civil privileges on the Jews.

1809. The Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews is founded at London.

1812. Jews are admitted to civil rights in Prussia.

1814. Jews are admitted as magistrates in Denmark.

1835. Oct. 1. Mr. Salomons is elected sheriff of London.

1837. Nov. 9. Moses Montefiore receives the honour of knighthood from the Queen, being the first example of a Jewish knight.

1840. Feb. 1. The Jews are persecuted at Damascus.

1846. Aug. 18. Jews are placed upon the same footing as Protestant dissenters, with respect to their places of worship, schools, &c., by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 29, s. 2.

1859. Sept. 3. The Jews are persecuted at Stockholm.

1855. Sept. 29. Alderman Salomons is elected Lord Mayor of London, being the first Jew that has filled the office.

(See Jewish Disabilities Bill.)

KINGS OF THE JEWS.

B.C.

1058. Saul.

1055. David (Judah).

1053. Ditto.

1015. Solomon.

975. The Jewish territory is divided into the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel (q. v.).

Hales gives the following list of kings and rulers:

BABYLONIAN DYNASTY.

B.C.

558 | Belshazzar

553 | Nebuchadnezzar

MEDIAN AND PERSIAN DYNASTY.

B.C.

553 | Cyrus the Mede

485 | Xerxes

451 | Cambyses

421 | Darius Hystaspes

464 | Cyrus the Persian

485 | Artaxerxes Longi.

439 | Cambyses

464 | Darius Hystaspes

421 | Cyrus the Persian

485 | Cambyses

451 | Darius Hystaspes

JEWISH HIGH-PRIESTS.

B.C.

429 | Jonathan, or John.

373 | Joiada, or Judas.

341 | Jonathan, or John.

MACEDO-GEORGIAN DYNASTY.

B.C.

217 | Simon II.

195 | Onias III.

173 | Jesus, or Jason

172 | Onias, or Menelaus

Onias II.

ASAMONIAN PRINCES.

B.C.

159 | Alexander.

105 | Simon.

78 | Simon.

69 | Aristeobulus I.

69 | Antigonus

ROMAN DYNASTY.

B.C.

69 | Hyrcanus II. (again)

40 | Antigonus

IDUMEAN KING.

B.C.

37 | Herod the Great

Jews'-Harp, or Jews'-Trump. — This musical instrument, deriving its name from a corruption of the French *jew trompe*, toy-trumpet, is mentioned in a rare black-letter book, called “Newes from Scotland,” a.d. 1591, where it is related that one Geilles Duncan, a servant-girl celebrated for her performance upon this instrument, played before King James VI. of Scotland. One M. Eulenstein excited considerable interest by performing on sixteen of these instruments at the Royal Institution, and various public concerts. Fools used to play upon the Jews'-harp, to amuse the guests at taverns. It is also called Jews'-harp, which Douce maintains to be its proper name, because played upon between the jaws.

JHANSI (Hindostan). — This province became connected by treaty with the East-India Company a.d. 1804, and was made a tributary province in 1817. It was ceded to the British government in 1854.

JOACHIM OF JONPOOR (Hindostan), the chief town of a district bearing the same name, which came into possession of the British a.d. 1775. The fort is of great strength, and was built in 1370 by the sultan of Delhi. On the sacking of Delhi by the triumphant hordes of Tamerlane in 1398, Jonpoo passed from under the royal sway, but was again annexed to the empire in 1478. In 1570, having become much dilapidated, the fort was put into a state of thorough repair by the governor of Bengal.

JOACHIMITES. — This heretical sect, founded by Joachim, abbot of Flora, in Calabria, was condemned by the Lateran council in 1215, and by the council of Arles in 1260, and 1261. The Joachimites were a branch of the Fraticelli, or Spiritualists.

JOACHIM, ST. (Order of). — This equestrian order of Francoia was founded a.d. 1755, by an association of younger members of the German aristocracy. It was originally named the “Order of Defenders of the Honour of Divine Providence,” and received its present title in 1785. Lord Nelson was admitted into this order April 3, 1802.

JOHN (king of England), the youngest child and the fifth son of Henry II. and Eleanor of Aquitaine, was born at Oxford Dec. 24, 1156, and was crowned at Westminster May 27 (Ascension-day), 1199. He divorced his wife Isabel, the earl of Gloucester’s daughter, in order to marry Isabel of Angoulême, who was crowned at Westminster, Oct. 8, 1200. By his second wife he had two sons and three daughters; namely, Henry, afterwards king, and Richard, duke of Cornwall, who was born in 1209, and died in 1271. His daughters were Joan, married to Alexander II. of Scotland; Eleanor, to the earl of Pembroke, and afterwards to Simon of Montfort; and Isabel, to the emperor Frederick II. John died at Newark Oct. 19, 1216, and was buried at Worcester.

JOAN’S, ST. (Newfoundland), the chief town of the island, was fortified by Queen Elizabeth a.d. 1583, when she formally claimed its sovereignty. The French were repulsed in
attacks upon St. John's in 1705, 1708, and 1762. On the last occasion they obtained possession of St. John's. The garrison cap-
tipated an English force Sept. 18, 1762. The town suffered considerably from fires, in 1815, 1817, 1818, and June 9, 1846. On the last-mentioned occasion the town was almost entirely destroyed.

John's (St.) College (Cambridge) was founded in 1511, in pursuance of the will of Margaret, countess of Richmond, who died in 1509.

John's (St.) College (Oxford).—King Henry VIII. granted St. Bernard's College, an educational establishment of the Cister-
cians, founded in the time of Henry VI., to Christ Church, Oxford; and Sir Thomas White, a Muscovy merchant, twice lord
mayor of London, purchased it in 1555, and founded St. John's College, March 5, 1557. Archbishop Laud added a second quadrangle,
commenced in 1631 and completed in 1635, from a design by Inigo Jones.

Johnston, of St. John's Town (Battle).—Aymer de Valence defeated Bruce, who had incited the Scottish people to rebel against
England, at this place, in Scotland, July 22, 1306.

Johns (Malacca), the capital of an independent state of the same name, was founded by some refugees from the town of Malacca, which was captured by the Portu-
guese A.D. 1511. In 1606 the prin-
cipality was conquered by the Portuguese, and in 1613 it passed into the power of the sultan of Acheen.

Joint-Stock Companies Acts.—The registration, incorporation, and general management of joint-stock companies were regulated by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110 (Sept. 5, 1844), which was amended by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 78 (July 22, 1847). The Companies
Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 16 (May 8, 1843), united into one act certain provisions usually inserted in acts with respect to the constitution of joint-stock companies. The dissolution and winding
up of the affairs of companies were facilitated by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 45 (Aug. 14, 1847), which was amended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 108 (Aug. 1, 1849). The Limited Liability Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133 (Aug. 14, 1855), enabled all joint-
stock companies with a capital divided into shares of not less than £10 each, to obtain a certificate of complete registration with limited liability upon certain stated con-
ditions. The laws relating to all joint-
stock companies, except those formed for purposes of banking and insurance, were consolidated and amended by the Joint-
Stock Companies Act, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 47 (July 14, 1855), which was again amended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 1 (July 13, 1857), and by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 60 (July 25, 1858).

Jönköping, (Treaty.)—Was concluded between Sweden and Denmark, at this town, in Sweden, Dec. 10, 1809:

JOURNAL DES SAVANTS.—This celebrated
French review, established by Denis de Sallo, Jan. 5, 1665, was suspended in 1792.

It was re-established in 1797; again sus-
pended in 1802; and resuscitated, with an annual subsidy of 25,000 francs, by Louis XVIII. in 1816.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—
The official record of the proceedings of this
department of the legislative body com-
menced Nov. 8, 1547. They were not kept
with any degree of regularity until 1607.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—
The record of the business in the House of
Lords was commenced A.D. 1509. It was first ordered to be printed in 1702.

Juan Fernandez (Pacific).—This island
was discovered by Juan Fernandez, a Span-
ish navigator, A.D. 1567. Alexander Selkirk having quarrelled with his captain in a bu-
caneering expedition, was set on shore here in September, 1704. He remained in soli-
tude four years and four months, and was rescued by an English vessel in February,
1709. He arrived in England in 1711, and an account of his extraordinary adventures
is said to have given Daniel Defoe the idea of the story of "Robinson Crusoe,"
of which the first edition appeared in two volumes in 1719. In 1750 the Spaniards
formed a colony here, and it was soon after-
wards destroyed by an earthquake.

Jubilee.—The Jews celebrated a jubilee
every fifty years (S. xiv. 8), B.C. 1490.
A jubilee once a century, for granting plenary indulgences, was first established by Boni-
face VIII. A.D. 1300. Clement VI., in 1350,
reduced the period of the jubilee to fifty
years; Urban VI., in 1389, appointed it
to be held every thirty-five years; and
Sixtus IV., in 1475, reduced the term to
twenty-five years. It has been observed
with great regularity by the popes. The
centenary of the Reformation was celebrated
in Germany by a Protestant jubilee in 1617.
The Shakespeare Jubilee was held at Strat-
ford-upon-Avon, Sept. 6, 1769. A jubilee
was celebrated in England at the commence-
ment of the fiftieth year of George the
Third's reign, Oct. 26, 1809. The close of
the revolutionary war was celebrated in
England in the jubilee, Aug. 1, 1814.

Juda.—On the revolt of the ten tribes
(1 Kings xii. 1—19), B.C. 975, the Jewish
territory was divided into the kingdoms of
Israel (q. v.) and Judah. The kingdom of
Judah lasted from B.C. 975 to B.C. 606. (See
Jews.)
Kings of Judah.

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<td>Uzziah, or Azariah</td>
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JUDENBURG, (Armistice,) for six days, was signed at this place, the ancient Idumon, between the French and the Austrians, April 7, 1797. The preliminaries of peace were signed at Leoben April 17, and this led to the treaty of Campo-Formio, concluded Oct. 17.

JUDGES were appointed by God to rule over the people of Israel (Judges ii. 16) b.c. 1405. Joshua and the elders ruled from b.c. 1451 to b.c. 1005. The government by judges lasted from b.c. 1405 to b.c. 1095; or, according to Hales, from b.c. 1564 to b.c. 1110.

JUDGES OF ASSIZE. (See Assize Courts.)

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, composed of the lord president, the lord chancellor, and such members of the privy council as from time to time hold certain high judicial offices, was instituted by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (Aug. 14, 1833). It is a court of appeal in ecclesiastical and maritime causes.

JUGGERNATH, or the 'Lord of the World,' the name of a celebrated temple at Jugger- nath, in the province of Cuttack, India, completed a.d. 1198. It came into the possession of the British in 1803. A pilgrim-tax, instituted by Sir George Barlow in 1806, was repealed by Lord Auckland in 1839. The allowance made by the East-India Company to the temple was discontinued in June, 1851.

JUGGLERS, adepts in the art of juggling, existed as early as b.c. 1491, when Pharaoh's magicians imitated the miracles performed by Aaron (Exod. vii.). The Chinese and the Aztecs took great delight in witnessing the performances of jugglers. The practice of the art was attended with considerable danger in former times. A horse which had been taught to perform a number of tricks, was condemned to the fly his head actually burst at Lisbon, A.D. 1791. In 1739 a juggler in Poland was tortured until he confessed that he was a sorcerer, and was then hanged.

JUGURTHINE WAR was waged by the Roman republic against Jugurtha, king of Numidia, b.c. 111. The consul Calphurnius, in the first year of the war, concluded a peace with Jugurtha, on condition that he should submit to Rome. It was not observed, and, b.c. 109, Aula having been defeated, entered into a treaty which the Roman government disavowed. The struggle was conducted on the part of the Romans by the famous Calus Marius. Jugurtha was killed, and his dominions made a Roman province, b.c. 106.

JULIAN PERIOD was first properly explained by Joseph Justus Scaliger, in his "De Emendatione Temporum," published at Paris a.d. 1583, and at Geneva in 1629. Scaliger corrected certain inaccuracies in that work in his "Thesaurus Temporum," &c. The period consists of 7890 years. It commenced b.c. 4714, and will close a.d. 3366. Hallam says that Scaliger was very proud of the invention, of which he confesses himself unable to perceive the great advantage.

JULICHS, or JULIERS (Prussia), the ancient Juliusicum, so called from its supposed founder Julius Cesar, was, with the adjoining territory, made a duchy a.d. 1356. On the extinction of the ducal line in 1609, Maurice of Nassau seized the duchy. Several sovereigns laid claim to it, and Juliers was taken by the Spaniards in 1622. It was allotted to the count palatine of Neuburg by the peace of
the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659. The French seized it, and annexed it to France in 1794, and it was ceded to Prussia in 1815.

J U L Y.—This month, which is now the seventh, was with the Romans the fifth month of the year, being called Quintilis. Mark Antony (b.c. 49—A.D. 31) changed its name to Iulius, after Caesar, who was born in this month. The Anglo-Saxons called it Mæd-monath, or "mead-monath," because the meads were then in bloom, by the

JUMPERS.—This sect, akin to the Dancers of the 14th century, arose among the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, about A.D. 1760. They received their name from their habit of jumping during the celebration of their religious rites.

JUNE was the fourth month in the old Roman calendar. Numa (b.c. 716—672) gave it the sixth place, which it has since retained.

JUNIOR UNIVERSITY CLUB (London) was built A.D. 1837, Sydney Smirke being the architect.

JUNIUS'S LETTERS were published in the Public Advertiser under the signature of "Junius." The first letter appeared Jan. 21, 1769, and the last, making the sixty-ninth, in Jan. 1772. The first authorized edition, printed under the author's inspection, was published in London, March 3, 1772, and was issued with an index and a table of contents in March, 1773. The question of the authorship of these celebrated political letters has excited considerable controversy. They have been attributed to various persons, and the question remains undecided.

JENONIA.—These festivals, in honour of June, were instituted at Rome b.c. 430. The chief, called the Matronalia, was observed on the 1st day of March.

J U R Y.—Trial by twelve compurgators, which was of canonical origin, existed in Anglo-Saxon times, and only resembled what is now known as trial by jury in the number of persons sworn. Under the name of Wager of Law, it continued to be the law of England until abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42 (Aug. 14, 1833). Traces of trial by jury are found in the reigns of William I. and II., Henry I. and Stephen; but it was not fully established until the reign of Henry II. Trial by jury was first adopted in criminal cases in the reign of John (A.D. 1189—1199), and was the established mode of dealing with them at the end of the 13th century. Witnesses were examined, and evidence was first laid before juries, in the reign of Henry VI. (A.D. 1422—1461); but this change was not fully carried out till the time of Edward VI. (A.D. 1547—1553). The laws respecting juries were remodelled by 6 Geo. IV. c. 50 (June 22, 1825).

JURY COURT (Scotland) was established as subsidiary to the Court of Session by 55 Geo. III. c. 42 (1815). Improvements were introduced into these courts, which were made a permanent part of the judicial establishment of Scotland, by 59 Geo. III. c. 35 (1819). This court, as a separate tribunal, was abolished by 1 Will. IV. c. 69 (July 23, 1830).

JUSTICES IN Eyre, or Itinerant Justices, the judicial representatives of the royal authority, were regularly established by the parliament held at Northampton Jan. 28, 1176. They received a delegated power from the curia regia, and made their circuit round the kingdom once in seven years. By the 12th article of Magna Charta, in 1215, they were ordered to be sent into the country once a year. (See Assize.)

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Conservators (g. v.) of the peace received this title when, by 3 Edw. III. c. 1 (1360), the power of trying felonies was intrusted to them. From an entry in the Harleian MSS., it appears that the countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., was a justice of the peace. The form of the commission by which justices of the peace are appointed, was settled by the judges in 1590. The jurisdiction of justices at quarter sessions is defined by s & 6 Vict. c. 39 (June 30, 1842). The office is noticed in Scotland in the act of 1537.

JUSTICER OF SCOTLAND.—Geoffrey of Maleville, in the reign of Malcolm IV. (A.D. 1153—1165), is the first person holding this office of whom any record remains.

JUSTICIAR.—These high officers were first appointed in the time of William I., and six, ad audiendum clamores populis in Curia Regis, were appointed at a parliament held by Henry II. at Windsor, in April, 1179.

JUSTICIARY (Chief), or GRAND JUSTICIARY.—An officer who acted as president of the Curia Regis, or King's Court, in the absence of the king, was first appointed by William I. Henry III. made Hubert de Burgh chief justiciary for life about A.D. 1227. The last who held the office was Philip Basset, appointed during the reign of Henry III. (A.D. 1261—1272).

JUSTS.—The compilation of Roman laws, ordered to be made by the emperor Justinian I., was promulgated April 7, 528 A.D. A revised edition was issued Nov. 16, 534.

JUST, or YUST, St. (Spain).—This celebrated monastery of the order of St. Jerome was founded by two hermits from Placentia, A.D. 1404, and confirmed by a papal bull in 1408. It is remarkable as the retreat of the emperor Charles V. after his abdication of the crown. He arrived here Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1557, and died Sept. 21, 1558. The monastery was, in consequence, honoured with the title of royal. Its privileges were confirmed in 1562 by Philip II., who sojourned here for two years in 1570. It was repaired by Philip IV. in 1628, but was pillaged and burned by a party of Soult's foragers, Aug. 9, 1809. The destruction thus commenced was continued by the church reformers of Cuares, who stole what the French had spared, July 4, 1821, and was completed by the monastic sequestrations of 1855.

JÜTERBOCK (Prussia).—At this town
Tetzel commenced the sale of papal indulgences a.d. 1517. A conference was held at Jütterbock in 1523, by the German Lutheran princes, to adopt measures against the effects of the Edict of Worms. This conference resulted in the League of Torgau (1526). The Swedish general Torstenson defeated the Austrians under Gallus at this place in 1644.

Jutland (Denmark).—This peninsula was the cradle of the Danes and Northmen, whose ravages were for so long the terror of Europe. During the 10th and 11th centuries the entire surface was covered with forests. The Jutes, who established themselves in Kent and Hampshire, came from Jutland. It was overrun by Wallenstein a.d. 1627, and restored to Denmark by the treaty of Liibeck in 1630. The allies occupied the south of Jutland in 1813, and an armistice was concluded with Denmark Dec. 15, 1813. This led to a treaty between Denmark and Great Britain and Sweden, concluded at Kiel Jan. 14, 1814.

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KABBELJAUWEN and HOEKS, or Hooks, the former signifying the Cod-fish party, and the latter the Fish-hooks, were two factions that arose in the Netherlands about 1347, soon after the death of William IV., "dividing," as the historian remarks, "noble against noble, city against city, father against son, for some hundred and fifty years, without foundation upon any abstract or intelligible principle." In the end, the Kabbeljauwen represented the city, or municipal faction, and the Hoeks the nobles, who were to catch and control them. The Hoeks were defeated in a naval action July 31, 1490, by the fleet of the Kabbeljauwen, commanded by Jan von Egmont.

KAGUL (Battle).—The Russians defeated the Turks in a great battle on the left bank of the river Kagul, or Kahul, Aug. 1, 1770.

KAINLY (Battle).—The Russians, after a severe struggle, defeated the Turks in the plain of Kainly, near Erzeroum, July 1, 1829.

Kaiserstauern (Germany).—The castle of this very ancient town was built by Frederick I. (Barbarossa), who reigned from 1152-1190. The French, under Hoche, failed in an attack upon the allied army near this town, Nov. 29, 1793. A French army was defeated here by Mollendorf, May 24, 1794, with a loss of 3,000 men and several pieces of cannon.

Kalafat (Wallachia).—At the commencement of the Russian war, a Turkish force of 12,000 men took possession of this town, Oct. 28, 1853. An attempt made to dislodge them by a corps of Russians, 20,000 strong, led to the spirited engagement of Citate, in which the Turks were victorious, Jan. 6, 1854. They fortified the town, and maintained their position till Austria entered the Principalities, by virtue of a treaty signed June 14, 1854.

KALEIDOSCOPE.—This optical instrument was invented in 1814 by Sir David Brewster, and patented by him in 1817.

Kalisch (Poland) was founded in the 7th century, and its citadel was built by Casimir III., who reigned a.d. 1335-1370. Here the Russians defeated the Swedes, Nov. 19, 1706; and the Russians defeated the Saxon infantry, commanded by Reynier, Feb. 13, 1813. The latter victory was followed by the "Treaty of Kalisch" between Russia and Prussia, signed Feb. 28, 1813. A secret convention between the Austrian and Saxon commanders, to allow the troops of the latter a passage through the imperial territories, was concluded at this place about the end of March, 1813. A conference was held at Kalisch between the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, in October, 1835.

Kalka (Battle).—The Mongols defeated the Russians and the Cumanis on the banks of this river, June 16, 1224.

Kalunga Port (Hindostan) was unsuccessfully attacked by the British under Major-General Gillespie, who fell in the assault, Oct. 31, 1814. A second storming party under Colonel Mawby also failed, Nov. 27, and the fort was evacuated by the Nepaulese garrison on the 30th. These events occurred during what is termed the Ghorkas war.

Kamieniec or Kamienetz (European Russia).—This town was founded by the sons of Olgherd, a.d. 1381, and was erected into a city in 1374. In 1672 it was seized by the Turks, to whom it was ceded in 1676. They surrendered it to the Poles in 1689. The Russians took it in 1793, and demolished the fortifications in 1812; but they have since been rebuilt.

Kamtschatka (Siberia) was discovered by some Russians, who had been wrecked upon the coast, a.d. 1649. The Cossacks penetrated into the country in 1690, and the Russians took possession in 1696, though they did not succeed in subjugating the inhabitants until 1706. Behring ascertained that it was a peninsula in 1728.

Kandahar (Afghanistan), though said by some authorities to have been founded by Lohrasp, a Persian king, who flourished at a very early period, is generally supposed to have been founded by Alexander the Great during his expedition to Asia, B.C. 334—323. In the beginning of the 11th century it was held by the Afghan tribes, from whom it was taken by the Sultan Mahmoud of Ghiznee. Zenghis Khan seized it towards the commencement of the 13th century, and Timour in the 14th. In 1507 the emperor Baber took it; but being unable to retain possession, he again laid siege to it in 1521, and effected its capture after a determined resistance. In 1625 it fell under the power of Shah Abbas the Great, from whom it was recovered in 1649. In 1747 it was taken by Ahmed Shah, who made it the capital of Afghanistan. The seat of government was, however, transferred to Cabul in...
1774. During the Afghan war, a British force occupied the town from 1839 to 1842.

KANDY (Ceylon) was captured by Rajah Singha I., a.d. 1582. In February, 1803, it was seized by the British, who evacuated it June 24, after a most disastrous occupation. Kandy was once more conquered by the English, Feb. 14, 1815, and soon after ceded to Great Britain. (See Ceylon.) Kangaroo Island (Gulf St. Vincent) was discovered by Flinders, a.d. 1802, and thus named by him from the numbers of kangaroos seen sporting about in every open spot.

KANGRAH (Punjab), an important fortress, taken a.d. 1010 by Mahmoud of Ghiznee, and recaptured in 1043 by the rajah of Delhi. It came into the possession of England on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849.

KANOGE (Hindostan).—This town in the province of Agra was anciently a place of great importance, and the capital of a powerful empire. Rajahs of Kanoage are mentioned as early as a.d. 1008. It was conquered by Mahmoud of Ghiznee in 1018, but did not long remain in his possession. It has lost all its ancient renown, and is now notorious for the shelter its ruins afford to robbers and other criminals.

KANSAS (North America) formed part of Louisiana, purchased by the United States government from France, a.d. 1803. Kansas was erected into a territory in 1854, and admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1866. A convention to frame a constitution for the new state met in September, 1857. A resolution to appoint a committee to investigate certain charges against President Buchanan, of having used bribes and other influence in order to insure the success of a bill legalizing slavery in this state, was adopted by the House of Representatives, March 5, 1866.

KAPOLNA (Battle).—The Austrians defeated the Hungarians in a series of encounters near Kapolna, Feb. 26 and 27, 1849.

KAREGITE, or CHAREGITE.—A Moham- medan sect, which repudiated the authority of Ali, a.d. 657. They were reduced to submission in 659. Three of their number entered into another conspiracy against Ali, who was stabbed by one of them in a mosque at Cufa, and died two days afterwards, Jan. 21, 661. The term Karegite, deserter, or rebel, was applied to all who revolted from the lawful Imam.

KARNAK (Egypt).—Nothing certain is known respecting the foundation of this temple, which contains sculptures, with inscriptions, for the most part of the time of Rameses III., b.c. 1200. The great hall, however, is ascertained to have been built by Sethe I., b.c. 1340. Fragments have been found bearing the name of Seto- tasen I., b.c. 2080.

KARS (Asiatic Turkey).—Once the capital of the Chorzone district, in Armenia, the residence of the Bagratid princes, a.d. 928—

KEN

1851. It was exchanged by them in 1064, and has since been known under the name of Kars. It contains a castle, built by Amurath III., a.d. 1586, and besieged in 1735 by Nadir Shah, who, after cutting off a Turkish army of 100,000 men, abandoned the enterprise. The Russians blockaded the town for a few months in 1806. Paskiewitch laid siege to it July 7, 1825, and captured it July 15. The Turkish garrison, commanded by General Williams, held out gallantly against the investing army of Russia from June 16, 1855, till compelled by a famine to capitulate, Nov. 25. The general assault made by the Russians Sept. 29 was repulsed. Kars was restored to the Turks by the third article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856.

KASHGAR, or CASHGAR (China), anciently called Sule, existed before the Christian era, and after exchanging rulers several times, was conquered by the Chinese a.d. 1759. Marco Polo visited it about a.d. 1275.

KATZBACH (Battle).—Blucher defeated the French, commanded by Ney, on the banks of the Katzbach, Aug. 26, 1813.

KEELING, or Cocos ISLANDS (Indian Ocean), were discovered by Keeling in 1609.

KEHL (Germany) was captured by the French, under Marshal Villars, March 9, 1703, and by the Duke de Berwick in December, 1733. Moreau surprised the fort June 23, 1796. The Austrians attempted to recover it by a coup de main, but failed, Sept. 18, 1796. After a siege of fifty days, the French surrendered to the imperial general, Jan. 9, 1797. Kehl was again given up to the French, April 21, 1797, and, by a decree of the senate, was annexed to the French empire, Jan. 21, 1807. It was finally restored to Baden by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

KEHLAT, or KHELAT (Beloochistan).—This strongly-fortified town was stormed by the English on Nov. 13, 1839. 1000 khan and several of his chiefs fell in the struggle. It was left under the care of a garrison of native troops, who surrendered, after a defence of three days' duration, to Meer tusseer Khan, July 27, 1840. The Beloochees having plundered the town, abandoned it, and the British troops regained possession Nov. 3, 1840.

KEMAOON, KUMAOON (Hindostan).—The whole of this district was ceded to the East-India Company by the convention of Almora, April 27, 1816.

KEMMENDINE (Burmah).—This fortified post was captured by the British troops June 10, 1854, during the Burmese war. The Burmese failed in an attempt to recapture the place, Dec. 1, in the same year.

KENILWORTH CASTLE (Warwickshire).—This celebrated castle was built about 1122 by Geoffrey de Clinton, on land granted for the purpose by Henry I. In 1172 it was garrisoned by Henry II. against his rebellious sons; and in 1253 was bestowed for life upon Simon of Montfort, earl of Leicester. After the battle of Evesham (g.v.),
Kenilworth was held by Montfort's second son, Simon, and was taken by Henry III. after a six months' siege. In 1286 Roger Mortimer held a great chivalric meeting or "round table" in this castle, which was enlarged by John of Gaunt in 1391. In 1414 Henry V. kept his Lent here, and reserved a present of tennis-balls from the French dauphin; and Queen Elizabeth was entertained here with great magnificence by Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, in 1575. She arrived July 9, and prolonged her visit for seventeen days. The decline of Kenilworth commenced during the civil wars, when it was given by Cromwell to some of his officers, by whom it was dismantled. It is now in ruins.

KENNET (Battle).—The Danes defeated Ethelred II. at Kennet, A.D. 1006. Ethelred retired into Shropshire, and assembled the witan, when it was determined to make a treaty with the invaders to give them food and pay tribute. In the following year 36,000 pounds of gold were paid.

KENNINGTON COMMON (Surrey).—On this common, near London, Jimmy Dawson was hanged, drawn, and quartered, July 30, 1746. The Chartists, headed by Feargus O'Connor, held a memorable meeting here April 10, 1848, which proved a complete failure as far as the objects of its projectors were concerned. Kennington Common was ordered to be inclosed and converted into a public pleasure-ground by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 29 (June 17, 1852).

KENNINGTON CEMETERY (London).—The cemetery at this place, on the Harrow Road, was laid out by a joint-stock company incorporated by act of Parliament in 1831. It was opened Jan 31, 1832, and consecrated Nov. 2.

KENNINGTON PALACE AND GARDENS (London).—From the Close Roll, temp. Edward I., it appears that a council was held Aug. 23, 1302, "in the king's chamber at Kensington." Kensington House was the seat of Heneage Finch, earl of Nottingham, whose son sold it to King William III. soon after his accession, and he converted it into a royal palace. Queen Victoria was born here May 24, 1819, and held her first council here in 1836.—The Serpentine was formed between the years 1730 and 1793, and the bridge over it, which separates the gardens from Hyde Park, was erected from the designs of Rennie in 1826.

KEN (England), on the coast of which Cæsar landed B.c. 55, was erected into a kingdom by Hengist, A.D. 455. Ethelbert, his king, A.D. 568—616, was the first Christian monarch in England. It was united to Wessex in 824. Alfred made it a county in 888.

KEN (Loss of the).—The Kent, East-Indianman, 1,400 tons burden, carrying troops and passengers, amounting with the crew to 637 souls, left the Downs in the middle of February, 1825, and after experiencing much bad weather in the Bay of Biscay, took fire

March 1. The flames spread with frightful rapidity, owing to the violence of the gale, and all on board were in expectation of perishing, when they were rescued by the Cambria, Captain Cook, bound for Mexico. Out of the whole number of people on board, 554 were saved, and the ill-fated vessel blew up at two o'clock on the morning of the 2nd of March.

KENTISH PETITION, drawn up at the assizes at Maidstone, April 29, 1701, and signed by the grand jury, several magistrates, and freeholders, was presented to the House of Commons May 8. The petitioners besought that assembly to "drop their disputes, have regard to the voice of the people, and change their loyal addresses into bills of supply." The House refused to entertain the petition, and imprisoned William Colepepper and four other persons who had presented it. This act provoked a memorable collision between the Commons, under fifteen points, with tyranny and oppression. A new parliament, which met Dec. 30, 1701, again committed Colepepper to prison, and passed resolutions in answer to the Kentish Petition, Feb. 26, 1702.

KENTUCKY (North America) was first visited by Europeans A.D. 1767, and settled in 1775. It originally formed part of Virginia. A division took place in 1790, when its first constitution was framed, and Kentucky was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1792. A new constitution was drawn up in 1799, and another in 1850.

KERIITES.—Some Tartar tribes who were converted to Christianity in the early part of the 11th century. Their princes were known under the title of Prester John.

KERKSTER. (See CORRISDALE.)

KERESZTES (Battle).—Mohammed III. defeated the Germans in the plain of Keresztes A.D. 1596.

KERTSCH (Crimea).—On the site of the ancient Panticapæum, became a Milesian settlement about B.C. 500. Panticapæum was the capital of the kingdom of Bosporus (q.e.). It was annexed to the Roman empire B.C. 50. The Huns seized it A.D. 375, and the Genoese in 1280. They were compelled to abandon it by the Turks in 1473. These were displaced by the Russians in 1771, to whom the place was formally ceded in 1774. An expedition against the peninsula of Kertsch was despatched from the Crimea by the allied forces of France and England, May 23, 1855. Kertsch surrendered May 25, and was restored to Russia by the 4th article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856. Kertsch is still called Bospor amongst the inhabitants of the Crimea.

KET's INSURRECTION, so called from its leader's manner of speech, broke out at Wymondham, in Norfolk, in July, 1549. The insurgents having defeated a force sent against them, were dispersed by the earl of Warwick, Aug. 27. William Ket, or Knight,
the leader, and his brother Robert, with other ring leaders, were tried at Westminster Nov. 23, and were soon after executed.

Kew House (Surrey) was made a royal residence by Frederick, prince of Wales (son of George II.), who took it upon a lease from the Cappel family, a.d. 1730. He began to form the pleasure-grounds, then containing 270 acres, and dying here March 20, 1751, the work was completed by his widow, Augusta, princess of Wales. George III. purchased Kew House about 1789. It was afterwards pulled down, and the furniture, &c., removed to Kew Palace (q. v.).

Kew Palace and Gardens (Surrey).—This small red brick building is of the date of James I. or Charles I. Queen Charlotte purchased it a.d. 1781. William Aiton was appointed manager of the botanical garden of Kew in 1759, and the pleasure and kitchen gardens were also placed under his care in 1783. He published his “Hortus Kewensis, or a Catalogue of the Plants cultivated in the Royal Botanical Garden of Kew,” in 1789. Dr. Hill had published a catalogue of the plants in the exotic garden of Kew, in 1783. Sir William Chambers erected the old stovc in 1760, and the orangery in 1781. The pagoda, commenced in 1761, was completed in 1762. A greenhouse for Cape plants was built in 1788, and another, for the vegetable productions of New Holland, was added in 1792. The former has been pulled down; but the latter, greatly improved, is known as the Australian House. The conservatory was transferred here from Buckingham House in 1836. A committee was appointed in 1838, to inquire into the management, &c., of the Royal Botanical Gardens, and the report was presented in May, 1840. The gardens, pleasure-grounds, &c., were transferred to the management of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and in 1841 were thrown open to the public. The ornamental gate-way was erected in 1845-6. In 1841 the orange-trees were removed to Kensington Palace from the orangery, which was considerably improved in 1842. The palm-house was finished in 1843. A wooden bridge built over the Thames at Kew in 1750, was replaced by the stone bridge in 1783. Sir W. J. Hooker, who effected great improvements in these gardens, published a popular guide in 1847. The small work has gone through several editions, and from it much of the foregoing information is derived.

Keys. (See Loces.)

Khandes, or Candeish (Hindostan), was an independent sovereignty from the early part of the 15th century till it was conquered by Akbar, towards the close of the 16th century. A dynasty which carried off an immense number of the population occurred in 1803. It was annexed by the British government in 1818, although not finally tranquillized till 1825.

Khart (Battles).—The Russians were defeated by the Turks under the walls of this town, in Asia Minor, July 19, 1829. Paskie-witch advanced with another army, and de-

feated the Turks at the same place, Aug. 20, 1829.

Khartoum, or Khartum (Egypt), the capital of Nubia, consisted only of a few huts until 1821. It was made the seat of the government for Beledes-Sudan, when that district became an Egyptian province, a.d. 1822. An inundation occurred here in 1850.

Khiva (Asia) formed part of the ancient Kharazm, or Chorasmia, a country inhabited by the Chorasmii. The Chinese were reduced to subjection in the 2nd century of the Christian era, and the Persians in the 3rd. It was erected into an independent kingdom, called Khazirim, in the 10th century, and was subdued by Zenghis Khan in 1218. Tamerlane conquered it in 1379. The state underwent various changes; was invaded by the Usbeg Tartars, who succeeded in establishing themselves about the beginning of the 16th century. The Russians sent an expedition, 6,000 strong, against Khiva in 1839. They suffered a defeat in October; numbers perished in the snow, and only a few returned to Russia.

Khoi (Battle). The Turks, led by Selim I., were defeated by Shah Ismail in this plain, near a fortified town of the same name, in Persia, a.d. 1514.

Khoreassan (Persia), or Country of the Sun, was invaded by the Saracens, who overthrew the Sassandies dynasty, a.d. 641. Taher revolted, and established his sway in 827; Tamerlane conquered it in 1383; Ismail, defeating Shakibek, took possession of it in 1510; and it became a Persian province in 1768.

Kyber Pass (Afghanistan).—By this route Alexander the Great, Tamerlane, Nadir Shah, and other conquerors, penetrated into India, of which it has been termed the iron gate. The passage was forced by Colonel Wade, July 26, 1839. Keane's army retreated through it in 1840. Brigadier Wild, on his way to the speedy fall of Jelalabad, assailed the key of the pass Jan. 15, 1842; but for want of additional support was obliged to retire on Jan. 23. Major-General Pollock entered the pass April 5, and the rear of the force emerged from it April 14. The British army, after the subjugation of the Afghan chiefs, retired through this pass in October, 1842.

Khyrpoore (Hindostan).—By the treaty of Khyrpoore, between the East-India Company and the ameers of Scinde, signed April 20, 1832, a free passage up the Indus and other rivers was secured to British ships. The ameer of Khyrpoore ceded the place by treaty in 1838, and it was annexed by the British March 24, 1848. A commission was appointed to investigate an alleged forgery of certain documents by the ameer Ali Murad, found him guilty of the act, Jan. 5, 1853.

Kidderminster (Worcestershire) was represented in parliament a.d. 1300. The privilege, subsequently lost, was restored by the Reform Bill, June 7, 1832. It was incorporated by royal charter in 1837.
KIE

Kieff, Kiew, or Kiev (European Russia),
the chief town of a government of the same
name, is of great antiquity, and was a
flourishing place during the 9th and 10th
centuries. It was made a principality in
1157, annexed to Poland in 1566, and ceded
in perpetuity to Russia in 1866. The
cathedral of St. Sophia was founded A.D. 1037,
the Greek Academy, the oldest in Russia, in
1588, and the university in 1834. Kieff
was conquered several times by the Poles and
Tartars, and was finally ceded to Russia in
1866. The celebrated fair is held annually
in January.

Kiel (Denmark), the capital of Holstein,
joined the Hanseatic League A.D. 1300. Its
university was founded in 1665. It was,
with the duchy of Holstein, exchanged for
other places by Russia in 1773. An insurrection
in favour of the independence of Slesvig and
Holstein occurred here, and a provisional
government was formed March 24, 1548.

Kiel (Treaty).—Concluded between Den-
mark, Sweden, and Great Britain, at this
town, Jan. 14, 1814. Denmark ceded Norway
to Sweden, while the latter gave up Pome-
rania and the isle of Rugen. Heligoland
was assigned to England, and the king of
Sweden engaged to use his best efforts to
obtain for Denmark an equivalent for Nor-
way at the general peace. The three con-
tacting powers also entered into engage-
ments for the prosecution of the war against
Napoleon I.

Kiersy, or Quercy-sur-Oise (France).
—Councils were held here in April or May,
849 A.D.; in 853; Feb. 25, 857; and in March,
858. The nobles of France obtained from
Charles the Bald an edict, rendering here-
ditary all fiefs, earldoms, and dukichies, at a
diet held at Kiersy, June 14—16, 877.
Hallam remarks that in this reign the
Church took the ascendant in national
councils.

Kilcullen (Battle).—General Dundas
was defeated in an endeavour to dislodge
the Irish rebels from their position at this
place, in Kildare, on the morning of May 24,
1798. In consequence of their success, the
insurgents immediately took up a position
between Kilcullen and Naas, and attempted
to intercept Dundas in his retreat. The
English army having received reinforce-
ments, the rebels were defeated in this
second engagement, with the loss of about
300 men.

Kildare (Bishopric).—This Irish bishopric
was founded early in the 6th century, and
was originally governed by archbishops. The
first bishop was St. Conlaeth, who died
May 3, 519. By the Church Temporalties Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833),
the see was annexed to Dublin.

Kildare (Ireland).—The abbey of
St. Bridget, one of the oldest in Ireland,
was founded about the 6th century. The
“sacred fire,” extinguished for a short
time in 1220, was kept burning till the
Reformation. The town was taken by the
margins of Ormond in June, 1649; and
the Irish rebels were defeated at Kildare,
May 29, 1798.

Kilfenora (Bishopric).—No trustworthy
account of the foundation of this small dioc-
ese exists. The first bishop of whom any
record has been preserved is Christian, who
died in 1254. From 1606 to 1617 Kilfenora
was held by the bishop of Limerick. In 1661
it was united to the archbishopric of Tuam,
and formed part of that diocese till 1742,
when it was held by the bishop of Clonfert.
In 1752 it was annexed to Killaloe.

Kilimandjaro (Africa).—This,
the highest mountain in Africa, was discovered
by Dr. Krupf, a missionary, in April, 1848.

Kilkenny (Ireland) became the site of
an English settlement shortly after Richard
de Clare landed in Ireland, A.D. 1170. A
cathedral was founded in the 12th century,
and the town grew up around it. A castle in
course of erection was destroyed in 1193,
and the present edifice was founded in 1195.
Parliaments were frequently held here. The
duke of Clarence held one in February, 1366,
when severe enactments were made against
the Anglo-Irish, and the Breton law was
suppressed. Kilkenny was surrounded by
walls in 1400, and was made a city in 1609.
It was taken by Cromwell, March 28, 1650.
William III. entered Kilkenny after the bat-
tle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. The prece-
tory of St. John was founded in 1211, and
the Dominican or Black Abbey in 1225. The
grammar-school, founded in the 16th century,
was endowed by the duke of Ormond in
1684. The episcopal palace was enlarged in
1735, and the St. James’s Asylum was endowed
in 1803. Disturbances, which broke out in
Kilkenny in April, 1833, were speedily sup-
pressed.

Killass (Bishopric).—This Irish bishopric
was founded by St. Patrick some time be-
tween the years 434 and 441. In 1607 the
see of Achonry was annexed to Killass, and
by the Church Temporalties Act, 3 & 4
Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the united sees
were added to the archbishopric of Tuam.

Killala (Mayo).—A French expedition
arrived in the Bay of Killass Aug. 22, 1798.
They landed 1,150 men, with four field-pieces,
and arms, ammunition, and equipments, for
distribution amongst the dissatisfied. They
reached Ballina on the 24th, and defeated a
force sent against them at Castlebar (q. v.)
on the 27th. They were surrounded at Bal-
linamuck (q. v.) Sept. 8.

Killary (Bishopric).—The cathedral of
this diocese was founded during the 7th cen-
tury, and the first bishop was St. Flannan,
the date of whose consecration is not known.
About the year 1356 the see of Roscrea and
Inis-Cathay were annexed to Killaloe, and in
1772 the bishopric of Kilfenora was also
united. By the Church Temporalties Act,
3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the sees
of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh were united to
those of Killaloe and Kilfenora.

Killaloe (Ireland), an ancient town,
long the capital of the O’Briens of Tho-
Km, but "governed in Ardagh the force stored the nition, the 13th lin, Pasha, Ormond, union were annexed was his his followers dispersed.

KILLIECRANKIE (Battle).—Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, having erected the standard of James II. in Scotland, attacked and defeated the forces of William III. in the pass of Killiecrankie, near Blair Athol, July 17, 1689 (O.S.). Dundee, however, received a mortal wound and his death, and his followers dispersed.

KILMACDUAGH (Bishopric).—The see was founded by Colman MacDuagh, about A.D. 620. During the first five or six centuries of its existence, the succession of its bishops is exceedingly indefinite. It was annexed to Clonfert in 1602, and the two sees were added to Killaloe by the Church Temporalties Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833.)

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL (Dublin).—This institution, for the maintenance of old and disabled soldiers, was founded by charter, A.D. 1690, and completed in three years, at an expense of £23,559. The chapel was consecrated in 1686. The abolition of this institution was proposed in 1833; but objections having been made by the inhabitants of Dublin, the project was abandoned.

KILMALLOCK (Ireland).—St. Malloch is said to have founded an abbey at this place, in Limerick, in the 6th century. During the 13th century a Dominican abbey was erected. In 1598 Kilmallock was besieged by the Irish, and relieved by the earl of Ormond. Several battles were fought in its vicinity in 1641 and 1642.

KILMORE (Bishopric).—This is one of the most modern of the Irish bishoprics. It was originally located at Brefny, and Bishop Hugh O'Flinn, the earliest on record, died in 1136. The see was transferred to Kilmore in 1454, and in 1660 was united with Ardagh. It was again separated in 1742, and remained distinct, until it was permanently united to Ardagh by the Church Temporalties Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833). The union was effected in 1838.

KILRUSH (Bishopric).—The marquis of Ormond, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, defeated the Irish, taking all their baggage and ammunition, at Kilrush, in April, 1682.

KILSYTH (Battle).—Montrose defeated the Covenanters at this place, in Stirling, Aug. 15, 1685.

KINEN (Russia) was attacked by a force of 6,000 Turks, commanded by Kap-Pasha, who were totally defeated by the Russians under Suvarrow, June 28, 1758. The combined French and English fleets bombarded it Oct. 17, 1855, and compelled the garrison to surrender. It was restored to Russia by the fourth article of the treaty of Paris, signed March 30, 1856.

KINDER GARTEN.—This system of education for children was introduced by Frederick Froebel, who was engaged to teach it at Hamburg by Ronge in 1849. In 1851 it was introduced into England by Madame Ronge, who established a Kinder Garten or children's garden, at Hampstead. The "Practical Guide to the English Kinder Garten" was published in 1855. Great prominence is given in this system to the pastimes of the young, in which modelling, drawing, and singing are introduced, and corporal punishment is altogether excluded.

KING.—This title, under different forms of orthography, exists amongst most of the northern nations of Europe. The old Latin title rex, a ruler, is the parent of the Italian re, the Spanish rey, and the French roi. The English word king is derived from the Teutonic. By some writers the origin of the kingly office is derived from Adam, who "governed or commanded all mankind as long as he lived." Nimrod was the founder of the earliest postdiluvian kingdoms, namely those of Babylon and Assyria, about b.c. 2247. Gibbon affirms that from the earliest period of history the sovereigns of Asia were known by the title of Basileus, or king. He also states that of the whole series of Roman princes in any age of the empire, Hannibalus alone was distinguished by the title of king. This nephew of Constantine I., made king of Pontus a.d. 336, was assassinated by his cousins in 337.

KING-AT-ARMS.—England is placed under the heraldic jurisdiction of Clarenceux and Norroy, the two provincial kings-at-arms, and of Garter, who takes precedence of both, a dignity and importance. Clarenceux king-at-arms comprehends in his jurisdiction the whole of England south of the Trent, and Norroy presides over the districts north of that river. Clarenceux received his title from Lionel, son of Edward III., and duke of Clarence, and Norroy from his being the north king. The precise year in which they were instituted is unknown, but they were probably founded by Edward III. The office of Garter king-at-arms was created by Henry V. in 1417.—Ireland is under the heraldic jurisdiction of Ulster king-at-arms, whose dignity was instituted by Edward VI. Feb. 2, 1553.—In Scotland, the Lyon king-at-arms is an officer of great antiquity.

KING GEORGE'S OF NOOTKA SOUND (Australia), discovered by the Spaniards about a.d. 1774, was visited in 1778 by Captain Cook, who changed the name of the coast from Nootka to King George's Sound. The Spaniards in 1791 recognized the right of England to the possession of King George's Sound; and Vancouver arrived here in April, 1792, having been sent by the English government to receive from the Spaniards the restitution of the territory, which he was to explore and survey. A settlement formed upon its shores in 1826 was transferred to Swan River in 1830. Its capacious harbour is much frequented by whalers, and is used as a coaling station for steam-ships.

KING HENRY'S COLLEGE.—(See CHRISTCHURCH.)
King of England.—Egbert is usually believed to have assumed the title of king of England A.D. 827; but Sharon Turner regards Athelstan as the earliest prince who bore that title, which he states was instituted in 934. The plural number, as referring to the king, was first adopted by Richard I. after his coronation, Sept. 3, 1189. John added the title of "Lord of Ireland;" and in 1337 Edward III. assumed that of "King of France." Henry VIII. received the title of "His Most Christian Majesty" from Pope Julius II. in 1513. He changed the title of "Lord of Ireland" into "King of Ireland" in 1542. The kingly office was abolished by the Long Parliament, March 17, 1649; but the regnal years of Charles II. are always computed from the date of his father's death. The title of "King of France" was relinquished Jan. 1, 1801, when the royal style was proclaimed to be "Georgius Tertius, Dei gratiâ Britanniarum Rex, Pidei Defensor," or George the Third, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. Queen Victoria was proclaimed throughout British India by the title of "Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies and dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, Queen, Defender of the Faith," Nov. 1, 1837.

King of Italy.—After the reign of Charlemagne, the title "King of Italy" was borne by the heirs to the imperial throne of the Western empire. It was conferred upon Victor Emanuel II. of Sardinia, with the style of "Vctor Emanuel II., by the grace of God and by the will of the people, King of Italy, &c.," by the Italian parliament, March 17, 1861.

King of the French.—This, the original title of the French sovereigns, was changed into "Emperor of the French" by Philip Augustus (A.D. 1175-1223). The National Assembly ordered the old style to be resumed, Oct. 16, 1789, and abolished royalty Sept. 20, 1792. Louis XVIII. revived the royal title, as King of France, in 1814; and Louis Philippe accepted the title of "King of the French" Aug. 9, 1830. Royalty was abolished in France Feb. 26, 1848; and Napoleon III. restored the title of emperor, Dec. 2, 1852.

King of the Romans.—The emperor Henry II. assumed this title previous to his coronation, A.D. 1014, and was the first reigning prince of Italy or Germany to bear the title. It was borne for many years by the heirs of the emperors of Germany, and was first conferred upon Henry III.'s eldest son in 1055. Napoleon I. conferred the title of king of Rome upon his son, March 20, 1811.

Kings (Books of).—The two books of Kings, which originally formed only one book in the Hebrew, are supposed to have been written by Ezra before B.C. 444.

King's College. (See Aberdeen.)

King's College (Cambridge) was founded by Henry VI., A.D. 1441. The first stone of the celebrated chapel was laid in September, 1447. Henry VII. gave £5,000 towards the completion of the building in 1508, and his executors, under a power conferred by his will, gave a further sum of £5,000 in 1513. The exterior was completed in July, 1515, and the painted windows were designed in 1526. The screen and stalls were completed in 1534. Gibbs erected the Fellows' building in 1724. The new buildings were commenced in 1824, and finished in 1828.

King's College (London).—The first steps for the foundation of this educational establishment were taken at a meeting over which the duke of Wellington presided, June 21, 1828. The announcement that government had granted the ground originally intended for the east wing of Somerset House for the site of the institution, free of expense for a thousand years, was made May 16, 1829. The charter of incorporation bears date Aug. 14, 1829; and the building, from designs by Smirke, was opened in 1831. Mr. Marsden left the college a library, consisting of about 3,000 volumes, in 1835.

King's College Hospital (London) was founded A.D. 1839.

King's County (Ireland) formed part of a large extent of territory, known, amongst other names, under that of the kingdom of Offaly, or east and west Glamallary, was confiscated to the crown by 3 & 4 Phil. & Mary, c. 2 (1556). One portion was named Queen's County, in honour of Queen Mary, and the other King's County, in honour of her husband Philip. The native chieftains struggled against this settlement, and were subdued in 1600. Many of them took part in the revolt of 1641.

King's Evil.—Touching for this disease is alleged to have been first practised by Edward the Confessor, who reigned from A.D. 1043 to 1066, and Evelyn, in his Diary, July 6, 1693, records that King Charles II. begged to touch for the evil, "according to custom." A notice was issued May 14, 1694, that "his sacred majesty would continue the healing of his people during the month of May, and then give over till Michaelmas." In White's "Coronations of the Kings of France," it is related that Louis XVI., immediately after his coronation at Rheims, in 1775, touched 2,400 individuals, who were suffering from this disease, and healed them. Queen Anne was the last English monarch who touched for the evil, 1702-1714. Charles Edward touched a female child for the king's evil at Holyrood House, in October, 1745. The office for the ceremony appeared in the Litany as late as 1719. The Jacobites contended that the power of cure did not descend to Mary, William, or Anne.

King's (or Queen's) Bench (England), one of the superior courts of common law, received its name from the fact that formerly the sovereign presided in person, though he was never empowered to determine causes except by the mouth of his judges. By
28 Edw. I. c. 5 (1300), it was made a moveable court, attendant on the king’s person, but it has seldom been held anywhere except at Westminster. During the Interregnum it was styled the Upper Bench. The Ball Court was erected as a branch of this court by 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70 (July 23, 1830).

**CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING’S (OR QUEEN’S) BENCH IN ENGLAND.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1268</td>
<td>March 8. Robert de Brus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1274</td>
<td>Ralph de Hengham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1290</td>
<td>Gilbert de Thornson.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1306</td>
<td>Roger de Buzac.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1316</td>
<td>William Inge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1317</td>
<td>June 15. Henry le Scrope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1318</td>
<td>Hervey de Staunton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1326</td>
<td>Geoffrey Exton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1335</td>
<td>May 1. Robert de Malberthorp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1338</td>
<td>March 29. Richard de Wiltubghy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1332</td>
<td>Sept. 20. Geoffrey le Scrope (again).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1333</td>
<td>Sept. 10. Richard de Wiltugby (again).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1334</td>
<td>Geoffrey le Scrope (again).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1346</td>
<td>Nov. 36. William de Throse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1357</td>
<td>July 5. Thomas de Betone.</td>
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<td>1361</td>
<td>May 24. Henry Green.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1367</td>
<td>July 15. John de Cavendish.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1371</td>
<td>July 22. Robert Treazillan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1431</td>
<td>May 7. William Husee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1456</td>
<td>Nov. 34. John Fineux.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1455</td>
<td>Nov. 9. Richard Lyster.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1473</td>
<td>Nov. 8. Sir Christopher Vray.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1482</td>
<td>June 2. Sir John Popham.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1467</td>
<td>June 23. Sir Thomas Fleming.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1419</td>
<td>Jan. 29. Sir Thomas Ley.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1457</td>
<td>Feb. 5. Sir Nicholas Hyde.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1462</td>
<td>Oct. 10. Sir Robert Heath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1475</td>
<td>June 15. John Vane.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1469</td>
<td>Nov. 22. Sir John Kelyngs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1539</td>
<td>Sept. 29. Sir George, afterwards Lord Jeffreys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1532</td>
<td>Oct. 22. Sir Edward Herbert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1541</td>
<td>April 21. Sir Robert Wright.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1542</td>
<td>April 17. Sir John Holt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1510</td>
<td>March 16. Sir Thomas Parker (earl of Maclefeild).</td>
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</tbody>
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**CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING’S (OR QUEEN’S) BENCH IN IRELAND, SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE 17TH CENTURY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1668</td>
<td>Sir Richard Pyna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1670</td>
<td>Alan Brodrick.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1711</td>
<td>July 5. Sir Richard Cox.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1721</td>
<td>Dec. 23. Thomas Marlay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1729</td>
<td>Aug. 27. St. George Caufield.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1744</td>
<td>April 23. John Scott, afterwards Earl of Clonmel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Nov. 10. Edward Pennefather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Jan. 23. Francis Blackburne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>March 1. Thomas Lefois.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KING'S (OR QUEEN'S) BENCH PRISON.—This debtor's prison is said to have been the goal to which Judge Gascoigne committed Prince Henry in the reign of Henry IV. The office of marshal of the King's Bench was sold to a company of proprietors by the earl of Radnor, Sept. 20, 1718, for £20,500. The prison was built in 1751, enlarged in 1776, and burnt by the mob during the Gordon riots (q.v.) in 1780. The present building was erected in 1781. A fire broke out in this prison July 13, 1799, and was not extinguished until several apartments had been destroyed. The freedom of prisoners to live anywhere within the rules of this prison was abolished in 1835. By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 22 (May 31, 1842), the Fleet and Marshalsea prisons were consolidated with the King's Bench, and the three received the name of the Queen's Prison.**

**KING’S (OR QUEEN’S) COUNSEL.—The appointment of this officer, beyond the usual law officers of the crown, is believed to have originated during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A warrant of James I., dated April 21, 1603, speaks of Francis Bacon as “one of the learned counsellor to the late queen, our sister, by special commandment,” and confirms him in the office; and a patent exists of Aug. 25, 1604, by which he was formally appointed.**
KING'S SPEECH.—The first speech from the throne is said to have been delivered by Henry I., A.D. 1107.

KINGSTON (Canada) was settled A.D. 1783 by the Dutch, who gave it the name of Esopas. It was incorporated in 1838. The seat of the government was transferred from Kingston to Toronto in 1844.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) was built A.D. 1693, in consequence of the destruction by an earthquake of Port Royal in 1692. It was nearly destroyed by fire, Feb. 8, 1782; and the cholera carried off about one-eighth of the population in 1850. The railroad from Kingston to Spanish-town was opened in 1845.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Surrey) was the abode of royalty in the Anglo-Saxon period; and between A.D. 902 and 979, seven kings were crowned at this place. The stone on which this ceremony was performed is still preserved. King John granted the town its first charter in 1199. In the reigns of Edward II. and III. (1307—1377) it returned members to parliament, a privilege it has not since enjoyed. Queen Elizabeth's free grammar-school was founded in 1561. The bridge over the Thames was erected in 1257; the town-hall in 1539. Miss Burdett Coutts built a district church here in 1845.

KINGSTOWN (Ireland) was called Dunleary prior to the embarkation of George IV. for England, Sept. 3, 1821, when it received its present name in honour of that event. The construction of the harbour was commenced in 1817, from designs by Rennie, at a cost of nearly £800,000. It was connected with Dublin by railway Dec. 17, 1834, and with Dalkey by atmospheric railway March 29, 1844. Queen Victoria embarked at this port, on her return from Ireland, in August, 1849.

KINSALE (Ireland).—This town, in the county of Cork, is a place of considerable antiquity. Sir John de Courcy erected a castle on the Old Head of Kinsale in the 12th century; and in 1380 the English fleet defeated the combined naval forces of France and Spain in the harbour. A Spanish force landed here Sept. 23, 1601, and seized the town on behalf of the Roman Catholic rebels; but it was besieged by the English and recaptured, Dec. 28. In March, 1689, Kinsale was garrisoned by the French and Irish forces of James II., who held it till the end of 1690, when it surrendered to General Churchill, afterwards duke of Marlborough. The prosperity of Kinsale has been in a declining condition since the peace of 1714.

KINTIRISHI (Battle).—The Russians defeated the Turks near this place, in the province of Erivan, March 15, 1829.

KIÖGE (Sea-fights).—In the bay of Köge, on the coast of the island of Zealand, the Swedish fleet was defeated by a combined Dutch and Danish fleet, A.D. 1676. From the fact that the action took place near Bornholm, it is often called by that name.

A Swedish fleet having assailed a Danish fleet here, Oct. 4, 1710, one Danish ship of ninety guns blew up, and two of the Swedish flag-ships grounded on a sandbank, and were abandoned. The Swedish fleet retired Oct. 7.

KIPZAK, OR KAPZAK (Asia).—This plain, supposed to be the primitive seat of the Cossacks, was conquered by Toushi, son of Zengis Khan, A.D. 1219; and Batou established the Golden Horde in 1234.

KIRCHDENKERN (Battles).—The French were defeated by the allies at this village in Germany, July 15, 1761. The first attack was made upon the English, commanded by the marquis of Granby, and both leaders and men displayed extraordinary gallantry. The combat was renewed on the following day, when the French were again defeated. The French lost 5,000, and the allies only 1,500 men in killed and wounded. These combats are sometimes mentioned under the name of the battle of Villingshausen.

KIRCHHOLM (Battle).—Sigismund, king of Poland, defeated the Swedes at Kirchholm, A.D. 1605.

KIRECALDY (Fife-shire).—This town was the seat of an ancient establishment of the Culdees. It was erected into a royal burgh A.D. 1334, when it was rendered subject to the abbot of Dunfermline and his successors. It became independent in 1450, and received a charter from Charles I. in 1644.

KISSENGEN (Bavaria).—The importance of this fashionable watering-place arose from the patronage of Louis, king of Bavaria (A.D. 1825—1848). The celebrated artesian well, 2,000 feet deep, commenced in 1832, was completed in 1852.

KISSING, as a religious act, was practised in the time of the patriarch Job, b.c. 2130, who protests (Job xxxi. 26) that he had not kissed his hand to the sun or to the moon. This mark of devotion was paid to Baal (1 Kings xix. 18), b.c. 910. It passed to the Greeks, and from them to the Romans. Dr. Winsemius declares that the custom was unknown in England till the Princess Rowena, daughter of Hengist, king of Friesland, pressed her lips to the cup, and saluted Vortigern with a "little kiss," A.D. 449. From a passage in Evelyn's Diary, it appears that men kissed each other in the streets of London towards the end of the 17th century. The Spanish conquerors found the custom prevalent in the New World.

KISS OF PEACE.—The osculum pacis, or the solemn kiss of peace, was anciently given by the faithful one to the other, as a testimony of their cordial love and affection. After the priest had given the salutation of peace, the deacon ordered them to salute one another with a holy kiss. It was also given before the Eucharist, until the 12th or 13th century, when the Pax (q. v.) was introduced. Towards the end of the 3rd century, the kiss of peace was given in baptism. It is said to have been omitted at the coronation of Stephen, A.D. 1135. Henry II. of England refused to give Becket the kiss
of peace, at that time the usual pledge of reconciliation, in 1169.

KING CAT CLUB (London).—This celebrated association was formed about A.D. 1700, and held its first meetings at a small house in Shire Lane. It originally consisted of thirty-nine noblemen and gentlemen distinguished for the warmth of their attachment to the house of Hanover. The duke of Marlborough, Sir Robert Walpole, Addison, Garth, and many famous men of the period, were enrolled on its list of members. The club is said to derive its name from Christopher Katt, a pantrycook, at whose house the members dined.

KITTEN (St. (See Christopher's, St.).

KLAGENFURT (Illyria), the capital of Carinthia, belonged to the crown till A.D. 1618, when Maximilian I. transferred it to the states of Carinthia, for the purpose of erecting a fortress. The House of Assembly was built in 1391. At various times the city has suffered from extensive fires. Those which occurred in 1535, 1723, and 1796, were very destructive. The place was taken by the French, March 20, 1707, and on the 30th Napoleon made it his head-quarters. A skirmish took place here between Chastellart and the Italian general Rusca, in June, 1809.

KLAUSENBURG (Transylvania), the capital, called Colosov or Kolosov by the Hungarians, is believed to have been founded by the Romans, and by them named Claudia, whence its modern Latin appellation of Claudiopoli. A colony of Saxons settled here and enlarged the town A.D. 1178. The cathedral was built in fulfilment of a vow by King Sigismund, 1399. Matthias Corvinus Hunicades, king of Hungary, was born here in 1443. On a lofty eminence stands the citadel, erected in 1721.

KNEE.-A third order of cathedrums was distinguished by this name by the council of Nicaea, A.D. 314 or 315, and other councils. Amongst the penitents was an order of kneelers or prostrators.

KNEELING was practised as the ordinary posture of devotion from the earliest times. Amongst the primitive Christians, on the Lord's day, all prayers were performed standing, but on other days some were said standing, some kneeling.

KNIGHT ERRANTY is described by a writer in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" (vii. 536) as "a practical caricature of chivalry, which, by bringing it into contempt, exposed it to ridicule, and thus sealed the doom of an institution which, with all its follies, absurdities, and vices, has conferred essential benefits upon mankind." Cervantes wrote "Don Quixote," of which the first part was published in 1605 and the second in 1615, ridiculing knight errantry.

KNIGHTHOOD.—The institution of knighthood originated in the honour anciently bestowed upon such as excelled in horsemanship. Hence the Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and Dutch words for the English knight are all derived from terms which signify 'horse.' Some zealous antiquarians consider that Pharaoh conferred the honour of knighthood upon Joseph when he put his ring on his finger and invested him in robes of dignity (Gen. xii. 42, b.c. 1715; but there is no evidence of the existence of any such institution until Romulus established the equestrian order at Rome, about a.c. 753. Modern knighthood did not originate in this order, but in the tenure which compelled feudal vassals to hold their lands by furnishing armed men for the service of the sovereign, the obligation to furnish a soldier constituting one knight's fee. The earliest mode of conferring the honour of knighthood in England was the consecration of the novitiate's sword by the priest at the altar. The first knight created by the stroke of a sword was Athelstan, who was dubbed by Alfred the Great, A.D. 900. The chivalric element was not introduced into knighthood until the period of the crusades, when devotion to God and the fair sex became the chief characteristics of all good knights. Ecclesiastics were prohibited from conferring knighthood by a synod held in 1102. In the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, all persons possessed of lands yielding a yearly income of £40 or more were compelled to receive knighthood or pay a fine, which in 1526 Charles I. recruited his exhausted exchequer by reviving this obsolete custom. The compensation exacted from those knights who declined to perform military service was abolished by 16 Charles I. c. 20 (1640), and the service itself was abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660). The following is a list of the various orders of knighthood, the principal of which are noticed under their respective titles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albert (Saxony)</td>
<td>A.D. 1580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert the Bear (France)</td>
<td>1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcetara (Spain)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander Newsky (Russia)</td>
<td>1792</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew, St. (Russia)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne, St. (England)</td>
<td>1725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annunciada (Sardinia)</td>
<td>1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antony, St. (Austria)</td>
<td>1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antony, St. (Palestine)</td>
<td>1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apostolic Order of St. Stephen (Hungary)</td>
<td>1764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avis, St. Benedict (Portugal)</td>
<td>1147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band, or Scarf (Spain)</td>
<td>1830</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bath (England) before 1804, Revised</td>
<td>1725</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bavarian Crown (Bavaria)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bear (Austria)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bee (France)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgian Lion (Holland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Eagle (Prussia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blood of the White Muscat</td>
<td>1808</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bourbon (France)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eriican (Sweden)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Broom Flower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burgundian Cross (Palestine)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calatrava (Spain)</td>
<td>1138</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catherine, St. (Russia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catherine of Sain, St. (Palestine)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles I., (England)</td>
<td>1671</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles III. (Sweden and Norway)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Frederick (Baden)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chase-horn (Wurttemberg)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christ (France)</td>
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<td>Christ (Portugal)</td>
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<td>Concord (Prussia)</td>
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<td>Constantine (Two Sicilies)</td>
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<td>Cordes Jansen (France)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crescent</td>
<td>1298 and 1448</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross</td>
<td>1668</td>
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<td>KNI</td>
<td>A.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross of the South (Brazil)</td>
<td>1822</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crown of Wurttemberg (Württemberg)</td>
<td>1813</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crown Royal (France)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Danebrog (Denmark)</td>
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<tr>
<td>De la Caba (Venice)</td>
<td>1400</td>
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<td>De la Salle (Spain)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dog and Cock (France)</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>Dope (Spain)</td>
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<td>Dragon overthrown (Austria)</td>
<td>1418</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dour de Farier (Frederick Louis (Oldenburg)</td>
<td>1838</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elephant (Denmark)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Theresa (Austria)</td>
<td>1706</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emma (Turkey)</td>
<td>1615</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faustin, St. (Hayti)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferdinand, St. (Spain)</td>
<td>1811</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferdinand, St. (Two Sicilies)</td>
<td>1530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity (Denmark)</td>
<td>1372</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fools (German empire)</td>
<td>1361</td>
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<tr>
<td>Francis (Two Sicilies)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Francis Joseph (Austria)</td>
<td>1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garter (England)</td>
<td>1844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generosity (Prussia)</td>
<td>1665</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gneath (France)</td>
<td>726</td>
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<tr>
<td>George, St. (Bavaria)</td>
<td>1229</td>
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<tr>
<td>George, St. (Frankfort)</td>
<td>1582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George, St. (Lueca)</td>
<td>1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George, St. (Russia)</td>
<td>1769</td>
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<tr>
<td>George of the Reunion, St. (Two Sicilies)</td>
<td>1619</td>
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<tr>
<td>German Integrity (Saxe-Gotha)</td>
<td>1690</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden Fleece (Austria)</td>
<td>1459</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden Lion</td>
<td>1785</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden Lily</td>
<td>1393</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden Spurs (Papal States)</td>
<td>1590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory the Great, St. (Papal States)</td>
<td>1531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guelfic Order (Hanover)</td>
<td>1615</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry the Lion (Hesse)</td>
<td>1485</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry, St. (Saxony)</td>
<td>1649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herminigilde, St. (Spain)</td>
<td>1314</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holy Ghost (France)</td>
<td>1297</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holy Sepulchre</td>
<td>1344</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hubert, St. (Bavaria)</td>
<td>1444</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iron Crown (Austria)</td>
<td>1605</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iron Cross (Austria)</td>
<td>1813</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isabella the Catholic (Spain)</td>
<td>1515</td>
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<tr>
<td>James, St. (Holland)</td>
<td>1790</td>
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<tr>
<td>James of Compostella, St. (Spain)</td>
<td>1175</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jesus of Nazareth (Greece)</td>
<td>1656</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jesus Christ (Papal States)</td>
<td>1320</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jesus and Mary (Papal States)</td>
<td>1615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John, St. (Prussia)</td>
<td>1319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph, St. (Roman)</td>
<td>1256</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knot (Naples)</td>
<td>1351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady of Mercy (Spain)</td>
<td>1218</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lamb of God (Sweden)</td>
<td>1264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legation of Hiawatha</td>
<td>1834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leopold (Austria)</td>
<td>1808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leopold (Belgium)</td>
<td>1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lily of Aragon (Spain)</td>
<td>1410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lily of Navarre (Spain)</td>
<td>About 1580</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lion and the Sun (Persia)</td>
<td>1886</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lion of Zachringen (Baden)</td>
<td>1312</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loretto (Papal States)</td>
<td>1387</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louis (Hesse)</td>
<td>1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louis, St. (Lucca)</td>
<td>1836</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madonna of Guadaloupe (Mexico)</td>
<td>1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta, St. John of (Austria)</td>
<td>1493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Theresa (Antwerp)</td>
<td>1773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Magdalene, St. (France)</td>
<td>1614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maurice and Lazarus, St. (Sardina)</td>
<td>1572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximilian (Bavaria)</td>
<td>1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximilian Joseph (Bavaria)</td>
<td>1806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medjide (Turkey)</td>
<td>1852</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merciful Brethren of the Holy Ghost (Papal States)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merit (Prussia)</td>
<td>1374</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merit (Saxony)</td>
<td>1815</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael, St. (Bavaria)</td>
<td>1693</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael and George, St. (England)</td>
<td>1581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael the Brave (Scotland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Merit (Russia)</td>
<td>1792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Merit (Tuscany)</td>
<td>1841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Merit (Wurttemberg)</td>
<td>1739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourly Love (Austria)</td>
<td>1708</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Knight-Marshal.—The earl-marshall of England (q.v.) had a knight under him called the Knight-Marshall. In ordinances made by Henry VIII. at Eltham, A.D. 1526, directions were laid down for his attendance at court, &c.

Knights (Female).—Besides the orders of knighthood bestowed on men, there are several institutes for the honour of meritorious ladies. The following table exhibits a list of these, the most important of which are noticed under their titles:—

| J.D. | — |
| Amarantha (Sweden) | 1645 |
| Anne, St. (Bavaria) | 1714 |
| Catherine, St. (Russia) | 1743 |
| Cordelire (France) | 1498 |
| De la Roche (England) | 1652 |
| Elizabeth (Pawtucket) | 1706 |
| Isabel, St. (Portugal) | 1801 |
| Louis (Prussia) | 1614 |
| Maria Louise (Spain) | 1792 |
| Nigel of Saint (Austria) | 1832 |
| Slaves to Virtue (Austria) | 1622 |
| Starry Cross (Austria) | 1698 |
| Theresia (Bavaria) | 1827 |
| Urrzis, St. (Sweden) | 1724 |

Knights of the Round Table.—This
order is said to have been founded by King Arthur, a British prince, who was probably killed at the battle of Camelon, A.D. 542. Edward III., anxious to revive it, offered free conduct to persons from various parts of Europe, desirous of attending a solemn festival of the Round Table, to be held at Windsor A.D. 1344. Philip VI., king of France, prohibited his subjects from attending, and announced his intention of holding a Round Table at Paris. From this originated the order of the Garter (q.v.).

NIGHTS OF THE SHIRE.—The representatives in parliament of the English counties were first summoned about A.D. 1254, in the reign of Henry III., and in a more regular form Jan. 20, 1265. By 8 Hen. VI. c. 7 (1429), and 10 Hen. VI. c. 2 (1432), amended by 14 Geo. III. c. 58 (1774), knights of the shire were to be elected by persons possessing a freehold to the value of forty shillings by the year within the county.

KNITTING.—The art of knitting is said to have been invented during the 16th century. The French stocking-knitters were incorporated into a guild Aug. 26, 1527; and Queen Elizabeth received a present of a pair of black silk stockings in 1561, which gave her such satisfaction that she refused to wear any other kind. The first knitted woollen stockings in England were worked by William Rider in 1564; and in 1577 the art of knitting seems to have been common throughout all England.

KNIVES were, according to Anderson, first made in England A.D. 1563. Fosbrooke states that towards the end of the 16th century they formed part of the accoutrements, and were worn by European women at the girdle. The Anglo-Saxons and the Normans carried about with them the metal, or eating-knife. An Egyptian knife, with blade of copper, has been found in the catacombs of Sacrauf.

KNOW-NOTHINGS.—This political party of the United States published its “Platform of Principles” June 15, 1855. Its distinguishing features were the approval of slavery and hostility to the Roman Catholic church.

KOLIN (Battle).—The Prussians under Frederick the Great sustained a signal defeat from the Austrians under Marshal Daun, at this town, in Bohemia, June 18, 1757.

KÖNGSBERG (Norway).—The silver-mines in the neighbourhood, for which this town is celebrated, were discovered A.D. 1623.

KÖNIGSBORG (Prussia).—This city was founded A.D. 1255 by the knights of the Teutonic order, at the suggestion of Premislaus II. of Bohemia. The royal castle was erected in 1257, and the cathedral commenced in 1332. In 1385 it joined the Hanseatic League, and in 1525 became the residence of the Prussian dukes, and the capital of the duchy. The university, founded in 1544, by the margrave Albert, is called the Albertine in consequence. Königsberg was surrounded by walls in 1626, and the citadel of Fredericksburg was built in 1657. The elector Frederick III. was crowned king of Prussia at this place in 1701. The plague raged here with great fury in 1709, and much damage was done by fires in 1764, 1769, 1775, and 1811. The Russians entered Königsberg in triumph, Jan. 10, 1758, and the French seized it in 1807, and it was again fortified in 1845. The coronation of William I. of Prussia was celebrated here with great magnificence, Oct. 15, 1861.

KÖNIGSBERG, (Battle,) was fought at this place, in Germany, June 2, 1255, during the Peasant war, when the peasants were defeated by the imperial troops, and perished in great numbers.

KÖNIGSTEIN (Germany) was surrendered to the Prussians, after a blockade of some months, March 9, 1793. For about three months in 1849, the king of Saxony sought refuge here, on account of the revolutionary tendencies of his subjects. The fortress is considered impregnable, and at its foot stands the camp of Pirna (q.v.).

KOOM (Persia) was built by the Saracens about the beginning of the 9th century. The Afghans destroyed it in 1722. It was at one time celebrated for its manufactures of silk.

KORAN.—This word, signifying in the original Arabic, ‘that which ought to be read,’ is the name given to the bible of the Mohammedans, which was prepared by Mohammed about A.D. 612, and collected and published by his successor Alubeker in 634. The divine authority of the book was denied by Djeab Ibn-Dirhem in 740, and by other heretics in 826; in consequence of which Haroun II. prohibited all discussion on the subject in 842. The first Latin translation of the Koran was made in 1143. Hinckelmann published the Arabic text in 1696. Sale’s English Koran appeared in 1734, and Savary’s French version in 1753. Fliegel’s stereotyped edition was published at Leipzig in 1834.—The work contains 114 chapters and 6,000 verses, and its contents are divided into the three general heads of precepts, histories, and admonitions.

KORDOFAN (Central Africa).—This district of the Nigritia, long tributary to the king of Sennar, was taken in the latter half of the 16th century, by the king of Dar-Fur, from whom it was wrested by Mehemet Ali in 1820. Mehemet Ali was confirmed in the possession of Kordofan by a firman issued by the sultan Feb. 13, 1841.

KOREISH.—This celebrated Arabian tribe was descended from Fihr, born about 200, and was elevated to importance by Kussai, born about 400. The custody of the Caaba, (q.v.) was usurped by the Koreishites in 406, and Mohammed was born a member of the tribe in 569. In 613 he was vigorously opposed in his religious reformation by his fellow Koreishites, and a war resulted, which terminated in the total defeat of his opponents in 630. Milman says the Koreishite
KUS

Kremlin, defeated when covered insubordination. The ancient Cholm, destroyed by fire a.d. 1718, was restored by Frederick William I.

Koslov. (See Eupatoria.)

Kotah (Hindostan).— A treaty was concluded between the state of Kotah and the East-India Company, relative to the succession, a.d. 1817. Kotah was the scene of the murder of Major Burton, of the 40th Bengal infantry, on the 15th of October, 1837, during the mutiny, when his two sons also were put to death, and the Residency was plundered and burned. On the 30th March, 1836, General Roberts assaulted the town of Kotah with complete success, and comparatively trifling loss.

Kotiah (Battle).—Lieutenant Marshall, at the head of 900 sepoys and 60 horse, defeated 4,000 Beloochees, posted among the hills of Kotiah, in Scinde, Dec. 1, 1840.

Koulenfscha (Battle).—The Russians, after a desperate contest, in which victory wavered from one side to the other, defeated the Turks in the valley of Koulefscha, June 11, 1829.

Kousada (Battle).—The Mongols defeated the sultan of Iconium at Kousadas, a.d. 1244.

Koutcho-Vainardji (Bulgaria).—A treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey was concluded at this village, on the Danube, July 10, 1774 (O.S.). It was confirmed by the leaders of the armies, July 15. By an edict of Catherine II., March 19, 1775 (O.S.), fixing a day of thanksgiving for the re-establishment of peace, the ratifications were said to have been exchanged at Constantinople Jan. 13, 1775 (O.S.). The Crimea was declared independent, and the free navigation of the Black Sea guaranteed. It is often called the treaty of Kainardji.

Kowno (Russia) was reached by the invading army of Napoleon I., June 23, 1812, and taken possession of by the advanced guard the following morning. The Russian commander Platoff captured 3,000 French soldiers here Dec. 12, and the miserable remnant of the "Grand Army" commenced their retreat from this point Dec. 13.

Krasova (Wallachia).—The Russians suffered a defeat from the Turks near this town, Sept. 26, 1828. Here their army commenced its retreat from Turkey, April 24, 1854.

Krasnoi (Battle).—The Russians gained an important victory over the French army under Napoleon I., near this town, in Russia, Nov. 17, 1812. Not less than 6,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the conquerors, together with part of the emperor's archives.

Kremlin (Moscow) was erected as a palace by the grand-duke of Russia a.d. 1367, and fortified in 1492. Napoleon I. reached the new palace, built in 1743, Sept. 14, 1812. He remained here till the 16th, when the conflagration reached the Kremlin, and it was soon reduced to ashes. Another palace was built upon its site in 1816.

Kreutzbach (Prussia).—This town was stormed by Gustavus Adolphus a.d. 1632. The French drove the Austrians from this place Nov. 30, 1795.

Kroia, or Kroia (European Turkey).—Amurath II. led two expeditions on a large scale against this town a.d. 1449 and 1450, and they were both unsuccessful. The Turks were repulsed in another attempt in 1477. By a treaty signed Jan. 26, 1797, the Venetians ceded Kroia to the Turks.

Krotzea (Battle).—The Russians were defeated by the Turks at this place July 22, 1739.

Kunobitza (Battle).—John Humiades defeated the Turks at this place, in the Balkan, Dec. 24, 1443.

Kurdistan (Asia).—The ancient Cordyene or Gordyene, a district inhabited by the wandering tribes of the Carduchi. Originally subject to Persia, it was, in the time of Alexander the Great, annexed to Syria. The Parthians conquered it in the 3rd century before Christ. Lucullus passed the winter here b.c. 68, and Pompey annexed it to Rome b.c. 64. It again passed under the dominion of the kings of Persia, from whom it was wrested by Galerius, a.d. 298. It was restored to Chosroes by Jovian, by the treaty of July, 363, and it afterwards fell to the caliphs of Bagdad. In 1233 Kurdistan was conquered by the Mongols, and in 1388 by the Tartars under Tamerlane. The greater portion of the country was conquered by the Turks in 1515, Persia retaining only about a fourth. The Kurds remained in a state of insubordination. They massacred the Nestorian Christians in 1846, destroying sixty-seven towns and villages. The sultan dispatched an army into Kurdistan in 1846, when the murderers of the Christians were punished, and the country was reduced to subjection.

Kurile Isles (Pacific Ocean).—This group of twenty-six islands was first discovered by the Russians, a.d. 1713. Five of the islands were known in 1720, and the discovery of the whole archipelago was completed in 1778. Captain Golovnin, of the Russian navy, was sent to survey them in 1811. The Russians formed a settlement on one of them, called Urup, in 1828, and the three southernmost islands of the group are occupied by the Japanese.

Kurrachee (Hindostan).—This seaport town of Scinde was bombarded and taken by the British, Feb. 3, 1839. It is celebrated for its pearl-fishery.

Kusten (Prussia).—This strongly-fortified town, on the Oder, was besieged Aug. 15, and burnt by the Russians Aug. 22, 1758. The battle of Zorndorf, near Kustrin, was fought between the Prussians and...
and the Russians Aug. 25, 1758. It lasted from nine in the morning until seven at night, and neither side could boast of having obtained a victory. The town was speedily rebuilt by Frederick the Great. It was taken by the French in 1806, and occupied by them till March 30, 1814, when it surrendered to the allies. The fortifications have been considerably strengthened since the peace of 1815.

L.

LA L A N D (or L O L L A N D (Sea-fight).—The combined Dutch and Swedish squadrons defeated the Danes off this island in the Baltic, A.D. 1644.

L A R E N T O (Battle).—The Greeks sustained a defeat from the Normans, near this river, in Italy, A.D. 1041.

L A B O U R (Festival of).—The annual celebration of this festival was fixed in the French Revolutionary calendar of 1793 to take place on the 19th of September.

L A B O U R E R S are defined as servants in agriculture or manufactures, not living within the master's house. The Statute of Labourers, 25 Edw. III. st. 1 (1350), made various regulations respecting wages, and the penalties incurred by refractory servants, and prohibited labourers from moving from one county to another under pain of imprisonment. Hallam (Middle Ages, of ch. 2) remarks on this subject: "The Statute of Labourers in 1350 fixed the wages of reapers during harvest at threepence a day without diet, equal to five shillings at present; that of 23 Hen. VI. c. 12, in 1444, fixed the reapers' wages at fivepence and those of common workmen in building at threepence-halfpenny, equal to 6s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.; that of 11 Hen. VII. c. 22, in 1496, leaves the wages of labourers in harvest as before, but rather increases those of ordinary workmen. The yearly wages of a chief hind or shepherd by the act of 1444 were £1. 4s., equivalent to about £20; those of a common servant in husbandry 15s. 4d., with meat and drink: they were somewhat augmented by the statute of 1496." The same writer comes to the conclusion, that the labouring classes, especially those engaged in agriculture, were better provided with the means of subsistence in the reign of Edward III. or of Henry VI. than they are at present. Conspiracies of workmen to increase their wages or interfere with the prescribed hours of work, were made punishable by fines and the pillory, by 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 15 (1548). Statutes relating to hiring, wages, keeping, &c., of labourers, were amended by 5 Eliz. c. 4 (1562), which prohibited masters from discharging their servants, or servants from quitting their employers until the term of service agreed upon had expired. It also placed the regulation of the amount of wages in the hands of the justices, sheriffs, mayors, &c., and compelled employers and employed to abide by the appointed rates under severe penalties. In harvest time artificers were compelled to work, under pain of the stocks, and single women aged between twelve and forty years were at all times liable to be sent to service.—The Labourers' Dwellings Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 132 (Aug. 14, 1855), was passed to facilitate the erection of healthy and convenient houses for the working classes by public companies.

L A B R A D O R (North America) was discovered A.D. 1497, by Sebastian Cabot, Cortereal, a Portuguese, who landed here, in 1500. The Moravians formed a settlement in 1771, with a view of Christianizing the natives. Martin Frobisher, in 1576, was the first Englishman who made a voyage to Labrador.

L A B U A N (Indian Archipelago).—This island was ceded to the English government in 1846, and Sir James Brooke took possession Oct. 28, 1848.

L A B U N N U M, or G O L D E N C H A I N T R E E, was brought to this country from the Alps before A.D. 1596.

L A B Y R I N T H of Arsinoë, near Lake Morses, in Egypt, said to have been constructed by the kings of Egypt, consisted of 3,000 chambers. Herodotus states that it was used as a burial-place for the kings of Egypt. Lepsius explored it in June, 1843.—The labyrinth of Crete, near Cnosus, the retreat of the fabled Minotaur, is ascribed to Daedalus.—The labyrinth of Lemnos, described by Pliny, was said to have been supported by 150 columns. Dupuy, in vain endeavoured to find some trace of this labyrinth in 1801.—The labyrinth near Chiarum, in Etruria, now Chiusi, is supposed by some authorities to be the tomb of Porsenna, who lived n.c. 508.—The labyrinth at Hampton was erected in the 17th century.

L A C C A D I V E I S L A N D S (Indian Ocean) were discovered by Vasco de Gama, A.D. 1499.

L A C E.—Beckmann is of opinion that lace worked by the needle is much older than that made by knitting. The art probably originated in Italy. The importation of lace into England was prohibited by a French law in 1483. Beckmann asserts that the knitting of lace is a German invention, due to Barbara Uttnann, of St. Annaberg, and that it was found out before 1561. The oldest pattern-book for making point-lace appeared at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1583. It was written by Nicholas Basseus. Some Flemish refugees introduced the manufacture of pillow-lace into Buckinghamshire about 1626. Hammond, a framework knitter of Nottingham, first attempted to apply the stocking-frame to lace-making in 1768, and after undergoing various improvements, the process was brought to perfection by John Heathcoate, who patented his bobbin-net machine in 1809. Jacquard's apparatus was applied to it in 1839. Frost introduced the point machine in 1777. Morley's double locker machine was brought out in 1824.

L A C E D É M O N (Greece).—The ancient name of Laconia, and of its capital city, Sparta (q. e.).
LAON, or LACONICA (Greece).—This country was originally inhabited by the Leleges, whose kingdom was founded about B.C. 1616. According to tradition, Lacedaemon, the king of Laconia, married Sparta, the daughter of his predecessor, B.C. 1400, and founded a city, which he named after his wife, while his kingdom was known by his own name. The Dorians of Sparta had made themselves masters of the whole of Laconia by the middle of the 8th century. They waged war against the Dorians in Messenia from B.C. 743 to 724, and from B.C. 685 to 668, and the country was annexed to Laconia. (See Sparta.)

LACTEAL VESSELS.—Gaspar Asellius, professor of anatomy at Pavia, in dissecting a dog, July 23, 1622, discovered these vessels. He announced the fact in 1627. John Wesley gave the first delineation of the lacteals from the human subject in 1634. Pecquet discovered the common trunk of the lacteals and lymphatics in 1647; and John Laffeldt, anatomist, discovered the distinction between the lacteals and the lymphatics in 1650, and published his discovery in 1652.

LADAK (Asia).—This province of Thibet was seized by Gholab Singh, ruler of Cashmere, A.D. 1835, and still forms part of his dominions.

LADIS (Sea-fight).—The Persians defeated the Ionians off this island, near Miletus, B.C. 494.

LADRON, OF MARianne ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean).—This group was discovered by Magelhaens, A.D. 1520. The Spaniards formed a settlement in the middle of the 17th century. Anson visited them in 1742.

LADY.—The title properly belongs to the wives of knights and of all superior degrees except the wives of bishops. The term is derived from the Saxon hlaef dig, loaf-day, because it was formerly the custom for the mistress of the manor to distribute bread to her poorer neighbours at stated intervals. Fosbroke (Antiq.) remarks: "The ladies of knights and baronets were called Dominae (whence Dame as a title of honour), and also Militesse, Knightesses, being sometimes so created by knights by a blow upon the back with a sword, and the usual ceremonies. (See Women.)"

LADY-DAY, OF THE ANNUNCIATION.—The 25th of March, the day on which the festival of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary is held by the Church, received the name of Lady-Day in consequence of its being sacred to Our Lady. The feast is of great antiquity, dating, according to some authorities, from A.D. 350, and according to others, from the 7th century. Lady-Day was anciently considered the first day of the year. The 1st of January was adopted as the beginning of the year in France in 1564, in Scotland in 1558, and in England in 1747. The allied army lost 6,000 men and sixteen guns, whilst the loss of the French amounted to 10,000 men. Louis XV., who witnessed the battle, remarked: "The English have not only paid all, but fought all."

LA FRATTA (Battle).—The Pisans were defeated by the Sicilians in this battle, A.D. 1135.

LAGOS (Africa).—This stronghold of the slave-trade was bombarded by a British squadron Dec. 26 and 27, 1851. The forces landed and took possession of the town, which had been deserted by the enemy, Dec. 28, 1851.

LAGOS (Sea-fight).—The English fleet, commanded by Admiral Boscawen, defeated the French fleet, with great loss, in this bay, near the seaport of the same name, in Portugal, Aug. 18, 1759.

LAGOSTA (Adriatic).—An English force of 300 men landed on this small island, then in possession of the Turks, Jan. 21, 1719. They made preparations to besiege the enemy's principal fort, which capitulated Jan. 29, when the whole island was surrendered to the English.

LA HOGUE (France).—Edward III. landed at this place, near Cherbourg, July 10, 1346. A combined Dutch and English fleet engaged the French fleet, commanded by Tourville, off La Hogue, May 19, 1692. The enemy escaped in a fog, but chaise was given, and the conflict was renewed May 21, when nearly the whole of the French squadron was destroyed.

LAHORE (Hindostan), the capital of the Punjab, was taken by Sultan Baber, and became the residence of its Mohammedan conquerors A.D. 1520. It was captured in 1758, by "Jassa the Kalal," as he styled himself on a medal struck in commemoration of the event; and by Shah Zeman, king of Cabul, in 1798, who bestowed it upon his brother Runjeet Singh, in 1799. A present of horses from King William IV. arrived here July 17, 1831. A revolution occurred at Lahore in 1844. A brigade of British troops, under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, occupied the citadel Feb. 22, 1846, and a treaty, placing the Punjab under English protection, was signed March 9, 1846. It was, with the Punjab, annexed to British India, March 9, 1849. During the mutiny, Major Spencer and two native officers were murdered here in July, 1857.

LA JAULNAIS (Treaty).—The republicans and the royalists in La Vendée entered into a treaty at La Jaunais, for the termination of the civil war, and the pacification of the west of France, in 1785.

LAKE REGILLUS (Battle).—Fought between the Latins and the Romans, according to the traditional account, B.C. 499, the former being defeated. The exiled Tarquin was in the Latin army. Castor and Pollux, the twins represented in the popular lays of Rome as appearing fighting in the Roman ranks, under the form of two gigantic youths, mounted on white steeds. This
power to confer the degree of B.D., was obtained in August, 1852.

LAMPS are said to have been invented by the Egyptians; and Herodotus notices a feast of lamps held annually in Egypt. The Jews made use of lamps in public festivals and religious ceremonies. The Greeks and Romans made them of terra-cotta, bronze, and also of gold and silver. They were kept burning in sepulchres, a practice adopted by the Christians, and which gave rise to the fiction respecting perpetual lamps. Numbers of lamps, of rich and elaborate workmanship, have been found in the ruins of Herculaneum, destroyed Aug. 24, A.D. 79. In the 14th century they were made of glass, and were much used in England. They were introduced into Ireland in 1375. The Argand lamp was invented in 1789, and an endless variety has since sprung into existence.

LANARK (Scotland) was the site of a Roman encampment, of which traces are still to be found. Here the states of the realm were convoked by King Kenneth, A.D. 978. It was a royal burgh when Malcolm II. came to the throne, A.D. 1008. The Covenanters published their testimony at Lanark in 1682.

LANCASHIRE (England).—The south of Lancashire is said to have been inhabited by the Segantii, or Setantii, i.e. "dwellers in the country of water." It formed part of the Northumberland from A.D. 547 to 926. It contained several traces of Roman roads and stations. The successors of William, earl of Ferriers, who took the title of earl of Derby, held the office of lords of the county till 1365, when their lands were forfeited and bestowed upon Edmund, son of Henry III., who became first earl of Lancaster. Riots occurred in many parts of Lancashire in the spring of 1826.

LANCASTER (Duchy of).—The dukedom of Lancaster was created by Edward III., in favour of Henry Plantagenet, March 6, 1351, and was bestowed upon his son, John of Gaunt, Nov. 13, 1362. It was made a county palatine. The duke was to have jura regalia, and power to pardon treasons or outlawries, and make justices of the peace and justices of assize within the county. The lordship of Ripon was annexed to it by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 16 (1646); and the revenue having declined, other lands were annexed to it by 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 20 (1555). The courts of the duchy of Lancaster were instituted by Edward III. in 1376. The management of the revenues was entrusted to them. Henry Bolingbroke was duke of Lancaster on his accession to the crown as Henry IV., Sept. 30, 1399. In the first year of his reign he procured an act of parliament, ordering that the duchy of Lancaster, &c., should remain to him and his heirs for ever. It was declared forfeited to the crown in 1461, and was vested in Edward IV. and his heirs, kings of England, for ever.

Lancaster (England), the Roman Longovicus, according to the "Monumenta
Britannica," received a charter from King John (A.D. 1199—1216), with increased privileges from Edward III. The castle, now a gaol, was originally built in the 11th century. The army of the Pretender occupied it two days, Nov. 6—9, 1715. It was taken by Prince Charles Edward Nov. 24, 1745. The railroad to Preston was opened June 30, 1840, and the railroad to Carlisle Dec. 16, 1846.

LANCASTER (Pennsylvania) was founded A.D. 1730, and incorporated in 1818. The sessions of Congress were removed here on the capture of Philadelphia in 1777. It was the chief town of the state from 1799 to 1812, when that dignity was transferred to Harrisburg. Franklin College was established in 1787.

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS.—Joseph Lancaster opened his first school at the age of eighteen, in the Borough Road, London, in 1798. He adopted Dr. Bell's monitorial system, which he brought to such perfection that in 1802 he was able to teach 250 boys, with no other assistance than that afforded by the senior pupils. Lancaster published numerous pamphlets in recommendation of the plan, and obtained influential friends, by whose assistance he founded the British and Foreign School Society in 1805. In 1806 he obtained an interview with George III., who immediately subscribed £100 a year towards the extension of the system; and in 1808 he resigned his school into the hands of the society, in consideration of which he received the importance of a public institution. Owing to imprudence in the conduct of his affairs, Lancaster was compelled to emigrate to America in 1818; and he died at New York, in very reduced circumstances, Oct. 24, 1838.

LANCASTER SOUND (Arctic Sea) was discovered by Bylot and Baffin, July 12, 1816, and named after Sir James Lancaster.

LANCASTRIANS AND YORKISTS.—The supporters of Henry VI., of the house of Lancaster, and of Edward, duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., who contended for the crown of England A.D. 1455—1461, were respectively known by these titles. The struggle is also designated the War of the Roses, the red rose having been the emblem of the Lancasterian, and the white of the Yorkist party.

LAND.—The provisions usually inserted in acts authorizing the taking of lands for public undertakings were consolidated by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 Vict. c. 18 (May 8, 1845).

LANDAU (Bavaria).—This town, founded by Rodolph of Habsburg, was made a free city of the empire in the 14th century. The fortifications were commenced by Vauban in 1680, and the town was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1668. Louis of Baden invested Landau June 16, 1702, the citadel surrendered Sept. 9, and the whole town was captured Sept. 10. Tallard besieged it in 1703, and completed its reduction Nov. 14. Marlborough obtained possession of it Nov. 23, 1704. The Austrians expelled the French in 1743. It was frequently assailed towards the close of the 18th-century, and it was besieged in 1793 by the Austrians and Prussians, who were eventually compelled to abandon the undertaking. It was ceded to France by the treaty of 1814, but was restored to Germany by that of 1815.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.—This court was erected by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 72 (Aug. 2, 1858), to facilitate the sale and transfer of lands in Ireland. The sittings were appointed to be held in Dublin, under the presidency of three judges, who were ineligible as members of parliament. The authority of the court commenced Nov. 1, 1858.

LANDEN (Battle).—At this village, in Belgium, William III. was defeated by Marshal Luxembourg, with a loss of 12,000 men, July 19, 1693 (O.S.). It is sometimes called the battle of Neerwinden.

LANDGRAVE.—This title originated in the 10th century, and was first used in Alsace. Albert III. was the first of the Habsburg family who styled himself Landgrave of Alsace. The margraves of Thuringia assumed the title in the 11th century. The collateral branch of the house of Hesse took it in 1263.

LANDRECY (Flanders).—Francis I. captured this town in 1543, the emperor Charles V. failed in an attempt to recapture it during the same year, and Prince Eugene besieged it but without success in 1712. The prince of Orange invested it April 16, 1794, and it fell to him April 30. The French retook it July 17, 1794.

LANDSHUT (Bavaria).—The Prussians were defeated by the Austrians near this town, June 23, 1760. The attack was made in the dead of night, and the result was a complete victory. The university of Ingolstadt, removed here in 1800, was transferred to Munich in 1826.

LAND-TAX.—The Danegelt (q. v.) was a species of land-tax. The rate now known by the name was first levied by William & Mary, c. 1 (1692), to defray the expenses of the war against France. The original rate was three shillings in the pound on the rentable, and the tax was continued every year, most frequently at four shillings in the pound, until it was made perpetual by 3 Geo. III. c. 60 (June 21, 1798). The sum fixed by this act as the amount of the land-tax was £2,037,627. Is. 0d. The provisions of several acts for the redemption of the land-tax were consolidated by 42 Geo. III. c. 116 (June 26, 1802).

LANFANAN (Battle).—Earl Siward defeated Macbeth, king of Scotland, at this place, in Scotland, July 27, 1054.

LANGE (France), the ancient Andematunnun or Lingonum Civitas, was occupied and made the head-quarters of the Prussian and Russian armies during the campaign in France, A.D. 1814. (See Lingonum Civitas.)

LANGSIDE (Battle).—Mary, queen of Scots, having escaped from Lochleven, May 2, 1567, raised some troops, which were
defeated at Langside, near Glasgow, May 13, 1567.

**Language.**—The origin of language is veiled in obscurity. Some writers contend that it was revealed from heaven; others that it is the fruit of human invention. The latter opinion was prevalent amongst the Greek and Roman philosophers and authors. Hobbes says: "The first author of speech was God himself, that instructed Adam how to name such creatures as he presented to his sight (Gen. ii. 19), for the Scripture goeth no further in this matter. But this was sufficient to induce him to add more names, as the experience and use of the creatures should give him occasion, and to join them in such manner by degrees, as to make himself understood; and so by succession of time so much language might be gotten as he had found use for, though not so copious as an orator or philosopher has need of." The French, Spanish, and Italian languages are derived from the Latin. Francis I. ordered the French language to be used in all public acts, but the change was not fully effected until 1629. Hallam asserts that "the industry has hitherto retrieved so much as a few lines of real Italian, till near the end of the 12th century. The transformation of Anglo-Saxon into modern English was gradual. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle closes with a notice of the events of A.D. 1155. The French language, which was spoken amongst the higher classes in England from the Conquest, fell into disuse in the reign of Edward III., who banished Norman French from the courts of law in 1362. According to a recent estimate, there are 3,014 languages and general dialects in the world; viz. 567 in Europe, 967 in Asia, 226 in Africa, and 1,264 in America. Amongst the most celebrated linguists may be mentioned Arias Montanus, the Spaniard who completed the Antwerp Polyglot Bible in 1569; and D'Oil, d'Oui, the admirable Crichton, who died in his twenty-third year in 1584; both of whom are said to have known from twelve to fifteen languages. Sir William Jones, born in London, Sept. 28, 1746, is believed to have known twenty-eight languages; Joseph Caspar Mezzofanti, born at Bologna, Sept. 17, 1774, whom Byron termed a "walking polyglot, a monster of languages, and a Briauss of parts of speech," is said to have known a hundred and twenty languages. Though this statement may be exaggerated, he was conversant with above fifty, and was the greatest linguist the world ever knew. Barthold George Niebuhr, born at Copenhagen, Aug. 27, 1776, was in 1807 acquainted with twenty languages, and afterwards increased the number.

**Languedoc (France),** under the Romans, formed a portion of Gallia Narbonensis, and enjoyed the freedom of Italy. In the Middle Ages it was known as Septimania, from its seven cathedral churches. It was ceded by Honorius to the Goths A.D. 409. The Saracens, who had succeeded them, were driven out by Charles Martel in 725. In the 11th and 12th centuries the Albigensian opinions prevailed in Languedoc. Part of Languedoc was ceded to France in 1229, and the remainder was annexed in 1270. Languedoc had its own provincial assembly, and retained the right of regulating its own taxation till 1788. Above 100,000 Huguenots, of whom about 10,000 perished at the stake, were put to death after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The inhabitants of Languedoc took up arms on the sudden return of Napoleon I. from Elba in 1815.

**Langue d'Oc and Langue d'Oil, or d'Ou.**—In the 11th century two languages were spoken in France, the former the Provençal, or the Romance, in the south, and the latter the Langue d'Oil, or d'Ou, in the north. The use of the Langue d'Oc began to decline towards the end of the 13th century.

**Lansdown (Battle).**—The royalists defeated Sir William Waller at this place, near Bath, July 5, 1643.

**Lansquenets, or lance-men, from Lansquenete, founded by Maximilian I. (1493—1519): they played an important part in the European wars of the sixteenth century.

**Lanterns, or Lanthorns,** were made of horn by the Greeks and Romans; sometimes skin was used, to allow of the transmission of the light. Aldhelm, bishop of Sherborne, mentions a glass lantern, A.D. 703. Asser, in his life of Alfred (A.D. 871—901), relates that this king ordered a lantern to be constructed of wood and white ox-horn, which, when planed thin, is almost as transparent as glass. Lanterns for military purposes are said to have been devised by the emperor Commenus in 1180.

**Lanthanum.**—This metal was discovered by Mosander, who gave it this name because it had been so long concealed, A.D. 1839.

**Laocoon.**—This celebrated Greek statue was the production of the Rhodian sculptors, Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenodorus, who flourished in the reign of Titus, A.D. 79 to 81. It was found among the ruins of the baths of Titus at Rome, A.D. 1506, and is preserved in the Vatican. The subject of the group is the death of the Trojan priest Laocoon and his two sons by serpents, sent against them by Minerva (Aeneid, ii. v. 200).

**Laodicea, or Laodicea (Syria),** formerly called Diospolis and Rhoas, was rebuilt, and named after his wife Laodice, by Antiochus Theos, B.C. 260. To the church of this city one of the seven epistles (Revelations iii.) was addressed, A.D. 96. It suffered frequently from earthquakes, and was nearly destroyed by one in 494. It was captured by the crusaders in 1198, and by the sultan of Egypt in 1287. It was called Laodicea ad Lycum, to distinguish it from Laodicea Combusta, built by Seleucus I., and named after his mother Seleucia.
LAON (Combats).—Napoleon I. sustained a check at this place, in the north of France, from the allies, under Blucher, March 9 and 10, 1814. The French lost 6,000 men and 46 cannon in the conflict, and were compelled to retreat to Soissons. The allies lost about 4,000 men.

LAON (France).—This ancient town of France is believed by some to be identical with the Bibrae spoken of by Cassar. It received Christianity in the 3rd century, and was the scene of an ecclesiastical council in 483. The fine Gothic cathedral was consecrated Sept. 6, 1114. In 1419 Laon was taken by the English, who restored it to the French in 1429. Henry IV. of France took it after several engagements in 1594, and erected a citadel and other fortifications. The celebrated leaning tower, which was displaced by an earthquake in 1696, was removed in 1832.

LAPLAND (Europe).—This, the most northern country of Europe, is first spoken of in the works of Saxo Grammaticus, who flourished in the 12th century, and it was very imperfectly known even in the 16th century. Lapland was originally divided into Russian, Danish, and Swedish Lapland; but the three districts were united in 1814. Admiral Little explored the northern coasts of Lapland in 1822 and 1823.

LARGS (Battle).—At this place, on the Clyde, Alexander III. of Scotland defeated the Norwegians, led by their king Hacon, Oct. 3, 1263.

LARISA (Turkey), the Turkish Yenicther, the capital of Thessaly, is supposed to have been founded by Acrisius, b.c. 1344, and took part with the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, b.c. 431–404. Antiochus made an unsuccessful attempt to take it b.c. 191, and Boethemund failed in a similar effort A.D. 1093.

LA ROCHE ABEILLE (Battle).—The Roman Catholic forces were defeated at this place, in France, by the Protestants, under Coligny and Henry de Bearn in 1598.

LA ROCHE DARIEN (Battle).—Charles of Blois, duke of Brittany, was defeated and made prisoner at this place, in France, by Jane of Montfort, June 20, 1347.

LA ROTHÈRE (Battle), fought at this place, in France, between the French, commanded by Napoleon I., and the allied Austrian, Prussian, and Russian army under Blucher, Feb. 1, 1814. The contest was waged with great heroism on both sides; but the French were at length compelled to withdraw, leaving the field of battle in the possession of the allies. The French lost 6,000 men, and 73 pieces of cannon.

LASWAERE (Battle).—A desperate encounter between the British, commanded by Lord Lake, and the Mahtratas, occurred at this village, near Delhi, in Hindostan, Nov. 1, 1803. The former were victorious.

LATAKIA, or LADIKIYEH (Syria), the ancient Laodicia ad Mare, was founded by Seleucus Nicator, about b.c. 300, and named after his mother. Dolabella took refuge here from Cassius, and was the cause of much destruction to the city a.d. 43. The remains of an aqueduct, built by Herod the Great about b.c. 10, are still to be seen; and a triumphal arch, believed to have been erected in honour of Septimius Severus, about A.D. 200, is in a state of great perfection. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake May 16, 1796.

LATERAN (Rome).—This name, derived from the old Roman family of the Laterani, whose chief was executed by Nero (a.d. 54–69), was applied to their palace, presented by Constantine I. to the pope. Gregory XI., on restoring the seat of the papacy from Avignon to Rome, in 1377, took up his abode at the Vatican. The church of St. John of Lateran, built by Constantine I., is celebrated for the councils held in it Oct. 5–31, 649; Nov. 1, 864; in August, 900; Feb. 13, 1111; March 18–23, 1112; March 5, 1116; March 18 to April 5 (ninth general), 1123; April 20 (tenth general), 1139; March 5–19 (eleventh general), 1179; Nov. 11–30, 1215; and May 3, 1512, to March 16, 1517. Every newly elected pope takes possession of this church in great state, and bestows his blessing upon the people from its balcony. The greater part of the palace was destroyed by fire in 1306. A new palace, adjoining the church, was built by Sixtus V. in 1586.

LATHAM HOUSE.—The countess of Derby defended this place against the parliamentary forces from February until May, 1644, when it was relieved by Prince Rupert. The parliamentary forces assailed and captured it Dec. 4, 1645.

LATHE.—Diodorus Siculus attributes the invention of this instrument to a nephew of Dædalus, named Talus, about b.c. 1240; but Pliny states that it was first used by Theodore of Samos, about b.c. 600. The classical authors make frequent mention of the lathe.

LATINS, OR LATINI, signified originally the inhabitants of Latium (g.v.), which, according to the legend, received a band of emigrant Trojans under Æneas, shortly after the Trojan war. The aborigines of Latium were at that time ruled by a king called Latinus, and after his death they formed with the Trojan colony one people, under the name of Latin. For some time the Latins waged war against Rome; but were finally subdued b.c. 338, from which period, as a separate nation, the Latins disappear from history. The Roman franchise was bestowed upon all people of Italy who were allies of Rome, b.c. 91, and thus the last distinction between the Latins and the Romans was obliterated. The term was afterwards adopted by the Romans themselves.

LATITAT.—This writ, formerly employed in personal actions in the King’s (or Queen’s) Bench, was abolished by 2 Will. IV. c. 39 (May 23, 1832). The name was derived from a supposition that the defendant lurked and was hid, and could not be found in the county of Middlesex (in which the court is held), to be taken by bill, but had gone into some other
counties, to the sheriff of which this writ was directed, to apprehend him there.—Wharton.

LATTITUDE AND LONGITUDE.—Eratosthenes, the librarian of Alexandria (b.c. 225—194), made some advance towards an accurate measurement of latitude, and, after him, Hipparchus, b.c. 182, who showed how longitude might be determined by attention to eclipses of the sun and moon. The principles laid down by Hipparchus were successfully applied by Ptolemy, a.d. 140, in his great geographical work. A reward of 1,000 crowns was offered by the king of Spain, a.d. 1598, for the discovery of a method of determining longitude; and about the same time the States-general of Holland offered 10,000 florins for the same object. The British government offered £20,000 for a like purpose in 1714, and £5,000 for a chronometer to keep time within certain limits. Harrison, after much delay and many disputes, gained the prize for his timepiece in 1767. Rewards of various amounts have been granted from time to time by parliament for improved timepieces. The act of 1774 was repealed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 66 (July 15, 1828). A method of finding the longitude by means of the electric telegraph was brought to perfection by Airy in 1847.

LAIIUDINARIANS.—This term was used about the close of the 17th century to designate certain divines who endeavoured to act as mediators between Episcopalianism and Presbyterianism. Hales, Chillingworth, and Tillotson belonged to this party. In the reign of Charles II. (1660—1685) the Latitudinarians attained the highest positions in the Church.

LATIUM (Italy).—This country of central Italy derived its name from the city Latium, which was founded by King Latinus, n.c. 1240. Æneas settled here with a colony of Trojans n.c. 1181, and the new colonists and aboriginal inhabitants, having united into one nation under his government, were known as the Latins. They formed a confederacy of towns, with Alba Longa (q.v.) at their head; and after the destruction of that town by the Romans, n.c. 665, the whole territory was reduced to subjection. The Latins rebelled n.c. 502, and a treaty was concluded between them and the Romans n.c. 483, by which their independence was acknowledged, and an alliance concluded between the two powers. In consequence of the growing power of the Romans, however, the Latins assisted the Campanians in the war of n.c. 340, and shared in the defeat at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. Furius Camillus finally defeated them at the battle of Pedum, n.c. 338, and the confederacy was subsequently broken up.

LAIT-DAY SAINTS, OR MORMONITES.—This sect was founded at Palmyra, in North America, by Joseph Smith, Sept. 22, 1827, the day on which, according to his own statement, he came into possession of the Golden Bible, or the Book of Mormon, published at Palmyra in 1830. The first edition that appeared in Europe was at Liverpool, in 1841. The first conference of the sect was held at Fayette, June 1, 1830. They removed to Kirtland, in Ohio, soon after. In 1831 they founded the city of Zion, in Missouri, but were expelled the state, and took refuge in Illinois in 1833, whereupon they built the "holy city" of Nauvoo. The foundation of the Mormon temple was laid April 6, 1841. Smith was shot by a mob which broke into the prison of Carthage, where he was confined, June 27, 1844. In 1847 the Mormons, expelled from Illinois, undertook a pilgrimage to the Great Salt Lake Valley, which they reached July 24, 1847. The territory of Utah was admitted into the Union Sept. 19, 1850. An expedition was sent against the Mormonites from the United States in 1837, for the purpose of reducing them to subjection. An arrangement was, however, effected without a collision. The first Mormon mission to England was despatched in 1837, and in five years many converts had been made.

LAUDANUM is mentioned in a manuscript diary, October, 1601. (See OPium.)

LAUREL.—The common laurel was brought into this country from the Levant, before a.d. 1629; the Portugal laurel from Portugal before 1648; and the Alexandrian laurel from Portugal before 1718. The royal bay-tree was brought from Madeira in 1665, and the glaucous laurel from China in 1806.

LAURENTIAL.—These festivals were instituted at Rome about B.C. 621. They were held in honour of Acca-Larentia, nurse of Romulus and Remus, or of a courtezan who flourished in the reign of Aeneus Martius. They commenced Dec. 23.

LAURUSINUS.—This shrub was brought to England from the south of Europe before a.d. 1596.

LAUSANNE (Switzerland), the capital of the canton Vaud, was a Roman station. The cathedral, founded in the 10th, was not completed until the 13th century. Rodolph I. had an interview here with Gregory X. Oct. 6, 1275. In the church of St. Francis a council was held, April 16, 1449. The university was founded in 1536. A memorable controversy, which terminated in the adhesion of the north-western portion of Switzerland to the Reformation, took place in the cathedral in 1536. The academy was founded in 1537, and printing is said to have been carried on here in 1556. Gibbon selected it as a residence, a.d. 1783. The French seized Lausanne Jan. 28, 1798.

LAUTULAE (Battle).—The Samnites defeated the Roman army, commanded by Fabius, at this pass, between Tarracina and Fundi, B.C. 315.

LAVAL (France).—This town was gradually formed round an old castle, destroyed by the Northmen in the 9th century. It was rebuilt, and was captured by Lord Talbot A.D. 1466, but the French regained possession in the following year. The Vendéans captured it in 1793, and in October of that...
year, their leader, Larochjaquelein, defeated the republican forces at a short distance from the town. The ancient church was built in 1840.

**La Valetta (Malta).—**This city was commenced by Sir John de Valette, grand master of the Knights of Malta, A.D. 1566, and finished Aug. 18, 1571. It capitulated to the French fleet under Admiral Brueys, June 12, 1798, when Malta and its dependencies were ceded to the republic. In the month of September following, the inhabitants rose in revolt, and the French garrison retired within the walls of the fortress, where they were blockaded by the English, and were compelled by famine to surrender, Sept. 5, 1800.

**Lavair (France), one of the strongholds of the Albigenses, was captured by Simon of Montfort, A.D. 1211, when a wholesale slaughter ensued.**

**La Vendée (France).—**The inhabitants of this portion of France rose against the revolutionary party in 1791, and erected the standard of royalty March 10, 1793. Led by Larochjaquelein, the Vendeans stormed Thouars, taking 6,000 prisoners, May 15, and established the royalist ascendency July 15. So powerful did they become, that they formed three corps of 12,000 men each. The first, under Bouchamps, was called the army of Anjou; the second, under D'Elbee, was called the grand army; and the third, under Charette, was called the army of the marches or fens. Numerous reverses followed, and Marceau, with Tilly and Kleber, annihilated their army at Savenay, Dec. 22. The final pacification of the province was effected by the treaty of Lucon, Jan. 17, 1800, nearly 1,000,000 victims having fallen in the struggle. During the “Hundred Days” the inhabitants of this district again rose in support of the Bourbon cause, but their army was defeated at Croix de Vie in 1815.

**Lavender was introduced into England from the south of Europe before 1568 A.D. To lay in lavender was formerly a cant phrase for hoarding. The plant was considered an emblem of affection.**

**Lavish (Battles).—**The Austrians defeated the French in an attack upon their position near this river, in the Italian Tyrol, Nov. 1, 1796. The French gained a victory over the Austrians on the same river, March 20, 1797. The Tyrolese sustained a defeat here in 1809.

**Law.—**The earliest system of laws was perhaps that which Phoroneus introduced in Argos, B.C. 1807. The Jewish laws were promulgated by Moses, B.C. 1461. Lycurgus legislated for Sparta, B.C. 817; Draco for the Athenians, B.C. 621; and Solon B.C. 594. The civil or Roman law was founded on the Twelve Tables, B.C. 504, and amended by the Twelve Tables, B.C. 450 (see Codes). The ancient Britons were governed by certain fixed laws, which were framed by their chiefs and Druids, and Sir William Dugdale states that Malmutius Dunvallo, who began to reign B.C. 444, was the first British lawgiver. Ethelbert published a system A.D. 600, and Ina one in 692. Alfred arranged the common law (q.v.) in 886. Athelstan promulgated codes in 928, and Edgar in 970; and in 1065 Edward the Confessor consolidated the British, Saxon, and Danish laws into a single system, which was confirmed by William the Conqueror in 1070. Stephen's charter of general liberties was granted in 1136. Canon law (q.v.) was introduced into England in 1140, the Constitutions of Clarendon (q.v.) were established in 1164, and Magna Charta (q.v.) was granted in 1215. The English laws were much improved by Edward III., who has been called the English Justinian. Law pleadings were ordered to be in English in 1802, and in 1879 the civil law was superseded by the common law, except in the ecclesiastical courts.—The Incorporated Law Society was formed in 1523, and the building in Chancery Lane was erected in 1827. A charter of incorporation was granted Dec. 22, 1831, and the institution was formally opened July 4, 1832. A new charter was granted Feb. 26, 1845.

**Law's Bank (Paris) originated in the permission obtained by a daring speculator, named John Law, to establish a bank in Paris, May 20, 1716. It was dissolved by the regent, and merged into the Royal Bank, June 24, 1718. A patent, granting possession of the country of the Mississippi, was secured at the same time. It took the title of the Company of the Indies, and the mint of France was handed over to it July 25, 1719. The right of farming the whole of the public revenue was conceded to this company Aug. 27. In the month of November the shares were sold at sixty times their original price. It was ascertained, May 1, 1720, that the bank had issued notes representing a sum of one hundred and thirty millions of livres, and what was issued, reducing them in value one-half, May 21. Immediate ruin followed, and John Law resigned his office of comptroller-general May 29, 1720. Law died in poverty.

**Lawyers.—**Previous to the Norman conquest few persons were learned in the law, except clergymen, who were permitted to practise it without restraint until 1217, when Richard Poore, bishop of Salisbury, prohibited them from pleading in secular courts. (See Attorney, Barrister, &c.)

**Laybach (Austria), the ancient Rimona, was taken by the French, March 17, 1797, and again June 3, 1809. It was recaptured by the Austrians July 1, 1809. A congress was held here, attended by the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the kings of Prussia and Naples, Jan. 8, 1821. They signed a treaty, in which they engaged to oppose the revolutionary movement in Naples, Feb. 2, 1821. This treaty formed the subject of an animated discussion in both houses of the
LAW


LAW BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—Uneducated persons, admitted into the convents to assist in the harder kind of work. The practice commenced in the 11th century.

LAYER'S CONSPIRACY.—This conspiracy to seize the Tower, the Bank, and the Exchequer, and to proclaim the Pretender, was formed by a young barrister named Layer, Bishop Atterbury. Carte the historian, another non-juring clergyman, named Kelly, Plunkett the Jesuit, and others, in 1722. The papers of the conspirators were intercepted, and Kelly was arrested May 21. Layer and others were taken shortly afterwards. Atterbury was seized Aug. 24. A select committee was appointed to examine into the matter. Layer was found guilty, and executed at Tyburn, May 17, 1773. A bill of pains and penalties was passed against Atterbury, and it received the royal signature May 27.

LAZARETTO.—This name, applied to the buildings where crews and passengers of ships suspected of contagion perform quarantine, is derived from St. Lazarus, the patron saint of lepers. The first was established at Venice during the plague of 1422. By Geo. IV. c. 78, s. 18 (June 27, 1825), persons escaping from a lazaretto are liable to a penalty of £200.

LAZARITES.—This order of priests, founded by Vincent de Paul A.D. 1624, and charged with the care of the sick, was confirmed by Urban VIII. in 1631. They exerted much influence in France during the period immediately preceding the political changes of 1830.

LAZARO, St. (Battle).—The French and Spaniards attacked the Austrian and Piedmontese camp at St. Lazar, about two-and-twenty miles from Piacenza, at eleven o'clock, June 4, 1746. After a well-contested struggle of nine hours' duration, the French and Spaniards were compelled to retire, losing 6,000 killed, and nearly 9,000 wounded on the field of battle.

LAZI.—This Slavonian tribe inhabited Colchis, in Asia Minor, to which they gave the name of Lazica. They first appear in history A.D. 456, when their king, Gobazes, was defeated by the emperor Marcian. They were converted to Christianity in 522, and rebelled against the Romans in 542, but returned to their allegiance in 549. In 550 they were attacked by the Persians, who subdued a great part of the country in 553. The Persians were finally defeated by the combined efforts of the Roman and Lazic troops in 556.

LAZZARONI.—This name is derived from Lazzaro, the sick man mentioned in the Gospels, and is used to designate the lower orders of the people in Naples. The hospital of St. Lazarus is devoted to the service of the poorer classes, or lazzaroni. They aided Masaniello in the revolution of 1647. They elect yearly a head or chief lazzaro, who is formally acknowledged by the govern-
1676. The league, or Holy Union, of the French Roman Catholics against Protestantism. It originated at Peronne, in 1575, and after carrying on long civil wars with Henry IV., of Navarre, was dissolved at Paris, in 1593.

1610. The leagues of Halle and Wurzburg are respectively formed by the Protestants and the Roman Catholics.

1638. The Solemn League and Covenant is formed in Scotland. (See CovENANTERS.)

1696. July 29. The league of Augsburg, between Austria and the majority of the German states, is formed against France.

LEAP YEAR, or BISEXTILE.—The name given to every fourth year in the Julian calendar, B.C. 46. In leap year February is made to consist of twenty-nine, instead of twenty-eight days. Under this arrangement the years were made a little too long, and to rectify this error, three leap years are omitted during the course of four centuries in the Gregorian calendar. Thus 1800 was not a leap year, and 1900 will not be; 2000 will be a leap year, and 2100, 2200, and 2300 will not. The Bissextile, or Bisextus dies, that is, the sixth day before the calends of March, twice over, was placed in the Roman calendar between the 24th and 25th of February. By 21 Hen. III. (1175), the bissextile day, and the day immediately preceding it, were to be considered legally as one day.

LEARNING.—The golden period of Greek learning was the age of Pericles, who died B.C. 429. The reign of the emperor Augustus was so distinguished for learned men and brilliant authors, that it is usual to characterize the era as most remarkable for learning as "Augustan ages." During the 6th century after the destruction of the Western empire, learning declined, and was almost exclusively restricted to ecclesiastics. Classical learning was revived in the Anglo-Saxon church about A.D. 668. The 10th century is usually looked upon as the darkest period of human history. The revival of learning after the period of depression significantly known as the "Dark Ages," took place in the 15th century.

LEASE.—This word is derived from the French laisser, to let or give leave, and signifies a conveyance creating an estate for life, for a stated period, or at will. During the reign of Edward III. leases were sometimes extended to several hundred years. The conveyance by lease and re-lease originated soon after the Statute of Uses, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 10 (1535). Leases required by law to be in writing, were declared void unless made by deed, by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 4, 1845). Leases and sales of settled estates were facilitated by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 120 (July 29, 1856), which was amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 2, 1858).

LEATHER.—It is related, Gen. iii. 21, that our first parents were clothed with skins before they were turned out of the garden of Eden, and this may perhaps be considered as the original suggestion of the manufacture of leather. It was in use among oriental nations for shoes, girdles, &c.; and with the Greeks and Romans for numerous articles of dress, as well as bottles and other vessels for containing liquids. The Romans seem to have obtained the art of tanning from Cordova in Spain, whence the name Cordovan leather. It was used for clothing by the ancient Britons, who also exported it in considerable quantities. A customs duty was imposed upon leather by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 14 (1535). A duty was laid upon it by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 21 (1697), and an export duty of 12d. per cent, was imposed by 9 Anne, c. 6 (1710). By 11 Geo. IV. c. 16 (May 29, 1830), all duties and drawbacks upon this article were repealed. Leathern money is said to have been used by the Romans, and during the Middle Ages in Italy, and even in England.

LEBANON, MOUNT (Syria), was subject to the kings of Tyre, in the reign of Solomon (B.C. 1015 — 975). It fell under the sway of the Mardaites, who rebelled against the Saracens, A.D. 677, and became a stronghold of the Assassins about 1190.

LECCEUM (Battle).—Agisilaus II. of Sparta defeated the Athenians and their allies at Leceum, in the Isthmus of Corinith, B.C. 393.

LECTISTEIINUM.—This sacrificial ceremony was first observed at Rome, B.C. 400, according to Livy.

LECTURE (France), the ancient Lectors, belonged to the counts of Armagnac, until besieged by Louis XI., who captured it in 1474, when, in spite of a pledge to the contrary, the count and the inhabitants put to the sword.

LECTURES.—The publication of lectures without the consent of the lecturer is prohibited by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 65 (Sept. 9, 1835).

LEDOs (Battle).—The Saracens were defeated by the Spaniards at Ledos, A.D. 793.

LEEDS (Battle).—(See WINWIFIELD.)

LEEDS (Yorkshire), SAXON LOIDIS, was a Roman station, and probably fell into the hands of the Danes about A.D. 850. It was first celebrated for its manufactures about the beginning of the 16th century, and received its first charter in 1627, which was renewed, with additional privileges, in 1673. A large portion of the population was cut off by pestilence in 1644-45. Shenfield's Free Grammar-school was established in 1553; St. John's Church was founded in 1634; the Coloured-Cloth Hall was built in 1735, the White-Cloth Hall in 1775; the theatre and the general infirmary were erected in 1717; the Old Library was established in 1785; the Literary and Philosophical Society in 1820; and the Mechanics' Institution in 1825. They were united in 1842. The Townhall, constructed to contain 8,000 persons, for which the town-council voted £25,000 to purchase an organ, and £8,500 to erect a dome, was completed at a cost of £202,000, and opened by Her Majesty Sept. 7, 1888. This borough was enfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832.
LEGACY.—The legacy duty was first imposed by 36 Geo. III. c. 52 (April 26, 1796). All gifts by will were ordered to be deemed legacies by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 76, s. 4 (Aug. 4, 1845). The law of legacies was amended, and the legacy duty was extended to real property, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51 (Aug. 4, 1855).

LEGANTINE CONSTITUTIONS, ecclesiastical laws made in national synods, held in England during the reign of Henry III., about the years a.d. 1220 and 1268. The first synod was held under Cardinal Otho, legate of Gregory IX.; and the second under Cardinal Otho, legate from Clement IV.

LEGATES.—The Roman ambassadors were so called, and the term was also applied to officers who accompanied the Roman generals in their expeditions to render advice and assistance. After the division of the provinces of the empire by Augustus, b.c. 27, the imperial provinces were governed by legates. During the Middle Ages the term was applied to ambassadors of the popes being cardinals. Other papal ambassadors of high rank were called nuncios. The first legate that ever appeared in England came at the invitation of William I. Legatine courts were established by Wolsey, under the pope's authority, to relieve him of part of the duties of the lord-chancellorship; and he was himself made papal legate in 1517.

LEGHORN (Tuscany).—This celebrated seaport-town owes all its importance to the patronage of the Medici family, having been at the commencement of the 13th century an insignificant fishing village. In 1421 it was ceded to the Florentines by the Genoese, and in 1551 its population only numbered 749. The first stone of the new walls was laid by Francesco I., March 28, 1577. The castle was founded by Ferdinand I. in 1595, and the Latin School was established in 1603. An earthquake did great injury to the city in 1741. A large public school was established in 1746. Leghorn was seized by the army of the French republic June 28, 1796, and retained till 1798, when the French were compelled to withdraw. It was, however, retaken by General Clement in 1800. The bishopric of Leghorn was erected in 1806. In 1813 the city was finally restored to Tuscany. It was seized and plundered by insurgents, April 22, 1849, but was recovered from them by the Austrians, May 12. An alarm of fire at the theatre occasioned the death of sixty-two persons in June, 1857.

LEGION, a body of men in the Roman army, as formed by Romulus b.c. 720, consisted of 3,000 soldiers. The number was increased by Servius Tullius to 4,000, b.c. 578; and a further augmentation brought it up to 5,000 foot and 300 horse, b.c. 556. Gibbon is of opinion that, after suffering numerous changes, the constitution of the legion was dissolved by Constantine.

LEGION OF HONOUR.—This order of merit, as a recompense for civil and military services, was inaugurated by Napoleon I., July 14, 1802. The subject had been brought before the council of state in May, 1801, when a vote in its favour was carried by a slender majority. The first crosses were distributed at the head-quarters of the grand army at Boulogne, Aug. 16, 1804. It was reconstituted by Louis XVIII. in 1816.

LEGITIMISTS.—This term was given in France to the supporters of the oldest branch of the Bourbon family in 1830.

LEGNANO (Battle).—Frederick I., emperor of Germany, was defeated at this place, near Verona, in the forces of the Lombard League, May 29, 1176. By this victory the Lombard cities secured their independence. Frederick I. concluded a truce of six years with the Lombard League in 1177, and the treaty of Constance terminated the dispute. The French captured Legnano in 1510.

LEICESTER (Leicestershire), believed to be the Roman Ratae, was founded by a British king, according to some authorities Lear, and became one of the Danish burghs about a.d. 785. Since the time of Edward I., 1272—1307, it has returned two members to parliament. Henry V. held a parliament here April 30, 1414. Richard III. was buried in the Grey Friars monastery, Aug. 25, 1485. In the abbey, built 1143, Cardinal Wolsey died, Nov. 29, 1530. During the parliamentary war the town was taken by Charles I., May 31, 1645, and recovered by Fairfax, June 17, 1645. Charles II. ordered the destruction of its walls in 1662. The manufacture of stockings, for which the town is noted, was introduced in 1680. On the inquiry into the state of the municipalities, the corporation refused to deliver up the required documents and to submit to examination, Sept. 24, 1833.

LEIGHLIN (See of).—This Irish bishopric was founded by St. Laercian, a.d. 632. It was united to Ferns in 1600, and in 1835 the two dioceses were united with Ossory.

LEININGEN (Germany), formerly a county, gave the title of prince to the line, a.d. 1779. The principality lost its possessions on the left bank of the Rhine in 1803, and was mediatized in 1806.

LEINSTER (Ireland).—This eastern province of Ireland formed at the time of the English invasion (1170) a distinct kingdom, under Dermot. An order for the settlement of Leinster was made in 1550. In 1691 it was erected into a dukedom in favour of Meinhard, son of the duke of Schomberg, but the title became extinct in 1719. It was revived, and conferred upon James Fitzerald in 1766.

LEIPSIC (Battle).—The French army under Napoleon I., amounting to about 166,800 men, was attacked at this place by 290,450 of the allied forces under Prince Schwarzenberg, Blucher, and other generals, Oct. 16, 1813. The battle was renewed on the 18th and 19th, when the French were compelled to retreat, leaving 25,000 prisoners in the hands of the allies. The total loss of the
French was upwards of 60,000 men, and that of the allii 48,804 men. After the battle, the victors entered Leipsic, and Napoleon I. commenced his retreat towards the Rhine.

Leipsic (Saxony).—This city, which is of Wendish origin, was destroyed by Wratzlaus II., duke of Bohemia, A.D. 1082, and after having been rebuilt, was again razed by Otho IV. in 1212. The celebrated university was founded by German seeders from the university of Prague in 1409. A fire destroyed about 400 houses in 1420. In 1519, Luther, Eck, and Carlstadt held a theological discussion here. The book trade, for which Leipsic is so famous, commenced in 1545. The town-hall was erected in 1556. In 1659 and 1681 the plague carried off 3,900 of the inhabitants. Leipsic was taken by the Prussians in 1745, by Ferdinand of Brunswick in 1756, and by the French in 1806. The booksellers' exchange has been erected since 1834. Political disturbances took place here in 1830, 1831, 1848, and 1849. A union between the German Protestants was signed at Leipsic in February, 1631. The elector of Saxony concluded a treaty with Maria Theresa at this place, May 18, 1745, and a convention between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, was signed here Oct. 21, 1813.

Leipsic, or Breeitenfeld (Battles).—The imperial army, commanded by Tilly, was defeated by the Saxons and Swedes in the plain of Leipsic, Sept. 7, 1631 (N.S.). The Austrians left 7,000 on the field of battle, and 5,000 were taken prisoners. All their baggage and artillery were lost. The Swedish general, Tortensson, defeated the Austrians near the same place in 1642.

Leiria (Portugal).—This ancient town is the seat of a bishop, and the first printing-press in the peninsula was established here A.D. 1466. In July, 1608, the town was taken by the French, who destroyed it in 1611. It was restored in 1613, and was wrested from the Migueltuus, Feb. 15, 1594. Lixwm. (Scotland).—Called Isla, Leith, in the charter granted by David I. for the erection of Holyrood Abbey, A.D. 1128. The earl of Hertford burned the town in May, 1544. In 1660, some French troops, sent to espouse the cause of Mary queen of Scots, fortified Leith. They caputated to the English army, and a treaty was signed at Edinburgh, July 6, which provided that they should all leave Scotland. An extraordinary convention of superintendents and ministers was held here in January, 1572, and they drew up the agreement of Leith. The first newspaper printed in Scotland was the Mercat transcript which appeared at Leith in October, 1658. A dock was commenced in 1720, a small quay in 1777, and the wet docks in 1800. The Trinity-house was erected in 1817, the town-hall in 1828, and the new pier in 1852.

Lemberg (Galicia).—This once strongly-fortified city resisted a Roman force A.D. 1666, and a Turkish army in 1672. Charles XII. of Sweden stormed it A.D. 1704. Poniatowski captured it in 1809. The town-hall was built in 1835.

Lemm (The Aegean Sea) is said to have been peopled by a Thracian tribe, whose descendants were expelled by the Tyrrenian Pelasgians. It fell under the Persian yoke B.C. 505, and was subjected to Athens by Miltiades, B.C. 499. The Macedonians obtained possession for a short time, and it again passed under the Athenian yoke. It was celebrated for its labyrinths. (See Statine.)

Lemuria.—This festival for the souls of the departed was instituted B.C. 722, by Romulus, to appease the manes of Remus.

Leens (Battle).—The Austrians and Spaniards were defeated by a French army under Condé, in this battle, fought Aug. 9, 1645. The French captured one hundred colours and thirty-eight pieces of cannon.

Len is derived from an Anglo-Saxon word, signifying Spring. Much controversy has been excited amongst learned men respecting the original duration of this fast, some contending that it lasted forty days, and others only forty hours. Bingham believes it probable that it was at first a fast of forty hours, or the time our Saviour lay in the grave; that is, the Friday and Saturday before Easter. It is said to have been instituted in the time of the Apostles, though it is not mentioned in the New Testament, and appears to have been first enjoined A.D. 136. Consisting at first of only a few hours, it lasted a whole week, and was extended to three weeks, and by the fifth canon of the council of Nicea, June 10—Aug. 25, 325, was increased to six. Then it received the name of Quadregesima, or the Forty Days Fast, because it commenced forty days before Easter. In reality its duration was only thirty-six days, all the Sundays being omitted. The duration of Lent differed very much in the early churches. Lent is said to have been first observed in England in 540. By 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 19 (1548), all former laws relating to fasts were repealed, and a penalty of ten shillings, or ten days' imprisonment, was ordered to be inflicted on those that ate meat at Lent and on other fasts. The penalty was doubled for a second offence. By 5 Eliz. c. 5 (1563), it was enacted that whosoever should notify that eating of fish, or forbearing of flesh, was of any necessity for the saving of the soul of man, or that it was the service of God, otherwise than as other politic laws are and be, should be punished as spreaders of false news. The same statute laid down regulations for the observance of fasts. Victuallers were not allowed to sell flesh in Lent by 27 Eliz. c. 11 (1586). The last statute on the subject was 35 Eliz. c. 7 (1593). Several proclamations having reference to this subject were issued, and the encouragement of the navy and fishery was generally set forth as the ground of these regulations.
LEOBEN (Styria). — The preliminaries of a treaty of peace between Austria and France were signed at the castle of Eckenwald, near this town, April 18, 1797. (See Campo-Formio, Treaty.)

LEON (Spain). — The city of Leon is said to have been founded by the Romans in the 1st century of the Christian era. It was anciently called Legio, and received its present name on its capture by the Goths a.d. 586. It was afterwards seized by the Moors from whom it was taken in 722, and became the capital of the Christian kingdom of Leon, which was founded in 913 by Ordoño II. The city was taken by the Moor Al Mansur in 986, and remained in his power until his defeat at Calatanazor in 998. In 1038 the kingdom of Leon was annexed to Castile; and with the exception of the intervals from 1065 to 1072, and from 1157 to 1230, never recovered its independence. — Leon was erected into a bishopric in the 3rd century. Its first bishop died in 312, and the see was re-founded in 910. The cathedral was commenced about 1190. The French under Souti entered Leon Dec. 21, 1808, and destroyed many of the old buildings. — Councils were held here in 1020, 1091, and 1114.

KINGS OF LEON.

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<th>A.D.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ordoño II.</td>
<td>913</td>
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<td>Frola II.</td>
<td>923</td>
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<td>Alfonso IV.</td>
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<td>Ordoño III.</td>
<td>1070</td>
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LEONINE VERSES. — This peculiar species of Latin versification has been traced to the 3rd century.

LEONTIUM (Sicily), founded by colonists from Naxos, b.c. 733, fell under the yoke of Hipponocrates, b.c. 498, and of Hieron, b.c. 476. It solicited the aid of the Athenians against the Syracusans in 427, when Gorgias, the eminent sophist, acted as ambassador for his native city. In one of its streets Hieronymus was assassinated by Dinomenes, b.c. 263. It passed under the Roman sway, with the whole island, a.d. 201.

LEPANTO (Greece). — The ancient Naupactos (q. v.), called by the Greek peasants Epaktos, was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Justinian I., about 550 a.d. Another town, built upon its site, was besieged a.d. 1475 by the Turks, who withdrew after having lost 30,000 men, in a siege of about four months' duration. The Turks seized Lepanto in August, 1499. The town sustained several sieges, and was restored to Venice by the treaty of Carlowitz in 1699. The Greeks captured the town and citadel of Lepanto, May 9, 1829.

LEPANTO (Sea-fight). — The combined Spanish and Italian fleets, under the command of Don John of Austria, defeated the Turks in a great naval battle in the Gulf of Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571. Cervantes, the author of Don Quixote, received a wound in this action, by which he was deprived of the use of his right hand during the remainder of his life. By some Italian authors this is called the battle of Curzolari, from a group of islets of this name at the mouth of the Achelous.

LEPROSY. — This contagious disease originated in Egypt and Arabia at a very early period. It is frequently alluded to in the Scriptures; and special regulations were prescribed concerning those afflicted with it by the Mosaic law, b.c. 1491 (Lev. xix.). Christ healed a leper in Galilee a.d. 25. It was known to the Greeks and Romans, and is described by Hippocrates (b.c. 460—357) and Galen (a.d. 130—200). The Crusaders introduced many lepers into Europe, where the disease raged with such virulence during the Middle Ages, that almost every town had its lazare-house for the reception of lepers. In 1225, during the reign of Louis VIII., there were in France no fewer than 2,000 of these institutions. Since the commencement of the 17th century the disease has almost entirely disappeared from Europe, where it is now limited to the most northern and southern countries. It was very prevalent in the Faroe Isles in 1676, and five persons were found to be affected with it in Great Britain in 1736. The last case mentioned in this island was described by Dr. Edmonston in 1809.

LERIDA (Spain). — The ancient Lerida was taken during the civil war by Julius Cesar, b.c. 48, and destroyed by the Franks a.d. 256. The town was restored, and became the scene of frequent struggles between the Moors and the Spaniards. It was besieged Oct. 2, 1707, and taken by assault Oct. 12. Suchet took it by storm May 13, 1810. The Spaniards regained possession in 1814.

LETTERS OF MARQUE. — These commissions, authorizing private persons to equip vessels of war, or privateers, on their own account, against an enemy, in time of war, were first issued in Genoa a.d. 1295. The cases in which they might be granted were specified by 4 Hen. V. c. 7 (1416). By 33 Geo. III. c. 66, s. 9 (June 17, 1798), they may only be issued to ships belonging to British subjects; or by 41 Geo. III. c. 76 (June 27, 1801), to royal vessels in the Customs service. The abolition of privateering was resolved upon by Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, at the congress at Paris, April 16, 1856.

LETTER-WRITING. — It is exceedingly doubtful whether epistolary communication was known in the Homeric age, which is assigned by various chronicologists to different periods between 30 b.c. 1194 to 684. David wrote a letter to Job, and despatched it by Uriah, b.c. 1035 (2 Sam. xi. 14, 15), and Jezebel wrote letters in Ahab's name, and sealed them with his seal, b.c. 899 (1 Kings xxi. 8). The classical authors regard Atossa, queen of Darius Hystaspes, who flourished in the 6th century b.c., as the inventor of letter-writing.
LETUCC was introduced into England about A.D. 1540.

LEUCADIA (Ionian Islands) came into possession of the Corinthians, who called it Leucas, from its white cliffs, B.C. 700. They cut through an isthmus, and converted Leucadia into an island. The canal was, however, quite choked up, according to Polibius, B.C. 218. Subsequently it was cleared out, and a bridge thrown across, it is believed by Augustus, about B.C. 17. Leucadia was taken by the Turks A.D. 1467, and it surrendered to the Venetians Aug. 21, 1717. An English force under General Oswald displaced the French, March 22, 1810. The fort of Santa Maura, erected near the town in the Middle Ages, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1825. Sappho’s Rock, where the poetess is said to have made her desperate leap, B.C. 590, and the tomb of Artemisia, B.C. 352, are in this town. The town is sometimes called Santa Maura, from the fort.

LEUCTRA (Battle).—The Thebans defeated the Spartans in a great battle at this village of Boeotia, B.C. 371. By this victory the supremacy of Sparta was destroyed.

LEUTHEN, or Lissa (Battle).—The Prussians, after an obstinate contest, defeated the Austrians at the village of Leuthen, in Silesia, Dec. 5, 1757. The Austrians withdrew through Lissa.

LEVANT.—The countries situated on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean have received this name, from the French lever, to rise, because the sun rises in that direction. A Levant company of merchants was chartered in 1581, and a second in 1593. The great Levant Company was established in 1605.

LEVELLERS, a party who desired that “all degrees of men should be levelled, and an equality should be established, both in titles and estates, throughout the kingdom,” obtained the supremacy in the army of the Long Parliament in 1647. They denounced all existing forms of government, and clamoured for the blood of Charles I. They raised an insurrection in 1649, and Cromwell took measures to suppress them. (See ACHSEPHALY.)

LEVERIAN MUSEUM.—This fine collection of objects of natural history was formed by Sir Ashton Lever, who established it at Leicester House, Leicester Square, in 1775. Not being efficiently supported, Sir Ashton was compelled to dispose of it by lottery in 1783. It was won by Mr. Parkinson, who sold it by auction, in 7,579 lots. The sale lasted from May 5 to July 18, 1806.

Lewes (Sussex), one of the most ancient towns in England, was fortified by the Saxons, and the Normans built its castle soon after the Conquest. The royal army was defeated by the barons at this place, May 13, 1264, Henry III. having been made prisoner. Soon after the battle, Prince Edward entered into a treaty, called the Mise of Lewes.

LEXINGTON (Battle).—During the night of April 18, 1775, General Gage sent a small force from Boston to destroy some military stores collected at Lexington (Massachusetts) by the rebels. This service was performed on the morning of April 19, and led to other collisions in the neighbourhood.

LEXINGTON (Kentucky), founded A.D. 1776, was the chief town of Kentucky until 1792, when Frankfort was made the capital of the state. Lexington was incorporated in 1782.

LEYDEN (Holland), the ancient Lugdunum Batavorum, withstood two celebrated sieges by the Spaniards in 1573 and 1574. The first commenced Oct. 31, 1573, and was raised March 21, 1574, by Louis of Nassau. Valdez returned with 8,000 Walloons and Genoese on May 26, 1574. Valdez offered pardon to the citizens, on condition of an immediate surrender, July 30; but they still held out, although reduced to extremities by want of provisions. A flotilla of vessels, fitted out at Zeeland for the relief of the city, broke through the dykes, and, assisted by an inundation, caused by a violent equinoctial gale, Oct. 1 and 2, entered the city Oct. 3, and Leyden was saved. The inhabitants had suffered severely from famine and pestilence, and, in acknowledgment of their heroism, the prince of Orange founded the university in 1575. The round tower called the Burg, in the centre of the town, is supposed to have been built about A.D. 450. St. Pancras Church was erected in 1280, and St. Peter’s in 1315. The town-hall was founded in 1574. Here Arminius published his views, which led to the controversy bearing his name, Feb. 7, 1604. In Jan., 1795, Leyden was taken possession of by the French, who held it till 1813.

LIBEL.—The Roman laws treated libel as a capital offence, and during the latter period of the empire similar severity was extended to the possessors of libellous documents. Hallam (England, ch. xv.) remarks,—“The law of libel has always been indefinite—an evil probably beyond any complete remedy, but which evidently renders the liberty of free speech safer than the previous was in its exercise than might be wished. It appears to have been the received doctrine in Westminster Hall, before the Revolution, that no man might publish a writing reflecting on the government, nor upon the character, or even capacity and fitness, of any one employed in it.” Fox’s Libel Bill of 1792 effected a salutary change. William Prynne was fined £3,000 for having written the “Histrio-Mastrix,” expelled from the university of Oxford and the bar, was exposed in the pillory, and committed to the Tower in August, 1633. He was, with Henry Burton and Robert Eastwick, condemned in the Star Chamber for libels, June 14, 1637, and they were set in the pillory and mutilated, June 30. A resolution adopted in the House of Commons, that privilege of parliament should not extend to cases of libel, was agreed to by the Lords Nov. 29, 1763. Major John Scott, a member of the House of Commons, was reprimanded by the House for a libellous publication in one of the morning papers, May 18, 1790. By 60 Geo. III. c. 8 (Dec. 30, 1819),
<table>
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<th>A.D.</th>
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<tr>
<td>566.</td>
<td>St. Augustine brings nine volumes into England, which form the nucleus of the first English library.</td>
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<td>568.</td>
<td>Piastirates founds a public library at Athens about this year.</td>
<td>569.</td>
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<td>570.</td>
<td>Pheidias Soter founds the Alexandria Library.</td>
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<td>167.</td>
<td>Ptolemy Eumenes establishes the first library at Rome.</td>
<td>168.</td>
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LIB

A.D. 1824. A library for the city of London is founded at Gutchall.
1830. The library of the Taylor Institution at Oxford is founded.
1831. The Arundel Library is added to the British Museum.
1836. The Royal Library of Brussels is founded.
1845. Oct. 28. The Grenville Library is bequeathed to the British Museum.
1852. The burgesses of Manchester establish a free public library, under the act of 1850.
1855. July 30. The Public Libraries and Museums Act is passed (18 & 19 Vict. c. 70).
1856. A public library is founded in Melbourne, Australia.
1861. July 11. The citizens of London reject, by a large majority, a proposition to establish a free public library in the city.

LIEBHURNIA (Illyria) received Vatinus as its processual b.c. 47. A revolt against the Roman rule was suppressed by Octavius b.c. 35. The light galleys of the Liburni rendered important assistance to Augustus at Actium, Sept. 21, 31 B.C. Charlemagne absorbed the Liburnia into his empire A.D. 788.

LIBYA (Africa) is mentioned by Homer b.c. 926, and described by Herodotus b.c. 484. The Phoenicians are said to have colonized it B.C. 2050, and endeavoured to monopolize its commerce B.C. 600. Cambyses, king of Persia, led an expedition into Libya B.C. 526, and Ptolemy Philadelphus and Euergetes caused it to be explored for purposes of trade. The Romans assigned this country to Ptolemy Physcon, B.C. 164. (See AFRICA.)

LICENSES.—Gaming-houses were first ordered to be licensed by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1541), which was repealed by 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 15 (1555). Alehouses were licensed by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 25 (1552); wine-retailers by 12 Charles II. c. 25 (1660); tea and coffee dealers by 15 Charles II. c. 11, s. 15 (1663); spirit-merchants by 2 Geo. II. c. 28 (1729); auctioneers by 17 Geo. III. c. 50 (1777); post-horse masters by 19 Geo. III. c. 51 (1779); maltsters by 2 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 41 (1784); and tobacco dealers by 29 Geo. III. c. 68, s. 70 (1789). The General License Act is 9 Geo. IV. c. 61 (July 15, 1828). Licences for refreshment-houses are regulated by 23 Vict. c. 27 (June 14, 1850), which came into operation July 1.

LICENSOR OF PLEAS was first appointed by 10 Geo. II. c. 28 (1736). Brooke's "Gustavus Vasa" was the first play of the performance of which was prohibited by this officer.

LICHFIELD (Bishopric).—A bishop's see, established at this town A.D. 669, was raised to the dignity of an archbishopric by a synod held at Calcultense, or Celchyth, in Northumberland, in 787. The dignity was suppressed by the synod of Gloleshovencnna, or Cliff, Oct. 12, 803. The see removed to Chester in 1075, and to Coventry in 1102; was restored to Lichfield in 1188, when it was called the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. The latter name was discontinued in 1387.

LICHFIELD (Staffordshire).—This ancient city, to which Edward II. granted a charter of incorporation, was, with the suburbs, constituted a distinct county by Queen Mary, A.D. 1558. The cathedral, founded in 1148, suffered greatly during the civil wars, the parliamentary army having captured the town March 2, 1643, and was restored in 1661.

LICHENBERG (Germany).—In 1816 this territory was ceded by Prussia to the duke of Saxe-Coburg, who made it a principality, naming it Lichtenberg, after an ancient castle. In 1834 it was restored to Prussia for an annual rent of 80,000 dollars.

LICINIAN LAW, restricting the quantity of land which any citizen of Rome might possess to 500 jugera, or about 330 acres, was proposed by the Roman tribune C. Licinius Stolo, B.C. 376, and was carried B.C. 367.

LIEB, (Treaty,) annulling the federal subjection of the duchy of Prussia to Sweden, was concluded Nov. 10, 1636.

LIECHTENBERG (Germany).—This principality, smallest of the states forming the Germanic confederation, belongs to one of the most ancient houses in Europe.

LIEGE (Belgium).—A bishop's see, established at Tongres A.D. 97, was transferred to Maestricht in 383, and to Liege in 713. Its bishop became a prince of the empire in the 10th century. One of its bishops, expelled in 1406, recovered possession of the town in 1408. It was stormed by the duke of Burgundy, and burned Oct. 30, 1463. Louis XIV. took Liege in 1688. Marlborough obtained possession of the city Oct. 13, 1702; the citadel surrendered Oct. 23; and a detached work, called the Chartreuse, Oct. 29. The French, who assailed it without success in the summer of 1705, obtained possession Oct. 10, 1746. The French, under General Dumoures, took possession of Liege, after defeating the Austrians in the vicinity, Nov. 28, 1792; but they were in turn beaten with great loss, March 4, 1793. It was annexed to France in 1795. The Cossacks captured it January, 1814. Liege formed part of the Netherlands in 1814, and was added to Belgium in 1830. The cathedral was built in the 8th century, and the university was founded by the king of Holland in 1617.

LIEGENS (Silesia), the capital of a government of the same name, was the scene of the Mongol victory over the Poles and the Teutonic Knights, A.D. 1241. It was taken in 1577 by the Austrians, who were defeated here by Frederick II. of Prussia, Aug. 15, 1760. An allied Prussian and Russian army defeated the French at Wahlstatt, near this town, Aug. 17, 1813. The old castle was nearly destroyed by fire in 1834.

LIESNA, or LIEISON (Battle).—The Russians defeated the Swedes near this town, at the junction of the Punca and the Sossa, Oct. 8, 1708. The Swedish general Löwenhaupt with inferior numbers repulsed the Russians
at the first charge, Oct. 7. The battle was continued on the next day; the Russians advanced no less than five times; numbers at last prevailed, and Lowenhaus passed the Sossa during the night of Oct. 8, having with 10,000 men maintained an arduous conflict with 40,000 Russians during two days.

**LIFEBOAT.**—A patent for a lifeboat was granted to Lukin a.d. 1785. It was improved by Greathead, who launched his first lifeboat Jan. 30, 1790; and for his services in this matter he received a grant of £1,200, June 31, 1802. The Society of Arts voted him their gold medal and 50 guineas in 1804. A prize of a hundred guineas, offered by the duke of Northumberland for the best model, was awarded to Beeching of Yarmouth in 1830.

**LIFE-BUOY.**—In 1818, Lieut. Cook received a gold medal from the Society of Arts, for the invention of a life-buoy.

**LIFE-PRESERVER.**—Various apparatus for the preservation of life from shipwreck have from time to time been invented. A paper kite was employed to effect communication with the shore in 1740, and in 1791 the Society of Arts published an account of Lieutenant Bell's system. Captain Manby's attention was directed to the subject by witnessing the death of sixty-seven persons within fifty yards from the shore, when the gun-brig _Snipe_ was wrecked at Yarmouth, Feb. 18, 1807. He vowed to devote his life to the prevention of similar catastrophes in future, and invented the method of communication from the shore by means of a mortar and rope, which now bears his name. The apparatus was first employed Feb. 12, 1808, when it saved the crew of a brig. Captain Manby died Nov. 18, 1854, with the knowledge that he had been the means of saving more than 1,000 lives. R. W. Laurie, of Glasgow, patented several improvements in apparatus to be employed for the preservation of human life, July 9, 1849.

**LIGHT.**—Pythagoras, and the Platonists were the first whose speculations on this subject are recorded. Little definite knowledge on the subject was obtained until the law of the refraction of light was discovered by Willebrand Snell, or Snellius, a mathematician of Leyden, a.d. 1621, and was made public by Descartes in 1637. Its compound nature was discovered by Newton while experimenting on the prismatic spectrum, about 1666. Bradley, astronomer royal, detected its aberration Dec. 21, 1725, and discovered the cause in Sept. 1728. (See Optics.)

**Lighthouse, of Pharos.**—The Colossus of Rhodes, built by Chares about B.C. 290, is supposed by some writers to have answered the purpose of a lighthouse. These edifices received the name of Pharos from the light-house erected on the island of Pharos, for the purpose of lighting the harbour of Alexandria, B.C. 283. It was constructed by order of Ptolemy Philadelphia. The Tour de Corduan, the first modern lighthouse, was founded at the mouth of the Garonne in 1584, and completed in 1610.

**Lighting of Streets.**—It is doubted whether any system of lighting the thoroughfares existed among the Greeks and Romans, though they illuminated their cities on public festivals. Antioch was probably lighted by artificial means in the 3rd century. The governor of Edessa ordered lamps to be kept burning during the night, about a.d. 505. Paris is said to have been the first modern city in which the streets were lighted. An order to the inhabitants to keep lights burning after nine in the evening was issued in 1824, in 1526, and in 1533. Maitland contends that a similar order was issued in London in 1144. Vases containing pitch and resin were used for this purpose in October, 1558. The Abbé Laundat secured a twenty years' privilege of letting out torches and lanterns for hire, in Paris in March, 1682. Householders in London were required to hang out a light when it was dark in 1668. Parliamentary authority was granted for lighting the streets by contract in 1736. By another act of parliament, passed in 1744, great improvements were made in the system of lighting the streets of the city of London. Lighting the streets was introduced at the Hague in 1553, at Amsterdam in 1669, at Hamburg in 1672, at Berlin in 1679, at Copenhagen in 1681, at Vienna in 1687, at Hanover in 1696, at Leipsic in 1702, at Dresden in 1708, at Cassel in 1721, at Brunswick in 1766, and at Zurich in 1775. (See Gas.)

**Lightening Conductors.**—The ancient Romans regarded persons or places struck by lightning with horror, believing them to be devoted to the wrath of Heaven. They surrounded places struck in this manner by a wall, and buried things with mysterious ceremonies. Some authors believe that they possessed the knowledge of conducting lightning. Modern lightning conductors, for the protection of buildings, were suggested by Franklin immediately after his famous electric experiment in 1752. Dr. Watson erected the first in England, at Payneshill, in 1762. A plan was submitted to the Admiralty by W. Snow Harris, for protecting ships from the effect of lightning, in 1821. It was adopted, and its inventor was rewarded with a pension, a grant of £4,000, and knighthood. The plans for the protection of the Houses of Parliament were furnished by him. Professor Richmann, of St. Petersburg, was killed in his room by a shock from a conductor in 1753.

**Ligéry (France)** was captured by the Spaniards June 5, 1544. Here Napoleon I. defeated the Prussian army under the command of Blucher, June 16, 1815, and compelled them to retreat to Wavre. The Prussians lost 20,000, and the French 10,000 men in this battle.

**Liguria (Italy)** was inhabited by an ancient people called the Ligures, of whose origin nothing authentic has been recorded. They first came into collision with the Ro-
mans b.c. 237, and P. Lentulus Claudinus celebrated a triumph over them b.c. 236. The Ligurians allied themselves with the Carthaginians, and commenced open hostilities by attacking Placentia and Cremona, Roman colonies, b.c. 200. A long series of wars, extending over a period of eighty years, ensued between the Romans and the Ligurians. Several tribes were reduced to subjection before b.c. 173; others held out, and one tribe in the Maritime Alps was not reduced to obedience until b.c. 14. The Lombards overran the country a.d. 569.

Ligurian Republic.—The French created a revolution in Genoa early in 1797, and by a convention stipulated at Monte Bruto, June 5 and 6, this republic placed itself under the protection of France. Napoleon Bonaparte gave it the name of the Ligurian republic. The formal surrender of its liberties, and its annexation to France, was made at Milan, June 4, 1805. The inhabitants revolted, and proclaimed the restoration of the Ligurian republic, April 3, 1849. The revolt was suppressed April 11.

Lilac, a favourite flowering shrub, was introduced into this country before or during the reign of Henry VIII. (a.d. 1509—1547); as "six lilac-trees, which bear no fruit, but only a pleasant smell," are enumerated in the list of trees in the palace gardens at Norwich, taken by order of Cromwell.

Lille, or Lisle (Conference).—Lord Malmesbury was despatched here early in July, 1797, to resume the negotiations for peace with the French government, which had been suddenly broken off in December, 1796. The demands of England were moderate. The French plenipotentiaries required the recognition of the French republic, and the renunciation by George III. of the title, king of France. After the revolution at Paris of the 4th September, the former plenipotentiaries were recalled, and two republicans sent, who required Lord Malmesbury to produce authority from the English government to attest the continuance of the conference during the war, or to quit Lille within twenty-four hours. Lord Malmesbury broke up the conference and withdrew.

Lille, or Lisle (France), was founded and walled in by the count of Flanders, a.d. 1030. Philip II. of France burned it in 1213, and it was besieged and taken by Philip the Fair in 1297. Lille was united to the crown of Spain in 1496, and was taken by Louis XIV. The Huguenots failed in an attempt to capture it in 1581, and the French besieged it in 1645. Louis XIV. took it from the Spaniards in 1667, and it was ceded to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, May 9 (O.S.), 1668. The allies having driven it out Aug. 13, 1708, the town capitulated Oct. 24, and the citadel Dec. 10. The allies are said to have had 17,000 killed and wounded during the siege. It was restored to France by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713. The allied army threatened it in 1744. The Austrian army besieged Lille Sept. 24, 1792, but were compelled to retire Oct. 8. Louis XVIII. found refuge here for a few days, on the escape of Napoleon I. from Elba in 1815. The collegiate church of St. Peter was built in 1068, and the town-hall in 1430.

Lilibeum (Sicily), the modern Marsala, was built by the Carthaginians b.c. 397. Pyrrhus besieged it for two months unsuccessfully, b.c. 276. The Romans laid siege to it during the first Punic war, b.c. 250, and it capitulated b.c. 241. The port was blocked up with stones by Charles V., to protect it from the Barbary pirates, in the 16th century. (See Marsala.)

Lima (Peru) was founded by Pizarro as his capital, under the name of Ciudad de los Reyes, or the City of the Kings, Jan. 6, 1535. Here he was assassinated, Sunday, June 26, 1541. The inhabitants revolted against General Santa Cruz, July 29, 1838. It has suffered severely from earthquakes, more particularly in 1746 and 1759, and was devastated by yellow fever in 1854. The archbishopric was founded in the 16th century.

Limburg (Belgium).—The French demolished the outworks of this town, in the province of Liege, a.d. 1675. Marlborough invested Limburg Sept. 10, 1703, and the garrison surrendered Sept. 27. It was the capital of the old duchy of Limburg.

Limburg (Belgium and Holland).—This province is supposed to have been occupied by the Eburones, in whose territories Julius Caesar quartered a legion b.c. 54. The Eburones attacked the Roman camp, and massacred nearly all the troops. Caesar returned b.c. 53, and exterminated the Eburones. The country was formed into a duchy, which was annexed to Burgundy a.d. 1472, and formed one of the United Provinces. It was ceded to France in 1795, and was soon after restored to the Netherlands. After the revolution of 1830, the province of Limburg was divided between Belgium and Holland.

Limburg (Germany).—The Prussians were driven from this town, on the river Lahn, in the duchy of Nassau, by the French, Nov. 9, 1792. The Prussians surrendered possession of Limburg in a few days. The French drove the Austrians from Limburg in June, 1796, and the Austrians recovered the town Sept. 16 in the same year.

Lime or Drummond Light, invented by Captain Thomas Drummond, was first practically applied in the survey of Ireland, commenced a.d. 1824, and is described by the inventor in the Philosophical Transactions for 1828. He recommended its application to lighthouses in 1830.

Lime of Linden-tree.—This handsome tree is not indigenous to this country, but it existed here as early as the middle of the 16th century.

Limerick (Bishoprie).—The reputed founder of this Irish diocese is St. Munchin, of whom little more is known than his name. Sir James Ware, however, contends that it was erected by Donald O'Brien about the time of the English invasion. Gille, or Gillebert, a.d. 1106, is the first bishop of whom anything is known.
LIMERICK (Ireland).—This city, the capital of the county of the same name, is said to have been a place of some repute in the 5th century. It was first attacked by the Danes A.D. 812, and was captured by them about the middle of the 9th century. Don El O’Brian founded the cathedral about the period of the English invasion, and built a convent for Black nuns about 1174. King John visited Limerick in 1210, and erected Thomond Bridge over the Shannon, and in 1314 the suburbs were burnt by the Scotch, under Edward Bruce. The fortifications were completed in 1495. The bull against Elizabeth was placed on the gates in 1570. In 1641 Limerick was seized by the confederate Roman Catholics, under Lords Muskerry and Skerrin, and in 1643 it became the head-quarters of the Irish papists. Ireton took it after a six months’ siege, Oct. 27, 1651, and died there the following Nov. 26. William III. commenced the siege of Limerick Aug. 9, 1690, and after a great expenditure of life, was compelled to raise it Aug. 30. It was, however, renewed the following year by General Ginkel, who finally succeeded in taking the city. A truce was agreed upon Sept. 23, 1691, and the celebrated treaty of Limerick (q.v.) was signed Oct. 3. The Custom-house was erected in 1769, the Exchange in 1778, the gaol and lunatic asylum in 1821, and the City Infirmary in 1829. The lace manufacture, for which Limerick is celebrated, was introduced in 1829. The finest building is the bank, erected in 1840. The workhouse was built in 1841. Serious riots occurred here June 15, 1830. The mob attacked the provision warehouses, flour-mills, &c., doing damage to the extent of £10,000.

LIMERICK, (Treaty,) called the Pacification of Limerick, was signed at Limerick Oct. 3, 1691. It put an end to the authority of James II. in Ireland. By the first article the Roman Catholics were to enjoy such privileges in the exercise of their religion as were consistent with the laws of Ireland, or such as they did enjoy in the reign of Charles II. A general amnesty was granted to all persons willing to remain in Ireland. They were to have all their estates, and all the rights, privileges, and immunities, which they enjoyed in the reign of Charles II., free from forfeitures, or outlawries incurred by them. The garrison were permitted to march out with the honours of war, and to take service in the French army. About 12,000 men were conveyed to France, and enlisted under the banner of Louis XIV. They formed the Irish Brigade, so celebrated in the continental wars of the 18th century. William III., ratified the treaty in February, 1692. The English parliament accepted the treaty, but the Irish parliament declared that General Ginkel and the lords justices had exceeded their powers, and, in 1695, passed an act putting their own construction upon the terms of the convention. Sir Henry Parnell brought forward a motion in the House of Commons, March 6, 1628, for an address to the king, praying that this treaty might be laid before the house. This led to an animated discussion respecting the obligations it imposed upon England to remove the disabilities of the Roman Catholics.

LIMITED LIABILITY.—The liabilities of members of joint-stock companies, with a capital divided into shares of not less than £10 each, for the debts of their companies, were limited upon certain conditions by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133 (Aug. 14, 1855). The act did not apply to Scotland. It was amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 47 (July 14, 1856); 20 & 21 Vict. c. 14 (July 13, 1857); and by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 60 (July 23, 1858).

LIMOGES (France), the Augustoritum of the Romans, was, in their time, the chief town of the Lemovices, who joined Vercingetorix against Julius Caesar, B.C. 52. It was the capital of the province of Limousin, and was taken by Edward the Black Prince A.D. 1370. The Black Prince was shortly after compelled to retire to England, on account of ill-health; and the capture of this town, in which he is said to have displayed great courage, was his last military exploit. Its cathedral was commenced in the 13th, and the church of St. Michel-aux-Lions was built in the 15th century. Councils were held here in 948, 1029, Nov. 18, 1031, and in 1132.

LIMOUSIN (France).—This province, inhabited by the Lemovices, was wrested from the Visigoths by Clovis I., king of the Franks, A.D. 507. It was included in Guienne, and afterwards made a separate province, for the possession of which the kings of France and England waged frequent war. Richard I. lost his life from a wound received whilst besieging the castle of Chalus-Chabrol, in Limousin, March 26, 1199. It was united to the French crown by Henry of Navarre in 1599. Toussaint was intendant of the Limousin from 1761 to 1773.

LINCHELLES (Battle).—General Lake defeated the French at this village, in the Netherlands, Aug. 18, 1793.

LINCOLN (Battles).—Ralph, earl of Chester, and Robert, earl of Gloucester, attacked and defeated Stephen at Lincoln, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1141. Stephen was captured and imprisoned in Bristol Castle. Matilda was acknowledged as "Lady of England" at Winchester, April 7.—A French army that had been sent over to assist the rebellious barons against Henry III., was attacked and totally defeated by the earl of Pembroke and Peter, bishop of Winchester, at Lincoln, Saturday, May 20, 1217. Roger of Wendover states that in derision of Louis, son of Philip Augustus of France, and the barons, this was called the battle of the Fair.

LINCOLN (Bishopric).—The two sees of Leicester and Lindisfarne were erected in 650, and were united in 873. In 886 the seat of the diocese was fixed at Dorchester, and about the year 1078 it was transferred to Lincoln. The see of Ely was created out of Lincoln in 1108, that of Oxford in 1541, and that of Peterborough in 1541; and in 1537 it was further reduced by the annexation of
several districts previously under its jurisdiction to other sees.

Lincoln (Lincolndom), the Roman Lindum, was a station of the Romans. "Newport Gate" is a ruin of a Roman archway erected A.D. 418. The castle was founded by William I. in 1086. A charter of incorporation was granted to Lincoln by Henry II. (1154—1189). Stephen was captured here by the earl of Chester, and many of the citizens were slaughtered Feb. 2, 1141. Lincoln was taken by the Parliamentarians under the earl of Manchester, May 5, 1644. The city was represented in parliament in the reign of Henry III. (1216—1272). The cathedral, founded by William I. in 1086, was burnt down in 1126, and was afterwards rebuilt. St. Peter's Church was built in 1723. The famous bell, Great Tom, cast in 1610, cracked in 1827, was broken up in 1834.

Lincoln College (Oxford), founded by Richard Flammyng, bishop of Lincoln, Oct. 13, 1425 A.D., was extended by Rotheram, also bishop of Lincoln, in 1479. Other emoluments were added by Crewe, bishop of Durham, in 1718, and Dr. Hutchins in 1751. The largest quadrangle was erected in the 15th century, the small court was built by Sir Thomas Rotherham in 1612, and the chapel was built in 1631 by Archbishop Williams, who had the illuminated windows brought from Italy in 1629. The college was repaired in 1818.

Lincolnshire (England).—A Saxon kingdom, called Lindsey, subordinate to Mercia, occupied the same extent of country as Lincolnshire. The Danes obtained permanent possession of Lindsey A.D. 877, and it was soon after merged in the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of England.

Lincoln's Inn (London).—The earl of Lincoln erected a palace here A.D. 1228, whence the name. It was used by the bishops of Chichester as a palace until 1310, when a law school was established. Queen Elizabeth made a grant of the fee simple of Lincoln's Inn to the benchers. The library of Lincoln's Inn was commenced in 1522, and the chapel was erected from the designs of Inigo Jones in 1626. The hall and the new buildings were opened by Queen Victoria, Oct. 30, 1845.

Lincoln's-Inn Fields (London).—Lord William Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, July 21, 1633. The square was enclosed in 1737.

Lincoln's-Inn Fields Theatre (London).—This theatre was situated on the south side of Lincoln's Inn, at the back of the present Royal College of Surgeons. The first was originally a tennis-court, which was converted into "the Duke's Theatre" by Sir William Davenport, and opened in 1662. The second theatre was built by Congreve and others, and opened with the first performance of "Love for Love," April 30, 1695. It was pulled down by Christopher Rich in 1714, and the new theatre was opened after his decease by his son John, Dec. 18, 1714. The "Beggar's Opera" was first played in this house Jan. 29, 1728. Lincoln's-Inn Theatre was converted into a barric in 1756, and was finally taken down Aug. 28, 1848.

Lindisfarne.—(See Holy Island.)

Linsey, or Lindum Island (Lincolndom).—This province was, according to Bede, converted to Christianity by Paulinus, A.D. 628. The Danes seized Lindsey A.D. 838, and again in 993. A bishop's see was established at Lindisse, supposed to be Stow, in Lincolnshire, in 680. It was removed to Lincoln in 1078.

Linen was woven at a very early period. Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen (Gen. xlii. 42), B.C. 1715. The Egyptians had attained high perfection in the art of manufacturing linen B.C. 700, and exported it, according to Herodotus, B.C. 478. It was used in Britain prior to the Roman invasion, B.C. 55. In Ireland it was woven in the 11th century. The trade was much improved by French refugees in 1685, and encouraged by the establishment of a "Linen Board," which was abolished in 1828. Fors broke (Antiq. 472) remarks: "Strutt observes, that the manufacture of linen in this country was not carried to any extent before the middle of the 17th century; was in its infancy even in the time of Charles II. (1661—1685); was imported from Flanders, and was very dear. . . . D'Arany says, that it was not common in the west in the 8th century: that table linen was very rare in England in the 13th and 14th centuries. . . . Anderson traces some fine linen made in England in 1253; a company at London in 1386; a manufacture in Normandy in 1422; and in Ireland in 1490, which was advanced by the French Protestant refugees about 1596. In 1445 we find fine linen for surplices and the altar, at 96 the ell. Rheims supplied us with most of our finest linens in the 14th century." Machinery was first used in this manufacture in 1725. Linen was manufactured in Scotland early in the 18th century, and a board of trustees for its encouragement was formed in 1727. The duty on linen was abolished by the commercial treaty signed with France, Jan. 23, 1860.

Linghiera.—(Sea-fight.)—The Venetians, assisted by the Spaniards, defeated the Genoese off this place, in Italy, Aug. 29, 1533.

Lingonum Civilis, or Andermatumnium (Gaul).—Constantius Chlorus defeated the Alemani at this town, A.D. 298. Attila destroyed the town in 407. It was rebuilt by the Burgundians, and became the capital of a country called, in old French, Langone. Louis VII. made it a duchy. The cathedral was founded in 380.

Linlithgow (Battle).—During the minority of James V. of Scotland, the charge of his person was intrusted to certain peers in rotation. He came of age (fourteen years old) in April, 1525; but the earl of Angus still continued to control his actions, until his
tyranny became so excessive that a party was formed against him by the earl of Lenox and others in 1526. The two armies encountered each other at the bridge of Linlithgow, about midsummer, when Lenox was killed and his forces were defeated.

**Linnean Society (London)** was founded A.D. 1788, and incorporated March 26, 1802. The library and herbarium of Linnaeus, now in possession of the society, were purchased for £1,000 by Dr. Smith. The transactions of the society were first published in 1791.

**Linnaean System.** —The classification of plants according to their stamens and pistils was accomplished by the great Swedish naturalist, Charles Linné or Linnaeus, who was born at Râshult, May 13, 1707 (O. S.), and died at Upsal, Jan. 10, 1778. It was originally published in the *Hortus Uplandicus* in 1731, and at once established the reputation of its author. The *Species Plantarum* was published in 1753.

**Lintz** (or *Linz*) (Austria), the ancient Lentia, at one time a Roman station, was purchased by the margrave of Austria, A.D. 1036. Fardinger, the peasant leader, made an unsuccessful attack upon it in 1526; and it was entered by the army of the elector of Bavaria, where he was declared duke of Austria, in 1741. The town-hall was built in 1414, and Trinity column was erected by Charles VI. in 1723. The fortifications were improved after a plan by Prince Maximilian d’Este in 1850.

**Lion and Unicorn** (Heraldry) were first adopted as supporters of the royal arms of England on the accession of James I., A.D. 1603. The former was previously the supporter of the English, and the latter of the Scottish shield.

**Lillo** (Battle).—Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitans at this place, in Italy, May 16, 1860.

**Lipari** (modern Lipari), was founded on one of the Lipari islands by the Rhodians and Cnidians, B.C. 580. Agathocles ravaged it B.C. 304. The Carthaginians captured it B.C. 264, and made it a naval station. C. Aurelius captured it B.C. 251, and it was annexed to the Roman empire. Attalus, who attempted to make himself emperor, was banished here A.D. 416. Robert, king of Naples, captured it in 1339. Khair Eddin Barbarossa seized the town and carried the inhabitants into slavery in 1544.

**Lipari Islands** (Mediterranean Sea).—This volcanic group, consisting of seven principal islands, was known to the ancients under the names of the Eolie, Hephæstiae, or Vulcane Insulae, and of the Liparanes; from Lipara, the largest of the group, said to have been so called from Liparus, one of its early kings. The group was colonized by the Dorians, about B.C. 580.

**Lippe** (Battle).—Fought during the Hussite war, at this place, near Prague, May 28, 1434. The two Procos fell in the encounter, in which the Taborites were defeated.

**Lippe** (Germany).—This town was built in the 12th century, and took its name from the river Lippe, near which Varus, and his three legions, were slaughtered by the Saxons, under Arminius, A.D. 9. It was made a principality, Bernard VIII., who died in 1563, was the first to assume the title of count, and he divided his possessions amongst his three sons, who founded the lines of Lippe-Detmold, Lippe-Brake, and Lippe-Büchberg, or Schaumburg. The line of Lippe-Brake became extinct in 1709. The Aulic ruler of Lippe-Detmold took possession of the whole of Lippe-Brake; but the council, in 1734 and 1737, divided it between Lippe-Büchberg, or Schaumburg, and Lippe-Detmold, and the houses entered into a convention on the subject in 1748.

**Lisbon** (Portugal) received from Julius Caesar the rights of a municipality, with the title of Felicissima Julia, and was also called Oli-sipo. It was taken from the Romans by the barbarian hordes, A.D. 409. The Moors took it in 711, and it was wrested from them by Alfonso, king of Portugal, in 1147. It was made the seat of the government in place of Coimbra in 1533, and was taken by the duke of Bragança in 1640. The city was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, when 30,000 or 40,000 persons lost their lives, Nov. 1, 1755. Lisbon was in possession of the French from Nov. 30, 1807, till Sept. 15, 1808, when they retired in accordance with the terms of the convention of Cintra (q.v.). The duke of Wellington landed here April 22, 1809, upon taking command of the army for the liberation of the peninsula. A mausoleum in the English cemetery is erected over the grave of Fielding the novelist, who died here in 1754. The Bank of Lisbon suspended payment Dec. 7, 1827. Insurrectionary movements occurred here March 1, and lasted to March 5 and April 25, 1828. The troops revolted against Don Miguel, Aug. 21, 1831, on which occasion 300 lives were lost. A mutiny amongst a portion of the garrison occurred Feb. 13, 1838.

**Lisburn** (Ireland).—Sir Fulk Conway erected a castle at Lisburn, A.D. 1610, and the town was built by one of his descendants in 1627. It was destroyed by the Irish rebels in 1641, and was burned in 1707.

**Lisieux** (France).—The inhabitants of this town, the ancient Noviomagus, afterwards called Lexovii, joined in the Gallic struggle against Cæsar B.C. 52. The Saxons pillaged it in the 4th, and the Normans in the 8th century. It has been frequently besieged. Councils were held here in 1055, and in October, 1106.

**Lismore** (Bishopric).—This Irish bishopric was founded by St. Carthagh about A.D. 631. Attempts were made to unite it with Waterford in 1225 and 1326; and the union was finally effected by Edward III. Oct. 2, 1363.
LISMORE (Ireland).—This city, in the county of Waterford, is celebrated for its castle, which was founded by King John when earl of Moreton, A.D. 1185. In 1189 it was seized by the natives, and in 1589 was granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, by whom it was sold to Sir Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork. Lismore was unsuccessfully besieged by the Irish rebels in 1641 and in 1643, but it was taken by Lord Castlehaven in 1645.

Lissa (Adriatic Sea).—This island, the ancient Issa, was colonized by Dionysius the Elder, B.C. 335. It was besieged by Agron, king of Illyria, B.C. 232, but was liberated B.C. 229. The Venetians wrested it from the Normans A.D. 1073. In more modern times Lissa is famous as the scene of a victory over the French fleet, gained by Sir W. Hoste in 1811.

Lissa (Battle). (See Leuthen.)

Lissus (Illyria), now called Alessio or Losch, was founded by Dionysius the Elder, circ. B.C. 385. Scanderbeg, after his victorious campaign in Albania, died at this town, Jan. 17, 1467, A.D., and it was taken by the Turks in 1476.

Listowel (Ireland) was captured by Sir Charles Wilmot A.D. 1600.

Litanies, or Rogations, formerly a general name for prayers, were instituted by Mamercus, bishop of Vienne, in France, about A.D. 450, and established by a decree of the council of Orleans, July 10, 511. Gregory I. instituted such forms at Rome, one in particular under the name of Litania septiformis, in 598. Henry VIII. ordered a litany or procession to be set forth in English, "because the prayers being in an unknown tongue, made the people negligent in coming to church," June 8, 1544. Hallam says it had been translated into English in 1542. In the Common Prayer Book of 1549, the Litany was placed between the Communion office and the office for baptism. In 1552 it was placed in its present position; and it was made a distinct service till 1661.

LITERARY CLUB. (See Cluny.)

LITERARY FUND (London).—The Royal Literary Fund was founded by David Williams, A.D. 1790, and incorporated in 1818. Its object is to relieve authors who have been reduced to want through age or misfortune. At the anniversary meeting, April 12, 1804, the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., was proposed as a patron.

LITHIUM.—This metal was discovered by Arfwedson, A.D. 1817.

LITOGRAPHY.—This art was invented by Alois Senefelder, a native of Prague, who produced a piece of music, his first impression from stone, A.D. 1796. He secured a patent for his invention in several German states, extending over fifteen years, in 1800, and published a work on the subject in 1817. A partnership was entered into, and establishments were formed in London and Paris, in 1799, but they did not succeed. Another at Munich in 1806 was more prosperous; and the inventor was ultimately appointed to the inspectorship of the Royal Lithographic Establishment, in October, 1809. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts in London voted Senefelder their gold medal in 1819.

LITHOTOMY.—The operation of cutting for the stone was practised by Ammonius of Alexandria about B.C. 250, and by Celsus about A.D. 17. They employed the method known as the less apparatus. The high operation was first practised at Paris by Colot in 1475; the greater apparatus, so called from the numerous instruments employed, was invented by Johannes de Romanis in 1500, and published by Maranus Sanctus in 1524. The lateral operation was invented by Franco before 1561, and was taught at Paris by Frere Jacques in 1697. (See Lithotritv.)

LITHOTRITV.—This operation is believed to have been practised by the surgeons of Alexandria before the Christian æra, though it was first suggested in modern times by Grutthuizen, a Bavarian surgeon, who constructed an apparatus for the purpose, A.D. 1812. Great improvements have been since effected in the apparatus.

LITHUANIA (Russia) occupied by a savage people, whose origin is unknown, A.D. 1069, was conquered by the Knights Sword-bearers, and the Knights of Jerusalem in the 13th century. Having united the independent tribes, and concentrated his power, Ringold assumed the title of grand-duke in 1230, and was succeeded by his son Mendog, who embraced Christianity in 1252, though he abjured it in 1255. Witenes acquired the supreme power in 1282, which he transmitted to his son Ghedemin in 1315. Jaghellen came to the throne in 1381; and on condition of receiving in marriage Hedwige, daughter of the king of Poland, together with the crown of that country, he consented to become a Christian, and was baptized with his nobles and many of his subjects, Feb. 14, 1386. At the diet of Lublin, in 1569, the two countries were converted into a united. Part of it passed with Poland under the sway of Russia, Feb. 17, 1772, and the remainder in March, 1794. The ancient serpent-worship is said to have prevailed in Lithuania till late in the 15th century. An insurrection, which was soon suppressed, occurred in Lithuania in 1831. The peasants took part with Russia, during the Polish revolt of 1848.

LITTLE ROCK (United States).—This town in Arkansas was founded A.D. 1829.

LITURGIES were used in the Temple service of the Jews in the time of the Apostles, and according to Mosheim, among the early Christians, "each individual bishop pre­scribed to his own flock such a form of public worship as he thought best." Uniformity in the churches of a province was agreed to at various councils, and amongst others at those of Agda, Sept. 11, 506, and of Gironne, June 8, 517. The Breviary of the Romish church was in use about the middle of the 5th century. Henry VIII.'s "Primer" was published in 1535. The Liturgy, compiled under the superintendence of Cranmer, by
order of Edward VI., was issued in 1549, and revised by a resolution of parliament, April 29, 1569. The English Liturgy in its present form was established by an act of parliament, which received the royal assent May 19, 1662.

LIVATOR, (Treaty,) was concluded between Austria and the Ottoman empire, A.D. 1606. The Turks relinquished their claim to tribute from Hungary, and, for the first time in the history of their diplomacy, conceded to conclude peace with the formalities used by the other nations of Europe.

LIVERIES were not assumed by the trade companies of London before the reign of Edward I.; but they afterwards became so dangerous as party badges, that they were regulated by 16 Rich. II. c. 4 (1392), and by 20 Rich. II. c. 2 (1396). The practice was abandoned in the first and seventh years of Henry IV.'s reign; again, by 13 Hen. IV. c. 3 (1411), and by Edw. IV. c. 2 (1469) by other statutes. They were, however, allowed at coronations, and in great public ceremonies. In consequence of these restrictions, the companies were compelled to obtain the king's licence before adopting liveries.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire).—The origin of this important town, and even the etymology of its name, are involved in great obscurity. Baines (Hist. of Liverpool, p. 55) considers the first portion of the name to be derived from the Gothic word "lade" or "lithie," the sea; but other authorities regard it as the waterfowl called the "liver," which they state to have abounded on the shores of the Mersey at an early date. The site of Liverpool was granted by William I. to Roger of Ponton. It was afterwards purchased by King John, and passed through the hands of the earls of Derby and Chester, until it was granted to the house of Lancaster by Henry III. On the accession of Henry IV. it became the property of the crown, and it continued to be so until it was sold by Charles I. in 1628.

A.D. 1171. Henry II. embarks from Liverpool on his expedition to Ireland.
1190. Liverpool is first mentioned in a deed of this year.
1202. Liverpool castle is founded by King John, most probably about this year. John, and passed through the hands of the earls of Derby and Chester, until it was granted to the house of Lancaster by Henry III. On the accession of Henry IV. it became the property of the crown, and it continued to be so until it was sold by Charles I. in 1628.
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1217. The first mention of a mayor of Liverpool is made under this date.
1621. The plague rages fearfully.
1624. A quarrel takes place in Liverpool between the masters of Thomas Stanley and Sir Richard Molyneux.
1648. The plague carries off many of the inhabitants.
1651. The old haven, which was founded in the reign of Edward III., is totally destroyed by a tempest.
1657. The inhbitant petition Queen Elizabeth in behalf of her "poor decayed town of Liverpool."
the exchequer Jan. 31, 1823, in place of Mr. N. Vansittart, who had resigned, and
was created to the chancellorship of the archbishopric of York, and the
created chancellor of the university of Oxford. The archbishopric of York
was vacant at the time of his creation and he was made a member of the
board of trade, in place of Mr. C. Bathurst. Mr. Huskisson as treasurer of the
navy, and president of the board of trade, obtained a seat in the cabinet in 1825.
The earl of Liverpool was attacked by apoplexy, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1827, and a
new ministry was formed in April. The earl of Liverpool died Dec. 4, 1828. (See Canning Admi-
istration.)

Livonia (Russia) was visited by some Baltic traders from Bremen, A.D. 1155. A
mission of German monks converted the natives to Christianity in 1186. The
"Brothers of the Sword" subdued the country in 1237. Kettler, the last grand master of the
order, abdicated his power in favour of Poland in 1561. It was transferred to Sweden
by the treaty of Oliva, May 3, 1660. Peter the Great of Russia made himself master of the
country in 1710, and it was finally annexed to Russia by the treaty of Nyystadt,
Aug. 30, 1721. Alexander II. liberated the serfs of Livonia Sept. 24, 1813.

Llandaff (Bishopric).—According to
tradition, this bishopric was created by King
Lucius about A.D. 580, and Elvanus was the
first bishop. Dubrithus, who is said to have
died in 612, is the first bishop respecting whom
anything is certainly known. The
creation of Llandaff was founded and en-
dowed in Nov. 1423.

Llandwey (Battle).—Llewelyn,
who had made a descent into the marches,
was defeated and slain near the town of
Llandewy, or Llandeilo-Fawr, Caermarthen-
shire, Dec. 11, 1282.

Llerenga (Battle).—Lord Combermere
defeated a French army commanded by
Drouet, near this town, in Spain, April 11, 1812.

Lloyd's (London).—A number of mer-
chants who were in the habit of congregat-
ing at a coffee-house kept by a person
named Lloyd in Aucheurch Street, Lombard
Street, to transact business, early in the
18th century, afterwards removed to Pope's
Head Alley, and thence to the Royal
Exchange in 1774. On the destruction of the
Royal Exchange by fire, the business was
transferred to the South-Sea House, Old
Broad Street, Jan. 10, 1838, and thence
to the Royal Exchange, Oct. 28, 1844.

Loadstone.—The attractive power of
the natural magnet was known to the ancient
Greeks in Homer's time, B.C. 962, and it is
alleged to have been known by the Chinese
B.C. 1000. The directive power of this sub-
stance was probably discovered in Europe
about A.D. 1150, although a Chinese writer
describes it A.D. 1111. The Neapolitans
maintain that it was adapted to the compass
for maritime purposes by a citizen of Amal-
phi in 1302.

Loano (Battle).—The French defeated
an Austrian and Sardinian army in the valley
of Loano, Nov. 23, 1795.
LOANS.—Loans to the public on parliamentary security, resorted to in place of aids or benevolences (q.v.), originated in 1382, when Richard II. demanded the loan of £40,000 for the defence of the kingdom, and the merchants refused to lend because they had formerly been subjected to prosecutions under pretence of having defrauded the sovereign. Cardinal Wolsey resorted to forced loans as a means of recruiting his exchequer in 1522 and 1525, and parliament afterwards released the king from all obligation to pay the debts so contracted, by 35 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1543). Charles I. demanded loans from his subjects in 1626, and an act of council was passed, requiring a general loan from the subject. Necker (1776-1790) introduced loans into the French financial system.

LOBAU (Germany).—This island in the Danube was captured by Napoleon I. May 19, 1813, and the French army retired here after the battle of Aspern, May 22. A council of war was held by Napoleon at ten at night. Extensive works were erected by the French, who crossed to the opposite bank of the river, July 2-4.

LOBOS, or SEAL ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean), were discovered by the Spaniards, towards the end of the 16th century, though the Americans pretend to have discovered them in 1823. Lord Anson visited the islands, Nov. 10, 1741. The guano for which they are celebrated, was noticed in Aco'st'a's work on the Indies, published at Seville in 1590.

LOCHEVEN CASTLE (Kinross-shire), said to have been founded by Congal, son of Dorgart, king of the Picts, in the 5th century, was the prison to which Mary, queen of Scots, was conveyed after the battle of Carberry-hill, June 16, 1567. She made her escape by the aid of George Douglas, May 2, 1568.

LOCKS AND KEYS.—The most ancient lock and key known is one discovered by Bonomi at Khorsabad, which is believed to be upwards of 4,000 years old. It is of wood, and exceedingly clumsy. Locks and keys were used by the Israelites at a very early period, as appears from Judges iii. 23-25 (b.c. 1434). The classical authors attributed the invention to the Lacedaemonians, whose celebrated lock was a padlock in principle. Numerous bronze and iron keys, differing little from the more common kinds in use at the present day, were found at Pompeii and Herculanum. The most beautiful and ingenious medieval locks and keys are those of the 16th century. The first patent for their improvement was granted to George Black, May 27, 1774, but no great advance was made until Barron patented his ‘double-acting tumbler lock,’ Oct. 31, 1778. Bramah’s lock was patented April 23, 1784; Chubb’s original lock, Feb. 3, 1818; Newell’s American Parapontic lock was invented in 1841, and patented in England April 15, 1851, and Hobbs’s protector lock was patented Feb. 23, 1852.

LOCOMOTIVE.—The idea of the construction of a locomotive was thrown out by Watt A.D. 1759, and he patented one in 1764. Richard Trevithick made one for the Merthyr Tydfil Railway in 1804, and Brunton another of a different description in 1813. George Stephenson's locomotive with toothed wheels, was tried at West Moor, Killingworth, July 25, 1814. The utility of locomotives may be considered to have been fully established when the 'Rocket,' the joint production of the two Stephensons, performed its experimental trip on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Oct. 6, 1829.

LOCRI, or LOCRI EPIZEPHYRI (Italy).—This celebrated city, the modern Gerace, was founded by a colony of Locrians from Greece, b.c. 710, 683, or 673, according to different authorities, and received a written code of laws from Zaleucus, b.c. 600. Tradition states that 10,000 of its inhabitants were totally defeated 150,000 Carthaginians at the battle of the Sages, b.c. 510. Much uncertainty prevails respecting the alleged victory. Locri was enriched by the territory of Caulonia, b.c. 359, and by that of Hipponium in b.c. 388; but the latter city was taken by the Carthaginians b.c. 379. Dionysius the tyrant retired to Locri on his expulsion from Syracuse, b.c. 356, and established an arbitrary and oppressive government. The inhabitants assisted the Carthaginians against the Romans in the second Punic war, b.c. 216, and their city was invested by the consul Crispinus, who was compelled to raise the siege by Hannibal b.c. 209. It was, however, taken by Scipio b.c. 205, and never regained its former importance. It existed in the 6th century of the Christian era, and was probably finally destroyed by the Saracens.

LOCRI, or LOCRIANS.—The Locrians, according to Clinton, were a tribe of Leleges who existed before the time of Amphictyon (b.c. 1521), but derived their name from his grandson Locrus. They soon became intermingled with the Hellenes, and in historical times are distinguished into eastern and western Locrians. The eastern Locrians are mentioned by Homer as accompanying Ajax to the Trojan war, but the western Locrians do not appear till the Peloponnesian war, when they were in a semi-barbarous condition. They promised to assist the Athenians against the Ætolians, b.c. 426, but afterwards submitted to Sparta, and joined the Ætolian League. The second sacred war was undertaken against them b.c. 339, and they, with their allies the Thébans and Athenians, were defeated by Philip of Macedon, at Chaeroneis, Aug. 7, b.c. 338.

Locusts formed one of the ten plagues of Egypt, b.c. 1491. A swarm of these insects invaded Italy, and being drowned in the sea, produced a pestilence, which carried off nearly a million men and beasts, a.d. 591. In Venice 30,000 persons perished on account of a famine caused by their depredations in 1478. A cloud of locusts entered Russia, and
were found lying dead in heaps to a depth of four feet in 1650. This island was visited by a large number in 1748. Barbary in 1724, and South Africa in 1797, suffered to an alarming degree from their ravages.

**Lodi (Battle).—**Napoleon Bonaparte defeated the Austrians in a hotly-contested battle at the bridge over the Adda, at Lodi, May 10, 1796. For his bravery in this action Napoleon Bonaparte received the name of “Le Petit Caporal,” by which he was afterwards known in the French army.

**Lodi (Italy).—**The ancient Lodi Pompeia stood near this town. It became a republic, and was destroyed by the Milanese A.D. 1112. The emperor Frederick I. built Lodi about five miles from the site of Laus Pompeia, in 1158. The duke of Urbino took Lodi in June, 1526. The French occupied Lodi in 1800. Napoleon I. made Melzi duke of Lodi in 1807. The church of the Incoronata was founded in 1476.

**Lodi (Treaty).—**A treaty of peace was signed at this place, between Sforza, duke of Milan, and the Venetians, April 5, 1434.

**Logarithms.** The invention of Baron Napier of Merchiston, were first made known to the learned world by his Latin work, “Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio, seu Arithmeticae Unum Supputationum Mirabilis Abbreviatio,” published A.D. 1614. Henry Briggs, of Gresham College, London, made some improvements upon them, and printed a set of tables in 1618. Gunter applied them to navigation in 1620.

**Logic.**—Aristotle (B.C. 384—322) was for many years almost the only authority in matters of abstract reasoning; the first who ventured to originate a new system of the subject was Marius Nizolius, who published his work “De Veris Principiis, &c.” in 1553. Aconcio’s treatise, “De Methodo,” appeared in 1558, and Lord Bacon’s “Novum Organum” in 1620. Hobbes’ system was published in 1655, in his “Elementa Philosophiae,” and Gassendi’s “Syntagma Philosophicum” appeared in 1658, two years after the death of the author. Locke’s views on logic were announced in the “Essay on the Human Understanding,” which was published in 1690, and the Cartesian system was published in the posthumous works of Descartes in 1701. Amongst modern writers on logic, we may mention Archbishop Whately, whose “Elements of Logic” appeared in 1826; John Stuart Mill, whose “System of Logic” appeared in 1843; Sir William Hamilton, and Dr. Latham.

**Logierian System.**—This system of musical instruments was invented by John Bernard Logier, born at Hesse-Cassel in 1780. In 1797 he first turned his attention to the formation of a system for facilitating the acquirement of music. He obtained a patent for the chiropast in 1814, and his system was soon after adopted in Dublin. Academies on this plan were established in England and Scotland, and one was opened in London in 1816. The system flourished from 1817 to 1827. Logier died in 1846.

**Log-line is known to have been used in navigation as early as A.D. 1570. Bourne mentions it in 1577.**

**Logographic Printing.**—A mode of printing with types expressing entire words or common radices and terminations, instead of single letters, was invented by Mr. Walter, of the Times, and Mr. Henry Johnson, about the year 1778, and was described in a work published by Mr. Johnson in 1783. The Daily Universal Register, a four-page paper, designed to introduce this new system of printing to the public, appeared Jan. 13, 1785. The price was 2½d., and its name was changed to that of the Times, Jan. 1, 1788.

**Logwood.**—This dye was introduced into England soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth; but owing to the fugitive character of the tints it produced, was prohibited and ordered to be forfeited and burnt by 23 Eliz. c. 9 (1681). This act was repealed by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 11, s. 26 (1692). The English logwood-cutters formed their settlement on the Bay of Campeachy about 1669.

**Loi§ (France).—**On the banks of this river, the ancient Liger or Ligerius, Julius Caesar defeated the Turunes B.c. 57. The Danes ascended the river as far as Tours A.D. 833 and in 882. The embarkments of the Loire gave way, causing a great loss of life and destruction of property in 1846, and in June, 1856.

**Loja, or Loyca (Spain).—**Ferdinand besieged this town July 1, 1482, raised the siege in 1483, and returned and captured it in 1486.

**Lojera (Sea-fight).—**A Genoese fleet of fifty-nine galleys, commanded by Antonio Grimaldi, attacked an Aragonese squadron of twenty ships, under the command of Juan Trujillo, on the northern coast of Sardinia, Aug. 29, 1353. The Spaniards were on the point of surrendering, when the Venetian fleet under Pisani came to their assistance, and completely changed the fortune of the day. Only eighteen of the Genoese galleys were saved from destruction or capture, and the total loss of the vanquished in killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounted to nearly 5,000 men. This defeat struck a deathblow at the power and renown of Genoa.

**Lollards.**—The origin of this term, applied to a religious sect of the 14th century, is by some authorities derived from the German lallen, lollen, or lullen, “to sing in a low voice;” and by others is referred to Walter Lollard, who was burnt alive at Cologne A.D. 1322. The early Lollards tended the sick and followed the dead to the grave, chanting in mournful tones. They were constituted a religious order through the influence of Charles, duke of Burgundy, in 1472. Julius conferred further privileges upon them in 1506. The name was also applied to the society of itinerant preachers established by Wycliffe in England in 1379, and his followers. Unlicensed preachers, or Lollards,
were ordered to be imprisoned until they justified themselves according to the law and reason of the Holy Ghost, by 5 Rich. II. st. 2, c. 5 (1381). Henry IV., under pretence that they conspired against him, punished them with great severity. By 2 Hen. IV. c. 15 (1401), no person was allowed to preach without the bishop's licence, and heretics who refused to recant were to die at the stake. A similar act was passed in Scotland in 1425. William Sautre was burnt at London, under the English statute, Feb. 12, 1401. Thomas Badby, a Lollard, was executed in April, 1410. Sir John Oldcastle, commonly called Lord Cobham, was condemned as a heretic Sept. 25, 1413. He escaped from the Tower, was captured in Wales in 1418, and executed in London in the month of December in the same year.

Lombard Merchants arrived in London from Italy for the purpose of prosecuting their trade of usury, A.D. 1229. Edward III., then about to enter upon a war with France, issued a commission for seizing all their estates in 1337. The company of Lombard Merchants was made answerable for the debts of their fellows by 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 23 (1352). The street in which they took up their residence in London is named Lombard Street after them.

Lombardy (Italy).—The fertile plains of Lombardy were originally inhabited by the Sibylline Etruscans, expelled by a tribe of Celts about B.C. 1400. The Etruscans established their authority over the country about B.C. 1000, and retained it until expelled by the Gauls B.C. 506, when it received the name of Gallia Cisalpina. (See Gaul.) It was ravaged by Attila A.D. 452, became subject to the Heruli in 476, was conquered by the Ostrogoths in 489, by the troops of the Eastern empire under Narses in 554, and by the Longobardi (q.v.), from whom it received its name, in 568. The empire of the Longobardi was terminated by Charlemagne in 774, when Lombardy, with the rest of the peninsula, formed the Frankish kingdom of Italy. Lombardy submitted to Otho the Great in 961, and during his reign, and that of his successors, the cities gradually adopted independent forms of government, each possessing separate laws and customs. In 1002 they elected Ardouin, marquis of Ivrea, as king, in opposition to the Germans, who nominated Henry II., and the country was in consequence involved in war till the death of Ardouin in 1015. On the death of Henry II. in 1024, the Lombards again made futile efforts to obtain an independent sovereign. A civil war between the "gentlemen" of Lombardy and Eribert, archbishop of Milan, commenced 1033, and lasted till Conrad II. promulgated his feudal edict in 1037. In 1107 Milan became a republic, and Lodii, Cremona, Verona, Genoa, Pavia, and other cities, soon followed her example, and asserted their new-born independence by rushing into civil war. During the 11th and 12th centuries they united to form the Lombard leagues against the German emperors. (See Leagues.) They were afterwards desolated by the contentions of the Guelphs and Ghibelines, which they sought to escape by purchasing protection from Charles of Anjou, king of Sicily (1265—1285). The history of Lombardy is, after this period, the history of the several republics of which it was composed, until the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 13, 1748, by which the greatest part of the country was attached to the house of Austria. In Oct. 1796, Bonaparte erected Lombardy into the Transpadane republic, which was incorporated with the Cisalpine republic in June, 1797, and formed part of the Italian republic in 1802, and of the kingdom of Italy in 1806. The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was created by the allies, and given to Austria, in lieu of her Flemish territories, by the treaty of Paris, Nov. 9, 1815. In March, 1848, Lombardy revolted from Austria, and joined the king of Sardinia, but it was reduced to subjection by the battles of Custozza, July 23, 1848, and of Novara, March 24, 1849. By the peace of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, the emperor of Austria ceded nearly all Lombardy to the emperor of the French, who transferred it to Victor Emanuel, king of Sardinia. (See Italy.)

Lonato (Battle).—Napoleon Bonaparte defeated the Austrians at this town, in Lombardy, Aug. 3, 1796.

London (Bishop).—Tradition asserts that an archepiscopal see was established at London by Theamus, during the reign of King Lucius, A.D. 180, and that sixteen prelates completed the number of archbishops. When Pope Gregory dispatched Augustine to England in 596, it was his intention that London and York should form the metropolitan sees of the country; but Augustine established his seat at Canterbury. Mellitus became the first bishop of London in 604. He was expelled in 616, and had no successor till 656, when Cedd was consecrated by Finan, bishop of Northumbria. By an order in council dated Aug. 8, 1845, the county of Hertford and part of Essex were separated from the diocese of London and annexed to Rochester.

London (Canada) was founded A.D. 1826. It was the scene of extensive conflagrations in 1844 and 1845.

London (England) is first mentioned under the name of Londinium, by Tacitus, in his description of the revolt of the Britons in the reign of Nero, A.D. 61. Tacitus speaks of it as having been at that time famed as the resort of traders, and for its affluence and commerce. In the time of Ammianus Marcellinus, A.D. 362, it was called Augusta, an appellation frequently bestowed upon great cities, and in the Chronography of Ravenna it is styled Londinium Augusta. Pennant derives the name from Llyn din,—llyn being, in Celtic, a lake, and din a town. Julius Cesar does not mention London by name, though it probably existed when he invaded England, B.c. 54.
1222. A.D.

1101. Another council is held at London by Augustine.

1108. Egelbert, king of Kent, founds St. Paul's church.

1151. The borough of Wilmot commences.

1166. Henry I, grants the city a charter.

1189. A council is held at London.

1200. A charter is held at London.

1238. Another council is held at London.

1259. A.D.

A.D.

1342. 605. A.D.

1343. Another council is held at London.

1347. The corporation grants more than 50,000 persons.

1394. July 23. A council is held at London.

1413. A council against Sir John Oldcastle and the Lollards breaks up June 25.

1450. May 32. A council is held at London.

1451. Another council is held at London.

1460. The Guildhall is built.

1463. A council against Sir John Oldcastle and the Lollards is held.

1471. Falconbridge threatens London, and burns half the houses on the bridge.

1502. First ditch is made navigable. The first lord mayor's dinner is held at Guildhall this year.

1503. St. Paul's church is founded.

1512. The corporation grants more than 50,000 persons.

1538. July 27. A royal proclamation prohibits the erection of any new house or tenements, "where no former house hath been known to have been," within three miles of the city gates.

1539. The corporation grants more than 50,000 persons.

1550. The city's surveyor for conveying Thames water is made at Dowgate.

1577. Aug. 24. William Lambe completes a conduit at Holborn Cross, which receives in consequence the name of Lamb's Conduit-fields.

1598. July 27. A royal proclamation prohibits the erection of any new house or tenements, "where no former house hath been known to have been," within three miles of the city gates.

1625. The city's surveyor for conveying Thames water is made at Dowgate.

1652. The first Bill of Mortality is published.

1663. June 7. The first stone of the Royal Exchange is laid.

1677. The city's surveyor for conveying Thames water is made at Dowgate.

1727. Aug. 24. William Lambe completes a conduit at Holborn Cross, which receives in consequence the name of Lamb's Conduit-fields.

1739. July 27. A royal proclamation prohibits the erection of any new house or tenements, "where no former house hath been known to have been," within three miles of the city gates.

1756. The city's surveyor for conveying Thames water is made at Dowgate.

1795. St. Paul's church is founded.


1804. The plague rages violently.

1805. The gopower engine is published.

1807. June 10. The new Exchange in the Strand is completed. Sept. 24. Whitefriars and Blackfriars are made sanctuaries, by a warrant under the privy seal.


1813. Sept. 25. Completion of the New River (q.v.).

1823. The plague again rages London.

1830. July 24. The erection of new buildings within a mile from the city gates, on ground previously occupied, is again prohibited.

1833. Nov. 15. The Green-cost School in Tothill Fields is erected by letters patent.

1845. Into Jones superintends the laying out of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

1850. Whitefriars are made sanctuaries, by a warrant under the privy seal.

1863. London is fortified.

1875. Sept. 25. The lord mayor and aldermen are elected to the Tower.

1879. March 3. The Puritan soldier pulls down Salisbury court theatre, the Fortune theatre, and the Cockpit in Drury Lane.

1880. Cromwell allows the Jews to settle in London.

1882. The first coffee-house is opened in London.
A.D.
1661. April 14. The Maypole in the Strand is

1663. April 8. Opening of Drury-lane theatre (q. v.). April 22. The Royal Society (q. v.) is incor-

1665. The year of the great plague. The mortality is estimated at 100,000 persons. Nov. 7. The London Gazette is commenced, being called at first the Oxford Gazette.

1666. Sept. 5. The great fire commences. It rages for several days, destroys 13,000 houses and 89 churches. Sept. 13. A proclamation is issued for rebuilding the city.

1667. The Rebuilding Act is passed (19 Charles II. c. 15). The Common Council pass an act for the prevention of fires in time to come.

1670. Temple Bar is rebuilt.

1671. The Monument is commenced.


1679. Jan. 11. The first stone of new St. Paul's is laid.

1679. Feb. 10. The Bagnio, in Newgate Street, is built and opened.

1683. Aug. 23. The penny post is introduced.

1684. Feb. 11. Blackfriars Bridge, is destroyed by fire.


1687. The privilege of sanctuary claimed by fraudulent debtors in Whitefriars, the Savoy, the Mortimer &c., is abolished by S. & W. Ill. c. 27.

1688. The first workhouse in London is erected in Bishopsgate Street.

1702. May. The first storm of this year does considerable injury in London.

1704. April 9. The Haymarket theatre is opened.

1705. May fair is abolished, and Bartholomew fair is restricted to three days.

1709. Nov. 5. Sacheverell's celebrated sermon is preached in St. Paul's.

1711. Fifty new churches are ordered to be erected by 10 Anne, c. 11.

1715. The South Sea Company is formed. (See SOUTH-SEA BUBBLE.)

1719. The Maypole in the Strand is taken down.

1721. The Chelsea water-works are formed.

1727. April 7. The Serpentine is formed by Queen Catherine.


1731. The New Exchange in the Strand is taken down. Sept. 30. Stock's-market is removed to Farringdon Street, and called Fleet-market (q. v.), and Fleet ditch is covered in.

1739. Oct. 17. The charter of the Foundling Hospital is obtained. Oct. 23. The first stone of the Mason House is laid.

1740. The first circulating library is established in London by Mr. Bathe.

1744. April 7. Banqueting Gardens are opened.

1751. Feb. 20. The first statue erected of the British Museum (q. v.);

1754. March 22. The Society of Arts is formed.

1756. May 10. Whitfield's chapel, Tottenham Court Road, is founded.

A.D.
1757. King's (or Queen's) Bench prison is built.

1758. The houses are removed from London bridge.

1760. Oct. 14. Blackfriars bridge is foun-

1761-2. The Cock-Lane ghost (q. v.). June 29. The City Road is opened.

1764. June. The houses of London are first numbered.


1766. Sir George Blundell is removed.

1768. Dec. 10. The Royal Academy (q. v.) is established.

1770. May 31. Alderman Beckford lays the founda-

1771. March 27. The lord mayor, Brackenbury, Esq., is committed to the Tower by a warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

1772. April 28. The Pantheon is opened.

1777. Portland Place is built.

1780. The Gordon riots (q. v.).

1789. Southwark town is commenced.


1791. Camden-town is commenced.

1794. Goldsmith Fields prison is opened.

1795. The stock of the South Sea Company is removed.


1797. Jan. 29. Gas is first employed in the streets of London in Pall Mall.

1811. The Mint is completed. Oct. 11. The first stone of Waterloo bridge is laid. The Egyptian Hall is built.

1812. Regent Street is commenced.

1814. Sept. Southwark bridge is commenced.

1815. May 4. The first stone of the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, is laid.

1816. June 24. Vauxhall bridge is opened.

1819. The Burlington Arcade is built.

1821. The Bank of England is completed by Sir John Soane.

1824. May 2. The first pile of New London bridge is driven. May 10. The National Gallery (q. v.) is opened. Dec. 2. The first stone of the London Mechanics' Institute, Southwark, is laid.

1825. March 2. The Thames Tunnel is commenced. Buckingham Palace is begun this year.

1826. April 30. London University is founded. The Turnpike Act (7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 24) is passed, which removes twenty-seven turnpikes in one day, June 14.


1830. Sept. 10. King's College, Strand, is comm-

1832. July 2. Hungerford Market is opened.

1833. July 13. Buckingham Palace is first inhabited. Nov. 3. The Queen dines at Guild-

1838. Jan. 10. The Royal Exchange is destroyed by fire. April 9. The National Gallery is opened. Sept. 17. The London and Bir-

1839. July 1. The Great Western railway is opened as far as Paddington Station.

1840. Jan. 10. The penny postage comes into opera-

501
1842. May 11. The London and Southampton Railway is opened.


1844. Feb. 7. The railway to Dover is opened. April. Florence Nightingale is taken down. May 1. Trafalgar Square is opened. Oct. 28. The Royal Exchange is opened by the Queen.


1847. April 19. The new portico of the British Museum is opened.

1848. April 10. The great Charter meeting is held on Lincoln's Inn Field. May. Street orders are introduced.


1853. July 27. The London cabmen "strike" for two or three days. Oct. 5. Special religious services are held for averting the cholera.


LONDON (Gates).—The Old Roman gates of
London were four in number, viz., Ludgat,
said to have been built by King Lud in A.D. 66;
Aldgate, named on account of its antiquity;
Cripplegate; and Dowgate. Besides these,
were Bishopsgate, which was built before
A.D. 685; Aldersgate; Newgate, which was
erected by Henry I., or Stephen; Moorgate,
built in 1415; and Temple Bar, which was
rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren in 1670.

London (Treaties).—Three treaties were
concluded at London between Louis XII
of France, and Henry VIII., Aug. 7, 1514.
The first provided for an alliance, offensive
and defensive, between France and England;
the second for a marriage between Louis XII.
and Mary, the youngest sister of Henry VIII.;
and the third secured to Henry VIII. the
payment annually, for ten years, of 100,000
gold crowns, in satisfaction of arrears.—
A treaty between Russia, France, and Eng-
land, for the settlement of the affairs of
Greece, was concluded at London July 6,
1827.

London Bridge.—The first bridge over
the Thames at London was built of wood,
about A.D. 994, and stood lower down the
river, near Botolph's wharf. It was nearly
demolished by Olaf, king of Denmark, in
1008, and the ruins were carried away by a
flood in 1091. In 1097 Will. II. imposed a
heavy tax for its reconstruction. The new
bridge, destroyed by fire in 1136, was
restored in 1185. The old stone bridge was
commenced by Peter of Colechurch in 1176,
and was completed in 1209. It was 326 feet
long, 40 feet wide, and about 60 feet above
the water, and stood upon nineteen pointed
arches, between which were massive piers.
A handsome stone chapel, dedicated to St.
Thomas Becket, stood upon the centre pier,
and appears to have been the only building
erected upon the bridge at its foundation,
though in course of time a row of houses on
each side of the road was added. The entire
construction was defended by a drawbridge.
A fire, which occurred here July 10, 1312,
occaisioned the death of more than 3,000 per-
sions, and did considerable damage to the
bridge itself; and in 1252 the frost destroyed
five of the arches. The custom of placing
the heads of traitors over London Bridge
was commenced by Edward I. in August,
1305. A celebrated passage of arms between
an English and a Scotch knight took place on
the bridge April 23, 1390; and on the oc-
casion of the entry of Richard II. and his
consort into London, Nov. 13, 1395, nine persons
were killed here, owing to the excessive crow-
ding. The drawbridge tower was erected in
1226, and the great gate and tower on the
Southwark side of the river, together with
two arches of the bridge, fell in Jan. 14, 1407,
but without causing any loss of life. The
houses on the bridge were burnt by Falcon-
bridge during his attempt on London, May 14,
1417, and six houses were also destroyed by
fire Nov. 21, 1594. In 1577 the drawbridge
tower was rebuilt, the heads were removed
to Traitors' gate, the famous Nonsuch House
was erected about 1579, and in 1582 the water-
works were established. A fire which broke
out Feb. 13, 1635, destroyed more than a
third of the houses on the bridge; but the
Great Fire of 1666 did comparatively little
damage. The bridge gate, and several other
buildings, were also burnt down, Sept. 8, 1725.
Owing to the insecure state of the bridge, the
houses were removed in 1757, and a tempo-
rary wooden bridge was erected, and opened
in October. This temporary bridge was de-
stroyed by fire April 11, 1758. The drawbridge
was removed in 1760, and in 1800 active exer-
tions were made for the erection of an en-
tirely new bridge. Nothing was done, how-
ever, till June 15, 1822, when the corporation
offered three premiums for the best designs,
and in December, Messrs. Fowler, Borer,
and Busby were declared the successful com-
petitors. The design ultimately adopted,
however, was that of Mr. John Rennie. The
rebuiding of the bridge was officially referred
to parliament Feb. 19, 1823, and was ordered
to be carried into effect by 4 Geo. IV. c. 50
(July 4, 1823). The first pile was driven
March 15, 1824; the foundation-stone was
laid by Lord Mayor Garratt, June 15, 1825,
and the bridge was opened by William and
Queen Adelaide, Aug. 1, 1831. The con-
tract for building the bridge was £506,000.
The dimensions are as follows:—

| Span of centre arch | 150 | 6 |
| Height of dike from high water | 34 | 0 |
| Piers | 24 | 0 |
| Span of second and fourth arches | 148 | 0 |
| Height of dike from high water | 27 | 0 |
| Piers | 22 | 0 |
| Span of the abutment arches | 133 | 0 |
| Height of dike from high water | 25 | 0 |
| Abutments | 73 | 0 |
| Clear water-way | 120 | 0 |
| Length of bridge, including abutments | 928 | 0 |
| Ditto, without abutments | 782 | 0 |
| Width of bridge from parapet to parapet | 56 | 0 |
| Width of water-way | 49 | 0 |
| Width of each foot-way | 9 | 0 |
| Total height of bridge on east side from low water | 60 | 0 |

Londonderry, or Derry (Ireland).—This
city, situated in the county of the same name,
originated in a monastery founded about
A.D. 546. Its early history is little but a
record of repeated assaults and confirma-
trations by the Irish and Danes. The great
church was built in 1163; and in 1198 the
town was taken by John de Courcy. In 1311
it was granted by Edward II. to Richard de
Burgh. The first English garrison was sta-
tioned in Londonderry in 1566. In 1568 the
town and fort were much injured by an ex-
pllosion in the powder magazine, which caused
the English to leave the place; but it was re-
occupied in 1600. In 1608 the town was burnt
by Sir Cahir O'Doherty, and in 1613 it received
a charter. The town-hall was erected in 1622,
and the cathedral was completed in 1633. On
the breaking out of the rebellion of 1641, Lon-
donderry became the asylum of the Irish Pro-
testants, who successfully defended the place
against the royalists in 1649. The memor-
able siege by James II., commenced April 20, 1689, and terminated in the retreat of the besiegers, July 30. During the interval, 3,200 of the defenders died from wounds or starvation, and the assailants lost about 8,000 men. The town-hall having been burnt during the siege, was rebuilt in 1692. The court-house was commenced in 1813, and the county gaol was completed in 1824. The colossal statue of the Rev. George Walker, who had conducted the defence in 1689, was inaugurated Aug. 12, 1828. The London Literary Society was established in 1834.

**LONDON INSTITUTION.**—This institution for educational purposes was established A.D. 1806 in the Old Jewry, where Professor Porson, who was the first librarian, died in 1808. It was incorporated April 30, 1815. The first stone of the present building in Finsbury Circus was laid May 4, 1815, and it was opened April 21, 1819.

**LONDON STONE.**—Camden considers this stone to be the central milestone from which the British highways radiated; but Stow states that "the cause why this stone was set there (in Cannon Street), the time when, or other memory hereof, is none." The stone was removed from the south to the north side of Cannon Street, Dec. 13, 1742; and in 1798 it was again removed, and built into the outer wall of St. Swithin's Church, Cannon Street.

**LONDON UNIVERSITY.**—Thomas Campbell, the poet, suggested the foundation of a college on the principle of free admission to all sects and denominations, in a letter to Lord Brougham, written in the year 1825, and ground for the establishment of an institution of this kind was obtained by a deed of settlement dated Feb. 11, 1826. The first stone of the London University, in Gower Street, was laid April 30, 1827, and the institution was opened Oct. 1, 1828. An application having been made for a charter April 25 and 26, 1834, a special meeting of the proprietors, to consider the proposals of the government, was held Dec. 2, 1835, and the University of London was incorporated in 1836. This charter was renewed and extended in 1887, 1849, and 1856.

**LONE STAR SOCIETY.**—The English newspapers of Aug. 21, 1852, announced the formation, in Alabama and other Southern American States, of a society called the order of the Lone Star, of which the object was "the extension of the institutions, the power, the influence, and the commerce of the United States over the whole of the Western hemisphere, and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans."

**LONGARA (Italy).**—On the approach of an allied French and German army, a portion of the citizens of Vicenza took refuge in a large cavern called the grotto of Masano, or Longara, in the mountains near their city, in 1510. L'Hérisson, a French captain, finding it impossible to force a passage into the cavern, lighted faggots at the entrance, when all the inmates, amounting to 6,000, with the exception of one young man, were smothered. In more modern times 700 Arabs were destroyed in a similar manner by the French generals in Algeria (q.v.).

**LONGEVITY.**—The Antediluvians attained an extraordinary age, many of them numbering nearly a thousand years. Methuselah, who lived the longest, was 969 years old when he died. Noah was 500 years old when Shem, Ham, and Japheth were born (Gen. v. 32), and some of his descendants exceeded what are now considered the ordinary limits of human existence, though no one born after the Deluge passed the age of 164 years, or one half of that attained by some of the antediluvians. Terah, the last who exceeded 200, died b.c. 1921, and since his time but few instances are recorded of persons living beyond the term fixed upon in Scripture as the ordinary limit of human existence; "the days of our years are three-score years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow." Alison, referring to modern times (Hist. of Europe, 1815–52, vol. v. p. 408), states that the oldest inhabitants of the globe known to authentic history have been found amongst the slaves of the West Indies, and speaks of one in Jamaica who attained the age of 180 years. The following list contains a selection of the best-authenticated cases of longevity, though the evidence on which some of these rests is far from being satisfactory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Age</th>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adam</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>930</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Seth</td>
<td>3709</td>
<td>912</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enos</td>
<td>3065</td>
<td>907</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cain</td>
<td>3699</td>
<td>895</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalahael</td>
<td>3716</td>
<td>892</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jared</td>
<td>3574</td>
<td>862</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enoch</td>
<td>3655</td>
<td>862</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methuselah</td>
<td>3936</td>
<td>859</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamech</td>
<td>3755</td>
<td>777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noah</td>
<td>3895</td>
<td>690</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shem</td>
<td>3938</td>
<td>608</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arphaxad</td>
<td>3868</td>
<td>438</td>
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<td>Eber</td>
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<td>Reu</td>
<td>2165</td>
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<td>Serug</td>
<td>2155</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nahor</td>
<td>2136</td>
<td>149</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terah</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>205</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>127</td>
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<td>Abraham</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>175</td>
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<td>Issac</td>
<td>1716</td>
<td>189</td>
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<td>Jacob</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>147</td>
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<td>Joseph</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>110</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moses</td>
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**A.D.**

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<td>Marcus Androogenes</td>
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<td>Apollonius of Tyana</td>
<td>150</td>
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<td>Gaugamela</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Patrick</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>122</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huns</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carenbaldus</td>
<td>148</td>
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<td>Swardingus</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>142</td>
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<td>Died aged</td>
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<td>1794</td>
<td>Mary Cameron, Inverness-shire</td>
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<td>1785</td>
<td>John Maxwell, Cumberland</td>
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<td>1771</td>
<td>John Jacob, the Patriarch of Mount Zion</td>
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<td>1791</td>
<td>Jonathan Hartop, Yorkshire</td>
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<td>1735</td>
<td>Mr. Robertson, Edinburgh</td>
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<td>1792</td>
<td>Mrs. Thompson, Dublin</td>
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<td>1777</td>
<td>Charles, Master of Abercorn</td>
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<td>1798</td>
<td>April 2. Isaac Ingall, Sussex</td>
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<td>1804</td>
<td>Thomas Martin, Yorkshire</td>
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<tr>
<td>1806</td>
<td>John Tucker, Hampshire</td>
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<tr>
<td>1796</td>
<td>Catherine Lopez (negress), Jamaica</td>
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<td>1805</td>
<td>Mr. Creek, Thurlow, Suffolk</td>
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<td>1797</td>
<td>Joseph Rann (negro), Jamaica</td>
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<td>1790</td>
<td>Mr. Craball, County</td>
<td>128</td>
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<tr>
<td>1780</td>
<td>Flora Macdonald, Isle of Lewis, Scotland</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**LONG ISLAND (Bahamas was discovered by Christopher Columbus A.D. 1492. With the group to which it belongs it was seized by the Spaniards A.D. 1781, and was restored to the British by the treaty of Versailles, 1783.**

**LONG ISLAND (Battle).**—The English, under General Home, routed the American revolutionary forces, commanded by General Putnam, at the village of Flat Bush, in Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776. The English lost 61 killed and 227 wounded, and the rebel army 2,000 men.

**LONG ISLAND (New York).—Captain Weymouth discovered Long Island, A.D. 1605.**

**LONGITUDE. (See Latitude.)**

**LONJMEAL, (Treaty,)** was concluded between the Huguenots and the Roman Catholics, March 23, 1688. It was a mere stratagem on the part of the Roman Catholics to weaken their opponents, and was speedily broken. It was called the Ill-grounded Peace.

**LONG-LIVED ADMINISTRATION, also called the Short-lived Administration, held office Feb. 11 and 12, 1746. The Pelham, or Broad-Bottom Administration, having resigned office Feb. 10, 1746, the earl of Bath accepted the Treasury, with Lord Carlisle as privy seal, Lord Granville as one of the secretaries of state, and Lord Windemere at the Admiralty. George III. was not, however, satisfied with the ministerial arrangements, and the Broad-Bottom Administration (q.v.) was restored to office Feb. 12.**
LONGOBARD.—The name of this German tribe of barbarians is derived either from the length of their beards or from the circumstance of their inhabiting the plains beside the Elbe,—börde or bord signifying a "fertile plain by the side of a river." They are stated by the ancient authors to have been a branch of the Suevi; but Paul Warnefrid, who wrote in the time of Charlemagne, and was himself a Longobard, asserts that they originally migrated from Scandinavia. They first appeared in history during the reign of Augustus, when they were settled between the Elbe and Oder, and but little more was heard of them till the reign of Justinian (A.D. 527—565), by whom they were invited into Noricum and Pannonia. Under their chief Alboin, they invaded Italy in 568, and speedily reduced the greater portion of the country to subjection, establishing their kingdom of Lombardy, which was composed of the modern states of Venice, the Tyrol, the Milanese, Piedmont, Genoa, Mantua, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, a large portion of the papal states, and the greatest part of the kingdom of Naples. (See Lombardy.)

LONG PARLIAMENT, summoned by Charles I., met at Westminster, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1640, and continued its sittings until it was dissolved by Cromwell, April 20, 1653. The journal of this parliament terminates Tuesday, April 19. It was said of this parliament, that "many thought it never would have a beginning, and afterwards that it never would have an end." Longwy (France), fortified by Vauban, has sustained several sieges. The Prussian army invested it Aug. 20, 1792, and it surrendered Aug. 24.

LOO (Holland).—William III. ratified the peace of Ryswick at his hunting seat of Loo, Sept. 20, 1697. A treaty between Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland, was concluded here under the auspices of William Pitt in 1790.

LOO-CHOO, LEEKEY, or LIEU-KIEU ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean).—Captain Broughton visited these islands, then little known to Europeans, A.D. 1797.

LOODIANA (Hindostan).—This town and the district came into possession of the British A.D. 1836, through the failure of the line of succession.

LOOKING-Glasses are mentioned Job xxxvii. 18, b.c. 2337, and Exodus xxxviii. 8, b.c. 1490, and were probably made of polished metal. Praxiteles, who flourished about B.C. 320, is said to have made a mirror of silver, and the American Indians were found to possess such articles, made from a kind of vitrified lava, plane, concave, and convex, A.D. 1492. Beckmann gathers from Pliny that they were manufactured of glass by the Sidonians, A.D. 77. He quotes a treatise of 1279, by John Peckham, a Franciscan monk of Oxford, in which mirrors are particularly described, and as having the back covered with lead. The Anglo-Saxon women wore them at their girdles. A process for silvering was patented by Drayton, November, 1848.

LOOM is found depicted on the tombs at Thebes, about a. c. 2000, the invention having been ascribed to the goddess Isis. It was in use in ancient Greece and Rome, especially amongst the females of a family. In India and China it has been in use, in a rude form, from the earliest period. Among the Anglo-Saxons, too, its structure was exceedingly simple. Improved apparatus was introduced into England by the Flemings, of whom Gervaise says that weaving is their "natural" business. A number of these people established themselves at Norwich A.D. 1132, and John Kemp, with a body of workmen from Flanders, came over at the invitation of Edward III., A.D. 1381. A method for the application of mechanical power to the hand-loom was submitted to the French Academy of Sciences by M. de Gennes, A.D. 1678, although it does not appear to have been carried into effect. A machine was patented by the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, which imitated the three movements in weaving, A.D. 1755, and another in 1787; but all these failed, and after an expenditure of £40,000, that gentleman received a grant of £20,000 from parliament as compensation in 1809. The first power-loom for cotton-weaving was erected near Glasgow in 1798. Jacquard exhibited his machine at Paris in September, 1801, and an electric loom was constructed in 1854 by M. Bonelli, director-general of the Sardinian telegraphs, which he brought to England in 1859.

LOSCA (Spain), the ancient Eliocrea, was besieged several times during the Moorish occupation of a part of Spain. The bridge was built in 1847.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN, and LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN. (See Chamberlain.)

LORD CHANCELLOR (Scotland) was originally the king's conscience-keeper, issuing his writs for the remedy of injustice, and became the chief judge of the Court of Session at its establishment, A.D. 1533. The office was abolished at the Union, March 6, 1707.

LORD HIGH ADMIRAL. (See Admiral, Lord High.)

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.—The office of king's chancellor has been traced back as far as the reign of Ethelbert, king of Kent (A.D. 568—615). It was usually held by an ecclesiastic, and frequently by the king's chaplain. The first chancellor after the Conquest was Aelfastus, bishop of Helmham, whose name occurs in a charter dated 1068. The office assumed a judicial character in the reign of Henry I., and sustained a change in its constitution under Henry III., who appointed an officer empowered to act as a chancellor, but without possessing that title, his special province being the custody of the seals. The first charter making this distinction is dated June 14, 1232. The chancellor assumed the title of chancellor of England in 1266, and of lord chancellor in the reign of Edward II. By 5 Eliz. c. 18 (1562), the offices of lord chancellor and lord keeper were declared identical. The vice-
chancellor (q. v.) was appointed by 53 Geo. III. c. 24 (March 23, 1813). The salaries of the chief officers of the lord chancellor are regulated by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 87 (July 1, 1862). The lord chancellor takes precedence of all the other law officers of the realm, ranking next to the archbishop of Canterbury.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS AND LORD KEEPERS OF ENGLAND.

William I

A.D.
1068. Arfustus.
1070. Osbert.
1074. Walder.
1078. Maurice.
1085. William Giffard.

William II

1087. William Giffard (continued).
1090. Robert Biet.
1093. Baldric.
1095 (about). William Giffard (again).

Henry I

1100. William Giffard (continued).
1101. Roger.
1103. William Giffard (again).
1104. Peter de Everdon (keeper).
1108. Ranulph.
1124. Geoffrey Rufus.

Stephen

1135. Roger Pauper.
1139. Philip.

— Robert de Grant.

Henry II

1154. Thomas Becket.
1173. Ralph de Warneville.
1181. Geoffrey Plantagenet.

Richard I

1189. William de Longchamp.
1193. Eustace.

John

1199. Hubert Walter.
1205. Walter de Grey.
1213. Peter de Rupibus.
1214. Walter de Grey (again).
1215. Richard Marisco.

Henry III

1216. Richard Marisco (continued).
1226. Ralph de Nevill.
1238. Simon Normanus (keeper).
1240. Richard Cassus (keeper).
1241. Silvester de Everdon (keeper).
1246. John Mansel (keeper).
1247. John de Lecston (keeper).
1248. John Mansel (again, keeper).
1250. William de Kilkeney (keeper).
1255. Henry de Wingham (keeper).
1256. Nicholas de Ely (keeper).
1261. Walter de Merton.
1263. Nicholas de Ely.
1265. Thomas de Cantelupe.
1267. Walter Giffard.
1268. Godfrey Giffard.
1283. John de Chisham (keeper).
1289. Richard de Middleton.
1272. John de Kerkeby (keeper).

Edward I

1272. Walter de Merton.
1274. Robert Burnell.
1279. William de Hamilton (keeper).
1292. William de Gresnefield.
1294. William de Hamilton.
1297. Ralph de Baldock.

Edward II

1307. Ralph de Baldock (continued).
1310. Adam de Osgodby (keeper).
1311. Adam de Osgodby (keeper).
1312. Walter Reginald (again, keeper).
1314. John de Sandale.
1315. John de Hotham.
1320. John Salmon.
1323. Robert de Baldock.
1326. William de Ayremyne (keeper).
1329. Henry de Cliff (keeper).

Edward III

1327. John de Hotham (again).
1328. {William de Herlaston (keepers).
1330. Henry de Burghester.
1330. John de Stratford.
1334. Richard de Angers, or Bury.
1338. John de Stratford (again).
1337. Robert de Stratford.
1338. Richard de Bynterworth.
1339. {Michael de War (keepers).
1340. Thomas de Baunburgh (keeper).
1341. John de Stratford (again).
1342. Sir Robert Burgcheir, or Bouchier.
1344. Sir Robert Parning.
1345. {John de Thoresby (keepers).
1350. Thomas de Brayton (keeper).
1350. Robert de Tadlington.
1345. John de Sofford, or Ufford.
1349. David de Wollere.
1350. John de Saddle.
1349. Thomas de Brayton (keepers).
1354. Thomas de Cotyngham (keeper).
1356. William de Edington.
1363. Simon Langham.
1366. William de Wykeham.
1371. Sir Robert de Hore.
1372. Sir John Knivet.
1377. Adam de Houghton.

Richard II

1377. Adam de Houghton (continued).
1378. Sir Richard de Scrope.
1379. Simon de Sudbury.
1381. William de Courteneye.
1389. William de Dighton (keepers).
1392. John de Waltham.
1389. Sir Michael de la Pole.
1386. Thomas de Arundel.
1389. William de Wykeham (again).
1391. Thomas de Arundel (again).
1396. Edmund de Bardon.
1399. Thomas de Arundel (again).
1399. John de Searle.

Henry IV

1396. John de Scarle (continued).
1401. Edmund de Stafford (again).
1403. Henry de Beaumont.
1405. Thomas Langley.
1407. Thomas de Arundel (again).
1410. John Wakering (keeper).
1412. Sir Thomas Beaumont.
1412. Thomas de Arundel (again).

Henry V

1417. Thomas Langley (again).

Henry VI

1422. Thomas Langley (continued).
1422. Simon Gaunstede (keeper).
1424. Thomas Langley (again).
1425. John Kempe.
1427. John Stafford.
1432. John Kempe.
1454. Richard Neville.
1455. Thomas Bourchier.
1456. William Waynteste.
1460. George Neville.

Edward IV

1461. Gage Neville (continued).
1465. Robert Kirkham (keeper).
1467. Robert Stilington.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>LOR</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1660</td>
<td>Sir Edward Hyde.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1667</td>
<td>Sir Orlando Bridgman, kn.t. and bart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1672</td>
<td>Anthony Ashley, Lord Shaftesbury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1673</td>
<td>Sir Henry Finch (keeper).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1675</td>
<td>Sir Henry Finch (Lord Finch).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1682</td>
<td>Sir Francis North (keeper).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James II.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1685</td>
<td>Lord Guildford (continued).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1685</td>
<td>Lord Jeffreys.</td>
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<tr>
<td>William and Mary.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>Sir John Maynard (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>Sir Anthony Keck (commissioners).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>Sir Wm. Rawlinson (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>Sir John Trevor (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>Sir Geo. Hutchins (commissioners).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1693</td>
<td>Sir John Somers (keeper).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1697</td>
<td>Lord Somers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>Sir Nathaniel Wright (keeper).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1702</td>
<td>Sir Nathan Wright (continued).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1705</td>
<td>Right Hon. William Cowper (keeper).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1707</td>
<td>Lord Cowper.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1710</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Trevor (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1710</td>
<td>Sir Robert Tracey (commissioners).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1710</td>
<td>John Scrope (commissioners).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1710</td>
<td>Sir Simon Harcourt (keeper).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Lord Harcourt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1714</td>
<td>Lord Harcourt (continued).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1714</td>
<td>Lord Cowper.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1718</td>
<td>Sir John Pratt (commissioners).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1718</td>
<td>Sir James Montague (commissioners).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1718</td>
<td>Lord Parker.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1725</td>
<td>Sir Joseph Jekyll (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1725</td>
<td>Sir Jeffrey Gilbert (commissioners).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1725</td>
<td>Sir Robert Raymond (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1725</td>
<td>Sir Peter King (afterwards Lord King).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1727</td>
<td>Lord King (continued).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1735</td>
<td>Hon. Charles Talbot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1737</td>
<td>Philip Yorke, Lord Hardwicke.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1756</td>
<td>Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1756</td>
<td>Sir John Erskine Wilmot (commissioners).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1757</td>
<td>Sir Robert Henley (keeper).</td>
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<tr>
<td>George III.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1760</td>
<td>Lord Henley (continued as keeper).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1761</td>
<td>Lord Henley.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1762</td>
<td>Lord Camden.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td>Hon. Charles Yorke.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td>Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1771</td>
<td>Sir Richard Aston (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1771</td>
<td>Hon. Henry Bathurst.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1778</td>
<td>Lord Thurlow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1778</td>
<td>(Lord Loughborough (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Sir William Henry Ashurst (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Sir Beaumont Hotham (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Lord Thurlow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1792</td>
<td>Sir James Eyre (commissioners).</td>
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<td>1792</td>
<td>Sir William Henry Ashurst (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1792</td>
<td>Sir John Wilson (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>Lord Loughborough (continued).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>Lord Eldon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1806</td>
<td>Hon. Thomas Erskine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807</td>
<td>Lord Eldon (again).</td>
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<tr>
<td>George IV.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Lord Eldon (continued).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>John Singleton Copley (created Lord Lyndhurst).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William IV.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Lord Lyndhurst (continued).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Lord Brougham.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>Lord Lyndhurst (again).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Sir Launcelot Shadwell (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Sir Chas. Christopher Pepys (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Sir John Bernard Bosanquet (commissioners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>Sir Charles Christopher Pepys (Lord Cottenham).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victoria.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Lord Cottenham (continued).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Lord Lyndhurst (again).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Lord Cottenham (again).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* During the Interregnum the holders of the Great Seal were styled Lords Commissioners.
LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.—

The appointment of this officer is coeval with the English government in Ireland; but the earliest lord chancellor whose name has been preserved is Stephen Rider, noticed in 1196. Deputies, or vice-chancellors, also formed part of the ancient establishment of Ireland.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF IRELAND.

A.D.

1186. Stephen Rider.

Henry III.

1210. John de Worchley.
1230. Fromond le Brun.
1292. Ralph Nevill.
1295. Alan de Sancta Fide.
1302. Robert Entrell.
1307. Ralph, bishop of Norwich.
1321. William Wolward.
1328. Ralph (again).
1329. Fromond le Brun.

Edward I.

1272. Fromond le Brun (continued).
1283. Walter de Fulburs.
1288. William de Bruerlace.
1293. Thomas Cantock.
1293. Walter de Thornburg.
1295. Adam Waddington.
1295. Thomas Cantock (again).

Edward II.

1307. Thomas Cantock (continued).
1314. Richard de Bereford.
1321. Roger Outlaw.
1325. Alexander de Bicknor.
1326. Roger Outlaw (again).

Edward III.

1330. Adam de Limber.
1331. William (prior of St. John's, Dublin).
1332. Adam de Limber (again).
1334. Adam de Limber (again).
1335. Roger Outlaw (again).
1337. Thomas Charlton.
1338. Robert de Henningberg.
1343. John de Battall (keeper).
1343. Roger Outlaw (again).
1343. Thomas Charlton (again).
1344. Robert de Askeby.
1346. John le Archer.
1346. Roger Darcy (keeper).
1346. John de Battall (keeper, again).
1348. John le Archer (again).
1349. William de Askeby (keeper).
1354. Richard de Aisheton.
1357. Friar John de Mora (Deputy).
1359. Thomas Burbly (Chancellor).
1363. Richard de Aisheton (again).
1366. Thomas Scurlock.
1367. Thomas le Reve.
1370. John de Bothelby.

A.D.

1372. William Tany.
1374. William Tany (again).

Richard II.

1377. Robert de Wikford, or Wickford.
1380. Alexander Balscot.
1389. John Colton.
1390. William Tany (again).
1391. Ralph Cheese, or Cheney (keeper).
1393. Robert de Wikford (again).
1396. Alexander Balscot (again).
1397. Thomas de Everdon (Vice-Chancellor).
1398. Sir Robert Preston.
1392. Robert Waldeby.
1393. Richard Northcatt.
1394. Alexander Balscot (again).
1396. Robert Waldeby (again).
1397. Robert de Braybrook.
1407. Laurence Merbury (deputy).
1410. Patrick Barret.
1411. Robert Sutton (deputy, again).
1412. Thomas Cranley (again).

Henry IV.

1413. Sir Laurence Merbury (again).
1415. Thomas Cranley (again).
1416. William Fitz-Thomas.
1419. Sir Laurence Merbury (again).
1421. William Fitz-Thomas (again).

Henry V.

1422. Sir Laurence Merbury (again).
1423. Richard Sedgrave, or Segrave.
1424. Sir Richard Fitz-Eustace.
1425. Sir Richard Talbot.
1426. Sir Richard Fitz-Eustace (again).
1427. Sir Richard Talbot (again).
1428. Thomas Chase (keeper).
1429. Sir Richard Fitz-Eustace (deputy, again).
1430. Robert Dyke (keeper).
1431. Sir Thomas Strange.
1434. Sir Dyke.
1446. Sir John Talbot.
1448. Sir Thomas Czechers (deputy).
1449. Sir John Talbot (again).
1450. Sir John Talbot (deputy).
1452. Sir Thomas Czechers (deputy).
1453. Sir Richard Fitz-Eustace.
1454. Sir William Wells (deputy).
1455. Sir Edward Fitz-Eustace.
1460. Sir Edward Fitz-Eustace.

Edward IV.

1461. Sir Robert Preston (deputy).
1462. Earl of Worcestere.
1463. Earl of Kildare.
1468. Robert Allawnson.
1469. John de Eyeworth.
1472. Lord Portland.
1473. Sir John Tavistock.
1474. Sir Gilbert de Venham.
1475. Sir Richard Fitz-Eustace.
1480. William Sherwood.
1481. Lawrence de St. Lawrence.
1482. Walter Champlow (keeper).
1488. Sir Robert de St. Lawrence.
1489. Sir William Wells (deputy).
Henry VII.
A.D.
1455. Robert Fitz-Eustace.
1492. Alexander Plunket.
1494. Henry Deane.
1496. Walter Fitzsimons.
1495. William Roeby.
1501. Walter Fitzsimons (again).

Henry VIII.
1509. Nicholas St. Lawrence.
1512. Walter Fitzsimons (again).
1513. Sir William Compton.
1515. William Roeby.
1537. Hugh Inge.
1528. John Alan.
1532. George Cromer.
1534. John Barnewall.
1538. John Allen (keeper).
1539. John Allen.
1546. Sir Thomas Cusack.

Edward VI.
1542. Sir John Allen.
1543. Sir Thomas Cusack.

Mary.
1553. Sir Thomas Cusack (continued).
1555. Sir William Fitzwilliams (keeper).
1556. Hugh Curwen.

Elizabeth.
1558. Hugh Curwen (continued).
1567. Robert Weston.
1573. Adam Loftus (keeper).
1576. William Gerrard.
1577. Adam Loftus (keeper).
1592. Adam Loftus.

James I.
1605. Sir James Ley.
1607. Sir Edmund Pelham.
1613. Sir Anthony St. Leger.
1620. Sir William Jones.
1619. Sir William Methwold (keeper).
1628. Sir Francis Aungier.
1633. Adam Loftus (afterwards Viscount Ely).

Charles I.
1625. Viscount Ely (continued).
1627. Sir John Parsons (keeper).
1633. Sir William Methwold (keeper).
1634. Sir John Allen.
1638. Adam Loftus (afterwards Viscount Ely).
1639. Sir Richard Bolton.

Interregnum.
1646. Sir Lewis Lutwyche (commissioner).
1648. Miles Corbet.
1655. William Steele.

The Restoration.
1660. Sir Maurice Eustace.
1663. Michael Boyle.

James II.
1682. Michael Boyle (continued).
1688. Sir Charles Porter.
1688. Sir Alexander Titton.

William III.
1690. Richard Pyne (keeper).
1692. Sir Richard Ryves (keeper).
1695. Sir Robert Rochfort.
1698. Sir Charles Porter.
1699. Archbishop of Dublin (keeper).
1700. Earl of Meth.
1701. William Hill.
1702. Sir John Jeffreyson (keepers).
1706. Thomas Coote (keepers).
1710. Nehemiah Donellan.
1712. John Methuen.
1727. Earl of Longford.

Anne.
1702. John Methuen.
1703. Sir Richard Cox.
1707. Richard Freeman.

A.D.
1710. Earl of Kildare (keeper).
1713. Archbishop of Dublin (keepers).
1714. Sir Robert Boyle.
1715. Sir Constantine Philipps.

George I.
1717. Sir Richard Boyle.
1725. Richard West.
1726. Thomas Wyndham.

George II.
1727. Thomas Wyndham (continued).
1737. John Bowes.

George III.
1760. John, Lord Bowes (continued).
1767. James Hewitt.
1783. John Fitzgibbon.
1786. Sir John Mitford.
1792. Right Hon. George Ponsonby.
1807. Thomas Manners Sutton.

George IV.
1820. Lord Manners (continued).
1827. Sir Anthony Hart, knt.

William IV.
1830. William Cokyngham Plunket.

Victoria.
1837. Lord Plunket (continued).
1841. Sir John Campbell.
1844. Mazzare Brady.
1852. Francis Blackburne.
1853. Mazzare Brady (again).
1858. Joseph Napier.
1859. Mazzare Brady (again).

Lord High Constable (England).—This officer existed in the Anglo-Saxon period of our history. His jurisdiction was defined by 8 Rich. II. c. 5 (1385). The duke of Buckingham, tried and executed for high treason, May 21, 1321, forfeited the office, and it has never been revived. The lord high constable and the earl marshal were judges of the court of chivalry, called in the reign of Henry IV. Curia Militaris. This office ranked as the first in France. Napoleon I. created his brother Louis constable of the empire.

Lord High Constable of Scotland.—This office is of great antiquity, and in 1162 was held by Richard de Moreville. Robert Bruce conferred the dignity of constable on Gilbert de Hay, earl of Errol, and his heirs for ever, Nov. 12, 1315.

Lord High Steward of England.—The office of Lord High Steward is of great antiquity, having existed before the time of Edward the Confessor, and the holder thereof was at that period the first great officer of the crown. It was for many years hereditary in the family of the earls of Leicester, but on the attainder of Simon of Montfort in 1265, it was abolished, and is now only revived for the special occasions of a coronation or the trial of a peer. On the 12th of January, 1559, Henry, earl of Arundel, was created high steward for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth, Jan. 15, to hold that office from "the rising of the sun on the same day to the setting thereof." Whenever a grand jury finds a true bill against a peer on a charge of treason or felony, a commission is issued constituting a lord high steward, with authority to try the accused. Edward, earl of Devon, appointed lord high steward.
in 1400 for the trial of the earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Henry IV., is the first lord high steward created for this purpose. The trial over, the lord high steward breaks his rod, in order to show that his commission has ended.

**LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND.**—This, the third great officer of the crown, had the custody of the royal treasury, and of the foreign and domestic documents kept there. The office is held during pleasure. The first lord high treasurer was Odo, earl of Kent and bishop of Bayeux, in the reign of William the Conqueror. For many years the office was held by ecclesiastics, the first lay treasurer being Richard, Lord Scroop, in 1371. The duke of Shrewsbury, appointed by Queen Anne, July 29, 1714, and who resigned office a few days afterwards, was the last high treasurer of England. Since that time the office has always been vested in commissioners, the chief of whom is the first lord of the treasury, and head of the government.

**LORD HIGH TREASURERS OF ENGLAND.**

**William I.**

A.D.

Odo, earl of Kent.

**Henry I.**

Geoffrey de Clinton.

Ranulph Flamard.

Roger, bishop of Salisbury.

Nicholas, bishop of Ely.

**Henry II.**

Geoffrey Ridel.

Richard de Ely.

Richard de Ely (continued).

William de Ely.

John.

William de Ely (continued).

Dean of St. Paul's.

Walter de Grey.

Geoffrey, archdeacon of Norwich.

**Henry III.**

John Ruthall.

1217. Eustace de Fauconbridge.

John de Pontibus.

Walter Macler, or Lacklatine.

Hubert de Burgo.

Peter de Oriol.

1234. Hugh de Pattesbroull.

Galfridus Tempelarius.

William Haverbroull.

Richard de Barking.

Philip Lovel.

1238. John Crackhall.

1260. John, abbot of Peterborough.

Nicholas de Ely.

1286. Thomas de Wyrmundham.

1294. John de Chishill.

1271. Philip de Ely.

**Edward I.**


[ Walter Giffard.

[ Robert Burnel.


1279. Thomas Beck.

1283. Richard de Warren, or de Ware.

1284. Walter Wenlock.

1285. [ Roger de Lengespe, alias de Lokand.

[ John de Kirkby.

1290. William de Marchia.

1293. Peter de Leicester.

1295. Walter de Langton.

**Edward II.**

1307. Walter Reynolds.

1311. John de Sandale.

1312. Sir Walter de Norwich.

1313. John de Sandale (again).

1315. [ Sir Walter de Norwich (again).

[ John de Drokensford.


1318. [ William Walwaine.

1319. Walter Stapleton.

1321. Sir Walter de Norwich (again).

1322. Roger de Northburgh.

1324. [ Walter Stapleton (again).

**Edward III.**

1326. [ John de Stratford (again).

1327. Adam de Orleton.

1328. Henry de Burgershe.

1329. Thomas Charleton, or Charlton.

1330. Robert Woodhouse.

1331. William Melton (again).

1332. William Ayremin.

1333. Robert de Alstonne.

1334. Henry de Burgershe (again).

1337. Richard de Bury.

1339. William de la Zouch, or le Zouch.

[ Roger de Northburgh.

1340. [ Sir Richard Sodington, Knt.

1342. Roger de Northburgh (again).

1344. William de Cusane.

1345. William de Edington.

1338. John de Shepey.

1361. Simon Langham.

1363. John Burnet.


1376. Sir Richard Ashton.

1377. Henry Wakefield.

**Richard II.**

1377. Henry Wakefield (continued).

1378. Thomas Barentingham.

1379. Richard Fitzsalau.

1380. Thomas Barentingham (again).

1389. John Gilbert.

1389. John Waltham.

1389. Roger Walden.

1398. [ Guy de Mona.

[ Sir William le Scrope.

**Henry IV.**

1399. Sir John Northbury, Knt.

1403. Henry Bowet.

1404. Lord Roos, or Ros.

1405. Lord Furival.

1408. [ Nicholas Bubewith.

[ Lord Scrope (again).

1409. Lord Tiptoft.

1410. Lord Scrope.

**Henry V.**

1413. Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

1416. Sir Philip Lech, Knt.

1417. Lord Fitz-Hugh.

**Henry VI.**

1422. John Stafford.

1423. Lord Hungerford.

1431. Lord Scrope.

1434. Lord Cromwell.

1444. Ralph de Suley.

1447. Maromaduke Lannley.

1448. Lord Say and Sele.

1450. Lord Beauchamp.

1452. Lord Tiptoft (again).

[ Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond.

1455. [ Thomas Thorpe.

[ Viscount Bourchier.

1456. Earl of Shrewsbury.

1458. Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond (again)

1460. Viscount Bourchier (again).

**Edward IV.**

1461. Thomas Bourchier.

1469. Earl of Worceter (again).

1464. Lord Grey, of Ruthyn.

1465. Sir Walter Blount.

1466. Earl Rivers.

1469. [ John Longstrother.

[ William Grey.

[ Earl of Essex (again).

1471. [ Viscount Bourchier.

**Edward V.**

1483. Earl of Essex (continued).
Richard III.
A.D.
1483. Earl of Essex (continued).
Henry VII.
1485. Sir Reginald Bray.
1487. Lord Dynham.
1501. Earl of Surrey.
Henry VII.
1500. Earl of Surrey (continued).
1501. Thomas Cromwell.
1502. Earl of Surrey.
Edward VI.
1547. Earl of Hertford.
1551. Earl of Wiltshire, afterwards marquis of Winchester.
Mary.
1553. Marquis of Winchester (continued).
Elizabeth.
1558. Marquis of Winchester (continued).
1572. Sir William Cecil.
1609. Thomas Sackville.
James I.
1603. Earl of Salisbury.
1614. Earl of Suffolk.
1618. George Abbott.
1621. Lord Cranfield.
1624. Sir James Ley, Knt. and Bart.
Charles I.
1625. Sir James Ley (continued).
1638. William Juxon.
1643. Lord Cottington.
Charles II.
1650. Sir Edward Hyde.
1677. Lord Clifford.
1678. Sir Thomas Osborne.
1679. Earl of Essex.
1679. Hon. Laurence, afterwards Lord Hyde of Chatham, and Earl of Rochester.
1684. Lord Godolphin.
James II.
1685. Earl of Rochester (again).
1687. Lord Belasyse.
William III. and Mary.
1689. Viscount Mordaunt.
1700. Sir John Lawther, Bart.
1700. Lord Godolphin (again).
William III.
1694. Lord Godolphin (continued).
1686. Right Hon. Charles Montagu.
1809. Earl of Godolphin.
1700. Lord Godolphin (again).
1701. Earl of Carlisle.
Anne.
1702. Lord Godolphin (again).
1710. Earl Poulett.
1714. Duke of Shrewsbury.

Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.—The dignity of this officer, who ranks third of the crown officers in Ireland, is as ancient as the English government of that country. Originally he was styled the treasurer of the exchequer. John de St. John was the first holder of the office, in 1217.

Lord Keeper.—The office of lord keeper of the great seal of England is stated on doubtful authority to have been held during the chancellorship of Ranulph, in the reign of Henry I., by Richard, a chaplain. It was not officially established till the reign of Richard I. The offices of lord chancellor and lord keeper were declared identical, as far as England is concerned, by 5 Eliz. c. 15 (1562). (For a list of lord keepers see the list of lord high chancellors.)

Lord Lieutenant.—Hamil (Hist. of 512

Eng. v. 11, c. 9) states that the military jurisdiction in counties was transferred from the sheriffs, or justices of the peace, to a new officer called the lord lieutenant, during the reign of Mary. “The office gave him the command of the militia, and rendered him the chief vicegerent of his sovereign, responsible for the maintenance of public order. This institution may be considered as a revival of the ancient local earldom.” Lord lieutenants of counties were appointed in Ireland by 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 17 (Aug. 23, 1831).

Lord Mayor.—The title of Lord was granted to the mayor of London, A.D. 1354. Charles I. conferred this distinction on the chief magistrate of Dublin in 1641, but it was not borne by him until 1665. The chief magistrate of York and of Edinburgh is also styled Lord Mayor.

Lord Mayor (London).—According to the Liber Albus, the principal representatives of the sovereign power in the city of London have since the Norman conquest acted at various times under different names. William I. styled this officer his Portgrave, or Portgreve, afterwards corrupted into Portre. In a charter of Henry I. he is called a Justiciar, and in a charter of Henry II., in which the right of the aldermen to elect one every year is confirmed, he is styled Mayor. In olden times the mayor was elected on the feast of the apostles Simon and Jude (Oct. 28), and it was customary for him on the day of his election to go on foot by land, or by boat on the river Thames, to Westminster, or the Tower, to be sworn into office. At first the Lord Mayor frequently held the office for several consecutive years; but Edward I., in 1255, limited it to one year, and this rule, except in very particular cases, has since been observed. Henry Fitz-E Wyn, the first who held the office, was appointed by the crown in 1188. The title Lord was added to mayor in 1354. The procession, at a first of simple character, was converted into a pageant in 1454 by Sir John Norman, who proceeded to Westminster in a stately barge.

Lord Mayors of London.

A.D. 1217
John Gisborn .
Peter Fitz-Alan .
Walter Morley .
Roger Fitz-Alan .

A.D. 1217
Gilla. 
Roger Fitz-Alan .
Sera le Mercere .
William Hardel .
James Alderman .

A.D. 1217
Richard Renger .
Roger le Dure .
Amseul Bulder .

A.D. 1217
William Fitz-Richard .
Richard Renger .
William Jomier .
Gerard Bulder .
Reginald de Bungey .
Ralph Ewy .
Michael Tov .
Hugh Fitz-Otoo (warden) .
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<th>Name</th>
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The term of office commences Nov. 9, in the year preceding the one mentioned in the following list.

**LORD MAYOR (Dublin).—**The title of Lord Mayor was first assumed by the Mayors of Dublin A.D. 1665. In the following list the date of their election to the office is given.

### LORD MAYORS OF DUBLIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sir Daniel Bellingham</td>
<td>1695</td>
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<td>John Deane</td>
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### LORDS

**Lords. (See House of Lords, and Peers.)** Lords Justices.—Persons under different titles have been appointed by various English kings since the Norman Conquest, to act as their substitutes in the government of part or the whole of their kingdom when absent, or under other exceptional circumstances. William I. appointed Odo, of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osbern, earl of Hereford, custodes regni, or guardians of the realm, on his departure for Normandy, in Lent, 1067. Seven persons were appointed as Lords Justices by 4 & 5 Anne, 20 July 1707, and by 8 Anne, c. 41 (1707), and, on the death of Queen Anne, Aug. 1, 1714, eighteen persons acted with the lords justices until the arrival of George I.
from Hanover. George I. intrusted the government to thirteen lords justices, on quitting the kingdom in May, 1719; the same course was pursued during his visits to the continent, in 1720, 1723, 1725, and 1727. George II., during the lifetime of Queen Caroline, left her as regent when he went abroad, and after her death, appointed lords justices during such absence. George III. never quitted the kingdom; but George IV., on setting out for Hanover, in September, 1821, instructed the administration of affairs to nineteen lords justices. No such appointment has been made during the temporary absence of Queen Victoria from her kingdom; and in reply to questions asked in parliament in 1845, ministers declared that it was not deemed necessary to nominate either a regent, or lords justices.

**Lords Justices of Appeal (Court of Chancery).** By 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, passed Aug. 7, 1551, power was given to the queen to appoint two barristers, of not less than fifteen years' standing, to be judges of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and, with the lord chancellor, to form such Court of Appeal. They were to be styled lords justices, and the power exercised by the lord chancellor in the Court of Chancery was, from Oct. 1, 1851, transferred to this new court.

**Lords of Articles (Scotland), a committee of the Scottish parliament,** abolished in 1690.

**Lord Steward of the Household.—**This office has the supreme control of the royal household. The post is one of great dignity, and was instituted at a very early date. By 3 Hen. VII. c. 14 (1486), the lord steward was empowered to hold a court for the trial of treasons committed by members of the royal household, and by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1541), this jurisdiction was extended to all cases of quarrelling and striking within the palace. This authority was abolished by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 15 (Aug. 1, 1849). By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 39 (1544) the office of steward was changed to that of great master of the king's house. It was restored by 1 Mary, session 3, c. 4 (1553).

**Loreto (Italy).—**This town, near Ancona, is celebrated for the Santa-Casa, or Holy House, which is said to be that in which the Virgin Mary was born, the scene of the Annunciation and of the Incarnation, and the retreat of the Holy Family, on their return from Egypt, April, b.c. 3. According to the legend, the Santa-Casa was conveyed by angels from Nazareth to a hill near Fiume, in Dalmatia, a.d. 1291, and thence to a laurel grove called Lauretta, from its owner, in 1294. Such is the origin of the name of the town that has grown up around the sanctuary. The wealth of the place proved a temptation to the Turkish corsairs, and Sixtus V. fortified it in 1586. The French, under Marmont, took possession of Loreto Feb. 12, 1797, and carried the lady of Loreto to Paris. The image was, however, restored April 9, 1802.

**L'orient (France).—**Louis XIV. granted the French East-India Company permission to establish magazines and docks in the Bay of St. Louis, a.d. 1666. The building of the town commenced in 1720; it was incorporated in 1738, and fortified in 1744. An English force, under General Sinclair, landed here Sept. 20, 1746, but was obliged to re-embark on the 25th. On the dissolution of the French East-India Company, in 1770, the French government made L'Orient one of the stations of their navy.

**Lorraine (France) was conquered by Clovis a.d. 491, and appointed to Lothaire II., receiving from him the name of Lotharingia, or Lothaire-regne, the kingdom of Lothaire, a.d. 855. It was erected into a dukedom in 916.** France and Germany contended for its possession, and agreed to divide it between them in 960. The Alsatian line of dukes, founded by Albert of Alsace 1044, continued in power till the duchy was annexed to the French crown. By the treaty of Vienna, concluded Nov. 18, 1738, the duchy of Tuscany was exchanged for the duchies of Lorraine and Bar, which were ceded to Stanislaus Leczinski during his life. He died Feb. 3, 1766, and Lorraine was reunited to France.

**Lottery.—**The Conquaria of the ancient Romans bore some resemblance to the modern lottery, and formed a feature in the amusements of the Saturnalia, the emperors also employing them to secure the favour of the people. In this manner Augustus distributed gifts, b.c. 80; Nero, a.d. 54—68; and Elagabulus, 218—222. Florence appears to have been the first country in Europe in which a lottery was established, the emergencies of the state having been met by such a device a.d. 1530. Lotteries passed from Italy into France, under the name of blanes, and were legalized by Francis I. in 1539. In the years 1572 and 1558 the duke de Nivernos instituted a lottery at Paris for providing marriage portions to young women belonging to his estates. The lottery received such high approval from the pope, that he granted to its supporters the right of re-embarking in it. The disposal of merchandise by this means, which had become common, was prohibited in January, 1558; and all private lotteries were forbidden, under severe penalties, in 1661, 1670, 1681, 1657, and 1700. The name lottery, common in Italy, was first used in France about 1658. The first lottery in England was proposed in 1667 and 1668, and was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral, day and night, from Jan. 11 to May 6, 1669. The profit was devoted to the repair of harbours. Another was drawn for the benefit of the Virginian Company in 1612. Lotteries were proposed in 1616, on the ground of their immoral tendency. A lottery was, however, permitted in 1660, to aid a project for supplying the metropolis with water. Charles II. used them after the restoration in 1660, to reward his adherents. A loan of £1,000,000 was raised by government on the sale of tickets in 1694; another of £3,000,000 in 1746; and another of £1,000,000 in 1747. For a short period in
the reign of Queen Anne they were prohibited. In 1773 an act requiring an annual licence, at a cost of £50, to be taken out, reduced the number of offices from 400 to 51, and they were altogether abolished by 6 Geo. IV. c. 60 (1826); the last public lottery having been drawn Oct. 18, 1826. An act imposing a penalty of £50 for advertising them (6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 66), was passed Aug. 13, 1836. A lottery was drawn at Osnaburg in 1521; one at Amsterdam, for building a church-steeple, in 1549; one at Delft in 1595; and one at Hamburg, to erect a house of correction, in 1615. The first at Nuremberg was drawn in 1715; and at Berlin in July, 1740. The famous Italian or Genoese lottery was introduced by a member of the senate of Genoa, named Benedetto Gentile, in 1620. It was forbidden by Benedict XIII. (1724—1730); but Clement XII. (1730—1740) established it at Rome, and it was thence introduced into Germany, the first having been drawn at Berlin, Oct. 31, 1763. A lottery existed in the principality of Anspach and Bayreuth, from 1769 to 1788; and one at Neufchatel in 1774 became bankrupt. Lotteries were legalized in the United States by act of congress in 1776, but are said to be now suppressed in the north. The art unions in England, involving the same principle as the lottery, originated at Edinburgh in 1836.

Loudon Hill, (Battle,) was fought near Drumclog (q.v.), June 1, 1679.

Louis (Order of).—This Prussian order was created Aug. 3, 1814, for the reward of women who had rendered services in hospitals to the sufferers in the war of 1813 and 1814.

Louisburg (Cape Breton).—The English established themselves here April 30, 1745, wresting the town from the French July 17, 1745. It was restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7 (O.S.), 1748, retaken by the English July 26, 1758, and was finally ceded to Great Britain by the 4th article of the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763.

Louis D'or.—This piece of money was first coined in the reign of Louis XIII., a.d. 1641, and ceased to be a legal coin in France in 1726. Louis XVIII. re-established this gold coin on his return to Paris in 1814. It has been replaced by the Napoleon. Those coined previous to 1726 are also called Louis-blances and Louis d'argent.

Louis, Fore (Africa), on the banks of the river Senegal, was captured by an English force April 22, 1758. Fort Louis, in Guadaloupe, was taken Feb. 13, 1759.

Louisiana Islands (Pacific).—This group was discovered by Bourgainville, a.d. 1768.

Louisiana (North America).—This country, said to have been discovered by the French in 1673, was named after Louis XIV. by D'Iberville, a Frenchman, who formed the first settlement a.d. 1689. A charter was granted to the colony in 1712. The company formed by Law's Mississippi scheme received the territory in 1717, and in 1762 it was ceded to Spain. Transferred to the French in 1800, it was sold to the United States government for 15,000,000 dollars in 1803. Louisiana was admitted into the Union in 1812, and it seceded from the union in 1861.

Louis, St. (Missouri), was founded a.d. 1794. The university was founded by the Roman Catholics in 1832.

Louisville (Kentucky) was founded a.d. 1773, and was erected into a town in 1780.

Lovet (Ireland).—This county, conquered by De Courcy a.d. 1179—1180, was made a county by King John in 1210, and included in the province of Leinster some time in the reign of Elizabeth.

Louvain (Belgium), said to have been founded by Julius Caesar, was walled a.d. 1156. It gave employment to 150,000 weavers in the 14th century, large numbers of whom having been banished, emigrated to England in 1582. The Austrian governor, Don John, received the submission of the inhabitants in 1577; and a French revolutionary force mastered the place in 1792. The castle was built about 900, and the cathedral of St. Pierre, founded in 1040, was completed in 1385. The guildhall was built in 1317; the university, established in 1423, was attended by 6,000 students in the 16th century; and the town-hall was built in 1448.

Louis (France).—Here Richard I. concluded a treaty, which was soon broken, with Philip Augustus of France, a.d. 1196. Henry V. captured this town in 1418, and the French recovered it in 1429. The duke of Bedford having taken it after a long siege in 1461, razed it to the ground. The town was rebuilt, and the manufacture of cloth, for which it is celebrated, commenced in 1580.

Louvres (Paris).—The early history of the Louvre is lost in obscurity. St. Foix says King Dagobert kept his horses and hounds in a building on its site about a.d. 637. Philip Augustus repaired the edifice in 1204, converted it into a state prison, and built a large tower, which is now one of the oldest parts of the edifice. About the middle of the 14th century it was used as a residence for foreign princes visiting the king. Charles VI. lived there about 1380, but afterwards quitted it for the Tuileries. Francis I. commenced the present edifice in 1528. Charles IX., during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572, is said to have fired on the retreating Huguenots from one of the windows. Charles IX. and other kings made great additions, particularly Louis XIV., who laid the first stone of the façade from designs by Bernini, on the 17th October, 1665. Louis XV. in 1719 lived here. Napoleon I. made it a museum; in his reign the magnificent buildings of the new Louvre were begun, and were finished, and inaugurated by Napoleon III. Aug. 14, 1857. The Louvre was assailed during the revolution of July, 1830. The museum of sculptures, commenced in 1797, was opened under the name of the Musée Napoleon in 1803.

Lovat's Rebellion.—Simon Fraser,
afterwards Lord Lovat, was despatched from St. Germans by the son of James II., for the purpose of attempting a rising in Scotland, where he landed towards the end of 1702. Having betrayed his trust, he returned to France in 1708, was thrown into the Bastille, and remained a prisoner there till 1706. He returned to Scotland, drove the Pretender's forces out of Inverness, Nov. 15, 1715, and held it for the government. For aiding the cause of Prince Charles Edward, he was sent to the Tower June 17, 1746; brought to trial March 9, 1747; and beheaded on Tower-hill April 9, 1747.

**Love-Feasts.** (See Agape.)

Lowositz, or Lobositz, (Battle), was fought between the Austrians and Prussians at this place in Bohemia, Oct. 1, 1756. Each of the combatants claimed the victory, but the Austrians were compelled to retire.

**Low Sunday.**—The first Sunday after Easter. This name was given to Low, because the church service was lowered from the pomp of the festival of the preceding Sunday. It was also called *Quasi Modo,* from the first words of the hymn, or mass on that day. *Dominica in Albis* is also another title for this day.

**Loyalty Loan**—This term is applied to a loan raised by the patriotic feeling of the country between Dec. 1—5, 1706, when £13,000,000 were subscribed in a few hours, and hundreds went away disappointed at being too late to contribute their share.

**Lübeck (Germany)** was founded a.d. 1140, ceded to the dukes of Saxony in 1155, and made a free imperial city in 1226, when the Danish garrison was expelled. It became the head of the Hanseatic League in 1241. Blucher threw himself into the town to avoid the French army, when it was carried by assault, and suffered a three days' pillage, November, 1806. It was annexed to the empire Nov. 12, 1810, and regained its freedom after the battle of Leipzig, Oct. 19, 1813. Its cathedral was founded in 1170, and finished in 1341; the Marien-Kirche was built in 1304, and the Raath-haus in 1442.

**Lübeck, (Treaty),** was concluded at this town, between the emperor and the king of Denmark, May 22, 1629.

**Lublin (Poland).**—This town was ravaged by the Mongols a.d. 1241. A treaty was signed here in 1569, for the incorporation of Lithuania with Poland.

**Lucania (Italy),** settled by the Samnites about B.C. 420, and rose into such importance that a league was formed against it by the cities of Magna Graecia B.C. 393. A great battle resulted in the triumph of the Lucanians, B.C. 390, and the younger Dionysius concluded a treaty with them B.C. 355. The Lucanians were reduced to subjection by the Romans, B.C. 272, and in the civil war between Marius and Sylla, B.C. 88, their name and state were extinguished.

**Lucar, St. (Spain).**—Christopher Columbus landed here from his fourth voyage, in December, 1504. Magelhaens sailed from this port on the first voyage round the world, Sept. 20 or 21, 1519, and one of the ships of the expedition returned Sept. 6, 1522.

**Lucayos Islands.** (See Bahamas.)

**Lucca (Italy),** the chief town of the duchy of that name, is mentioned by Livy as having given shelter to the consul Sempronius, when he retired before Hannibal, B.C. 218. Subsequently it fell into the hands of the Ligurians, and became a Roman colony B.C. 177. A meeting of two hundred senators, including Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, was held here B.C. 56; and by virtue of the *Lex Julia* it was made a municipal town B.C. 49. Narses the eunuch took it after a long siege, A.D. 553. It became a Lombard duchy in 572; was conquered by Arnulf in 895; and, having acquired its independence, joined the league of the Ghibellines in 1232. Fisa commenced hostilities against it in 1303; and subsequently, the Florentine and the Venetians, and it submitted to that town in 1342. The inhabitants paid 300,000 florins to Charles IV. for their freedom in 1370. Pope Urban VI., offended at the Genoese, honoured Lucca with his presence in 1386; and Gregory XII. made it his residence in 1408, previous to taking refuge in Venice. It was besieged by the Florentines in 1430, and was the place selected for a conference between the emperor Charles V. and Paul III., Sept. 10, 1541. The French took it in March, 1799; it was bestowed by Bonaparte on his sister Elise, June 23, 1806, and annexed to Tuscany Oct. 11, 1847. The market-place is formed from an ancient amphitheatre. The church of St. Fredianus was founded in the 7th century; St. Michael's was built of white marble in 764. The church of St. Romanus was founded in the 8th century; the cathedral by Pope Alexander in 1060; and the old town-hall, now a poor-house, in 1413. The Academy of Letters and Sciences was instituted in 1817; the fine aqueduct by Nottolini was commenced in 1815, and finished in 1832. Lucca formed part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

**Lucena (Spain).**—The Moors besieged this city April 21, 1493, and, having been driven by the Spaniards in a great battle under its walls, retired.

**Lucera (Italy),** the ancient Luceria, was, according to tradition, founded by Diomedes about B.C. 1184. It allied itself with the Romans B.C. 326, who delivered it from the power of the Samnites B.C. 320. Constans II. took the city from the Lombards, and destroyed it, A.D. 663; and in 1227 it was restored by the emperor Frederick II. A mosque, built by the Saracens, was converted into the present cathedral A.D. 1269.

**Lucerne (Switzerland).**—This canton joined the Swiss confederation A.D. 1332. The town of the same name was surrounded by towers in 1335. A treaty between the French and the Swiss was concluded here May 5, 1521. Incited by the French, the inhabitants rose in revolt in 1798. The
town was retaken by the Federal forces Dec. 16, 1813. The government having determined to intrust the Jesuits with the education of the young, an attack was made on the place by a large body of Protestants, Dec. 8, 1844. The monument to the Swiss Guards who defended the Tuileries against the Parisian mob, Aug. 10, 1792, was erected in 1821.

Lucia, St. (West Indies).—This island was first colonized by the British A.D. 1639. The settlers were expelled by the Caribs, and the French planted a colony in 1650. It was the cause of many contests between the French and English. The latter took it in February, 1762; again Dec. 14, 1775; again May 25, 1786, and finally June 22, 1803. The capitulation was signed June 30.

Luciferians, the followers of Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, a zealous opponent of the Arians. Having been sent to espouse the cause of Athanasius at the council of Milan, A.D. 355, he was so violent in his conduct that Constantine banished him. After going from place to place, he at length retired to Sardinia in 363, and founded the sect that bears his name. He died in 370, and the sect disappeared soon afterwards.

Lucifer Matches superseded the more costly and less convenient Eupryons and Prometheusians A.D. 1832. The splint-cutting machine employed in their manufacture was patented by Partridge in 1842.

Lucnsoy (Hindostan), with Oude, the province of which it is capital, was conquered by the Mohammedans about A.D. 1300. The nabob was defeated in an engagement with the English, Oct. 22, 1764. The city was made the residence of the court in 1775, and was, with the territory, annexed to the British possessions in India, March 16, 1856. Symptoms of disaffection amongst the native soldiers manifested themselves May 1, 1857, and the place was invested by the rebels July 1, 1857. It was relieved by General Havelock and Sir James Outram, Sept. 23, 1857, and by Sir Colin Campbell on Nov. 17, 1857. The English retired Nov. 22, 1857, and Sir Colin Campbell recaptured it March 21, 1858.

Lucnson, (Treaty,) for the pacification of Lucnson, was concluded at this town Jan. 17, 1800.

Luddites, so called from a mythical Captain Ludd, under whose authority they professed to act, commenced their riots at Nottingham in opposition to the application of improved machinery to stockicking-weaving, Nov. 10, 1811. On the 11th they attacked the house of a manufacturer at Bullwell, and destroyed its contents. They extended their operations into Derby and Leicester, where many frames were destroyed in the month of December. In consequence of the serious aspect matters had assumed, a bill was introduced into parliament Feb. 14, 1812, for the purpose of adding new legal powers to those already existing for their suppression. It was during the debate on this bill that Lord Byron delivered his maiden speech in the House of Lords, opposing it with great vehemence. The prince-regent sent a message to both houses of parliament June 27, 1812, calling upon them to take proper measures for the restoration of order, as the combinations had become more powerful, subjected themselves to military training, and were bound by an oath of secrecy and confe-

Ludgnum (Battle).—Albinus, at the head of a British army, was defeated and slain by Severus near Ludgnum, now Lyons, A.D. 197.

Lugo (Italy).—This town was taken and pillaged by the French in 1796. The unfortunate inhabitants were put to the sword.

Luna (Etruria).—The Romans established a colony at this place, the modern Luni, B.C. 177. The Normans plundered it A.D. 857, and it afterwards fell into decay. Benedict VIII. repulsed the Saracens here in 1016.

Lunatic Asylums. — The public exhibition of patients at Old Bethlem Asylum, Moorfields, London, was prohibited in 1771. In 1792 Bullwell introduced the non-restraint system into the Bicêtre, at Paris; but it was not until after the revelation of the enormities practised at the York Asylum, made by Mr. Higgins in 1813, that it was adopted in England. It was tried at Lincoln in 1837, and proved so successful in its operation that it was introduced at Hanwell in 1839, and shortly afterwards in other important establishments. Provisions for the erection of county asylums were made by 48 Geo. III. c. 96 (June 23, 1808), which was amended by 9 Geo. IV. c. 41 (July 15, 1828). This act was repealed by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126 (Aug. 8, 1845), which was explained and amended by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 84 (Aug. 26, 1846), and by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 43 (June 25, 1847). The laws respecting lunatic asylums in England were finally consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 20, 1853). County asylums were ordered to be erected in Ireland by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33 (May 28, 1821), and in Scotland they are regulated by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 89 (Aug. 2, 1858).

Lunatics.—Formerly a legal distinction existed between a lunatic and an idiot, the former being a person who had lost the use of reason, which he once possessed; the latter, one who had no understanding from the day of his birth. By the Roman law, persons of unsound mind might be deprived of the management of their property on application to the praetor by the next of kin. The custody of idiots and of their lands, formerly vested in the lord of the fee, was, by...
17 Edw. II. c. 19 (1323), made a prerogative of the crown. By 17 Edw. II. c. 10 (1324), the king was to provide for the custody and sustentation of lunatics, and to preserve their lands and the profits of them for their use, when they came to their right mind. Various laws on the subject are found in the statute-book. By 15 Geo. II. c. 30 (1742), the marriage of lunatics was declared illegal. All existing laws on lunacy were consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 70 (Aug. 15, 1853). The law of lunacy in Scotland has been amended, and is regulated by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71 (Aug. 25, 1857), which came into operation Jan. 1, 1858. This act was amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 89 (Aug. 2, 1858).

Lunawara (Hidostan), the chief town of the principality of the same name, was freed from the tribute paid by its rajah to Scindia, by a treaty concluded with the British government Dec. 30, 1803. It was, however, reimposed in 1806, and Scindia ceded his right to supremacy over the rajah in 1819. Lunawara (Sweden) was a considerable city before the introduction of Christianity, A.D. 830. The Scandinavian pirate kings were elected here. Its cathedral was founded in the 12th century; the university by Christian I. in 1479, the present structure having been erected in 1668. Puffendorf filled a professorial chair in this university in 1670; and Linnaeus matriculated here in 1727.

Lund Hill (Yorkshire).—An explosion of gas took place at a colliery here Feb. 19, 1857. No less than 189 persons lost their lives on this occasion, and the first body was not recovered until April 10.

Lundy Island (Bristol Channel).—This island, off the coast of Devonshire, was fortified by Morisco, a pirate, in the beginning of the 13th century. It was held for Charles I. during the parliamentary wars A.D. 1643. It was sold for about £9,400 in 1840.

Lunville (France), only a village previous to the 11th century, was afterwards fortified, and during the wars between the dukes of Burgundy and Lorraine sustained several sieges. The French captured it in 1638, and destroyed the fortifications. Leopold, duke of Lorraine, built a palace at Lunville in the 15th century.

Lunville, (Treaty), was concluded at Lunville, in France, between the two countries of France and the emperor of Germany, February 9, 1801, and consisted of nineteen articles. Many of these explained, and others confirmed, the provisions of the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797. The Rhine, as far as Holland, was made the boundary of France, and the independence of the Batavian, Cisalpine, Helvetic, and Ligurian republics was recognized.

Lupercalia.—This annual festival, established at Rome at an early period, in honour of Romulus and Remus, and so called from lupes, a wolf, the animal recorded to have suckled them, was observed on the 15th of February. Augustus endeavoured to restrain the licence of this festival, which was altogether abolished A.D. 409. The place where the priests of Pan assembled was called Luperca.

Lusatia (Germany).—This ancient maritain, made a marquisate by Henry I., A.D. 931, was converted to Christianity by Otho I., A.D. 905. It was annexed to Bohemia in 1885, and ceded to Saxony by the treaty of Prague in 1635. The greater portion of Lusatia was assigned to Prussia by the treaty of Vienna, June 9, 1815.

Lusitania.—This epic poem, commenced by Camoëns at Santarem about A.D. 1547, and continued at intervals in Africa and India, was published at Lisbon in 1572. An edition translated into English by Richard Fanshawe, was published at London in 1655; and another by Nickle in 1776.

Lustreux.—This expiatory sacrifice, performed by one of the Roman censors at the end of every five years, was instituted by Servius Tullius B.C. 566.

Luteran.—The term applied to the followers of Martin Luther, born at Eisleben, in Thuringia, Nov. 10, 1483. The majority of the German Protestants are Lutherans. At an early age Luther became acquainted with the views disseminated by Wydde and John Hess, and is said to have received those impressions which ultimately induced him to separate from the Church of Rome, whilst on a visit to the Eternal City, whither he had been sent on business A.D. 1510. At Wittenberg, where he filled the theological chair, Tetzel, the legate of Pope Leo, arrived to raise money by the sale of indulgences; whereupon Luther drew up his famous ninety-five theses, condemning the abuse of indulgences, and he transmitted a copy of them to the archbishop of Magdeburg, Oct. 31, 1517. Summoned to appear before Cardinal Cajetan at Augsburg, after several conferences Luther appealed "from the pope ill informed to the pope better informed," November 28, 1518. After a conference with Müllitz, in January, 1519, he wrote an explanatory and submissive letter to the pope, March 3, 1519. In a disputation at Leipsic he denied the pope's supremacy, June 27, 1519. He published an address to the emperor for the Christian nobility of Germany in June, 1520. A bull against himself and his writings was issued by Eck in August; and in the same month Luther's treatise on the Babylonian captivity of the Church appeared, denouncing the papacy as the kingdom of Babylon and antichrist. In October he had a conference with Müllitz, and having been excommunicated, he destroyed the bull before an immense multitude, Dec. 10, 1520. At the diet of Worms he maintained his opinions, April 16, 1521, and an edict was consequently issued commanding his apprehension and the destruction of his writings, May 3, 1521. He was conveyed to Wartburg, under the protection of Frederick, elector of Saxony, where he began his translation of the Bible into German, completing the New Testament in 1521. Luther came to Wittenberg.
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where religious disturbances had arisen, and restored order in 1522. Luther abandoned the monastic life, and his monastery being deserted, was given into the hands of the elector, a.d. 1524. In the same year a league of German princes was formed to check the progress of his opinions, which had spread over Switzerland, found entrance into Scotland, and were adopted as the national faith in Sweden and Denmark, 1524. Luther married Catherine de Bora, a nun who had left her convent, a.d. 1525, in which year many of his followers were burned as heretics. His Liturgy and Order of Divine Worship was published in 1526; in 1530 he presented the Articles of Orléans to the elector of Saxony. At the diet of Augsburg the Protestants read their celebrated "Confession," June 25, 1530. A complete edition of Luther's translation of the Bible, in three folio volumes, was published in 1534. A league called the Holy Alliance was formed at Nuremberg, between the emperor and the Roman Catholic princes, for eleven years, against the Protestants, June 10, 1538. Luther died at Eisleben, Feb. 17, 1546.

Lützen (Battles).—The Swedes, commanded by Gustavus Adolphus, who lost his life in the battle, gained an important victory over the Austrians, under Wallenstein, at this place, Nov. 6, 1632 a.d. Napoleon I. defeated the Prussians and Russians in an engagement fought here May 2, 1813.

Luxemburg (Belgium and Holland) was ceded to Siegfried by the monastery of Trèves, and created a county a.d. 965. The emperor Charles IV. erected it into a duchy in 1354. It came to Philip of Burgundy by his marriage with Isabella, daughter of the king of Portugal, in 1443, and through him passed to the house of Spain, with whom it remained till the peace of Pyrenees, when part of it was ceded to France, Nov. 7, 1659. France took entire possession in 1795, and it passed to Holland in exchange for certain German principalities in 1814. In consequence of the Belgian revolution, Luxemburg was dismembered, and a portion was assigned to Belgium by the conference of London, October, 1831.

Luxemburg (Holland).—This town, formerly the capital of the old duchy, and now of Dutch Luxemburg, was taken by the Spaniards from the duke of Orleans, a.d. 1542; by Francis I. in 1543; and was captured by Charles V. May, 1544. Louis XIV. blockaded it in 1681, but withdrew, on the protest of the European powers, in 1682. It was ceded to him by the treaty of Ratisbon in 1684, and restored at the peace of Ryswick, Sept. 4, 1697. Having been besieged by the French, under General Hotry, it capitulated, after its supplies were nearly exhausted, June 7, 1795. It was taken by the allies in 1813, and was surrendered by the terms of the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814. As a fortress it was stipulated, in the treaty of Vienna, that it should be held by the German confederation, Feb. 8, 1815. The fortifications have been greatly strengthened since 1830. A projecting rock called Le Boue has been hollowed out, and contains casemates for 4,000 men.

Luxor, or El-Uksur (Egypt), was built by Amenophis Memnon, one of the Pharaohs who reigned during the sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt, about b.c. 1518. Several chambers and columns were added to the temple by Amenoph III., b.c. 1327. The sculptures on the wings of the portals represent occurrences in the reign of Rameses Miamum, b.c. 1556. The temple was plundered by the Persians b.c. 520; and one of the massive obelisks of red granite was removed by the French a.d. 1831, and set up in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, in 1836.

Luxury was carried to excess amongst the Romans during the latter period of the Republic and under the Empire. Gibbon declares that the most remote countries of the ancient world were ransacked to supply the pomp and delicacy of Rome, and, in commenting upon a passage in Tacitus, remarks: "It was a complaint worthy of the gravity of the senate, that, in the purchase of female ornaments, the wealth of the state was irrevocably given away to foreign and hostile nations. The annual loss is computed, by a writer of an inquisitive but censorious temper, at upwards of £500,000 sterling. Caius Gaius said to have served up pearls of great value, dissolved in vinegar, about a.d. 31. In 1340 Charles VI. of France issued an edict to restrain men from partaking of more than soup and two dishes. Various measures for the restraint of luxury are found in our statute-book. By 10 Edw. III. st. 3 (1336), all classes were prohibited from having more than two courses at any meal, excepting at certain stated festivals. This statute was repealed by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 64 (July 21, 1856). The diet and apparel of each class of the community were regulated by 37 Edw. III. c. 8—14 (1363), and many subsequent acts, all of which were repealed by 1 James I. c. 25 (1604)."

Lyceum.—In this celebrated school at Athens, dedicated to Apollo Lyceus, Aristotle and his disciples taught while walking about, and their philosophy from that circumstance is called the peripatetic. Philip, son of Demetrius, during his invasion of Attica, destroyed the trees of the Lyceum, b.c. 200.

Lyceum Theatre (London), called also the English Opera-house, derives its name from an academy built a.d. 1765. It was converted into a theatre in 1790, and into an English opera-house in 1809. The theatre was destroyed by fire Feb. 16, 1830, and was rebuilt in 1834.

Lydia (Asia Minor), originally Milyas, was known to Homer, who makes frequent allusions to it in the Iliad, b.c. 982, and enumerates its people among the allies of Troy, b.c. 1192. This country was subdued by Har-
pagus, the general of Cyrus, and made a Persian province B.C. 546. It was conquered by Alexander the Great B.C. 333; by the Romans, who eeded it to the Rhodians, B.C. 188; became a Roman province about A.D. 48; and was constituted a separate province by Theodosius II. (A.D. 408—450). In 1838 and 1849 it was visited by Sir Charles Fellows, who discovered the remains of eleven cities.

Lydia (Asia Minor).—Its history dates as far back as B.C. 1200; but the real Lydian era commenced about B.C. 713, with Gyges, who reigned till B.C. 676, the dynasty closing with Croesus, B.C. 560, who was conquered by Cyrus, the Persian, who reduced the country to the condition of a Persian province. The Romans bestowed it upon the king of Pergamus B.C. 189, and it reverted to them again B.C. 133.

Lying-in Hospitals.—The first institution of this kind was opened in a private house at Dublin by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, March 25, 1745, and proved so advantageous that in 1747 several influential men in London obtained from him information as to his regulations, with a view to the establishment of similar hospitals at London. The result was the institution of the British Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street, in 1749; the City of London Lying-in Hospital, Old Street, City Road, in 1750; Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Lisson Grove, in 1752; the General Lying-in Hospital, Lambeth, in 1765; the Charlotte Street General Lying-in Dispensary in 1778; and the Newmarket General Lying-in Institution in 1787.

Lyne Regis (Dorsetshire) received a royal charter A.D. 1284, and was represented by two members in parliament. It was plundered by the French in 1404, and again in 1416, and it resisted a two months' siege by Prince Maurice in 1644.

Lymphatic Vessels. (See Lacteal Vessels.)

Lynchburg (Virginia) was founded A.D. 1756, and incorporated in 1816.

Lynch Law is described in Webster's American Dictionary as "the practice of punishing men for crimes and offences by unauthorized persons, without a legal trial." The same authority adds: "The term is said to be derived from a Virginia farmer, named Lynch, who thus took the law into his own hands." The accuracy of this definition is questioned. Some writers believe Judge Lynch to be a mythical personage, and others trace the origin of the phrase to one Lynch, sent to America in 1687-8, to suppress piracy. He had authority to dispense with the usual forms of law in the punishment of the pirates, and from this circumstance the term arose. Sir Harris Nicolas mentions the case of a widow who had committed murder, put to death in this manner by some of her own sex, in 1429.

Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn (Norfolk), received its charter from King John, who remained three days in the town, when evading the forces of the barons, Oct. 9, 1216. It returned two members to parlia-

ment in 1295, and was detached from the see of Norfolk, of which it formed a fief, under the name of Lynn Episcopi, by Henry VIII. (1509—1547). After a three weeks' siege it capitulated to the parliamentary forces in 1643. St. Margaret's Church was founded in 1100, St. Nicholas' by Edward III., and the grammar-school in 1510.

Lyons (Scotland).—This office existed in Scotland at a remote period,—according to some authorities as early as the 12th century. The first recorded appearance of Lyon king-at-arms is at the coronation of Robert II., in March, 1371.

Lyons (France), the ancient Lugdunum, was settled by the people of Vienna, when driven from their homes by the Allobroges, B.C. 43. A Roman municipium was established about B.C. 12, Augustus residing here for some time, and raised it to the degree of importance that it possessed a mint for coining gold and silver, and gave its name to one of the four divisions of Gaul. An altar was erected to Augustus by sixty of the nations of Gaul, and dedicated Aug. 1, B.C. 10; and Caligula visiting the town, instituted games in his honour, A.D. 40. Claudius, who was a native of the town, raised it to the rank of a colony, A.D. 41—54. A fire reduced it to ashes in one night, A.D. 59, and the emperor Nero made a liberal grant to aid in rebuilding it. In the reign of Marcus Aurelius the Christians suffered severe persecution, the bishop Pothinus, who was beheaded by Irenus, being among the victims (169—180). After the defeat of Clodius Albinus by Septimius Severus, it was pillaged and burned Feb. 19, 197. The emperor Gratian, seeking refuge from a rebellion, was murdered here Aug. 25, 383. A conference of bishops was held by the Burgundian king Gundibald in 501. When the Frankish kingdom was divided, Lyons became a portion of the new kingdom of Burgundy, A.D. 561—613; fell to the lot of the emperor Lothaire, A.D. 843; to Charles, king of Provence, in 855; was seized by Charles the Bald in 869; and was included in the dominions of Boson A.D. 879. The archbishops received the title of exarch, and had their temporal power confirmed by the emperor, A.D. 1157. Archbishop John forbade the preaching of the followers of Waldo in 1178. Pope Innocent IV. fled here, having refused absolution to the emperor Frederick II., and pronounced a fresh sentence of excommunication against him in 1244; and on his refusal to appear before the general council, passed sentence of deposition upon him, A.D. 1245. Dissatisfied with their ecclesiastical rulers, the inhabitants elected a municipal body, but such dissen-
sions arose between the two authorities, that the city was annexed to the French crown about the middle of the 13th century. The thirteenth general council was held here from June 28 to July 17, 1245; and the fourteenth general council, at which the conclave of cardinals was established, was held here from May 7 to July 17, 1274. Councils were held at Lyons in 197; 475; Sept. 2, 500; in 517; 566; in May, 583; in 829; 848; 1065; 1079 or 1080; and March 21, 1528. An order was issued by Clement V. for a meeting of cardinals here in 1305. The council which had been transferred from Pisa to Milan, and then to Asti, was closed in 1514. Henry IV. of France and Emanuel I., duke of Savoy, met and concluded a peace at Lyons in 1601. Repudiating the authority of the Jacobins, it was besieged by the army of the French Convention for sixty-six days, when it was taken, and barbarities inflicted on the inhabitants, Oct. 10, 1793. Napoleon I., on his escape from Elba, visited the town, and persuaded the people to espouse his cause, March 8, 1815. A conspiracy, which proved abortive, was discovered June 8, 1816, and serious bread riots took place in 1817. In October, 1831, the manufacturing interests were so depressed that the artisans could earn but eightpence by working eighteen hours—a state of things which led to an insurrection on the 22nd November, when after a hard day's fighting, the troops were driven from the town. Marshal Soult, with an army of 40,000 men, and 120 pieces of cannon, enforced the surrender, Dec. 3, 1831. Another insurrection took place April 16, 1894. It cost the troops six days' hard fighting, and much loss of life, before it was quelled. A great reform banquet, which led to important results, was held in the plain of Chatillon Aug. 31, 1840. The town suffered severely from an inundation Nov. 4, 1841, which swept away 100 villages. An insurrection occurred, and a provisional government was formed, May 18, 1848; and a revolt broke out, leading to great loss of life, June 15, 1849. Louis Napoleon, president of the republic, was entertained at a civic banquet Aug. 15, 1850. The Romans constructed three aqueducts of great length for supplying the city with water, one of them having fourteen bridges. Nine arches of one of these bridges are still in a good state of preservation. The Hôtel Dieu was founded by Childert and his queen (A.D. 511-558), the present structure, capable of receiving 12,000 patients annually, having been built by Soufflot about 1743. The church of Notre Dame occupies the site of the Forum Vetus of Trajan; and the cathedral of St. Jean, begun in the 7th century, was finished in the reign of Louis XI. (1226-1270). The Hospital de l'Antiquaille stands on the site of the palace in which Claudius, Caligula, and Germanicus were born. The town-hall was erected 1640-1655. The Place Bellecour, planted with lime-trees, is one of the largest squares in Europe. Two bronze tablets, containing the oration of Claudius on giving the Civitas to the nations of Gaul, were dug up in 1529.

LYONS (Treaties).—The archduke Philip, on the part of Spain, negotiated a treaty with Louis XII. of France at Lyons, where it was signed April 5, 1503. It provided that Philip's infant son Charles should marry Claude, a princess of France; and the youthful couple were thenceforth to assume the titles of king and queen of Naples, and duke and duchess of Calabria. The French division of the kingdom was to be ruled by some person named by Louis XII., and the Spanish division by the archduke Philip, or some person appointed by Ferdinand in the interval before the marriage took place. All places unlawfully seized by either party were to be given up. War broke out soon after the treaty was signed, and much controversy has been excited amongst French and Spanish writers respecting this transaction. Another treaty between France and Spain was concluded at Lyons Feb. 11, 1504, and was ratified by Ferdinand and Isabella at the convent of St. Maria de la Mejorada, March 31. It guaranteed to Aragon the undisturbed possession of her Italian conquests for three years, from Feb. 25, 1504, and provided for a general cessation of hostilities.

LYON'S INN (London).—This inn of chancery, originally an hostelry with the sign of the Lion, was purchased by law students, and converted to its present purpose during the reign of Henry III.

LYRA.—The invention of this musical instrument was ascribed by the Greeks to Apollo, or to Mercury; but this, or a similar instrument, was known to the ancient Egyptians, and was also in use amongst the Hebrew nation.

LYSIMACHIA (Thracian Chersonesus) was founded by Lysimachus, whence its name, B.C. 309. The Romans captured it B.C. 191.

M.

MAASTRICHT, OF MAASTRICHT (Holland), the capital of the province of Limburg, has sustained several memorable sieges, and has been called the German Gate of the Netherlands. In 1676 the inhabitants expelled the Spaniards, who regained possession, and committed great atrocities, Oct. 20 in the same year. The patriotic party having once more driven out the Spaniards, the duke of Parma invested it March 12, 1679. A general assault, April 8, was repulsed, but it was carried by storm June 29. The city was delivered up to the infuriated soldiers for three days, when men, women, and children were treated with great barbarity. One historian relates that not more than 400 citizens remained alive, and Strada says that 8,000 of the inhabitants were slain during the siege, and of these 1,700 were females. It regained its independence in 1622, and was taken by Louis XIV. in 1673. William, prince of Orange, failed in an attempt to

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to capture it in 1675. The duke of Marlborough occupied Maestricht in 1703. It was invested by the French April 3, 1748, and though they did not succeed in capturing it, yet the preliminaries of peace, signed a short time after, provided that it should be delivered to them, and the garrison marched out with the customary honours of war May 3. The French again besieged it Feb. 11, 1750, and retired in March, without having effected their object. They returned in 1754, and the city capitulated to them Nov. 4. Holland ceded Maestricht to Belgium by a treaty with France in 1795, and having long remained under French influence, it was restored to Holland by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814. This city remained faithful to Holland during the revolution of 1830.

Macadamizing.—John Loudon Macadam, who invented the mode of road-making that takes its name from him, first put it into practice on the Bristol roads, a.d. 1815. He was appointed general surveyor of roads in 1827, and received two grants, amounting to £10,000, from parliament.

Macarens.—The Milanese forces, under Carlo Malatesta, were defeated at this place, near Cremona, by the Venetians, under Carmagnola, Oct. 11, 1427.

Macao (China) was granted to the Portuguese for purposes of trade, a.d. 1557. They kept it a close port till 1849, when it was declared free.

Macaroni.—This preparation of wheat flour is an invention of the Italians, and has for many years formed an important branch of manufacture in Genoa and Naples. An establishment for its manufacture was opened in Spitalfields in 1790.

Macaroni Club.—This club of dandies was formed in London a.d. 1722, by a number of young men of fashion, who had travelled in Italy, and adopted the title in contradistinction to the London Beefsteak Club (q.v.). Hence, ladies and gentlemen of extravagant dress were known as macaronies.

Macaronic Verse, or Macaronic, invented by Theophilus Folengo, or, as he called himself, Merlinus Coccaus, an Italian monk, born at Casino a.d. 1512. Hallam says that Folengo, having written an epic poem which he thought worthy of the Eneid, and being told by a friend that he had equalled Virgil, threw it into the fire in a rage. He afterwards recanted, and in the last years of his life, Antonius de Arena, of Avignon, is said to have written macaronic verse in 1519. It became very fashionable, and was introduced into English literature by John Skeffington, about 1458. He died in 1529, and has been called a rhyming Rabelais.

Macarthy Island (Africa), comprised in the British colony on the Gambia, was guaranteed to England by the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783.

Macassar (Eastern Seas).—This station, on the island of Celebes, was obtained as a settlement by the Portuguese a.d. 1512. In 1808 the rajah, with all his subjects, embraced Mohammedanism. The harbour was made a free port from Jan. 1, 1847. The Dutch call it Vlaardingen.

Maccabees.—A name considered to be cabalistically derived from the motto "Who among the gods is like Jehovah?" inscribed on the Jewish banner used during their war with Syria, b.c. 168. The first of these apocryphal books, giving a history of the struggles of the Jews with their enemies in the period b.c. 175—135, was written soon after the events narrated, by an unknown author. The second, an abridgement of the larger work of Jason of Cyrene, now lost, and embracing the time from about b.c. 185—170, was written about b.c. 150. The third is considered by Dr. Allix to have been written b.c. 200; and the fourth, attributed to Josephus, may date at about a.d. 70. Of the authorship of a fifth book, a relation of Jewish affairs from some time previous to the birth of Christ to that event, nothing whatever is known. The four books were as canonical by the Council of Trent, Dec. 13, a.d. 1545—Dec. 3, 1563.

Mackenzie, (Era of the,) commenced Nov. 24, 166.

Maccabees, (Festival of the,) instituted in honour of the seven Maccabees, who opposed the tyrant Antiochus Epiphanes, and died in defence of the Jewish law, was celebrated generally in the Christian church in the 4th century. In the Roman martyrology it is fixed Aug. 1.

Macclesfield (Cheshire) was incorporated by charter a.d. 1260. The church of St. Michael was founded by Eleanor, queen of Edward I., in 1278. The grammar-school was founded in 1502. A subscription library was established here in 1770, and a school of design in 1851. A free school was founded in 1838. The manufacture of silk, for which this town is celebrated, made great advances between the years 1808 and 1825.

Mace, an improvement on the club as a weapon of war in barbarous times, is mentioned in Homer, b.c. 962, and was probably introduced into Europe about the middle of the 13th century. The heavy cavalry were supplied with the mace in the 16th and 16th centuries; but it went out of use in England in the reign of Elizabeth (1559—1603). Dr. Clarke considers its use in corporations to be derived from the ceremonies attendant on the preservation of an ancient privilege by the Choronzons, b.c. 1201. Charles II. presented one to the Royal Society, to be placed before the president. Cromwell, when forcibly dissolving the Long Parliament, April 20, 1653, said, pointing to this symbol of the speaker's authority, "Remove that fool's bauble!" This mace was melted down and sold by order of the House of Commons, Aug. 9, 1649. Lord Chancellor Finch had his house in Queen Street broken into and the mace stolen Nov. 7, 1677.

Macedonia, (or Macedon (Greece).) The name is derived by some writers from Macedo, a descendant of Dencallion, and other authorities believe it to be a corruption
**MAC**

of Mygdonia, a district of the country. The early inhabitants of Macedonia are believed to have been an Illyrian race.

**B.C.**

371. Carausus settles in Macedon, with a Greek colony.

353. Macedonia is invaded by Daris, king of Persia, and compelled to conclude an alliance with him.

349. Macedon is delivered from the Persian yoke by the battle of Plataea (q.v.).

348. Philip IV, in Macedon, revolts from the Athenian confederacy.

347. Potidaea is taken by the Athenians.

346. On the death of Perdiccas II., his legitimate son is murdered by his natural son Archelaus, who usurps the throne.

389. Archelaus is assassinated.

388. Thrace and Macedon are at war with each other.

357. Alexander II. is assassinated.

356. Philip II. wages war against the Athenians and the Illyrians.

356. Philip II. takes Pydna and Amphipolis.


352. Philip II. takes Methone, but loses an eye by an arrow during the siege. He expels the tyrants from Thessaly.

348. Peace is concluded with Athens. Philip II. obtains the mastery of the Phocæans.

347. He invades Illyria, and subdues Sparta.

347. He sends an expedition into Acarnania, where he is opposed by the Athenians.

346. Thrace is invaded by Philip II. Aristotle resides at the Macedonian court as tutor to the young prince Alexander.

384. Byzantium is besieged by Philip II.

338. Philip II., by means of the Macedonian phalanx, gains the battles of Elatea and Charonea (q.v.), and thus renders himself master of Greece.

338. Philip II. is assassinated by the youth Pausanias, at Æge, during the marriage games of his daughter. He is succeeded by Alexander III., or the Great, aged twenty years, who is elected generalissimo of the Greek allies against Persia.

335. Alexander III. conquers the Thracians, the Illyrians and the Tralliab, and takes and destroys Thebes.

334. He crosses the Hellespont, gains the battle of Granicus (q.v.), and takes Sardis, Miletus, and Halicarnassus.

333. The Lacedæmonians unite with Memnon the Rhodian against Alexander III. He cuts the Gordian knot (q.v.), and gains the battle of Issus (q.v.). Parmenio saves Damascus.

332. Alexander III. takes Tyre and Gaza, subdues Egypt and Palestine, and founds Alexandria.


320. The seat of government is transferred from Macedonia to Susa, in Babylon. Alexander III. subdues Hyrcania, Aria, and Aornos, and puts Parmenio to death on a charge of treason.

329. Alexander III. enters Bactria, marries the native princess Roxana, and claims divine honours.

328. He kills Clitus, and causes the philosopher Callisthenes to be put to death.

326. Alexander III. crosses the Indus, defeats Porus, and takes and destroys the city of Saggala.

325. Alexander III. is compelled by the mutinous disposition of his troops to return to Babylon, where he dies in May or June. Macedon engages against Greeks in the Lamian war.

322. The Macedonians defeat the Greeks at the battle of Crenon, which puts an end to the Lamian war.

**MAC**

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**KINGS OF MACEDON.**

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were called Macedonians. They were con-
demned by the second general council, held at
Constantinople from May 30 to July, 381.

Macellum.—In this castle near Cesarea,
Constantius II. confined Julian and Gallius,
nephews of Constantine I., for six years,
A.D. 343 to March 5, 351.

Macroalla (Italy), the capital of a
province of the same name annexed to the
ecclesiastical estates by Charlemagne, was
made a bishop's see a.d. 1322. Napoleon I.,
by a decree dated March, 1807, annexed
this province to the kingdom of Italy. It
was restored to the Papal States in 1814-15,
and formed part of the new kingdom of
Italy in 1860.

Machiavellian Principles.—This term
is applied to the principles advocated in the
celebrated work "Il Principe," by
Niccolo Machiavelli, the Florentine states-
man. It was first published at Rome, Jan. 4,
1513.

Machine-Breaking.—By the fourth
clause of 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 30 (June 21,
1827), a person breaking or destroying any
machine employed in any manufacture in
England, was liable to transportation for
seven years, or imprisonment for any term
not exceeding two years. If the offender
was a male, whipping, either publicly or pri-
vatly, might be added to the imprisonment.
A special commission for the trial of machine-
breakers was held in Hampshire in 1830.

Machynlleth (Wales).—The Romans
had a station at this town. Here the par-
liament of Wales met and acknowledged
Owen Glendower, as prince of Wales, a.d.
1402; and Owen Glendower entered into a
treaty in 1403 with the Percies and the
Mortimers to restore Richard II., if he
could be found alive, to the English throne;
or, in case of his decease, to make the earl
of March king. This alliance was dissolved
by the battle of Hateley Field (q. v.).

Machynlleth (Battle).—A Russian army
of 12,000 men, commanded by Fersen,
defeated 10,000 Poles led by Rosciusko at
this place, in Poland, Oct. 4, 1794. Roesi-
usko was taken prisoner. He was liberated
after two years' imprisonment, and died at
Soleure, in France, in 1817.

Mackenzie River (North America) is
named after Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who
discovered it A.D. 1783, and explored the
stream until it discharged itself in the Frozen
Ocean, which he reached July 15.

Macon (France), the ancient Matisco,
was occupied by one of the legions of Julius
Caesar B.C. 52. During the Middle Ages,
Macon was governed by its own counts.
Louis IX. annexed it to France in the
13th century. Macon was made a bishop's
see in the 5th, and the town suffered
severely in the religious wars during the
16th century. Fearful atrocities were per-
petrated in the Maconnais in 1789. The
seats of the nobility and several churches
were completely destroyed. The French
were repulsed in an attack upon an Austrian
detachment at this town, March 11, 1814.
An inundation committed great destruction
at Macon, and in the neighbourhood, in
November, 1841. A reform banquet was
held at Macon on Sept. 20, 1847.

Macon (North America).—This town in
Georgia was little more than a village about
1822. The Wesleyan female college was
founded in 1839.

Madagascar (Indian Ocean).—The exist-
ence of this island off the coast of Africa,
then called Magaster, was first made known
in Europe by the Venetian traveller Marco
Polo, A.D. 1298. Tristan de Cunha visited it
in 1606, and it was named by the Portu-
guese St. Lawrence, because rediscovered
on that saint's day. The Portuguese
founded a colony here in 1508. It was
destroyed by the French, who planted a
settlement in the island, which they called
Isle Dauphine, in 1642. The French and
English after this time formed several settle-
ments, which were all abandoned by the French,
who in 1794 declared their hold the latest, retiring
about 1740. The French returned early in the
19th century, and the settlement surrendered to
an English force Feb. 17, 1811. The
English garrison was captured May 19, but
the French again succumbed, and by a treaty
with England in 1818, the slave trade was
abolished, and Madagascar declared
independent. Radama, the most celebrated
of the native rulers of Madagascar, began
to reign in 1810. He united the two-and-
twenty states into which Madagascar is
said to be divided, under one central author-
ity. He died in 1828.

Christianity, which had been favoured by Radama, was forbidden
by a royal edict in 1835. The French sent
an expedition against Madagascar in 1829.

Madeira (North Atlantic Ocean).—This,
the largest of a group of islands, called the
Madeiras, is said to have afforded a refuge
to an Englishman named Robert Macham,
or Machin, who, fleeing from France with
Anna d'Ariéet in 1346, was cast by a storm
upon its coast. From this circumstance
the island is said to have been called Machico.
This story is, however, generally regarded
as an invention, and the real discoverer
of Madeira is believed to be Gonaves
Zarco, the Portuguese, who visited it in
1419. The Portuguese soon after formed
a settlement, and erected Funchal into a
city in 1508. Madeira, with Portugal, passed
under Spanish rule in 1580, and again became
a Portuguese colony in 1640. A garrison
of British troops, under Colonel Clinton,
was landed on the island July 24, 1801, in
anticipation of an attack from the French;
and these having been withdrawn, a second
force, commanded by Commodore Hood and
Major Beresford, took possession Dec. 24,
1807, and remained till the peace of June 20,
1814. The partisans of Don Miguel seized it
Aug. 23, 1829, and it declared for Donna
Maria in June 1834.
another town of the same name, in Wisconsin, in 1851.

**Mad Parliament** assembled at Oxford on Barnabas-day, June 11, 1258, and was attended by all the nobility, archbishops, &c., and nearly one hundred barons. It was summoned to effect an accommodation between Henry III. and the barons. The king and the barons respectively elected twelve persons to form a committee of twenty-four, to amend all matters appertaining to the king and the kingdom. The committee required, amongst other things, that the king should observe faithfully Magna Charta, provided that the chief justice, chancellor, and other high officers, should be chosen from year to year, and ordered that three parliaments should be held every year; namely, the first Oct. 6, the second Feb. 3, and the third June 1. These, called the Provisions of Oxford, were received publicly by the citizens of London July 22. Henry III., who refused to abide by them in February, 1261, accepted them in 1262 and again in 1263. They were publicly promulgated at a council held at London, Sept. 8, 1263. The king of France having been appealed to by both Henry III. and the barons, annulled them at a council held at Amiens, Jan. 23, 1264.

**Madras** (Hindostan).—The original designation of this town was Chinha-Puttin, Madras being the name of a village which existed before the present town was founded.

A.D.

1639. March 1. The East-India Company receive permission from the native princes to establish factories.

1641. Fort St. George is built at Madras.

1652. Fort St. George, Madras, is erected into a presidency.

1657. It is made a corporation.

1762. David Khan, general of Aurungzebe, lays siege to Madras, but without success.

1746. Sept. 14 to 19. It is bombarded and taken by the French, under Capt. Bourdonnais.

1748. Oct. 18. It is restored to England by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1749. Aug. It is evacuated by the French.

1750. The Company obtain large grants of land near the town.

1756. The fortifications are strengthened.


1759. Feb. 17. The garrison is relieved by Admiral Pocock, and Lally is compelled to raise the siege.

1769. April 4. Hydro Ali, having surprised the town, and obtained possession of nearly the whole of it, compels the governor to sign a treaty of peace.

1770. July 22. Sir John Lindsey, the king's commissionaire, arrives at Madras, where disputes commence between himself and the president.

1776. Aug. 10. Madras is thrown into alarm by the approach of Hydro Ali. Aug. 24. Lord Pigot, the governor, is imprisoned by the council.

1780. July. The province is thrown into consternation by the flight of Hydro Ali and 100,000 men. Nov. 5. Sir Eyre Coote takes the command of the Madras army.

1781. Jan. 10. Sir Thomas Pitt, governor, and several members of the council, are dismissed by the Company. July 1. Sir Eyre Coote defeats Hydro.

1783. General Stuart is arrested by the governor, and sent to England.

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**Governors of Madras.**

A governor and council were appointed for Madras by 24 Geo. III. c. 25 (Aug. 13, 1764); and Lord Macartney, nominated as the first governor under this act in 1784, arrived at Madras early in 1785.

A.D.

1783. Lord Macartney.


1788. Sir A. Campbell.


1799. Sir Charles Oakley, bart.

1800. Lord Hobart.

1806. Major-General, afterwards Lord Harris.


1805. Lord William Bentinck.


1812. Lieutenant-General John Abercromby.

1814. Hugh Elliot.

1816. Sir Thomas Munro, bart.


1832. Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Adam.

1832. Lord Elphinstone.

1834. Marquis of Tweeddale.

1835. Sir Henry Pakington, bart.

1836. James Thomason.

1836. Lord Harris.

1836. Sir Charles F. Trevelyan.

1836. Sir W. T. Denison.

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**Madrid** (Spain).—Some Spanish authorities claim greater antiquity for their metropolitain city than is possessed by Rome, but no mention of it occurs in history until the reign of Ramiro II., about A.D. 931.

A.D.

1083. The Moorish fort of Majerut, or Madrid, is taken by Alfonso VI.

1197. It is taken by the Moors.

1212. Alfonso IX. reteakes it.

1461. It is enlarged by Enriques IV.

1473. A council is held at Madrid.

1516. Charles V. makes it a royal residence.

1556. Philip II. declares Madrid the only seat of the Spanish court.

1563. Philip II. founds the Escorial (q.v.).

1629. Philip IV. founds the college of San Isidoro.

1635. The hospital of San Fernando is founded.
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**MAD**

A.D.

1709. June 24. Madrid is taken by the earl of Galway for Charles III.

1721. The old palace is destroyed by fire.

1737. The theatre de la Cruz is built.

1749. The Plaza de Toros is built, and the Academy of Arts is founded.

1755. Ferdinand VI. founds the Botanical Gardens.

1766. The theatre del Principe is established.


1812. Aug. 12. Madrid is entered by the English, under the duke of Wellington.

1842. Oct. 7. Funeral services are performed in honour of the duke of Wellington.

1854. July 17. A general insurrection of the inhabitants breaks out, in consequence of the unpopular queen mother.

**MADRID, (Treaty,)** was concluded between Francis I. of France, and the emperor Charles V., Jan. 14, 1526. Francis I., at that time a prisoner, restored Burgundy and Charolais to the emperor, renounced all claim to the kingdom of Naples, the duchy of Milan, to Asti, and Genoa. Other humiliating conditions were extorted, and Francis summoned a secret meeting in his chamber, at which he declared that he did not intend to abide by the conditions of the treaty.

**MADRIGAL.**—This kind of poem, invented by the Flemings about the middle of the 16th century, was imitated by the Italians. In England, Morley's first book of madrigals was published A.D. 1594. The Madrigal Society, a club of amateurs, was founded in London A.D. 1741. Rimbaud's Bibliotheque Madrigalium was published in 1847. Hallam remarks that "some of our old madrigals are as beautiful in language as they are in melody."

**MADURA** (Hindostan), the capital of a district of the same name, which came into the possession of the East India Company with the Carnatic, A.D. 1801; sustained several sieges during the 18th century. Captain Calliaud failed in an attempt to capture the town of Madura in May, 1757. A second attack in July of the same year was not more successful.

**MAGDALEN (Battles).**—This river, in Asia Minor, celebrated for its numerous windings, which have rendered its name proverbial, was the scene of a defeat of the Turks by John II., A.D. 1119; and of another by the army of Manuel I. in 1177.

**MAGDALEN'S, OF MAGELLAN STRAIT** (South America), the most extensive strait in the world, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was discovered by Ferdinand Magalhaens, incorrectly called Magellan, a Portuguese, who sailed in the Spanish service. He reached the strait in October, 1520, and named it Novia España.

**MAGAZINE.**—The following is a list of the principal literary magazines of the United Kingdom, with the dates at which they were first published.

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MAGDALEN HOSPITAL (London) was established Aug. 8, A.D. 1758, for the relief and reformation of penitent women.

MAGDALENS.—The first religious association formed for the reformation of fallen women was established in Germany before A.D. 1215. A similar order of nuns was established in France by Bertrand, a citizen of Marseilles, about 1272. The convent of the Magdalene at Naples was founded by Queen Sancho, of Aragon, in 1324, and that at Metz was established or refounded in 1452. The Paris convent dates from 1492, when Louis, duke of Orleans, gave his hotel for the purpose of providing a nunnery for penitents. The Magdalene at Rome was established by Pope Leo X. in 1515. The Magdalen Hospital at London was opened Aug. 8, 1758.

MADEBURG (Prussia), the capital of the province of Saxony; and now one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, was in existence in 968, by which year it was annexed by the Austrian general Tilly, the inhabitants mercilessly slaughtered, and the town, with the exception of about 139 houses, burnt to the ground, May 10, 1631. A formidable conspiracy was concocted by the famous Baron Trenck, while a prisoner in the fortress, to release 16,000 captive Austrians, and master the garrison, A.D. 1761. The plot was, however, frustrated. After having been invested fifteen days by the French, under Marshal Ney, Magdeburg capitulated Nov. 8, 1806, and was annexed to the new kingdom of Westphalia by the treaty of Tilsit, July 9, 1807. It was restored by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814. The archbishopric was founded in 963 by the emperor Otho, whose statue, raised in 973, stands in the market-place. The cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice, which contains the tombs of Otho and the empress, was erected A.D. 1211-1303, and restored 1825-1834. The church of the Virgin was built in the 11th century, and the French Reformed church in the 17th century.

MAGENTA.—This shade of crimson dye, named after the battle of Magenta (q.v.), and prepared from gas tar, was brought out in France in 1860, and thence quickly introduced into England.

MAGENTA (Battle).—The French and the Sardinians, after a desperate struggle, defeated the Austrians near this place, in Lombardy, June 4, 1859.

MAGHAAZUL (Battle) was fought in a field near Toldo, between y. It was won by the Saracen monarch Abd erahman, grandson of King Abdallah, and the rebel Caleb Aben Hafsun, A.D. 912. The royal troops gained the victory, losing 3,000, whilst the rebels lost 7,000 men.

MAGI were intrusted with the care of religion by Deioces, and formed one of the six tribes into which he divided the Medes, B.C. 700. They were constituted into a sacred caste or college when the Medes and Persians became united under Cyrus, B.C. 559. Two brothers of the magi revolted against Cambyses, and usurped the supreme authority during his absence in Egypt, B.C. 523; but were put to death with such a large number of their sect that the day was afterwards observed by the Persians as the “Masacre of the Magi,” B.C. 522. The primitive religion, which consisted in the worship of Ormuzd, the symbol of light and goodness, having become corrupted, was greatly reformed by Zoroaster, about B.C. 555.

MAGIC was originally taught by the magi, who diffused a knowledge of their mysteries through Greece and Arabia, on their expulsion from Persia, about B.C. 500. Smedley (Occult Sciences, p. 190) states that “according to the Talmud and the Cabbala, which profess to agree with the Bible, magic is divided into three classes,—the first, including all evil enchantments and magical cures, the citation of evil spirits, and the calling forth the dead through the aid of demons,—to be punished, like idolatry, with death; the second, including those magical practices which are carried on by the aid of evil spirits, by which magic is often led astray and sunk into eternal darkness; and the third, which is scourging; and the third, including astrology and all intercourse with the lower spirits, excepted from punishment, but pronounced wrong, as leading from reliance upon God.” The council of Laodicea, in 366, condemned all magicians and enchanters, and the ancient laws dealt with them very severely. Trials on charges of having employed magical arts were common in the Middle Ages.

MAGIC LANTERN.—Roger Bacon is said to have invented this instrument about A.D. 1260; but it was not generally known till a much later date. Cellini, who died in 1570, describes optical experiments which apparently depended for their effects on an apparatus of this kind. Kircher, who was born in 1601 and died in 1680, is frequently styled the inventor of the magic lantern. The invention of the Argand lamp in 1789, and of the phantasmagoria in 1802, produced considerable improvements in the construction and operation of the instrument.

MAGIC SQUARE.—This mathematical arrangement of a set of numbers was known at an early period to the Hindoos, Egyptians, and Chinese. Emanuel Moschopulus, who wrote upon them in Greek in the middle of the 16th century, was the first author who refers to the magic square.

MAGNA CARTA, embodying some of the “good old laws of Edward the Confessor,” with numerous provisions, intended to secure the liberty of the subject, was extorted by the barons from King John, and sealed in a field at Runnymede, between Windsor and Staines, June 15, A.D. 1215. John violated its stipulations in August, 1215, appealed to the pope Sept. 13, 1215, who annulled the agreement, excommunicated the barons, and suspended Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, in December, 1215. It was confirmed by the guardians of the youthful king Henry III. at Bristol, Nov. 12, 1216, and subsequently by other kings so frequently, that Sir Edward Coke counted thirty-two confirmations, additions, or re-

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newals about A.D. 1600. From a copy preserved in Lincoln Cathedral, the Board of Commissioners on the Public Records caused a fac-simile to be engraved and published, which is to be found, with a translation, in the first volume of "Statutes of the Realm."

**Magna Graecia, or Major Graecia (Italy).**—This name was applied by Greek writers to their colonies formed on the southern shores of Italy, Cumæ having, by general consent, the precedence in point of antiquity; although the date of its foundation, B.C. 1050, is not to be relied upon. There is much uncertainty as to the precise dates of the various settlements; but the greater number of them were certainly made between B.C. 735 and B.C. 685. Sybaris, B.C. 720, and Crotone, B.C. 710, the two most powerful cities, were founded by the Achæans. Tarentum, a Spartan colony, was established about B.C. 708; Metapontum by the Achæans, B.C. 700—680; and Locri by the Locrians, about B.C. 700. The date of the league between Crotone, Sybaris, and Metapontum, to expel the Ionians from Siris, cannot be fixed with any degree of accuracy. A great change in the political condition of these cities was brought about by the teaching of Pythagoras, who arrived at Crotone about B.C. 530. An army of 100,000 Crotonians took the field against 300,000 Sybarites, and after defeating them on the banks of the Traes, utterly destroyed the city of Sybaris, B.C. 510. Thurii, founded B.C. 443, and Heraclea, B.C. 432, were the latest of these settlements. The Italian Greeks having allied themselves against Dionysius of Syracuse, were defeated by him in an important engagement near Caulonia, B.C. 399, and at the same time they were attacked in the north by the Lucanians, with whom they carried on a severe and protracted contest till B.C. 292, when they applied to the Romans for aid. The celebrated expedition of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, whose assistance had been invoked by the Greeks, began B.C. 281. He left them entirely at the mercy of the Romans on his departure, B.C. 274. Nearly all these cities declared for Hannibal after the victory of that general over the Romans at Cannæ, Aug. 2, B.C. 216; but they suffered the penalty of this partisanship when fortune turned in favour of the Romans; the towns were pillaged and the people put to the sword or sold into slavery,—a subjugation from which they never recovered. Cicero describes them in his time, B.C. 106—43, as sunk into utter ruin.

**Magna (Battle).**—The two Scipios gained a complete victory over Antiochus the Great, near Magnesia, usually called Magnesia ad Sipyllum, in Lydia, and drove him out of Western Asia, B.C. 190. (See MANISSA.)

**Magnesia ad Meandrum (Greece).**—This Eolian city, said to have been founded by Magnesians from Thessaly, was destroyed by the Cimmerians B.C. 726, and rebuilt by the Milesians B.C. 725. It was assigned to Themistocles by Artaxerxes, to supply him with food, when he was besieged from Athens, B.C. 471; and the inhabitants raised a statue to his honour in the Agora. The Romans incorporated it with the kingdom of Pergamus B.C. 188. A town of Lydia, of the same name, called Magnesia ad Sipyllum to distinguish it from the above, is known under the modern name of Manissa (q.v.).

**Magnetism.**—This word is supposed to be derived from Magnes, the name of a Phrygian shepherd, who was detained on Mount Ida by the nais in his boots, or by his metal crook. Other authorities state that it is derived from the Lydian province of Magnesia, whence the Greeks obtained the lodestone about B.C. 1000.

A.D.
1576. Robert Norman discovers the dip of the magnetic needle.
1590. Julius Caesar, a surgeon of Rimini, observes the conversion of iron into a magnet by position.
1600. Gilbert publishes his treatise "De Magnete."
1630. Bond discovers the true progress of the deviation of the compass about this year.
1668. Halley publishes his theory of terrestrial magnetism.
1690. Halley constructs the first magnetic chart.
1722. Graham discovers the diurnal variation.
1745. Dr. Gowan Knight constructs artificial magnets.
1750. Michell publishes his treatise on artificial magnets
1765. Canton makes 4,000 observations on the variation of the needle, and ascertains that it is greater in summer than in winter.
1780. Coulomb propounds the double-fluid theory of magnetism.
1786. Cessini discovers the annual periodical variation of the magnetic needle. Coulomb constructs his balance of torsion.
1813. Morichini magnetizes a needle by exposing it to the violet rays of the spectrum.
1817. Professor H. Hansteen, of Christians, publishes his work on the Magnetism of the Earth.
1818. Mr. J. H. Abraham, of Sheffield, receives the large gold medal of the Society of Arts for his magnetic guard, to protect persons engaged in needle-pointing, &c.
1825. Christie proves that heat diminishes magnetic force.
1830. H. J. Dr. G. de Cuvier's produces magnetism by friction.
1831. Sir W. Snow Harris improves the mariner's compass, and invents the hydrostatic magnetometer. Faraday produces electricity from means of a magnet.
1846. Professor Faraday propounds the laws of diamagnetism.
1846. Faraday discovers magneto-electricity.
1851. General Sabine demonstrates that the terrestrial magnetic force has periods.
1856. Professor Tyndall proves the existence of diamagnetic polarity. (See Compass.)

**Magnolia, of several varieties, has been introduced into England at different periods. The Magnolia glauca, or the deciduous swamp magnolia, was brought from North America A.D. 1683; the Magnolia grandiflora, great flowered magnolia, or laurel bay, was introduced from the same country in 1734; and the Magnolia Yulan, or conspicua, from
China in 1789. The Yulan magnolia has been cultivated in China since A.D. 627.

Magyar, called Ugri by the Russians, as being members of the Ugrian race, whence, by corruption, the name Hungary, migrated from the south of the Urshan mountains, and settled on the plains of the lower Danube, under Arpad, their leader, A.D. 889. They invaded Bavaria in 900, inspiring such terror by the prowess of their arms and the rapidity of their movements, that walled towns in Europe are said to have had their origin at that period. Defeated in battle by the Saxon prince Henry the Fowler, in 934, and again by Otho the Great in 955, their power was completely broken. Andrew III., who came to the throne in 1290, was the last king of the Arpad family, which became extinct in the male line in 1301.

Mahabaleshwa (Hindostan).—Sir John Malcolm established this station, where a sanatorium has since been erected, A.D. 1828.

Mahadia (Africa), the capital of the Zeirides, was captured by the Sicilians A.D. 1146.

Maharajpore (Battle).—Sir Hugh ( Afterwards Lord) Gough defeated a Mahratta army of 18,000 men, supported by 100 guns, at this town, in Gualior, Dec. 29, 1843. Sir Hugh had about 14,000 troops and 40 guns. The Mahrattas lost 3,400 men.

Maha (Hindostan).—This place, on the Malabar coast, was taken by Munro, Feb. 10, 1711, and fell into the hands of the French in 1722. It was captured by the English in 1760; restored by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763; again captured in 1793; and restored to France in 1815.

Mahogany, so called from Mahogani, the American name of the tree, was introduced into England A.D. 1595. Sir Walter Raleigh's carpenter is said to have discovered its value in making articles of furniture; but it was brought into notice by Woolaston, a cabinet-maker of Long Acre, who, in 1720, was employed by Dr. Gibbons to make first a candle-box, and afterwards a bureau, with some planks which he had received from the West Indies. The duchess of Buckingham having seen the latter article, begged some of the wood from the doctor, and had one made, which soon brought it into general use.

Mahattas, of Mahrattas.—The origin of this people of Hindostan is unknown, but the empire bearing their name was founded in the latter half of the 17th century, by Sivajee, who received from the king of Bijapoor a jaghir in the Carnatic. He supplanted his father in the jaghir of Poona A.D. 1647, and was succeeded by his son Sambajee in 1680. From 1689 till 1818 the nominal sovereign of the period was kept a close prisoner, the Peishwa wielding the supreme authority. When the success of Ragoba was disputed in 1773, he formed a treaty with the English government, by which he was to give them possession of Salsette and Bassein, and they in return were to replace him in office; but as the English obtained the coveted towns by other means, the treaty was not carried out. Bajeron, the Peishwa, having tried to draw together a confederacy against the English, was compelled to cede a territory worth £30,000 a year in 1815. Having attacked the houses of the British residency, November, 1817, he was defeated in an engagement, and fled. He wandered as a fugitive till he surrendered to Sir John Malcolm in June, 1818. At this time 50,000 square miles of Poonaah territory came into British possession, a small principality being assigned to the rajah of Sattara, representative of the founder of the rule. Failing of legitimate heirs, this principality fell to the English in 1848. A battle between the Mahrattas and the British, under Sir Hugh Gough, was fought at Maharajpore, in which the former were defeated, with the loss of fifty-six pieces of artillery, Dec. 29, 1843.

Maidau, (Battle,) fought between the French, 7,000 strong, commanded by General Regnier, and the English numbers 4,800, under Sir John Stuart, at Maidau, in Calabria, July 4, 1806. The French were defeated with great loss.

Maiden, of Halifax Gibbet, an instrument for putting criminals to death, somewhat similar to the modern guillotine, was in use in England in the 16th century, and was brought into Scotland during the same century; the commonly-received account, that it was introduced into that kingdom by the regent James, earl of Morton, being incorrect. The earl of Argyll, the last who suffered by it, June 30, 1655, declared that it was "the sweetest maiden he had ever kissed." An instrument of this kind is said to have been in use in various Italian towns about the same period.

Maids of Honour.—Four ladies bearing this title are mentioned as having formed part of the queen's establishment in the wardrobe account of Edward I. The number is now limited to eight, each of whom enjoys a salary of £400 per annum. Maids of honour were suppressed in France by Madame Montespan in 1673.

Maidstone (Kent), anciently called Caer Meguaid, or Medwig, the city of the Medway, and by the Saxons Medwegestan and Medestane, was a possession of the archbishops of Canterbury, and is so described in Domesday Book, A.D. 1086. It received charters from Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I., Charles II., and George II., and has returned two members to parliament since the time of its first charter. During the Great Rebellion the Kentish men, who had risen for the king, were attacked and defeated at Maidstone by Fairfax, June 1, 1648. The Gothic palace of the archbishops of Canterbury was built in 1348; its parish church, one of the largest in England, was erected in the 14th century, and has been recently restored. A college, founded by Archbishop Courtenay in the reign of Richard II. (1377-1399), was suppressed by Edward VI., the building now
accommodating All Saints' College, founded in 1846. The county gaol was erected at a cost of £200,000 in 1818.

MAIL COACHES.—Mr. Palmer, manager of the Bath and Bristol theatres, submitted to Mr. Pitt, then prime-minister, the first sketch of his plan for the conveyance of letters a.d. 1782, and a second, further developed, in 1783. In July of the same year the post-office authorities furnished government with three volumes of objections to the proposed innovation. In spite, however, of this opposition, the first mail coach was started from London for Bristol on Aug. 20, 1784. In 1736 the post-office declared its opinion that the plan was prejudicial to revenue and commerce. Mr. Palmer’s original agreement was for 2½ per cent. on the surplus of the net revenue over £240,000, and a salary of £1,500 a year, as comptroller-general of the post-office. An annuity of £3,000 was settled upon him in 1792.

MAILLOTSINS.—The name given to the citizens of Paris who revolted on account of the tax of the twelfth denier upon provisions, a.d. 1352. They rushed to the Hotel de Ville, and finding no weapons but leaden mallets,—hence their name, fell upon the collectors of the tax with these, and killed several. The example set by Paris was imitated by many provincial towns. The dukes of Anjou, Berri, and Burgundy, who acted as guardians for their nephew Charles VI., entered into a treaty with the revolted Parisians. The French army, after the battle of Rosebec, or Rosbach, Nov. 17, 1852, marched upon Paris, and the citizens were punished with fines and confiscation in 1383.

MAILS.—An act for the conveyance of mails by railway (2 Vict. c. 85) was passed Aug. 14, 1838.

MAILING, formerly punished by indicting a mail coach unless it was in the interest of the offender, as in the Mosaic economy, “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth,” was afterwards met by fine and imprisonment. By 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 1 (March 6, 1671), malicious wounding and mailing was made a capital offence. This was called the Coventry Act (q. v.), and has since been repealed. It was made a capital felony, if the intention to commit murder is proved, or otherwise, punishable with transportation for life, by 1 Vict. c. 85 (July 17, 1837). By 9 & 10 Vict. c. 25 (1846), mailing by fire, gunpowder, or explosive and destructive substances was declared to be felony.

MAINE (North America) was discovered by one of the Cabots, a.d. 1497. The French visited it soon after, and called the northern part of the country Maine, and the eastern portion Acadie or Acadia. The first settlement was made at Phippsburg in 1607, and several others were formed by the English about 1635. Sir Ferdinand Gorges received a proprietary charter in 1639. Maine united to Massachusetts as the county of Yorkshire in 1652; was purchased from the Gorges family by Massachusetts in 1676. It was the theatre of the war between France and England from 1702 to 1713, at the close of which Acadia was ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, March 30, 1713. In 1820 Maine became an independent state. At the close of the war, in 1814, the settlement of the boundary between Maine and the British province of New Brunswick was, by the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, referred to two commissioners, one to be appointed by the king of England, and the other by the president of the United States. In the event of a disagreement between the commissioners, the matter was to be referred to some friendly sovereign or state, whose decision was to be final and conclusive. Disputes arose, and by mutual consent the king of Holland was named arbitrator. He decided in favour of Great Britain, but the United States government refused to be bound by the award. Commissioners were sent out in 1839, to examine the boundary-line claimed by England. In 1841 another commission went to examine the line advocated by America, and they both reported in favour of the English claim. The controversy was at last settled by the Ashburton treaty (q. v.), concluded at Washington Aug. 9, 1842, by which the Americans obtained seven-twelfths of the disputed territory.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—This law, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for certain stated purposes, and ordering the arrest and imprisonment of drunkards, was established in Maine, June 2, 1851.

MAIN PLOT, a conspiracy formed a.d. 1603, to place Arabelia Stuart on the throne, was called the Main to distinguish it from the Bye, the Surprise, or the Surprising treason (q. v.). Isabella Stuart was a cousin of James I., being the daughter of the duke of Lennox, brother to Lord Darnley, the king’s father. Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Cobham are said to have been the prime movers in this plot. They were seized in July. Sir Walter Raleigh was indicted on a charge of high treason, Aug. 21, and was tried and condemned at Winchester, Nov. 17, and Lord Cobham Nov. 25. They were both reprieved, the latter on the scaffold, Dec. 9; but Raleigh was kept in the Tower until 1616.

MAIPU, or MAYPU (Battle).—The republican army, led by San Martin, defeated the royalists in a plain bordering on the river Maipu, in Chili; a.d. 1818.

MAITLAND CLUB (Glasgow), named after Sir Richard Maitland, who died March 20, 1866, was instituted March 31, 1828. The object of the association is the publication of works illustrative of the history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland.

MAJesty.—The title of majesty, at first applied amongst the Romans to the dictators, the consuls, and the senate, as the representatives of the power of the people, was appropriated by the emperor Tiberius (a.d. 14-37). It was also adopted by the German emperors, and was introduced into France by Henry II.
about A.D. 1547, though Louis XI. was the first to assume it permanently and officially. Francis I. saluted Henry VIII. with this title at their interview in 1520, and it was the first English monarch to whom it was applied. The French Assembly, in 1791, abolished the title.

**MAJORCA** (Mediterranean Sea).—This island is the largest of the Balearic group (g. e.), and but little is known of its early history. After the final expulsion of the Moors, A.D. 1288, Jayme I., king of Aragon, conferred the islands upon his third son, and they formed a separate kingdom up to 1349. In 1521 the peasants of Majorca revolted against the nobility, and committed great excesses. Majorca declared for Charles in the war of the Spanish succession. The island was captured in June, 1715, and it remained faithful to Spain during the occupation of the Peninsula by the French. In 1761 Hyder Ali subdued the country, and in 1782 he appointed a deputy. A serious rebellion was provoked by an attempt made by Tipppo Salib to introduce religious changes in 1788. Christianity was introduced at Malabar at a very early period.

**MALACCA** (Malay Peninsula).—The capital of a district of the same name, was founded by a Malay king, A.D. 1250. The Portuguese visited the town in 1507, Albuquerque captured it in 1511, and it was made a Portuguese settlement. The Dutch, who failed in an attack in 1605, reduced the place in 1640, and held it till Aug. 17, 1795, when it was taken by the British. It was restored at the peace of Amiens, March 25, 1807, was soon recaptured, and again restored to the Dutch in 1814. The town and a district of 1,000 square miles were exchanged by the king of the Netherlands for the British possession of Bencoolen, in the island of Sumatra, by a treaty concluded March 17, 1824. The exchange was fixed to take place March 1, 1825.

**Mala*ga** (Sea-Fight).—An allied English and Dutch fleet, consisting of forty-one English and twelve Dutch ships of the line and six frigates, engaged the French fleet, off Malaga, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1704. The battle lasted till night. It was not renewed on the 14th, and on the 15th the French fleet sailed away. No ships were captured; but the English and Dutch lost nearly 3,000, and the French 4,000 in killed and wounded. Sir George Rooke commanded the allied fleets.

**Malaysia** (Spain), the ancient Malaca, is supposed to have been founded by the Phoenicians, and passed under the sway of the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Goths, and the Moors, in rapid succession. Ferdinand and Isabella wrested it from the Moors, after a siege of three months' duration, Aug. 18, 1487. Sebastian, at the head of a French army, captured Malaga, with 130 pieces of cannon and a quantity of stores, Feb. 14, 1510. The national guard revolted, and proclaimed the Spanish constitution of 1812 in this town, July 25, 1836. The castle, built by the Moors in 1279, shows traces of the effects produced by the Spanish artillery in the siege of 1487. The cathedral, commenced in 1526, was not completed until 1782; and the custom-house, begun in 1791, was finished in 1829. The breakwater was commenced in 1888.

**Malakhoff** (Crimea).—On the invasion of the Crimea by the allied English, French, and Turkish forces, in the autumn of 1854, this small white stone tower, forming one of the defences of Sebastopol, was much strengthened by the Russians, who constructed an immense semicircular mound, mounting thirteen guns. As the siege progressed, the defences of the Malakhoff were still further extended, and it became in fact the key of the whole position. It was assaulted June 18, 1855, by the French, who, after a gallant struggle, were compelled to retire. The Russians did everything in their power to render the Malakhoff impregnable, and the result of their labours has been described as "a formidable palisade or abattis of sharpened stakes in front; then an earthen parapet of enormous height and thickness; then a deep and wide ditch; then three tiers of batteries rising one above another, armed with more than sixty guns of large calibre; then sheltered spots at which riflemen might be posted; and, lastly, a place d'armes large enough to contain a powerful defensive or offensive body of infantry." The French collected 25,000 men, exclusive of 5,000 Sardinians and the reserves, for the second assault on the Malakhoff, and it was delivered Sept. 8, 1855, with entire success. For six hours the Russians made various unsuccessful attempts to expel the French.

**MALDIVES, or MALEDIVA ISLANDS** (Indian Ocean).—This group, according to some authorities, 40,000 or 50,000, and, according to others, 1,900 or 2,000 in number, are described by two Mohammedan travellers of the 9th century. A Portuguese mariner, wrecked upon them in 1512, found them occupied by Mohammedans.

**MALDON** (Essex), supposed to be the ancient Camulodunum, is first mentioned in the reign of Edward the Elder, who, A.D. 920, built and fortified the town. The Danes, who attacked it in 921, were repulsed, but they returned and captured it in 923. Queen Mary granted it a charter June 18, 1553. It has sent members to parliament since 1329. The free grammar-school was founded in 1608.

**MALIGNANO, or MARIGNANO** (Battles).—Francis I. defeated an allied German, Italian, and Swiss army, under the command of Maximilian I., at this village, near Milan, Sept. 13 and 14, 1515. After this victory, Bayard was knighted by the French King.
It is sometimes called the battle of St. Donato. In a second battle at the same place, Francis I. was defeated and taken prisoner by the Imperialists, Feb. 23, 1525. The French, who lost 8,000 men, were compelled to retreat from Italy. This is sometimes called the battle of Pavia. It was after this battle that Francis I. is said to have declared, "All is lost but honour." In a third battle fought here, the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, June 8, 1859.

MALINES, or Mechlin (Belgium).—This town dates from the 5th century of the Christian era. It was destroyed by the Northmen in 894, was rebuilt in 897, and fortified in 930. The fine Gothic church of St. Rombaud was commenced in 1220. In 1333 Adolphus de la Marsc sold Malines to the counts of Flanders, and it subsequently passed into the power of the dukes of Burgundy. A league against France was signed here by the pope, the emperor Maximilian, Henry VIII. of England, and Ferdinand of Spain, April 5, 1513. The explosion of a powder magazine occasioned great loss of life and property in 1546. Malines has been several times sacked, by the Spaniards in 1572, the prince of Orange in 1578, and the English in 1583. Marlborough took it in 1706, and it was taken by the French in 1716, 1719, and 1794, and in 1804 they destroyed the fortifications. The Academy of Painting was founded in 1771. Malines was erected into an archbishopric in 1561. Synods were held here in 1570 and 1607.

MALLIQUO, or MANICOLA (New Hebrides).—This island, one of the largest in the group, was discovered by Quiros, a.d. 1606. Captain Cook landed upon it in July, 1774.

MALMAISON (France).—A castle, near Versailles, the retreat of the empress Josephine after her divorce from Napoleon I., and the scene of her death, May 30, 1814. A decree was passed in 1853, for the erection of a monument to her memory.

MALMESBURY (Wiltshire).—A monastery founded here in the 8th century, was destroyed by the Danes in the 9th. It was restored, destroyed, again restored, and was made a mitred abbey by Edward III. The town was taken by the parliamentary army in 1643.

MALMÖ (Sweden).—A treaty was concluded between Sweden and Denmark at this strongly-fortified seaport town, a.d. 1524. On the death of Frederick I. in 1334, Malmö declared in favour of Christian II., who had then been kept in captivity since 1293. An armistice between the Danes and the army of Slesvig-Holstein was signed at Malmö, Aug. 26, 1348.

MALO-JAKOSLAWITZ (Battle).—Napoleon I. with a portion of the French army, having reached this town, Oct. 23, 1812, on the retreat from Moscow, was assailed by the Russians under Doctoroff, Oct. 24, when a series of furious encounters followed. The town, fired in several places, was taken and retaken seven different times, and was almost entirely destroyed. Though the French finally succeeded in expelling the Russians, their losses were very severe, and at a council of war held the night of the battle, Napoleon I. determined to fall back on the Smolensko road.

MALO, St. (France).—This seaport town, supposed to have been founded about the 10th century, was attacked by John of Gaunt a.d. 1378. The privateers of St. Malo did so much mischief to English commerce, that in 1693, and again in 1695, the English bombarded the town, but without success. They destroyed a number of privateers and other ships in the harbour of St. Malo, June 8, 1753. Another descent made upon the coast of France at St. Malo, Sept. 16, 1758, terminated in a severe loss, 600 having been killed and wounded and 400 taken prisoners.

MALPLAQUET (Battle).—The duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, with an allied English and German army, defeated the French in this plain, near the river Sart, Sept. 11, 1709. The allies lost 18,000, and the French 15,000 in killed and wounded.

MALTA (Knights).—This island was conferred by the emperor Charles V. upon the Hospitallers (q. v.), for the heroism which they displayed against the Saracens during the siege of Rhodes. They took possession Oct. 26, 1530, and from this time the Hospitallers are frequently called the Knights of Malta.

MALTA (Mediterranean Sea).—This island, the ancient Melita, was first colonized by the Phoenicians, and afterwards by the Carthaginians. The Romans laid it waste B.C. 257. The apostle Paul was wrecked here on his voyage from Palestine to Rome, A.D. 59 (Acts xxviii. 1). It fell under the power of the Vandals, and was wrested from them by Belisarius in 533. They retained possession till it was conquered by the Arabs in 870. They were expelled by the Normans, under Count Roger, in 1090, and these new occupants held the island till 1189, when it passed under the sway of the German emperors. It was in the possession of France 1278 till 1285, when it passed to the house of Aragon. The emperor Charles V., who inherited it as king of Aragon, made a grant of it to the Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in 1530. Soliman assailed Malta with a fleet of 150 vessels, carrying 30,000 troops, in 1565. The attack on the castle of

534
MAMERS (France), once a fortified town, was taken by the Normans in the 11th century. The English seized it, and destroyed the fortifications, about a.d. 1429.

MAMERTINES.—Some mercenary bands, who took possession of Messina about b.c. 282, assumed the name of Mamertini, or "children of Mars," from Mamers, an Ocean name of that deity. Hence Messina (q. v.) was sometimes called Mamertina.

MANAA (Manaar Passage).—This island, on the coast of Ceylon, was occupied by the Portuguese a.d. 1560. They were expelled by the Dutch in 1658, and it passed under the rule of the English in 1796.

MANASSAS, OR BULL'S RUN (Battle).—The Confederates gained a victory over the Federalists, or the Union party, after nine hours' severe fighting, at Bull's Run, near Manassas Junction, in Tennessee, North America, June 21, 1861. The Federalists, who were in much greater strength than their opponents, were seized with a sudden panic, and, abandoning arms, &c., fled in wild confusion from the field of battle.

MANCHESTER (Bishopric).—An order in council, dated Dec. 12, 1838, passed for the erection of this dioceze, did not take effect, and was subsequently repealed by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 108 (July 23, 1847), which established the bishopric upon another footing. Another order in council was issued Aug. 10, 1847, for carrying this act into effect, and the new see was subjected to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the archbishop of York. James Prince Lee was nominated the first bishop, Oct. 23, 1847, and was consecrated Jan. 23, 1848.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire).—The Celts, who migrated from Gaul, established a fort here, called Mancenion, or, 'the place of tents,' about b.c. 38; and it fell into the hands of the Romans a.d. 78, who gave the name of Mancinium to this station. The town was afterwards called Maniccestrae, or Mancestre.

MALVERN (Worcestershire).—Edward the Confessor established a hermitage at this place, which was subsequently erected into a priory, and on the destruction of the monasteries, Latimer earnestly prayed that it might be spared for the maintenance of preaching and hospitality. Henry VII. frequently resided at Malvern; but it owes its modern celebrity to the mineral waters which abound in its vicinity. Dr. Wall wrote a treatise on their efficacy in 1756.

MALWAH (Hindooestan).—This extensive province was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1707, and was wrested by them from the Mongol empire about 1732.

MAMELON (Crimea).—This hill, about one third of a mile in advance of the Malakhoff, and about a quarter of a mile from the allied French and English batteries, formed one of the chief defences of Sebastopol during the siege. It was about a mile in circumference at the base, and the sides, consisting of quarries, were steep and rugged. This was fortified by the Russians in February, 1865. The French captured the Mamelon June 9, 1855. MAMELUKS, or Mamelous. Malek Salch, the Ayyoubite sultan of Egypt, formed some Turkish and Circassian slaves into a body-guard, under this name, the word mameluke signifying, in Arabic, slave. a.d. 1330. They revolted, and placed one of their own body on the throne, in 1250. There were two dynasties of the Mameluke sovereigns; namely, the Bahairis, founded by Bayers in 1244, and the Borgistes, who superseded the Bahairis in 1381. Tumanbeg, the last sultan of the Mamelukes, was put to death at Cairo, by order of Selim, April 23, 1517. The Mamelukes continued to exist until the remnant of them were massacred at Cairo by Mehemet Ali, March 1, 1811.

MAL

St. Elmo commenced May 24, and the besieged were reduced to the last extremity when relieved by a Sicilian fleet. A new city, called La Valette, after the grand master, who had defended the place heroically against the Turks, was commenced in 1566, and completed in 1571. The Turks failed in another attack upon the island in 1601. The French expedition to Egypt arrived off the island June 9, 1798, when the grand master, Ferdinand Hospetsch, surrendered without striking a blow. The inhabitants revolted in 1798, and waged war against the French, in which they were assisted by an English squadron, until Sept. 5, 1800, when the French commander surrendered the whole island to the English. By the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens (March 25, 1802), England engaged to restore Malta to the Hospitals, and its independence was to be placed under the guarantee and protection of Great Britain, France, Spain, Prussia, and Russia. In consequence of the aggressions of Napoleon I. in Italy, Germany, and Holland, and his preparations to carry on war, the English government refused to evacuate the island, and hostilities were renewed. Malta was formally ceded to England by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

MAN
1654. July 19. Manchester sends its first representative to parliament, by order of Cromwell. The town lost the franchise at the Restoration.
1720. Manchester is described as the largest, richest, most populous, and busy village in England.
1745. Nov. 6. Prince Charles Edward and his army enter Manchester.
1752. The Mercury, the first Manchester paper of any importance, is established. The Infirmary is founded.
1753. June 22. Slight shocks of an earthquake are felt.
1755. The infirmary building is opened.
1756. Cotton goods are first exported.
1761. June 17. The Manchester and Worsley canal is opened.
1779. Oct. 9. Riots against the introduction of machinery take place.
1780. The muslin manufacture is introduced.
1781. The Philosophical Society is founded.
1783. A night-watch is first appointed.
1783. A great fire does some damage.
1788. June 19. The Queen's Theatre is destroyed by fire.
1799. The workhouse is erected.
1803. The Philosophical Society is founded.
1806. Broughton bridge is erected. The Portico is built.
1808. May 24 and June 25. A dispute between the masters and apprentices respecting wages leads to a riot, which is quelled by the military.
1809. The Exchange is opened, and the Manchester and Salford Water Company established.
1811. Hackney coaches are introduced.
1812. April 10. A riotous meeting of the populace is held in the Exchange.
1816. Nov. 4. The first reform meeting is held at Peter's Fields.
1817. Sneyd's bridge is opened. March 10. The "Blanketeers"’ meeting is held.
1818. Gas illumination is introduced.
1819. Aug. 15. Contest at Peterloo (q. v.).
1820. Aug. 1. Blackfriars bridge is opened. The Chamber of Commerce is established.
1821. Rochholme Road cemetery is formed. The Natural History Society is instituted.
1823. The Royal Institution is founded.
1824. The Mechanics Institute is founded.
1825. Jan. 1. Omnibuses are introduced in Manchester.
1826. Owing to commercial distress, numerous riots take place this year. Broughton suspension bridge and Hunt's Bank bridge are opened this year.
1827. The Botanical and Horticultural Society is founded.
1828. Oct. 7. The first musical festival is held.
1829. May 2. Serious riots take place; a factory is burnt, and numerous provision-shops are robbed. The Manchester Improvement Committee is formed this year. The Phrenological Society is founded.
1830. Sept. 15. The Manchester and Liverpool railway is opened. The building of the Old Palace is inaugurated. The Concert-hall is opened.
1831. The Botanical Gardens at Old Trafford are opened.
1833. The Choral Society is founded.
1834. The Statistical Society is founded.
1835. Manchester is incorporated by the Municipal Reform Act.
1836. March 20. The Blind Asylum is founded.

Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition. — The idea of holding an art-treasures exhibition at Manchester was suggested by Mr. Deane, the general commissioner of the exhibition, to a meeting held at Manchester March 26, 1856. A guarantee fund of £7,400,000 having been raised in three weeks, a site was selected at Old Trafford, adjoining the Botanical Gardens, for the erection of the building, which was a parallelogram, of 660 feet by 290 feet, covering an area of 130,000 square feet, at a cost of about £30,000. The arrangement of the art-treasures was placed under the direction of George Scharf, F.R.S. The number of paintings of all kinds, collected in this building, by old masters, was 1,115, and by modern masters, 689. There were, in addition, 969 water-colour drawings; 383 British portraits, 59 cases of engravings, 290 original sketches and drawings by the old masters, 937 engravings in line, 161 in mezzotint, 246 etchings, and 560 photographs. The museum of ornamental art comprised 17,000 articles. It was opened by Prince Albert May 5, 1857, and closed on the 17th of October. During the time it remained open it was visited by 1,335,915 persons; and it was, in all respects, a great success.

Manchester (North America), merely a village in 1840, received a charter in 1846.

Mandates, or Letters from the Pope, requesting a bishop to confer the next vacant benefice upon some person named therein, were first issued by Adrian IV. (A.D. 1154—1159). The practice was continued by Alexander III. (1159—1181), until Clement IV., in 1206, issued a bull claiming the right of nomination in certain cases. The right of issuing royal mandates to judges, for inter-
fearing in private causes, was relinquished as a prerogative of the English crown by Edward I.

Manfredonia (Italy), named after King Manfred, who founded it A.D. 1250, was at first named Novum Sipontum, because it stood near the site of that ancient town. A bay in the vicinity is called the Gulf of Manfredonia. The town was taken by the Turks in 1620.

Mangalore (Hindostan).—This town, supposed to have been colonized by Arabs at a very early period, was taken by Hyder Ali in 1767. The English, who took it Feb. 25, 1768, were compelled to retire early in May of the same year. They recovered it in 1783, the fortress surrendering March 9. Tippoo Saib besieged it May 23, and, having converted the siege into a blockade, the garrison capitulated Jan. 26, 1784. The English restored it at the conclusion of peace in that year; but it came into their possession, with the whole of the Carnatic, after the final overthrow of Tippoo in 1799.

Mangalore, (Treaty), was concluded between the British and Tippoo Saib at this town, in Hindostan, March 11, 1794. A restitution of conquests was agreed to on both sides.

Mangasee was included among iron ores until A.D. 1774, when Scheele, and afterwards Gahn, proved that the metal in this mineral was distinct from iron.

Mangareva Group. (See Gambier Islands.)

Manicheans.—This heretical sect was founded in Persia by Mani, Manes, or Manichæus, about A.D. 261. He endeavored to engraft Christianity upon the doctrines of the Magi, who believed in the two principles. The heresy spread rapidly through Persia, Egypt, and Palestine, ultimately affecting the whole Roman empire. Man was burnt alive by Varanes I. in 274. Milman (Lat. Christianity, b. ii. c. 4) remarks, "That sect, in vain proscribed, persecuted, deprived of the privilege of citizens, placed out of the pale of the law by successive imperial edicts; under the abhorrence not merely of the orthodox, but of almost all other Christians, were constantly springing up in all quarters of Christendom with a singularly obstinate vitality." It appeared under various disguises, and many of its main features were adopted by the Paulicians (q. v.), who sprung up at Samosata. The Manicheans were condemned by several councils, and Pope Leo I. ordered their books to be burned in 443.

Manilian Law.—In the year B.C. 66, Caius Manlius, one of the tribunes, proposed the revival of a law relating to the enrolment of freedmen, which had been carried by the popular party under Carbo, and was afterwards repealed by Sylla. By proposing it suddenly, at a late hour of the day, when the majority of the citizens were absent from the forum, he succeeded in his object; but it was instantly annulled by the senate, because it had been illegally passed. This is said to have been the origin of the celebrated Manilian law, vesting the sole management of the war against Tigranes and Mithridates in Pompey. It was supported by Caesar and Cicero, and passed B.C. 65.

Manilla (Indian Archipelago).—This city, on the island of Luzon, and capital of the Philippines, was founded by the Spaniards A.D. 1571. An expedition, fitted out at Madras, under Admiral Cornish and Colonel William Draper, took the place Oct. 6, 1762; when, to save the rich cargoes that lay in the port, a ransom of £1,000,000 was promised; an arrangement which the king of Spain afterwards refused to ratify. It was restored to Spain by the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The royal college for the instruction of youths was founded by Philip IV, in 1645; the bronze statue of Charles IV., standing in the public square, was presented to the town by Ferdinand VII. in 1824. England was allowed to trade here in 1809, a privilege previously withheld from foreigners, and extended to all nations in 1814. An earthquake in 1845 destroyed 5,000 lives; and others in 1762 and 1824 did much damage. A fire, by which 10,000 huts were destroyed, 30,000 persons rendered homeless, and fifty lives lost, occurred March 26, 1833.

Manilla Islands. (See Philippines.)

Mantissa (Greece), the ancient Magnesia ad Sipyrum, surrendered to the Romans under Scipio, B.C. 190, and was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, when Tiberius granted funds from the treasury to aid in its restoration, A.D. 17. The emperor of Nicæa, Theodore II., died here A.D. 1258, and it fell into the hands of the Turks A.D. 1312.

Mannheim (Baden).—Frederick IV., the elector palatine, enlarged and fortified this place, then merely a village, A.D. 1666. It suffered greatly during the "Thirty Years' War. The French captured it in 1688, and the fortifications were improved in 1689. The French besieged Mannheim in 1733; but, having retired, returned and captured it Sept. 20, 1795. The French garrison capitulated to the Austrians, Nov. 22 in the same year. Mannheim was again taken by the French, March 2, 1799; and they were expelled by the Austrians, Sept. 15, 1799. One portion of the allied army passed the Rhine at this place in the night of Dec. 31, 1813. Mannheim was made the seat of the electoral court in 1720; and it was removed to Munich in 1773, and the town was assigned to Baden-Baden by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801. The palace, founded in 1720, was completed in 1731.

Manor.—In the feudal times, a manor was a territorial district, with jurisdiction, rights, and perquisites thereto belonging. In England manors were afterwards called baronies, and ultimately lordships. Each lord held a
court, called Court Baron (q.v.), for redressing wrongs and settling disputes among the tenants. A writer in the National Cyclopaedia remarks: “The modern English manor derives its origin from subinfeudation, as it existed before the modifications of the system of tenures introduced in 1215 by Magna Carta, and the still more important alterations made in 1290, by the statute ‘Quia Emptores,’ and in 1324 by the statute ‘de Prerogativa Regis,’ by which statutes the granting land in fee simple, to be held by the grantee as a tenant or vassal to the grantor, was stopped.”

MANRESA (Spain).—A French brigade was cut off near this town by the Spaniards, A.D. 1810. The French captured and destroyed it in May, 1811. The modern bridge over the Carbonero was built in 1804.

MANSION HOUSE (London) was founded A.D. 1739, from the designs of George Dance, city surveyor. The use of the Mansion House, furniture, carriages, &c., and an allowance of £8,000, is granted to the Lord Mayor during the year that he holds the office. It was first occupied in 1753, by Thomas Winterbottom, who died during his mayoralty.

MAES, LE (France), formerly the chief town of Maine, is built upon the site of the Roman Subodium, which in the 4th century was called Cenomania, from which the present name is derived. Its earlier inhabitants, the Cenomani, joined Verongetorix against Caesar, B.C. 52. The church of Notre Dame du Pré dates from the 11th, the church de la Couture from the 12th, and the cathedral of St. Julien from the 13th century. Henry II. of England was born at Le Mans in March, 1133. The church de l’Ancienne Visitation was opened in 1737. Le Mans has sustained several sieges. Most of its defences were destroyed during the Vendean war, Dec. 13–16, 1793. The Chouans took Le Mans in March, 1799.

MANSURAH, or EL MANSOORAH (Battle).—The Saracens defeated the Crusaders at a great battle near this town, in Lower Egypt, April 5, 1250 A.D. Louis IX. was compelled to purchase peace on very humiliating terms.

MANTES (France).—William L., having marched with an army from Normandy into France, burned this town to the ground in August, 1087. It is in this conflict his horse is said to have set its foot on some hot ashes, and, by plunging violently, bruised its rider on the point of his saddle. The injuries William L. received brought on an illness, of which he died at the monastery of St. Gervas, Sept. 9.

MANTINEA, or MANTINEIA (Greece).—This city of Arcadia, said to have been named after Mantineus, son of Lycaon, was founded by the inhabitants of four or five villages at an early period. Mention is made of the city about B.C. 540; and an indecisive battle was fought between Mantinea and Tegea, B.C. 423. The Spartans, under Agis, defeated the combined army of Argives, Mantineians, and Athenians, near this city, in June, 418 B.C. They were defeated by the Spartans B.C. 385, and compelled to retire from their city, the walls of which were destroyed. They returned after the battle of Leuctra, July, 371 B.C., and began to rebuild their city. Epaminondas, the Theban general, defeated them at the second battle of Mantinea, B.C. 362. The city was taken and pillaged, and the inhabitants were sold as slaves, by Antigonus Doson, king of Macedonia, B.C. 222. It was rebuilt, and called Antigonea, after Antigonus Doson, and did not resume its former name until the time of Hadrian. In addition to the aforementioned battles, the defeat of Archidamus and the Spartans by Demetrius Poliorectes, B.C. 295; the defeat of the Spartans under Agis, by Aratus and the Achaean, B.C. 424; and the defeat of the Spartans by the Achaean forces under Philopomen, B.C. 207, are all known as battles of Mantinea, because they were fought in a plain near that city.

MAN-TRAPS and SPRING-GUNS.—By 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 18 (May 28, 1827), any person setting any spring-gun, man-trap, or other engine calculated to destroy, injure, or inflict grievous bodily harm, was to be guilty of a misdemeanor. The act did not extend to Scotland. By the fourth clause, spring-guns, &c., might be set inside a dwelling-house for the protection thereof, from sunset to sunrise.

MANTUA (Italy).—This city of Northern Italy was founded by the Etruscans at a very early date, but little is known with certainty respecting its ancient history. It passed under the Roman power B.C. 197, and is memorable as having been the birthplace of Virgil, B.C. 70. Its territories were distributed among the veterans of Augustus, B.C. 42; and it was sacked by Aurelian in A.D. 270. It was pillaged by the Marcomani, in 403 and 408, and was taken by Alaric. After numerous reverses of fortune, Mantua passed into the hands of Louis I. of Gonzaga in 1323; and, under his rule, speedily attained great importance. In 1392 a confederation was signed here with other Italian cities, for the maintenance of the equilibrium of Italy. The town was erected into a marquisate in 1433, and into a duchy in 1530. Mantua was besieged and taken by the Imperialists, after an arduous siege, which lasted from April 8 to July 18, 1630. In 1701 it was occupied by the French, and in 1707 was taken by the Imperialists. On the extinction of the house of Gonzaga in 1705, it passed into the power of Joseph I. of Austria; and in 1791 Leopold II. and the Bourbon emigrants organized a coalition here against the French republic. It was taken by Bonaparte, after a siege which lasted from June 14, 1796, till Feb. 2, 1797, and erected into the chief town of the department of the Mincio. The Austrians regained possession July 30, 1799, but it was restored to France in 1800, after the battle of Marengo. It was restored to Austria in 1814. By the treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10, 1859,
MANTUS and Peschiera were the only towns of Lombardy left to the house of Austria. Mantua was erected into a bishopric in 908. Councils were held here in 827, 1053, and 1067.

MAPL.—The scarlet maple was introduced into England from North America, before A.D. 1656, and the ash-leaved maple from the same part of the world before 1688.

MAPS.—Anatolander of Miletus is the reputed inventor of geographical maps, about B.C. 568. The first maps engraved from metal plates were used to illustrate an edition of Ptolemy's Geography, published in A.D. 1462; and the first marine charts seen in England were brought by Bartholomew Columbus in 1488. Mercator's projection was invented in 1569, by Gerard Mercator, and improved in 1599 by Wright.

MARATHON (Battles).—A great battle, in which the Greeks, under Miltiades, defeated the Persians and vindicated the independence of Greece, was fought in the plain of Marathon, in Arcadia, B.C. 490. Marathon is mentioned as a place of importance in the Homeric poems.—The Greeks, during the war of independence, defeated 2,000 Turks at Marathon, July 18, 1824 A.D.

MARBACH LEAGUE.—The elector of Mayence, the margrave of Baden, several powerful princes, and many of the free towns, formed a league at Marbach, A.D. 1406, under pretence of redressing various wrongs and abuses, for the destruction of the emperor Rupert. He made some concessions, and the league was dissolved.

MARBLE.—Pliny states that marble was first employed as a material for sculpture by Dippacus and Scyllis, who were born in Cretae about B.C. 569. They used the white marble of Pharos in their works. The practice of staining marble commenced during the reign of Claudius.

MARBLE ARCH (London) was erected by George IV. as a gateway to Buckingham Palace, A.D. 1830, and was removed to its present site, at the north-east entrance of Hyde Park, in 1851. The original cost was £50,000, and the expense incurred by the removal amounted to £11,000.

MARBURG (Hesse-Cassel).—The landgrave Philip founded the first Lutheran university at this town A.D. 1527. A conference was held in its castle between Luther, Melancthon, and other German reformers, Oct. 1, 1529. The French captured Marburg June 3, 1759, but were expelled by the Austrians Sept. 11. The French took it again in 1760; and the garrison, assailed by the Austrians without success in 1761, was compelled to surrender in 1762. The church of St. Elizabeth, commenced in 1236, was not completed until 1293.

MARCH.—The third month in the year was named Martius by the Romans, after the god Mars. The Anglo-Saxons called it Hlyd Monath, i.e. stormy month. The old proverb, "A bushel of March dust is worth a monarch's ransom," expresses the value formerly attached to a dry March.

MACHES, or country lying near the marks or boundaries of two kingdoms, often had peculiar rights and customs. The authority of the lords of the marches, called lords marchers,—whence the title marquis, between England and Wales, was abolished by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26 (1536). The Court of the Marches of Wales was abolished by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 27 (1689).

MARCHFIELD (Battle).—Rodolph of Habsburg defeated the Bohemian monarch Ottocar II. at Marchfield, near Vienna, Aug. 26, 1278. Ottocar II. fell in the encounter, which took place between Weidenfels and Jenedsberg.

MARCHIONESS.—The title of marchioness was bestowed upon Lady Anne Rochfort in 1532, and she was invested at Windsor, Sunday, Sept. 1, in the same year.

MARCIONISTS, a distinct sect from the Marcionites, were thus named from Marcianus Trapezita, who, in the time of Justinian I. (A.D. 527—565), observed the Sabbath as a fast.

MARCIONOPOLIS (Messia), named after Marciana, the sister of Trajan, who built it in her honour, was the capital of the second Messia. The Goths assailed it in the 3rd century, but, on the payment of tribute, retired. It was made the capital of Bulgaria, and was frequently besieged.

MARCIONITES.—A sect of heretics founded by Marcion, son of the bishop of Sinope, and a sailor, about A.D. 150. He held that there were three original principles. His followers were the forerunners of the Manicheans. They admitted no married persons to their baptism, requiring all candidates to be either virgins, widows, bachelors, or divorced persons. Marcion held it lawful to repeat baptism three times for the remission of sins. Tertullian wrote against this heresy in 207.

MARCOMANNI.—The name Maro-o-manni, i.e. March-men, or borderers, was given by the Romans to various tribes on the confines of Germany. Some hordes under this name were driven out of Gaul by Julius Cesar, B.C. 55. Marobodinus formed a league amongst these tribes, and concluded a treaty with the emperor Tiberius, A.D. 6. The Cheruci defeated the Marcomanni A.D. 17, and a peace was mediated between them by Drusus. Domitian made war upon them, and was defeated A.D. 90. In alliance with other tribes they invaded the Roman empire in 166, when a war commenced, which was not brought to a close until 150. They ravaged Italy in 270. The last notice of the Marcomanni is in 451, when they formed a contingent of the army with which Attila invaded Gaul and Italy.

MARCUS, St. (English Channel).—These islands, off the coast of France, were taken by the English A.D. 1795. The small garrison repulsed an attack made by a flotilla of French gunboats, May 7, 1796. The English lost one man killed and four wounded.
whilst the French admitted a loss of several hundred in killed and wounded. These islands were restored to France by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802.

MAEDIA (Battle).—Constantine I. defeated his rival Licinius, in this plain, in Thrace, A.D. 315. In consequence of this defeat, Licinius entered into a treaty with Constantine in December, 315. Thrace. Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt were assigned to Licinius.

MARENGO (Battle).—The Austrian army under Mosca was totally defeated by the French at this village, near Alessandria, in Italy, June 14, 1800. The Austrians had defeated their antagonists at all points, and Napoleon was about to order a retreat, when Desaix, who was killed in the moment of victory, counselled further resistance, and Kellermann by a brilliant charge changed the fortunes of the day. A pageant, representing the battle, was held on this plain, in presence of Napoleon I., the empress, and a large assemblage of spectators, in 1805.

MARGARITA (Caribbean Sea).—This island was discovered by Columbus A.D. 1498.

MARGATE (Kent).—The name is said to be derived from Meregate, on account of the hollow between two hills in which the town is situated. Bathing-machines were introduced here about A.D. 1790. The first stone of the General Sea-Bathing Infirmary was laid June 21, 1792, and Trinity church was erected in 1825.

MARGUS, MORGM, or MEGUM (Battles).—Carinus, who disputed the empire with Diocletian, was defeated and slain near this city of Mosia, at the confluence of the Margus and the Danube, in May, 285 A.D.

—The Goths defeated a Roman army under Salianus on Margus in 505.

MARIA ISLAND (Pacific) was discovered by Tasman A.D. 1642.

MARIA LOUISA, (Order,) was founded A.D. 1792 for ladies only.

MARIAN PERSECUTION commenced in January, 1555, when thirty persons, found using the service-book of Edward VI., were seized and imprisoned. Rogers was burned at the stake in Smithfield, Feb. 4, and Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, at Gloucester, Feb. 9. Justices of the peace were ordered to search for heretics, and many persons were apprehended and executed, thirteen having been put to death at Smithfield, June 27, 1553. Ridley and Latimer, condemned as obstinate heretics, were burned at Oxford Oct. 16. Cranmer suffered in the same manner at Oxford, March 21, 1556. According to the lowest estimate, nearly 500 persons, belonging to the clergy and the laity, suffered during this persecution, which terminated at the death of Mary, Nov. 17, 1558. Above 1,000 persons sought refuge in Germany and Switzerland whilst the persecution lasted.

MARIETHA (Order,) was founded A.D. 1775 in Austria.

MARIE-GALANTE (Caribbean Sea).—This island, discovered by Christopher Columbus A.D. 1493, was settled by the French in 1647.

MARIENBERG (Saxony).—This town, celebrated for its iron and silver mines, was founded by Henry, duke of Saxony, A.D. 1519.

MARIENBERG (Prussia).—The grand master and the knights of the Teutonic order removed their seat from Venice to this town A.D. 1309. A league of Prussian cities, called the Convention of Marienburg, was formed in 1436. The Teutonic knights compelled the Prussians to dissolve this league. The Poles having assailed the castle unsuccessfully in 1410 and in 1420, captured it in 1457. The castle, which had fallen into decay, was restored by the king of Prussia, in 1815.

MARIENTHAL (Prussia).—The Prussian cities of the province having formed a league against the Teutonic knights, A.D. 1440, transferred their allegiance to the king of Poland in 1454. Near the capital, of the same name, Prince Eugene was surprised by the forces of Wittgenstein, and suffered a severe defeat, Jan. 12, 1813.

MARIETTA (North America) was founded by colonists from New England, A.D. 1788, and was named after Marie Antoinette. The college was founded in 1832.

MARINER'S COMPASS. (See AMALTHEI and COMPASS.)

MARINES are first mentioned, according to Grose, A.D. 1684. In the reign of William III. the soldiers on the navy establishment seem to have been put in training as seamen. Six regiments of maritime soldiers were raised in 1702. On the recommendation of Lord Anson, 200 companies were raised and placed under the control of the Admiralty in 1755. The title "Royal" was bestowed upon the corps by George III., May 1, 1802, as a mark of approbation for their services during the war.

MARINO, SAN (Italy).—A hermit named Marinus, who had been a monk, came from Dalmatia, and settled in this locality A.D. 469, and at his death a church was built, and a village gradually formed. It had become a walled town, and was called Plebs Santi Marini cum Castello, in the 10th century; and in the 12th century the commune of San Marino purchased some neighbouring lands from the lords of Urbino. In the civil wars between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, the people sided with the latter, for which they were excommunicated by Innocent IV. (1243—1254). Called upon to pay taxes to the papal government about the end of the 14th century, they refused, and on reference of the dispute to a judge of Rimini, decision was given in their favour; from which period San Marino has been acknowledged as an independent state. This independence was respected by Napoleon I., and confirmed by the pope on his restoration in 1814.

MARISHAL COLLEGE. (See ABERDEEN.)

MARK.—An old gold coin in England, value 1s. 4d., bore this name. The silver
mark seems to have originated in Denmark, and was long current on the continent, especially amongst the northern nations. James VI. of Scotland coined a two-mark piece, a balance-mark, and a half-mark, in silver. Previous to his accession to the British throne, he had two sets of thistle-marks, so named from the thistle on the reverse, and half-marks struck. These seem to have been the last coins of this name struck in Great Britain.

Markets, held in former times chiefly on Sundays and holidays, as the people then assembled for divine service, were forbidden to be held in churchyards by 13 Edw. I. c. 5 (1285). By 27 Hen. VI. c. 5 (1458), Sunday markets, except on the four Sundays in harvest, were prohibited; and by 29 Charles II. c. 7 (1667), markets were declared illegal on any Sunday.

Marke’s, St. (Venice), considered to be the finest Byzantine church in Western Europe, was built A.D. 977—1043, the original church having been destroyed in 976. The foundation-stone came into possession of Mr. Douce in 1834, and is now preserved in the Doucean Museum, Goodrich Court, Herefordshire. Howell, in his letters, mentions a huge iron chest as tall as himself, which he saw in the treasury, with a crevise for receiving the gold, bequeathed to the saint, A.D. 1619. The emperor Frederick I. and Pope Alexander III. met here, when a proclamation of peace was made with much ceremony, July 24, 1177.

Marlborough House (London).—This house was built by Sir Christopher Wren for the great duke of Marlborough, in 1709 and 1710, and was bought by the Crown as a residence for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold in 1817. The queen dowager Adelaide was the last resident of Marlborough House, and after her death, in 1848, the queen allowed it to be used for the Vernon gallery of paintings. The prince of Wales will reside here on attaining his majority.

Marlborough (Wiltshire) received its first charter A.D. 1205. A parliament met here Nov. 18, 1267, in the reign of Henry III., when the statutes of “Marleberg” were made, which have since been constantly received as the law of the land. The college, for the education of 500 pupils, sons of clergymen and others, was incorporated in 1543.

Marmande (France).—This ancient town is said to have been occupied by the Goths, and was destroyed by the Saracens in the 8th century. It was rebuilt and captured by Simon of Montfort in 1212, and by Amasyr of Montfort in 1219. The English took it in 1247, and Henry IV. of France besieged it in 1577.

Maronites.—Gibbon (ch. xlvi.) asserts: “In the style of the Oriental Christians, the Monothelites of every age are described under the appellation of Maronites, a name which has been insensibly transferred from an hermit to a monastery, from a monastery to a nation. Maron, a saint or savage of the 5th century, displayed his religious madness in Syria; the rival cities of Apamea and Emesa disputed his relics, a stately church was erected on his tomb, and 600 of his disciples united their solitary cells on the banks of the Orontes.” The subject is involved in obscurity; but the truth appears to be, that John Maro, or Maron, a monk, founded several convents on Mount Lebanon during the 5th century. He maintained the independence of his followers, and assumed the title, “Patriarch of Antioch.” His followers became infected with the Monothelite doctrine in the 7th century, and were from that time called Maronites, and regarded as a distinct sect. They renounced the Monothelite doctrine in 1182, and were readmitted into the Roman Catholic church. They yielded, however, only a modified obedience to Rome, and have frequently been subjected to severe persecutions. A large number of the Maronite Christians were massacred by the Druses (q. v.) in the neighbourhood of Beyrout and Lebanon, in May and June, 1860, and from 1,000 to 2,000 were killed in the streets of Damascus July 9. The remarks of Gibbon hold good, that “the humble nation of the Maronites has survived the empire of Constantinople, and they still enjoy, under their Turkish masters, a free religion and a mitigated servitude.”

Maroons.—When Spain was dispossessed of Jamaica by the English, May 3, 1655, the slaves belonging to the Spaniards took themselves to the mountains, and, recruited by runaways, soon became formidable under the name of Maroons. General Trelawney succeeded in making an arrangement by which they were confined to certain localities, in 1738. A rebellion broke out amongst them in 1795, which was put down. In 1796, 400 of the insurgents were transported to Nova Scotia in 1796, 350 of whom were removed to Sierra Leone in October, 1800, at a cost to the government of £5,903. 19s. 8d.

Marouga (Battle).—The Roman army, led by Julian, on their retreat from Assyria, defeated the Persians at Marouga A.D. 363.

Mar-prelate Tracts.—The first of these tracts, under the name of Martin Mar-Prelate, was printed at a movable press, and appeared A.D. 1588. A letter, instructing the archbishop to find out and commit to prison the authors and printers, was issued by the council November, 1588. Henry Peny, a Welshman, executed in 1663 for writing a pamphlet, was suspected of having assisted in the preparation of these libels against the pravity. They have also been attributed to Throgmorton, Shorland, Udall, and Fenner.

Marquesas, or Mendana Islands (South Pacific Ocean), were discovered by Mendaña de Neyra, A.D. 1568, who named them in honour of the marquis of Mendoza, viceroy of Peru. Hood's Island, one of the group, was discovered by Captain Cook,
April 6, 1776, and several others by the Americans in 1797. With the exception of three—Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora—they were placed under the protectorate of France, June 19, 1857.

MARRIAGE. — The title of marquis is derived from the lords marchers, appointed to guard the marches, or boundary-lands, who were suppressed by 7 Hen. VIII. c. 26 (1536). In the time of Edward III. a foreign nobleman, the marquis of Juliers, was made an English peer, with the title of earl of Cambridge; and Richard II. created Robert de Vere marquis of Dublin, A.D. 1385, he being the first English peer who bore the title. The marquis of Huntly and the marquis of Hamilton, created A.D. 1509, were the first who bore the title in Scotland. The practice of granting it as a second title to a dukedom was adopted after 1639.

MARRIAGE. — The institution of marriage is usually referred to Gen. ii. 21—25, which relates that God, in the garden of Eden, gave Eve to Adam as his wife. This view of the subject is confirmed by the answer given by Christ to the Pharisees, A.D. 29 (Mark x, 6—10). Among the ancient Greeks the nuptials were celebrated with various ceremonies; but no record was kept of their solemnization, and the only proof of their having taken place was afforded by the guests who were present at the wedding feast. The social position of wives among the Greeks was extremely low, sterility being esteemed in some states a sufficient cause for separation. Among the Romans no forms were requisite, though certain ceremonies were usually observed. The Lex Julia et Papia Poppæa, passed B.C. 15 and A.D. 9, placed certain restrictions respecting the parties between whom marriages might be contracted. Roman wives were treated with great consideration. They presided over the education of the children, conducted the household, and shared in the honour and respect shown to their husbands.

A.D. 325. The council of Nice prohibits ecclesiastics from marrying after their ordination.

366. Marriage during Lent is prohibited by the council of London.

450. Numerous synods disown the marriage of the clergy about this time.

592. Bishops are prohibited from marrying.

721. The council of Rome defines the degree of consanguinity within which marriage is unlawful.

968. May 16. The Canons of Worms totally prohibit the clergy from marrying.

1073. Priests are compelled to take the vow of celibacy.

1100—1290. Matrimony first mentioned as a sacrament.

1198. Innocent III. orders the marriage ceremony to take place in church.

1533. Bishops are empowered to grant licences for marrying without banns.

1538. A proclamation is issued in England enforcing the observance of celibacy.

1545—1563. The council of Trent includes marriage amongst the seven sacraments.

1549. The marriage of the clergy is permitted by 2 & 3 Edw. I. c. 21.

1554. The married clergy who do not separate from their wives are expelled.
MARSEILLES (France), the ancient Massalia, called by the Romans Massilia, was founded by a colony of Greeks from Phoecea, in Ionia, B.C. 600.

B.C.
542. A second colony settles at Massalia.
218. Massalia assists the Romans in the second Punyan war.
154. The people call in the aid of the Romans against the Decectes and Oxylby.
49. Massalia refuses to admit Julius Cesar within her gates, and is in consequence besieged and taken.

A.D.
470. Euric, king of the Visigoths, takes Massales.
583. It is plundered by the Saracens.
1214. Marseilles is erected into an independent republic.
1291. It passes under the dominion of the counts of Provence.
1423. It is sacked by Alfonso of Aragon.
1451. It is reunited to the French crown.
1654. The inhabitants repel an attack by the corsairs.
1793. Marseilles submits to Henry IV.
1800. Louis XIV. takes away its franchises.
1793. The plague carries off about 40,000 persons.
1798. April 30. The inhabitants of Marseilles join in the revolution.
1799. Aug. 25. Marseilles is taken by the republicans but is assisted by the Genoese.
1805. The new harbour of Le Joliette is completed.
1838 to 1860. The Exchange is erected.

MARSAILLÉS COURT. (See BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, AND PALACE COURT.)

MARS, or MARSILAND, a nation of central Italy, first mentioned in Roman history B.C. 340, at which time they were on friendly terms with the Romans, against whom they leagued with the Samnites, b.c. 308. They concluded a treaty with the Romans 304 B.C., but again took up arms B.C. 301, when they were defeated, and were compelled to purchase peace by the cession of part of their territory. They became faithful allies of Rome, and were among the first to offer volunteers to the fleet and army of Scipio, B.C. 205. In the Social, sometimes called the Marsic war, B.C. 91, they took a prominent part in several victories over the Romans; but in the next campaign, B.C. 89, after repeated defeats, they were compelled to sue for peace. The Marsi received the full rights of Roman citizens, and from that time disappeared from history as a separate nation.

MAR’s INSURRECTION.—The earl of Mar invited the gentry to meet at a hunt, Aug. 27, 1715, and raised the Pretender’s standard at Brae-mar, in Aberdeenshire, Sept. 6. His force had gradually increased from about 50 to 5,000 men, when he entered Perth, Sept. 28. Mar remained some time inactive, and was defeated at Sheriff-muir, near Stirling, Nov. 13. Mar escaped with the Pretender from Montrose, Feb. 4, 1716, whence they proceeded to France; but some of the chiefs of the insurrection were captured and executed.

MARSTON MOOR, (Battle,) was fought between the royalists under Prince Rupert, and the parliamentary army under Lord Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell, at Marston Moor, in Yorkshire, July 2, 1644. It commenced about 7 o’clock in the evening, and the left wing of the king’s army totally routed the right wing of the parliamentarians; but Cromwell with his “Ironsides” managed to gain a victory over the king’s right wing. After a severe struggle, victory declared in favour of the parliamentarians, the royalists losing all their artillery, ammunition, and baggage.

MAṬĀBAṆ (Pegu).—This fortress was captured by the English during the Burmese war, Aug. 5, 1552.

MAṬIṆÊST (Battle).—An allied Austrian and Russian army, commanded by Prince Coburg and Suwarow, defeated the Turks at this place, in Wallachia, Sept. 22, 1759. No less than 5,000 Turks fell in the battle, and 2,000 in the pursuit. It is also called the battle of Rimnik, from the name of the village near Martinesti, where it was fought.

MAṬINICO, or MAṬINIQUE (Atlantic Ocean), called by the natives Madiana, erroneously supposed by some writers to have been discovered by the Spaniards A.D. 1493, was in reality discovered by Christopher Columbus, June 15, 1502, during his fourth voyage. It was settled by some French colonists from St. Christopher’s in 1635. The Dutch assailed it in 1674, and were repulsed with great loss. Admiral Penn failed in an attempt to capture it in 1685. The principal fortifications were assailed by an English armada from Jan. 24, 1759, and after doing considerable damage, the expedition withdrew. The island surrendered, Feb. 16, 1762, to an English force, which had landed Jan. 16; and it was restored to the French by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. It was retaken Feb. 5, 1781, and restored at the peace of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783. The English again effected a landing Feb. 5, 1794, and after gaining several battles, the whole island capitulated March 23, 1794. The French failed in an attempt to recover it Dec. 7, 1795, and it was restored at the peace of Amiens, March 25, 1802. An English fleet landed 10,000 troops on the
island, Feb. 3, 1809. It surrendered Feb. 24, and was restored to France at the general peace in 1814. The slaves rebelled in 1833, and a number of them were killed, and several taken prisoners, in a battle fought Dec. 24. An earthquake did serious damage to Fort Royal, and caused the death of about 700 persons, Jan. 11, 1839. The cultivation of the coffee-plant was introduced in 1727.

Martinsmas, Martlemass, Martlemass, or St. Martin's Day, Nov. 11, was formerly observed as a day of feasting and jollity. It was instituted in honour of St. Martin, the son of a Roman military tribune. He was born in Hungary, A.D. 316, settled in the neighbourhood of Poitiers, and was bishop of Tours in 374. He died in 400. His festival was instituted in 650. Moresin refers the festivities practised on this day to an ancient Athenian festival in honour of Bacchus.

Martin's (St.) Hall (London).—The first stone of this edifice, built from designs by R. Westmacott, was laid June 21, 1847; and it was opened Feb. 11, 1850. It was seriously damaged by fire Aug. 26, 1860, and has since been restored.

Martys. — Since the martyrdom of Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost (Acts vi. 5), chosen A.D. 37 to be one of the seven deacons first appointed, the Christian church has furnished a long succession of martyrs, who have freely given up their lives in the defence of the truth. Stephen the protomartyr was stoned at Jerusalem (Acts vii. 55—60) in May, 37 A.D. Polycarp, the last of the Apostolic Fathers, suffered death in 167. Eusebius, who wrote in the beginning of the 4th century, is the first writer who gives an account of the early martyrs.

Mary, Queen of England, the only child of Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine that arrived at maturity, was born at Greenwich, Feb. 18, 1516, was proclaimed queen in London, July 19, and entered the city Aug. 3, 1553. Although Jane (q. v.) was acknowledged queen for a few days, the accession of Mary is reckoned from the day on which Edward VI. died, July 6, 1553. Mary was crowned Oct. 1, 1553, and was married at Winchester to Philip of Spain, July 25, 1554.

They had no children, and Philip became king of Spain on the abdication of his father, the Emperor Charles V. In January, 1556, Mary died at St. James's, broken-hearted from grief, caused by the negligence of her husband and the loss of Calais, Nov. 17, 1558, and was buried in Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, Dec. 13. She was called Bloody Queen Mary from the severity with which she persecuted the Reformers. According to the lowest estimate, one archbishop, three bishops, several clergymen, and about three hundred of the laity, perished at the stake, whilst numbers died in prison during her reign.

Maryland (North America).—The first English province created in America was named Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., who granted the absolute proprietary of Maryland to Lord Baltimore, A.D. 1632. The first colonists were chiefly Roman Catholic gentlemen and their families, sent out from England under the charge of Lord Baltimore's brother, in 1634. A house of assembly was established in 1639; it was divided into two houses in 1650,—the one consisting of members chosen by the proprietary, and the other chosen by the freemen. In 1645 Cleburne succeeded in stirring up an insurrection, the governor was obliged to flee to Virginia, and peace was not restored till 1646. Parliamentary commissioners took possession of the government in 1652, but restored it to the governor in 1658. In 1689 an association, formed for the defence of the Protestant religion, overthrew the proprietary government. A governor was sent out in 1692, and the province remained in the hands of the Crown till 1715, when it was restored to the heir of the proprietary. In 1762, on the passing of the Stamp Act, riots occurred, and the house of the stamp-master was destroyed. A provincial congress assembled in 1774, and took the government into its own hands, and a constitution was adopted in 1776, declaring it a free state. In 1814 a British fleet landed troops under General Ross, who routed the Americans at Bladensburg (q. v.), Aug. 24.

Maryland Colony (Liberia), near Cape Palmas, was founded A.D. 1834 by free coloured emigrants sent from the state of Maryland, in America,—hence the name.

Marylebone (London).—The manor of Marylebone was obtained by Henry VIII. in exchange for certain crown lands, A.D. 1544. In 1846 the park was assigned by Charles I. as security for debts contracted by him during the civil war. Marylebone Street was built about 1679, and received this name because it led from Hinde Lane to Marylebone. The gardens, which were a favourite resort of Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, were situated at the back of the old manor-house. Admission to this fashionable place of amusement was free until 1737, when a shilling was charged. They were finally closed in 1778. The manor-house was pulled down in 1791.

Mary Magdalen (St.) College (Cambridge).—Henry, duke of Buckingham, who was executed for high treason, May 17, 1628, founded this institution, and named it Bucking-ham College, in 1519. Baron Audley, of Waiden, endowed it, and changed its name to St. Mary Magdalen College soon after. It is generally known as Magdalen College (q. v.).

Mary of Merton, St. (Canons of).—Regular canons of the order of St. Austin settled at Merton, in Surrey, A.D. 1117. In 1121 Henry I. made a grant to them of the whole town, and they erected a church and priory in honour of the Virgin.

Mary (St.) Hall (Oxford).—This hall was consecrated by Edward II. on Oriel College, A.D. 1325. In 1333 it was made a separate place of education, and it subsequently
became an independent academical hall. Thomas Dyke bequeathed funds towards the support of four scholars at this hall in 1687.

**MASCARA** (Algeria), the ancient Victoria, was at one time the residence of Abd-el-Kader. The French seized it in December, 1835, and again in 1841; and on the last occasion annexed it to their colony in Algeria.

**MASKS.**—The kings and priests of Egypt wore, upon certain occasions, masks of papyrus, representing the heads of hawks, lions, and other birds and animals, and from them the knowledge of masks passed to the Greeks and Romans, by whom they were employed in dramatic exhibitions. The tragic masks of the Greek stage were frequently very beautiful; but in comedy a grotesque effect was produced by representations of the mouth opened and the features distorted. The custom of the use of masks by public executions is mentioned A.D. 1295. They were first worn by English ladies during the reign of Elizabeth. In the time of Charles II. they were always worn by ladies in the theatre, and in the time of Anne they were used on horseback, being suspended to the side by a string.

**MASOURAH (Battle).** (See MANSURAH.)

**MASQUERADERS.**—Dramatic masques were introduced into this country about A.D. 1340. The masked ball, or masquerade, originated in Italy towards the commencement of the 16th century, and was introduced into England by Henry VIII. in 1513. The bishop of London preached a sermon against them, Jan. 6, 1724; in consequence of which, orders were issued that no more should take place than the six subscribed for at the beginning of the month.

**MASS.**—The word *missa,* or mass, was first employed in religious ordinances A.D. 394, when it signified the particular services specially appropriated to different persons, who left the church when the portion of the service which concerned them was concluded. It was, indeed, the general name for every part of divine service. It sometimes signified the lessons, sometimes the collect or prayers, and sometimes the dismissal of the people. The Roman Catholic mass was introduced into England in 680. The term was afterwards applied to the services of the Eucharist, and the decree, ordering all to bow down at the elevation of the host, or mass, was published in 1201.

**Massachusetts (North America).**—This state was first settled by the Puritans, at Plymouth, U.S., in 1620. Salem and Charlestown were founded in 1628, and Boston in 1630; and in 1692 the colonies were united under the Indian name of Massachusetts. A charter for Massachusetts Bay was obtained from the crown in 1629. Its first constitution was formed in 1730, and was amended in 1820. Slavery was abolished by law in 1783, and the constitution of the United States was adopted in 1788.

**Massa di Carrara (Italy), the chief town of a duchy of the same name, which was, A.D. 1829, united to Modena, and was, with it, incorporated in the new kingdom of Italy in 1860. It is also called Massa Ducale.**

**Massagetae.**—An invasion of Persia by a tribe of Scythian barbarians compelled Sapor to relinquish the third siege of Nisibis (q.v.), A.D. 350. They drove the Cimmerians from the Araxes b.c. 635, and penetrated into Media b.c. 632, whence they were expelled by Cyaxares, b.c. 609. Cyrus was killed in battle against them, b.c. 529. Alexander the Great defeated them b.c. 323. Ammianus Marcellinus calls the Alans "the ancient Massagetae." Niebuhr considers them Mongols, and Humboldt signs them to the Indo-European family.

**Mass-book,** "Missale," or *Missal,* the ritual used by the Roman Catholic church, was compiled by Gelasius, and improved by Gregory the Great. The services were translated into English for the Church of England in 1549, and by 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 10 (1549), the use of missals was abolished.

**Master and Servant.**—Various statutes are in existence for the regulation of the law between master and servant. By 32 Geo. III. c. 56 (1792), a master knowingly giving a good character to a bad servant is liable to a fine of £20, or three months' imprisonment with hard labour. The payment of certain classes of servants is required to be made in money by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 37 (Oct. 15, 1831).

**Master-General of the Military.**—Constantine I. (A.D. 306—337) instituted two masters-general, one for the cavalry and one for the infantry. Before the end of the reign of Constantius, their number had increased to four. A master of the military was elected annually at Venice, A.D. 737—742, instead of a doge.

**Master of the Ceremonies.**—The official master of the ceremonies at the English court was instituted by James I., A.D. 1603, for the purpose of introducing foreign ambassadors, &c., to the sovereign. Sir Lewis Lewkenor was appointed to the office, with a salary of £200 per annum. The first person who assumed the title to signify his supremacy in the ball-room was Captain Webster, who preceded Beau Nash in the office at Bath. He became master of the ceremonies on the occasion of the visit of Queen Anne, in 1703.

**Master of the Revels.**—The following list of persons who held this appointment was communicated to Notes and Queries by Mr. E. F. Rimbaud. It was copied from the handwriting of Sir Henry Herbert, one of the last to hold the office:—

Sir Richard Guilford .... Not on record
Sir Thomas Cawarden .... [1544] 36 Henry VIII.
Sir Thomas Beninger .... [1547] 25 Henry VIII.
Sir John Fortescue .... Not on record.
Edmund Tilney, Esq. .... July 31 [1578], 21 Eliz.
Sir George Buck ......... June 23 [1603], 1 Jac.
Sir John Astley ......... [1601] 10 Jac. I.
Benjamin Johnson ....... [1617] 15 Jac. I.
To these may be added the following:—

Thomas Killigrew 1673 | Charles Henry Lee.... 1725
Charles Killigrew 1683 | Solomon Dayrolle.... 1744

The ancient jurisdiction of the master of the revels was transferred in 1737 to the “licenser of the stage,” who, with the deputy licensor, performed all the duties of the office; and on the death of Solomon Dayrolle, no successor was appointed.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—The rolls of the exchequer commence in the reign of Henry I., the earliest extant being that of his thirty-first year (1131). The title of master or keeper of the rolls of chancery does not occur till the year 1286, when it was conferred upon John de Langton, although the office no doubt existed before that date. The duties of this officer are defined by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 94 (Aug. 25, 1833). His salary is regulated by 1 Vict. c. 46 (July 12, 1837). The master of the rolls is a patente officer and a privy councilor. He may sit in parliament, and administer justice in the Rolls Court; but his decrees are not valid until signed by the chancellor.

Masters in Chancery.—Foss considers that masters or clerks in chancery existed as early as the reign of Richard I., and that they were employed to attend the king in his progresses, when they assumed the title of vice-chancellor. Sir Christopher Hatton, who was made chancellor April 29, 1557, always had masters in chancery present when he sat in court, to assist him in his decisions. The office was abolished by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 80 (June 30, 1852).

MASULIPATAM (Hindostan).—This city was mentioned by Marco Polo, A.D. 1298, and was conquered by the Bhamenee sovereigns of the Deccan in 1480. In 1751 it was taken and fortified by the French, who were expelled by the British, under Colonel Fobbo April 6, 1759; and Masulipatam was ceded to the East-India Company in 1765.

MATAMORAS (Battle).—The Americans, under the command of General Taylor, defeated the Mexican army at this place, in Mexico, May 8, 1846.

MATARO (Spain).—This place was elevated to the rank of a ciudad A.D. 1701. It was sacked by Duhesme, under circumstances of great cruelty, June 17, 1808. The church of St. Maria was founded in 1675, the college in 1737, and it was incorporated with the university of Cervera in 1529. The railroad to Barcelona, the first constructed in Spain, was opened in October, 1845.
MAU

who was slain by Caligula A.D. 41. In 42, Claudius divided the kingdom into the two provinces of Mauretania Tingitana, and Mauretania Caesariensis. In 256 the country was invaded by a horde of Frankish invader from Spain, and in 429 it was conquered by Genseric the Vandal. The Arabs first appeared in the country in 667, and completed its conquest in 709. (See Morocco.)

MAURITIUS, or ISLE OF FRANCE (Indian Ocean).—This island was discovered by the Portuguese A.D. 1505. In 1598 it was seized by the Dutch, who called it Mauritius in honour of their statholder, Maurice; but they formed no settlement till 1644. They abandoned the colony in the 18th century, and it was neglected until the French formed a settlement in 1715, and took possession of the island in 1721. It was captured by the British Dec. 2, 1810, and has remained in their possession ever since the peace of 1814.

MAUR, St.—This celebrated congregation of the Benedictines was first established at this town, in France, A.D. 1618.

MAUSELEUM.—On the death of Mausolus, king of Caria, B.C. 353, his wife Artemisia testified her affection by erecting at Halicarnassus a magnificent building to his memory, which received the title of the Mausoleum, and ranked as one of the seven wonders of the world. Hence all sepulchral edifices of more than usual magnificence are styled mausolea. The ruins of this edifice were used by the Knights of Rhodes in the erection of their castle of St. Peter 1515-1522.

In 1846 the British government arranged with the Porte for the purchase of the remaining ruins; and in 1856 Mr. Charles Newton was appointed vice-consul at Mitylene, with full powers to transmit the acquisitions to England. He formed a valuable collection, including the colossal statue of Mausolus; and the whole arrived in this country in July, 1857, and was deposited in the British Museum.

MAY—In 1848 Dr. Stenhouse announced the possibility of extracting purple dyes from lichens by macerating them in lime-water. This discovery was applied and extended by M. Marnus, of Lyons, who produced in 1857 the fashionable dye known as mauve.

MAXIMINANS, a branch of the Donatists, so named from Maximinus, their leader. They arose in the Donatist community in Africa towards the close of the 4th century.

MAY.—This month derives its name either from Maia, the mother of Mercury, or from its having been dedicated by Romulus to the Roman majores, or senators. It was the second month in the old Alban calendar, the third in that of Romulus, and the fifth in that of Numa Pompilius. The Saxons termed it Tri-Milichi, because during this month pasture was so plentiful that they were able to milk their cows thrice during the day.

MAY-DAY.—From the earliest periods it has been customary to hail the return of spring with peculiar sports. The Romans had their Floralia, held on the 4th of the calends of May. The earliest circumstance known respecting the celebration of May-day in England is, that the Druids were accustomed to assemble on the night of the last day in April and light large bonfires to hail the return of spring. Chaucer alludes to the universality of its observance in his time, and as late as the reign of Elizabeth, the queen and court joined in the sports. May Fair was abolished in London in 1708.

MAYENCE, or MENTZ (Hesse-Darmstadt), originated in the Roman fort of Moguntiacum, which Drusus erected on the site of the present city B.C. 13. It was destroyed by the Vandals A.D. 406, and was rebuilt by Dagobert II. Printing is said to have been invented in this city by John Guttenberg in 1440. In 1831 Mentz was taken by the Swedes, and in 1844 and 1855 by the French, who lost it in 1866. It was again seized by the forces of the republic in 1792, but was taken by the Prussians in 1793. In 1797 it was ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio, and erected into the chief town of the department of Mont Tonnerre, and in 1814 it was ceded to the grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. The university, founded in the 15th century, was suppressed in 1802. The bronze statue of Guttenberg was erected in 1837.—The archbishopric of Mayence was founded by Boniface A.D. 747. Councils were held here in 735 or 755, 829, 847, 852, 857, 900, 1025, 1049, 1068, 1051, 1055, 1071, 1089, 1055, 1054, 1151, 1158, 1125, 1225, 1239, 1293, 1261, 1310, 1307, 1383.

MAYENNE (France).—The earl of Salisbury captured this ancient town A.D. 1424. Charles IX. made it a duchy in 1544. The Vendéens took it in 1789.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE (Ireland).—The Roman Catholic college of St. Patrick at Maynooth, in the county of Kildare, was founded A.D. 1795, according to the provisions of an act of the Irish parliament, for the education of persons destined for the Roman Catholic priesthood. It was built at a cost of £32,000, and is supported by an annual parliamentary grant. A lay college was opened in 1802, dependent on voluntary subscriptions. By 8 & 9 Vict. c. 25 (June 30, 1845), the college was placed on a new footing, and permanently endowed for the maintenance and education of 500 students and twenty senior scholars. A commission was appointed to inquire into the operation of the institution, Sept. 19, 1853.

MAYO (Ireland), forming part of Connacht, was granted by Henry II. to William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, A.D. 1180. William de Burgo, earl of Ulster, was assassinated in 1333, and about this time Mayo was made a county. For two centuries it remained in a very unsettled state. The native chiefs submitted to Elizabeth in 1575, but the supremacy of the English was not acknowledged until 1586. The old families took part in the rebellion of 1641, and the French attempted an invasion in 1798.

MAYOR.—This office dates from the reign of Richard I., who appointed a mayor as
MAY

chief officer of the city, in place of the bailiffs of London, a.d. 1189, and the precedent was copied by King John, in respect to the bailiff of King's Lynn in 1204.

MAYOR OF THE PALACE.—An important officer of the French court during the Merovingian reigns. His duty was originally to supervise the royal funds, and to regulate the government of the household. Afterwards the mayors acquired political influence, and acted as regents during the minority of the sovereign, until ultimately the whole power of the kingdom devolved upon them. In 614 the mayor of Burgundy induced Cotaire II. to grant that in future the office should be conferred by the great proprietors, not by the king, and held during life. The office became hereditary in 687.

MAIOTTA ISLAND (Indian Ocean).—This volcanic island, which forms one of the Comoro group, was avoided by Europeans until 1840. In 1841 it was ceded to the French, who commenced their occupation June 13, 1843.

MAY-POLE.—The custom of rearing the May-pole is traced to the Roman Floraalia, but nothing is known respecting the period at which it was introduced into this country. Dr. Cange speaks of a charter of the year 1207, which states that May-poles were taken by grant, and erected in the streets and at the houses of great men. The old May-pole in the Strand, London, was taken down in April, 1718.

MAZARINS. (See Frondeurs.)

MEAL-TUB PLOT.—This was a fictitious plot fabricated by a known criminal named Dangerfield, and ascribed by him to the Presbyterians. He directed the revenue officers to search the lodgings of Colonel Mansel, where they found a number of seditious documents, which were afterwards proved to be forgeries. He was accordingly committed to Newgate, where he acknowledged that he had been bribed by the Papists to forge these papers, and that proofs of the truth of his confession were deposited in a meal-tub in the house of a Mrs. Cellier, a Roman Catholic and his mistress, where they were in fact found. This took place in 1679. Dangerfield was put in the pillory, and also whipped, and was again convicted of libel, May 30, 1685.

MEASURES.—The English measure of Winchester was made the general standard by a law of King Edgar, a.d. 974. The first standard ell was established from the length of Henry I.'s arm in 1101, and the measure for cloth was made uniform throughout the kingdom by 18 Hen. VI. c. 16 (1459), which established the yard and the inch as the standards. Public standards of measures were ordered to be deposited in all the principal towns by 11 Hen. VII. c. 4 (1494); and the capacity of the bushel was regulated by 12 Hen. VII. c. 5 (1496). The length of the statute mile was regulated by 35 Eliz. c. 6 (1583). Charles I. issued a proclamation ordering a uniform measure for every com-

MAY

modation throughout the kingdom in 1636. Parliament attempted to introduce uniformity of measure in 1759, but without success. By 10 Geo. III. c. 39 (1770), a standard Winchester bushel of eight gallons was ordered to be kept in every market-town. The various laws on the subject were amended by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 63 (Sept. 9, 1835), which abolished heaped measure, and ordered inspectors of measures to be appointed.

MEATH (Bishopric).—This Irish bishopric is composed of several minor sees which were ancietly distinct. The most important appears to have been Clonard, which was founded by St. Finnian a.d. 520. Eugene was the first prelate who assumed the title of bishop of Meath in 1174.

MEATH (Ireland) formed one of the kingdoms into which Ireland was divided in early times. Richard Strongbow subjected Meath to the English a.d. 1171, and Henry II. conferred it as a county palatine on Hugh de Lacy. For nearly a century and a half it was the theatre of continual warfare; and in the reign of Henry VIII. the ancient county was divided into East Meath and West Meath.

MEAUX (France).—This town is supposed to be identical with the Roman Latinum. The cathedral was commenced in the 12th century. It obtained a charter in 1179, and was taken by the English in 1419. The French recovered it in 1459; in 1587 it joined the League; and in 1594 submitted to Henry IV. The bishopric of Meaux was founded in 375, and a council was held here June 17, 845. The prisoners were massacred here by the republicans Sept. 5, 1792. The Russians attacked Meaux Feb. 26, 1814, and the allies passed the Marne, at Meaux, March 28, 1814.

MECCA (Arabia).—This town is celebrated as having been the birthplace of Mohammed in April, 270 A.D., by whom it was taken Jan. 11, 630. In 692 it was captured by Abdelmelik, and in 929 it was plundered by the Carmathians. Renaud de Châtillon failed in an attempt upon Mecca in 1184. In 1803 it was seized by the Moslem sect of the Wahbees, from whom it was taken in 1818 by Ibrahim Pasha.

MECHANICS.—The ancients were no doubt acquainted with the application of the mechanical powers from time immemorial, but the principles on which their action depends were not known till a comparatively late period. Aristotle (B.C. 384 to 322) is the first author who wrote on mechanics, and Archimedes (B.C. 257 to 212) is the most eminent of ancient mechanicians.

MEC

A.D. 1677. Stevinus, of Flanders, discovers the true theory of the inclined plane.

1692. Galileo is said to have written his treatise "Della Scienza Mecanica" this year.

1634. Galileo publishes the work "Della Scienza Mecanica."

1633. Galileo publishes his dialogues on motion, and Castelli writes on the motions of fluids.
MEDIA (Asia).—This province revolted from Assyria and became an independent kingdom B.C. 711. Authorities differ respecting the actual time at which many of the following events occurred.

B.C.
711. The Medes obtain their independence, and establish a republican form of government.
709. Darius becomes the first independent king of Media.
658. Invasion of Media, and defeat and death of King Darius.
634. Phraortes, king of Media, with his entire army, perishes before the walls of Nineveh.
632. Media is invaded by the Scythians.
629. The Scythians are expelled from Media.
628. The Lydian war is commenced.
592. Birth of Cyrus.
584. May 29. The Lydian war is concluded by the battle of Halys (q. v.).
569. Cyrus deposes Astyages, and raises Cyaxares II., or Darius the Mede, to the throne in his stead.
551. Cyrus, king of Persia, becomes king of Media.
547. Lamanian and Mespila, cities of Media, revolt against Cyrus, but are reduced to submission.
539. Cyrus takes Babylon, and marries the daughter of his uncle Cyaxares, thereby uniting the royal families of Media and Persia. (See Persia.)

KINGS OF MEDIA.

B.C.
709 Darius
634 Cyaxares
684 Phraortes, or Ar.phaxad.

MEDIEVAL OF MIDDLE AGES, according to Hallam, comprised about one thousand years, from the invasion of France by Clovis, A.D. 496, to that of Naples by Charles VIII., 1492. Dowling, in his "Introduction to the Critical Study of Ecclesiastical History," fixes the council of Chalcedon, A.D. 451, as the commencement, and the revival of classical literature in the 16th century as the end, of the period. G. T. Manning, in "Outlines of the History of the Middle Ages," makes them extend from A.D. 400 to 1500, divided into the following periods:

A.D.
400 to 800
800 to 964
964 to 1066
1066 to 1300
1300 to 1500

Fleury makes them commence with the fall of the Western empire, in 476, and terminate with the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, May 29, 1453.

MEDICAL COUNCIL.—This council was established by the act to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in medicine and surgery, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90 (Aug. 2, 1858). Sir Benjamin Brodie was elected the first president of the council, in November, 1858.

MEDICINE.—A writer in the last edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" (xiv. p. 450) remarks that "the earliest historical development of scientific medicine is everywhere traced from a priesthood." The Egyptians were the earliest medical practi-
tioners. With them medicine was under the control of the state, and doctors who departed from the prescribed methods of treatment were guilty of a capital offense, in the event of the patient's death. The earliest work on medicine is the Hindoo Ayur Veda, which is supposed to have been written about B.C. 1400. The worship of Aesculapius, the god of medicine, was introduced into Greece about B.C. 1200; but the profession of physic was restricted to the priesthood until about B.C. 500. Hippocrates, born about B.C. 460, is the father of the Greek system of medicine, which declined about B.C. 336, and was succeeded by the Alexandrian school about B.C. 332. The epistle of Diocles on the Preservation of Health was written about B.C. 312, and continued in high repute for about 400 years. Herophilus, who flourished B.C. 255; Erasistratus, B.C. 260; and Serspin, B.C. 235, were the most eminent practitioners of the Alexandrian school. The medical became a distinct profession at Rome about B.C. 290. It was at first practised exclusively by slaves or freedmen, and was not regarded with much interest until after the great pestilence which depopulated the city B.C. 157. Aesclepiades, B.C. 90;Themision, B.C. 60; Theassalus, A.D. 55; and Galen, A.D. 165, are the most eminent of Roman physicians; and after the death of the last-named, medical science suffered a serious decline. The Greek system was revived at Constantinople in 323, and flourished under Oribasius in 360; Aetius in 525; and Paul of Aegina in 640. The Arabian physicians attained celebrity in the 7th century, the most important being Ebu Sina, or Avicenna, whose great work, the "Almacesus," was written about 950. Mondini, who became professor of medicine at Bologna in 1316; Guy de Chauliac, who flourished in 1530; and the celebrated painter Leonardo da Vinci, who was an eminent medical practitioner, and contributed greatly to the advance of the science. The medical profession in Britain owes its rise to Thomas Linacre, who founded the College of Physicians at London in 1518. Harvey published his work on the circulation of the blood in 1628; Pecquet discovered the anatomy of the lacteal vessels in 1647; Malpighi demonstrated the relation of the pulmonary tissue to the circulation in 1661; and Mayow obtained advanced views on the subject of respiration in 1668.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO (Spain).—During a revolt in Spain, A.D. 1520, this town was taken by the royal troops, under Antonio de Fonseca, who treated the inhabitants with great cruelty.

MEDINA DE RIO Seco (Spain), supposed by some authorities to be the ancient Tela, was the scene of a victory gained by the French army, under Bessieres, over the Spaniards, July 13, 1808, when the town of Rio Seco was taken and pillaged. The Spaniards defeated the French here Nov. 23, 1809; but were, in their turn, defeated and dispersed Nov. 26, and the French entered the town Nov. 27.

MEDINA SIDONIA (Spain) was taken by Abderahman I. A.D. 764, and surrendered to Alfonso X. in 1254.

MEDIOLANUM (Italy), the capital of Cisalpine Gaul, was taken by the Romans from the Insubres, whose chief town it was, B.C. 222. A battle between the Romans and the allied Insubrians and Boians, in which the Gauls lost several thousand men, took place here B.C. 194. It probably submitted to the Romans with the other towns of the Insubres about B.C. 190. Under the Romans it became a municipium, and rapidly grew in importance. The usurper Aurelius was besieged here A.D. 268 by the emperor Gallienus, who was killed by the hands of his own soldiers in the course of the siege (March 20). The place subsequently surrendered to Claudius. About A.D. 303 its importance was enhanced by the residence here of the emperor Maximian, who thus made it the capital of Northern Italy. For a century it was the residence of successive emperors. Attilia ravaged it in 452, and it was selected as a residence by the Gothic king Odoacer in 476. Belisarius, having taken the place, it was recovered by the Goths in 539, after a protracted siege, which was characterized by great barbarity on the part of the besiegers. They put the male inhabitants, 300,000 in number, to the sword, and reduced the women to slavery. (See MILAN.)

MEENAKSHI (Battle).—Fought during the campaign in Scinde, when Sir Charles Napier, with a force amounting only to 2,600 men, assailed the Belooches, who mustered 30,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, with fifteen guns. They were strongly posted, their wings resting on large woods extending on each side the plain, with a natural ravine in front of their position. After a fierce contest of three hours' duration, the Belooches gave way, leaving their artillery, stores, &c., in the hands of the victors. This battle was fought Feb. 17, 1843.

MEERUT (Hindostan), an ancient city of Delhi, is mentioned as one of the first conquests of Mahmood of Ghizni, A.D. 1018. In 1240 it resisted the forces of Tirmarchin Khan; but in 1399 it surrendered to Timour. Together with the rest of the district in which it is situated, Meerut passed into the possession of the British in 1803, and it was selected as the seat of a judicial and revenue establishment in 1809.

MEGALOPOLIS (Greece), or the "Great City," once the capital of Arcadia, was
Lord Melbourne, at that time prime minister of England, is the capital of Victoria, and is seated on the river Yarra. It was colonised from van Diemen’s Land, A.D. 1835, and was officially recognised and designated in 1837. Melbourne was made a municipality in 1843, and the seat of a bishop in 1847. It has increased rapidly since the discovery of gold in its vicinity in 1851. It became the seat of the legislative assembly in 1852. The hospital was founded in 1846.

**Melbourne Administrations.**—Owing to some disagreement respecting the Irish Coercion Bill, then under the consideration of Parliament, Viscount Althorp resigned the office of chancellor of the exchequer, July 7, 1834, and Lord Grey, the prime minister, following his example, resigned July 9. After certain negotiations, Viscount Melbourne kissed hands as prime minister, July 16. Several members of the Grey administration remained in the cabinet, which was thus constituted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Holder</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treasury</td>
<td>Viscount Melbourne.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Chancellor</td>
<td>Lord Brougham.</td>
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<tr>
<td>President of the Council</td>
<td>Marquis of Lansdowne.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Privy Seal</td>
<td>Earl of Mulgrave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chancellor of Exchequer</td>
<td>Viscount Althorp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Secretary</td>
<td>Viscount Duncannon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Secretary</td>
<td>Viscount Palmerston.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colonial Secretary</td>
<td>Hon. S. Rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admiralty</td>
<td>Lord Auckland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board of Control</td>
<td>Mr. Charles Grant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postmaster-General</td>
<td>Marquis of Conyngham</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chancellor of the Duchy</td>
<td>Lord Holland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>of Lancaster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paymaster of the Forces</td>
<td>Lord John Russell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Secretary for Ire-</td>
<td>Mr. E. J. Littleton.</td>
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The death of Lord Spencer, Nov. 10, rendered new arrangements respecting the chancellorship of the exchequer necessary, as Viscount Althorp succeeded to his father’s title. Viscount Melbourne went to Brighton Nov. 14, 1834, to make certain propositions to the king, who informed him that he should not require him to complete the arrangements, and the first Melbourne administration was dissolved. (See Peel (first) Administration.)—The second Melbourne administration was formed on the resignation of the first Peel administration, April 8, 1835, and was announced in both houses of Parliament, April 18. The cabinet consisted of

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<td>Privy Seal</td>
<td>Lord Duncannon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chancellor of Exchequer</td>
<td>Mr. Spring Rice, created Baron Glenelg May 4, 1835.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Secretary</td>
<td>Lord John Russell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Secretary</td>
<td>Lord Palmerston.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Secretary</td>
<td>Mr. Charles Grant, created Baron Howick May 4, 1835.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admiralty</td>
<td>Lord Auckland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Control</td>
<td>Sir J. C. Hobhouse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary at War</td>
<td>Viscount Howick.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board of Trade</td>
<td>Mr. Poulett Thomson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chancellor of the Duchy</td>
<td>Lord Holland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>of Lancaster</td>
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The great seal was placed in commission.
The earl of Minto succeeded Lord Auckland at the Admiralty Sept. 19, 1835. Sir C. C. Pepys, with the title of Baron Cottenham, was made lord-chancellor Jan. 19, 1836. Mr. Francis Thornhill Baring became chancellor of the exchequer Aug. 26, 1836. Sir Charles Argyll of Cumnorbury became colonial minister Feb. 20, 1839, and Lord John Russell succeeded him Aug. 30, 1839. The earl of Clarendon became privy seal Jan. 15, 1840. Mr. T. B. (afterwards Lord) Macaulay became secretary at war Sept. 27, 1839; Mr. Henry Labouchere was made president of the board of trade, in place of Mr. Poulett Thomson, Aug. 29, 1839; and the earl of Clarendon took the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster Oct. 20, 1840. Ministers only obtained a majority of five in committee on the Jamaica Suspension bill, May 6, 1839, whereupon they immediately resigned, and Sir Robert Peel, aided by the duke of Wellington, undertook the task of forming an administration. He obtained the co-operation of Lord Lyndhurst, the earl of Aberdeen, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Mr. Goulburn; but the Queen refused to dismiss the ladies of the bedchamber, May 10, and Sir Robert Peel resigned the task, the Melbourne administration being reinstated in office. A vote of want of confidence in ministers, introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Robert Peel, was carried June 4, by 312 to 311, whereupon ministers dissolved parliament. After the recess, a vote of want of confidence, introduced in both branches of the legislature, was carried against ministers in the House of Lords by 168 to 72, and in the House of Commons by 360 to 263; and on the 30th of August the resignation of the ministry was announced in both houses. (See Peel’s Second Administration.)

MELFI, or MELFI (Italy).—This ancient town, made the capital of the Norman states of Apulia A.D. 1042, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake Aug. 14, 1851. The cathedral and all the principal buildings were overwhelmed, and about 600 persons were killed.

MELETINE (Battle).—The Persian monarch, Chosroes I. (Nushirvan), fought a great battle at this place, the modern Malaythiah, in Lesser Armenia, A.D. 577. Chosroes I. retreated the day after the battle, burning the town of Meliteine as he retired.

MELINGEN (Battle).—The French defeated the Swiss at the passage of the Reuss, at Meilingen, A.D. 1793.

MELIODICA.—This keyed instrument was invented by Stein, at Augsburg, A.D. 1770.

MELIODICON.—This keyed instrument was invented by Peter Riiffelsen, of Copenhagen, A.D. 1803.

MELIDRAMA.—A dramatic entertainment, first introduced into this country by Thomas Holcroft, who was born in London Dec. 10, 1745 (O.S.), and died March 23, 1809. His first comedy appeared in 1781.

MELORA, or MELORIA (Sea-fight).—The Genoese defeated the Pisans in this naval battle, fought Aug. 6, 1284.

MELOS (Ægean Sea), one of the Cyclades, is said to have been colonized by the Phoenicians, and at a later period to have received a colony of Lacedaemonians. It was invaded by the Athenians, under Nicias, B.C. 426, and was again invaded by a large force B.C. 416. The city was besieged by sea and land, but held out for several months. Two successful sallies were made by the Melians, but at length their provisions became exhausted, and they surrendered at discretion. The victors put all the men capable of bearing arms to death, and sold the women and children for slaves, 500 Athenian settlers being sent to form a new colony. A Peloponnesian squadron, under Antisthenes, defeated the Athenian navy here B.C. 412. The Lacedaemonians, under Lysander, having defeated the Athenians, their colony was recalled, and the captive Melians restored to their country, B.C. 404. It subsequently became part of the Roman empire, and was finally conquered by the Turks, under Soliman II. (1520—1565). It is now called Milo, and is included in the modern kingdom of Greece.

MELICHSTADT (Battle).—An undecided battle between Rodolph of Swabia and the emperor Henry IV. was fought at this place, in Francia, A.D. 1073.

MELROSE (Scotland).—This site was occupied by a Culdee house, founded A.D. 635. It was superseded by an abbey for Cistercian monks, founded in 1136 by David I., and completed in 1146. In 1222 it was destroyed by Edward II. In 1326 it was rebuilt by Robert Bruce, and completed in the reign of James IV. It was again destroyed by the English in 1545.

MELTON MOWBRAY (Leicestershire), called Medeltune and Melton Mowbray, received the name of Mowbray from its ancient lords, by command of Henry I. (1154). In 1613 the town was considerably damaged by fire, and in 1637 the plague raged with great violence. A battle was fought here between the royalists and the parliamentary troops, the latter, 2,000 strong, were defeated with great slaughter, in 1645. In 1736 the church, a handsome and spacious structure with lofty towers, was struck by lightning, and fragments of the south and north-east pinnacles, weighing from 5 cwt. to 6 cwt., were precipitated through the north transept.

MELUN (France), the ancient Melodunum, was captured by Henry V. of England A.D. 1420. Henry had several conferences with
the queen of France at this town in July, 1419. It was recovered by the French in 1435. Councils were held here in 1216; Nov. 8, 1225; and Jan. 21, 1301.

MEMEL (Prussia).—This town was built A.D. 1279, and fortified in 1312. It was greatly damaged by fire in 1523, and came into the possession of the Teutonic knights, who settled in Prussia, in 1328. Large portions of the town were destroyed by fires in 1379, 1457, 1540, 1678, and again Oct. 4, 1854. It was taken by the Russians in 1757, and again occupied by them in December, 1813. The king and queen of Prussia concluded a convention with Napoleon I. at this town in 1807.

MEMMINGEN (Germany) was ceded to Bavaria by arrangements definitely concluded Feb. 25, 1803. It was fortified by Mack in 1806, was taken by the French Oct. 9, and the Tyrolese occupied it in 1809.

MEMPHIS (Egypt).—Herodotus ascribes the foundation of this place to Menes, first king of Egypt, B.C. 3895, according to Lepsius; b.c. 3843, according to Bunsen; b.c. 2412, according to Hales; and b.c. 2320, according to Wilkinson. Some fix the date of its foundation B.C. 2188; and Diodorus Siculus ascribes it to Uchoraes, one of the successors of Osymandias, king of Thebes, B.C. 2100. In order to reconcile the discrepancy in these statements, some historians ascribe its foundation to Menes, and its completion and extension to Uchoraes, who first made it a royal city. Memphis was taken by the Persians under Cambyses, B.C. 525, when many of its temples and palaces were destroyed. Alexander the Great, who wintered here B.C. 332, quite destroyed the ancient importance of the place by founding Alexandria in the same year. Memphis was taken, by Antochus, B.C. 171. It was visited and restored by Septimius Severus, A.D. 202. In the 7th century it passed under the dominion of the Arabs, and gradually fell into decay. The Arabian traveller Ab-dallatif visited it in the 12th century. The ruins were discovered and excavated by M. Mariette, between 1850 and 1854. It is the Noth of the Old Testament. The most celebrated of its sacred buildings were, the temple of Ptah, or Hephastos,—the elemental principle of fire,—said to have been coeval with the foundation of the city, and improved and beautified by several monarchs; the temple of Proetus, said to have been founded by the Phoenicians about the era of the Trojan war; the temple of Isis, founded at an early period, and completed by Amasis B.C. 504; and the temple of Apis, called the cathedral of Egypt, founded by Psammetichus. Memphis ceased to be the metropolis of Egypt on the foundation of Alexandria. It soon after fell into obscurity, and of this celebrated city, which, according to Diodorus, was seven leagues in circumference, and contained a multitude of beautiful temples, not one stone remains,—even the site on which it stood being disputed.

MENAI STRAIT (Wales).—The Romans crossed this strait, separating Caernarvonshire from the island of Anglesey, to attack the Druids in their last stronghold, A.D. 59. A ferry-boat was lost, containing fifty persons, Dec. 4, 1795. A suspension-bridge over the strait, 100 feet above the level of high water, was commenced by Mr. Telford in 1815, and completed in 1825, at a cost of £120,000. The bridge was opened Jan. 30, 1826. The Britannia tubular bridge, 101 feet above the level of high water, was completed by Stephenson March 5, 1850, at a cost of £621,585.

MENDE (France).—This town, fortified by Bishop Adalbert, A.D. 1151, was frequently besieged during the religious wars of the 16th century; and Henry IV. of France destroyed its citadel in 1697.

MENDICANTS, OF BEGGING FRIARS, religious orders in the Romish church, supported by charitable contributions, were established A.D. 1215, by Pope Innocent III. They increased rapidly in numbers, and became a great burthen not only to the people but to the church. In 1372 Gregory X. reduced the mendicant orders to four: viz., Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines. The Dominicans and Franciscans obtained great power both in church and state. Their influence began to decline sensibly at the commencement of the Reformation in the 16th century.

MENDICITY SOCIETY (London).—This society for the suppression of mendicency was founded in 1818. It was established for the purpose of checking the practice of public begging, by putting the laws in force against impostors who adopt it as a trade, and by affording prompt and effectual assistance to those whom sudden calamity and unaffected distress may render worthy of the attention of the society.

MENDOZA (South America), the capital of a province of the same name, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, March 20, 1861. The city, situated on the eastern slope of the Cordilleras, was in one month reduced to a mass of ruins. The calamity occurred at about a quarter to nine p.m. Out of a population of 12,000 souls, 10,000 were buried, and of these 2,000 were rescued, many of them having sustained severe injuries. The same night a fire broke out among the ruins of one of the largest buildings in the city, and about 600 persons were actually burned alive. An eye-witness remarks, This earthquake is probably the worst on record; never was destruction so complete."

MENEHOUND ST. (France).—This ancient town was captured by the English A.D. 1436, and afterwards sustained several sieges. The Spaniards, who took it in 1652, were expelled in the following year.

MENES (Egypt).—The era of Menes, the first king of Egypt, is placed by Lepsius B.C. 3893; by Bunsen, B.C. 3643; by Hales, B.C. 2412; by Wilkinson, B.C. 2320; and by Prichard, B.C. 2214.

MENIN (Belgium).—The allied army took 553
and

MENNONITES.—A sect of Anabaptists founded by Menno, surnamed Simons, A.D. 1536. He was born at Witmarsum, in Friesland, in 1505, and commenced life as a Roman Catholic, became a convert to the Anabaptists. He was allowed to settle in the United Provinces by William I., prince of Orange, towards the close of the 16th century. Menno died at Wasserstein in 1561. In 1530 and 1564, conferences of the Anabaptists of Germany, Flanders, and Friesland were held at Amsterdam, when the rigorous laws of their founder were mitigated. During the 17th century they obtained toleration in England, Holland, and Germany.

MENSA ET THORO.—This partial kind of divorce à mensé et thoré (from table and bed), effected by a sentence of the ecclesiastical courts, but not annulling the marriage, was superseded by a decree for a judicial separation, under the 7th clause of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (Aug. 28, 1857).

MERCANTILISM.—The origin of this science is uncertain, though it is generally ascribed to the ancient Egyptians. Euclid, b.c. 1280, a mathematician of Alexandria, was the first who embodied the leading principles into a regular system. Archimedes, b.c. 250, a famous geometrician of Syracuse, made great discoveries in this science. Cavalierius, an Italian mathematician, who died at Bologna A.D. 1647, invented, and applied to this science, the celebrated doctrine of indivisibles. This, however, was superseded by Newton’s (born 1642, died March 20, 1727) still more celebrated method of fluxions.

MENT. (See MAIENCE.)

MENUT (Institutes of).—A code of Indian civil and religious law, named after Menu, son of Bramah, by whom it is supposed to have been revealed. Its origin is ascribed to the period between Homer, b.c. 962, and the Twelve Tables of the Romans, b.c. 448. According to Schlegel, it was seen by Alexander the Great b.c. 356—323. In 1794 it was translated into English by Sir William Jones, and in 1850 into French by Des Longchamps.

MERCANTILE MARINE ACT.—This name is given to the act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 93 (Aug. 14, 1850), which provides for the engagement of merchant seamen, for sanitary measures during voyages, for naval courts, log-books, deserts, wages, and other matters connected with the merchant service. It was amended by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 7, 1851).

MERCARA (Hindostan).—This fortress, built by Hyder Ali a.d. 1773, was taken possession of by the East-India Company’s forces in 1834, and annexed to their dominions.

MERCATOR’S PROJECTION.—This method of geographical projection, employed in the construction of nautical maps, is said to have been invented by Gerard Mercator, whose real name was Rauffman, born at Ruppelwonde, in East Friesland, March 5, 1512 A.D. He died at Dossburg, Dec. 2, 1594. Edward Wright first investigated the principles, and applied them to purposes of navigation.

MERCERS’ COMPANY can be traced back as a metropolitan guild to A.D. 1172. It was incorporated by letters patent (17 Rich. II.) in 1394. Richard II. was a free brother, and Queen Elizabeth a free sister, of the Mercers’ Company. It ranks first amongst the twelve great livery companies of London, and is governed by a prime and three other wardens, with forty assistants, with 232 livermen. There is scarcely a single merchant in the company.

MERCHANTS.—By Magna Charta (1215) foreign merchants were allowed to come, go, and stay in England for the exercise of their calling without being subject to unreasonable imposts. By 27 Edw. III. (1353) it was enacted that if any difference should arise between the king and a foreign state, the alien merchant was to have forty days, or longer, notice to leave the country. By 5 Rich. II. (1355) English merchants were exempted from this statute, which restrains English subjects from leaving the kingdom without a licence. By 8 Hen. VI. (1429) none were allowed to sell to merchant strangers but for ready money. In 1561 the number of merchants in London was 327. During the threatened Spanish invasion, 300 met weekly to practise the art of war. In 1558 some of these held commands at Tilbury. From time to time companies of merchants were established in London for foreign trade. The Barbary merchants were incorporated in the reign of Henry VII., and the Levant or Turkey Company was established in 1581. Their success originated the old East-India Company, which had a monopoly of the traffic until a new company was incorporated, 9 Will. III. (1698), on condition of their lending the government £2,000,000. Both companies were subsequently united. In France, Louis XIV. passed two decrees, in 1669 and 1701, allowing the nobles to trade by land and sea without derogating from their nobility. An attempt made in 1711 to exclude merchants from the House of Commons failed.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS.—This celebrated commercial company, said to have originated in the London Mercers’ Company, obtained privileges from John of Brabant A.D. 1296, and established themselves at Antwerp under the title of the Brotherhood of St. Thomas Becket. In 1358 they were encouraged by Louis, count of Flanders, who permitted them to form an establishment at Bruges; and in 1406 they received their first charter from Henry IV. of England. Edward IV. granted a new charter in 1466. Their importance was much increased by the celebrated treaty known as the Intercessus magnus, which was concluded, between Henry VII. and Philip, archduke of the Netherlands, Feb. 24, 1496; and in 1497 the company began to assume the title of the Merchant Adventurers. Henry VIII. granted
them a charter in 1513; * Queen Elizabeth granted them a charter in 1560, and a second, dated July 8, 1564, confirming all former charters and privileges. Owing to the opposition of the Hanse towns, they were temporarily expelled from Germany in 1557, but they were soon invited to return. James I. granted them a charter in 1617, and their privileges were confirmed by Charles I. in 1634. They settled at Dort in 1647, and made Hamburg their principal staple about 1651. After 1661 Hamburg became their only foreign station. In 1765 the company published a report, wherein they stated that their trade had been long declining.

MERCHANT TAILORS.—This company, anciently called Tailors and Linen Armourers, was incorporated by Edward IV. A.D. 1466. As many of the members were great merchants, Henry VII. re-incorporated them in 1503, and gave the title of Merchant Tailors. In 1607, June 7, a special charter was given to James I., which cost above £1,000. This company ranks more royal and noble personages among its members than any of the city companies. The Merchant Tailors' School was founded Sept. 24, 1561.

MERCIA (England).—This ancient kingdom is supposed to have been founded by the Angles, under Crida, A.D. 556. It was conquered by the Northumbrians in 655, and soon after regained its independence.

MERCURY.—The transit of this planet over the sun was first observed by Gassendi, A.D. 1631.

MERCY (Orders).—The order of Mercy was established A.D. 1218 by James I. of Aragon, in the city of Barcelona, for the purpose of redeeming Christian captives in the power of the Moors. It is sometimes called St. Eulalia, from the name of the patron saint of the principal church in that city. A dispute between the knights and priests of the order about the election of a master, decided in favour of the priests by Pope John XXII. (1316—1334), led to the withdrawal of the knights, and the society from that time has been composed entirely of priests. In 1688 the duchess of Dudley bequeathed £100 per annum for the liberation of English captives.

MÉGUI (Hindostan).—This town, in Tenasserim, was taken by the English A.D. 1824, and was ceded to England by the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

MÉRIDA (Mexico) was founded by the Spaniards on the site of a Mexican city, A.D. 1542. The "Cozumel Cross," supposed to have been originally worshipped by the natives of Cozumel, is preserved at Merida.

MERIDA, OR EMERTA AUGUSTA (Spain), the ancient metropolis of Lusitania, a town of great antiquity, was built by the legate Publius Carinus, B.C. 24. The Moors, under Musa, took it A.D. 712; but they allowed the inhabitants to retain their temples, creed, and bishops. It was taken from the Moors by Alonso, Nov. 19, 1229, from which time it began to decline. Philip II. in 1590 ordered drawings to be made of the ruins, which in 1734 were burned in the palace at Madrid. The French took Merida June 8, 1811. At Aroyo des Molinos, near this town, the English, under General Hill, defeated the French, under Girard, Oct. 28, 1811. Merida was wrested from the French by the British in April, 1812.

MERKINS, OR MERKIDIES.—This Moorish tribe appeared in the north-west parts of Africa A.D. 1213. They made themselves masters of Fez, and before 1268 had established their supremacy throughout Morocco. Under their king, Abu Juzef, they entered Spain in 1274, and withdrew in 1294.

MERMAID SHEEP were first brought into England from Spain, A.D. 1785, and a second flock was imported in 1791. Some authorities believe that the merinos are descended from English sheep imported into Spain. Edward IV., in 1464, sent a score of Costal ewes and four rams to John, king of Aragon. When Catherine, daughter of John of Gaunt, was espoused to Henry III., in 1399, she took a flock of sheep with her as her dowry. Merino sheep were introduced into the German states in 1765, into Hungary in 1775, and into France in 1786.

MERMOX (Africa).—This ancient kingdom of Central Africa is considered to have been formed by the military caste which removed from Egypt during the reign of Psammetichus (B.C. 658—614). The ruins of the ancient capital of this kingdom were discovered by Caillaud between A.D. 1819 and 1822.

MEROVINGIANS, the first race of the kings of France, who reigned from A.D. 418 to 752. The name Merovingian is derived from Meroveus, the third king, who began to reign in 451. The French monarchy was founded in 487 by Clovis, the fifth of the Merovingian race. (See FRANCE.)

MERRY ANDREW.—Hearne is of opinion that this term originated from Andrew Böde, a physician, who lived in the time of Henry VIII. He says, "Twas from the doctor's method of using such speeches at markets and fairs, that in after-times those that imitated the like humorous, jocose language, were styled Merry Andrews, a term much in vogue on our stages."

MERSEBURG ( Battles).—Henry the Fowler, emperor of Germany, defeated the 555
Hungarians at this town, in Saxony, A.D. 934. The Hungarians are said to have lost 40,000 men. This extended plain, between Merseburg and Leipsic, became the scene of numerous battles in later times. During the contention between the emperor Henry IV. and Gregory VII., a great battle was fought here between the papal and the imperial forces. Henry IV., having invaded Saxony, was defeated here in 1098. Rudolph of Swabia died in the encounter, and Henry IV. took the city of Merseburg soon after.

Merton (Surrey) was anciently called Meretun. Cynwulf, king of Wessex, was murdered here A.D. 784. Ethelred and his brother Alfred, afterwards king, fought a great battle with the Danes at this place, in the spring of 871. The English, at first victorious, were eventually compelled to withdraw. The priory, built of wood in 1115, was rebuilt in stone in 1130.

The College (Oxford) was founded at Malden in Surrey, by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, Jan. 7, 1264, and was removed to Oxford in 1274. The library was built in 1376 by William Rede. The outer court was rebuilt in 1589.

Merton Statutes. — A council assembled at the abbey of Merton, Jan. 23, 1236, when various enactments were made that have since formed part of the statute law of England, and are known as the Statutes of Merton.

Mery, or Merv (Asia), is said to have been founded by Alexander the Great, and having been destroyed, was rebuilt by Antiochus I., who gave it the name of Antiochia Margiana. Here Orodès I., or Arsaces XIV., of Parthia, settled the soldiers of Crassus, whom he had made prisoners, B.C. 53. It was a favourite residence of many of the Persian monarchs, and was destroyed by the Uzbeg Tartars A.D. 1756.

Mesmerism.—The foundation of this theory was laid by Friedrich Anton Mesmer, A.D. 1799, when he published a new explanation of his theory. He returned to Germany, and, sinking into poverty, died at Marsburg in 1815. In 1817 the Prussian law prohibited the practice of mesmerism to any except members of the medical profession; and the council of University College, London, passed a resolution to prevent its introduction into their hospitals, Dec. 27, 1838. An ingenious correspondent in Notes and Queries, July 3, 1852, quotes from Apuleius an early allusion to mesmerism; and Glanvill, in his “Seccups Scientifica,” published in 1665, refers to some doctrine analogous to modern mesmerism.

Mesne Process is defined by Wharton as “all those writs which intervene in the progress of a suit or action between its beginning and end, as contradistinguished from primary and final process.” Arrest on mesne process, where the debt or cause of action was under £20, was abolished by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 70 (July 2, 1827). The change, which did not extend to Scotland and Ireland, was applied to the last-mentioned country by 10 Geo. IV. c. 35 (June 4, 1829); and arrest on mesne process in civil actions was abolished, except in certain specified cases, by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110 (Aug. 16, 1838).

Mesolonghi, or Messolonghi. (See Missolonghi.)

Mesopotamia (Asia).—This country was called, in the Old Testament, Aram Naharin (Syria between the two waters i.e. the Tigris and the Euphrates), and Padan Aram, i.e. Syria of the Plain. It passed successively under the sway of the Babylonians, the Medians, and the Persians. After the battle of Issus, in October, 333 B.C., it fell into the power of the Macedonians. The Romans obtained possession of Mesopotamia A.D. 165. Jovian surrendered it to the Persians in 363. The Carmathians overran it in 902, and the Turks conquered it between 1514 and 1516.

Messalians. (See Eucrites.)

Messene (Greece), the capital of Messenia (q. v.) in the Peloponnese, was founded by Epaminondas B.C. 369, and maintained its independence until it was conquered by the Romans, B.C. 146.

Messenia (Greece).—The earliest inhabitants of this country are said to have been the Leleges. Polycaon named the country Messene, in honour of his wife, B.C. 1499. At the Dorian conquest of the Peloponnese, Crespheontes obtained Messenian. Numbers of the inhabitants left their country and settled in various parts of Greece, Italy, &c., at the close of the second Messenian war (q. v.), B.C. 688. Those that remained were reduced to the condition of helots, and the whole of Messenia was incorporated with Sparta. For nearly 300 years, Messenia ceased to exist as an independent country. After the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371, in which the Spartans were totally defeated, Epaminondas determined to restore Messenia, and he built the town of Messene

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Messenian Wars.—The first of these wars, between Messenia and Sparta, lasted twenty years, from B.C. 743 to B.C. 723. The former were obliged to submit. The second began B.C. 685, and lasted to B.C. 668, terminating in the conquest of the Messenians. Taking advantage of the devastation caused by the great earthquake at Sparta, the Messenians revolted; and the third Messenian war commenced B.C. 464, and ended in their entire overthrow B.C. 455.

Messina (Sicily), the ancient Messana, was originally called Zancle, said to be derived from a Sicilian word, signifying a sickle. It was thus named on account of the peculiar formation of the port. The date of its foundation cannot be ascertained with accuracy, though it is generally believed to have derived its origin from a colony of Naxos, which city was not founded until B.C. 735. The Samians obtained possession of Zancle B.C. 463, and were expelled about B.C. 479 by Anaxilas of Rhegium, who called it Messana, from the Grecian city of that name, from which his ancestors came. From that time it was generally known as Messene or Messana. The inhabitants regained their independence B.C. 461, but were compelled to surrender their town to the Athenians, B.C. 426. They joined the Syracusans B.C. 425, again became independent, and enjoyed great prosperity until their city was taken and completely destroyed by the Carthaginians under Himilcon, B.C. 396. Messana, gradually restored, again became an important city, and was captured by Agathocles B.C. 312. Some time after his death, probably about B.C. 290, the city fell a prey to the Mamertines (q. v.), who endeavoured to change its name to Mamertina. Having been assaulted by Hieron of Syracuse, one portion of the citizens desired to seek the assistance of the Carthaginians, and another that of the Romans. The latter prevailed, and this appeal to Rome (B.C. 264) led to the first Punic war. Messina flourished under Roman protection, and became a station for their fleets. Cassius, in command of Pompey's fleet, destroyed Caesar's squadron here, B.C. 48. The Saracens captured Messina A.D. 829, and they were expelled by the Normans under Count Roger in 1072. Richard I., during the third crusade, landed here with his army, Sept. 14, 1190, and embarked for the Holy Land April 10, 1191. In 1672 the inhabitants revolted against the Spaniards, and made an alliance with the French; but their city was taken by the Spaniards, Sept. 17, 1675, and was ceded to Austria, Feb. 17, 1720. The plague carried off nearly 50,000 persons in 1743. Messina has suffered severely from earthquakes. It was almost entirely destroyed by one in 1693. Others occurred in 1759 and 1783, and on the last occasion the magnificent quay and many beautiful edifices were destroyed. A revolution broke out Jan. 12, 1848, but it was soon suppressed. A general rising took place in Sicily, March 15, 1860, and several persons were arrested in Messina, May 2. The revolution was, however, successful; the connection with Naples was severed, and Messina now forms part of the kingdom of Italy.

Metallurgy.—Tubal Cain was "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron" (Gen. iv. 22). According to Hallam, Agricola, a native of Saxony, acquired a perfect knowledge of the processes of metallurgy from the miners of Chemnitz, and perceived the immense resources that might be drawn from the abysses of the earth. "He is the first mineralogist," says Cuvier, "who appeared after the revival of science in Europe." The names of the principal metals, with the date of their discovery, are as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metals</th>
<th>Discovered by</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium</td>
<td>Wöhler</td>
<td>1828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>Badzi Valentine</td>
<td>1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>Brandt</td>
<td>1738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>Davy</td>
<td>1388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bismuth</td>
<td>Agricola</td>
<td>1630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>Stromeyer</td>
<td>1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>Davy</td>
<td>1809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerium</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>Vauquelin</td>
<td>1797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt</td>
<td>Döbereiner</td>
<td>1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbium</td>
<td>Hatchett</td>
<td>1801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dulutno</td>
<td>Meyneder</td>
<td>1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbium</td>
<td>Wöhler</td>
<td>1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Known to the Ancients</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iridium</td>
<td>Tennant</td>
<td>1853</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Known to the Ancients</td>
<td>1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithium</td>
<td>Arfwedson</td>
<td>1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium</td>
<td>Bussy</td>
<td>1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>Gahn and Scheele</td>
<td>1774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>Known to the Ancients</td>
<td>1774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>Heilm</td>
<td>1782</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>Cronstedt</td>
<td>1781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickelammon</td>
<td>H. Rose</td>
<td>1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmium</td>
<td>Tennant</td>
<td>1803</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palladium</td>
<td>Wollaston</td>
<td>1803</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pelopon</td>
<td>H. Rose</td>
<td>1845</td>
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<tr>
<td>Platinum</td>
<td>Wollaston</td>
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<td>Rhodium</td>
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<td>Ruthenium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>Bunsen</td>
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<td>Silver</td>
<td>Known to the Ancients</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>Davy</td>
<td>1807</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sterontium</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tellurium</td>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>1782</td>
</tr>
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<td>Terbium</td>
<td>Mesander</td>
<td>1846</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thorium</td>
<td>Berzelius</td>
<td>1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>Known to the Ancients</td>
<td>1829</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
METAMORPHISTS.—Certain sacramentarians, who affirmed that Christ's body was wholly defined, arose about A.D. 1450. Metaphysics, or the science of the principles and causes of all things existing, was first treated of by Aristotle (B.C. 384 to 322). The title was applied to the series of works which followed his "Physics" and were in consequence styled "μετὰ τὰ φυσικά," or "after the physics."

Metapontum, or Metapontum (Magna Graecia).—The foundation of this city, assigned to various persons and periods, was doubtless the work of an Achaean colony. The Metapontines joined Athens against Sicily B.C. 414. Hannibal occupied Metapontum from B.C. 212 to B.C. 207, and on retiring took with him all the inhabitants who had fled lest the Romans should punish them for their alliance with the Carthaginians.

Metaurus, (Battle,) was fought upon the banks of this river, in Italy, B.C. 207, between Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, and the Roman consuls C. Claudius Nero and M. Livius. Hasdrubal was slain in this contest, and the Carthaginians were totally defeated.

Metempsychosis, or the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, was long supposed to have been derived from the Egyptians. It appears, however, to have existed in Greece, in some form or other, before any intercourse existed between Egypt and Greece. Pythagoras, who died B.C. 507, first gave the doctrine that settled form it long assumed in ancient Greece. Empedocles, who flourished B.C. 455, held that plants had souls, and that into plants, as well as into animals, the vital principle passed after death. It was a favourite doctrine of the Hindoos.

Meteorolite.—The theories respecting the nature of these phenomena are four in number; viz., that they are stones projected by lunar volcanoes; stones from terrestrial volcanoes; that they are the result of gaseous combinations in the air; and that they are asteroids which are drawn by the earth as they come within the force of its attraction. The last theory receives support from the fact, that since 1833 showers of meteorolites have fallen in various parts of Europe and America annually on the 12th, 13th, or 14th of November.

B.C. 654. Livy mentions a shower of stones which fell on the Alban mount.

467. A large stone fell near Egosopotami, in Thrace.

469. A large stone fell at Aegospotami, in Thrace.

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Pliny mentions the fall of an aërolite in Lucania.

46. Caesar states that a stone fell at Acilia this year.
of peace were massacred by the army of Vitellius, A.D. 70, and Metz was destroyed by the Huns in 452. In the Middle Ages it became the capital of the kingdom of Austria, sometimes called the kingdom of Metz, and was used by the German emperors as a barrier against France. Charles VII. besieged it in 1444, and it only preserved its freedom by the payment of 100,000 crowns.

Henry II. obtained possession of Metz in 1552; and, although the emperor Charles V. besieged it with 100,000 men, after ten months he was obliged to raise the siege, Jan. 1, 1553. The town continued in the possession of the French, and was formally secured to France by the peace of Westphalia in 1648. The cathedral, one of the most beautiful Gothic buildings in Europe, founded in 1014, was not finished till 1546. Its fortifications were planned by Vauban and continued by Marshal Belleisle. The fort Belle-Croix, commenced in 1731, is a master-piece of military construction. Metz was made a bishop's see at an early period, and councils were held here in October, 590; in 753; May 28, 859; in June, 863; Sept. 9, 869; and in 898.

Mexico (North America).—The earliest inhabitants of Mexico of whom we possess any information, are the Tolteca, who, having been expelled from their own country, A.D. 472, travelled southward and settled in Mexico, where they established a kingdom in 667. In consequence of a terrible famine and pestilence, this people migrated from the country about 1051, and were succeeded, after a lapse of about a century, by the Chichimecs. The Aztecs settled in the country about 1216, founded the city of Mexico in 1325, and established their monarchy in 1532. Mexico was made known to Europeans by Hernandez de Cordova in 1517.

A.D.
1519. April 31. Hernando Cortes lands in Mexico.
1521. Aug. 13. He takes the city of Mexico.
1522. Oct. 15. Charles V. constitutes Cortes governor of the conquered territory, which is called New Spain.
1533. Mendez erects the first Mexican mint.
1547. Dec. 2. Death of Cortes at Castillo de la Cuesta, near Seville.
1553. The university of Mexico is founded.
1609. An insurrection of negro slaves is suppressed by the vicerey.
1624. The province is involved in civil strife, owing to the attempt of the vicerey to obtain a monopoly for the sale of corn.
1639. June 20. The city of Mexico is overwhelmed by an inundation, which continues for five years.
1653. A formidable insurrection of the Indians is suppressed.
1659. The first auto-da-fé at Mexico is celebrated by the Inquisition. Fifty victims suffer.
1692. June 28. An insurrection breaks out in the city of Mexico, and the palace of the vicerey is burnt by the mob.
1767. June 23. The Jesuits are expelled from Mexico.
1808. Sept. 15. The Mexicans arrest the vicerey Duran, and send him prisoner to Spain.

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MEX

A.D.
1845. Dec. 29. The soldier-priest Morelos is shot for raising an insurrection.  

MIC

A.D.


Mezières (France), the chief town of the department of the Ardennes, was besieged by an Austrian and Spanish army A.D. 1521. The Chevalier Bayard took the command of the garrison, and compelled the Imperialists to retire in confusion.

Mezières-en-Brenne (France). — This town, in the department of Indre, is celebrated for its church, dedicated to St. Marie-Madeleine A.D. 1339.

Mezzotinto, or Middle-Tint. — A style of engraving, the invention of which is ascribed to Prince Rupert by Evelyn in his "Sculptura," published A.D. 1662. The discovery, however, is really due to Louis von Siegen, a lieutenant-colonel in the service of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, who engraved a portrait of the queen of Bohemia in this style about 1645. Theodore de Furstenberg practised the art in 1656, and he and Rupert are believed to have been pupils of Siegen. The earliest work by Prince Rupert is the "Executioner of St. John," completed in 1658.

Michaelmas.—The feast of St. Michael, celebrated on the 29th of September, was instituted A.D. 487. Michaelmas-day was formerly marked by the display of great hospitality, and many curious customs were connected with it. Michaelmas term was altered by 16 Charles I. c. 6 (November, 1649), and by 24 Geo. II. c. 48 (1751). The common tradition attributing the origin of the Michaelmas goose to the fact that Queen Elizabeth was eating a goose on that day when she received the news of the defeat of the Spanish armada, is incorrect: public thanksgiving for the victory had been offered in London Aug. 20, 1588. The practice, moreover, existed in England in the reign of...
Edward IV., and appears to have been an imitation of a custom observed on the continent of eating a goose on St. Martin's day, or Martinmass, Nov. 11. The goose is called amongst several continental nations St. Martin's bird.

Michaelis (St.), Mount (Cornwall).—This island, lying off the coast, is supposed by some writers to be the litoris mentioned by Diodorus Siculus. This, however, is a disputed point. It received the name from a supposed appearance of the archangel St. Michael about A.D. 495. It was annexed by Robert, earl of Morton, and made subject, in religious matters, to the abbey of Mount St. Michael, in Normandy, and remained in this condition till the French wars in 1414, when the statute passed in 1380 for suppressing alien priories was put in force. Henry V. or VI. gave this alien priory to Syon Abbey, Middlesex, under which rule it continued until 1533, when it was dissolved. In 1542 the abbey was given to Henry VIII., who granted the revenues to Humphrey Arundell. After his death, in 1550, it was sold to Job Milton. The mount was fortified in the Middle Ages, and the earl of Oxford (John de Vere), a Lancastrian, surprised it in September, 1473, and it was wrested from him by the Yorkists in February, 1474. The Cornish rebels seized it in 1549, and the parliamentarians in 1646. The pier was rebuilt in 1726, and Queen Victoria visited the mount Sept. 6, 1846.

Michael, St.—Louis XI. of France instituted the order of St. Michael A.D. 1409, and a similar order was introduced into Germany in 1618.

Michigan (North America).—The French penetrated into this country early in the 17th century, and formed a settlement at Detroit A.D. 1647; Michigan passed into the hands of the English in 1763, and was not entirely relinquished by them to the United States until 1796. Michigan was erected into a territory in 1805, and was admitted into the Union as a distinct state in 1836.

Microscope.—Single microscopes, in the form of glass globes containing water, were in use amongst the ancients. Layard found a magnifying lens of rock crystal in the ruins of Nineveh. The invention of the compound microscope has been attributed to Jansen and Galileo, A.D. 1069, and to Cornelius Drebbe in 1620. It is now generally believed to have been invented by Zacharias Jansen, assisted by his father, Hans Jansen, spectacle-makers at Middleburg, about 1590. They presented one to Prince Maurice in 1617. Richard perfected the diamond microscope Dec. 1, 1824. It was the first in which this precious stone had been used, and it was found greatly superior to glass in power. Professor Riddell, of the university of New Orleans, in 1851 constructed a binocular microscope, for rendering both eyes serviceable in microscopical observations.

Microscopical Societies.—The Microscopical Society was instituted at London Sept. 3, 1639, for the promotion and diffusion of improvements in the optical and mechanical construction; for the communication and discussion of observations and discoveries; for the exhibition of new or interesting microscopical objects, and preparation by for submitting difficult and obscure microscopical phenomena to the test of various instruments; and for the establishment of a library of standard microscopical works. —The Dublin Microscopical Society, for promoting a knowledge of the minute structure of organic beings, was founded in that city in October, 1840.

Middle Ages. (See Mediæval Ages.)

Middleburg (Holland).—The prince of Orange wrested this strongly-fortified town, in the province of Zealand, from the Spaniards, after a two years' siege, Feb. 19, 1574. In 1561 a religious sect, called the Brownists (g.v.), from their founder Robert Brown, settled at Middleburg. Disunion soon appeared in their ranks, and they left them and returned to England in 1569.

Middle-Class Examinations.—The Convocation of Oxford university passed a statute authorizing middle-class examinations, June 18, 1857, and the first commenced at Oxford June 21, 1858.

Middlesex (England), before the Roman invasion, B.C. 55, formed part of the territories of the Trinobantes, the first British tribe who submitted to the Romans. Julius Caesar invaded it B.C. 54, and it passed under the dominion of Rome in the time of Claudius, A.D. 43. It formed part of the kingdom of Essex, established in 527.

Middle-Temple Hall (London) was built A.D. 1570. It contains an equestrian picture of Charles I., supposed to be a genuine Van Dyck, and portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, George I., and George II. New buildings were erected in 1831, and the new library, completed in 1861, was opened by the prince of Wales Oct. 31 in that year.

Middleton (Lancashire).—The parish was granted, A.D. 1513, to Sir Richard Asheton for his bravery at Flodden Field,
and was only a small village in 1775. In 1812 it was the scene of rioting by discontented workmen. The church was built by Sir R. Asheton in 1524; the grammar-school was founded by royal charter, Aug. 11, 1572; and Samuel Radcliffe founded two scholarships at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1648.

MIDDLETOWN (North America).—This city of Connecticut, called Mattabesick by the Indians, was settled a.d. 1650. The Wesleyan university was founded in 1831.

MIDHURST (Sussex) is supposed to have been the Roman Miba, or Mida, described in the Chorography of Ravenna, as existing in the south of Britain. Its free grammar-school was founded a.d. 1872. Cowdray House, the seat of the Montagues, near this town, built in the reign of Henry VIII., was destroyed by fire in 1793.

MIDIANITES, deriving their name from Midian, the son of Abraham by Keturah, were early engaged in trade between the East and the West. Joseph was sold by his brethren, b.c. 1728, to a party of Midianites carrying spices, the produce of the East, into Egypt (Gen. xxxv. 28). They were utterly destroyed by the Israelites b.c. 1451 (Num. xxxvi.).

MIDNAPORE (Hindostan).—This district and town of Orissa were ceded to the British by Cossim Ahmed Khan, a.d. 1761. In 1770 it was devastated by a terrible famine, which carried away nearly half of the population. A similar disaster, but of less severity, occurred in 1790.

MIDWIFERY.—In ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome, the obstetric art was exclusively professed by females, male physicians only being considered in when the life of the mother was considered in great danger. The first printed book on the subject was published by Eucharius Roesslin, a.d. 1513. The practicability of the Caesarean operation on the living mother was proved by Francis Rousset in 1651; and the science was progressively advanced on a firm foundation by the treatise of Francis Maurica, in 1663. The invention of the forceps was made by Dr. Chamberlen in 1672. Male accoucheurs were first employed by ladies of the highest rank in France. A school for midwives was established in the Hôtel Dieu at Paris in 1745.

MIES (Battle).—The Hussites defeated a Saxon army, near Mies, July 21, 1426.

MILAN (Duchy).—The struggle maintained for several years by various Lombard cities to secure their independence was brought to a successful close by the treaty of Constance (q.v.), a.d. 1158. Quarrels between the different cities, and internal feuds amongst the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, kept Italy for many years in constant ferment. Visconte took Milan from Napoleon della Torre in January, 1277, and the citizens saluted him "Perpetual Lord of Milan." Gian Galeazzo Visconte obtained the title of duke of Milan by purchase in 1395. His descendants ruled as dukes until 1447, when Francesco Sforza, son-in-law of Philip Visconti, the last of the line, obtained the duchy. He was acknowledged duke in 1450, and on the extinction of the Sforza line, in 1535, the duchy was annexed to the Spanish crown.

MILAN (Italy).—This city, the ancient Mediolanum (q.v.), once more rose from its ruins, and regained some of its former importance in the 9th century. Many of the inhabitants of Pavia, after its capture in 924, settled in Milan, and Otho I. was crowned king of Italy at Milan in 961. Conrad II. laid siege to it in 1037, and retired in 1038 without achieving his object. Councils were held at Milan in 346, 347, 355, 390, 396, 451, 671, 1006, 1103, in February 1117, and Sept. 12, 1297.

A.D. 1041. The people expelled the nobles.
1042. The city is blockaded by the expelled nobles.
1044. Peace is restored between the nobles and the people.
1107. Milan becomes a republic.
1127. The cities of Milan make war upon other Italian cities, and destroy Lodi and Como.
1154. The Milanese are defeated in a sanguinary battle by the people of Pavia, and they submit but with reluctance, to the emperor Frederick I.
1158. Frederick I. with an army of 100,000 men, besieges Milan, which is reduced by famine and pestilence.
1161. The Milanese having rebelled, Frederick I. again lays siege to their city.
1162. March 1. The consuls and chief citizens solicit the clemency of the emperor at Lodi. March 4. They deliver up the keys to Frederick I., who entrusts the city March 26, and destroys the fortifications.
1169. The Lombard cities form a league for their defence, and Milan is restored.
1187. The citizens choose Uberto de' Visconte, of Plessartia, their Podesta.
1259. Struggles between the nobles and the people recommence.
1327. The government of Milan is remodelled, and twenty-four nobles, subject to an imperial mandate, are made rulers.
1395. Milan is erected into a duchy. Gian Galeazzo Visconte having purchased the title of duke of Milan from Wenceslaus, king of the Romans, erects the title of duchy of Milan.
1499. Milan is occupied by the French.
1513. It is again occupied by the French.
1535. Charles V. seizes Milan.
1540. It is given to Philip of Spain, by his father Charles V.
1639. Philip IV. signs the treaty known as the Capitulation of Milan.
1770. Milan is seized by the Austrians.
1797. March 13. The French sign a treaty at Milan, resigning all their conquests in Lombardy.
1798. March 29. The citadel surrenders to the French.
1798. June 23. The convention of Milan is signed between France and Sardinia.
1799. May 24. It is taken by the Austrians, under General Hohenlohe.
1800. The French again take Milan.
1803. May 15. Napoleon I. is crowned king of Italy, with the iron crown of Lombard, at Milan.
1807. Nov. 23. Napoleon I. publishes the Milan decree proscribing the name of Austria from holding intercourse with the English.
1815. April 20. Insurrections break out at Milan.
1814. March 18. The Milanese revolt against the Austrians, and expel them from the city. Aug. 5. The Austrian forces re-enter the city.
MILESIAN WAR, waged by the inhabitants of Miletus (q.v.) in defence of their liberties against the Lydians, lasted from B.C. 623 to B.C. 612. The Miletians were defeated in two engagements by Sadyattes, king of Lydia. The war was continued by his successor Alyattes, who was taken ill, in consequence, it was believed, of his troops having burnt a temple in the territory of Miletus, and he at once made peace with the Milesians.

MILETUS (Asia Minor).—This city, supposed to have been peopled by Carians at an early period, passed through the hands of several tribes, and was seized by the Ionians, who massacred all the women. The inhabitants carried on war against the Lydians B.C. 623—612. They rose against the Persians B.C. 500, and, after sustaining several defeats, their city was taken B.C. 494, and the inhabitants were carried to Ampe, on the banks of the Tigris. Miletus regained its independence after the battle of Mycale (q.v.), B.C. 479, and soon after joined the Athenians. Alexander the Great took the city by assault B.C. 334. It was visited by the apostle Paul (Acts xx. 17), who summoned the elders of the church of Ephesus to meet him here in April, 56 A.D., and it was an early see of the Christian church.

MILFORD (Wales).—This town, founded A.D. 1790, is connected with London by the South Wales Railway. The church was erected in 1805. The naval establishments were removed to Pembroke in 1814.

MILFORD HAVEN (Wales) is an arm of the sea, with deep water and excellent anchorage, capable of sheltering the whole of the British navy. Here Richard II. embarked on his expedition to Ireland in May, 1399. A French fleet, carrying troops intended to assist Owen Glendower in his opposition to Henry IV., arrived here in 1407. The earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., who sailed from Harleuf Aug. 1, 1485, landed at Milford Haven Aug. 7. Two lighthouses were erected on St. Ann's Head in 1800. The Great Eastern wintered in Milford Haven in 1860, and returned for repairs, after having been disabled in a hurricane, Sept. 12, 1861.

MILITARY ASYLUM (London) was founded at Chelsea, June 19, 1801, by the duke of York.

MILITARY FRONTIER (Austria).—This tract of country, so named because it is placed under a purely military government, extends from the Adriatic Sea to Transylvania, and was originally intended to form a barrier against the Turks. The system was introduced by Ferdinand I., who reigned from 1558 to 1563. He planted military colonists in Croatia. It was further extended in the 17th and 18th centuries, the system in existence at present having been established in 1807.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. (See CHAPEL, Knights of the.)

MILITIA.—The national force, denominated the fyrd, which existed in this country in the Anglo-Saxon period, was improved and extended by Alfred. Henry II. issued an ordinance commanding all persons to provide themselves with arms in 1181. By 13 Edw. I. c. 5 (1285), the scale of arms for different ranks was revised. Hallam, with reference to the changes that occurred in the system of national defence, remarks (Middle Ages, chap. ii. pt. 2), "The feudal military tenures had superseded that earlier system of public defence which called upon every man, and especially every landholder, to protect his country. The relations of a vassal came in place of those of a subject and a citizen. This was the revolution of the 9th century. In the 12th and 13th another innovation rather more gradually prevailed, and marks the third period in the military history of Europe. Mercenary troops were substituted for the feudal militia." The first commission of array (q.v.) for the defence of the kingdom, of which any record remains, was issued in 1232, and the last in 1557. The modern system was introduced by 13 Charles II. c. 6 (1661), by which the sole right of commanding the militia by sea or land was vested in the crown. Further provisions were made by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 3 (1662), and by 15 Charles II. c. 4 (1668); and the various regulations already in force were amended by 1 Geo. I. c. 14 (1714). Measures were taken for the better ordering of the militia by 30 Geo. II. c. 25 (1757), which was explained and amended by 31 Geo. II. c. 26 (1758). All the laws in force were consolidated by 2 Geo. III. c. 20 (1762). Protestant dissenting ministers and schoolmasters were exempted from service in the militia by 19 Geo. III. c. 44 (1778). The militia laws were amended and consolidated by 26 Geo. III. c. 107 (1786). The supplementary militia act, 37 Geo. III. c. 3 (Nov. 11, 1798), provided for an augmentation of the militia, and the laws relating to the subject were again amended by 42 Geo. III. c. 90 (June 26, 1802). The acts of the Irish parliament respecting the militia in Ireland were amended and consolidated by 49 Geo. III. c. 120 (June 19, 1809). Police constables are exempted from serving in the militia by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 93 (Aug. 27, 1839). The militia laws were again amended by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 50 (June 30, 1852), by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 133 (Aug. 20, 1853), and by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 13 (May 12, 1854).

MILKY WAY.—Democritus, a celebrated philosopher of Athens, was the first who taught that this luminous trail in the heavens, called the milky way, consisted of a confused multitude of stars, about 428 B.C. Soon
after the discovery of the telescope, Galileo announced that he had resolved the whole of the milky way into stars.

**MILL**—A machine of some kind or other for grinding corn is mentioned in Scripture, and was in use amongst the ancient nations. The time when the mortar, probably the earliest instrument used for the purpose, was superseded by the hand-mill, cannot be ascertained. Moses threatened Pharaoh with the destruction of all the first-born of Egypt, “even unto the first-born of the maidservant that is behind the mill” (Exod. xi. 5), B.C. 1491, and he commanded the Israelites not to pledge a mill of this kind (Deut. xxiv. 6), B.C. 1451. Cattle-mills were introduced at an early period. Water-mills were invented in Asia Minor, and appear to have been introduced in the time of Julius Caesar. Floating mills were invented in 536. Windmills were used in Hungary before 718, and were introduced into England about 1040. Mills for draining water off land first occur in Holland 1408.

**Millennialists, or Chilists,** a name given to those who believe that the saints will reign on earth with Christ a thousand years. These opinions, grounded on the 20th chapter of the Revelation of St. John the Divine, arose in the 2nd century, and have existed, with various changes and modifications, since that period. Papias, bishop of Hierapolis and a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, was the first who held these views, and they were warmly supported by Justin Martyr. In the 4th century the millenarians held the following tenets:—that the city of Jerusalem would be rebuilt; that Christ would come down from heaven and reign upon earth with his servants; and that the saints during this period would enjoy all the delights of a terrestrial paradise. According to Mosheim, Cerinthus, in the 1st century, held opinions of a similar character. (See Fifth-Monarchy Men.)

**Millenary Petition.**—This address to James I., drawn up by the Puritans A.D. 1608, was called the millenary petition because they pretended that it bore the signatures of a thousand ministers, though some hundreds were wanted to complete that number. Hallam says it was signed by 825 ministers from 25 counties. The Puritans met the king on his journey from Scotland to take possession of the English throne, and presented this address. The universities declared against it June 9, 1603; but it was discussed at the Hampton Court conference, Jan. 14, 1604.

**Millennium.**—The ancient tradition, that Christ and his saints should reign upon earth for 1,000 years, was revived in the 10th century, when the people were taught that the millennium was at hand, that Satan would be set free, that the reign of Antichrist would commence, and that after a short season of triumph the last judgment would take place. Multitudes, as the eventful year approached (about 950), forsook their homes, making over their property to the Church. (See Millennium.)

**MILLENIUS (Battle).**—General Paskie-witch, at the head of a Russian army, stormed the Turkish camp at this place, near Erzeroum, July 2, 1829. The victors captured 30 pieces of cannon, 19 standards, and 1,500 prisoners.

**Milton (Kent).**—This town, anciently called Middletown and Middleton, formed part of the demesne of the Saxon kings. Hosting, the Dane, built a fort here A.D. 893, and it was burnt by Earl Godwin about A.D. 1052. The fee of the manor remained vested in the crown till the reign of Charles I.

**Milwaukee (North America) was founded A.D. 1835.**

**Mincio (Battles).**—The French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, defeated the Austrians on the banks of this river, in Lombardy, May 29, 1796. The French were defeated here by the Austrians, Dec. 26, 1800. Eugene Beauharnais gained a victory over them Feb. 8, 1814. In 1848, on the outbreak of the revolution in Italy, the Austrian general Radetsky retreated to the Mincio, April 2. He was followed by Charles Albert, who forced the passage of the river April 8. Charles Albert, after losing the battle of Vareggio, was compelled, July 26, to retrace his steps and abandon the line of the Mincio. The Austrians retreated to the left bank after the battle of Magenta, in June 1859, and recrossed it July 23, to fight the battle of Solferino (q.v.). The allied French and Sardinians followed them across the river Aug. 1, and found the Austrians had taken shelter in the lines of the Quadrilateral.

**Mindanao, or Magindanao (Philippine Islands).**—The Arabsians at an early period visited this island, the largest of the group, and Magelhaens took possession of it A.D. 1521. The Mohammedan population are governed by a native ruler, and the Spaniards possess only a small portion of the island.

**Minden (Battle).** was fought Aug. 1, 1759, between the allied army, composed of English, Hessian, and Hanoverians, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the French, under Marshal De Contades. The allies, who gained a complete victory, lost 2,000 men, whilst the French lost 7,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

**Mineral Waters.**—Boyle, in 1663, and again in 1678, seems to have been the first who used tests to detect the ingredients in mineral waters. Gregory, in 1707, procured the solid ingredients by evaporation; and Bouldec, in 1726, employed alcohol to separate the saline substances. After the discovery of carbonic acid by Dr. Black, in 1778, more attention was paid to the analysis of mineral waters.

**Mineralogy.**—Agaricola of Saxony is stated by Cuvier to have been the first mineralogist after the revival of science in Europe. He flourished from A.D. 1494 to 1555. Becker’s “Physica Subterranea” was published in 1669, and Kircher’s “Mundus Subterra-
neus" in 1682. Woodward is the founder of scientific mineralogy in this country. His "Natural History of the Earth" was published in 1695. Wallerius published his celebrated system in 1747. Cronstedt's great work, "Porsög til Mineralogie," appeared in 1788, and commenced a new era in the history of the science. Werner's system was founded in 1774, and Häüy's "Tracté de Minéralogie" was published in 1801. The Mineralogical Society was established in 1801.

MINERVE.—This stronghold of the Cevennes was captured during the crusade against the Albigenes, A.D. 1210. A hundred and forty of the inhabitants cast themselves headlong into the flames July 23, to escape the fury of their persecutors.

MINES.—The Phoenicians and Egyptians were acquainted with the art of forming subterranean shafts and galleries in their pursuit of metallic ores, although they chiefly depended on what are called stream works. The Athenians worked silver-mines at Laurium in Attica in the 4th century B.C., and the Romans obtained quicksilver from Almaden in Spain at an early period. The art of mining was known in Britain prior to the arrival of the Romans, but was much neglected after their departure. It was for a long time chiefly practised by Jews. The king, by his royal prerogative, had a right to all mines containing gold and silver. By 1 Will. Ill. & Mary, c. 30 (1688), copper or tin mines in which gold is found are not to be deemed royal mines. Gunpowder was first employed in mines in 1620. The company of Mine Adventurers was formed in 1690 for the purpose of working the lead and copper mines of South Wales. A mania for mining speculations raged in England in 1824 and 1825, in consequence of the opening of Mexico to British intercourse. Numerous statutes have been passed for the management of mines. By 10 Geo. II. c. 32 (1737), it was declared a capital offence to set fire to any mine, and by 9 Geo. III. c. 29 (1769), the destruction of any apparatus connected with mines rendered the offender liable to seven years' transportation. To damage the roads leading to mines was made a misdemeanour by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 77 (July 9, 1800), and to steal from mines was made larceny by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 37 (June 21, 1827). The employment of women in mines was prohibited by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 10, 1842). New rules for the government and inspection of mines were imposed by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151 (Aug. 28, 1860). The French École des Mines was founded in 1783. The London School of Mines was opened with an inaugural address by Sir Henry T. de la Beche, Nov. 6, 1851.

MINGRELLA (Asia).—This principality in the Caucasus was well known in ancient times under the name of Colchis (g.v.). The government was formerly a princely one, leaving the government in the hands of native princes, during the 15th century; and it remained in their power until, by the treaty of Koutchouk-Kainardji, July 10, 1774, between Russia and Turkey, Mingrelia was declared independent. The Russians obtained an ascendency over the princes of Mingrelia in 1812; and by the treaty of Gulistan (g.v.), Oct. 12, 1813, the Turkish government renounced all claim to this province.

MINIÉ RIFLE was invented at Vincennes by M. Minié in 1833. The Minié principle, with certain modifications, was adopted in the English service in 1851. The Minié rifle has been superseded by the Enfield and Whitworth rifles.

MINING.—Long before the invention of gunpowder it was customary to undermine besieged places, and support the roofs of the excavations by wooden props, which being consumed by slow fire, the roof fell in, and a breach was effected. The first theory of mines since the invention of gunpowder appears in a MS. of George of Sienna, A.D. 1480, and it was first put into practice by the Genoese at the siege of Sazzanella A.D. 1487. The plan failed, and was not resumed till 1503, when mines were successfully employed by the Neapolitans against the French. Candia was defended against the Turks by 1,173 mines during the siege that terminated in 1669.

MINISTER OF WAR.—The direction of colonial affairs and of war was vested in one person until 1854, when a separation was made, the duke of Newcastle retaining the war department, and Sir G. Grey being appointed to preside over the colonial office.

MINNESINGERS, or Love-singers, flourished in Germany during the 12th and 13th centuries. Henry VI., emperor of Germany A.D. 1190, was a minnesinger, as was also the emperor Conrad in 1264. When Rodolph of Habsburg ascended the throne in 1273, the minnesingers began to decline. One of the most celebrated minnesingers was Walther von der Vogelweide, who lived 1180—1240. He went to the crusades in 1197. Whilst a child he wrote many "lays," one a song of triumph on the coronation of Philip at Mentz in 1198. He assisted as a principal at the famous contention of minnesingers, or poetic battle of Wartburg, in 1297.

MINNESOTA (North America) was erected into a territory March 3, 1849, the portion west of the Mississippi having previously formed a part of the territory of Iowa, and that east of the Mississippi a part of Wisconsin. In 1850 it was divided into nine counties.

MINORCA, or MENORCA (Mediterranean), the second in size of the Balearic Isles (g.v.), colonized by the Phoenicians at an early period, passed successively under the sway of the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Vandals, and the Arabs. In 1229 it was conquered by Don James of Aragon; and in 1287 by Alfonso, his grandson, who reduced the Moors to slavery. The British under the earl of Stanhope captured it Sept. 30,
1708, and held possession, in which they were confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht, April, 11, 1713, till June 29, 1756, when it capitulated to the French. It was restored to the English at the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The French and Spaniards took it in 1782, and the English recaptured it Nov. 15, 1798. It was finally ceded to Spain at the peace of Amiens, March 25, 1802.

MINSTRELS, described by Percy as "an order of men in the Middle Ages who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp, verses composed by themselves or others," were the real successors of the ancient bards, and were called by the monkish historians, joculatores, mimi, and jestours. Richard I. was a great patron of the minstrels, and his exploits furnished themes for their lays. It is recorded that in 1374, six minstrels performed at Winchester on the anniversary of Abwyne the bishop. John of Gaunt, in 1380, had a court of minstrels at Tutbury, and Henry V. was accompanied on his voyage to France in 1415 by eighteen minstrels. An ordinance was passed in 1456 for the impressment of youths to supply vacancies by death amongst the king's minstrels. They found free access amongst all classes as late as the reign of Henry VIII. A Welsh minstrel was executed for singing a prophecy against the king, July 1, 1541. They afterwards became neglected, and when Henry VIII., was, in 1575,arrisoned at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575, the appearance of a minstrel excited much wonder. By some authorities the decline of the minstrel's art is attributed to the statute 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1597), which included minstrels amongst rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, and adjudged them to be punished accordingly.

MINT.—The honour of first establishing a system of metallic currency is ascribed to the Greeks, about the 8th or 9th century before Christ. At Rome, the mint operations were carried on in the temple of Juno Moneta, or the Adviser. The mint officers formed a corporation. It was worked, in the time of the republic by public slaves; but freedmen were employed by Caesar. The Gothic kings of Rome improved the status of the superior officers. In 274 A.D. the workmen rose in rebellion because Aurelian introduced some reforms in the management, and the lives of 7,000 of the Roman soldiery were sacrificed in putting down the disturbance. The mints of the Anglo-Saxons were superintended by "moneyers." Barons and bishops were permitted the privilege of issuing coins, and provincial towns of importance were likewise allowed to establish mints. In 1379 the mints in England were placed under one master. Many privileges, granted by Edward I. and his successors to the officers of the mint, have been gradually withdrawn, and are now abolished. In 1643 a mint was established at New-Inn Hall, Oxford, where the plate of the colleges was coined to enable Charles I. to provide the means of carrying on hostile opera-

tions against the parliament. In 1695 there were mints at York, Bristol, Chester, Exeter, and Norwich. The management of the mint was entirely remodelled by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 9 (April 21, 1837). The new building was completed in 1811.

MINUET.—This dance, said to have been invented in the province of Poitou, in France, was introduced from that country into England in the 18th century.

MIRANDOLA (Italy).—This small town, in Modena, was captured by the papal forces, after a short siege, Jan. 20, 1611.

MIRRORS. (See Looking-Glasses.)

MIRZAFORO (Hindostan).—Part of this district, belonging to Oude, was ceded to the East-India Company by a treaty signed May 21, 1775 A.D., and the remainder by another treaty of Nov. 15, 1801.

MISENUM (Bay of Naples).—This promontory, said to have derived its name from Missenus, the trumpeter of Aeneas, became a favourite site for the villas of the wealthy Romans towards the close of the republic. It was made a station for the Roman fleet b.c. 27. Pliny the Elder was stationed here A.D. 79, when he was induced to visit the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in which he perished. Romulus Augustus, the last emperor of the West, was confined here, in the villa of Lucullus, A.D. 476. It was taken by the Saracens in 946, and destroyed by the volcanic eruption in 1538.

MISSILE (Lord of).—This officer was, in former times, appointed with great ceremony to preside over the Christmas festivities. Stow says:—"There was in the king's house, wheresoever he was lodged, a lord of misrule, or master of merry disports, and the like had ye in the house of every nobleman of honour or good worship, were he spiritual or temporal; amongst the which the mayor of London, and either of the sheriff, had their several lords of misrule, ever contending, without quarrel or offence, who should make the rarest pastimes to delight the beholders. These lords, beginning their rule on All-hallow-eve, continued the same till the morrow after the feast of Purification, commonly called Candlemas Day." The lord of misrule went under different titles in other countries (see ABBOT of FOOLS, &c.), and is not heard of in England after 1640.

MISSALS. (See MASS-BOOK.)

MISSIONARY AND MISSION.—In accordance with the command given by our Saviour to his disciples when he appeared to them after the resurrection (Mark xvi. 15), "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," Christian missionaries were sent forth during the 1st century. St. Paul, and John the beloved disciple, who flourished about A.D. 52, were amongst the first Christian missionaries. In the 2nd century Eusebius declares that the followers of the apostles went forth into distant lands to preach the Gospel; and in the 3rd and 4th centuries missions spread rapidly. St. Patrick visited Ireland in the
5th century; and Gregory the Great sent a number of Benedictine monks as missionaries to Britain in the 6th century. Marco Polo introduced Christian missionaries into China in 1275. The Portuguese in 1490 and subsequent years sent missionaries to Abyssinia; and on the discovery of America, missions were sent to all the different European settlements. During the 16th century the Roman church made great exertions for the propagation of the Roman Catholic religion; and in 1549 Xavier sailed to Japan, and founded a mission there. Other Roman Catholic missionaries penetrated into Chili and Peru about 1580. The Dutch, in 1621, sent missions to Amboyna. In 1622 Gregory XV. established a congregation of cardinals, for the purpose of forwarding the missionary work; and in 1627, Urban VIII. added a college in which missionaries were taught the languages of the countries to which they were to be sent.

**MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.**—The first missionary society established in London was made a corporation, under the name of "The President and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, and the parts adjacent in North America," by an ordinance of parliament, passed July 27, 1649. The following lists contain the date of the establishment of the principal missionary societies in England and on the continent.

### ENGLISH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Society</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist Missionary Society</td>
<td>1729</td>
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<tr>
<td>British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews</td>
<td>1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Evangelization Society</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of England Missionary Society</td>
<td>1739</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Assembly of the Church of Scotland</td>
<td>1825</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Baptist Missionary Society</td>
<td>1846</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glasgow Missionary Society</td>
<td>1796</td>
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<tr>
<td>London City Mission</td>
<td>1836</td>
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<tr>
<td>London Missionary Society</td>
<td>1795</td>
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<tr>
<td>London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methodist Missionary Society</td>
<td>1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methodist New Connexion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naval Missionary Society for the Looe Pad and Islands</td>
<td>1845</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patagonian Missionary Society</td>
<td>1844</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presbyterian (Free) Church in England</td>
<td>1844</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reformed Presbyterian Missionary Society</td>
<td>1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Missionary Society</td>
<td>1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts</td>
<td>June 16, 1701</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Presbyterian Synod</td>
<td>1836</td>
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<tr>
<td>Welsh Foreign Missionary Society</td>
<td>1840</td>
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### CONTINENTAL MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Society</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berlin Missionary Society</td>
<td>1833</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berlin Missionary Society for China</td>
<td>1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society</td>
<td>1836</td>
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<tr>
<td>German Missionary Society</td>
<td>1821</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gesner's Missionary Society</td>
<td>1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands Missionary Society</td>
<td>1797</td>
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<tr>
<td>North German Missionary Society</td>
<td>1836</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norwegian Missionary Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paris Society for Evangelical Missions</td>
<td>1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Missionary Society</td>
<td>1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Danish Mission College</td>
<td>1844</td>
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### MIS.

**Swedish Missionary Society (Stockholm)** | 1835 |
| **Swedish Missionary Society (Lund)** | 1846 |
| **United Brethren** | 1732 |

**MISSISSIPPI (North America).**—De Soto was the first who traversed this region, A.D. 1542; and La Salle visited it in 1681. The French made the first settlement in 1698, under Iberville, on Ship Island; and in 1700 some Jesuit missionaries were found here. The northern portion of Mississippi was ceded to England by France in 1763. With Alabama it was formed into a territory in 1800. A separation ensued in 1817, when Mississippi was admitted to the Union as an independent state.

**MISSOLONGHI, or MESOLONGHI (Greece).**—This small town became celebrated for the siege it sustained against the Turks during the war of Greek independence. The Greeks having carried it by storm Nov. 1, 1821, the Turks laid siege to it in Oct. 1822. Their assault, six times renewed, was repulsed, Jan. 5, 1823, and they were compelled to retreat Jan. 27. The Turkish army returned April 17, 1825, and commenced the bombardment May 7. They received a considerable reinforcement July 10; but after making the most extraordinary efforts, were compelled to suspend operations in October. The blockade was renewed in November, and another bombardment commenced Jan. 25, 1826. The garrison, driven to extremities, boldly cut their way through the besieging forces, and the town was captured April 22. Lord Byron died here April 19, 1824. The Greeks wrested it from the Turks in 1829, and it was included in the new kingdom of Greece.

**MISSOURI (North America).**—The French worked the Missouri lead-mines A.D. 1720; but no permanent settlement was made before 1755, when St. Genevieve was founded. The region now called Missouri was formerly known as Upper Louisiana, and its cession to the United States in 1803, was divided into two governments, i.e., Louisiana and Louisiana territory. In 1812 the latter name was changed into Missouri. Application was made in 1817 for its admission as a state into the Federal union. This met with serious opposition on account of its slaves, and it was not admitted until 1821, and then only on the condition that slavery should be recognized in Missouri, but in no other state north of latitude 31° 30'.

**MISSOURI COMPROMISE, drawn up by Mr. Clay, enacted that slavery should not exist, except in Missouri, north of latitude 36° 30', and passed the United States congress in February, 1820. This compromise, after having existed above thirty years, was repealed in 1854, when the inhabitants of every state were left free to regulate their own domestic institutions, subject only to the constitution of the United States.**

**MISSOURI RIVER (North America)** was explored to its sources by Lewis and Clarke in 1804–6.
MISTLETOE, or MISLETOE.—This parasitical plant, which grows upon the oak and other trees, was regarded with peculiar veneration by the Druids (q.v.). Mistletoe was found growing upon an oak at Ledbury, in Herefordshire, A.D. 1829; and a specimen on an oak at Ledbury was exhibited at the Horticultural Society in London April 4, 1837. This established the fact, long doubted, that the mistletoe grows upon the oak as well as upon other trees.

Mithridate, a preparation in the form of an electuary, supposed to be the oldest compound known, is said to have been invented by Democrates, physician to Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, B.C. 70; whence its name.

Mithridatic War.—Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, having defeated the Roman armies in Asia, commanded all the Romans to leave the country; but before they could do so 80,000 of them were massacred by the inhabitants, B.C. 88. This led to the struggle known in history as the first Mithridatic war, which lasted four years. After many battles, Mithridates VI. was obliged to sue for peace, B.C. 84. The second Mithridatic war broke out B.C. 75. The Romans, under Lucullus, defeated Mithridates VI. at Cabira, B.C. 71, and again in B.C. 69; but in consequence of a mutiny among his troops, Lucullus was deprived of the fruits of his victories. Mithridates VI. collected another army, but the war was soon brought to a close. Mithridates VI. was finally defeated by the Romans, under Pompey, on the banks of the Euphrates, B.C. 66, and, unwilling to fall into the hands of the enemy, he put an end to his life, B.C. 63.

Mitre, the episcopal crown, or head-dress, is supposed to have been first worn by bishops about the 7th century. Cardinals wore mitres until 1245, at the council of Lyons, where they were exchanged for hats. The English bishops wore mitres from the time of the Saxons till the Reformation.

Mittau (Russia), the capital of the province of Courland, an ancient town, was captured by Charles XII. of Sweden, A.D. 1701. Peter the Great seized the town Sept. 14, 1705, and the citadel surrendered on the same day. The castle was erected in 1739. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1788.

Mitylene (Sea-fight).—During the war of independence, the Turkish and Greek squadrons fought a battle off Mitylene, Oct. 7, 1824, on which occasion the Turks were defeated and their fleet was destroyed.

Mitylene, or Lesbos (Egean Sea).—Lesbos is said to have been peopled by the Pelasgians, who are identified by the Ionians and the Æolians. Lesbos was made a Roman province about B.C. 48; and during the Middle Ages received the name of Mitylene, from its chief city (q.v.). Mohammed II. conquered it and annexed it to the Turkish empire, A.D. 1462.

Mitylene, or Mitylene, the chief town of the island of Mitylene, or Lesbos, is first mentioned in history during the struggle between the Æolians and the Athenians, for the possession of Sigeum, B.C. 606. It afterwards played an important part. The Venetians captured it A.D. 1185, and the Turks in 1236.

Mnemonic, or Mnemotechny, (the science of artificial memory, was introduced by Simonides the younger, B.C. 477. Richard Grey, rector of Hinton in Northamptonshire, wrote a celebrated work on the subject, entitled "Memoria Technica, or a New Mode of Artificial Memory." It was published in 1730.

Moabites.—The descendants of Moab, the offspring of Lot's incestuous connexion with his eldest daughter (Gen. xix. 37), B.C. 1887, dwelt in the land of Ar, from which they expelled the Emims, a race of giants (Deut. ii. 9—11). The Israelites occupied part of the country, and Edgon, king of the country, oppressed them for the space of eighteen years (Judges iii. 12, &c.) B.C. 1343. David subdued the Moabites (2 Sam. viii. 1) B.C. 1040.

Mobile (North America).—A town with this name was founded at the mouth of Dog river, by Bienville, A.D. 1702. It was almost destroyed by inundations, and the present town, at the mouth of Mobile river, was founded in 1711. Mobile was ceded to England by the French at the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The Spaniards captured it in 1780, and it was ceded by them to the United States in 1813.

Mockern (Battle).—Blucher, at the head of the Prussians, with some Russian and German allies, defeated the French commanded by Ney at this place, near Leipsic, Oct. 16, 1813. This was one of the combats in the great battle of Leipsic.

Models.—The Greeks attributed the invention of the art of modelling to a potter of Sicyon, named Dibutades. They relate that his daughter, on the eve of parting from her lover at Corinth, remarked the shadow of his profile projected on a wall, and traced its outline, thereby producing the first attempt at portrait-painting. Her father conceived the idea of filling in the design with clay, and submitting the result to the action of his furnace, and thus the first model in relief was obtained. This production is said to have been destroyed at Corinth when the city was sacked by Mummius, B.C. 146. The Roman sculptor Arcesilaus, who flourished B.C. 65, was celebrated for the excellence of his models from the human figure.

Modena (Duchy).—The territory constituting the duchy of Modena was, about the end of the 9th century, in the possession of the House of Este; Count Henry having made himself master of it in 1115. Modena acquired a certain independence in 1125, and after many years of internal struggles, Obizzo II. of Este became lord of Modena in 1289. After undergoing various revolutions, it fell under the rule of Obizzo III. in 1336. Borso received the title of duke of Modena and Reggio in 1452. Leo X.
purchased the duchy from the emperor Maximilian I., into whose hands it had fallen by the time previous, for 40,000 ducats, in 1514, and Alfonso I. delivered it from the papal yoke in 1527. The French annexed Modena to the Cisalpine republic in 1796, and in 1805 it formed part of the kingdom of Italy. The duchy was given to Francis II. of Austria in 1815. On the breaking out of the war between France and Sardinia against Austria, Francis V., who had succeeded to the duchy on the death of his father, Jan 21, 1849, took refuge at Mantua, June 14, 1859. The treaty of Villa-Franca, July 11, 1859, provided for the return of the duke; but this provision was never fulfilled, and the duchy of Modena was annexed to the new kingdom of Italy.

**MODENA (Italy)**, anciently called Mutina, or Mutinium, a city of Etruscan origin, was in the possession of Rome b.c. 218. The Romans established a colony here b.c. 183. The Ligurians seized the town b.c. 177, but were soon expelled. During the civil war it sustained a siege of four months against the troops of Marc Antony, b.c. 43. Modena was besieged and taken by Constantine I. a.d. 312, and was laid waste by Attila in 452. It fell into a state of total decay after the conquest of the Longobards, but recovered much of its former importance under the Countess Matilda, a.d. 1076—1115. The Hungarian partisans of Pope Innocent VI. plundered the town in 1369; and it was seized by Pope Julius II. in 1510. Alfonso I. made himself master of it a.d. 1527. An engagement between the French and Austrians, in which the forces of the latter were put to rout, took place under its walls, June 12, 1799. The cathedral, with a marble tower, was commenced in 1099. The palace, commenced in the 17th century, contains a fine library of 90,000 volumes and 3,000 manuscripts, founded by Francis II. about the end of the 17th century.

**MODON (Greece)**, the ancient Methone (q.v.), was captured by the Venetians a.d. 1124, and was annexed by them in 1204. The Turks took Modon in August, 1500; the Venetians recovered possession in 1668; and it again fell into the hands of the Turks in 1715. Ibrahim Pasha landed here Feb. 24, 1825, and defeated the Greek army in the neighbourhood April 19. The Greeks, however, avenged themselves by destroying, by means of fire-ships, a large portion of the Egyptian fleet anchored under the walls of Modon, May 13. The Turks surrendered to a combined English and French force in September, 1828. The French garrison re-embarked in July, 1833, and Modon forms part of the modern kingdom of Greece.

**MOESIA (Europe)**, corresponding to the modern Bulgaria and Servia, became the seat of a Gallic tribe r.c. 277. The Romans penetrated into Moesia r.c. 75, and it was subjugated by them about r.c. 29. The Goths invaded the country a.d. 250, and defeated the Romans at an obscure town, Forum Trebonii, in 251, on which occasion the emperor Valentinian and a large portion of his army perished in a morass. "The Visigoths overran Moesia in the 4th century. The people, who received the name of Bulgarians, were, according to the best authorities, of Turkish origin, being in fact the remnant of the Huns, who, after the death of Attila (453), retired beyond the Euxine. They invaded the Eastern empire in 559, and were repulsed by Belisarius. In the 7th century they advanced into Moesia, and founded the first Bulgarian kingdom, which lasted from 640 to 1019, when it was subjected to the Greek empire.

**MOGADOR (Morocco)** was founded a.d. 1706. It was bombarded by the French in 1844.

**MOHACZ (Battles).—Soliman II., at the head of a Turkish army, defeated the Hungarians near the town of Mohacz, in Hungary, Aug. 29, 1526. Louis II. was killed, and 30,000 Christians fell in the battle. The duke of Lorraine and the Imperialists gained a victory over the Turks at the same place in 1687.

**MOHAMMEDANISM.**—Mohammed was born at Mecca, a.d. 569, and began to preach there in 609. In 613 his views were opposed by the Koreishites, who, in 622, compelled him to quit Mecca and seek an asylum at Medina. This flight to Medina fixes the Moslem era of the Hegira (q.v.). Being made the prince of Medina, he was enabled to declare war against such as refused to credit his statements, and in the battles of Beder and Ohud in 623, and of the Nations or the Ditch in 625, he defeated his Koreishite opponents. In 629 he recaptured Mecca, where he was installed as prince and prophet, and in 630 he completed the conquest of Arabia. He died at Medina, June 7, 632. The doctrines of Mohammed include a belief in one God and a future state, and permit the practice of polygamy. The sacred book is the Koran (q.v.). Comrooder Tyabjee, a Hindoo Mohammedan, was admitted in London as an attorney, Nov. 25, 1838.

**MOHILEF, or MOHLOW (Russia).—This ancient town, taken by Charles XII. of Sweden in July, 1709 a.d., was recovered by Peter the Great in 1709. The French defeated the Russians at this town, July 23, 1812.

**MOHOCKS.**—Under the name of Mohocks, Mohawks, or Hawkabites, some villains went about London, at night, in 1712, assaulting persons whom they met. They frequently cut off the ears of their victims, slit their noses, and committed other cruelties. A proclamation offering a reward of £100 for any person who should discover one of these offenders was published March 17, 1712.

**MOLD (Wales).—A castle erected on Bailey Hill, near this town, was during the 12th and 13th centuries frequently besieged by the contending English and Welsh armies. Owen Gwynneth took it a.d. 1145. The
English captured it soon after, and it was retaken by the Welsh in 1201.

Moldavia (Europe), one of the Danubian principalities, was subjected to great devastations by the various hordes who invaded the Byzantine empire. About the middle of the 13th century it was re-colonized by descendants of Roman settlers, under a chief called Bogdan. Hence the country was called by the Turks Bogdania. In 1536 the country submitted to the protection of the Turks. The voyvode was to be elected by the principal clergy and nobles, whose choice was to be confirmed by the sultan. He was not, however, to interfere in their local affairs, nor were the Turks to settle in Moldavia. In 1711 the Turks abolished the privilege enjoyed by the people of electing the voyvodes. Peter the Great made an unsuccessful attempt, in 1710, to obtain possession of Moldavia. In 1739 the Russians occupied Moldavia, but evacuated it at the peace of Belgrade. By the 10th article of the treaty of Koutchouk-Kainardji, July 10, 1774, Russia obtained the right of interceding with the Porte in favour of the principalities. By the treaty of Bucharest, May 28, 1812, the eastern portion of Moldavia was ceded to Russia. An inscription broke out in Moldavia, March 6, 1821; and the Turks withdrew Nov. 23, 1824. A Russian general administered the provinces from 1832 to 1834, when Michel Sturdza was elected hospodar of Moldavia, and governed till April, 1848. Upon his resignation in June, 1849, Gregory Ghika, a native Boyard, was elected hospodar. The Russians occupied Moldavia in 1853; but, on the approach of the allied forces, retired in 1854. The Austrians held the country from that year until 1856. By the 22nd article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856, the principalities of Wallachia (q. v.) and Moldavia, under the suzerainty of the Porte, were guaranteed in all their ancient immunities by the great powers of Europe.

Molinists.—This sect was founded by Louis Molina, born at Cuenca, in New Castle, A.D. 1535. He joined the society of Jesus, and published his "De Concordia Gratiae et Liberi Arbitrii," at Lisbon, in 1588, in which he endeavoured to show that the doctrines of predestination and grace are consistent with free will. The Dominicans assailed him, and Clement VIII., who attempted in vain to put a stop to the controversy in 1584, referred it to a council in 1585. It met in 1582 against the Molinists. The dispute was still raging at the death of Molina, which took place in 1600. His antagonists were called Thomists, because they upheld the opinions of Thomas Aquinas. Paul V. in 1609 forbade both the Jesuits and the Dominicans from reviving the controversy.

Moluccas, or Spice Islands (Asiatic Archipelago).—This group was discovered by the Portuguese A.D. 1511. The Spaniards, under Magelhaens, seized them in 1519, and the Portuguese returned in 1521.

Sir Francis Drake landed in the Moluccas in 1579, and the Dutch made a permanent settlement in 1596. These islands, taken by the British in 1796, were restored to the Dutch, by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802. They were again occupied by the British in 1810, but were finally restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Paris, May 14, 1814.

Molwitz (Battle).—The Prussians defeated the Austrian army in the plain of Molwitz, in Silesia, April 10, 1741. At the commencement of the battle the Austrians were victorious, and Frederick II. was carried along by his retreating cavalry to Oppeln, where he took refuge in a windmill. This circumstance gave rise to the remark that in this battle Frederick had covered himself with glory and with flour. A writer says: "On this occasion he rode a horse called 'Tail Grey,' which carried him sixty-five English miles without food or resting. Ever after the battle he was called "Molwitz Grey," and survived to the year 1760."

Molybedenum.—This metal was discovered about A.D. 1782, by Hiehm.

Monbs, or Monmatica (Africa).—Vasco de Gama visited this port A.D. 1498. It was captured and burned by Almeida in 1505, and having been rebuilt, was again destroyed by the Portuguese in 1558. The Portuguese held it until 1720, when it fell under the sway of the Imam of Muscat. The inhabitants obtained their independence in 1824. The castle was built by the Portuguese in 1635.

Monaco. (See Anglesey.)

Monaco (Italy).—This small principality, the ancient Portus Herculis Moenaci, or Monaci Portus, founded by Greeks of Massilia, passed into the hands of the Genoese house of Grimaldi, about A.D. 968, and was placed under the protection of France in 1814. The original Grimaldi having become extinct in 1731, the state passed, by marriage, to the house of Matignon, which assumed the name of the original family. In 1815 Monaco passed under the protection of the king of Sardinia, who seized the communes of Mentone and Rochebrune, and incorporated them with his own territories in 1849. They were ceded to France by a treaty concluded Feb. 2, 1861.

Monaghan (Ireland).—Henry II. bestowed this part of Ireland upon De Courcy A.D. 1177. The native chieftains carried on a struggle against the English with little occasion until the reign of Elizabeth. Monaghan was made a shire in 1568. Its chief town, of the same name, was called in ancient times Muinechan, i.e., the town of monks.

Monastery. (See Abbey.)

Moncon (Treaty).—The Valételine was secured to the Grisons by a treaty concluded between France and Spain, at Moncon, A.D. 1626.

Moncontour (Battle).—The Huguenots were defeated by the Roman Catholic army near this place, in Poitou, A.D. 1600. Coligny,
MONDOVI (Italy).—Here Napoleon Bonaparte defeated the Sardinian army, commanded by Colli, April 22, 1796. The Piedmontese took Mondovi in May, 1799; but it was recaptured by the French Nov. 2 in the same year.

MOONEY.—The earliest mention of money as a medium of exchange, is the purchase of the cave of Machpelah from the sons of Ephron the Hittite, by Abraham, for 40 shekels of silver (Gen. xxiii. 19), b.c. 1556, when the money was not doubt uncoined, and regulated by weight. The invention of coined money is attributed to the Lydians. (See Coin.) The name is derived from the temple of Juno Moneta, that served the Romans as the mint for their silver coinage, which commenced b.c. 269. The term sterling was first applied to money about A.D. 1216. The importation of base foreign money into this kingdom was prohibited by the statute De falsa moneta, 27 Edw. I. (1299). Various materials have been used for money. (See Copper Money, Gold Coinage, &c.) In 1360 leather was used in France. Tin was coined in England in 1634.

MONGOLS, or MOGHULS.—It is said that nearly all the wandering tribes of Asiatic barbarians that desolated Europe from the 4th to the 12th century, were of Mongolian origin. Under their leader Zenghis Khan (A.D. 1206-1227) they ravaged Asia, invading China in 1210, and Persia in 1218. They invaded Russia in 1235, reached Siberia in 1242, and completed the conquest of the empire of the caliphs in 1258. The death of Cazan, May 31, 1304, put an end to the Mongol supremacy in Persia; but under the great Tamerlane (1370-1400) they reconquered that country, and subdued Hindostan and other parts of Asia. His successors in India took the name of the Great Mogul, which was first assumed by Baber in 1525.

MONMOUTH (Monmouthshire), the ancient Monwy, so named from its situation on the rivers Mon and Wye, was a Roman station. The Saxons erected a fortress, which, after the Conquest, was bestowed upon William Fitz-Baderon, whose sons assumed the surname of Monmouth. In 1240 two hospitals were founded by John de Monmouth, and in 1257 John, lord of Monmouth, rebuilt the castle on a larger scale. It suffered so severely from siege by the earl of Leicester in 1265, that it had to be rebuilt. It then passed into the hands of John of Gaunt. Henry V. was born here Aug. 9, 1385. The present parish church occupies the site of an alien priory for black monks of the Benedictine order, founded in the reign of Henry I. Monmouth was incorporated in 1590, and had its charter renewed in 1557 by Queen Mary; in 1606 by James I.; and in 1660 by Charles II.

MONMOUTHSHIRE (England) was occupied by the Sinures, who were expelled by the Romans, A.D. 78. They held the county until 408. It was annexed to the Oxford circuit in the reign of Charles II. and remained partly under the jurisdiction of the Lords Marchers' court, until its abolition in 1859.

MONMOUTH'S REBELLION.—The duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II., was born at Rotterdam in 1649, and educated in France. In 1683 he was banished from England for his share in the Rye-House Plot. He landed at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, June 11, 1685, was proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20, and attacked the king's army at Sedgemoor (q.v.), near Bridgewater, July 6. After fighting three hours, the rebels gave way, having sustained a loss of 1,500 men. Monmouth, who was discovered in a ditch covered with fern, July 8, was tried and beheaded on Tower Hill, July 15, 1685.

MONOPHYSITES.—This sect of heretics originated in the 5th century, and maintained that the divine and human natures of Christ were so united as to constitute but one nature. They were the followers of Eutyches, and branched into several sects. In Egypt and the East they are called Jacobites (q.v.).

MONOPOLY.—Justianian I. made the sale of silk a monopoly, A.D. 532, and the privilege, which, as Gibbon remarks, checked the fair competition of industry, prevailed extensively in the Roman empire. In 1597 and 1601, the Commons complained of the monopoly, and in the last-mentioned year Elizabeth returned a message, promising to abolish them. Sir Giles Mompesson and Sir Francis Mitchell were degraded from knighthood, fined, imprisoned, and eventually banished, for abusing the power granted to them of a monopoly for licensing alehouses and inspecting inns, and manufacturing gold and silver thread, in 1621. Monopolies were declared contrary to law, and all such grants void, by 21 James I. c. 3 (1624).

MONOTHELiTES.—This heretical sect was founded by the emperor Heraclius, who endeavoured to reconcile the Monophysics to the Catholic church, A.D. 630, by publishing an edict asserting the existence of a human and divine nature, but only of one will, in Christ. The heresy was condemned by several councils.

MONROE DOCTRINE.—James Monroe, president of the United States from 1817 to 1824, announced the determination of his government to resist any European interference in the affairs of the independent governments of South America. This resolution has in consequence been termed the Monroe Doctrine.

MONROVIA (Africa), the capital of the Liberian republic, was founded A.D. 1821.

MONS (Belgium).—About A.D. 653 a hermitage, and the church, dedicated to St. Peter, was built on the site now occupied by this town. Alberic, count of Hainault, made it a place of residence, and in 804 Charlemagne made it the capital of Hainault.

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About the end of the 10th century it sustained a siege against Hugh Capet. In 1290 the city was enlarged; but in 1496 it fell into the hands of the duke of Burgundy. Under Charles V. Mont was, of course, the highest degree of prosperity, which was cut short by the exactions of the duke of Alva in 1569. Mons was invested by the French, under Marshal Luxembourg, in 1678, and again in 1691, under Louis XIV., when the walls were destroyed. It remained in their hands till the peace of Ryswick, Oct. 30, 1697. The French took it again in 1701, but were driven out by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, Oct. 20, 1709. By the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, Mons was restored to Austria. The French captured it, after a siege of sixteen days, June 27, 1746, and again Nov. 7, 1792. It was annexed to France in 1794, and was restored to the Netherlands in 1814.

Monselice (Italy).—This town was captured by an allied French and imperial army a.d. 1510, after an obstinate resistance. Montenegrin, or Cataphrygians, the followers of Montanus, a Phrygian, who lived about a.d. 171. He declared himself to be a prophet of God, sent to complete the Christian scheme. Terultuian joined the sect a.d. 204. They were distinguished for their austerity, and existed in the time of Augustine and Jerome. The latter wrote again against their doctrines.

Montauban (France).—Count Alfonso of Toulouse founded this town a.d. 1144. The Huguenots fortified it, and the Roman Catholic forces, led by Morice, failed in an attempt to capture it in 1586. It resisted another siege in 1621, but was taken in 1628, and its fortifications were soon after destroyed. An insurrection occurred here in 1790.

Montbéliard (France).—This town, which at one time formed part of the kingdom of Burgundy, passed to the Württemberg family a.d. 1385. The French, under Marshal Luxembourg, took it in 1647, and Louis XIV. having captured it in 1674, destroyed the fortifications. The French took it in 1723, and with the kingdom of Württemberg it was annexed to France in 1796.

Mont Blanc, the highest mountain in Europe, was first ascended by Horace de Saussure, a Genevese, Aug. 3, 1787. The second ascent was not made until Aug. 18, 1822, by Mr. F. Clissold. Since that time various ascents have been made.

Mont de Piété was established as a charitable institution in Italy in the 16th century. Paul III. (a.d. 1534-1549) sanctioned one at Rome, and these establishments were afterwards introduced into other countries of Europe. The Mont de Piété at Padua, founded in 1491, is the oldest on record. The French plundered these establishments during their occupation of Italy, in 1796 and 1797.

Montebello (Battles).—The Austrians were defeated at this village, in Piedmont, by the French under Lannes, June 9, 1800. The French general took the title of duke of MontebeUo from this victory. The French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians here, after a struggle which lasted five hours, May 20, 1839.

Monte Cassino (Italy).—Benedict founded his celebrated monastery on the site of a temple to Apollo, a.d. 529. The Saracens destroyed it in 883, but it was restored, and greatly extended in 1065. Markwald besieged it for eight days in 1198, when it was delivered, according to monkish legends, by a miracle. Milman terms it "that great model republie, which gave its laws to almost the whole of Western Monasticism."

Monte Leone (Italy).—A colony from Locri Epizephyrii, established a town here, which was taken by Dionysius of Syracuse, B.C. 389. The Carthaginians restored the inhabitants B.C. 379, but the town was taken by the Brutians, and afterwards by the Romans, who planted a colony B.C. 192.

Montelupo (Battle).—Francis Sforza defeated the forces of his rival, Nicholas Piccinino, in this engagement, Nov. 8, 1443.

Montem. (See Eton Montem.)

Montenegro, or Zernagora (Turkey), formed part of the ancient Illyricum, and was conquered by the Turks a.d. 1526. The Montenegrins rebelled in 1700, massacred all the Turks, and declared themselves independent. Some Montenegrin tribes joined Russia against Turkey in 1712. The temporal and spiritual authority previously vested in the Vladika was separated by Prince Daniel in 1851. The Turks invaded Montenegro in 1853, and, after gaining a few barren victories, retired (Montemont).—Napoleon Bonaparte defeated the Austrians at this place, April 12, 1796. Soult was driven from his position at Montenotte by the Imperialists in March, 1800. Montenotte, with the surrounding district, was made one of the three departments into which the Ligurian republic was divided on its annexation to France in June, 1805.

Monteleone (Battle).—Francis and James Piccinino were defeated at this place, in Italy, by Sforza, Aug. 19, 1444, when Francis, the elder brother, was made prisoner.

Montevarchi (Battle).—Napoleon I. defeated the allied Russian and German army at this town, seated at the confines of the Yonne and the Seine, Feb. 18, 1814. The French took possession of the town, which had been occupied by their opponents, Feb. 6.

Monterrey (Battle).—This town, the capital of New Leon, in Mexico, was taken by the American army, after an assault that lasted three days, Sept. 22, 1846.
Monte Video (South America), called also San Felipe de Monte Video, the capital of Uruguay, was built by a colony from Buenos Ayres in 1723. It was taken Feb. 3, 1807, by the English, who withdrew July 7. When Monte Video took off the Spanish yoke, the Brazilians took possession of the town; but it was retaken, after a long siege, in 1814. The Brazilians recaptured it in 1821. By the treaty of 1828 it was made the capital of a republic of the same name.

Monteferrat (North Italy).—The ancient marquisate of Monteferrat was created by Otho the Great A.D. 967, in favour of Alderan. In 1187 the titles of marquis of Monteferrat and of Tyre were united in the person of Conrad, who was assassinated April 29, 1192; and by the marriage of Yolande, daughter of William V., with the Greek emperor Andronicus Palaeologus in 1264, the succession to the marquisate became hereditary in their line. In 1414 the emperor Sigismund, when he ascended the throne of Bohemia, assumed the title of "Imperial Vicar in Italy." On the extinction of the male line in 1533, the succession was contested by Frederick II., Gonzaga, marquis of Mantua, Louis II., marquis of Saluces, and Charles III., duke of Savoy. Charles V. decided the case in favour of the marquis of Mantua, Jan. 5, 1536. In 1574 it was erected into a duchy; and in 1613 it was taken by Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy, who was soon compelled to relinquish his conquest. His son, Victor Amadeus, obtained the cession of part of the country in 1631; and in 1708 the whole of Monteferrat was annexed to his dominions. In 1797 it was incorporated with the Cisalpine republic; in 1805 it formed part of the kingdom of Italy; and in 1815 it was given to the king of Sardinia.

Montgomery (Alabama) was founded A.D. 1817.

Montgomery (Wales).—One Baldwin built a castle here A.D. 1067. It was taken by Roger Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, in 1090, and from him received the name it now bears. The Welsh took the castle and put all the garrison to the sword in 1095.

Montiel (Battle), was fought March 23, 1369, at Montiel, in Spain, between Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, and his brother, Henry of Trastamare, aided by French knights. Peter was killed, and his army totally defeated in this battle.

Montiglio (Battle).—Boniface II. of Monteferrat defeated the people of Asti at this place, in Piedmont, June 19, 1191.

Montlhery (Battle).—Louis XI., during the civil war excited by the League for the Public Good, encountered the rebellious nobles at this place, July 16, 1465. Victory was claimed for both armies. This is the last occasion in which the oriflamme was displayed in the French army.

Montmell (France).—The kings of France and England, Louis VII. and Henry II., with a large assembly of retainers, met at this town, Jan. 6, 1169, where Becket was to throw himself on the mercy of Henry II. This, however, he refused to do, and the meeting broke up in confession. The French, under Napoleon I., defeated the allied Prussians and Russians here, Feb. 11, 1814.

Montpellier (France).—This town was built in the 8th century, to replace the episcopal town of Mauguio, destroyed by Charles Martel. It passed to the house of Aragon in 1202, and afterwards to the kings of Majorca, from whom it was purchased by Philip VI. of France, in 1350. In 1371 it was conferred on Charles le Mauvais, king of Navarre, in exchange for certain lordships in France, but in 1375 it was re-united to France. The bishopric of Mauguio was transferred here in 1353. Montpellier came into the hands of the Huguenots in the reign of Henry III., and after enduring a long siege, it surrendered in 1622 to Louis XIII., who issued an edict for the restoration of peace between the Roman Catholics and the Huguenots. The Foundling Hospital was built in 1180, and the Jardin des Plantes, the first botanical garden established in France, in 1558. — Councils were held at Montpellier, May 17, 1162; in Dec. 1195; Jan. 8, 1215; Aug. 21, 1224; and Sept. 6, 1258.

Montreal (Canada), founded by French settlers A.D. 1642, and called Ville Marie, was taken by the English Sept. 8, 1760. It was seized by the Americans Nov. 12, 1775, but the English regained possession, June 15, 1778. It suffered severely from cholera in July, 1832. A serious collision between the civilians and the military in garrison took place Sept. 29, 1833. Alarming riots broke out, in which the partisans of Papineau ranged themselves against the supporters of the government, Nov. 6, 1837; and a recurrence of the tumults was experienced when the royal assent was given to the Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill. The houses of parliament on this occasion were burnt to the ground, and the library with the archives of Canada was destroyed April 25, 1849. The Hôtel Dieu was founded about the time when the colony was settled, the patients being tended by the nuns of St. Joseph de la Plèche; the general hospital, attended by the Grey nuns, was established by Madame D'Youville in 1747. Montreal College was founded by the priests of St. Sulpice about A.D. 1760. McGill College was founded by a merchant of that name, who died in 1813. The Roman Catholic parish church, erected at a cost of £60,000, with a fine chime of bells, one of which weighs 25,000 lb., was opened in 1829.

Montreuil-sur-Mer (France).—This town received a charter A.D. 1189. It was ceded to England by the treaty of Bretigny, May 8, 1360, but was soon after restored to France. Charles V. took it in 1537, and it again surrendered to the Spaniards in 1544. Napoleon I. formed a camp here for the contemplated invasion of England in 1804 and 1805.

Montrose (Scotland) received its first
charter from David I., early in the 12th century. Here John Balliol resigned the crown and sceptre of Scotland into the hands of Edward I., July 10, 1296; from this port Sir James Douglas, bearing the heart of King Robert Bruce, embarked for the Holy Land a.D. 1380; and the Pretender, with a few of his followers, sailed hence on their return to France, Feb. 4, 1716.

**Monsieur Club.—** Established during the French revolution, a.D. 1789, and so called from a place near Paris, where its meetings were held. Mirabeau, Sieyes, Latouche, and the Chevalier Lacos were members of this association. They conspired against the throne, and at one time favoured a project of supplanting the elder Bourbons by the Orleans branch of the family.

**Montserrat (Spain), a fortress in Catalonia, composed of the ancient convent of our Lady of Montserrat, was stormed by Suchet a.D. 1811. The French were speedily compelled to retire, and the fortress, having been taken and retaken, was destroyed in July, 1812.

**Montserrat (West Indies).—** This island was discovered by Christopher Columbus, a.D. 1493. A settlement was formed by some Irish Catholics in 1633. The French captured it in 1664, and it was restored to England by the treaty of Breda, July 10, 1667. The colony obtained a constitution in 1689. It again fell a prey to the French in 1782, but was restored to England by the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783.

**Monument (London) was erected on Fish-Street Hill to commemorate the great fire of 1666. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect, and the column, commenced in 1671, was completed in 1677. In consequence of numerous persons committing suicide, by precipitating themselves from the top, an iron fence was placed round the gallery in 1839.

**Moodkee (Battle).—** The Anglo-Indian army, under the command of Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough and Sir John Litlter, defeated the Sikhs at this small town, on the Sutlej, in Hindostan, Dec. 18, 1845. Seventeen guns were captured.

**Mooltan, or Mooltan (Hindostan), the capital of a province of the same name, in the Punjab, is supposed to be identical with Muzz, described a.D. 1582 as one of the most ancient cities of Hindostan. Runjeet Singh captured it in 1806, and again in 1818. He appointed Nawab Mull governor in 1821, and by him Mooltan was fortified and made the strongest city in that part of India. Moolraj, his eldest son, having succeeded, expressed a wish to resign the government of Mooltan, which had come under the sway of the British after the death of Runjeet Sing; whereupon Mr. Vans Agnew, a Bengal civilian, and Lieutenant Anderson, were sent with an escort of 1,400 Sikhs, to receive the fortress. These gentlemen were murdered by his orders April 19, 1845. This barbarous act roused the indignation of the British authorities, and after the battles of Kentyree, June 18, and Suddooam, July 1, in both of which Moolraj was defeated, Mooltan was invested by General Whish, Aug. 18, and was upon the point of falling into his hands, when the whole of the Sikh troops deserted and joined Moolraj, and Whish was compelled to raise the siege. It was resumed Dec. 27, under the command of Lord Gough, and Mooltan was carried by storm Jan. 2. 1849. Moolraj shut himself up in the citadel; but was obliged to surrender unconditionally Jan. 22.

**Moors (Treaty.)—** was concluded between France and England, Aug. 30, 1535. The integrity of the French kingdom was guaranteed against the emperor Charles V.

Moors.—The origin of the inhabitants of ancient Mauretania is unknown. They assisted the Vandals in their invasion of Africa, under Genseric, a.D. 429, and were defeated by the Roman forces of the eunuch Solomon in 535. In 543 they revolted against the Romans, and slew Solomon at the battle of Tibeste. For some years they opposed the domination of the Arabian Moslems, by whom they were finally subdued in 709. Yalley Ben Al introduced them into Spain, to assist him against his brother Alcaesin Ben Hamud, in 1019, and after a series of conquests they established their supremacy in the country in 1081. In 1063 Roger Guiscard defeated them in Sicily, and in 1070 they founded the city of Morocco (q.v.). The Moors in Spain revolted against their rulers in 1143, and were opposed by the united forces of all the Christian princes of the peninsula in 1193. In 1298 they established their kingdom of Granada (q.v.), which continued to flourish till 1492. The severity of Cardinal Ximenes de Cisneros in employing the Inquisition against them, produced an insurrection of the Moors of the Alpujarras, which lasted from 1500 to 1502, when they were compelled to become Christians, and from that time obtained the name of Moriscoes. In 1516 they founded the pirsatical states of Algiers and Tunis, in Africa. The emperor Charles V., at the instigation of Clement VII., ordered that all the Moors in Spain should be baptized before Dec. 8, 1525, or leave the country by Jan. 1, 1526. They offered 50,000 crowns for a respite of five years; but Charles ordered that those who were not baptized by Jan. 15, should forfeit their goods, and be sold as slaves. Many took refuge in the mountains of Valencia, but eventually submitted, and even purchased the privilege of retaining some of their customs for 80,000 ducats. In 1568 they rebelled against the government of Philip II. in Spain. Large numbers of them left that country in 1571, and in 1609 they were expelled by order of Philip III.

Moorsheadabad (Hindostan), also called Mukooosabad, the chief town of a district of the same name, which, at the commencement of the 13th century, was invaded by the Patan Musulmans, and finally subjugated by Akbar in 1584. In 1742 the Maharat-tas plundered the city of Moorsheadabad,
which was the capital of Bengal until 1757. Its ruler, Surajah Dowlah, was defeated in 1757 by Clive at Plassey, and Jaffier Khan declared naboob. The English deposed him in 1760, and raised Cosim Ali Khan in his stead; but he engaged in war against them, and was in turn deposed and Jaffier Khan reinstated. Moorshead was ceded to the East-India Company in 1765.

MOPESTIA (Cilicia).—The origin of this town is traced to the soothsayer Mopsus by some writers. The emperor Constantius built a bridge here across the river Pyramus. In the Middle Ages it was called Mamista, and is now known under the name of Messis or Mensis. A council was held here A.D. 550.

MORADABAD (Hindostan).—The province, with chief town of the same name, was ceded to the East-India Company by the sovereign of Oude, A.D. 1801.

MORAT, or MURTEM (Battle).—Charles the Bold of Burgundy was defeated by the Swiss at Morat or Murtem, in the canton of Freiburg, in Switzerland, June 22, 1476.

MORAVIA (Austria).—This province was inhabited by the Quadi until A.D. 407, when it was seized by the Huns, who retained it till its conquest by the Longobardi in 548. A kingdom of Great Moravia was subsequently formed, which received Christianity in 855. In 908 the kingdom was dissolved and divided between Germany, Hungary, and Bohemia; and in 1056 the whole was incorporated with Bohemia. It became a margraviate in 1086, and was annexed to the Austrian dominions in 1526. Moravia was the chief theatre of the war between the French and allied Austrian and Russian armies in 1805.

MORAVIANS, or UNITED BRETHREN.—The Bohemian Brethren dissented from the Calvinists (q. v.), a branch of the Hussites, A.D. 1433. They sent envoys to Luther in 1522, and, having been expelled from Bohemia in 1527, took refuge in Poland and at Armenwarden. Emperor Maximilian II. granted them toleration in 1564, and many of them congregated at Fulnek, in Moravia, from which they received the name of Moravians. Their settlements in Bohemia and Moravia were destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. Count Zinzendorf permitted them to settle at Herrnhut, on his estate of Bethelsdorf, in 1722. Several changes were at this time made in the constitution of the sect, and its followers received the name of the United Brethren. One of their principal objects is to send out missions to the heathen. They were first established in England about 1738.

MOREA (Greece).—Finlay (Greece and Trebizond, p. 29) states that "the Morea must have come into general use, as the name of the peninsula (the Peloponnesus), among the Greeks after the Latin conquest." This took place in 1205, when the country was formed into the principality of Achaia (q. v.). In 1262, Misithra and other fortresses were ceded to the Byzantines, who established a despotism in 1349. The following are the Byzantine despos of the Morea:—

A.D.
1349. Manuel Cantacuzenos.
1388. Theodore Paleologus I.
1497. Theodore Paleologus II.
1423. Constantine XI., emperor of Constantinople.
1439. Thomas.
1450. Demetrius.

MORELIA (Spain).—The French captured this ancient town Dec. 17, 1797. Cabrera having surprised it in 1833, it was twice assailed without success, and the siege was raised Aug. 18.

MORETON BAY. (See QUEENSLAND.)

MORGARTEN (Battle).—The Swiss defeated an Austrian army at this place, on the borders of Zug and Schwyts, Nov. 16, 1815.

MORICE, or MORRIS DANCE. —This dance is said to have been introduced by the Moors into Spain, whence it was brought into England by John of Gaunt, A.D. 1322. It was but little practised, however, until the reign of Henry VII., when it became a frequent entertainment at the May-games and weddings. The characteristic peculiarity of the morris was that bells were attached to the legs of the performers. Petrarch exhibited his skill as a morris dancer on the occasion of his coronation at Rome in 1341.

MORLAIAX (France).—This ancient town, at one period strongly fortified, was taken by the earl of Surrey A.D. 1322, and the fortifications were destroyed towards the end of the 16th century.

MORMONITES. (See LATTER-DAY SAINTS.)

MOROCCO (Africa).—This empire, the ancient Mauretania (q. v.), was formed by the union of several small kingdoms under the Arabs.

A.D.
829. The city of Fez is founded by Edris.
1030. The Almoravides invade Morocco.
1055. Abu Bekr assumes the title of sovereign of Morocco.
1097. The emperor of Morocco invades Spain, at the invasion of the Spanish Moors.
1121. Morocco is invaded by the Almohades.
1270. The province of Fez asserts its independence.
1278. The Merinides invade Morocco.
1413. English ships first trade to Morocco.
1415. The Portuguese invade Morocco, and take Ceuta.
1506. The Portuguese authority extends over a considerable portion of Morocco.
1516. The Sheriffs establish their supremacy, and establish the dynasty which still reigns in Morocco.
1578. Abu Sa'di, a Sasbanian, king of Portugal, perishes, with his whole army, in battle against the Moors, at Alcazar.
1635. An English company is formed for trading to Morocco.
1692. Tangiers is ceded to the British.
1774. The emperor of Morocco fails in an attempt to expel the Spaniards from his territories.
1815. The inhabitants rise in insurrection.

Morocco (Morocco).—This city, the chief town of the empire of the same name, was founded A.D. 1070, by Moorish adventurers from Spain. In 1121 it was besieged by the Almohades, who were compelled to retire; but in 1148 they again attacked the city, which surrendered to their leader Abdelmumin. In 1673 it was taken from Muley Achem by Muley Ismael. The plague carried off many of the inhabitants in 1678.

Morphine, or Morphia.—This alkaloid of opium, named after Morphus, on account of its effect as a narcotic, is mentioned by Ludwig, A.D. 1688. It was obtained from opium by Sertuenner, a German chemist, in 1803.

Montara (Italy).—Charlemagne defeated the Lombards near this town A.D. 774. Edgar Mortar, aged seven years, the son of Jewish parents residing at Bologna, was forcibly removed from his home by order of the Inquisition, June 23, 1588. The alleged reason for the abduction was that the boy had been secretly baptized by a maid-servant during a serious illness which he had suffered two years before.

Mortars.—The Chinese are said to have constructed guns to throw stones of twelve pounds 300 paces, as early as A.D. 757. When Algesiras was besieged by Alfonso XI., king of Castile, in 1343, the Moorish garrison threw against him "certain thunders" through long mortars. A mortar is still shown at Venice with its marble shot used at the siege of Chioggia in 1355. The Arabian authors say that gunpowder was first used in mortars, wh ch were at that time cylinders excavated in a rock, during one of the early sieges of Alexandria. In 1771 an experiment was tried at Gibraltar, for discharging stones from a mortar of this kind, called a rock mortar. The excavation, four feet long, was carefully polished, and fifteen hundredweight of stones were put in, some of which were thrown a distance of 300 yards. Mortars were first made in England in 1543, and they were in general use in 1585.

Mortella Towers, sometimes misspelt Martello Towers, are said to have received this name from the Mortella tower in Mortella Bay, commanding the entrance to St. Fiorenzo, in the island of Corsica, which was assailed by a furious cannonade, that lasted three hours, from two British men-of-war, the Fortitude, 74, and the Juno, 32-gun frigate, February 7th, 1794. The tower only mounted two 18-pounders and one 6-pounder, and the garrison consisted of thirty-three men, yet it sustained no damage, while the Fortitude caught fire, and was saved with difficulty. A height in the neighborhood had been occupied by 1,400 men, and the garrison was compelled to surrender to this force on the same day. The duke of Richmond gave the plan for the first erected in England about 1805. They extended during the French war from Hythe in Kent to Seaford in Sussex, altogether about seventy-four in number. Though these circular buildings may have derived the name by which they are known in England from the Corsican fortress, yet some such mode of defence was adopted at a much earlier date. Robertson, in his Life of Charles V., relates that the Spaniards in the 16th century were compelled to erect watch-towers at regular distances along the coasts, and to keep guards constantly on the alert, to protect the population on the sea-coast from the descents of the pirates of Algiers.

Mortimer's Cross, (Battle), was fought near Wigmore, in Herefordshire, between the rival factions of York and Lancaster, Feb. 2, 1461. The earl of Pembroke commanded the Lancastrian forces, which were defeated with great slaughter.

Mortmain.—Purchases made by corporate bodies are said to be purchased in mortmain, or dead hand; the reason for the title, according to Blackstone (book i. c. 18), being that such purchases were "usually made by ecclesiastical bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned dead persons in law; land, therefore, holden by them might, with great propriety, be said to be held in mortua manu." In order to check the increasing importance of the Church, the giving of land in mortmain was prohibited by 9 Hen. III. c. 36 (1225), which was enforced by 7 Edw. I. st. 2 (1279), and extended to all guilds and corporations, lay or ecclesiastical, by 15 Rich. II. c. 5 (1391). These prohibitions were repealed by 1 & 2 Philip & Mary, c. 5, s. 51 (1554), which was repealed by 1 Eliz. c. 1, a. 2 (1555). The king was empowered to grant licences to purchase in mortmain by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 37 (1696). Gifts in mortmain by will were restrained by 9 Geo. II. c. 36 (1736), which took effect June 24, 1736. It was repealed, as far as it related to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by 45 Geo. III. c. 101 (July 10, 1805).

Mosaic.—The invention of mosaic painting is ascribed to the Persians, by whom it was practiced at a very early date. The Greeks excelled in it, and transmitted it to the Romans about the reign of Augustus; and during the reign of Constantine it became the principal means of decorating the Christian temples. Venice was the principal seat of the mosaic art from the
11th to the 16th century. Mosaic-work was much improved in the 17th century by the application of enamel, to express the finer gradations of colour.

Moscow (Russia).—This ancient capital, founded a.d. 1147, continued to flourish until 1583, when it was taken by the Tartars, and nearly destroyed. The city was, however, rebuilt, and had attained some degree of prosperity, when it once more fell a prey to the Tartars in 1571. The Poles captured it in 1608, and it was wrested from their grasp in 1610. The French, under Napoleon I., entered Moscow September 14, 1812. The great conflagration commenced Sept. 15, and raged with fury till Sept. 20. The Kremlin (q. v.) was rebuilt in 1816, and has since been greatly enlarged. The church of the Assumption of the Virgin was founded in 1326; the one of St. Michael and of the Transfiguration were founded in 1328, and rebuilt in 1527; and the Pokrovskoi Cathedral was built in 1554. It was originally constructed of nine separate churches; eleven have since been added; making twenty places of worship joined together. The Beloi Gorod, or White Town, contains the university, which was almost totally destroyed in the French invasion; the foundling hospital, erected in 1763; the excise office, built in 1817; and the great military hospital, founded by Peter the Great. The great bell was cast in 1736, but fell, in consequence of a fire, in 1737. The railroad to St. Peters burg was opened in 1851.

Moskow (Battle).—Moreau, at the head of a French army, defeated the Austrians at this village, at a sanguinary contest, May 5, 1800.

MOSQUITO COAST, or MOSQUITIA (Central America), was discovered by Christopher Columbus a.d. 1502, and called by him Caray. The Spaniards formed several settlements, and it became one of the favourite haunts of the buccaneers. The first English settlement was formed in 1730. A commission, despatched by Trelawney, governor of Jamaica, took formal possession of the country, in the name of the king of Great Britain, April 16, 1740; and an order in council was issued, sending a number of troops in 1744, and another in 1748. Spain took umbrage at these movements, and England agreed to demolish her fortifications here by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. A convention, by which the English consented to evacuate the territory, signed July, 1786, was confirmed by the treaty of Madrid, Aug. 28, 1814. A British protectorate was established, and two vessels of war occupied the harbour of San Juan in January, 1848. This led to negotiations with the United States, and the Bulwer-Clayton treaty (q. v.) was concluded April 19, 1850.

Moss Troopers.—Freebooters dwelling on the borders of England and Scotland, whose ravages are mentioned as early as the reign of Edward I., when they carried off a wealthy citizen of Newcastle, and demanded a heavy ransom as the price of his liberty. In 1529 James V. of Scotland marched against them with 8,000 men, and put large numbers to death, the celebrated Johnie Armstrong being one of his victims. Measures were taken for their suppression by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 22 (1662), which compelled the inhabitants of the Border to apprehend them wherever they were known to exist. They were deprived of benefit of clergy by 18 Charles II. c. 3 (1666). These acts were renewed by 6 Geo. II. c. 37 (1733).

Mosul, or Mosul (Asiatic Turkey), the ancient Mesepila, was the seat of the Hamadanis of Mesopotamia a.d. 892. Zenghi, the atabek or ruler of Mosul, asserted his independence in 1121. The town was taken by Saladin in 1183, and fell into the hands of the Persians in 1295. Amurath IV. recovered Mosul in 1639. Botta, the French consul at Mosul, commenced his explorations at Nineveh in 1843, and Layard arrived here in 1845, in order to pursue his excavations on the site of Nineveh, which is on the opposite side of the Tigris.

Motta (Battle).—The Hungarians were defeated at this place by the Venetians, under Malatesta, Aug. 24, 1412.

Mottai (Sicily).—This Phoenician colony passed under the rule of the Carthaginians, and was made a naval station by them, b.c. 407. Dionysius of Syracuse captured it, and put all the inhabitants to the sword, b.c. 397. The Carthaginians regained possession b.c. 306; but it never recovered its former importance.

Mount Athos (Greece), called by the Franks Monte Santo, and by the Greeks Agion-oros, both terms implying “Holy Mountain.” It has received this appellation from its numerous monastic establishments. According to the monkish tradition, no female has set foot upon the Holy Mountain. Xerxes cut a passage for his fleet through the isthmus that connects the peninsula to the mainland, on his invasion of Greece, b.c. 480. From documents still extant, it appears that convents existed on this mountain as early as a.d. 961.

Mount Hymus.—The ancient name of the range of mountains extending from the Adriatic Sea to the Euxine, and now known as the Balkan.

Mourning.—Pulleyn (Etymological Compendium, p. 215) states that “the colours of the dress, or habit, worn to signify grief, are different in different countries. In Europe, the ordinary colour for mourning is black; in China, it is white, a colour that was the mourning of the ancient Spartan and Roman ladies; in Turkey, it is blue, or violet; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, brown; and kings and cardinals mourn in purple. Every nation gave a reason for their wearing the particular colour of their mourning; black, which is the priva.
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ition of light, is supposed to denote the privation of life; white is an emblem of purity; yellow is to represent that death is the end of all human hopes; because this is the colour of leaves when they fall, and flowers when they fade; brown denotes the earth, to which the dead return; blue is an emblem of the happiness which it is hoped the deceased enjoys; and purple, or violet, is supposed to express a mixture of sorrow and hope." White was the original colour of mourning in Spain, the last occasion on which it was used being on the death of Don Juan, heir of Castile, in 1495. In consequence of the serious injury done to trade by protracted public mournings, George III. reduced their duration to half their previous length, by an order issued from the chamberlain's office, Jan. 12, 1768.

Mousquetaires, or Musqueters, a body of cavalry, attached to the persons of the French monarchs, and having some resemblance to our household troops, was abolished a.d. 1775 by Count Germain, war minister to Louis XVI.

Mozambique (Africa).—This part of the eastern coast was discovered by Vasco de Gama, a.d. 1493, and the chief town was taken by Albuquerque in 1506. The city of Mozambique, on an island of the same name, was founded in 1580, and incorporated in 1813. By decrees of the Portuguese government, issued in June, 1854, custom-houses were ordered to be established on the Mozambique coast.

Muff.—This protection for the hands was invented in France during the reign of Louis XIV., and was introduced thence into England during the reign of Charles II. They are mentioned as being worn by gentlemen in 1683. Muffs made of feathers were fashionable during the reign of George III.

Muggletonians.—An English sect, following John Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, who in 1651 set up as a religious teacher, declaring that he and his companion John Reeve were the "two witnesses," mentioned in Revelations xi. 3—7. In 1656 a book was published, entitled "The Divine Looking-Glass," containing a statement and defence of their principles. William Penn replied in "The New Witnesses proved Old Heretics," published in 1672. Muggleton was tried at the Old Bailey for blasphemy, and convicted. Jan. 17, 1676. He died March 14, 1677. An edition of the works of Reeve and Muggleton was published in 3 vols. 4to, in 1832.

Mülberg (Battle).—The emperor Charles V. defeated the Saxons and their Protestant allies at Mühlberg, or Mulhausen, on the Elbe, April 23, 1547.

Mühlhof (Battle).—Louis of Bavaria took Frederick of Austria prisoner, and defeated his army at this battle, fought Sept. 28, 1522.

Mühlhausen (Prussia).—Monzer the Anabaptist made his head-quarters at Mühlhausen a.d. 1524. It was a free and imperial city until 1802, when it was annexed to Prussia.

Mulberry Tree, a native of Persia, was brought to England before a.d. 1568. Its introduction to this country is ascribed to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who planted mulberry-trees in Kent. Its longevity is remarkable, extending in some known cases to three centuries. The white mulberry was introduced from China before 1596, the red mulberry from North America before 1629, and the paper mulberry from Japan before 1761.

Mule, or Mule Jenny, a machine employed in spinning cotton, invented about 1777, by Samuel Crompton, was in general use about 1786. In 1812 Crompton found on investigation that there were between five and five million spindles at work on the principle of his invention, although, from his not having taken out a patent, he received no pecuniary benefit therefrom. Parliament voted him £5,000 as an acknowledgment of his merit in promoting the manufactures of the country.

Mulhouse, or Mühlhausen (France), is the chief town of a small republic, which entered into an alliance with the Swiss cantons, a.d. 1514. It declared in favour of annexation to France in 1793, and this was accomplished by treaty in 1798.

Multiplying.—The craft of multiplying gold and silver, or alchemy, was declared felony by 5 Hen. IV. c. 4 (1404). This statute was repealed by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 30 (1690).

Mummy.—The use of mummy as a drug commenced either in 1100 or in 1300, and was very common during the 16th and the early part of the 17th century. For details respecting mummies, see EMBALMING.

Munda (Spain).—On Scipio defeated the Carthaginians near this town, B.C. 216. Julius Caesar defeated the sons of Pompey at the same place on March 7, 45 B.C., when Munda was captured and destroyed. Cn. Pompey was wounded in the battle, and having been pursued, was killed.

Mundane ΑΕρα of Alexandria.—The creation of the world was fixed by this era B.C. 5502. This computation was continued until a.d. 284, and ten years were deducted from it in 285, making what was the year 5777 by the previous mode of computation, 5777.

Munich (Germany) was a walled town in the 13th century, and was made the imperial residence by Louis I., who restored and extended it in 1227. It was made the capital of Bavaria in the 15th century, and was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1637, and by the French general Moresu July 2, 1800. Napoleon I. visited Munich Oct. 12, 1805, and again Jan. 14, 1806, on the marriage of Eugene Beauharnais. The Royal Academy of Sciences, founded in 1759, was re-organized in 1827. The public library contains 400,000 volumes, 22,000 MSS., and extensive natural history and scientific collections. The university, origin-
ally established at Ingolstadt in 1472, was removed to Munich in 1826. The paper manufacture was established in 1547. The old palace is said to have been built from Vasari's designs, at the close of the 16th century. The cathedral was commenced in 1368, and St. Michael's Church in 1563. St. Peter's was built in 1370, and restored in 1607.

**Municipal Corporations.**—The Romans, at the conclusion of the Social War, B.C. 90, brought the towns of Italy under their government, but permitted them to retain their local administration, which was carried on by a municipal corporation. Charters of incorporation existed in France as early as A.D. 974. Our municipal corporations, most probably of Saxon origin, are believed to have existed before the Norman Conquest. Charters of incorporation were frequently given to towns by the Norman sovereigns, one of the earliest being that of London, which was granted by Henry I. in 1101. The manner of statutes by which the corporation was regulated by 19 Hen. VII. c. 7 (1503). By the Corporation and Test Act, 13 Charles II. st. 2, c. 1 (1661), no one was permitted to hold any office in a corporation unless he had previously received the sacrament according to the rites of the Established Church. This act was repealed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 17 (May 9, 1828). Roman Catholics are permitted to hold lay offices by 10 Geo. IV. c. 7 (April 13, 1829). Corporations in Ireland are regulated by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108 (Aug. 10, 1840). (See Municipal Reform Act.)

**Municipal Reform Act.**—By 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76 (Sept. 9, 1835), certain corporate towns and boroughs therein specified were placed under a new constitution.

**Munster (Ireland)** existed as a kingdom at an early period. Brian, surnamed Boru, usurped the sovereignty of Ireland in the 11th century, and was killed by the Danes at Clontarf (q. v.), April 23, 1014. Henry II. subdued Munster A.D. 1172. The whole of Munster, with the exception of Clare, was divided into counties during the reign of Henry VIII. Clare formed part of Connaught until 1601, when it was added to Munster.

**Munster (Prussia)** was founded about A.D. 700, under the name of Meiland, which was afterwards changed to Miningerode. Charlemagne, after taking the town, created it a bishopric in 750, which continued to be its form of government till 1006. John of Leyden, leader of the Anabaptists, with a number of his followers, held the town from 1534 till June 25, 1535, when it was taken by storm. The treaty of peace closing the Thirty Years' War was signed here Oct. 24, 1648. It was evacuated by the French, and taken possession of by the duke of Brunswick, in 1758. The French general d'Armenieres captured it after a short siege, July 25, 1759, and it was retaken by General Imhoff Oct. 20 following. By a treaty concluded at Paris, it was ceded to Prussia May 23, 1802; but was again given up July 9, 1807, and released from the French yoke by the allies in 1813. Its fortifications were destroyed in 1765. The church of St. Leger was built in the 12th, and the cathedral in the 13th century.

**Mural Circle.**—This instrument, which superseded mural arcs and quadrants, was invented by Edward Troughton, A.D. 1812.

**Murcia (Spain).**—This province was colonized by the Carthaginians, about B.C. 200, and passing successively under the sway of the Romans and the Goths, came by conquest into possession of the emperor Justinian, A.D. 552. It was recovered by Suintilla, the Gothic king, in 624, and was subjugated by the Moorish invaders in 712. The calif of Cordova held it till 1144, when the kings of Granada seized upon the province, which was, however, restored to its former owners A.D. 1221. In 1299 it was erected into a kingdom tributary to Castle, and the Moors were finally dispossessed in 1296.

**Murcia (Spain), capital of the province of that name, and supposed to be the Vergilia of the Romans, was made one of their seven chief cities by the Moors, A.D. 787. On the approach of Prince Alfonso with a powerful army, the inhabitants offered unconditional submission, A.D. 1239. On two occasions during the Peninsular war, in 1810 and 1812, it suffered from the depredations of the French army. An earthquake caused much damage to the city March 21, 1829. The cathedral, commenced A.D. 1353, has since received additions and renovations at various times, the belfry tower having been built between A.D. 1522–1766, and the façade of Corinthian columns in 1737. The episcopal palace, commenced in 1748, was finished in 1752. The seminary of San Fulgenio, now in decay, was founded in 1592; the institute of secondary instruction in 1837, and a normal school in 1844.

**Murder.**—The first murderer was especially preserved from death in consequence of his crime, by the divine protection, Gen. iv. 15. After the Deluge the law of blood for blood was established, Gen. ix. 6 (B.C. 2347), and was confirmed by the Levitical law. Murder was a capital crime among the Egyptians, and also among the Greeks, who established the court of Ephesos for its suppression, B.C. 1179. It was also made capital by the Roman laws, by the code of Justinian, by the laws of the Visigoths in Spain, and by those of the ancient Germans. The Anglo-Saxons compounded for it with a fine, and the same principle was continued by the Normans. The murder of a master by a servant, a husband by his wife, or a priest by his subordinate, was judged petit treason by 25 Edw. III. stat. 5, c. 2 (1350). Benefit of clergy was taken away from murderers by 4 Hen. VIII. c. 2 (1512). The various statutes relating to murder were amended by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 (June 27, 1829), which ordered the execution of murderers to take place the day next but one after the sentence, and the
bodies of convicts to be dissected or hung in chains. The dissection clause was repealed by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 75 (Aug. 1, 1832), the hanging in chains by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 26 (July 25, 1834), and the limitation of intervals between sentence and execution by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 30 (July 14, 1836).

MURET (Battle).—Simon of Montfort defeated Peter II. of Aragon, and the Albigenenses, near this town, in France, Sept. 12, 1213. Peter II. fell in the action. Pope Innocent III. in a letter dated Jan. 17, 1214, celebrates this as a great triumph over the heretics.

MURSA, or MURSIA (Pannonia).—Hadrian founded a colony at this place, called Mursa Major, to distinguish it from another town of the same name, about twelve miles distant. Constantius II. obtained a signal victory over Magnentius, near this town, Sept. 28, 351 A.D. Constantine I. made it the seat of a bishopric, A.D. 338. Esseck (q.v.), the capital of Slavonia, is built upon its site.

MUSEUM.—The first institution with this name was founded at Alexandria, about B.C. 280, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, and was enlarged by the emperor Claudius. It was set apart for the worship of the Muses and the cultivation of science. (See British Museum.)

Music.—In Scripture we learn that Juba 1, the son of Lamech, was "the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ," Gen. iv. 21 (b.c. 3874). The mythical Orpheus is said to have flourished B.C. 1200. The Greeks and Romans were the only ancient people who possessed a knowledge of musical characters. Lasus of Hermione, in Argos, who flourished b.c. 548, was the first who wrote on the theory of music, and Aristoxenus (b.c. 335) is the most ancient author on the subject whose works are extant.

A.D.
374. St. Ambrose introduces the Ambrosian chant.
600. Gregory the Great introduces the Gregorian chant about this year.
886. Alfred the Great is said to have appointed a musical professorship at Oxford.
1024. Guido Arletinus invents a scale of six notes, and introduces the use of clefs.
1063. Franco, of Liége, invents metrical music.
1453. Doctors and bachelors of music are first mentioned at Cambridge university.
1495. The art of printing music is introduced into England.
1515. Music-printing from metal types is invented by Ottavio de' Petrucci.
1550. The Common Prayers of the Church of England is first set to music by John Marbeck.
1565. The Accademia degli Filarmonici is established before this year, at Vicenza.
1600. Jacopo Peri invents recitative about this time.
1650. Ludovico Vincenzo Ingraves invents the bass.
1750. The use of bars in music becomes general, and sonatas are introduced.
1653. A Venetian lady named Barbara Strozzi invents the Cantata.
fleet and camp, retired with their booty to Samos. The battles of Mycale and Platea were both gained by the Greeks on the same day.

**MYCENE, or MYCENAE (Greece).—**This town, the name of which was derived by the ancients from Mycene, daughter of Inachus, is said to have been built by Perseus. The Argives, anxious to bring the whole district under their sway, laid siege to Mycene, b.c. 648. They turned the siege into a blockade, and the inhabitants were compelled by famine to capitulate.

**MYCOLE (Sea-fight).—**The corsairs of Narenta defeated the Venetian fleet off this bay, near Zara, and slew the dogs, Pietro Sanudo, a.d. 887.

**MYLÉ (Sea-fights).—**The Roman fleet, commanded by C. Duillius, defeated the Carthaginians near this promontory, in Sicily, b.c. 260. Near the same place, Agrrippa, with the fleet of Octavian, defeated Sextus Pompey's squadron, b.c. 36.

**MYLÉ (Sicily).—**The date of the foundation of this city, the modern Melazzo (q. v.), is uncertain. Siefert fixes it as early as b.c. 716. It was most decidedly in existence before Himera, founded b.c. 648. The Athenian fleet, under Laches, captured Mylas b.c. 427. This city is again noticed during the war of Timoleon in Sicily, b.c. 315. In its neighbourhood the Mamertines were defeated by Hieron of Syracuse, b.c. 270.

**MYRIOKERPHALON (Battle).—**The Greek emperor Manuel II. was defeated in a narrow defile near this castle, by Kildisach Arslan II., sultan of Iconium, in September, 1176.

**MYRRH is first mentioned (Gen. xxxvii. 25) among the wares the Ishmaelites, to whom Joseph was sold by the Midianite merchants, were carrying into Egypt, b.c. 1728. It was used by the Egyptians for embalming their dead. The Greeks, Romans, and other ancient people, employed it as a medicine.

**MYRIA (Asia Minor) was inhabited by various tribes of Phrygians, Trojans, Æolians, and Mysians; but little is known of the people or their institutions. They are mentioned by Homer as allies of Priam. Myria was successively subject to Lydia, Persia, Syria, and Rome; and, under the last-mentioned, formed part of the province of Asia.

**MYSENE (Hindostan).—**This province, also called Mahesura and Maisoor, was invaded by the Mohammedans a.d. 1310, and was for many years governed by rajahs, who traced their descent from the same tribe of which the god Krishna was a reputed member; but the earliest sovereign on record is Cham Raj, whose reign commenced a.d. 1507. The public career of Hyder Ali commenced at Mysoor in 1749, and he assumed the sovereignty of the province in 1760. Seringapatam, the capital, was stormed and taken by the English May 4, 1799, when the whole district passed under the control of the British. In 1818 military means were successfully employed to rid Mysore of the banditti tribes by which it had previously been infested.

**MYSTERIES.**—The pagan mysteries originated in Egypt, where Isis and Osiris were worshipped with secret rites at a very early period. The earliest mysteries practised by the Greeks were those of the Cabiri, which were celebrated at Samothrace. The mysteries of the Curetes, who existed as early as b.c. 1534, and of the Carybantes, rank next in point of antiquity; but the most celebrated were the Eleusinian mysteries, which were introduced at Eleusis, in Attica, by Bumolpus the Hierophant, b.c. 1356. This festival was sacred to Ceres, and was observed with such strict secrecy that death was the penalty for intruding during the ceremonies without initiation. It was introduced at Rome in the reign of Hadrian (a.d. 117—139), and ceased in 396.

**MYSTERY PLAYS.**—The origin of these mediæval dramatic entertainments has been referred to the pilgrims who journeyed to the East in the 11th century. They are first mentioned in England, the earliest performance on record being one noticed by Matthew Paris, as having taken place at Dunstable in the early part of the 12th century. The oldest extant is the “Harrowing of Hell,” which is ascribed to the reign of Edward III. Hallam, from internal evidence, believes it not later than 1350. Warton refers the Chester mysteries to 1327, but Hallam considers this at least a century too early. The French mysteries commenced in the 14th century, and exceeded the English in the magnificence of their appointments. (See Drama.)

**MYSTICS.**—This sect of Christians originated towards the end of the 3rd century, and maintained that primary reason is an emanation from the Godhead, and that solitude and mortification of the natural man are the most effectual means of promoting its reception and development. During the 4th and 5th centuries they greatly increased in number, and in the severity of the self-imposed austerities they practised. Mystic theology was introduced into the Western empire, where it made many converts, in 524. The mystics vigorously opposed the schoolmen in the 13th century, and were very numerous in Europe in the 14th, when John Tauler of Strasburg, who died in 1361, Henry Suso of Ulm, who died in 1365, and John Ringsbroech, prior of Grosenthal, in Brabant, who died 1381, flourished.

**MYTHOLOGY, or the "science which treats of the myths, or various popular traditions and legendary tales current among a people, and objects of general belief," has been ascribed to three origins. The first is that which asserts the real existence of all mythic persons at some remote period; the second, known as the philosophic theory, regards mythology as the poetical guise of human science; and the third, or theologick theory, considers it as the theology of polytheism. The origin of mythology is of course un-
known, but there is no doubt that the system in vogue in Greece and at Rome was derived from the Egyptians.

NAARDEEN (Holland).—Don Frederick of Toledo summoned this small town, on the coast of the Zuyder Zee, to surrender, Nov. 22, 1572. The inhabitants refused to abandon the cause of the prince of Orange, and Don Frederick invested the place Dec. 2, when it was taken, and an inhuman massacre perpetrated. The Spanish soldiers committed fearful atrocities. Louis XIV. took Naarden in 1672, and the stadtholder, William III., regained possession the following year.

NAAS (Ireland), in early times was the residence of the kings of Leinster, and some remains of their ancient palace are still to be seen. A priory was founded here in the 12th century, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. It was destroyed in 1316, when the town was sacked by the Scots, but was soon afterwards restored.

A convent for Dominican Friars was founded in 1355; a parliament was held here in 1419; and a convent for Friars Eremites of the order of St. Augustine was founded in 1454. Queen Elizabeth granted Naas a charter in 1589. A party of insurgents in 1577 burnt between 700 and 800 houses on the night of a festival. James I. confirmed and extended the charter of Elizabeth in 1609, and Charles I. granted a new charter in 1629; but the town has always been governed by the charters of Elizabeth and James. It was garrisoned by the earl of Ormonde in 1648, and after many vicissitudes, was taken by the parliamentarians in 1650. It was attacked by the insurgent Irish, who were repulsed with a loss of 150 men, May 24, 1798.

NABONASSAR (Era).—Nabonassar, the founder of the kingdom of Babylon, was the author of this era, which commenced Wednesday, Feb. 26, B.C. 747. It included a period of 424 Egyptian years, from the commencement of Nabonassar’s reign to the death of Alexander the Great, B.C. 323; and was brought down to the reign of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 139—161.

NACHITSEHAN (Asia).—This province of Persia was ceded to Russia by the peace of Turkmanchi, Feb. 22, 1828, and soon afterwards was, with the province of Erivan, formally annexed to the Russian empire, under the title of the province of Armenia. The town of Nachitsehan was captured by the Russians in 1827.

NACHITSEHAN (Russia).—Catherine II. founded this town on the Don, A.D. 1780. The majority of the inhabitants are Armenians.

NACOOLIA (Phrygia).—The emperor Valens defeated the usurper Procopius near this town in May, 366 A.D. Procopius, deserted by his troops, wandered amongst the woods and mountains of Phrygia, until he was length betrayed and put to death, May 28. The Gothic garrison at Naass revolted against the emperor Areadus.

NAFELS (Battle).—The Swiss defeated the Austrians at this place, in Switzerland, A.D. 1388. Occupying the heights, the Swiss hurled large stones and masses of rock upon the antagonists, and threw them into confusion. The small town of Nafels was burned by the invaders the night before the battle.

NAGASAKI, or NANGSAK (Japan), one of the five imperial cities of the empire, was made the site of a settlement, through Portuguese influence, A.D. 1568. It became the scene of frightful massacres during the persecution of native Christians in 1622. The port was visited by the British frigate Phaeton, under the command of Captain Pellew, who detained as prisoners some Dutchmen coming on board, an act which led to the suicide of the Japanese governor, A.D. 1808. Two English merchantmen, the Charlotte and Mary, succeeded, by a ruse, in getting cargoes of copper in 1813; but a similar attempt failed in 1814. A British squadron, under Admiral Stirling, by the aid of threats, obtained supplies of such provisions as they required, Sept. 7, 1854. Another squadron, with the steam-yacht Emperor as a present from Queen Victoria, to the tween of Japan, entered this port Aug. 3, 1858; and it was opened to British subjects by the treaty of Jeddo, July 1, 1859.

NAGPORE (Hindostan).—Near this town, then capital of a province of the same name, an English army was, in time of peace, attacked by the rajah of Nagpore’s troops, Nov. 26, 1817. After a conflict of eighteen hours’ duration, the English obtained a victory and captured the town, which, with the province, was incorporated with the English empire in the East Indies on the death, without issue, of the last descendant of Rejooge, Dec. 11, 1833.

NAG’S-HEAD CONSECRATION.—The Roman Catholic writers promulgated a story that Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury from A.D. 1559 to 1576, had been consecrated at the Nag’s Head tavern, in Cheapside. The official register shows that he was consecrated at Lambeth, Dec. 17, 1559, by Bishops Barlow, Coverdale, Scoy, and Hodgkins, suffragan of Bedford; and the malignant invention scarcely deserved the deliberate refutation which it received.

NAHUM.—The festival of Nahum, one of the minor prophets, who, B.C. 720, foretold the destruction of Nineveh and the overthrow of the Assyrian empire, which events occurred B.C. 625, according to some authorities, and B.C. 606, according to others, is held on the 24th of December.

NAI.—The earliest nails known were made of copper; and flat-headed nails of iron have been found in British barrows. The first machine for making nails was invented by French, of Wimborne, in Staffordshire, A.D. 1790. In 1810 a machine was
invented in America by which the manu-
ufacture was greatly facilitated. Since that
year, numerous improvements have been
effected. Much controversy has been ex-
icted respecting the number of nails used in
the crucifixion. Nonnus and Gregory
Nazianzen (A.D. 326—390) affirm that only
three were used; and Curtius, who wrote a
treatise "De Clavis Domincis," at the
commencement of the 17th century, con-
tends for four. Other writers have argued
in support of different numbers, some being
in favour of as many as fourteen.

NAISSUS (Moesia).—Claudius II. defeated
the Goths in a great battle near this town
A.D. 299. Constantine the Great was born
here in 274. Having been destroyed by
Attila and the Huns in 411, it was restored
by Justinian I. The modern Nissa occupies
its site.

NAJARA (Battle).—The Black Prince, hav-
ing espoused the cause of Pedro the Cruel
of Castile, defeated his opponents at Najara,
April 3, 1367, and re-established him upon
the throne.

NAMES.—Among the Hebrews names pos-
essed a specific meaning, and were not
inherited from parents to children. The
Greeks had only one name, which frequently
received a patronymic for distinction, as
Achilles, son of Peleus; but the Romans
usually had three names,—the praenomen,
denoting the individual; the nomen, indi-
cating the gens or clan of which he was a
member; and the cognomen, specifying the
particular branch of the clan. A fourth
name,—the agnamen, was sometimes added as
an honour; and it was usually derived
from the incidents for which it was con-
ferred. Africanus, Coriolanus, &c., were
names of this class. The practice of bearing
hereditary names commenced about the 13th
century A.D. The first pope who changed
his name on his elevation to the chair of
St. Peter was Peter di Bocca Porca, who
assumed the title of Sergius II., in 844,
because he deemed himself unworthy to bear
the same name as his apostolic pre-
decessor. Some authorities state that the
custom was introduced by Octavian, who
became a John XII. in 96. Many and non
frequently adopted new names on taking
their vows, in token that they renounced
everything connected with their former
mode of life.

NAMPTWICH, or NANTWICH (Cheshire).—
This town is mentioned in Domesday-book
under the name of Wick. Here Fairfax
defeated the royalist army brought from
Ireland to support the cause of Charles I.,
Jan. 25, 1644 (N.S.). George Monk, after-
wards duke of Albemarle, was captured in this
battle. Lambert defeated the royalists, who
formed a league to overthrow the authority
of Cromwell, at Nantwich, Aug. 19, 1659.
A mob endeavoured to rescue some poachers
who had been imprisoned, and caused a riot,
which was quelled by the military, Feb. 8,
1629. The free grammar-school was founded
in 1561.

NAMUR (Belgium).—This town was founded
in the 7th century. Don John seized the
citadel in 1577, and it was taken by the
French, under Louis XIV., July 1, 1692.
It was besieged by the English, under
William III., July 3, 1695, and attacked
with such fury that the French garrison
of 14,000 men, under Marshal de Boufflers,
capitulated Aug. 4. The citadel held out,
and was besieged Aug. 12. An attempt to
carry it by storm was repulsed with great
slaughter, Aug. 30; but the garrison sur-
rendered Sept. 1. The count of Nassau as-
sailed it without success in 1794. Namur was
ceded to Austria in 1713; garrisoned by the
Dutch in 1715; and taken in 1746 by the
French, who restored it to Austria by the
treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7, 1748.
The fortifications, demolished by Joseph II. of
Austria in 1784, were afterwards restored;
Namur was taken by the French, under
Dumourence, Dec. 7, 1792, and having been
evacuated by them in March, 1793, was re-
taken in 1794. The allies captured it in
Jan., 1814, and it was the scene of an
obstinate battle between the Prussians and
the French in 1815.

NANCY (France).—No record of the old
town exists previous to the 11th century, and
the new town dates from A.D. 1603. The
church of the Cordeliers, built in 1434, con-
tains the tombs of several dukes of Lorraine.
Charles the Bold of Burgundy, who took
Nancy in 1438; René II., duke of Lorraine, Jan. 4, 1477.
Nancy was wrested by the French from the
duke of Lorraine in 1633. The fortifications
were demolished by Louis XIV. on the re-
stitution of the town to the dukes of Lor-
raine. In 1790, the French army stationed
here revolted against the National Assembly.
Bouillé marched on the town with 3,000
infantry and 1,400 horse, and took it after a
short resistance. It was captured by Blucher
in January, 1814.

NANKIN (China) was made the capital of the
empire A.D. 420, and continued to
occupy this position till the end of the 13th
century. The removal of the imperial resi-
dence and the subsequent transfer of the six
great tribunals to Pekin, caused it to decline.
In 1842 the British army forced a passage up
the river, and the troops landed Aug. 9,
with the intention of storming the city.
The Chinese submitted, and the treaty of Nankin
was concluded by Sir Henry Pottinger,
Aug. 29. The Taeping rebels took Nankin,
March 19, 1853. They committed fearful
ravages and destroyed the celebrated Porce-
lain Tower, one of the principal objects of
interest in Nankin, in 1856.

NANTES (France), the ancient Condicio-
um, or Condiveineum, mentioned by Ptolemy
as the capital of the Nannetes, or Namnetes,
from which is derived the modern name
Nantes. In 445 it withstood a siege of sixty
days from the Huns; in the 9th century it
was almost entirely destroyed by the Nor-
manians, and in 992 it was taken by the duke of
Britanny. The greater part of the town

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was reduced to ashes by an accidental fire in 1119. If passed into the hands of Louis XII. on his marriage with Mary of Brittany in 1498. The celebrated edict of Nantes, issued here by Henry IV. April 13, 1598, was revoked by Louis XIV. Oct. 22, 1685. The royalists made an unsuccessful attack on the town in June, 1793, when it became the scene of the atrocious cruelties of Carrier; no less than 18,000 persons having perished by the guillotine or drowning during his administration. In 1790 the Vendeanse defeated the republican army here. An outbreak of the working classes, arising from distress and the spread of socialist doctrines, took place in 1848, and was suppressed by the military, but not without serious loss of life. Nantes was made a bishopric at an early period, and councils were held here in 660, 1127, July 1, 1264, and April 23, 1431.

**NANTUCKET (Massachusetts).—** This town, on a small island of the same name off the coast, was the first place in America which engaged in the whale fishery. It was almost totally destroyed by fire July 13, 1846.

**NAPHTHA.**—This highly-inflammable fluid, which oozes out of the ground in Persia, Italy, and other countries, is supposed by Gibbon to have formed part of the Greek fire, used with such effect in sieges during the Middle Ages. Gibbon calls it "liquid bitumen, a light, tenacious, and inflammable oil." It is supposed to have secured the deliverance of Constantinople when besieged by the Arabs, A.D. 668-675 and A.D. 716-718.

**NAPIER'S RULES, OR BONES.**—This contrivance to facilitate the multiplication and division of large numbers was invented by John Napier, Baron of Merchiston. The invention was first explained in his "Rabdo-Logia, sive Numeralia per Virgulas," published at Edinburgh in 1617, and would perhaps have been more used but for his discovery of logarithms. Napier was born at Merchiston Castle in 1550, and died there April 3, 1617.

**NAPLES (Italy) was made a duchy, subject to the Byzantine empire, in the 6th century.**

**A.D.**

1084. The Norman conquest of Naples is completed by Robert Guiscard.

1129. Pope Innocent IV. pronounces Naples part of the Holy See.

1209. Roger II. rules both Naples and Sicily.

1329. Naples and Sicily are united into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies by papal investiture.

1394. Henry VI. of Germany succeeds to the throne of Naples and Sicily.


1283. Sicily is separated from the kingdom of Naples at the revolution known as the Sicilian Vespers (p. v.).

1309. The Neapolitan crown is disputed by Robert the Good and Carlbert, king of Hungary, and is allotted by the pope to the former.

1345. Sept. 10. Andrew of Hungary, king consort of Joanna I., is murdered.

1347. Louis of Hungary invades Naples, and expels the queen.

1349. Joanna I. is restored.

1352. Joanna I. is strangled by order of Charles Durazzo.

1363. Ladislaus resists the encroachments of the duke of Anjou.

1404. He invades Rome.

1408. Ladislaus again invades Rome.

1413. He attacks Rome a third time.

1420. Joanna II. adopts Alfonso of Aragon as her successor.

1423. She revokes the adoption, and nominates Louis III., duke of Anjou, as her heir.

1434. Death of Louis of Anjou.

1435. Death of Joanna II., who bequeaths the crown to René of Anjou. His claim is contested by Alfonso V. of Aragon.

1442. Alfonso secures the crown.

1452. Edict of Anjou invades the kingdom.

1459. John, duke of Calabria, son of René, invades Naples.

1462. He is defeated by Ferdinand, at Troia.

1456. Neapolitan fleet is destroyed and conquered by Charles VIII. of France.

1501. Naples is conquered by the French and Spaniards, who expel king Frederick II.

1506. The Neapolitans are expelled, and the kingdom is again annexed to the crown of Aragon.

1510. The Jews are expelled from the Neapolitan provinces.

1524. The French, under Stuart, duke of Albany, unsuccessfully invade Naples.

1538. The pope invades Naples in vain.

1537. The Neapolitans, under Lafontain, ravage Naples.

1535. The Inquisition is prohibited in Naples.

1615. Osuna is viceroys in Naples.

1629. Osuna fails in an attempt to become sole ruler of Naples.

1647. June 6. Masaniello, a fisherman of Amalphi, rouses the Neapolitans to insurrection. July 16. He is assassinated by his colleagues, and a revolt is quelled. Aug. 24. The Neapolitans again revolt, and are assisted by the duke of Guise.

1648. April 4. Spanish supremacy is restored.

1702. A conspiracy to establish an Austrian government fails.

1706. Prince Eugene expels the French from Naples.

1713. April 6. Naples is ceded by Spain to Austria by the treaty of Utrecht.

1720. Victor Amadeus cedes Sicily to Austria in exchange for Sardinia.

1734. May 10. The infant Don Carlos enters the Neapolitan kingdom, with a force of 30,000 men. May 27. His generals defeat the Austrian imperialist forces at the battle of Bitonto, which puts an end to the Austrian domination in Naples.

1735. July 3. Don Carlos is crowned king of the Two Sicilies at Palermo, with the understanding that the crown of Spain and the Two Sicilies are never to be united.

1738. Institution of the order of St. Januarius.

1745. Naples is constrained by England to preserve neutrality in the war of the Austrian success.

1759. The king of Naples succeeding to the throne of Spain, reigns the crown of the Two Sicilies to his son Ferdinand.

1788. The Jesuits are expelled.

1789. The Inquisition is abolished in Naples.

1794. Many monasteries are suppressed.

1795. Barional service is abolished.

1788. Naples ceases to be in feudal subjection to Naples.

1793. Sept. 3. War is declared against the French republic.


1798. Nov. 29. Ferdinand, having published a manifesto against the French, marches against them in Italy, and enters Rome.

1825. Sept. 17. General Pepe heads an insurrection of the Carbonari, and compels the king to accept a new constitution.

1827. June. Destructive inundations take place.


1828. Jan. 13. The king proclaims an amnesty, and orders the restoration of the two Sicilies.

1829. Sept. 13. Pope Pius VII. dies, and is succeeded by Pius VIII.

1830. March. 25. Peace is concluded with France at Fontainebleau.


1837. Jan. 29. The crew, with two English engineers, Watt and Park, are imprisoned. They were subsequently released. Dec. 15. A disastrous earthquake destroys about 10,000 lives.

1838. Dec. 27. A political amnesty is granted.

1839. March 15. Baron Piojorfo, with sixty-eight Neapolitan exiles, arrives at Roscommon, Ireland. May 22. Death of Ferdinand II.


1842. March 26. The foreign ambassadors at the Neapolitan court present an address to the king, stating the necessity of consulting with the political parties. May 14. Garibaldi assumes the title of Count of Sicily (q.v.). June 7. The Emperor Napoleon III. refuses to mediate between the king and the Sicilian revolutionists, and a vice-regal and liberal government for Sicily is established.

1849. A general amnesty, promises a liberal ministry, agreement with Sardinia, the adoption of the national flag, and a vice-regal and liberal government for Sicily.

a colony of Cumrians, by whom it was termed Parthenopes, about b.c. 1030. About b.c. 416, its inhabitants separated into two communities, who occupied different quarters of the city, distinguished as Paleopolis, or the old town, and Neapolis, or the new town. From the latter designation is derived the modern title of the city. In consequence of the piracies of the Palaeopolitans, the Romans besieged and took the city b.c. 326, and from that period the name Paleopolis disappears from history. Neapolis, on the contrary, was admitted to Roman protection, and became a dependency of the republic. Pyrrhus threatened the city b.c. 280, and it was sacked by the partisans of Sylla b.c. 82. The poet Virgil was buried here b.c. 19, and the city became a favourite summer watering-place of the wealthy Romans. The emperor Nero made his first appearance as an actor at Naples, a.d. 64. Theodoric the Goth took the city in 493, and it was captured by Belisarius, after a long siege, in 536. Totila retook it in 543, but it surrendered to Narses in 553, and was definitely united to the Eastern empire. In 672 the city was sacked by the Saracens, and in 1224 was made the capital of the kingdom of Naples. Naples was taken by Manfred in 1250, and by Louis of Hungary in 1347; it was retaken by John I. in 1348. Louis I. of Anjou seized it in 1383; René of Anjou in 1438; Alfonso of Aragon in 1442; and Charles VIII. of France in 1495. It was also taken by the French in 1561, and by the Spaniards in 1563. The French general Lautrec was compelled to raise the siege of Naples in 1528. In 1647 the city was the scene of Masaniello’s insurrection, and it was much injured by an earthquake Sept. 8, 1694. It was taken by the Austrian general Daun in 1707, submitted to Don Carlos in 1724, and was declared the capital of the new Partenopean republic in 1799. Joseph Bonaparte, brother of the emperor, made his entry into Naples in 1806, and resided here till he went to ascend the Spanish throne in 1808. Ferdinand IV. re-entered the city as king in 1815. Naples was again the scene of insurrections in 1848. It was declared in a state of siege June 28, 1860. The king quitted Naples Sept. 6, and it was entered by Garibaldi the following day. Victor Emmanuel made his official entry Nov. 7, but on the 14th popular demonstrations were made in favour of the deposed king. Victor Emmanuel returned to Turin Dec. 27. Among the most important public buildings at Naples are, the university, founded by the emperor Frederick II. in 1224; the cathedral, commenced in 1272, and completed in 1316; the Castel Nuovo, built by Charles I. in 1283; the Museo Borbonico, founded as cavalry barracks in 1866, and converted to its present purpose in 1790; the royal palace, begun in 1600, burnt down in 1837, and since rebuilt and greatly enlarged; the Teatro Reale di San Carlo, which was opened in 1737, and burnt and rebuilt in 1816. The railway to Nocera was opened in 1809. The bishopric of Naples is said to have been founded by Saint Asper-
NAP

NAP, who was consecrated by Saint Peter, A.D. 44. It became metropolitan in 966. Councils were held at Naples in 1565, 1568, and 1576. A treaty between Austria and the king of Naples was signed here Oct. 3, 1759; and an alliance between Great Britain and Naples, July 12, 1793; another alliance between the same powers, Dec. 1, 1798; a convention between the French republic and the king of Naples, June 25, 1803; and an alliance between Austria and Murat, Jan. 11, 1814.

NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA (Greece), the ancient Nauplia, founded by an Egyptian colony, was taken by the Franks in the 14th century and restored to its ancient state. It grew into a powerful republic during the crusades, and was taken by the Franks A.D. 1205, and made the capital of a duchy. The Venetians took it in the 14th century, and ceded it to the Turks in 1540. The Venetians regained possession in 1686, and it was stormed by the Turks July 4, 1715. The Greeks, who failed in an attempt to take it by escalade, Dec. 15, 1821, having been compelled to withdraw, returned and captured it, Dec. 12, 1823. The seat of government, transferred to Napoli-di-Romania June 24, 1824, was removed to Argos in 1829. Capo d'Istria was assassinated here Oct. 8, 1831.

NARBONNE (France), the ancient Narbon Martius, was the second colony founded by the Romans beyond the Alps, B.C. 118. Some of Caesar's tenth legion settled here, and it was then called Decumanorum Colonia. It fell into the hands of the Visigoths A.D. 462, who made it the capital of their kingdom; and it was captured by the Saracens in 720, from whom it was taken by Pepin le Bref in 759 and annexed to the Frankish monarchy. In 1272 the cathedral, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe, was founded. In 1310, 30,000 of its inhabitants perished by the plague. It was successfully defended by Aymery III., viscount of Narbonne, against the attacks of the Black Prince in 1355, and it was annexed to the crown of France in the beginning of the 16th century. In the religious wars of this century, Narbonne sided with the League, but in 1596 submitted to Henry IV. Councils were held here Nov. 1, 589; June 27, 791; March 27, 947; in 990; March 17 and Aug. 8, 1043; in 1054; Oct. 1, 1055; March 19, 1091; in January, 1211; in 1227; in 1235; and in April, 1374.

NASCIA.-Pellietier produced this alkali from opium, A.D. 1832.

NARVA (Russia).—This town, founded A.D. 1213, and sold to the Teutonic knights in 1346, was taken by the grand-duke Ivan Wassiliwitsch in 1553. The Swedes recaptured it in 1581. Charles XII. of Sweden, with 6,000 men, attacked the intrenched camp of the Russian army (which had been besieging Narva), and gained a complete victory, Nov. 30, 1700. No less than 18,000 Russians fell in the battle, and 30,000 surrendered themselves prisoners on the following day. The Swedes lost only 600 men. The town was taken by storm by Peter the Great, Aug. 20, 1704, and it has since remained in the hands of the Russians.

NAHEBY, (Battle,) was fought at this village, near Market-Harborough, in Northamptonshire, June 14, 1446, between the royalists and the parliamentary army. The latter gained a complete victory, taking 500 officers and 4,000 meu prisoners, with all the king's artillery and ammunition.

NASHVILLE (North America), the capital of the state of Tennessee, contains a university, founded in 1806. Nashville, occupied by the Confederates in 1861, was captured by the Federalists in March, 1862.

NASSAU (Germany) derives its name from the castle of Nassau, built in the beginning of the 12th century. In 1255 Walam I. and Otho, the sons of Henry the Rich, shared the territory between them. The former became the founder of the present family of Nassau, and the descendants of Otho were the founders of the house of Orange-Nassau, of which William III. of England was a member. In 1605 Lewis II. became possessed of all the lands belonging to the elder branch of the family. On his death in 1625, the family was divided into three branches, which, however, had been reunited into one when Napoleon I. founded the confederation of the Rhine in 1806, and bestowed the title of duke upon Frederick William.

NATAL (Africa).—The Portuguese discovered this country A.D. 1498, and gave it the name of Natal, because they landed on Christmas-day. The native races were swept away by the Zulu Caffres in 1810, and the English formed a settlement in 1824. They were joined by some Dutch boers, who left Cape Colony in 1836, and obtained by treaty some land from Dingaan, chief of the Zulu tribes. Several of the boers were massacred by Dingaan in 1838. They removed to Port Natal, and renounced their allegiance to Great Britain in 1833. A small British force was sent in 1842 from the Cape, which the boers permitted to land, but afterwards commenced hostilities. The British maintained their position until the arrival of reinforcements, when the boers were defeated and driven out of the territory. It was recognized as a British colony in 1845, and was made a bishopric in 1853.

NATIONAL ANTHEM.—Much controversy has been excited respecting the authorship of "God save the King." For many years it was attributed to several persons, the general opinion being in favour of Dr. Bull. A writer in Notes and Queries (2nd series, vii. 64), who favours the claim of Anthony Young, organist of All-Hallows, Barking, in the reign of James II., draws the following conclusions:—1. The tune, being in Bull's MSS., is of the time of James I. 2. That A. Young united it to a "God save the King" in the time of James II. 3. That it slept until George II. 1745. 4. That Young's grand-daughter received a pension for its composition; and 5. That her grand-daughter, in 1789, received £100, the proceeds thereof." Another view is, that both the

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words and the music were composed by Dr. Henry Carey, in honour of a birthday of George II., and were performed on such an occasion dinner given by the Mercers' Company in London. Henry Carey was a natural son of the marquis of Halifax, and was born in 1696. He died Oct. 4, 1743.

National Assembly.—A national assembly which commenced its sittings at Berlin, May 22, 1848, after coming in collision with the crown, was dissolved by force, Nov. 13. The deputies continued to meet, and the assembly was finally dissolved by royal proclamation, Dec. 5. The old German Diet at Frankfort passed a resolution, March 30, 1848, summoning a German national assembly which met at Frankfort in April, 1848. Its sittings were removed to Stuttgart, in Württemberg, May 30, 1849, and the assembly was dissolved by the police June 16.

National Assembly (France).—This title was assumed June 17, 1789, by the States-general of France, which had assembled at Versailles May 5. The hall of the Assembly was closed by order of the king June 20, upon which the members adjourned to the Tennis-court Hall, and took an oath not to dissolve until they had prepared and voted a constitution. Admission to the Tennis-court having been afterwards refused to them, the members met at the church of St. Louis, June 22. Louis XVI. reopened the Assembly June 23. The mob broke in Oct. 5, and both the king and the Assembly removed to Paris Oct. 6. The Assembly held its first meeting after the removal to Paris in the hall of the archbishop's palace, Oct. 19, 1789, from which place it was transferred to the Riding-school Hall in 1790. Mirabeau, one of the most celebrated leaders of the Assembly, was made president Feb. 1, 1791. It declared its sittings permanent July 17, 1791; but having entered into an agreement with the king, was dissolved Sept. 29, 1791. A new chamber, under the name of the National Legislative Assembly, met Oct. 1, 1791, and was dissolved in August, 1792. (See National Convention.) After the expulsion of Louis Philippe, the provisional government issued a decree summoning a national assembly for April 20, 1848. By a subsequent decree the elections were fixed for April 23, and the meeting was postponed till May 4. The Government decided in favour of a presidency, and a single chamber consisting of 750 members, both to be elected by universal suffrage. A motion for its dissolution, May 19, 1849, was carried Feb. 14, 1850, and the new elections were fixed for May 4. The new assembly met May 28, and was dissolved Dec. 2, 1851, by Louis Napoleon, who introduced a new constitution.

National Association (France) was formed at Paris, by the extreme democratic party, in 1831. The members bound themselves, on their life and honour, to combat the stranger and the Bourbons by all pecuniary and personal sacrifices, and to come to no accommodation with them, to whatever extremities the country might be reduced.

National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, formed under the auspices of Lord Brougham, first met at Birmingham Oct. 12—16, 1857. Its objects are, "To aid the development of the social sciences, and to guide the public mind to the best practical means of promoting the amendment of the law, the advancement of education, the prevention and the repression of crime, the reformation of criminals, the establishment of due sanitary regulations, and the recognition of sound principles in all questions of social economy." The annual meetings have been held at

Liverpool .................................. Oct. 12, 1858
Bradford .................................. Oct. 16, 1859
Glasgow .................................... Sept. 24, 1860

National Associations.—In consequence of the bull of Pius V. against Queen Elizabeth, April 25, 1570, absolving all her subjects from allegiance, several Roman Catholics believed that in taking her life they would perform a meritorious act. Her life was in constant danger, and a national association, formed in London about A.D. 1582, to protect Queen Elizabeth from assassination, or to revenge her death, was legalized by 27 Eliz. c. 1 (1584), entitled "An Act for provision to be made for the surety of the queen's most royal person, and the continuance of the realm in peace." After the discovery of the Assassination Plot (q.v.), a similar association was formed in London, Feb. 27, 1866. The subscribers bound themselves to do their utmost to preserve the life of William III., or to avenge his death. Lord Keeper Somers removed from the commission of the peace all magistrates who refused to sign it. The association was embodied by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 27 (1696), by which the signature of all persons holding civil or military appointments was rendered imperative. A similar document was signed by the Irish parliament Dec. 2, 1867.

National Convention (France), substituted for the National Legislative Assembly, met in one of the halls of the Tuileries, Sept. 21, 1792. Its sittings were afterwards transferred to the Riding School. Its first act was to declare royalty abolished, and to proclaim a republic. By another decree it was ordered that the old calendar should be abandoned, and that all public acts should be dated from the first year of the French republic. This era began Sept. 22, 1792. The convention sent Louis XVI. and his queen to the block, and having involved Europe in war, was dissolved Oct. 26, 1795. "The destruction of human life," says Alison, "which took place during its government, in civil dissension, was unparalleled; it amounted to above a million of human beings.

National Debt.—A few insignificant
long annuities created by Charles II. are too unimportant to be regarded as forming part of the English national debt, which was commenced by William III. in 1692. The following table exhibits its most important fluctuations:

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<tr>
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</table>

(See Aids, Benevolences, and Funds.)

**NATIONAL GALLERY (London).—** In the year 1823 Sir George Beaumont expressed his willingness to present his collection of paintings to the nation, so soon as the formation of a national gallery should be decided upon. This led to the purchase of the Angerstein collection in April, 1824, by the government for £57,000. It was opened in Pall Mall, May 10, 1824, and the Beaumont pictures were added in 1825. The Rev. W. Howell Carr bequeathed his collection of pictures to the National Gallery in 1831; Mr. Robert Vernon presented his in 1847; Turner bequeathed some pictures in 1851, and Mr. Sheepshanks presented his valuable collection in 1857. A select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the National Gallery in 1854, and the institution was reconstituted by a Treasury minute dated March 27, 1855. The building in Trafalgar Square, commenced in 1833, was completed and opened to the public in 1838.

**NATIONAL GUARD (France), a kind of citizen militia,** was first formed in Paris by the Committee of Public Safety in July, 1798. This force became so popular that in 1790 it was generally established throughout the kingdom, and was reorganized in 1795. The command was offered, in 1796, to Napoleon Bonaparte and refused by him. It was reorganized in 1805, 1813, and 1814; was disbanded by Charles X. April 13, 1827, and was re-established by the decree of March 25, 1830. The defection of the National Guard from Louis Philippe in 1848 was one of the principal causes of his overthrow. The National Guard throughout France was re-constructed by a decree dated Jan. 11, 1851.

**NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT ASSOCIATION was founded A.D. 1824,** for the establishment of life-boats and rocket-mortars at all the dangerous parts of the coast.

**NATIONAL POLITICAL UNION (London).—** This political association, formed for the purpose of giving unity to the proceedings of the various political unions throughout the country, held its first meeting in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, under the presidency of Sir Francis Burdett, Oct. 31, 1831. A resolution to resist the payment of taxes until the reform bill was made the law of the land was passed May 9, 1832.

**NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY (London)** was established by a warrant of the Treasury Dec. 2, 1856, when a board consisting of thirteen trustees was appointed. The first meeting was held Feb. 9, 1857, and by a Treasury warrant dated Feb. 23 in that year, George Scharf, F.S.A., was appointed secretary and keeper. Temporary apartments were taken at 29, Great George Street, Westminster, and the collection was opened to the public, by tickets only, Jan. 15, 1859. The use of tickets was dispensed with Feb. 25, 1860. The number of visitors were

<table>
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<th>Without tickets</th>
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**NATIVITY.**—There are three ecclesiastical festivals so called. The first is to commemorate the birth of the Saviour (see Christmas); the second in order of appointment is the nativity of St. John the Baptist, which was instituted A.D. 488, and is celebrated June 24; and the third is the nativity of the Virgin Mary, which is observed by the Roman Catholic church Sept. 8, and was appointed by Pope Sergius I. (687—701).

**NATURAL HISTORY.**—“Solomon,” says the sacred narrative, “spake of trees, from the cedar that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall: he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes” (1 Kings iv. 33). B.C. 1000. The subject was treated of by Aristotle (c. 384—322), Theophrastus (b. 394—287), Dioscorides (A.D. 40—70), and by Pliny (A.D. 24—79). Otto Brunfels of Strasbourg published a work on botany a.d. 1530; and a professorship thereof was founded at Padua in 1533. Turner, an Englishman, who became dean of Wells, published at Cologne a work on birds a.d. 1548. The first part of Gesner’s important work, “The History of Animals,” appeared in 1561; a history of fishes was published by Salviani in 1558; Ray’s work on ornithology came out in 1688; Robert Mornon of Aberdeen, who is styled by Hallam “the founder of classification,” published his “Historia Plantarum Universalis” in 1672; and Tournefort his “Elémens de la Botanique” in 1694. Grew, who discovered the sexual system in plants, published his physiological theory in 1682.

**NATURALIZATION.**—Children born abroad were, under certain restrictions, entitled to inherit as if born in England, by 25 Edw. III. st. 1 (1391). This statute was renewed by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 25 (1541). The laws relating to aliens were amended by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 66.
The law for naturalization in a British colony is regulated by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 83 (July 22, 1847).

Nature—Printing, an invention for obtaining an exact reproduction of natural objects, so that numerous impressions may be taken, was perfected in the imperial printing-office in Vienna, by Andrew Worsing, about 1832. Kniphoft, of Erfurt, produced something of the kind in a crude form in 1761, and Kyhl, of Copenhagen, in 1833. The process was introduced into England by Hainry Bradbury in 1856.

Navarino (Prussia).—The Hunsites besieged this old town A.D. 1482, but retired without securing its capture. A treaty was concluded here in 1554, between Augustus, elector of Saxony, and John Frederick, the deposed elector. It played an important part during the Thirty Years' War, and was taken by the French in 1806. Napoleon I. advanced to this town April 29, 1813. The cathedral was completed in 1249.

Navarca (Greece).—The Athenians settled the Messenians at this town B.C. 455, but they were expelled B.C. 405 by the Locrics, who retained possession. It frequently changed owners, and having been given by Philip to the Aetolians, was by them defended against the Romans for two months. B.C. 191. The modern Lepanto (q. v.) occupies its site.

Navoo (North America).—This town, in Illinois, was founded by the Mormons A.D. 1840. Their temple was destroyed in 1848, when the Mormons were expelled, and sought refuge in Utah.

Naval Asylum (London).—The Royal Naval Asylum, instituted in 1801, was removed to Greenwich, and incorporated with the hospital in 1821.

Naval Battles. (See Sea-Fights in Index.)

Navarino (Greece) takes its name from a fortress built in the Middle Ages, and called Paleó-Avarino, which stood on the ruins of a fort built by the Athenians on the site of the ancient Pylus, B.C. 424. The name Avarino is derived from the Avars, who settled here in the 6th century of the Christian era. The modern town, Navarino, called by the Greeks Neokastoro, or Neocastro, is built at a short distance from the ruins of the old fort, now called Old Navarino. The Turks took Navarino A.D. 1500; it was wrested from them by the Venetians in 1686, and it was re-taken by the Turks in 1718. The Turkish garrison capitulated to the Greeks Aug. 9, 1821. The Turks recaptured the place after a short siege, May 18, 1825, and evacuated it after the battle of Navarino (q. v.), by a convention signed Sept. 7, 1825. The French troops, which were sent to the assistance of the Greeks, and entered Navarino Oct. 6, 1829, withdrew from the fortresses of Navarino, Modon, and Cronion, in July, 1833.

Navarino, (Sea-fight,) a combined British, French, and Russian fleet, engaged and completely defeated the Turkish and Egyptian squadrons, under Ibrahim Pasha, in the Bay of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827. The forts on the coast took part in the engagement, and inflicted much damage on several vessels belonging to the allied fleet. The action, fought to secure the independence of Greece, resulted in the annihilation of the naval power of Turkey. It lasted four hours, and the scene of wreck and devastation which presented itself at its termination was such as has rarely been witnessed. Of the Turkish ships that took part in the commencement of the action consisted of seventy sail, no less than sixty-two were burnt, sunk, or driven on shore complete wrecks; and from a statement of the Turkish admiral, it appears that on board of two line-of-battle ships, each having a crew of 850 men, 650 were killed in one ship, and 400 in the other.

Navarre (France), called Lower or French Navarre, was a portion of the Spanish kingdom of Navarre assigned to John d'Albret A.D. 1515, on the extinction of the old kingdom of Navarre. Henry (afterwards Henry IV. of France) became prince of Navarre June 20, 1572, and on his accession to the French throne, July 31, 1589, Navarre was annexed to France. The formal incorporation took place in 1620.

Navarre (Spain).—This part of Spain, called by Prescott "the little kingdom of Navarre, embosomed within the Pyrenees," was inhabited at an early period by the Vascons, who were expelled by the Romans. It was seized by the Visigoths A.D. 470, invaded by the Saracens early in the 8th century, and fell under the sway of Charlemagne in 778. It became an independent state in 855. Ferdinand conquered it in 1512. The estates of Navarre took the solemn oath of allegiance to him March 23, 1513, and it was incorporated with Castile by a solemn act in the cortes of Burgos, June 15, 1515. The French, who invaded it in 1516, were defeated March 25, and Cardinal Ximenes ordered the principal fortresses to be destroyed. Francis I., of France, invaded Navarre in 1521. His army having sustained a severe defeat at Esquirois, June 30, 1521, was compelled to retire.

Sovereigns of Navarre.

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<td>1130</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>1154</td>
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Navigation.—The earliest intimation of this art is in connection with the Deluge,
when God commanded Noah to build the ark (Gen. vi. 14), A.D. 2468; which was completed, and religiously blessed, by Noah and his family, with all other inmates, B.C. 2348. In the early period of their history the Egyptians carried on maritime traffic with India, Sesostris being represented as the first who sailed in “long ships,” B.C. 1416–1533; although the ships of the Phcenicians had visited the principal parts of the known world B.C. 1800. The famous expedition of the Argonauts indicates the state of this art among the Greeks at that time, B.C. 1263. In their wars with the Carthaginians, the Romans found it necessary to supply themselves with a navy, B.C. 260. Venice began to assume importance on the seas about A.D. 600; and the Genoese about A.D. 1000. In modern times the art has attained a high degree of perfection by the aid of logarithms, invented A.D. 1614, and the quadrant, in 1731.

Navigation Laws.—Foreign ships were prohibited from fishing and trading on the British coasts by 5 Eliz. c. 5 (1562). The Act of Navigation of the republican parliament, passed Oct. 9, 1651, prohibited all importation into the British territories, except in ships owned and manned by English subjects, and these restrictions were confirmed by 12 Charles II. c. 18 (1669), which is sometimes styled the Charta Maritima. Several acts of similar import were afterwards passed, which were consolidated and amended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 54 (Aug. 28, 1833). Most of these restrictions were repealed by the act to amend the laws in force for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 29 (June 26, 1849), which came into operation Jan. 1, 1850. Steam navigation is regulated by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 79 (Aug. 7, 1851), which took effect Jan. 1, 1852. Further provisions were made by the Merchant Shipping Law Amendment Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 131 (Aug. 20, 1853). Foreign ships were admitted to the coasting trade by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 5 (March 23, 1854).

Navigator’s Islands (Pacific), also called the Samoan Islands, a group consisting of three larger and five smaller islands, were visited by missionaries from Otahiete in 1839.

Navy.—A writer in Notes and Queries (xi. p. 424) asserts that this term, as applied to a railway labourer, is a corruption of the word navigator, the name by which men employed in constructing navigable canals were designated. Navy took the place of the more appropriate term, excavator. Towards the end of 1854, a number of navvies were sent to the Crimea to construct a line of railway between Sebastopol and Baladlaya, which place they reached in February, 1855.

Navy (English).—The ancient Britons made use of boats rudely formed of wickerwork, and covered with skins. It was not, however, until the reign of Alfred that a fleet was constructed,

B.C.
53. The use of boats of various sizes, for warlike as well as for commercial purposes, is common amongst the early Britons at this time.

A.D.
897. Alfred the Great causes a fleet of “long ships” to be built to resist the Danes.
864. Edgar, in a charter of doubtful authenticity, asserts his authority over the ocean lying round Britain.
973. Edgar, with all his marine forces, makes a triumphal procession on the river Dee, his own barge being rowed by eight tributary kings.
976 to 1016. The laws of Ethelred order ships of war to be prepared annually after Easter.
1008. Ethelred orders ships to be built throughout the kingdom, and prepares a large fleet.
1012. Ethelred hires forty-five ships from the Danes, and levies the “hereguard” to defray the expense of his navy.
1063. Edward the Confessor abolishes the hereguard, “wherein the people were manifoldly distressed.”
1069. Harold II. assembles a large fleet at Sandwich. Sept. 8. He is compelled to dismiss it for want of provisions. Sept. 27. The fleet, with which Edward the Confessor embarked for England is variously estimated. Thirerry states that it numbered 400 ships and more than 1,000 transport boats. Other writers mention different numbers, ranging from 693 to 3,000 vessels.
1171. Henry assembles a large fleet to convey his army to Ireland, and lands at Waterford Oct. 13.
1181. Henry II. prohibits the sale of British ships to foreigners.
1189. Richard I.’s fleet for the invasion of Palestine numbered 100 ships and 14 busses; viz., “vessels of great capacity, very strongly and compactly built.” Sir Harris Nicolas states that the reign of Richard I. forms the great epoch in the naval history of England.
1191. Richard I.’s fleet is scattered by storms in the Mediterranean.
1200. King John is stated, on doubtful authority, to demand that all ships whatever should lower their sails, as a token of respect, when they met his fleet at sea.
1294. Edward I. divides the navy into three squadrons—Yarmouth, Portsmouth, and in Ireland and the West.
1303 to 1307. A document which asserts the right of England to the sovereignty of the narrow seas was signed some time between these years.
1320. Oct. A treaty is concluded with the Flemings, in which they admit the English sovereignty of the narrow seas.
1346. July 11. The fleet in which Edward III. invaded France is estimated at 1,600 to 1,690 vessels; but this is regarded as an exaggeration.
1431. Henry V. causes larger ships to be built than were before known, and throughout his reign evinces a great desire for the improvement of the navy.
1415. Aug. 10. Henry embarks for France with a fleet of 1,500 ships.
1488. Henry VII. builds the Great Harry, the first ship of the royal navy.
1500. The king’s ships form a distinct class, exclusively devoted to warlike purposes, about this year.
1512. Henry VIII. establishes the Trinity House for the encouragement of navigation.
1515. Henry VIII. builds the Henry-Graece-à-Dieu.
1546. The royal navy consists of 98 ships, amounting to 12,485 tons, with 8,540 sailors.
NAXOS, or NAXIA (Archipelago), one of the largest of the Cyclades, is said to have received its name from Naxos, who planted a colony of Carians in the island. The Persians having assailed it without success B.C. 501, conquered it B.C. 490. The Athenians reduced the inhabitants to subjection B.C. 471. Marco Sanudo, a Venetian, took possession of Naxos, and founded a state called the duchy of the Ægean Sea, A.D. 1207. It lasted 360 years, and was overthrown by the Turks in 1566. Naxos now forms part of the modern kingdom of Greece. It was made the seat of a bishop in the 5th century, and its first bishop, Barachus, was present at the council of Chalcedon in 451.

NAXOS, or NAXES (Sicily).—This, the most ancient of the Greek colonies in Sicily, was founded B.C. 735, and is said to have been thus named because among its first settlers were some people from the island of Naxos. Hippocrates of Gela conquered it about B.C. 485, and it was subject to Hicron of Syracuse B.C. 476. Dionysius of Syracuse seized it B.C. 403, sold the inhabitants to slavery, and destroyed the city. (See TARANTO, SICILY.)

NAZARENES.—This term was applied to the Jewish Christians as a term of reproach (Acts xxiv. 5), A.D. 56, and also to the early Jewish Christians, who maintained that they were bound to observe the Mosaic law. The Nazarenes afterwards held peculiar notions on the divinity of Christ, and are mentioned as heretics by Epiphanius in the 4th century.

These heretics are said to have sprung up in the 2nd century. Some authorities contend that the Christians recognized this name till the heresy of the Nazarenes broke out, and that in consequence they adopted the appellation of Christians (Acts xi. 26), A.D. 41. Of course these writers affix a much earlier date than that usually accepted for the origin of the heresy.
naval action between De Sufren with a French, and Sir Edward Hughes with an English, fleet, took place off this port, July 6, 1752. The former lost 168 killed and 601 wounded, and the latter 77 killed and 233 wounded, and the French fleet escaped.

Negrais (Bay of Bengal).—The English formed a settlement on this island a.d. 1687, but it was soon after abandoned. It was occupied by an English force in 1761, and was ceded in 1757 to the Burmese, who attacked it and slaughtered all the inhabitants in 1759. The English captured it during the Burmese war in 1824, and it was ceded to the East-India Company by the fourth article of the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

Negropont (Aegean Sea), the ancient Chalcis (q.e.), in the island of Euboea, also called Negropont, fell under the rule of the Venetians a.d. 1204, and was wrested from them by the Turks a.d. 1470. The Venetians failed in an attempt to regain possession in 1688. During the insurrectionary war, the pasha was besieged in the fortress, which was relieved by the Turkish fleet March 17, 1833. A reinforcement of 5,000 men enabled the Turks to resume the offensive in June, 1824.

Negus.—This beverage, consisting of wine mixed with water, was named after Colonel Francis Negus, commissioner for executing the office of master of the horse during the reign of George I. During a quarrel, in which high words were used between some Whigs and Tories, he recommended them to dilute their wine as he did, and from this circumstance wine and water was nicknamed negus.

Nellgerries (Hindostan).—This range of mountain territory, in the presidency of Madras, remarkable for its salubrity, came into the possession of the English a.d. 1799. Ootakamund, the first sanitary station on the northern mountains, was founded in 1822.

Neisse (Prussia) is said to have been built a.d. 965, but was inhabited before 1548. Frederick II. took it in December, 1741, and he laid the first stone of Fort Preussen in 1743. The Austrians besieged it without success in 1758. The episcopal palace is an ancient building, and here in 1769 a celebrated meeting took place between Frederick II. and the emperor Joseph II. The French under Vandamme laid siege to Neisse Jan. 17, 1806. General Kleist, with 4,000 men, attempted to relieve it during the night, April 20, 1807, but was defeated by the arrival of Jerome Bonaparte with a powerful reinforcement. It capitulated June 6, 1807, when this large fortress, with 320 pieces of cannon and 6,000 men, fell into the hands of the French. The huge conflagration of 10,000 volumes, was burnt in the siege of 1807.

Nelson (New Zealand) was settled a.d. 1843. Extensive coal-fields were discovered in 1852, and gold was found in the vicinity in 1856.

Nemean Games were celebrated at Nemea (whence their name), a village in Argolis. According to the legend, they were instituted in memory of Ophelles, or Acharnæus, who was killed by a dragon while Hypsipyle, his nurse, was gone to show the seven champions, on their way to attack Thebes, the nearest well. They were first celebrated b.c. 1230, and are said to have been revived by Hercules b.c. 1226. Philip of Macedonia was made president of the Nemean games by the Argives b.c. 208. Having fallen into neglect, they were restored by the emperor Julian a.d. 362, and were solemnized for the last time in the reign of Hadrian, about 396.

Nemours (France).—The old castle, formerly the seat of the dukes of Nemours, contains a library of 10,000 volumes. An edict issued here by Henry III. of France, in 1585, revoked all concessions made to the Huguenots. The title of duke was first borne by the Armagnac family, descended from Caribert, son of Clotaire II., who died a.d. 630. Louis, the last duke of that family, was killed at the battle of Cerignola, in Apulia, April 28, 1503. Gaston de Foix was made the next duke by Louis XII., and he was killed at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512. The title was given to Philip of Savoy by Francis I. in 1523, and continued in his line until 1639. It is borne by the second son of the late Louis Philippe.

Neoplatonists.—This name is given to the philosophers of the school of Alexandria who endeavoured to combine the doctrines of Plato and Christianity into one system. The sect was founded by Ammonius Saccas, who died a.d. 243, and numbered Plotinus, who flourished in 254, and Porphyry, who died about 305, among its most distinguished members.

Nepaul (Hindostan) is said to have been conquered a.d. 1323 by Hurr Singh, prince of Oude. The Ghoorkhas completed the conquest of Nepaul in 1765. A treaty of commerce was concluded between the British government and Nepaul, March 1, 1792, and by the treaty of Dinapore, concluded Oct. 1801, political relations were established between the two governments. This alliance was dissolved in 1804, and, until 1812, little intercourse took place. The repeated remonstrances of the British against border invasions were neglected, and, Nov. 1, 1814, war was declared. It was carried on with great vigour, and the Nepalese, after numerous defeats, were obliged to sue for peace. The treaty of Segoulee was signed Dec. 2, 1815. The signature of the rajah having been withheld, the British again took the field, and the Nepalese, after having sustained several severe defeats, sued for peace, and the signed treaty of 1815 was duly ratified Mar. 4, 1816. Jung Bahadur sent a contingent of Ghoorka troops to the aid of the British during the mutiny of 1857.

Nephalia.—Festivals celebrated in Greece in honour of various deities were so called because no wine was used during the festivities. They were instituted at Athens b.c. 613.

Neptulites, Epithallites, or White 2 Q
HUNS, a branch of the nation of the Huns, from whom the present Turomans are probably descended, emigrated to the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, after their conquest by the Sienpi Tartars, A.D. 100. Having extended their conquests from that point to the centre of India, an expedition was undertaken against them by Firouz, king of Persia, who encountered the cavalry of the Huns supported by a line of 2,000 elephants, and lost both his army and his life, A.D. 488. They were subdued by the Turks about A.D. 545.

NEPHEM.—The planet Uranus, discovered by the elder Herschel A.D. 1781, had deviated so much from its primary position, that in 1830 the longitudinal error amounted to half a minute of space. This deviation could only be accounted for by the disturbing action of an undiscovered planet, which was discovered and called Neptune by Mr. Adams, of St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 1, 1843. About the same time M. Le Verrier, the famous French astronomer, made a similar discovery.

NERCHINS, of NIPCHOO, (Treaty,) was concluded between Russia and China, setting the boundaries of these respective empires, Oct. 21, 1721. It provided for a Russian resident at Pekin, and permitted 200 merchants to trade in China once in three years. In consequence of Catherine's death, it was not ratified until June 14, 1728.

NERSHEIM (Battle).—An indecisive action was fought at this place, in Germany, between the French, commanded by Moreau, and the Austrians, led by the archduke Charles, Aug. 10, 1796.

NERI. (See BIANCHI.)

NERVI.—This people of Belgica are first mentioned by Cæsar B.C. 57, when he defeated them in a great battle on the banks of the river Sambre. They rose again in arms B.C. 54, when they joined the Eburones in an unsuccessful attack upon the camp of Quintus Cicerio. They were finally subdued by the Romans B.C. 53. At a meeting of the Gallic states, B.C. 52, the Nervi sent 5,000 men as their contingent to the relief of Alesia.

NISBIT MOORE, (Battle,) was fought May 7, 1402, between the Scotch, under Sir P. Hepburn, of Hailes, and the English, under the earls of Percy and March. The Scotch were defeated, their leader and most of his knights were slain, and the rest taken prisoners.

NESTORIANS.—This heretical sect at first consisted of the followers of Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople (A.D. 428-431), who taught that the Virgin should not be worshipped as the mother of God, and that the divine and human natures were not so united in Christ as to form but one person. His views were condemned, and he himself deposed, by the council of Ephesus (the third general council) in 431; and after leading the life of an exile in Arabia, he died in Egypt about 439. Barsumas, bishop of Nisibis, established the doctrines in Persia in 440, and founded the school of Nisibis, which subsequently carried Nestorianism into Egypt, Syria, Arabia, India, Tartary, and China. Babacbus, archbishop of Seleucia, held a council in 499, at which the whole Persian church professed Nestorian views, and made regulations prohibiting celibacy in the priesthood. A separate patriarchate, which was established about the same time at Seleucia, was transferred to Bagdad in 552, and afterwards to Mosul. When the Portuguese, under Vasco de Gama, arrived on the Malabar coast in 1498, they found upwards of 100 churches belonging to the Nestorian Christians. The inquisition was established at Goa to repress the heresy, and in 1807 the churches had dwindled to fifty-five. The Nestorians reject image-worship, and regard the Scriptures as the only source whereas true doctrine is to be derived.

NETHERLANDS, or LOW COUNTRIES.—Names often applied to the territories of which Holland (q. v.) and the modern kingdom of Belgium (q. v.) are composed.

NEUBURG (Bavaria).—The French seized this town, in the circle of Swabia, A.D. 1702. They abandoned it on the approach of Marlborough, July 7, 1704.

NEUCHÂTEL, or NEUCHÂTEL (Switzerland), was a fief of the old kingdom of Burgundy, and had its line of counts till A.D. 1288. It was admitted into the Swiss confederation in 1398, and the county of Valendis having been joined to it in 1579, the counts changed their title to that of Prince of Neuchâtel. On the death of William III. of England, on whom the title had devolved, it passed to his nephew, Frederick I. of Prussia, in 1702. Napoleon I. compelled the king of Prussia to surrender it in 1806, and gave it to General Berthier; but it was restored to Prussia in 1814. A republican government was established in 1848, since which time the king of Prussia's authority has been but nominal. An attempt was made, Sept. 2, 1856, to re-establish the authority of the king of Prussia. It proved unsuccessful, and complications having arisen, the great powers at last mediated between the contending parties in a conference assembled at Paris March 25, 1857, and a treaty was signed at Paris May 28, by which the king of Prussia resigned his sovereignty, retaining only the title of Prince of Neuchâtel.

NEUFUSSAI (Hungary).—This fortress, taken by the Turks A.D. 1663, was wrested from them by the duke of Lorraine in 1685.

NEUSTRIA (France).—On the death of Clovis at Paris, Nov. 27, 511, his kingdom was divided, when Soissons and its territory, afterwards called Neustria, or West France, was allotted to his son Clotaire I., who reigned from 511 to 561.

SOVEREIGNS OF NEUSTRIA.

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<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
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<td>Claver I.</td>
<td>561</td>
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<td>Clotaire II.</td>
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<td>Dagobert I.</td>
<td>623</td>
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Carlowingian dynasty. The castle of Newmarket was built A.D. 1125 by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, who, having rebelled against King Stephen in 1139, was taken and sent prisoner to his own castle. Here King John died, Oct. 19, 1216, and Cardinal Wolsey was a guest after his fall in 1530.

Edward VI. granted its first charter of incorporation, which was extended by Charles II. Newmarket was given up to the Scotch army May 8, 1646. In 1775 the wooden bridge over the Trent was replaced by one of brick.

**New Britain (Pacific Ocean).**—William Dampier discovered this island, separated from New Guinea by a narrow strait, Feb. 27, 1700.

**New Brunswick (North America),** originally formed a part of Nova Scotia, at that time called Acadia, or New France. The first attempt to colonize it was made A.D. 1639, and a number of French emigrants settled in the country in 1672. It was ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713. In 1764 the first British colonists landed, and in 1785 the country was separated from Nova Scotia and named New Brunswick. A great conflagration occurred in this colony in 1825, when a district of more than 100 miles in length, including many towns, was destroyed.

**Newburn (Battle).**—The Scotch defeated some of the adherents of Charles I. at this place, upon the Tyne, near Newcastle, Aug. 27, 1640.

**Newbury (Battles).**—The royalist army, commanded by Charles I., attacked the parliamentarians at this village in Berkshire, Sept. 20, 1643. The cavalry were completely defeated by the royalists, but the infantry stood firm, and Essex was enabled to retire in good order. Lord Falkland fell in this encounter. A second battle was fought at Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644, when the parliamentarians, commanded by Waller and the earl of Manchester, failed in their attack upon the king's forces, and afterwards withdrew into winter quarters.

**New Caledonia (Pacific Ocean).**—Captain Cook discovered this island Sept. 4, 1774, and landed upon it and named it the following day.

**Newcastle Administration.**—The death of Mr. Pelham, at that time prime minister, occurred March 6, 1754, and his brother, the duke of Newcastle, a few days afterwards, was appointed the head of the government. The cabinet consisted of—

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Office</th>
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<tr>
<td>Treasury</td>
<td>Duke of Newcastle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Chancellor</td>
<td>Earl of Hardwicke</td>
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<tr>
<td>President of the Council</td>
<td>Sir John Hawkesbury</td>
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<tr>
<td>Privy Seal</td>
<td>Lord Gower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chancellor of the Exchequer</td>
<td>Mr. H. Bisse Legge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Principal Secretaries of State</td>
<td>Sir Thos. Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admiralty</td>
<td>Lord Anson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board of Trade</td>
<td>Earl of Halifox</td>
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**New Albany (North America).**—This city, on the Ohio, in Indiana, was founded A.D. 1813.

**New Amsterdam (Berbice).**—This town was commenced by the Dutch A.D. 1796.

**Newark (Nottinghamshire).**—The castle of Newark was built A.D. 1125 by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, who, having rebelled against King Stephen in 1139, was taken and sent prisoner to his own castle. Here King John died, Oct. 19, 1216, and Cardinal Wolsey was a guest after his fall in 1530.

Edward VI. granted its first charter of incorporation, which was extended by Charles II. Newark was given up to the Scotch army May 8, 1646. In 1775 the wooden bridge over the Trent was replaced by one of brick.
The duke of Marlborough superseded Lord Gower as privy seal, Jan. 8, 1755; and Sir George Lyttleton, bart., afterwards Lord Lyttleton, became chancellor of the exchequer, Nov. 22, 1755. Mr. Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, succeeded Sir Thomas Robinson as one of the principal secretaries of state, Nov. 25, 1755. The duke of Newcastle resigned office Nov. 11, 1756. (See Devonshire Administration.)

**Newcastle and Pitt Administration**, also called Chatham (First) Administration. The Devonshire Administration was dissolved April 5, 1757, and after negotiations that extended over nearly three months, the earl of Newcastle returned to the Treasury, June 29, while William Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, was the actual head of the government. The cabinet was thus constituted:

| Treasury | Duke of Newcastle. |
| Lord Keeper | Sir Robert Henley. |
| President of the Council | Earl Granville. |
| Privy Seal | Earl Temple. |
| Chancellor of the Exchequer | Mr. H. Elibon Legge. |
| Principal Secretaries of State | Earl of Gower. |
| Admiralty | Earl of Holderness. |
| Ordinance | Duke of Marlborough. |
| Board of Trade | Earl of Halifax. |

George II. died suddenly Oct. 25, 1760, but the Newcastle and Pitt Administration retained office, though certain changes followed in a short time. Lord Keeper Henley was made lord chancellor Jan. 16, 1761. Viscount Barrington became chancellor of the exchequer March 12, 1761. Mr. Charles Townshend took the Ordnance March 18, 1761. Lord Sandys succeeded the earl of Halifax as president of the Board of Trade, March 21, 1761. The earl of Bute succeeded the earl of Holderness as one of the principal secretaries of state, March 25, 1761. Pitt having obtained information of a secret treaty between France and Spain, urged upon his colleagues to declare war against Spain. This they refused to do, whereupon he resigned, and the earl of Egremont was appointed in his place, Oct. 9, 1761. His relative, Earl Temple, followed his example, and the privy seal was intrusted to the duke of Bedford, Nov. 27, 1761. The ministry struggled on without its real head until May 1762, when the earl of Newcastle resigned. (See Butts Administration.)

**Newcastle-upon-Tyne** occupies the site of the Pons Aeli, a fortress of the Romans built about A.D. 120. The Saxon kings had a residence here called Ad Murum, and in the year 653 it was the scene of the battle of two royal converts—Penda, king of the Mercians, and Sigibert, king of the East Angles. The Danes destroyed all the monasteries and churches of Newcastle, and murdered their inmates, in 876. At the time of the Conquest it was called Monkchester, from the number of monks. The castle which gives its name to the town was built in 1080 by Robert Curthose, the eldest son of William I. It was seized in 1135 by David I., king of Scotland. The Scoticheld it till 1157, when it was restored to Henry II. Balliol, king of Scotland, did homage for that crown to Edward I. in the hall of the castle, in 1292. In the war between Charles I. and his parliament, Newcastle embraced the king's cause, but was besieged by the earl of Leven, and, after a gallant resistance, was taken, Oct. 29, 1644. Newcastle was the head-quarters of the king's army in the rebellion of 1715. St. Nicholas' Church, built in 1091, and destroyed by fire in 1210, was rebuilt in 1350. St. Andrew's Church was built in the 12th century. All Saints' Church, commenced in 1786, and completed in 1796, stands on the site of an old edifice that existed in 1284. The Literary and Philosophical Society was founded in 1793, and the new lecture-room in 1802. The assembly-room was founded in 1766, and the dispensary in 1777. St. Thomas's Church, commenced in 1728, was opened in 1730. The town gaol was built in 1827; and the theatre, built in 1788, was pulled down in 1835, and was re-opened in 1837. The Newcastle and Darlington Railway was opened April 15, 1825. A fire broke out about 12 a.m. Oct. 6, 1854, in Gateshead, and, having spread to Newcastle, many lives were lost, and property estimated at more than a million sterling was destroyed.

**New College** (London) was founded at St. John's Wood, A.D. 1850, for the education of dissenting ministers.

**New College** (Oxford), at first called St. Mary of Winchester, was founded by William of Wykeham, who was born at Wykeham, in Hampshire, A.D. 1324. The foundation-stone was laid March 5, 1380, and the building was completed in six years, the society taking possession April 14, 1386. William of Wykeham died Sept. 27, 1403, and was buried in the chantry of Winchester Cathedral. James I., his queen, and the prince of Wales, were entertained in the hall of New College, Aug. 29, 1605. The garden-court was built in 1634, and the chapel was restored by Wyatt in 1759.

**New England** (North America).—The Puritans gave this name, A.D. 1620, to their settlements in Massachusetts Bay and the surrounding districts of North America.

**New Exchange** (London), founded in the Strand June 10, A.D. 1609, was removed in 1737.

**New Forest** (Hampshire) was formed by order of William I., A.D. 1079. William of Malmesbury says that William I. destroyed the towns and churches for more than thirty miles, for the purpose of forming this forest; and others affirm that he levelled fifty-two churches to the ground. William Rufus, while hunting in this forest, was killed by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrell, Aug. 2, 1100. In 1758 a survey was taken of the New Forest, when the amount of land was estimated at 92,362 acres. The timber was found to be rapidly decaying in the reign of Charles II.; and John
Norton, woodward of the New Forest, was ordered to inclose 300 acres as a nursery for young oaks, Dec. 13, 1669. A hurricane swept over the New Forest in November, 1703, when no less than 4,000 of the best oaks were destroyed.

Newfoundland (Atlantic Ocean) was visited by Norwegians about A.D. 1000, and re-discovered by John Cabot June 24, 1497. A settlement was attempted in 1536 without success; and a charter for the colonization of Newfoundland was granted May 2, 1610. Three settlements were afterwards made, viz., by Lord Baltimore, in 1623; by Lord Falkland, in 1633; and by Sir David Kirk, in 1654. Squabbles between the French and English settlers led to hostilities in 1696, and again in 1702; but by the peace of Utrecht it was declared to belong to England, April 11, 1713. An act was passed prohibiting the Americans from fishing, March 30, 1775; but by the treaty of Versailles this was withdrawn, Sept. 3, 1783. The representative assembly was established in 1832, and Newfoundland was made a separate province in 1833.

New France (North America).—A French expedition, under Verazzano, sent out by Francis I., took possession of a large extent of territory on the north-east coast of America, and gave it the name of New France, A.D. 1624. It is called Canada (q.v.).

Newgate (London), mentioned as a prison as early as A.D. 1207, was burnt in the great fire of 1666, and was afterwards rebuilt. It was pulled down in 1778, and the new edifice was nearly completed when the Gordon rioters attacked it, June 6, 1790, liberated the prisoners, and set it on fire. It was rebuilt, and ceased to be a debtors' prison in 1815. Mrs. Fry commenced her labours for improving the condition of the female prisoners in Newgate in 1808. She states that the usual amusements were swearing, gaming, and fighting; and that some were destitute even of clothing, while others enjoyed delicacies sent in by their friends. An attempt was made to classify prisoners in 1811; and the inspectors of prisons, in their annual reports of 1836, 1838, and 1843, called attention to the serious evils arising from gaol association. The interior of the prison was repaired in 1851.

New Georgia (Pacific Ocean).—Vancouver bestowed this name upon the various groups of islands in Nootka Sound, A.D. 1792. The term is sometimes restricted to Solomon's Islands, discovered by the Spaniard Mendana in 1567.

New Granada (South America) was discovered by Ojeda, A.D. 1499. The first settlement in the country was made by the Spaniards A.D. 1510. The people discovered their independence in 1811, united with Venezuela in 1819, and with other South American states in 1823. The union was dissolved in 1831; New Granada became an independent republic, and General Santander was installed president, April 1, 1833. It has been the scene of numerous revolutions.

New Guinea (Pacific Ocean). (See Papua.)

New Hampshire (North America) was first settled A.D. 1623, and placed itself under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1641. It was made a separate province by act of parliament in 1679, and the first congress assembled in 1776. A constitution was drawn up in 1784, and amended in 1792.

New Harmony (North America).—The German Socialists removed to this town, in Connecticut, A.D. 1814. They sold the place to Robert Owen in 1824, but his attempt to establish a communist town resulted in a failure.

New Haven (Connecticut), was first settled A.D. 1633, by a colony of English under Theophilus Eaton, the first governor, and C. Mather, the first minister, called the Moses and Aaron of the settlement. It was united by royal charter to Connecticut in 1663, and in 1784 New Haven was constituted a city. The most important institution in this city, and the oldest and most extensive in the United States, is Yale College, founded in 1701 at Killingworth, and removed to New Haven in 1717. New Haven was taken by the British in July, 1779. The constitution of the United States was adopted by New Haven, Jan. 9, 1783.

New Hebrides (Pacific Ocean).—One portion of this extensive group was discovered by Quiros, A.D. 1605, and was proved to be islands by Bougainville in 1768. Captain Cook explored the group, giving it the name of the New Hebrides, in July, 1774. Captain Bligh discovered the most northern portion of the group in 1789.

New Holland.—The name given by the Dutch to Australia (q.v.).

New Independents.—This sect was founded by John Robinson, a Norfolk divine, in 1616. They maintain that every congregation of Christians has, according to the New Testament, full ecclesiastical power over its members, and hence they are called New Independents. The Scottish Independents, also called New Independents, and Haldamites, or Haldanite Independents, from their founder, Robert Haldane, arose in 1797.

New Inn (London) was founded A.D. 1485, and is attached to the Middle Temple.

New Inn Hall (Oxford).—A collection of houses called Trileck's Inns A.D. 1349, from John Trileck, bishop of Hereford, were inherited in 1381 by William of Wykeham, who granted them to New College, and they received the name of New Inn Hall. An additional range of building was added in 1836.

New Ireland (Pacific Ocean) was discovered and named by Carteret, A.D. 1767.

New Jersey (North America) was first colonized by the Dutch from New York, between A.D. 1614 and 1620. A colony of Swedes and Finns settled here in 1627. Charles II. in 1664 granted this territory to

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his brother the duke of York, who sold the patent to Lord Berkeley and Sir G. Carteret. The Dutch in 1673 regained possession, but resigned it in 1674. Great confusion having arisen in regard to the appointment of governors, the proprietors, Lord Berkeley, &c., in 1702 surrendered the government to the crown. New Jersey formed part of the state of New York until 1766, when a separation ensued. It published its constitution July 2, 1776, and was one of the original states of the Union.

NEW LARK (Monmouthshire) was founded by Robert Dale, a.d. 1753. Robert Owen endeavoured to establish communism here in 1801.

NEW LONDON (North America).—This town, in Connecticut, founded a.d. 1644, was taken and burned by Arnold, Sept. 8, 1781.

NEW MARKET (Cambridgeshire).—The earliest mention of this town is in a.d. 1227, when it is supposed to have derived its name from a market removed hither from Exning on account of the plague. James I. erected a hunting-seat, afterwards called the King's House. Having fallen into decay, it was restored by Charles II., who was a great patron of horse-racing. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire March 22, 1683, during the races, and a large portion of the town fell a sacrifice to the devouring element on the same occasion.

NEW MEXICO (America).—This territory of the United States was formed Sept. 9, 1850, out of the country ceded by Mexico after the war with the Americans.

NEW ORLEANS (Louisiana) was founded by Bienville, the French governor of Louisiana, a.d. 1717. The colony was conveyed to Spain in 1762, and restored to France in 1801. Napoleon founded the United States in 1803. The battle of New Orleans took place Jan. 8, 1815, between the Americans, under General Jackson, and the English, under General Pakenham, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 3,000 in killed and wounded. The university of New Orleans was founded in 1849.

NEW PHILIPPINES (Pacific Ocean), more properly called the Carolines, were named from La Carolina, a term applied to one of those islands visited by the Spaniard Lazeano a.d. 1686. An attempt was made by the Jesuits of Manila to establish missions here about 1600. There was a small pox committed terrible ravages among the natives in 1654.

NEWPORT (Isle of Wight).—The parish church was built a.d. 1172; and the grammar-school was founded in 1619. In the school-room of the town negotiations were opened between Charles I. and the parliament, Sept. 18, 1648, and closed, the king having agreed to some of the demands, Nov. 27, 1648. The coffin of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., was discovered in the church in 1793.

NEWPORT (Monmouthshire).—Edward III. granted this town its first charter, which was confirmed by James I. Of the old castle, supposed to have been founded by Robert Fitzroy, earl of Gloucester, only a square tower and a part of the great hall now remain. A handsome stone bridge was built over the river Usk in 1800. This town was the scene of serious Chartist riots, Monday, Nov. 4, 1839. The rioters, led by one John Frost, a retired draper of Newport, amounting to 10,000 in number, armed with guns, &c., met in front of the Westgate Hotel, where the magistrates were assembled, with about 30 soldiers and several special constables. The rioters commenced breaking the windows of the hotel, and fired upon the inmates. The soldiers succeeded in dispersing the mob, which, with its leaders, fled from the city, leaving about 20 dead, and many dangerously wounded. Frost and several of his associates were apprehended on the following day, tried at Monmouth Dec. 31, and found guilty of high treason, Jan. 5, 1840. Their sentence was subsequently commuted into transportation for life.

NEW RIVER (London).—In 1605 the lord mayor and citizens of London were empowered to bring a stream of fresh water to the south parts of the city of London, from Chadwell and Amwell, in the county of Hertford, but nothing was done till Hugh Middleton, offered, March 28, 1609, to begin the work within two months, and to make and finish the river, provided the common council would transfer to him the powers vested in them by two acts of parliament. This was agreed to, and the New River was completed as far as the basin at Islington, Sept. 29, 1613.

NEWRY (Ireland).—A Cistercian abbey was founded here a.d. 1157, by Maurice Mac Loughlin, king of Ireland, and a castle was built by John De Courcy. It was destroyed in 1315, and rebuilt in 1480. Marshal Bagnal restored the castle, rebuilt the town, for which James I., in 1613, granted him the entire lordship in fee to him and his heirs for ever, and peopled it with Protestant settlers. After the Restoration, the town continued to flourish till 1659, when it was burned by the duke of Berwick in his retreat from Duke Schomberg. The custom-house was built in 1726. A very considerable trade was carried on with the West Indies in 1758.

NEWS-BOOKS, or pamphlets of news, the forerunners of the modern newspaper, was first issued from the English press in the 17th century. They were treated of some political event, either foreign or domestic, and did not appear at stated periods, or even under the same title. A proclamation against certain "books printed of news, of the prosperous successes of the king's majesty's arms in Scotland," was issued in 1644. A collection, commencing in 1679, is preserved in the British Museum. The news-books continued to appear until the close of the 17th century, Burton remarks, in the "Anatomy of Melancholy," of which the first edition was published in 1644, "If any read now-a-days, it is a play-book, or pamphlet of news." (See News-Papers.)

NEWS-LETTERS were used in this country
as a medium for the circulating of intelligence before the printed news-book (q. v.), the forerunner of the modern newspaper, made its appearance. A writein the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" remarks (xvi. 180), "Their first journalists were the writers of 'news-letters.' Originally the dependents of great men, each employed in keeping his own master or patron well informed, during his absence from court, of all that transpired, the duty grew at length into a calling. The writer had his periodical subscription list, and, instead of writing a single letter, wrote as many letters as he had customers. Then one, more enterprising than the rest, established an 'intelligence-office, with a staff of clerks.' News-letters, giving an account of events that happened during the Wars of the Roses, are given in Sir John Fenn's collection of the "Paston Letters."

NEW SOUTH SHETLAND ISLES (Pacific Ocean).—The group, consisting of twelve islands, was discovered by Captain Smith A.D. 1819.

NEW SOUTH WALES (Australia).—The eastern coast of Australia, from Cape Howe to Cape York, was discovered by Captain Cook, A.D. 1770. He took possession of it in the name of the king, calling it New South Wales, and he named the island in which he performed the ceremony, Possession Island. The first convicts arrived Jan. 29, 1788, and the settlement formed at Botany Bay was transferred to Sydney (q. v.) in 1789. The colony received a new constitution in 1855.

NEWSPAPERS.—The Romans possessed publications agreeing in some respects with the modern newspaper. These manuscript journals, called Acta Diurna, were, as the title denotes, simply records of daily occurrences. They were issued by government authority as early as B.C. 691. The privilege was withdrawn about B.C. 40. During the wars carried on between the state of Venice and the Turks, the Gazzetta, in manuscript, was published at Venice, of which the first number appeared, it is believed, A.D. 1536, and was continued monthly. Stations were appointed where the people might come to hear them read, and thirty volumes are preserved in one of the libraries of Florence. The earliest in the British Museum library is a printed copy, dated 1570. Gazzetta, the name of the coin paid by the auditors for hearing the news read, was transferred to the newspaper. Offices were established about this time in France, on the suggestion of the father of Montaigne, the essayist, for receiving intimations that any person wished to make public. These were copied out and posted on the walls, and eventually gave rise to regularly published advertising sheets. The "news-letters" (q. v.) were introduced during the reign of Henry VI. In these the reports of the events collected by the correspondents, and posted to their employers in the country, at a salary of a few pounds a year. The collection of newspapers in the British Museum contains seven numbers—four in manuscript and three in Roman type—of the "English Mercurius," the first dated July 23, 1558. For many years this was considered to be the earliest printed English newspaper; but, in 1839, Mr. Watts showed that it was a forgery. The same collection contains what must be considered as the first regularly published newspaper in England, bearing the title of "Weekly News," the first number being dated May 23, 1622. The "Daily Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament," from Nov. 3, 1640, to Nov. 3, 1641, in two volumes, was the first systematic account of the kind laid before the public. It was followed by "Diurnal Occurrences," brought out weekly; and this was succeeded by the host of "Mercuries," including the famous "Mercurius Britannicus," from 1642 to 1654. During the residence of the court of Charles II. at Oxford, on account of the plague that devastated the metropolis, the first number of the "Oxford Gazette" appeared, Nov. 13, 1665. It was transferred to London with the court, and took the title of "London Gazette," Feb. 5, 1666. Amongst the earliest commercial papers was the "City Mercury," with which L'Estrange was connected, commenced Nov. 4, 1675. The first gratuitously circulated paper was "Domestic Intelligence," in 1679. The forerunner of literary journals is the "Mercurius Librarius," first published April 9, 1680. The "Daily Courant," the first morning paper, appeared March 11, 1702. Archbishop Laud's licensing decree, aimed at the newspaper press, came into operation July 11, 1637; the restriction being renewed at intervals by act of parliament, till it expired in 1693. A stamp duty of one penny was proposed in the House of Commons in 1701, but abandoned. An act (10 Ame, c. 19) was, however, carried imposing the stamp for a period of thirty-two years, Aug. 1, 1712. The bill for the abolition of the stamp duty (18 & 19 Vict. c. 27) received the royal assent June 15, 1855. A duty of one shilling on advertisements had been originally charged, which was raised in time to three shillings; and on the 31st of May, 1815, the chancellor of the exchequer imposed an additional sixpence. This tax was abolished by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 4, 1853). The first newspaper published in Scotland, printed by order of the Protector, was called "Mercurius Politicus," and it appeared Oct. 26, 1653. It was for the use of his troops in garrison at Leith, and the publication was transferred to Edinburgh in November, 1654. The first number of the "Mercurius Caledonius" appeared Dec. 31, 1660. The "Caledonian Mercury" was first issued April 28, 1720. "Pue's Occurrences," a daily paper, made its appearance in Ireland in 1700, and was probably the first in that country. The second also, called the "Falkener's Journal" in 1728. The press in India originated with "Hicking's Gazette," published at Calcutta Jan. 29, 1781.
The "Calcutta Gazette" was brought out by the Bengal government March 4, 1784. The "Gazette hackar" started in January, 1795, appeared as a daily paper April 29, 1819. A censorship was established by Lord Wellesley, April, 1799. George Howe, a native of St. Kitts, established the "Sydney Gazette," the first Australian newspaper, March 5, 1803. The "Boston News Letter," the first newspaper being dated April 21, 1704, was the first newspaper published in America. The "Daily Sun," of New York, which first appeared Sept. 23, 1833, was the first of the penny papers of that country. French journalism took its rise from Théophraeste Renanct, who brought out the "Gazette" in May, 1631, and obtained a monopoly of the business of supplying the Parisians with news by letters patent granted in October of the same year. A Frankfort bookseller brought out the first German newspaper in 1615. In 1605 Abraham Verhoeven received from the archduke the exclusive privilege of publishing news, and commenced the "Nieuwe Tydinghen of Antwerp." The "Gazette van 's-Hertogen-Bosch," appeared at Ghent in 1615. According to the "Newspaper Press Directory for 1862," there are now published in the United Kingdom 1,615 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England, 845; Wales, 33; Scotland, 139; Ireland, 134; Channel Islands, 14. Of these there are 43 daily papers published in England, 1 in Wales, 16 in Ireland, 9 in Scotland, 2 in the Channel Islands. On reference to preceding editions of the "Directory," we find that, in 1821, there were published in the United Kingdom 267 journals; in 1831, 238; in 1841, 472; and in 1851, 563. The following is a list of the newspapers that have appeared in the metropolis, with the date of their establishment. Many of them, however, enjoyed but a short existence:

### NEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 2, 1835</td>
<td>Alton</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1843</td>
<td>Anti-Gallican Monitor</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1843</td>
<td>Argus</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1843</td>
<td>Association Medical Journal (weekly)</td>
<td>Nov. 7, 1831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1843</td>
<td>Athenaeum (weekly)</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1843</td>
<td>Athenian Gazette</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 21, 1828</td>
<td>Atlas (weekly)</td>
<td>May 21, 1828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1842</td>
<td>Atlas (for India, weekly)</td>
<td>Apr. 1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1843</td>
<td>Australian Gazette (weekly)</td>
<td>Jan. 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1843</td>
<td>Aurora (daily)</td>
<td>Jan. 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1, 1839</td>
<td>Bell's Weekly (weekly)</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1, 1796</td>
<td>Bell's Weekly Messenger (weekly)</td>
<td>May 1, 1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1839</td>
<td>Britannia (weekly)</td>
<td>Apr. 1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 1, 1848</td>
<td>British Banner (weekly)</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2, 1852</td>
<td>British Builder (weekly)</td>
<td>May 2, 1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1843</td>
<td>Building News (weekly)</td>
<td>Jan. 1843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 1843</td>
<td>Canadian News (fortnightly)</td>
<td>Jan. 1843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 1, 1843</td>
<td>Christian Cabinet (weekly)</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 1, 1843</td>
<td>Christian Chronicle (weekly)</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug. 1, 1843</td>
<td>Christian Times (weekly)</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1843</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 29, 1843</td>
<td>City (weekly)</td>
<td>May 29, 1843</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 18, 1843</td>
<td>Civil Service Gazette (weekly)</td>
<td>July 18, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1, 1833</td>
<td>Clerical Journal (fortnightly)</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1833</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEW STYLE.—Sir Harris Nicolas states, with reference to this change, “The errors in the Julian method of computing the year having long attracted the attention of astronomers, Pope Gregory XIII. undertook to reform the Roman calendar; and the alteration made by him in October, 1582, created what is commonly called the New Style, but which was sometimes called the Roman Style; while the calendar obtained the name, from its creator, of Gregorian. After great consideration, that pontiff published his new calendar, in which ten days were deducted from the year 1582, by calling what, according to the old calendar, would have been the 5th October, the 15th of October, 1582.”

The difference between the old style and the new style from 1582 to 2100 is as follows:

From Oct. 5, 1582, to Feb. 29, 1700. . .10 days.
From March 1, 1700, to Feb. 29, 1800 . .11 days.
From March 1, 1800, to Feb. 29, 1900 . .12 days.
From March 1, 1900, to Feb. 29, 2100 . .13 days.

The change made by Gregory XIII. was gradually introduced into other countries, England (see Old Style) being amongst the last to make the alteration, whilst Russia and Greece still adhere to the old mode of computation. From the following table the reader will perceive at what time the new style was adopted in various parts of Europe:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>New Style Adoption</th>
<th>Old Style Adoption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artois</td>
<td>Dec. 25, 1582</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basel</td>
<td>Jan. 12, 1701</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Berne</td>
<td>Jan. 12, 1702</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brabant</td>
<td>Dec. 25, 1582</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>Sept. 2, 1753</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flanders</td>
<td>Dec. 25, 1582</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Friesland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany (Protestants)</td>
<td>Nov. 15, 1582</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groningen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guelders</td>
<td>Dec. 12, 1700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>Dec. 25, 1582</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1583</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorraine</td>
<td>Dec. 20, 1703</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Malines</td>
<td>Dec. 25, 1582</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oversayl</td>
<td>Dec. 12, 1700</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1583</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1582</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schaffhauser</td>
<td>Jan. 12, 1701</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1582</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strasbourg</td>
<td>Mar. 1, 1703</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Mar. 1, 1703</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland (parts of)</td>
<td>1582-1844</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland (Protestants)</td>
<td>Jan. 12, 1701</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuscany</td>
<td>1749 or 1751</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utrecht</td>
<td>Dec. 12, 1700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zutphen</td>
<td>Dec. 12, 1700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zurich</td>
<td>Jan. 12, 1701</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY.—Sir Isaac Newton was born at Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, Dec. 25, 1642. His attention was directed to the subject of gravitation in 1666, by seeing an apple fall from a tree, and the train of thought suggested by this trivial...
incident led to the philosophical demonstration of this great principle. His views on the subject were made known in the "Principia," which was first published in 1687. Newton was made master of the mint in 1696; he became president of the Royal Society in 1703, was knighted by Queen Anne, April 16, 1705, and died Monday, March 20, 1727.

**Newtown Bury (Ireland).**—Some cattle, seized for tithes by the Rev. Alex. McClinton, were put up to auction in this village, in the county of Wexford, Saturday, June 18, 1831, when a riot ensued, in which twelve or thirteen persons were killed and several severely wounded. The coroner's jury on the bodies of those that were killed, after sitting several days, being unable to agree, was discharged without giving a verdict.

**New Town Butler (Ireland).**—The Protestants of Enniskillen defeated the Irish at this town, in Fermanagh, July 30, 1859. In their retreat they set fire to the church, and many of the inhabitants who had sought refuge there, perished.

**New Year's Day.**—The first day of January was observed as a day of rejoicing, and a feast was instituted by Numa, dedicated to Janus, the god of the new year, B.C. 713. During the pontificate of Felix III., A.D. 497, a Christian festival, called the Octave of Christmas, was instituted.

**New York (United States).**—This city is built on Manhattan Island, which was discovered by Henry Hudson in 1609.

**A.D.**

1614. New York, or Manhattan Island, is settled by the Dutch.

1623. The Dutch erect a fort on the south of Manhattan Island, which forms the nucleus of New Amsterdam.

1612. They build a church in the fort.

1656. New Amsterdam is laid out in streets.

1664. Aug. 27. New Amsterdam surrenders to the British, who change its name to New York.

1665. June 12. New York is incorporated, and placed under the government of a mayor, five aldermen, and a sheriff.

1667. July 10. New York is formally ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Breda.


1674. Feb. 19. It is restored to Great Britain by the treaty of Westminster.

1678. The city is said to contain 343 houses.

1683. New York receives a legislative assembly.

1684. Dec. 15, New York City grants the town its first charter.

1688. New York is added to the jurisdiction of New England.

1693. The episcopal church is established in New York, and William Bradford sets up the first printing press.

1700. The Legislative Assembly passes an act for the expulsion of the Jesuits.

1712. The Indians are frustrated in an attempt to burn the city.

1734. The city is fortified against the Indians.

1741. Another incendiary plot of the negroes is suppressed.

1750. Columbia College is founded.

1765. Nov. 5. Governor Colden is burnt in effigy for supporting the Stamp Act.

1775. The Indians present a petition to the British parliament for a redress of grievances. The petition was presented by Edmund Burke, but was not brought up.

**New Zealand (South Pacific).**—Discovered by Tasman in December, 1642; and Cook sailed round the islands in 1769 and 1770. The Church Missionary Society sent several missionaries out in 1814. The New Zealand Company formed a settlement in 1839; and the British government established the colony, making Auckland the capital, May 21, 1840. An attempt to execute a warrant produced a disastrous war with the natives, June 17, 1843, which continued with interruptions until 1847. Another dispute respecting land led to a renewal of hostilities May 3, 1860. The Canterbury settlement was formed by an association of gentlemen connected with the Church of England, in 1843; and the Otago settlement by gentlemen connected with the Free Church of Scotland in the same year. The New Zealand Company was dissolved in 1851. New Zealand was made the seat of a bishopric in 1841, and it received a new constitution by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 72 (Jan. 30, 1852).

**Ngami (Africa).**—This lake, that appears upon some Portuguese charts of A.D. 1588, was visited by Livingston, Murray, and Cole, July 28, 1849. Livingston visited this lake for the second time in 1850.

**Niagara (North America).**—The celebrated falls of this river were first visited by Father Hennepin, a French missionary, A.D. 1678. The fort of Niagara, afterwards called Fort Erie (q. v.), was taken by the English, July 24, 1759. Blondin first crossed the falls on a tight rope, Aug. 17, 1859.
NICEA (Battle).—Septimius Severus defeated Pescennius Niger near this city, in Bithynia, A.D. 194.

NICEA (Bithynia).—This town, called Ancore, or Helicore, is said to have been colonized by Bottiscans, and destroyed by the Myssians. Antigonus rebuilt the town B.C. 316, and named it Antigoneia; but Lysimachus, having conquered this part of Asia, changed its name to Nicea, in honour of his wife Nicea, daughter of Antipater. It became a city of great importance, and the kings of Bithynia, whose era began in 288 B.C., often resided here. The celebrated Council of Nicea, the first general council, was held from June 19 to Aug. 25, 325. It was greatly injured by an earthquake Oct. 11, 368, and was restored by the emperor Valens. The Greeks held it as a strong bulwark against the Turks, who captured it in 1078. The Crusaders wrested it from them June 29, 1097. Nicea was made the capital of Western Asia by Theodore Lascaris in 1204.

NICARAGUA (Central America) formed part of the Spanish kingdom of Guatemala (q.v.) until Sept. 21, 1521, when the people threw off the yoke of Spain and declared their independence. It subsequently became a member of a confederacy called the Republic of Central America, which was dissolved in 1839. The American filibuster Walker having landed here, was totally routed by the Nicaragua troops near San Juan del Sur, June 28, 1855; but he afterwards made himself dictator of the state. The filibusters were expelled in 1857 by the combined action of the several states. As early as 1527 it was proposed to construct a ship canal through Nicaragua, for the purpose of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Surveys with this view were made in 1781, 1838, and 1851, and various schemes have been at different times projected for the accomplishment of this object. The province of the same name, is supposed to have been colonized by Phocceans from Marseilles in the 5th century. One part of Nice, the Quartier de la Croix de Marbre, is thus named from a marble cross erected to commemorate the reconciliation of Charles V. and Francis I., June 15, 1538, when the treaty of Nice was concluded through the intervention of Pope Paul III. Near this cross stands an obelisk, put up in 1823, in memory of the two visits made by Pius VII. in 1809 and 1814. The duke de Feschlave invested Nice in 1705, and it surrendered Dec. 9. The Austrians took Nice March 3, 1744, and the French, under Belleisle, obtained possession in June, 1747. The French overran Nice in 1792. It was inhabited by the Turks, who held it in November of the same year, and formally ceded by the king of Sardinia, May 15, 1796. The Austrians, under Melas, entered Nice May 11, 1800, and it was finally restored to Sardinia in 1814. The emperor Napoleon III. having demanded the cession of Nice as a return for services rendered to Sardinia in the war against Austria, Nice was annexed to France by treaty signed in Paris March 29, 1860, and the transfer was made June 14.

NICEENE CREED.—A confession of faith in which the consubstantiality of the Father and the Son is asserted, was drawn up by the first general council, assembled at Nicaea, June 19—Aug. 25, 325 A.D. The words "and the Son," after "who proceedeth from the Father," asserting the divinity of the Holy Ghost, were added at the second general council, held at Constantinople from May to July 30. This clause, called the "filioque," has given rise to much controversy, and it is rejected by the Greek church. It was accepted by the Spanish bishops in 447, and by those of Rome in 883.

NICKEL, a white metal that enters largely into the composition of German silver, and is found in most parts of Europe and South America, was first described by Cronstedt A.D. 1751.

NICOBAR ISLANDS (Indian Ocean), consisting of nine larger and several smaller islands, were settled A.D. 1756 and 1768 by the Danes, who on both occasions were compelled to withdraw on account of the unhealthiness of the climate. Some missionaries remained until 1792.

NICOLAIEFF, or NIKOLAI (Russia), the principal station of the Black Sea fleet, was founded A.D. 1701. The dockyards are very extensive, and numerous schools for naval cadets, shipbuilders, and pilots, exist in the town.

NICOLAITANES.—These heretics of the 1st century, mentioned in the Revelation of St. John, ch. i. 6 and 15, are said to have taken the name from Nicolas, a proselyte of Antioch, one of the seven deacons (Acts vi. 5), allowed a community of wives, and held that the passions ought to be allowed to exhaust themselves by indulgence. Allusion is made to them Rev. i. 14, where the doctrine of Balaam is said to be to eat things sacrificed to idols, and to commit fornication. A Christian sect of the 2nd century revived this heresy.

NICOMEDIA (Bithynia), now called Izmê, was built upon the ruins of Astacus, by Nicomedes I., B.C. 264, and made the metropolis of Bithynia. It prospered greatly for more than six centuries, and came into the hands of the Romans B.C. 74. It was a favourite residence of several emperors, among them Diocletian and Constantine the Great. It is memorable as the place where Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, died, B.C. 183.

NICOPOLIS (Egypt) was founded by Augustus B.C. 24, in commemoration of the surrender of Alexandria; and in less than a century its name disappeared from history.

NICOPOLIS (Greece) was founded in honour of the victory of Actium, B.C. 31, by Augustus, who instituted a quinquennial festival, called Actia, sacred to Apollo, in commemoration of that victory. Christianity was introduced here by the apostle Paul, who dates his epistle to Titus from this city about August, A.D. 64. Nicopolis continued the
chief city of Western Greece for a long time, but gradually fell into decay. At the beginning of the 5th century it was plundered by the Goths.

NIEMEN (Russian Poland).—After the battle of Friedland the Russians retreated and crossed the Niemen, at Tilsit, June 18, 1807. The French army, under Napoleon I., crossed the Niemen for the invasion of Russia, June 24, 1812. The wretched remnant of this imposing army recrossed the Niemen Dec. 12, 1812, when 3,000 were taken prisoners by Platoff. In the Polish insurrection of 1831 a battle was fought near this river, May 27, in which the Russian general Saxen was defeated by the Poles, with the loss of 2,000 men.

NIENTSCCHANTZ (Russia).—Peter the Great wrested this fortress, near the river Neva, from the Swedes, May 12, 1703, and with some of the materials he laid the foundation of St. Petersburg.

NIGER (Africa).—Various attempts have been made to discover the source of the river Niger. The first made in 1758, under the auspices of the African Association, was under the charge of John Ledyard, who died at Cairo. Mungo Park was sent out in 1795, and again in 1805. Though he did not succeed in discovering the source of the Niger, he obtained much valuable information respecting the river. He was killed by the natives on his second journey. Captain Clapperton went out in 1824, and the brothers Richard and John Lander in 1829. (See NIGER EXPEDITION.)

NIGER EXPEDITION was undertaken for the purpose of planting an English colony in the centre of Africa, the government granting £60,000 for that purpose. The expedition, consisting of three ships, the Albert, the Wilberforce, and the Soudan, sailed May 12, 1841. They began to ascend the Niger Aug. 21, and Fever broke out in September. The expedition arrived at Ada Kudder Sept. 11, when the Soudan was sent back with the sick. The Wilberforce followed directly after, and the Albert, the last vessel, gained the island of Fernando Po Oct. 17, 1841, and thus the Niger expedition, from the unhealthy effects of the climate, became a total failure. It was stated in the House of Commons that the object of the expedition was to secure the effectual abolition of the slave trade.

NIGHTINGALE FUND.—A meeting was held at Willy's Rooms Nov. 29, 1855, for the purpose of raising funds to establish an institution for the training of nurses, as an acknowledgment of the services of Miss Florence Nightingale in the Russian war.

NIKE SEDITION. (See Circus factions.)

NILE (Egypt).—This celebrated river is formed of two streams called the Blue River and the White River, which flow together at Khartoum, and each of which has been regarded as the main stream of the river. Cosmas Indicopleustes heard of the sources of the Blue Nile in the territory of the Agowa in the 6th century A.D., and Fra Mauro represented them with some degree of accuracy in the 15th century. Paez discovered and described its source in 1618, and it was also reached by the English traveller Bruce, Nov. 4, 1770. M. Linart ascended the White River as far as El Asin in 1827, and it was explored as far as Chanker by a Turko-Egyptian expedition in 1840. M. Brun-Rollet ascended still higher in 1854.

NILE (Sea-fight).—In the roadstead of Bequiers, between Aboukir and Rosseta, the French fleet, consisting of the flag-ship (121-guns), three 80-gun ships, nine 74-gun ships, two 40-gun frigates, and two 18-gun frigates, commanded by Admiral Brunelles, was discovered by Nelson, Aug. 1, 1798. His fleet consisted of thirteen 74-gun ships, one 50-gun ship, and the brig Mutine. The French vessels were anchored close into the shore, and were protected by gunboats and a battery erected on Aboukir Island. Lord Nelson, in spite of the superior force and the advantageous position of the enemy, determined upon an attack, which commenced at sunset. Several French ships had been taken when a fire broke out on board L'Orient, and she blew up at ten o'clock. Firing ceased simultaneously for ten minutes, and was resumed by the Franklin. Another suspension took place, and the contest was again renewed at five o'clock on the morning of the 2nd. Only two ships of the line and two frigates of the French fleet escaped. The British loss amounted to 218 killed and 671 wounded. Nelson signalled to the fleet his intention to return public thanks to the Almighty for this glorious victory at 2 p.m. Aug. 2, 1798.

NILOMETER (Africa).—A graduated pillar placed in a square well in the island of Roda, opposite Old Cairo, to mark the daily rise of the Nile, was first constructed by Soliman, seventh caliph of the Ommiades, A.D. 715. Al Motawakkel, tenth caliph of the Abbasides, built a new Nilometer in 890; and Mustunser Billah, fifth of the Fatimite princes of Egypt, repaired it in 1092.

NIMBUS.—This halo round the head or body of divine persons is called a nimbus when it surrounds the head, and an aureola when it envelops the body—the union of the two being called a glory. It is of pagan origin. Images of the gods were decorated with a crown of rays; and when the Roman emperors assumed divine honours, they appeared decorated in the same manner. It afterwards became so common, that it appears on coins, round the heads of the consuls of the late empire. It was for a long time avoided in the Christian representations, and the first example is a gem of St. Martin in the early part of the 6th century. After the 11th century it was employed to distinguish the Saviour, the Virgin Mary, the apostles, saints, &c. From the 6th to the 12th century the nimbus had the form of a disc or plate over the head; from the 12th to the 15th century it was a broad golden band round or behind the head; from the 15th century it was a bright fillet over
the head, and in the 17th it disappeared altogether.

Nimmen, or Nimegen (Holland), the ancient Noviomagus of the Batavi, is a strongly fortified town. The castle, said to have been built by Julius Caesar, was repaired by Charlemagne about A.D. 780. William of Holland mortgaged the town to the duke of Guelderland in 1247. Maurice captured it in 1591. The duke of Marlborough arrived at Nimmenen July 2, 1702, to assume the command of the allied armies. The stadtholder William V. removed the court here in 1736. The duke of York, who formed an intrenched camp before Nimmenen in 1794, had an indecisive engagement with the French Oct. 29. The French besieged the town Nov. 1, and the English made a successful sortie Nov. 3. The French batteries were, however, re-established Nov. 6, and the English garrison was withdrawn Nov. 8, the fortress falling into the hands of the French. The townhall was built in 1553.

Nimmenen (Treaty).—Conferences for peace were opened at Nimmenen in July, 1675, and Charles II. of England, having signed a convention with Holland, Jan. 26, 1678, for the withdrawal of the English contingent from the French army, a treaty of peace was concluded at Nimmenen between France and Holland Aug. 10. Spain acceded to the treaty Sept. 17, the emperor of Germany Feb. 5, 1679, and Sweden March 29.

Nineveh (Assyria).—Nimrod, or Asshur, is said to have founded this city about B.C. 2250, but some authorities believe that it had no existence till the reign of Ninus, B.C. 2182. It is mentioned on the tablet of Karkam, which was engraved about B.C. 1400. Diodorus assures that Nineveh was destroyed by Arbaces the Mede, B.C. 878; but Layard considers this destruction to have been most probably a mere depopulation. Jonah's prophecy to the inhabitants of Nineveh was pronounced B.C. 862, and the city was conquered and destroyed by Cyaxares and Nebuchadnezzar B.C. 606. The extent of the ancient city was sixty, or, according to some authorities, seventy-four square miles. Heraclius and Zbisates fought a great battle on its site A.D. 627. Mr. Layard's discoveries of antiquities at Nineveh commenced April, 1845, but no excavations of importance were made till the autumn of 1845. In 1845 he published "Nineveh and its Remains," and in 1853 his "Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon." The antiquities discovered by him have been deposited in the British Museum.

Ningpo (China) was taken possession of by Sir Henry Pottinger Oct. 13, 1841. The Chinese failed in an attempt to recover it March 10, 1842. A British consul and British subjects were allowed to reside at the port by the terms of the treaty of Nankin, signed Aug. 29, 1842.

Nishapure (Persia) was destroyed by Alexander the Great during his eastern expedition about B.C. 331. Having been restored and raised to a royal city by the Seljuks, it was sacked by the Tartars A.D. 1239, and taken in 1739 by Nadir Shah, who reduced it to ruins.

Nisibis (Mesopotamia), the modern Nisibin, is supposed to be the Zobah of scripture, whose kings are mentioned as having been defeated by the Israelites, 1 Sam. xiv. 47, and 2 Sam. viii. 3, about B.C. 1063 and B.C. 1040. It is said to have been rebuilt by the Macedonians, and called Antiocheia Mygdonie. It was taken from the Parthians by the Romans under Lucullus, after a long siege, B.C. 65. They did not retain possession, and it was recaptured by the emperor Trajan A.D. 116. Supor I., king of Persia, took it A.D. 256; but it was recovered by Odenathus in 264. Diocletian and Galerius met here and received the Persian ambassador, and a peace was concluded with the Persians A.D. 283. Supor II. besieged Nisibis three times without success, viz., in the years 338, 346, and 350. The city was, however, surrendered by the emperor Lo- stian to Supor II. by treaty in 363, and the inhabitants retired to Amida. That rising city, with this reinforcement of inhabitants, recovered its former splendour, and became the capital of Mesopotamia. The Romans, under Ardburius, attempted, but without success, to regain Nisibis in 420, and the Saracens, having taken it in 640, levelled its walls with the ground.

Nisir Prius.—The clause in the writ summoning a jury, from which this legal phrase is derived, was introduced by 13 Edw. I. c. 30, passed A.D. 1285, and enforced by 1 Edw. III. c. 16 (1340). The judges sit in Middlesex at Nisir Prius by virtue of 13 Eliz. c. 13 (1575).

Nismes, or Nimvs (France).—The ancient Nemausus noticed by Strabo as the capital of the Volcae Arecomici, came under the sway of Rome B.C. 119, and was fortified by Augustus about 14 years before the Christian æra. It fell under the power of the Visigoths, from whom it was wrested by the Moors in the 8th century. Charles Martel took the town in 737, when it suffered much. In the 16th century it became a stronghold of the Calvinists. By the pacification of Nismes, agreed to in 1629, the Huguenots were secured in the possession of their estates, and the free exercise of their religion, and of all the privileges accorded by the edict of Nantes. They were, however, deprived of their fortified cautionary towns. The fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIII. The amphitheatres, erected by the Roman emperor Antoninus Pius, is still in a state of fair preservation, though it suffered much in the time of Charles Martel. Nismes still retains two of its Roman gates—the Porte d'Auguste, founded B.C. 16, and the Porte de France. The cathedral was almost destroyed during the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries, and the town suffered much in the French revolution of 1789.

Nissa, or Nisch (Servia).—The ancient
Naissus (q. v.), the birthplace of Constantine, was captured by the Turks a.d. 1376, and again in 1389. John Huniades wrested it from the Turks in 1443. It again fell into their possession, and was recovered by Louis of Baden, Sept. 24, 1689. The Turks regained possession in 1690. The Austrians took it July 28, 1737, and it was taken by the Turks the same year.

Nitric Acid.—Liquid nitric acid was obtained as early as the 7th century. The nature of this acid was demonstrated in 1785 by Cavendish.

Nitrogen, or Azote, was discovered by Dr. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, and described in his "De Aere Mephitico," published a.d. 1772. Dr. Priestley, who termed it "phlogisticated air," also described it in the Philosophical Transactions for the same year. Lavoisier showed it to be a component of atmospheric air in 1774.

Nive (Battles).—Soulil's position on this river was menaced by Hill, Nov. 16, 1813; and it was attacked and forced by the English army Dec. 8. Soult, anxious to regain the position, assailed the English army, only 30,000 strong, with 60,000 troops, Dec. 10, and, after making a most desperate attack, was compelled to retire. Further struggles occurred Dec. 11 and 13, but the English maintained their ground, and the passage of the Nive was effected. In these actions the French lost 6,000 in killed and wounded, and 2,500 prisoners, whilst the English lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 5,019 men.

Nivelle (Battle).—The French position on this river was carried by the English army, commanded by the duke of Wellington, after an arduous struggle, Nov. 10, 1813. The English army advanced in order of battle Nov. 11, and forced the Nivelle Nov. 12. Marshal Soult lost 4,263 men, including 1,200 prisoners, and the English 2,294 men.

Nivelles (Belgium).—This town originated in an abbey founded by St. Gertrude, about a.d. 645. The church dedicated to this saint was built in 1048.

Nobility.—The rank of nobles, or known men, among the Romans was restricted to the patricians till B.C. 336, when the plebeians were permitted to attain the dignity. Hotman, in his "Francia Gallia," ascribes to Hugh Capet, king of France, the invention of the hereditary nobility. The first recorded summons for the creation of an English peer was issued by Henry III. a.d. 1265. Titles were abolished in France, June 18, 1790; but Napoleon I. revived them in March, 1808. The hereditary peerage of that country was extinguished in 1831.

Noble.—This gold coin, of the value of 6s. 8d., was struck in the reign of Edward III., a.d. 1344.

Nocera (Italy), the ancient Nuceria, inhabited by people of the Oscan race, took part with the Samnites against the Romans B.C. 315, for which the consul Fabius besieged and captured the city, B.C. 308.

Haunibal reduced it by famine B.C. 216, and in the civil war it was taken by C. Papius B.C. 90. The battle between Narses and Teias, which terminated the Gothic monarchy in Italy, was fought near this city, a.d. 533. A colony of 20,000 Saracens was established here by Frederick II. a.d. 1215—1250, whence its name Nocera dei Pagani. Charles of Anjou assailed it and destroyed its fortifications in 1269.

Nola (Italy) was founded by the Etruscans as early as B.C. 800, according to some authorities; but there is some doubt on the subject. It was conquered by the Samnites about B.C. 440, and by the Romans B.C. 313. Hannibal assailed it in three successive years, B.C. 216—214. The inhabitants took part with Marius in the civil war, and were put to the sword by Sulla, who divided the country amongst his victorious followers, B.C. 82. Alaric I. laid it waste A.D. 410; and Genseric, king of the Vandals, destroyed it, selling the inhabitants into slavery, a.d. 455. Augustus died here A.D. 14. It was made the seat of a bishop in 254, and St. Paulinus, its bishop, is said to have invented church bells, whence they are called "nola" and "campana."

Nominalists and Realists.—These celebrated ecclesiastical parties originated in the discussion between Anselm, abbot of Bec, and Roscellinus, a canon of Compiègne, a.d. 1092, the doctrines of Anselm giving rise to Realism, and those of Roscellinus to Nominalism. The controversy was revived after some years of quiet by the Franciscan Nominalist, William Occam, who died in 1347, and founded the sect of the Occamists. His followers were expelled from Prague in 1408, and their books were prohibited in France by Louis XI. in 1473. The Realists maintained that general ideas (universalia) are real things with positive existence; the Nominalists, on the other hand, merely regarded them as words or names. The Nominalists were in later times called Conceptualists.

Non, or NUN (Africa).—This cape long formed the boundary of ocean navigation, but was at last doubled, A.D. 1412, by an expedition fitted out by John I. of Portugal. Some writers contend that a Catalan doubled it as early as 1346, and that some Dieppe mariners penetrated as far as Sierra Leone in 1364. The story is not supported by satisfactory evidence.

Nonconformists.—The name of Nonconformist, now used generally to describe a dissenter from the Church of England, was first applied to those who refused to comply with the Act of Uniformity (2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 1) passed in 1549. A proclamation against unlicensed preaching was issued by Elizabeth, Dec. 27, 1558; and the Nonconformists, under the name of Puritans, formed their first presbytery at Wandsworth A.D. 1572. On the passing of the Uniformity Act of Charles II., 2,000 clergymen voluntarily resigned their livings, Aug. 24, 1662. James the Second's Declaration of Indul-
gence was promulgated April 4, 1687, and the Toleration Act (1 Will. III. c. 18) was passed May 24, 1689.

Notes.—This term was applied by the Romans to the fifth day of each month, excepting in March, May, July, and October, when it was applied to the seventh. The nones formed part of the system of computing time ascribed to Romulus, b.c. 753.

Nonjurons, headed by Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops of Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough, refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III. They were deprived Feb. 1, 1691. The bishops of Chichester and Worcestor, who had also declined to take the oaths, died in the interval. To these men and their followers the term Nonjurons was applied. They divided into two sections in 1720, in consequence of a dispute respecting the administration of the communion. By 5 Geo. I. c. 18 (1729), they were subjected to similar taxes as papists. Their worship was conducted in hired rooms or private houses; and they became extinct in 1780.

Non-resistance oath, inserted in the Corporation Act (13 Charles II. st. 2, c. 1) of 1661, and required to be taken by all corporation officers, was as follows:—"I do declare and believe that it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatsoever, to take arms against the king, and that I do abhor that traitorous position of taking arms by his authority against his person, or against those that are commissioned by him." It was repealed by 5 Geo. I. c. 6, s. 2 (1719), an act for quieting and establishing corporations. A homily on the subject was written in 1659, and the doctrine was laid down in the canons of convocation of 1606.

Nonsuch Palace (Surrey).—Henry VIII. having purchased the manor of Jewel cum Cuddington, ordered two parks, called the Great and the Little, to be laid out. In the latter he began to build the palace of Nonsuch, A.D. 1543. Queen Mary, Nov. 23, 1557, granted Nonsuch to the earl of Arundel, by whom it was completed. Camden says it is built with so much splendour and elegance that it stands a monument of art, and you would think the whole science of architecture had been exhausted on the building. Queen Elizabeth visited Nonsuch in 1559, 1567, 1579, and 1580. She purchased it, and it became her favourite residence. Here the earl of Essex first experienced her displeasure on his sudden return from Ireland, Sept. 28, 1559. James I. settled Nonsuch upon his queen Anne; and in 1650 a survey was taken of it by the Commonwealth commissioners, and it was sold. At the Restoration, Nonsuch and all the lands were restored to the queen-mother, and George Lord Buckley was appointed keeper Sept. 5, 1660. A proclamation was issued July 26, 1665, for removing the receipt of the exchequer from Westminster to his Majesty's honour of Nonsuch, in the county of Surrey. In 1760 it came into the possession of Barbara, who had been created duchess of Cleveland, and baroness of Nonsuch, and by her Nonsuch was pulled down, and the parks turned into farms.

Nootea Sound. (See King George's Sound.)

No pert.—This cry was raised by the ringleaders in the Gordon riots (q. v.) A.D. 1780. A similar cry was raised during some disturbances in Edinburgh and Glasgow in February, 1779.

Norden (Battle).—The Danes, under Hasting, defeated the army of Charles the Fat at this town, in East Friesland, A.D. 892.

Nordkoping, or Noreköping (Sweden).—At a diet held at this town A.D. 1769, the French, or the Chat party, who had long opposed the Russian and English, called the Cap party, obtained the ascendency.

Nordlingen (Battles).—Two battles were fought at this walled town, in Bavaria, the first between the Austrians and Bavarians, under the archduke Ferdinand, and the Swedes, commanded by the duke of Saxe-Weimar and Count Horn, was fought Aug. 27, 1634. The latter were defeated. In the second, the Spaniards and Austrians were defeated by the French, under Turenne and the duke d'Enghien, in 1645.

Nore (Mutiny).—Great discontent prevailed amongst the sailors in the British navy early in 1797. They complained that, although the price of the necessaries of life had increased, they received the same amount of wages as that paid during the reign of Charles II. In April the men broke into open mutiny at Spithead. They refused to obey the commands of their officers, appointed delegates, and drew up petitions to Parliament for redress of grievances. Lord Howe succeeded in repressing this mutiny, but another broke out May 27, 1797, in the fleet lying at Sheerness. The ringleader was one Richard Parker, who was nicknamed Rear-Admiral Parker. The mutineers removed the ships to the Nore, hoisted the red flag, sent their officers on shore, and made the most extravagant demands. They seized some store-ships, and blocked the mouth of the Thames. Owing to the energetic measures of the authorities the mutineers began to waver, and fired a royal salute on the king's birthday, June 4. One by one the ships returned to their stations, the last red flag having been hauled down on the 13th. Richard Parker, president of the delegates, arrested with others on the 14th, was executed on board the Sandwich at Sheerness on the 30th.

Noreia, or Noreja (Styria), the capital of Noricum, celebrated for the great defeat inflicted upon the Romans by the Cimbri and Teutones, B.C. 113. The Boii besieged it B.C. 59. The modern town of Neumark occupies its site.

Norfolk Island (Pacific Ocean) was discovered A.D. 1774 by Captain Cook, when it was uninhabited. A settlement of freemen and convicts made in 1787, was abandoned.
in 1810. It was made a penal settlement in 1825, and on the withdrawal of the convict establishment in 1856, the inhabitants of Pictairn’s Island took possession.

Noricum (Europe), the country now forming a large portion of the Austrian empire, is supposed to have received this name from Noriae, its capital, and was inhabited by a Celtic race, anciently called Taurisci. The Boii settled in the northern part of Noricum b.c. 58. The country was made a Roman province a.d. 13. (See AUSTRIA.)

Norkitten (The Gross-Jägerndorff Battle).—The Prussians attacked the Russians, 30,000 strong, in an intrenched camp near the forest of Norkitten, in Prussia, Aug. 30, 1757, and after gaining some advantages, were compelled to retire in confusion. At the commencement of the battle they captured eighty pieces of cannon, which they were obliged to relinquish, with thirteen pieces of their own artillery.

Normal Schools for the training of teachers were instituted in France in 1795. The Normal school at Paris, suppressed in 1821, was revived June 28, 1833. Normal schools were introduced into England in 1805, and into Tuscany by a decree issued Dec. 3, 1846.

Normandy (France).—This duchy, which comprises part of the ancient kingdom of Neustria, was ceded to Rollo, Rolf, or Raoul, the Norseman or Norman, by Charles the Simple, according to the treaty or conference of St. Clair-sur-Epte, which was concluded between them A.D. 911. Rollo is believed to have held it as a fief of the French crown, but the subject is involved in considerable obscurity.

A.D.
912. Rollo is baptized at Rouen by the name of Robert.
923. The Franks invade Normandy under Raoul of Burgundy, who is compelled to retire and pay a heavy Danegeld as the price of peace.
927. Rollo abdicates in favour of his son, William Long-Epée, who performs homage to King Charles.
931. William invades Brittany, and annexes part of that country, with the Channel islands, to his own states.
932. He suppresses an insurrection under Count Rinux, whom he puts to death.
937. Cornoiloule is permanently annexed to Normandy. William revolts against Louis IV of France.
938. He ravages Flanders.
940. He swears fealty to Otho I. of Germany, but after many vacillations returns to his allegiance to Louis IV.
942. Dec. 17. He is murdered by Balzo, the nephew of Count Rinux.
944. Normandy is invaded by the French and Flemings, who defeat the Normans at the battle of Argin-s.
945. Richard the Fearless is restored by the aid of Harold Bluetooth, king of Denmark.
950. A powerful confederacy is formed against Richard, headed by Lethaire, king of France.
951. Richard defeats Lethaire at the battle of the Fonds.
952. Thibaut, count of Chartres, invades Normandy, and is defeated at the battle of Hernouville.

Nothing more is heard of his reign, and the sovereignty of Normandy falls again virtually under the dominion of his brother Henry II., who is crowned at Rheims in 1194, and consecrated at Sens on the 10th of March of the same year. This event should be dated 1194, as not 1193, as stated in the date of the coronation of Otho II. (q.v.).

A.D. 1194.
998. Richard II. suppresses an insurrection occasioned by the tyranny of the nobles.
1003. Ethelred of England makes a unsuccessful descent upon the Norman coasts.
1023. The Normans form settlements in the south of France.
1034. William the Bastard annexes Maine to Normandy.
1150. Henry Plantagenet receives the investiture of Normandy.
1294. Philip Augustus annexes Normandy to France.
1329. Philip VI. re-establishes the duchy of Normandy in favour of his son John.
1347. The English seize Normandy.
1350. It is restored to France.
1348. The states-general declare that Normandy shall never be detached from the French crown.
1349. Louis XII. establishes the parliament of Rouen.
1363. The salteits of the Nu-pieds or Barefooted suppressed.
1354. Louis XIV. suppresses the Norman states.
1771. The parliament of Rouen is suppressed.
1777. Louis XVI. restores the parliament of Rouen.

Dukes of Normandy.

A.D.
921. Rollo.
927. William I., Longue Épée or Long-sword.
943. Richard I., the Fearless.
960. Richard II., the Good.
1085. Richard III.
1088. Robert I., le Diable.
1303. William II., the Bastard (I. of England).
1387. Robert II., surmonte Courtesse.
1389. Henry I.
1392. Stephen.
1144. Geoffrey Plantagenet.
1151. Henry II.
1189. John I.
1214. John.
1294. Normandy is reunited to France.

North Administration. — Frederick, Lord North, created earl of Guildford in 1790, who filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Grafton administration (q.v.), became first lord of the treasury Jan. 28, 1770, on the resignation of the duke of Grafton. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer Lord North. President of the Council Earl Gower. Privy Seal Earl of Hillsborough. Earl of Apsley, afterwards Earl Bathurst, was made Lord Chancellor Jan. 23, 1771. He resigned in 1778, and Lord Thurlow was appointed June 3. Lord Weymouth resigned, and the earl of Sandwich became one of the principal secretaries of state in
his place Dec. 19, 1770. Sir E. Hawke resigned the Admiralty, and was succeeded, Jan. 12, 1771, by the earl of Sandwich, whose place as secretary of state was supplied by the earl of Halifax Jan. 22, the earl of Suffolk and Berkshire taking the privy seal. The earl of Halifax died June 8, 1771, and was succeeded, June 12, by the earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, the privy seal being filled by the duke of Grafton. The earl of Dartmouth succeeded the earl of Hillsborough as secretary of state, Aug. 14, 1772. The earl of Dartmouth replaced the duke of Grafton as privy seal, Nov. 4, 1775. Viscount Weymouth and Lord George Sackville Germaine, afterwards Viscount Sackville, became secretaries of state in place of the earls of Rochford and Dartmouth, Nov. 10, 1775. Earl Bathurst became president of the council as successor of Earl Howe, Dec. 21, 1779. Lord Weymouth resigned his secretaryship of state, and was succeeded by the earl of Hillsborough, Nov. 24, 1779. Mr. Welbye Ellis, afterwards Lord Mendip, succeeded Viscount Sackville as secretary of state, Feb. 22, 1782. The ministry grew extremely unpopular on account of the American war, and Lord North announced his resignation in the House of Commons, March 20, 1782. (See Rockingham (Second) Administration.)

Northallerton (Yorkshire).—This town is supposed to have been originally a Roman station, and subsequently a Saxon borough, but the date of its foundation is unknown. In Doomsday Book the place is called Alverine and Alreton. The church is said to be built by the Northumbrian apostle Paulinus, about A.D. 630. In the reign of Henry I. (1100 to 1135) a castle was built on the west side of the town by the bishop of Durham. This is supposed to be the one destroyed by order of Henry II. about 1174. Near the town, on the 22nd Aug. 1138, the famous battle of the Standard was fought between the English and the Scots, the latter being defeated with a loss of 10,000 men. About 1345 a monastery of Carmelites was founded, and in 1476 an hospital, which has since been rebuilt. During the rebellion of 1745, the English, under the command of the duke of Cumberland, encamped here.

North-American Indians, numbering about 150 tribes, or nations, each speaking a different language, were estimated, in 1853, by the United States commissioner of Indian affairs, to amount to 400,764. The state of Georgia expelled the Cherokees from their territory in 1834, which led to the Federal government taking measures to fix a boundary for their residence; and all the tribes living east of the Mississippi have been removed to the west of that river since 1836.

Northampton (Battle).—Margaret, queen of Henry VI., raised an army to maintain the cause of the house of Lancaster, early in 1460. The duke of Buckingham, who took the command, engaged with the Yorkist forces near Northampton, July 10, 1460, when he was totally defeated. It is recorded that Henry VI. was taken prisoner, and Queen Margaret was compelled to flee into Scotland.

Northampton (Northamptonshire), the Autuna of Tacitus, was anciently known as North Aufonton, according to some antiquaries, and, according to others, as Hampshire, to which the word North was afterwards prefixed. In the year 921 it was in the possession of the Danes, who made it their principal station when their forces were preparing to besiege Winchester. In 1010 it was again attacked and burnt by the Danes. At the Conquest the town was bestowed upon Earl Walthel. Having conspired against the king, he was executed, and his possessions were given to the earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, who erected a strong castle for the defence of the town. The priory of St. Andrew was founded in 1076, and the abbey of Black Canons about 1112. Henry I. assembled a great council here, Sept. 8, 1131. A convention of barons and prelates assembled here in 1180 to consider the laws of the realm. King John, in the 10th year of his reign, being displeased with the city of London, removed his court of Exchequer here. On the signing of Magna Charta, Northampton was one of the strongholds placed in the hands of the barons as security for the fulfilment of its conditions. The last parliament held here was summoned Nov. 5, 1390, when a poll-tax was ordered, which led to the rebellion of Wat Tyler. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1675. It received a charter of incorporation from Henry II. The church is said to have been built by the Knights Templars, after a model of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Of the castle, only a few remains are to be traced, the embattled walls and gates having been demolished in 1662. A flood did great damage in 1720, and shocks of an earthquake were felt in 1750 and 1776. St. Thomas’s Hospital was founded in 1460, the free grammar-school in 1556, the infirmary in 1747, and the present building in 1793. The blue-coast-school was founded in 1700; the barracks were opened in 1796, and the gaol in 1846.

North British Newspaper was brought out in June, 1762, in opposition to Lord Bute’s administration, by John Wilkes, M.P. for Elysbury. In the 45th number, Saturday, April 23, 1763, George III. was accused of falsehood, and a general warrant was issued, April 26, against the authors, printers, and publishers, who were taken into custody April 30, and released May 6. They brought an action against the king’s messengers for false imprisonment. It was tried at Guildhall July 6, and resulted in a verdict in their favour, with £230 damages. Parliament met Nov. 15, 1763, and the house resolved, by a majority of 237 against 111, that the paper entitled the North British, No. 45, was a false and scandalous libel, and that it should be burnt by the common
hangman. This sentence was carried out in Cheapside Dec. 3, under the direction of Alderman Harley, sheriff of London. A riot ensued. The hangman only succeeded in burning part of the paper, and the remainder was carried away in triumph by the mob.

NORTH, or Icy Cape (Arctic Sea).—An Englishman, named Richard Chancelor, was the first to pass this, the most northerly point in Europe, and anchor in the White Sea, which he accomplished A.D. 1553. In his own account of the expedition he relates that "he came at last to the place where he found no night at all, but a continual light and brightness of the sun shining clearly upon the huge and mighty sea."

NORTHERN CIRCARS (Hindostan).—The Mohammedans first appeared in this extensive province about A.D. 1471; and in 1541 and 1550 added considerably to their conquests. It formed part of the empire of Aurungzebe in 1687. In return for military services, the district was granted by the Nizam to the French East-India Company; but on the capture of Masulipatam by the British, the maritime ports fell under their dominion in 1759. A free gift was made of four of the Circars by the Mogul to Lord Clive in August, 1675; and Guntur devoled to the Company in 1798. The tribute of £70,000 annually paid by the Company was redeemed by a payment of £1,200,000 in 1823.

NORTH FORELAND (Sea-fights).—Monk, afterwards earl of Albemarle, and Penn, defeated the Dutch fleets off the North Foreland, June 2 and 3, 1653. The second, and most memorable engagement, which extended over four days, commenced June 1, 1666. The duke of Albemarle, with an English fleet of fifty-four ships, attacked a Dutch fleet of eighty ships, under De Ruyter and Tromp, off the North Foreland. Darkness separated the combatants, and the contest was renewed June 2, when a squadron of sixteen ships joined the Dutch, and the English, having only twenty-eight ships with which to contend against this superior force, were compelled to withdraw, in order to repair damages. Rupert, with twenty ships, joined Albemarle's fleet June 3, and the battle was renewed that afternoon, and again on the morning of June 4, on which day the combatants separately, each side claiming a victory. The third sea-fight off the North Foreland was fought July 25, 1666. The fleets were about equal in point of numbers, each commander having about eighty sail. The Dutch were generally defeated with great loss, and Prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle chased De Ruyter and his retreating squadron to their own shores and insulted the Dutch in their own harbours. The English fleet captured Schelling soon after, and destroyed 200 of the Dutch ships.

NORTHMEN, or NORSE.-The Scandinavian pirates of the 9th and 10th centuries were so called by the inhabitants of the main-
northern Europe, the traditions of Norway point to Odin as the founder of the nation. He is said to have arrived in the north about B.C. 70.

A.D.
630. Olaf Trestelia founds the province of Vertendal.
865. Harold Harfager vows neither to cut nor comb his hair until he has completed the conquest of Norway.
885. He defeats the provincial ruliers at the sea-fight of Hafrsfjord, which establishes his authority over the whole of Norway, and releases him from his vow.
937. Eric I., deposed for his tyranny by his brother Hako, embraces Christianity, and is invested by Athelstan with the sovereignty of Northumbria.
941. Hako proposes to establish Christianity, but is opposed by his subjects.
963. He is slain, the Irish, at Isterking, establishes Harold II., Graafeld, son of Eric I., on the Norwegian throne.
983. Olaf I. overthrows the idols in the temple at Drammen.
1000. Olaf I. is defeated and slain by the Danes and Swedes, who divide Norway between them, under the leutenancy of Eric and Sveyn, sons of Hako.
1015. Olaf I. defeats the fleet of Sveyn off the coast of Vikia, and thereby secures the Norwegian throne.
1028. Canute the Great invades Norway, and compels Olaf II. to flee into Sweden.
1030. July 29. Olaf I. is slain in an endeavour to recover his kingdom, by the forces of Canute, at the battle of Saddlestead.
1066. Sept. 14th. Harold Hardrada falls in battle against the English at Stamford, in Lincolnshire. After his death Norway is divided between Olaf III. and Magnus II.
1069. Olaf III. reigns alone.
1096. Magnus III. invades Britain.
1098. He conquers the Isle of Man, the Hebrides, and the Orkney and Shetland islands.
1103. He is killed by the Irish; his kingdom is divided between his sons Sigurd, Eystein, and Olaf.
1158. Magnus V. is defeated and slain by Sworro, natural son of Olaf II.
1240. The jarl Skule, half-brother of Inge II., asserts his claim to the Norwegian throne.
1242. Skule is defeated and slain by Hako IV.
1299. The Norwegian law obtains exclusive privileges in Norway.
1301. Iceland is added to the Norwegian territories.
1325. Hako IV. invades Scotland.
1526. Magnus VI. Farsiu. The daughter of Eric II., is heiress to the throne of Scotland.
1319. Death of Hako V., with whom the greatness of Norway becomes extinct. The sceptre devolves on Magnus VII., king of Sweden.
1343. Magnus VII. signs the treaty of Norway in favour of his son Hako VI.
1349. Norway is ravaged by the plague.
1357. Norway is annexed to Denmark and Sweden, under the government of Margaret.
1397. June. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are formally united into one kingdom by the union of Calmar.
1448. Norway and Sweden are separate from Denmark.
1450. Aug. 29. Norway and Denmark are reunited.
1538. The Reformation is introduced into Norway.
1537. The Swedes invade Norway. They are defeated by the Danes.
1812. Aug. 27. Norway is guaranteed to Sweden by the emperor of Russia in exchange for Finland.

A.D.
1814. Aug. 14. An armistice is concluded with the Swedes, who compel Christian to abdicate the throne. Nov. 4. Charles XIII. of Sweden accepts the constitution of Eidsvold, which declares Norway a free, independent, indivisible, and inalienable state, united to Sweden under the same king.
1831. The law for abolishing hereditary nobility is passed.
1844. King Oscar grants the Norwegians a national flag.
1847. Aug. The order of St. Olaf is instituted for Norwegians.
1869. Aug. 5. Charles XV. of Sweden and his queen are solemnly crowned at Drammen, king and queen of Norway.

SOVEREIGNS OF NORWAY.

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For the subsequent sovereigns, see those countries.

NORWICH (Bishopric).—The see of East Anglia was founded about a.d. 630, by a Burgundian named Felix, who fixed his seat at Silvester, or Dunwich, in Suffolk. Bishop Bius, or Bosa, divided the diocese into two sees, fixing the new one at North Elmham, in Norfolk, in 673. Wyred, or Wildred, reunited them in 870, making Elmham the episcopal town; and, after his death, the country was in such a disturbed state, owing to the ravages of the Danes, that the see remained vacant till about the year 965. The see was transferred to Thetford by Herfast about 1078, and to Norwich by Herbert de Loeinga in 1082.

NORWICH (Norfolk) is supposed to occupy the site of the Venta Iceniorm of the Romans. Uffa, king of the East Angles, is said to have built a castle here a.d. 575, and under the Anglo-Saxon princes the town became a place of some importance. Alfred the Great fortified it against the Danes, who plundered and burnt it in 1004. It was rebuilt, and the castle restored, in 1018.
From this time it rapidly increased in size and importance. Henry I. held his Christmas here in 1122, and raised the town to an equality of franchise and privilege with London. In 1189 the Jews were exterminated, on the ground of having permitted the crucifixion of a Christian boy. The town was plundered and in nastly burned by the dauphin of France in 1210. A great number of worsted and woollen manufacturers from the Low Countries settled here about the year 1337. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants fell victims to the plague in 1349. The city was separated from the county of Norfolk, under the name of the city and county of Norwich, in 1403. A fire destroyed 718 houses in 1507, and a rebellion broke out in 1549. The rebels, 20,000 strong, under the brothers Ket (q.v.), were defeated here with great slaughter, Aug. 27, by the earl of Warwick. Upwards of 500 Flemings settled here after the capture of bombazine, in 1565. During the civil war the city was held by the parliamentary army. The cotton manufacture was introduced in 1784, and a new fabric called “Norwich crapes” was produced in 1819. The cathedral, commenced in 1094, was completed in 1280, and the spire was erected in 1361. A Benedictine monastery, founded in 1094, was completed in 1101. St. Andrew’s Hall was built in 1415. The free grammar school was founded in 1547, and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital in 1771. The first general hospital was held in 1824. The railroad to Yarmouth was opened May 1, 1844, the line to London through Cambridge in 1845, and the line to London through Colchester in 1850. Its first public library was established in 1784, and a new free library was opened in 1857.

**Norwood (Surrey).—** A school of industry for girls was founded here, a.d. 1812. Norwood has long been celebrated as the haunt of gypsies, many of whom were apprehended and sent to prison as vagrants in 1815. St. Luke’s church was completed and consecrated July 13, 1825; Beulah Spa was opened in August, 1831; and the South Metropolitan, commonly called Norwood cemetery, covering forty acres of land, was consecrated Dec. 6, 1837.

**Notables.**—One of the stipulations obtained by the nobles from Louis XI. of France, by the treaty of St. Maur, was, that the king should call an assembly of notables, to consist of twelve prelates, twelve knights and squires, and twelve lawyers, Oct. 29, 1465. An assembly of Notables was summoned by the advice of Calonne, to consider how the financial difficulties of the country were to be met, Feb. 22, 1787, and was dismissed May 25. They were again convoked by the king, with the concurrence of Necker, Nov. 3, 1788. Napoleon I. summoned an assembly of Spanish notables, which met at Bayonne, June 15, 1808.

**Notaries Public.**—Short-hand writers among the Romans received the name of *Exceparum,* when employed to draw up public documents in the 4th century. Persons who performed duties corresponding to those of the modern notary were styled *tabelliones* at the same period. In England they executed royal charters, a.d. 1043—1066; and power of admitting to practice was vested in the archbishop of Canterbury by James I. 1597, and the county from *of* their apprenticeship and admission to practice were regulated by 41 Geo. III. c. 79 (June 27, 1801), and by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 90 (Aug. 24, 1843). By a decree of the council of Cologne in 1310, notaries were ordered to make use of seals.

**Nottingh (Eng.)** resisted an incursion of the Danes, who were defeated near the town by Alfred, a.d. 866. Its castle was fortified and bestowed on his natural son Beverel, by William the Conqueror, a.d. 1088. Richard I., having captured the castle, held a council here March 30, 1194; and it was again held by his brother Henry VI. (a.d. 1222—1471). Charles I. erected his royal standard at this town in the beginning of the civil war, Aug. 22, 1642; and the castle was taken by the parliamentary forces, after a brave defence, in September. The Luddite riots (q.v.) of 1811 and 1814 originated here; and, during the reform excitement, much property was destroyed, and the castle of the duke of Newcastle burned, Oct. 10, 1831. St. Mary’s Church, supposed to have been erected in the 15th century, was repaired at a cost of £9,000, and reopened in 1845; and St. Barnabas, a Roman Catholic cathedral, built at a cost of £20,000, was consecrated in August, 1844. The general hospital was founded in 1781; the general lunatic asylum in 1810; the dispensary in 1831; and the foundation-stone of the new lunatic asylum was laid Oct. 30, 1857. The baracks, built in 1792, were ordered to be renewed by a resolution of government in 1857; and the People’s College was founded by Mr. George Gill in 1847. An act for the inclosure of 1,500 acres of pasture-land was passed June 30, 1845.

**Novara (Italy).—** The duke of Orleans surprised this town June 11, 1495, and the French and Milanese fought a battle in the neighbourhood, April 5, 1500, which did not lead to any important results. Pope Leo X. having engaged a large body of Swiss to defend his newly-acquired territory, they obtained a victory over the French here, June 6, 1513. The French, under Lartec, captured it in 1527; and the Sardinian army was totally defeated by the Austrians under Radetzky, followed by the resignation of the crown by Albert, and the abandonment of all claim on Lombardy by Sardina, March 23, 1849.

**Nova Scotia (North America).—** This British possession, settled by the French a.d. 1604, and called by them Acadia, was granted by charter to Sir W. Alexander in 1621, when its name was changed to Nova Scotia. The French, however, were not expelled until 1654; and the colony was restored to them by the treaty of Breda, July.
25, 1667. War having again broken out, Port Royal, in Acadia, was captured in 1710, and named Annapolis, in honour of Queen Anne, and the whole colony was secured to England by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713. The French and Indians frequently attacked the new colony, until finally conquered in 1758. The bishopric of Nova Scotia was founded Aug. 11, 1757. Gold was discovered on the Tangier river in March, 1861. Mr. Joseph Howe, provincial secretary, presented an official report on the subject, Sept. 4, 1861.

Novatians, the followers of Novatian, a presbyter at Rome, who denied the right of the Church to restore the sacerdotal or clerical order. Their rise A.D. 250. Novatian, consecrated bishop of Rome in opposition to Cornelius, was condemned by a council A.D. 251; Marcius, bishop of Arles, was deposed for holding these tenets in 254. The sect declined in the 5th century.

Nova Zembla (Arctic Ocean), known at an early period to the Russians, was discovered by an English seaman named Wilmington A.D. 1553. Stephen Burrough made a voyage to Nova Zembla in 1556; and the Dutch navigator Barents in 1596.

Novels.—The Novella, forming part of the emperor Justinian’s code, were prepared and published A.D. 536.

November, called blot-month, blood-month, or month of sacrifice, by the Saxons, had thirty days in the time of Romulus (B.C. 753—716); increased to thirty-one by Julius Caesar (B.C. 46—44); and was again reduced to thirty by Augustus (B.C. 31—A.D. 14). An annual thanksgiving on the 5th of November, in commemoration of the deliverance of the nation from the perils of the Gunpowder Plot (q.v.), was appointed by James I. c. 1 (1606).

Novgorod (Russia).—The Russian monarchy was founded here under Ruric, A.D. 862; and it was made an independent republic in 1150. It joined the Hanseatic league in 1276; and one of its factories was established, which led to such a degree of prosperity in the 13th century that the citizens could “walk the city in a dress of gold.” The city was independent from 1140 to 1472; and Ivan Vasilievich destroyed its independence in 1472; and Ivan IV. massacred 25,000 of the inhabitants in 1570.

Novi (Italy).—The king of Sardinia drove Marshal Mallebois from his position here A.D. 1746. It capitulated to Marshal Loundon Oct. 3, 1788. The French, commanded by Jombert, were signally defeated by Suvvarow, when 15,000 men were put hors de combat, Aug. 15, 1799.

Novum Organum.—This work of Lord Bacon was first made known by his treatise on the Advancement of Learning, A.D. 1605, and was published with a dedication to James I. in 1623. It was entitled “Instauratio Magna (i.e., Novum Organum, sine Indicia vera de Interpretatione Naturae).”

Noyades.—Jean Baptiste Carrier was sent by the Montagnards to Nantes, with proconsular powers for the suppression of all opposition to their party. He arrived in the city Oct. 8, 1788, and immediately set in operation the existing means of destruction against the royalists. The guillotine and discharges of musketry proving too slow in their effects, he placed ninety-four priests in the hold of a ship stationed on the Loire, and having secured the hatchways, scuttled the vessel, which of course sank with all on board, Nov. 15, 1788. This mode of execution was repeated till the Loire had received between 4,000 and 5,000 victims, whose bodies so infected its water that it was rendered illegal to drink of them, or to use fish caught in its streams. The 14th century; and they were termed the noyades nantaises, from noyer, to drown. Carrier himself termed them revolutionary baths. He was recalled to Paris soon afterwards, and after a lengthy trial was condemned to death, Dec. 16, 1794.

Noyon (France), the ancient Noviomagus, a town of the Veromandui, was made a bishopric A.D. 531. It was the residence of Charlemagne, who was crowned here Oct. 9, 768; and Hugh Capet was crowned king of France here, June 1, 987. A treaty was concluded at Noyon between Francis I. and the emperor Charles V., Aug. 13, 1516. Charles engaged to marry Louise, the French king’s infant daughter, on her attaining her twelfth year, and was to receive as her dowry the claims of France on Naples. Charles was to pay 100,000 gold crowns every year until the marriage took place. The cathedral was founded by Pepin-le-Bref, and the town-hall was built in 1489. (See Brenneville.)

Nubia (Egypt) formed a treaty with the emperor Diocletian A.D. 284—286, and was converted to Christianity at an early period, continuing in that faith till the 13th century. The caliph Omar exacted from it an annual tribute of 360 slaves, about A.D. 657, which was maintained till about 1150. Contests were carried on almost uninterruptedly between the people of Nubia and the sultans of Egypt during the 14th century, when they ended in the extinction of Christianity and the breaking up of the kingdom into a number of petty Mohammedan states. An expedition by Mehemet Ali brought it into nominal suzerainty to the pashas of Egypt A.D. 1820. The architectural ruins at Saboaa are ascribed to the age of Rameses, B.C. 1355—B.C. 1259.

Nuisances.—The mayors and bailiffs of towns were ordered to compel the inhabitants of the districts under their jurisdiction to remove all filth and other nuisances, by 12 Rich. II. c. 13 (1358). Numerous sanitary regulations were made by the Nuisances’ Removal and Diseases’ Prevention Act, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 123 (Sept. 4, 1848), which was amended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 111 (Aug. 1, 1849).

Numantia (Spain), the site of which is marked by the ruins at Puente de don Guarray, offered a brave resistance to the Roman arms for twenty years. It was at
length reduced by Scipio Africanus, who brought against it an army of 60,000 men, B.C. 134. The conqueror received the surname of Numanticus.

**NUMIDIA (Africa).**—The Romans became acquainted with this country B.C. 264, during the first Punic war when its people formed the cavalry of the Carthaginians. They transferred their services to the Romans B.C. 256, and aided them throughout the second Punic war B.C. 218—201. M asi nissa, the king, who was rewarded with a large accession of territory, died B.C. 149; his son Micippas at his death left the kingdom to Acherbal and Hiempsal, his sons, and his nephew Jugurtha, B.C. 118. Jugurtha having murdered his cousins, the Romans declared war against him B.C. 111; and he was captured and put to death B.C. 106. The country was made a Roman province by Julius Cesar for having taken part in the civil war against him, and Sallust the historian was appointed governor B.C. 46. Caligula changed the government of the province A.D. 33. The province was wrested from the Romans by the Vandals, under Genereric, in 427. They were subdued by Belisarius, general of the emperor Justinian I., in 533. The Mohammedans, commanded by Akbah, seized Numidia in 667.

**Numismatics.**—The Greeks and Romans formed collections of coins as objects of beauty, but not for purposes of historical inquiry. The earliest known collection is that of the poet Petrarch, who died A.D. 1374, and the first writer on numismatics is Eneas Vico, whose discourse on medals appeared at Venice in 1555. The science was first applied to the ground and systems introduced into antiquity by Spanheim, about 1671, and in 1692 the labours of previous authors were consolidated by Jobert in his "Science de Médailles." Addison's dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals were first published in a separate form in 1724.

**Nuncio.** is the name given to an ambassador from the papal court, when he is not a cardinal. (See Legates.) James II. received in public Francisco d'Adda, the last papal nuncio sent to the court of England, July 3, 1657, whereupon several noblemen and gentlemen resigned their own.
custom the lord of the manor was entitled to demand from every peer passing through his domains a shoe from one of his horses, or the equivalent in money, and the ruins of the old castle of Oakham, supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry II., are covered with horse-shoes obtained in this manner by its former possessors. The grammar-school was founded in 1581, and the Agricultural Hall in 1837.

OAK SYNOD was held in June, A.D. 403, in a suburb of Chalcedon called the Oak, where a church and a monastery had been founded by Rufinus. Theophilus, archbishop of Alexandria, had brought accusations against Chrysostom, archbishop of Constantinople, and charges embodied in forty-seven articles were launched against him at this synod. It lasted fourteen days, and forty-five bishops subscribed the sentence of deposition against Chrysostom, who refused to appear. The synod appealed to the emperor; Chrysostom was arrested, but was speedily reinstated, and a council held at Constantinople pronounced in his favour.

OASIS, OR AUASIS (Africa).—Three of these solitary places in the deserts of Libya, were celebrated in ancient history under this name,—the Greater Oasis, according to Herodotus seven days' journey west of Thebes; the Ammonium, the site of the famed temple of Jupiter Ammon, visited by Alexander the Great B.C. 333, with its celebrated oracle; and the Lesser Oasis. Juvenal is supposed to have been the first person banished to one of these solitary places, in the sandy deserts of Libya, A.D. 94. Timasius, the master-general of Theodore, was banished by Eutropius to the Oasis in 396. Nestorius was also transferred from Petra to the Oasis in 435.

Oaths' Plot. (See Popish Plots.)

Oaths.—Abraham sealed his covenant with Abimelech by an oath, B.C. 1891 (Gen. xxi. 23); and they were sanctioned by the Mosaic law B.C. 1496 (Lev. v. 4). Oaths were common amongst the Greeks and Romans. They were introduced into judicial proceedings in England by the Saxons A.D. 600; and 150 monks were sworn at a synod held at Cliff, in Aug. 824. With reference to the claim set up by Innocent III. A.D. 1200, and maintained by his successors, to grant dispensations on oath, Hal- lam ("Middle Ages," c. vii. p. 2) remarks: "Two principles are laid down in the Decretals—that an oath disadvantageous to the Church is not binding; and that one extorted by force was of slight obligation, and might be annulled by ecclesiastical authority. As the first of these maxims gave the most unlimited privilege to the popes of breaking all faith of treaties which thwarted their interest or passion, a privilege which they continually exercised, so the second was equally convenient to princes weary of observing engagements towards their subjects or their neighbours. They protested with a bad grace against the absolution of their people from allegiance by an authority to which they did not scruple to repair in order to bolster up their own perjuries." (See AbsUATION, ALLEGIANCE, ACT OF SUPREMACY, JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL, &c.)

Obelisks.—Pliny mentions two that stood before the temple in Alexandria; one, Cleopatra's Needle, is still in existence, and bears the name of Rameses II., who flourished B.C. 1360. The emperor Augustus (B.C. 31—A.D. 14) removed several from Egypt to Rome, and succeeding emperors following his example, forty-eight in all were transported. Four of these were restored and set up by Pope Sixtus V. Another was set up by Innocent X. in 1651; another by Alexander VII. in 1667; and one for Pius VIII. in 1822. An obelisk, removed by the French from Luxor, was erected in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, Oct. 25, 1836.

OBDOS (Battle).—The duke of Wellington defeated the French in an encounter near this fortified town in Portugal, Aug. 15, 1808. It is memorable as the scene where English blood was first spilt in the Peninsular war.

Oblivion.—The title Act of Oblivion was given to 13 Charles II. c. 3 (1660), which granted a general pardon and indemnity to all state offences committed between Jan. 1, 1637, and June 24, 1660, excepting to the persons mentioned by name in 13 Charles II. st. 1, c. 15 (1660); to those who had embezzled the king's goods; to Romish priests or persons engaged in the Irish rebellion of 1641. Fifty-six of these regicides were attainted, of whom twenty-nine were brought to trial, and eleven executed. Disqualification from office was the punishment imposed upon twenty others.

Observants.—When St. Bernard of Sienna reformed the Franciscans, about A.D. 1400, those that remained under the relaxed rule were termed Observants, and those that accepted the Reformation, Observants or Recollects. The reformation was confirmed by the council of Constance, the fourteenth general council, held from Nov. 16, 1414, to April 22, 1418, and afterwards by Pope Eugenius IV., who ascended the papal chair in 1431.

Observatory.—The tower of Babel, erected about B.C. 2247 (Gen. xi. 1—9), is supposed by some writers to have been an observatory. The tomb of Osmandis in Egypt was an edifice of this kind. Observatories existed amongst the Chinese and the Hindoos at a remote period. The observatory at Alexandria, built B.C. 300, was the most celebrated of ancient times. The first modern observatory was erected at Cassel A.D. 1561.

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O C A

O C A N A (Battle).—The French, under Mortier and Soult, defeated the Spaniards in a plain near this town in Spain, Nov. 19, 1809. The French made 20,000 prisoners, took 45 pieces of cannon, and all the ammunition of the Spanish army.

O C A H E R .—This American emigrant ship, on the same day that she sailed from Liverpool with 399 persons on board, took fire off Orme’s Head, Aug. 24, 1848, and was burned to the water’s edge in a few hours, 178 lives being lost.

O C K E L Y (Battle).—Ethelwulf, king of Wessex, and his son Ethelbald, defeated the Danes in a great battle near this town, in Surrey, A.D. 851.

O C T A R C H Y. (See H E X T A R C H Y.)

O C T O B E R, the eighth month of the Roman year, as its name implies, was introduced into the calendar of Romulus B.C. 753. O C T O B E R C L U B was first formed in London during the reign of William III. and Mary, about A.D. 1690. It consisted of a large number of members, many of them being Jacobites. In 1703 the club consisted of about 150 county members of parliament, who were of opinion that their party was too backward in punishing and turning out the Whigs. Their meetings, first held at the Bell, were afterwards transferred to the Crown, in King Street, Westminster.

O C T O R .—This excise duty, levied by the government on all articles entering Paris and other large towns of France, was first imposed in the middle of the 14th century. It was abolished by the National Assembly in 1790, and it was restored Oct. 18, 1798. This tax was abolished in Belgium in 1848.

O C Z A K O W, O C Z A K O F, or O T C A K O F (Russia), possessed a citadel at a very early period. The Russian army, under Münich, amounting to 70,000 men, with a powerful artillery train, besieged it July 10, and a powder-magazine having blown up and buried 6,000 men in the ruins, the Turkish garrison surrendered July 13, 1737. The Turks laid siege to it Oct. 28, but were compelled to withdraw, on account of sickness in their ranks, Nov. 10, 1737. The Turks regained possession in 1738. It was assailed, though without success, by the Russians in 1769; was invested by Prince Potemkin July 12, 1788; and taken Dec. 17. It was finally ceded to Russia Jan. 9, 1792. The fortifications were blown up on the approach of the French and English, Oct. 18, 1855.

O D D F E L L O W S.—Nothing positive seems to be known respecting their origin. In the Odd Fellows’ Magazine for March, 1837, an Odd Fellow is said to have liked a fox for cunning; a dove for tameness; a lamb for innocence; a lion for boldness; a bee for industry; and a sheep for usefulness.” The first number of an Odd Fellows’ Magazine appeared at Manchester in March, 1828. It was continued till Jan., 1843. An Odd Fellows’ newspaper, of which 52 numbers were issued, was published in London in 1839.

O D E N S E R, or O D E N S E R (Denmark).—One of the most ancient towns in the kingdom, the foundation of which is referred by tradition to Odin. The cathedral, commenced A.D. 1080, was completed in 1301. A diet assembled here A.D. 1527 secured the religious liberty of Denmark.

O D E S S A (Russia) was founded by the empress Catherine A.D. 1794, and received as its governor the duke of Richelieu, a French emigrant, in 1803. In 1817 it was declared a free port for thirty years, a privilege afterwards extended by imperial ukase till Aug. 27, 1854. The batteries having fired upon the Furious steam frigate, under a flag of truce, in April, 1854, it was bombarded by the French and English fleets, April 22. The steam frigate Tiger, having stranded here, was fired upon in a cowardly manner by the garrison of Odessa, May 12, 1854. The English and French expedition to the Bug and the Dnieper lay at anchor off Odessa from Oct. 8 to 14, 1855.

O D E S S I S.—This town, near the site of which the modern Varna stands, is said to have been founded by the Milesians about B.C. 592. The Bulgarians seized it A.D. 679.

O D O N T O L O G Y, the science of the teeth, was first accurately treated of by Purkinje, A.D. 1819, and by Retzius in 1837. The relations between the teeth and the rest of the body were explained by Professor Richard Owen to the French Academy of Sciences in Dec., 1839. The same gentleman published his Odontology in 1840—1845.

O D L E S S E are mentioned in connection with the Scythian expedition of Darius, B.C. 507; and they raised an army of 150,000 men against Macedonia B.C. 429. Xenophon and the Ten Thousand, in their “retreat,” assisted to restore Seuthes, one of their kings, to the throne, B.C. 400. They were engaged in dissensions with the Athenians respecting the possession of the Thracian Chersonese, B.C. 352—357, and ceded the disputed territory in the latter year. Philip II. of Macedonia, after a ten years’ contest, brought them under tribute, and founded Philippiopolis in the heart of their country, B.C. 348. Socrates bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans B.C. 42. A formidable rebellion against their Roman masters was with difficulty put down by Poppeus Sabinus A.D. 26. Vespassian incorporated the country with the empire about the year 72.

O D E N B U R G, or O D E N B U R G (Hungary), the ancient Scarabantia, called by the Hungarians, Sopron, or Soprony, is celebrated in modern times as the scene of a diet held by Leopold I. A.D. 1681, with a view of conciliating the Hungarians. The Hungarians defeated the Austrians here, May 7, 1849.

O D S T A N D O R, or O D L A N D (Baltic Sea). This island, belonging to Sweden, seized by the Danes A.D. 1360, was soon after restored.

O E N I A D E (Greece) is first noticed B.C. 455, and was unsuccessfully besieged by Pericles B.C. 464. The inhabitants, who sided with the Lacedaemonians in the Peloponnesian war, were compelled, chiefly through the instrumentality of Demosthenes, to de-
clare for Athens, B.C. 424. The Aetolians made themselves masters of Óênais about B.C. 350, and retained possession till B.C. 219, when it was taken by Philip V. of Macedon. It was captured by the Romans, and made over to their allies, the Aetolians, B.C. 211, but restored to the Acanthians B.C. 189. Colonel Leake described its ruins A.D. 1855.

ÓENOPHYTA (Battle) was fought B.C. 456, between the Athenians, commanded by Myronides, and the Boeotians. The latter were signally defeated.

Össel (Baltic Sea).—This island was taken from the Teutonic knights by the Danes, who ceded it to Sweden A.D. 1645. It was captured by Peter the Great A.D. 1710, and was, with the government of Livonia, ceded to Russia by the treaty of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721.

Öffn. (See Buda.)

Offa's Dyke, extending from Bristol to the north of Flint, was constructed by Offa, king of Mercia, A.D. 779, in order to protect his territories from the attacks of the Welsh.

Officers.—The purchase and sale of offices was abolished by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 16 (1552). An order in council, enforcing the prohibition, appeared July 19, 1702. By 31 Geo. II. c. 22 (1753), a duty was imposed upon all salaries, fees, and perquisites of offices and pensions payable by the crown, exceeding the value of £200 per annum, and it was made perpetual by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 97 (Aug. 19, 1838).

Oglio (Battle).—The brothers Visconti, of Milan, were defeated on the Oglio with great loss by Count Lando, chief of an irregular band, A.D. 1357.

Ogulnian Law.—So called from tribunes of the name of Ogulnus, by whom it was proposed, B.C. 300. Its object was to remove the last exclusive privilege retained by the patricians; namely, that of being alone eligible for the sacred offices of Pontificate and Augurage. By this law all orders of priests were increased, and the priesthood opened to the plebeians.

Ohio (North America) was explored A.D. 1673, by the French from Canada, who destroyed an English settlement on the Great Miami in 1753, bringing on the war between France and England, of 1755. At the peace, it was, with Canada, ceded to the English, Feb. 10, 1763, and passed into the power of the United States government after the War of Independence, Sept. 15, 1783. The first territorial legislature met in September, 1799, and Ohio was admitted into the Union as a separate state in 1802.

Ohud, Mount (Battle).—Mohammed was defeated by the Korish on Mount Ohud, near Medina, A.D. 623 or 624. Mohammed himself was wounded in the face with a javelin, and two of his teeth were broken.

Oil.—Jacob poured oil on the stone which formed his pillow at Bethel, B.C. 1740 (Gen. xxviii. 18). It was extensively used in the sacrificial worship of the Jews, and in the anointing of their high priests and kings. The ancient Egyptians extracted oils from the olive, castor-berry tree, lettuce, flax, and other sources, and used them in the toilet, as well as for lamps and in cookery. Athens exported large quantities of olive oil, and at Rome, bathers and the athletes habitually used it for purposes of anointment. Jan Van Eyck is regarded as the inventor of oil colours A.D. 1410, but there is little doubt that they were known at least two centuries before his time.—All vessels containing oil were ordered to be gauged by 4 Rich. II. c. 1 (1390), which was repeated and enforced by subsequent acts. Imported oils were taxed by 12 Charles II. c. 4 (1690), and the duty on olive oil was increased by 2 Will. & Mary, s. 2, c. 4 (1690). The duty on chemical or essential oils was fixed at one shilling per lb, by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 14, 1855), which repealed the duties on vegetable and fish oils.—Taylor's apparatus for the manufacture of oil-gas was invented in 1815.

Old Bailey (London).—The Sessions or court house, commenced A.D. 1770, was not completed until 1783. Improvements were made in 1808. The pillory in the Old Bailey was used for the last time June 22, 1830.

Oldenburg (Germany).—The title of count was assumed by Christian I. A.D. 1155, and the duchy was formed of the two counties, Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, by Joseph II. in 1773. It joined the confederation of the Rhine in 1803, was incorporated with the French empire by Napoleon I. in 1810, and was restored to the ducal house in 1814. Augustus I. assumed the title of grand-duke in 1829. Kniphausen was added to the grand duchy in 1854.

Old Fort (Crimes).—The allied English, French, and Turkish army, reached Old Fort, near Eupatoria, Sept. 12, 1854. In the course of a few days the forces disembarked with their material. The English mustered 28,000 men and 54 guns; the French 24,500 men and 70 guns, and the Turks about 7,000 men.

Old Man of the Mountain.—The name given in Europe to the leader of the Assassins (q.v.).

Old Style.—An attempt was made in England to reform the calendar (q.v.) March 16, 1585, when a bill, entitled "An act giving her Majesty authority to alter and new-make a calendar, according to the calendar used in other countries," was read a first time. It was read a second time March 18, 1585, and then the subject dropped. The alteration was effected by 24 Geo. II. c. 23 (1751), entitled "An act for regulating the commencement of the year, and for correcting the calendar now in use." This measure effected two great reforms, first in substituting the Gregorian for the Julian calendar, and, secondly, in abolishing the practice of commencing the legal year on the 25th of March. (See Year.) The act provided: "That throughout all his Majesty's dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, the suppuration according to which the year of our Lord began on the 25th of
March shall not be used after the last day of December, 1751; and that the first day of January next following shall be reckoned as the first day of the year 1752, and so in all future years. That from and after the 1st day of January, 1752, the number of each month shall go on and be reckoned and numbered in the same order, and the feast of Easter and other movable feasts thereon depending shall be ascertained according to the same method as they now are, until the 2nd of September, 1752; that the natural day next immediately following the 2nd of September, 1752, shall be called and reckoned as the 14th day of September, omitting the eleven intermediate nominal days of the common calendar; that the day which followed next after the said 14th of September shall be reckoned in numerical order from that day; and all public and private proceedings whatsoever after the 1st of January, 1752, were ordered to be dated accordingly. That the several years of our Lord 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, or any other hundredth years of our Lord which shall happen in time to come (except only every fourth hundredth year of our Lord), whereof the year 2000 shall be the first, shall not be deemed bissextile or leap-years, but shall be considered as common years, consisting of 365 days only; and that the years of our Lord 2000, 2100, 2200, and every other fourth hundredth year of our Lord, from the year 2000 inclusive, and also all other years of our Lord, which by the present supputation are considered bissextile or leap-years, shall for the future be esteemed bissextile or leap-years, consisting of 366 days. That whereas, according to the rule then in use for calculating Easter-day, that feast was fixed to the first Sunday after the first full moon next after the 21st of March; and if the full moon happens on a Sunday, then Easter-day is the Sunday after, which rule had been adopted by the general council of Nice, A.D. 325; but as the method of computing full moons then used in the Church of England, and according to which the table to find Easter prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer was formed, had become considerably erroneous, it was enacted that the said method should be discontinued, and that from and after the 2nd of September, 1752, Easter-day, and the other movable and other feasts were henceforward to be reckoned according to the calendar, tables, and rules annexed to the act, and attached to the Books of Common Prayer.” (See New Style.)

OLEKON (British Channel).—This island, the ancient Uliarius Insula, was ceded to England by the treaty of Brestgny, May 8, 1360.

OLEKON (France).—Under the mediation of Edward I. of England, a treaty of peace was signed at this town of Bearn, A.D. 1258, between Philip IV. of France and Alfonso III. of Aragon.

OLEKON LAWS.—Hallam (Middle Ages, ch. ix. pt. 2) remarks, with reference to this celebrated code of maritime law.—“A set of regulations, chiefly borrowed from the Consolato, was compiled in France under the reign of Louis IX., and prevailed in their own country. These have been denounced in the laws of Oleron, from an idle story that they were enacted by Richard I., while his expedition to the Holy Land lay at anchor in that island.” At the time this code was formed the English navy consisted of thirty-three ships.

OLIVA.—A treaty of peace was ratified at Oliva, May 3, 1690, between Poland, Denmark, Sweden, and the emperor. The Polish king renounced all claim to the crown of Sweden. Drontheim and Bornholm were ceded to Denmark, and Esthonia and Livonia to Sweden.

OLIVE, “in the western world,” says Gibbon, “followed the progress of peace, of which it was considered as the symbol. Two centuries after the foundation of Rome, both Italy and Africa were strangers to that useful plant; it was naturalized in these countries, and at length carried into the heart of Spain and Gaul.” A law of the Roman republic prohibited the culture of the vine and the olive beyond the Alps, that the value of those in Italy might be kept up. It was so highly valued by the Israelites that it was planted in the outer court of the second temple (Ps. xcii. 13, &c.). Olive-trees were cultivated in the botanic garden at Oxford in 1642, and some trees planted at the open ground at Camden House, Kensington, in 1719, produced fruit. The Cape olive, and the weather-leaved olive, were introduced from the Cape in 1730, the sweet-scented olive from China in 1771, and the laureled olive from Madeira in 1784.

OLIVENZA (Spain).—This town, belonging to Portugal, was taken by the Spaniards May 20, 1801, and a treaty was concluded by which Olivenza was confirmed to Spain, Sept. 29, 1801. The French, under Soult, captured it Jan. 22, 1811, and it was retaken by the English, under Beresford, after a few days’ siege, April 17, 1811. It was again occupied, June 24, 1811, by the French, who blew up the fortifications. Olivenza was restored to Portugal by the congress of Vienna in 1814, but Ferdinand VII. refused to give it up, and the town is still held by Spain in spite of the treaty.

OLMUTZ (Austria).—This town, at a later period the capital of Moravia, resisted an attack by the Mongols A.D. 1242. Here Matthias concluded what was termed the perpetual peace, with the kings of Bohemia and Poland, in July, 1479. Sigismund, king of Poland, held a congress here in April, 1527. It was taken by the Swedes under Torstenson, during the Thirty Years’ War, A.D. 1642, and was besieged unsuccessfully by Frederick the Great for seven weeks, A.D. 1758. Here Lafayette was imprisoned in 1794, and Ferdinand II. resigned the crown to his nephew, Dec. 2, 1848. The cathedral was founded about A.D. 1300; and the university was transferred to Kremsir in con-
sequence of the outbreak in 1848. A conference, under the auspices of the emperor of Russia, at which the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia came to terms on the Hesse-Cassel dispute, was held here Nov. 29, 1850.

OLOT (Spain).—This ancient town, of which some Roman remains still exist, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake A.D. 1427. It was rebuilt, and suffered severely during the war of independence. The Spaniards were defeated by the French at Olot, Dec. 18, 1809.

OLZENTZIA (Battle).—About 12,000 Turks who crossed the Danube from Turtukai, Nov. 2 and 3, 1853, established themselves at Olzentzia, where they were assailed by the Russians, Nov. 4. The engagement terminated in favour of the Turks, who only lost 106 men. The Russian loss amounted to 1,000 in killed and wounded.

OLYMPIA (Battle).—The Eleians were defeated by the Arcadians, in the neighbourhood of Olympia, B.C. 364, and at the time of the celebration of the 104th Olympiad, the Arcadians were in possession of Olympia. Assisted by the Achaians, the Eleians surprised the Arcadians in the celebration of the games, and obtained a complete victory.

OLYMPIA (Greece).—The temple and sacred grove of Zeus Olympius were planned after the destruction of Pisa by the Eleians, B.C. 572, when the spoils of the conquered cities were devoted to the erection of a temple, which was completed about B.C. 472. Phidias executed the colossal statue of Zeno in ivory and gold, and the figures in the pediments, B.C. 437—433. The site, plan, and dimensions of the temple have been shown by the excavations of the French commission.

OLYMPIAD, a term of four years, deriving its name from the Olympic games, commenced with the new moon of the summer solstice, July 1, 776 B.C. This system of computing time was employed by the ancient Greeks, and it ceased after the 305th Olympiad, A.D. 440.

OLYMPIC GAMES.—The chief of the four great national festivals of the ancient Greeks, celebrated every fifth year at Olympia (q.v.)—whence the name. The exact interval at which they occurred was one of forty-nine and fifty lunar months alternately. The origin of the games, which lasted five days, is unknown. Some authors assert that they were founded by the Idae Dactyli B.C. 1453. There was a tradition that Iphitus, king of the Eleians, had revived the festival, B.C. 584 according to Eratothenes, and B.C. 528 according to Callimachus. Herodotus recited parts of his history at the Olympic games, B.C. 456. They were celebrated at Antioch A.D. 44, and were discontinued at Ellis in 394, and at Antioch by a decree of Justin I. in 520.

OLYMPUS Theatre (London) was built in 1805, by Philip Astley, of Astley’s Amphitheatre, and opened Sept. 18, 1806. It was burnt to the ground March 20, 1849, and having been rebuilt, was opened Dec. 26, 1849.

OLYTHIAN WAR.—The Olythians had become so powerful that Acanthus and Appollonia, jealous of their supremacy, applied to Sparta for aid, B.C. 385. The Spartans sent an army, under Eudamidas, B.C. 382, and Teleutias joined him soon after with 10,000 men. Both generals were utterly defeated, and Teleutias lost his life, B.C. 381. In the next campaign the Olythians submitted to Polybiadas, the Spartan general, B.C. 379. War broke out between the Olythians and Philip II., king of Macedon, B.C. 350, which ended in the entire destruction of the city of Olythus, B.C. 347.

OLYTHUS (Greece).—Artabanus, the Persian general, having captured the town and put all the inhabitants to death, gave it to the Chaldeic Greeks. From its situation it became of great importance, B.C. 392. (See OLYTHIAN WAR.)

OMAGH (Ireland), anciently called Oigh- Magh, signifying “the seat of the chiefs,” is supposed to have been founded A.D. 792. The soldiers of James II. set fire to the town, and destroyed it with its church and castle in 1698. The town having been rebuilt, was again destroyed by fire. The county infirmary was established in 1796.

OMERCOE (Scinde).—This fortified town was taken by the Ameers of Scinde from the rajah of Joudapore in 1813. The north-west tower of the fort was swept away in 1824 by the overflowing of a branch of the Indus.

OMER, ST. (France).—The cathedral, a fine building in the Gothic style, was completed in the middle of the 16th century. Within the walls of the abbey of St. Bertin, the only remaining fragment of which is a tower built in the 15th century, Childeric III., the last of the Merovingian kings of France, was confined by Pepin in 752. The French captured St. Omer in 1847. William III., prince of Orange, was defeated in battle here by Marshal Luxemburg in 1677, and the town was ceded to France by the treaty of Nim- gen, Aug. 10, 1678.

OMMIAD.—This dynasty was founded in Arabia by Moawiyah, A.D. 655 or 661. Merwan II., the fourteen and last caliph of this race, was slain in a mosque on the banks of the Nile, Feb. 10, 750, when the Abbassides (q.v.) assumed the reins of power. Abd- haman, the only member of the Ommiades who escaped the massacre at Damascus, founded a caliphate in Spain in 755. Eighteen caliphs reigned; Hixem III., who resigned in 1031, being the last.

ARABIA.

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OMNIBUS.—Charles Knight says "the omnibus was tried about 1800, with four horses and six wheels; but we refused to accept it in any shape till we imported the fashion from Paris in 1830." The omnibus was introduced there in 1827, and Mr. Shillibeer started the first pair in the metropolis, from the Bank to the Yorkshire Stingo, New Road, July 4, 1829. Omnibuses began to run in Amsterdam in September, 1839.

ONE-POUND NOTES were first issued by the Bank of England March 4, 1797. They were withdrawn in 1823. They were again issued Dec. 16, 1852, for a short time, to relieve commercial distress.

OSORE (Hindostan).—This place, near Bombay, was captured by the Portuguese a.d. 1569. General Mathews took it by storm Jan. 5, 1737, when the inhabitants said to have been cruelly treated.

OODEYPOR, or Mewar (Hindostan).—Its former capital, Chittor, was sacked a.d. 1303 by the Mohammedans, and again March 16, 1527. Chittor was taken in 1568 by the emperor Akbar, and most of its inhabitants perished. On the loss of his capital, the nana, Oody Singh, founded the city of Oodeypore, since that time the capital of Mewar. The nana of Oodeypore entered into a treaty with the East-India Company in 1816, by which he became a tributary of the British government.

Ootakamund (Hindostan).—A sanitary station at this place, on the Neigherry Hills, was founded a.d. 1822.

OPERA.—This term, at first applied to the earliest Italian plays of a mixed character, and then to lyrical dramas, was afterwards restricted to musical compositions. Ménestrier, the Jesuit, considers the Song of Solomon to be the earliest opera on record. The more probable account is that the opera proceeds from the sacred musical plays of the 15th century. "The Conversion of St. Paul" was performed at Rome a.d. 1440, and "Orfeo," or the descent of Orpheus into hell, was produced in that city in 1490. Sutherland Edwards, in his "History of the Opera," from which much of the information in this article is derived, states that Clement IX. was the author of seven librettis.

A.D. 1574. Claudio Merulo composes the music of a drama, which is played before Henry Ill. of France at Venice. 1681. Baltasarini, alias Beauloyeux, produced the Ballet Comique de la Regne, which is said to have cost 3,600,000 francs. 1597. The opera of Daphne is performed for the first time in the Corso palace at Florence. 1600. Euridice is represented publicly at Florence, on the occasion of the marriage of Henry IV. of France with Marie de Medicis. 1608. Gallavox composes new music to the libretto of Daphne, and Monteverde's Orfeo is produced in Italy. 1645. Cardinal Mazarin introduces the Italian opera into Paris. 1646. The first French opera, entitled Akbar, Roi de Moghul, is produced in the episcopal palace of Carpentras. 1651. The first English opera is produced at Sir W. Davenant's theatre. 1671. The second French opera, La Pastorale en Musique, is privately performed at Issy. The third, Pomone, being the first French opera heard by the Parisian public, is produced this year. 1672. Lully's first opera, with Quinault, calls Cadmus and Hermione, which is produced upon the French stage. 1677. Purcell (born 1659) produces his first opera, The Indian. 1678. Thiele's Adam and Eve, the first opera produced in public in Germany in the German language, is played at Hamburg. 1685. Dryden's celebrated operas, the music by Gruben, Abilon and Albanius, is produced at the Duke's Theatre. 1690. Purcell composes music for the Tempest. 1691. Purcell introduces his King Akbar in England. 1710. The Italian opera is introduced into England about this time. Buononcini's Almahide is produced in England, being the first work composed entirely in the English language. 1711. Handel's first opera, Rinaldo, is produced at the Queen's Theatre, in the Haymarket. 1712. Handel's Il Pastor Fido is produced at the King's Theatre. 1713. Handel's Teese is produced. 1715. Handel's Amadigi is brought out. 1723. Buononcini's Oroidea is produced. 1729. Handel's Alcina and Flora are brought out. 1729. Handel's Giulio Cesare and Tamerlano are produced. 1727. Buononcini's last opera, Sigyana, was produced. 1729. Handel's Hippolyte et Aricie is produced at Paris. 1737. Rameau produces his Castor and Pollux. 1732. Pergoleso's Serva Padrona is produced in Paris. This opera causes the celebrated dispute between the French and Italian stage.

1829. Aug. 3. Guillaume Tell, the last opera written by Rossini, is represented for the first time at the Académie Royale, Paris.

1831. Meyerbeer's Robert du Diable is produced at the Académie Royale.

1832. Giulia, or Giulietta, Grisi first distinguishes herself as Adalgisa, in Norma, at Milan.

1835. I Puritani is played for the first time in London, for Grib's benefit.


1840. Donizetti's Lucrezia Borgia is produced at Paris.

1841. Donizetti's last opera, entitled Catarino Comaro, is performed at Naples.

1847. Madame Weber, called Grisi, appears at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.


1849. Meyerbeer's third opera, Le Prophète, is produced at the Académie Royale.

1851. Giulia Grisi retires from the stage.

OPERA-HOUSE (London).—The Italian Opera-house, or Her Majesty's Theatre, built by Sir John Vanbrugh A.D. 1705, was burnt down June 18, 1789. The present edifice was built in 1790, by an architect named Nomotti. When the colonnade and arcade were added in 1818.

Ophir, the name of an ancient country celebrated for gold. Its position has not been ascertained; and Arabia, India, and Africa, are contended for by different authorities. The ships of Solomon and of Hiram, king of Tyre, brought 450 talents of gold to Jerusalem, b.c. 1000 (1 Kings ix. 26–28, x. 11, and 2 Chron. vii. 17 and 18, and ix. 10).

Jehoshaphat built ships at Tharthash, to go to Ophir for gold, about b.c. 913 (1 Kings xxii. 48, and 2 Chron. xx. 36 and 37).

Gold from Ophir is also mentioned in Job xxxii. 24, and xxviii. 16; Psalms xiv. 9; and Isaiah xxx. 12.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The first institution of this description in England was founded in Moorfields A.D. 1804, and was called the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. The Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital was founded in 1816, the North London in 1841, and the Central London in 1843. The Ophthalmic Infirmary was founded in Burlington Gardens in 1804.

Opium, chiefly obtained from Persia, Arabia, and India, was anciently prepared at Thebes. The opium trade to China became a monopoly in the hands of the East-India Company A.D. 1773, and was transferred to the Board of Trade in 1793. The Chinese prohibited the importation in 1796. The cultivation of opium in India was restricted to the districts of Bahar and Benares in 1797. Turkey opium was introduced into the Indian Archipelago in 1715. On the cessation of the East-India Company's trading powers in 1834, a superintendent of trade was sent out to China by the British government. Disputes arose with the Chinese, who, in 1839, destroyed 20,000 chests of opium. Sertturner proved opium to be a compound substance in 1812.

Oporto (Portugal) stands near the site of the ancient Cale, or Calem, also called Portus Cale, whence the name Portugal is by some writers derived. The Alani afterwards founded Castrum Novum, of which the present city of Oporto, i.e., the Port, is supposed to occupy the site. It was taken by the Arian Goths, under Leovigildo, A.D. 530. The Goths gave way to the Moors in 716, and the town was utterly destroyed by Almanzor of Cordova in 520. It was rebuilt and re-peopled by Gasccons and French in 999, and it again fell into the hands of the Moors, who retained possession till 1092, when it was finally taken by the Christians. A tax having been laid upon linen manufactures, the women rose and routed the soldiers in 1623. Another riot ensued in 1661, on account of a tax imposed upon paper. An insurrection occurred in 1756, when the wine monopoly was created by Pombal, and for this insurrection twenty-six persons were put to death. The French, under Soult, took Oporto by storm March 29, 1809. The duke of Wellington passed the Douro May 11, 1809, and surprised Soult, who was obliged to retreat. The Miguelites seized Oporto July 3, 1828. Don Pedro landed near Oporto, of which he took possession, July 9, 1832. The Miguelites attacked the place Sept. 19, and were repulsed with great slaughter. They continued the siege, and failed in another assault, March 4, 1833.

OSSO (Italy), supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Mamertium, was made a bishop's see about A.D. 1301. The town was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

O. P. RIOTS (Covent-Garden Theatre).—The new theatre was opened Monday, Sept. 18, 1809, and the prices of admission having been raised, the public assembled in large numbers, and by uttering loud cries of O.P., meaning old prices, prevented the actors from being heard. This was repeated night after night. The managers having tried in vain to overcome the opposition by the aid of a pugilist corps, with Dutch Sam at their head, submitted Dec. 16, 1809, by returning to the old prices.

OSRO (Battle).—Christian of Denmark suppressed a revolt of the Norwegian nobles at this town, the ancient capital of Norway, A.D. 1508. Opslo was almost completely destroyed by fire, May 24, 1624, and Christiana was soon after founded upon its site and made the capital.

OPTICS, the science which treats of the nature of light and vision, was very imperfectly known until the 16th and 17th centuries.

R.C.

494. Burying glasses are mentioned by Aristophanes, in the comedy of the "Clouds."

300. Euclid writes the first treatise on Optics.

A.D.

65. Seneca observes the magnifying power of convex lenses and the refraction of light by prisms.

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The ancient oracle was that of Jupiter at Dodona, a city of Epirus. It was destroyed by the Aitolians B.C. 216, when the temple of the god was razed to the ground. The celebrated oracle of Apollo, at Delphi, was founded B.C. 1236. The temple was destroyed by fire B.C. 548. The Amphiictyons rebuilt it at a cost of 300 talents, or about £115,000. The temple was plundered by Sylia and Nero, and having fallen into neglect, was restored by Hadrian. The oracle was finally silenced by Theodosius.

Orange (Algeria) was in the possession of the Turks, and it contained extensive bazaars and flourishing manufactures in the 12th century. The Pisans formed establishments at Oran and on the surrounding coasts, A.D. 1373, and the Spaniards, under Cardinal Ximenes, invaded and captured Oran in 1509. It was retaken by the Algerines in 1708, and in 1732 was again captured by the Spaniards, who finally left it 1791, after an earthquake had destroyed everything except the fort. The French took Oran Dec. 10, 1830. They constructed docks, which were opened in 1850, and added many public buildings and streets to the old town. In 1833 a military colony of spahis (native cavalry) was established, and the colony has, since its acquisition by France, been under the control of a military governor.

Orange (France).—This town is remarkable for its Roman remains, consisting of a triumphal arch, supposed to commemorate the triumph of Marius over the Teutones at Aix, B.C. 102, a theatre, and a circus or hippodrome. The town was called by the Romans Arausio. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of a small principality of the same name. On the death of the prince of Orange in 1591, without children, it was inherited by his sister, who married the prince of Nassau, and the Nassau family were confirmed in possession by the treaty of Ryswick, Sept. 11, 1697. The king of Prussia claimed it on the death of William III. of England in 1702, and by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, he was allowed to exchange it for other possessions with the king of France.

Orange Lodges.—The first was formed by the Orangemen (q. v.) at Armagh, Sept. 21, 1738; and the duke of York became a patron in 1797. They fell into comparative neglect at the close of the war in 1815. It was decided to revive them in Ireland, Aug. 28, 1828, and at a great Orange meeting held in Dublin Sept. 15, 1828, the acceptance, by the duke of Cumberland, of the office of grand master of the Orangemen of the United Kingdom, was announced. Debates respecting the legality of the Orange lodges occurred in the House of Commons March 4 and 6, and Aug. 4, 11, 15, 19, and 20, 1835; and a series of resolutions against them was agreed to in the House of Commons Feb. 23, 1836. Many magistrates were dismissed in 1845 because they were members of Orange lodges.

Orangemen.—This name was given by the Roman Catholics of Ireland to the Protestants of that country, on account of their support of the cause of William III., prince of Orange. It was first assumed in 1795 as the designation of a political party by the Protestants, who formed loyal associations in opposition to the society of United Irishmen, organized in 1791 for the purpose of

Optimists.—This sect of philosophers maintain, not merely that "whatever is, is right," but that whatever is, is absolutely best, and hence that even crimes form part of the divine plan in the government of the universe. Malebranche, who was born A.D. 1637, and died in 1715, and Leibnitz (1646 to 1716) are regarded as the founders of optimist philosophy.

Argonauts.
creating an insurrection, and establishing a republic in connection with France.

**Orange River (Africa).** — A district watered by a river of this name, was made British territory after the suppression of the Caffre rebellion, A.D. 1848. It was erected into a free state in 1854.

**Orange Tree.** — This tree, introduced into Europe by the Moors, was cultivated at Seville towards the end of the 12th, and at Palermo and Rome in the 13th century. Orange-trees are also said to have been brought from China to Portugal in 1547. Oranges are supposed to have been introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh. In the early part of the 16th century orange-trees were planted at Beddington, in Surrey, and in the beginning of the 16th century they had attained the height of 18 feet. They were all destroyed by frost in 1730. The Syringa, or mock orange, was brought from the south of Europe before 1596. The duty on oranges was repealed in 1860.

**Oratians, or Fathers of the Oratory,** were founded in Italy by Philip Neri, and received the public approval of Gregory XIII. A.D. 1577. The name is derived from the chapel or oratory, built by Neri at Florence. The French society of Fathers of the Oratory of the Holy Jesus was instituted by John Berulle in 1613.

**Oratorio.** — Some composition of this kind was known in the Church in the Middle Ages, though the modern oratorio is generally believed to have originated in Italy about A.D. 1540. Oratorios were introduced into England by Handel in 1720, but were not performed in public till 1732. They were so successful that in 1737 they were performed twice a week during the season of Lent. Handel's "Messiah" appeared in 1741; Haydn's "Creation" in 1798; Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" Sept. 20, 1837, and his "Elijah" Aug. 26, 1846.

**Orbazzano, or Marsaglia (Battle).** — The French, under Catinat, defeated the troops of Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, at this town, in Piedmont, Oct. 4, 1693.

**Orcades (North Sea).** — Ancient writers represent this group, at the extreme north of Britannia, to consist of between thirty and forty small islands, supposed to be the modern Orkney and Shetland Islands (q.v.).

**Orchards, from the Anglo-Saxon ortgeard, or wyrt-yard, existed in this country in ancient times as appendages to monastic establishments, yet do not seem to have become numerous before the beginning of the 17th century.

**Orchestra.** — A musical instrument, invented in France by the Abbé Vogler A.D. 1793. Kunz, a Bohemian, gave the same name to an instrument invented by him in 1796.

**Orchian Law.** — A sumptuary law, proposed B.C. 181, by Orchius (whence its name), one of the tribunes, on the recommendation of the senate. It limited the number of guests at any entertainment, ordering the doors of the house to be left open during the meal, to guard against any infringement of the law.

**Orchomenus (Arcadia).** — This city was built, according to Pausanias, by a son of Lycaon; and the kings of Orchomenus are said to have ruled over the greater part of Arcadia. During the Peloponnesian war, the Lacedemonians left the hostages they had taken from the Arcadians in Orchomenus. The people were, however, compelled to surrender them to the Athenians, B.C. 415. It fell into the hands of Cassander B.C. 313, in the war waged by him against Polyperchon.

**Orchomenus (Boeotia), capital of the powerful tribe of the Minyæ, became a member of the Boeotian confederacy sixty years after the Trojan war. It continued on friendly terms with the Thebans until war broke out between Sparta and Thebes, B.C. 395, when Orchomenus assisted the Spartans. At the peace of Antalcidas (q.v.), B.C. 387, Thebes acknowledged the independence of Orchomenus. After the battle of Leuctra (q.v.), B.C. 371, the Thebans became undisputed masters of Boeotia, and burnt Orchomenus to the ground, killed all the male inhabitants, and sold the women and children into slavery, B.C. 368. It was rebuilt during the Phocian war; and at the conclusion of the Sacred war, B.C. 346, Philip II. gave Orchomenus to its old enemy Thebes, and the people destroyed the city a second time, and sold all its inhabitants as slaves. After the battle of Charoneia (q.v.), in which the Thebans and the Athenians were defeated, B.C. 338, it was rebuilt by order of Philip II., but it never regained its former importance.

**Ordeals, or God's judgments, are of great antiquity, some writers being of opinion that the jealousy-offering mentioned in the 5th chapter of Numbers, B.C. 1496, is a test of this kind. Ordeal of fire was known to the Greeks, and was practised by the Brahmins. Blackstone says: "The most ancient species of trial was that by ordeal; which was peculiarly distinguished by the appellation of Judicium Dei, and sometimes Vulgaris Purgatio, to distinguish it from the canonical purgation, which was by the oath of the party." The trial by ordeal in England was of two sorts, either fire ordeal or water ordeal. Fire ordeal was performed, either by taking up in the hand a piece of red-hot iron, of one, two, or three pounds weight; or else by walking barefoot and blindfold, over nine red-hot ploughshares, laid lengthwise at unequal distances; and, if the party escaped being hurt, he was adjudged innocent; but if it happened otherwise, as without collusion it usually did, he was then condemned as guilty. Water ordeal was performed, either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbow in boiling water, and escaping unhurt thereby; or by casting the person suspected into a river or pond of cold water, and if he floated without any action of swimming, it...
was deemed an evidence of his guilt, but if he sank he was acquitted. There were several other species of ordeal in use in different countries. Notice of ordeals in England first occurs in the laws of Ina, who reigned in Wessex from a.d. 628 to 727. This mode of punishment was formally abolished by Henry III. in 1218, when assize of battel, or trial by combat (q.v.), for some time took its place.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, provoked by Napoleon I.'s Berlin decree (q.v.), were issued by the English government Jan. 7 and Nov. 11, 1807. They prohibited trading to any ports under the influence of France. These orders, which led to several discussions in the houses of parliament, were revoked, as far as the United States were concerned, June 23, 1812, and were altogether repealed in 1814.

ORDINANCES.—French laws were, after the reign of Philip IV., or the Fair, of France (a.d. 1285—1314), usually styled ordinances. Louis XIV. ordered a collection of these ordinances to be published, and the first volume appeared in 1723. The ordinances of Charles X., which led to the expulsion from France of the elder Bourbons, appeared in the Moniteur July 25, 1830. During the great rebellion, the more important affairs of the kingdom were settled by ordinances. (See SELF-DENING ORDINANCE.)

ORDINANCE.—As early as the reign of Henry III. the military stores of the country were under the charge of an officer called the “Balistarius,” or “keeper of the cross-bows.” The functions of this officer became extinct in the reign of Henry VI. The master of the king's ordinance was first appointed about a.d. 1461. The office was formerly conferred for life, and was so bestowed by Queen Elizabeth on the earl of Essex, March 29, 1596. The last master-general of ordnance was Sir William Compton, who assumed the office Jan. 22, 1670. The letters patent of the master-general of the ordnance were revoked May 25, 1855, when the civil administration of the army was vested in the hands of the secretary of war.

ORDNANCE OFFICE (London) was built a.d. 1767.

ORDNANCE SURVEY.—The trigonometrical survey of England was commenced a.d. 1783, for the purpose of connecting the observatory at Greenwich with the French arc at Paris. This led to the great undertaking of a general survey of the British isles, begun in 1791. The ordnance survey of Ireland commenced in 1824, and the great survey of India in 1804.

OREBRO (Sweden).—Here, in 1540, the act of succession in favour of Gustavus Vasa originated. It was confirmed at Westeraa in 1542. Bernadotte was elected crown prince of Sweden at Orebro in 1810, and a treaty of peace was signed here between Great Britain and Sweden, July 18, 1812. It consisted of four articles, and was ratified by the prince regent of England Aug. 4, and by the king of Sweden Aug. 17.

OREGON (North America) is said to have been visited by the Spaniard Bartolome Ferrelo, a.d. 1543. Sir Francis Drake touched here in 1579; Captain Gray, an American trader, sailed along part of the coast in 1789; Captain Baker, an Englishman, entered the mouth of the Columbia in 1792; and Lieutenant Broughton, R.N., sailed a hundred miles up the river, taking formal possession in the name of George III. in 1792. A dispute having arisen between Spain and England as to the sovereignty, both countries relinquished exclusive possession by the convention of Madrid, when Nootka Sound was ceded to England (1790). An American company, formed by Mr. Astor, of New York, made a settlement at a point in the mouth of the Columbia which was named Astoria, March 24, 1810. It fell into the hands of the English in 1814. The United States government laid claim to the territory, and after much negotiation, it was agreed by treaty, June 12, 1846, that the United States should possess up to 49° N. latitude, leaving free to England the navigation of the Columbia. Oregon was constituted a territory by act of congress, Aug. 14, 1849.

OSWALD (Russia), the chief town of a government of the same name, first rose into importance during the 17th century. A great part of this city was destroyed by fire June 7, 1848.

ORGAN.—An instrument of an inferior kind was in use at a very early period. Athenaeus says the organ was invented by Ctesibius, a native of Alexandria, b.c. 150—120. Other authorities assert that it was used in Spain as early as a.d. 450; that Pope Vitalian invented it in 660, and that the first organ erected in France was in the church of St. Corneille, at Compiègne, in 757. According to the best authorities, the organ did not assume its present form until the 15th century. Bingham contends that the use of organs was introduced into the church after the time of Thomas Aquinas, a.d. 1250. According to his view, Martin Sanutus, who flourished about 1290, first introduced wind organs into churches, whence he was sur- named Torcellus, the Italian term for an organ. Bingham shows that the story of the invention by Pope Vitalian is altogether unworthy of credit.


OREFEL COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Edward II. Dec. 6, 1324, at the instigation of his almoner, Adam de Brom, who became its first provost in 1326. Edward III. granted the college, in 1327, a large messuage, called La Oriole, to which the college was removed, and from which it takes its name. The south and west sides were rebuilt in 1620, and the north and east between 1637 and 1642. The first library was built in 1444, and lasted till the rebuild-
ing of part of the college in 1637. In 1372 the students obtained a licence for a chapel within their premises, which was built at the expense of the earl of Arundel. This chapel was pulled down in 1629, and the present edifice was finished in 1642. Carter's Building was erected in 1729. The library was commenced in 1738, and the college was enlarged in 1817.

Oriental Club (London).—This club was founded by Sir John Malcolm in 1824.

Oriflamme of St. Denis, or royal banner of France, was borne at the head of the French armies from the 12th to the 15th century. Fabian, quoting a description from Robert Gagiun, whom Erasmus calls a discreet historiographer, says it was "a cloak of red silk, which was named the auriflamme, and borne for a banner in the field against the barbarian or heathen people, by virtue whereof the French princes won many victories; but after, when this precious relic, or auriflamme, was borne against Christian princes, the virtue thereof ceased, and was at length lost, but yet the like thereof is kept at St. Denys, and had in great reverence of the bishops and abbots of the same place." Louis VI., the Fat, used it for the first time as a royal standard in his war against Henry I. of England, A.D. 1124, and he afterwards took it from the altar of St. Denis whenever he went on an expedition; and Louis VII. of France took it with him in the second crusade in 1148. Fabian relates that it was borne by the French in the battle of Pottiers in 1356; and it is said to have been borne in battle for the last time by Louis XI. at the battle of Montlhery (q. v.), July 16, 1465.

Origenists.—The supporters of Origenes, of Tyre, a Christian father, born in Egypt A.D. 185 or 185. He was ordained a presbyter at Caesarea, in Palestine, in 228, and he died in 353. In the 4th century a great controversy arose respecting Origen, whose name, in spite of his various erroneous opinions, had always been held in veneration. The orthodox condemned his writings A.D. 378. Justinian I. issued an edict against the Origenists in 544, and they were condemned by the second council of Constantinople, being the fifth general council, May 4 to June 2, 553.

Orhuela (Spain).—The Romans are supposed to have had a station at this town. Though it was not, as some writers assert, the ancient Orcelis, it might have been the ancient Thiar. The Moors took it A.D. 713, and it was finally wrested from them by Jayme I. of Aragon in 1265. It was sacked in 1520, and has suffered severely from the ravages of war, inundations, and plagues. An earthquake did considerable damage March 21, 1829. It was made the seat of a bishop March 23, 1566. The university, established in 1568, was suppressed in 1835. The episcopal palace and the theological seminary of San Miguel were both founded in 1733. The poor-house, founded in 1743, was enlarged in 1818. The hospital was founded in 1764, and the cathedral was extended in 1829.

Orion.—A steam-ship thus named, plying between Glasgow and Liverpool, was lost on the rocks close to Portpatrick lighthouse, June 18, 1850, when nearly a hundred passengers perished.

Orissa, or Oriza (Hindostan).—This country was wrested from its Hindoo princes by Akbar, A.D. 1592. The English received permission to trade to Piplee, in Orissa, in 1634. Clive captured it A.D. 1755, and the East-India Company were empowered to receive the revenues of Orissa, Bahar, and Bengal, by the treaty of Allahabad, Aug. 12, 1765.

Orizaba (Mexico).—The peak of Orizaba, an extinct volcano near the town of the same name, was explored by Lieutenant Reynolds, A.D. 1848.

Orkney and Shetland Isles, of Orkney (North Sea), originally peopled by Scandinavians, were seized by Kenneth III. of Scotland A.D. 889. The Norwegians conquered them in 1099, and held them till 1263, when they were driven out by Alexander III., king of Scotland. The islands were afterwards retaken by the Danes. James III. of Scotland, who married Margaret, daughter of the king of Denmark, in 1469, received the Orkney and Shetland Isles as her dowry, and they have since remained part of Scotland. A lighthouse was built in 1806 on the Point of Start. Some ancient relics of the earliest Scandinavian or Scottish kings were discovered in these islands April 6, 1858.

Orleans (France), the Genubum of the Romans, was afterwards named Aurelianum, from Marcus Aurelius, who rebuilt it in the 2nd century. Cesar mentions a great insurrection which occurred here B.C. 52, after which he burned the town. Attila, who besieged Orleans A.D. 491, was defeated under its walls by Aetius. Aetius defeated the Visigoths in a battle near this town in 463. A council was held, July 10, 511, to regulate ordination and the use of litanies; and another, May 7, 538, by which many indignities were inflicted on the Jews. Other councils were held June 23, 533; in 541; Oct. 28, 549; in 638; and in 1022, when thirteen Manicheans were condemned to be burnt. On the death of Clotaire in 561, his kingdom was divided among his sons, and Orleans fell to the lot of Gontran. The Northmen captured it in 855, and again in 865. The siege of Orleans was commenced by the English Oct. 21, 1423. Joan of Arc relieved the city April 29, 1429, and the siege was raised May 8. The Huguenots, under the prince of Condé and Coligny, assembled here in 1562. Orleans was besieged Feb. 24, 1563, by the duke of Guise, who was assassinated under its walls by Poltrot de Mére. The struggle was brought to a close by the edict of Amboise, March 19, when the two parties united for the purpose of wresting Havre de Grace from the English. The cathedral was begun by Henry IV. in 1601.
ORMUS, or Hormuz (Persian Gulf) — The kings ofOrmuz, celebrated for its pearl-fishery and great wealth, became tributaries of the sultans of Kerman, until they were delivered, about A.D. 1505, by the Portuguese, who took possession of this island A.D. 1507. They were expelled by the Persians, assisted by the English, in 1622. The disciples of Zoroaster took refuge in its caves, and were afterwards called Parsees (q. e.). Milton, in “Paradise Lost” (b. ii), alludes to its reputation for wealth —

“High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind.”

ORNITHOLOGY. — Aristotle, in his “History of Animals,” b.c. 350, gives a brief account of birds; and Pliny in his “Natural History,” A.D. 72, also deals with the subject. Pierre Belon wrote upon it in 1551; Conrad Gesner of Zurich in 1555; and the three volumes of Aldrovandus of Bologna appeared A.D. 1559—1603; Willughby’s “Ornithologia Libri tres” was published posthumously in 1676, and Ray’s “Synopsis” in 1713. The first edition of “Systema Naturae,” by Linnaeus, was published at Leyden in 1735; Wilson’s “American Ornithology,” 1818—1814; Cuvier’s “Animal Kingdom” in 1817; and Latham’s “History of Birds,” 1821—1824.

Orus (Greece), a Boeotian town, was taken at an early period by the Athenians, who were expelled b.c. 412. Some of the inhabitants founded another town of the same name, further inland, b.c. 402. It was a frequent source of strife between the Boeotians and the Athenians; and it was given to the latter by Philip II. b.c. 338. The inhabitants recovered their independence b.c. 519, and Cassander obtained possession of the island in 312, but did not hold it long. The inland town is supposed to have been abandoned soon after this time.

Orphan Institutions. — It is not known when asylums for the maintenance of orphans were first established, though they evidently existed among the Romans. Trajan, the Antonines, and Alexander Severus founded several, but they do not appear to have become frequent until the introduction of Christianity. During the Middle Ages they were very numerous, especially in the Netherlands. The most celebrated orphan asylum in the world is that established by A. H. Fransé at Halle in 1698. The following are the principal orphan asylums in the metropolis and its vicinity —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Orphan Institution, Regent’s Park</td>
<td>A.D. 1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylum for Friendless and Deserted Orphans, Ga. Lawton</td>
<td>1738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayswater Episcopal Chapel Orphan School</td>
<td>1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Orphan Asylum, Clapham Rise</td>
<td>1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clergy Orphan Society, St. John’s Wood</td>
<td>1749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Orphan Asylum, Wapping</td>
<td>1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews’ Orphan Asylum, Goodman’s Fields</td>
<td>1831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Orphan Asylum, Clapton</td>
<td>1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant Seamen’s Orphan Asylum, Bow Road</td>
<td>A.D. 1827</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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National (late Cholera) Orphan Home, Ham Common | A.D. 1849 |
| New Asylum for Infant Orphans, Shandon, Hill | 1844 |
| Orphan Working School, Haverton Hill | 1738 |
| Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, supported by a bequest of £2000 | 1801 |
| Sailors’ Orphan Girls’ School and Home, Whitechapel | 1839 |
| School of Industry for Female Orphans, St. John’s Wood | 1766 |

Orphenists. — A party of three thousand arrived in London from France to fulfil a musical engagement at the Crystal Palace, June 24, 1860.

Orbery. — The Chinese are said to have constructed such pieces of mechanism to illustrate planetary motion b.c. 2000. Archimedes constructed one b.c. 257—212; and Posidumius b.c. 51. Huyghens (A.D. 1629—1695) attended to their construction; and Roemer invented one which he described A.D. 1735. Mr. George Graham constructed one which was presented to the earl of Orrery, from whom it derives its name, about 1700. The Royal Institution, London, had one made in 1801, and another, on a much larger scale, by Dr. Pearson, in 1813.

Orsini Conspiracy. — This attempt to assassinate the emperor Napoleon III. and the empress, on their way to the opera at Paris, by throwing hand-grenades at the carriage, was made Jan. 14, 1858. Orsini, Radiu, and Pieri, were condemned to death, and Gomez to hard labour for life, Feb. 26; Orsini and Pieri were guillotined at Paris, and Radiu’s sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, March 13. Dr. Bernard was arrested at Bayswater Feb. 14; and, after a trial at the Old Bailey extending over six days, was acquitted April 17. Violent addresses against England, from the colonels of the French army to the emperor, appeared in the Moniteur, Jan. 27, 1858. Lord Palmerston’s conspiracy-to-murder bill was introduced into the House of Commons, Feb. 8, 1858; and defeated on the second reading by a majority of 19, Feb. 19, 1858, which led to the resignation of the first Palmerston administration.

Orsini Faction, opposed to the Colonna family, adherents of the Ghibelline party at Rome, joined the Guelphs about A.D. 1200. Their influence declined in 1212, and was re-established in 1288. With the fall of Manfred (1268), Orsini and Colonna joined against the Guelphs, but were treated with leniency.

Orosy (Turkey). — This strongly-fortified town of Wallachia, taken by the Turks in 1738, was ceded by Austria to the Porte, Sept. 1, 1739. The Austrians were defeated near Orsova by the Turks, Aug. 8, 1739, when the victors set fire to the town. New Orsova, which forms part of Servia, was captured by the Austrians, April 16, 1790.

Ortega (Sea-Fight). — Commodore Fox attacked a French fleet and convoy, amounting in all to 170 sail, off Cape Ortega, June 20, 1747. The ships of war being fast-sailing vessels escaped, but forty-eight merchantmen were captured. Their united tonnage
amounted to 16,051 tons, and the crews to 1,197 men.

Orthez, or Orthéz (France), was the residence of the princes of Bearn till the end of the 15th century; and of Jane d'Albret, mother of Henry IV., who founded a Protestant college here about 1562. A year's truce was concluded at Orthez by Ferdinand of Spain with Louis XII. April 1, 1513. The governor, Viscount d'Orthez, refused to obey the royal order for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. In the vicinity, Wellington gained a victory over Soult, Feb. 27, 1814. The castle of Moncada was built by Gaston de Foix in 1240, and formed for two years the prison of Blanche of Navarre, poisoned by her sister in 1463.

Orvieto (Italy).—This town, built upon the site of the ancient Herbanum, possesses one of the finest churches in Italy, founded A.D. 1290. A league between the Pope, Venice, and Naples, against the Greek empire, was concluded here in 1281. It was dissolved by the Sicilian Vespers (q. v.) in 1282.

Osborne House (Isle of Wight).—The original name of this manor was Austerborne. It was purchased by Queen Victoria from Lady Isabella Blatchford in 1845, when the old house was pulled down, and the present mansion erected from the designs of Mr. Cubitt.

Oschophonia, a festival thus named, from the practice of carrying boughs hung with grapes was instituted at Athens, in honour of Minerva and Bacchus, or Ariadne and Bacchus, by Theseus, about B.C. 1235.

Ostmo. (See Auximum.)

Osma, or Ouxama (Spain).—This town was taken and destroyed by Alonso II. of Leon A.D. 746. It was rebuilt in 938, and fortified in 1019. The cathedral was founded in 1232, and the university in 1550. The see was established about 597.

Osmium.—This metal was discovered by Tennant in the grains of native platinum, A.D. 1803.

Osnabrug, or Osnabruck (Hanover), was surrounded by walls A.D. 1082. The cathedral at this town was built in the 13th century, and a council against heretics was held there in 1538. A university was established in 1632, but was suppressed the following year. The treaty of Westphalia was signed at Osnabrug and Munster, Oct. 24, 1648. Charlemagne founded the bishopric of Osnabrug in 780. Since the peace of Westphalia it has been held by a Roman Catholic and a Protestant bishop alternately. It was secularized and united to Hanover in 1803.

Ossory (Bishopric).—This bishopric is regarded as the most ancient in Ireland. It was founded by St. Kieran, A.D. 422, at Saighir, or King's county, and was transferred to Aghaho, or Aghavoe, in 1052, and to Kilkenney in 1180. According to the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the sees of Ferns and Leighlin were united to Ossory on the death of Bishop Elrington in 1835.

Ostend (Belgium), from a small village in the 9th century, had become an important seaport about A.D. 1100. It was destroyed by the sea in 1334. Having been rebuilt, it was walled in by Philip in 1445; and fortified by the prince of Orange in 1583. The siege by the Spaniards, commencing in 1601, terminated, after a loss of 50,000 men to the garrison, and 80,000 to the besiegers, in 1604, with the capitulation of the town. It again capitulated to the allies July 6, 1706; was ceded to the emperor of Germany in 1715, and surrendered to the French Aug. 15, 1745. The French took possession of Ostend July 13, 1794; and the British as- sailed it unsuccessfully May 20, 1798. It was given up by the treaty of Paris May 30, 1814. The town suffered considerable damage by the explosion of a powder magazine in 1826.

Ostend Company, for carrying on trade with the East Indies, was established here A.D. 1717; received a charter from the emperor Charles in August, 1723; and was suspended in 1727.

Ostia (Italy) was founded by Ancus Martius B.C. 640, and exempted from military levies B.C. 207. Application for exemption from naval levies was also made, but refused, B.C. 191. A squadron in its harbour was destroyed by Cillician pirates B.C. 47; and in the civil wars the town was taken by Marius and given up to plunder by his soldiers, B.C. 87. It declined gradually, and had fallen into a state of ruin A.D. 327; but it afterwards revived, and was occupied by Ladiusans, king of Naples (1386-1414), and fortified by Sixtus IV., who built the castle. The French seized it, and were driven out by Pope Julius III., who formed a "holy league" against them, Oct. 4, 1511.

Ostracism.—This mode of banishment among the Athenians, at first for a term of ten years, afterwards reduced to five, is said to have been established by Cleisthenes B.C. 510. It was discontinued B.C. 452.

Ostrogoths, or Eastern Goths, with the other branches of the same nation, took possession of Dacia A.D. 275, and were subjected by the Huns in 376. Their king, Theodoric the Great, served under the emperor Zeno in 452 or 453, and from Pannonia marched with all his tribe into Italy in 488, and conquered and put to death Odoacer, establishing his authority over that country in 483. Their dominion was annihilated by Belisarius and Nurses about 553.

Ostrolenka, (Battle,) between the Poles and the Russians, in which the latter were defeated, was fought May 26, 1831.

Oswego (North America).—This town, situated on both sides of the Oswego river, was founded A.D. 1722. A fortress was built on the western side of the river in 1727, and a fort was erected on the opposite bank in 1755. They were both captured by Mont- caim in 1756, and were afterwards given up
to the English, who held them till 1795. Oswego was taken by the English May 6, 1814.

Oswestry (Shropshire), anciently called Oswaldstree, is said to have been named after Oswald, king of Northumbria, killed in the battle of Maserfield, Aug. 5, A.D. 642. By some authorities the site of the battle is fixed at Winwick, in Lancashire, and by others at Oswestry. Oswald was honoured as a saint, his day falling on the anniversary of his death, Aug. 5.

Otago (New Zealand) was settled by members of the Free church of Scotland, A.D. 1848.

Oceania (Pacific Ocean) was discovered by the Spaniard Quireos A.D. 1606; visited by Captain Wallis in 1767, and by Cook several times between the years 1769 and 1778. Missionaries arrived in 1797, and the king, Pomare II., embraced Christianity in 1816. By a treaty with the queen Pomare, it was placed under French protection, Sept. 9, 1842; and the French admiral on that station asserted the complete sovereignty of France over it in November, 1845. This led to a remonstrance on the part of England, and his proceedings were disavowed by the government Feb. 29, 1844.

Orford (Battle).—The Kentish men were defeated at Orford, by Otha, king of Mercia, and his army, A.D. 774.

Otranto (Italy).—The ancient Hydruntum, or Hydrus, founded at a very early period, probably by Greeks, was a port of some importance B.C. 191, and the usual place of passage from Italy to the East A.D. 400. It was one of the last cities in the south of Italy held by the Greek emperors, who lost it in the 11th century. About 12,000, being more than one-half the population, were slaughtered by the Turks when they sacked the city A.D. 1450.

Ottawa (Canada), formerly called Bytown, which name was changed to Ottawa A.D. 1854, was made the capital of Canada in 1855.

Otterburn, of Chevy Chase, (Battle), on which the well-known ballad seems to be founded, was fought between the English, under Henry Percy, son of the earl of Northumberland, and the Scots, commanded by the earl of Douglas, Aug. 10, 1388. The former having been taken prisoner and the latter slain, the victory remained undecided.

Ottoman Empire. This empire was founded by Osman, the son of Ertaghur, whose name has been corrupted into Othman, or Ottoman. The Ottomans style themselves Osmanlis.

A.D. 1429. Birth of Othman, or Osman.
1299. Othman, or Osman I., murders his uncle Deyndar, and founds the Ottoman empire.
1321. The Ottoman Turks enter Europe, and ravage Thrace and Macedonia.
1326. Death of Othman, who is succeeded by his son Orhan.
1327. Orchan makes Prusa, or Brousse, his capital, and completes the conquest of Bithynia.

A.D. 1330. The Ottoman Turks conquer Nicea, in Bithynia.
1333. Orchan forms an alliance with the Greek emperor Andronicus.
1336. Khornes, the ancient Myas, is conquered by the Turks.
1338. Karamania, the ancient Phrygia, is reduced by the Turks.
1338. The Turks make their first permanent settlement in Europe, on the coast of Thrace.
1357. Amurath I., son of Orchan, captures Gallipoli. He takes Hadrianople, and erects it into his capital.
1372. Servia and Bulgaria are reduced to subjection.
1376. Keronian is annexed to the Ottoman dominions.
1390. Amurath I. purchases the territories of the emir of Hamid.
1392. Amurath I. subdues Notiola.
1395. Part of Albania is brought under the Ottoman yoke.
1399. Aug. 27. The king of Servia, is defeated at the battle of Cossova, by Amurath I., who is received in triumph in the moment of victory.
1401. He conquers Wallachia, and obtains a footing in Constantinople.
1423. March. The death of Bajazet I. in captivity is followed by the dismemberment of his empire by his three sons. Soliman I. establishes his government at Hadrianople, Isa at Prusa, and Mohammed in Amasia, and the three wage civil war.
1419. Mohammed I. annexes Wallachia.
1422. The Ottoman empire is reunited by Amurath II.
1435 to 1437. War with Venice.
1448. John Huniades invades the Ottoman territories, and is defeated with great loss at the battle of Pagram.
1456. Mohammed II. is defeated by John Huniades, with the loss of 40,000 men, at the battle of Belgrade.
1461. The Peloponnesus is conquered by the Turks.
1462. War is declared against Venice.
1465. Egypt is annexed to the Ottoman empire.
1472. The Turks enter Italy.
1474. The Genoese possessions in the Crimea are seized by the Turks.
1479. Peace is restored with Venice.
1480. Mohammed II. takes Otranto, and sustains a terrible defeat in his attempt upon Rhodes.
1481. Spain is invaded by the Turks.
1499. Borras Keis defeats the Venetians at the naval battle of Lepanto.
1500. The Morea is wrested from the Venetians.
1503. Peace is concluded with Venice, whose possessions are reduced to the mainland of Greece are ceded to the Turks.
1511. The Janissaries dethrone Bajazet II., and coronate Alexander on his son Selim.
1514. Selim I. defeats the Persians at the battle of Shaldirane, or Kalderoon.
1515. Selim I. defeats the Persians at Khangandees, and subdues Mesopotamia and Kurdistan.
1683. Selim I. annexes Egypt to his dominions.
1685. Selim I. is succeeded by his son, Soliman II., who becomes the Magnificent.
1692. He conquers Rhodes.
1693. He assails Austria and Hungary, and defeats the Hungarians at Mohacs, Aug. 29.
1698. He is compelled, after heavy losses, to raise the siege of Vienna.
1703. Peace is restored with Austria and Hungary.
1705. Soliman II. forms an alliance with Francis I. and the emperor Charles V.
1709. The southern parts of Arabia are subdued, and an unsuccessful invasion of India is conducted by Suleiman Pasha.
1710. War recommences in Hungary, and the Turks take Buda.
1715. Transylvania is made tributary to the Turks.
1723. Dabjaft, son of Soliman II., rebels against his father.
1727. Aug. 1. The capitulation of Famagusta completes the conquest of Cyprus. Oct. 7. The Turks sustain a terrible defeat from the combined Christian fleets under Don John of Austria at the naval battle of Lepanto.
1734. Amurath III. signals his accession by the murder of his five brothers.
1738. Commercial relations are first established with England.
1739. The Turks conquer the district of Van, in Persia.
1750. The Persians obtain peace by ceding the provinces of Georgia, Azerbaijan, Shirwan, and Loristan to Turkey.
1755. Mohammed III. succeeds his father, and murders his thirteen brothers and the concubines of his father.
1760. Abd al Kalim Kanyaestji, the "Black Scribe," commences a formidable revolt in Asia.
1769. The Black Scribe is defeated and slain.
1770. The accession of Achenar, or Ahmed I., is memorable from his refusal to murder his brothers.
1775. Tobacco is introduced into Turkey.
1785. Georgia, Erivan, and Tabriz are ceded to Persia. Mustapha II. is deposed.
1788. Othman, or Osman II., is murdered by his subjects, who restore Mustapha II.
1792. An insurrection of the Janissaries is suppressed with horrid cruelty.
1795. Amurath IV. murders his brothers Dabjaft and Soliman.
1796. He murders his brother Kazim.
1797. Azof is taken by the Cossacks.
1798. The Turks take Bagdad and massacre the inhabitants.
1802. Azof is recaptured.
1804. War is declared against Persia.
1805. The grand vizier, Ahmed Koerprilli, is deposed by the Imperialists under Montecuculli at the battle of St. Ghezard.
1809. Candia is taken from the Venetians. (See Candia.)
1823. The Turks are defeated by the Poles, with the loss of more than 30,000 men, at the battle of Chocizom.
1824. War is commenced against Russia.
1825. The Ukrains and Cossack territories are ceded to Russia and peace is restored.
1829. Sept. 12. Vienna, on the point of surrendering to Mohammed IV., is relieved by John Sobieski.
1836. Buda is retaken by the Austrians.
1837. Mohammed IV. is deposed by his brother, Soliman III.
1838. Belgrade, Bosnia, Croatia, and Slavonia are restored to the Turks.
1840. Belgrade is recovered.
1841. The Imperialists totally defeat the Turks at the battle of Peterwardein, or Salankemen, in which the vizir Mustapha Koerprilli is slain.

1637. Prince Eugene defeats the Turks at the battle of Zenta, in which they lose 30,000 men killed, and 10,000 drowned in the retreat.
1690. Jan. 26. Peace is restored to Turkey by the humiliating treaty of Carlowitz.
1704. The Turks revolt against Mustapha II.
1710. The Turks declare war against Russia.
1711. July 10. Baltaji Mohammed compels Peter the Great to accede to the treaty of Falsch (q. v.), by which the Turks regain Azof.
1713. Charles XII. of Sweden is made prisoner at Bender (q. v.).
1715. The Turks reconquer the Morea.
1717. The Austrians engage the Tenempe war.
1718. Aug. 16 (N.S.). Prince Eugene gains the battle of Belgrade (q. v.).
1719. July 21. Peace with Austria and Venice is restored by the treaty of Passarowitz.
1720. War is declared against Persia. The printing-press is introduced into Turkey.
1729. Sept. 17. Achmet, or Ahmed III., abdicates in favour of his nephew, Mohammed V.
1730. Peace with Persia is restored by the treaty of Erivan, which cedes all the territory beyond the Araxes to the sultan.
1735. July 22. The Austrians are defeated at the decisive battle of Kytelska. Aug. 28. The Austrians accede to the treaty of Belgrade (q. v.).
1743. The recognition of Turkey by the great powers as an integral portion of Europe commences about this year.
1748. The Wahabee insurrection commences. (See Wahabees.)
1765. Inquisitions break out in Georgia.
1768. War is declared against Russia.
1776. The Turkish fleet is destroyed by the Russians in the bay of Teshemes. Ali Bey revolts in Egypt. The Russians under Eugene, Akermann, Azoiz, Bender, and Girm Tartary.
1776. The Egyptian insurrection is quelled. July 21 (N.S.). Peace with Russia is restored by the treaty of Koutchouk-Kainardji, by which the Tartars are declared independent in the Crimea, Cuba, and Bessarabia, and the Porte engages to govern Moldavia and Wallachia with greater equity.
1784. Jan. 5. The Crimea is ceded to Russia by the convention of Constantinople.
1787. War is renewed with Russia.
1788. War with Austria recommences. Dec. 17. The Turks, under Prince Peterkoff, storm Oczakow, and massacre 20,000 Turks.
1790. Dec. 22. Suvwarrow storms Ismail, and massacres 15,000 Turks.
1791. Aug. 11. The treaty of Galatz restores peace with Russia, which receives important cessions.
1798. War is declared against France. (See Egypt.)
1799. An alliance is formed with England.
1821. Jan. 20. The Dardanelles are declared against Russia. Feb. 18. Sir John Duckworth forces the passage of the Dardanelles (q. v.). May 29. Selim is deposed by Mustapha III.
1828. The Janissaries revolt at Constantinople and maintain the regular troops in the field.
1829. May 28. Peace with Russia is restored by the treaty of Buharest (q. v.).
1830. A Turkish army of 100,000 men ravages Servia.
1841. The Wahabees are finally subdued.
1851. March, Moldavia and Wallachia rebel. April 23 (Easter Sunday). The Christians are persecuted, and the Greek patriarch of Constantinople is hanged by the Turkish mob. (See Greece.)
1862. April 23. The Turks take Scio and massacre the inhabitants. (See Scio.)
1871. The Greek inhabitants of Pergamo are massacred.
1894. March 26. He comet Al is restored.
1824. Oct. 7. The Turkish fleet is almost annihilated by the Greeks at Mitylene. Nov. 23. The Turks evacuate Moldavia.

1825. June 15. The Janissaries are massacred, and the army is placed under a European system of discipline.

1827. Oct. 20. The Turkish fleet, numbering 30 vessels, is defeated by the combined English and French squadrons at Navarino.

1828. Jan 5. 132 French residents, 120 English, and 50 Russians, are expelled from Turkey.


1830. April 23. Turkey acknowledges the independence of Greece. May 7. A treaty is concluded with the United States. May 28. The Turks declare war against the Porte.

1831. The Albanian insurrection is suppressed, the first Turkish newspaper is established, and the cholera appears in the country. Mehemet Ali, nom Imadeddin. Ali revolts in Egypt, and invades Syria.


1834. A regular postal system is first established in Turkey.


1839. Mohammed Ali revolts in Syria (q.v.).


1842. War is declared against Persia.

1846. April 30. A commercial treaty is concluded with Russia.

1848. Insurrections break out in the Danubian principalities.
OUD


1380. May 5. Prince Gortschakoff states that the Christians in Turkey are again subjected to spoliation. June 1. England refuses to interpose in favour of the Christians, as contrary to the treaty of Perpignan. July 3. The French and Russian ambassadors declare that their governments are satisfied by the conduct of Turkey with respect to the Christians. (See Dvacevs and Mauvacevs.) Oct. 25. A large proportion of the Bulgarian clergy join the Romish communion.


OTTOMAN EMPERORS.

A.D.

Osman I. Ottomus, or Ebrahim. 1281-1307
Osman II. Mustapha I. (again) 1323-1336
Orchan. 1299
Amurath I. 1366
Bajazet I. Ilderim, or The Lightning. 1389
Selim I. 1512
Soliman I. 1520
Soliman I, Iss, and Mohammed. 1523
Muss-Cechebi. 1527
Mohammed III. 1595
Amurath II. 1648
Mohammed II. 1559
Bajazet II. 1660
Selim II. 1566
Soliman II, the Magnificent. 1570
Selim II. 1568
Amurash III. 1574
Mohammed III. 1595
Ahmed, or Achmet. 1617
I. Mustapha I. 1603

OUDE (Hindostan), one of the first provinces of India, colonized from the west about B.C. 1366. The general of the emperor of Delhi conquered it A.D. 1195, and Babar's army, which had been sent to subdue the country, was defeated by the Affghans A.D. 1528. It was conquered by Akbar A.D. 1559, and the dynasty of Saadat Ali established in 1720. An action, in which the English were victorious, under Major Hector Munro, was fought at Baksar Oct. 23, 1784; a treaty with Warren Hastings was concluded in 1773; and another, which resulted in the spoliation of the Begums and the subsequent imprisonment of Hastings, was signed Sept. 19, 1785. The number was deposited, and Saadat II. restored to the throne, Jan. 21, 1785, and Wajid Ali was pensioned off with £120,000 per annum, the territory annexed, and the title of king abolished Jan. 1, 1856, the fact being announced by official proclamation Feb. 7, 1856.

OUDENAARDE (Belgium) surrendered to a force of French and English A.D. 1658. It was besieged by the stadholder in 1674, and the French were defeated here by Marlborough and Eugene, when Prince George, afterwards George II., distinguished himself, July 11, 1705.

OUVART (Battle).—A picked detachment of 110 men, chosen from the North Cork militia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Foote, attacked the Irish rebels under Father John Murphy at the Hill of Ouart, in Wexford, on Whitsunday, May 27, 1796. The rebels were driven from their position and were in full retreat, when an alarm that they were rushing on a body of cavalry caused them to turn on their pursuers, who were all slain except Colonel Foote, a sergeant, and three privates.

OUBEQUE (Battle).—Near this small town of Portugal, Count Alfonso Henriques, with a force of 13,000 soldiers, defeated the combined armies of five Moorish sovereigns, July 25, 1139. The five leaders of the infidels fell in the action, and the victorious Alfonso was immediately hailed as king of Portugal.

OZIEL GALLEY SOCIETY (Dublin).—This society, for deciding commercial difficulties by arbitration, originated in the following circumstance. Early in the year 1700 much legal perplexity was occasioned by the case of the Ozuel Galley, a vessel in the port of Dublin, and it was referred to the arbitration of a committee of merchants, who decided to the satisfaction of all parties. A permanent society was established in consequence, which received the name of the Ozuel Galley Society, in 1705. Its members consist of a captain, lieutenants, and crew, elected from the most respectable merchants of Dublin, and the general business of the society is transacted at periodical convivial meetings.

Ovation.—The first ovation, or lesser triumph among the Romans, was accorded to Publius Postumus Tubertus, after his victory over the Sabines B.C. 469.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The new route to India, via Trieste, on the Adriatic, was tried by Lieutenant Waghorn, under whose superintendence the express which arrived at Suez Oct. 19, 1845, reached Alexandria on the 20th, and was by him conveyed to London, where it arrived on the 31st, at 4.30 A.M. The overland route via Marseilles was established about the same time.

OVERSEERS of the poor were appointed for parishes by 43 Eliz. c. 1 (1601), and for townships by 18 & 14 Charles II. c. 12 (1663).

OVERTURES, called sinfonia by the Italians, originated in France, where Lulli, the father of French dramatic music, assisted to give them a settled form A.D. 1633—1687. They were introduced into concert-rooms and theatres about the end of the last century.

OViedo (Spain), the capital of a province of the same name, and known in the Middle Ages as Civitas Episcoporum, from the number of bishops who found refuge in it from the Moors, is believed to have been founded by Fruela I. A.D. 759. A great part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1521. The fortress was built by Alfonso III. in 913, and the university was founded by

* 631
Philip III. a.d. 1604. The church, erected in the 9th century, was taken down and the cathedral commenced in the 14th century, one of the towers having been finished in 1575. The library was founded in 1764; the hospicio provincial in 1752; and the consolidated hospitals of San Francisco in 1837.

Owyhee (Pacific Ocean) was discovered by Captain Cook A.D. 1778, and revisited by him on his return from Behring's Strait, when he was murdered by the natives, Feb. 14, 1779. His bones were preserved by the priests, receiving homage and the offerings of the people, till the abolition of idolatry in 1833.

Oxford (Bishopric).—This see was founded by Henry VIII. A.D. 1541.

Oxford (Oxfordshire) is said to have been founded by Alfred A.D. 849—901. Edmund Ironside died here Nov. 30, 1016, and Canute held several national councils at Oxford. Refusing to admit the Normans, it was stormed by William I. in 1067. It sustained a three months' siege from Stephen. The empress Maud made her escape, and it surrendered Dec. 21, 1142. The great charter, with all the privileges and liberties of London, was granted by Henry II. (1154—1189). John Bерефard's riot, when the colleges and halls were sacked by the townsmen, took place A.D. 1355. Henry VIII. made it his residence for some time in 1518. Queen Elizabeth delivered a long Latin speech on her visit in 1592. Here Latimer and Ridley suffered at the stake Oct. 16, 1555, and Cranmer March 21, 1556. After the battle of Edgehill, Charles I. took possession of the town Oct. 26, 1642. He established a mint, where the plate of New Inn Hall was coined for his use, and settled the exchequer here Feb. 13, 1643. Charles I. also summoned a parliament which sat from Jan. 22 till April, 1644. The city surrendered to the parliamentary forces June 24, 1646. Parliament met here Oct. 9, 1665, during the plague of London, and March 21, 1681. The family of the Veres, to whom it gave a title, became extinct A.D. 1702, but the title was revived in 1711. The town-hall was erected in 1753; the new county hall and courts in 1840.

Oxford Administration.—See (Harley Administration.)

Oxford Street (London).—By 2 & 3 Vict. c. 50 (Aug. 24, 1839), permission was given to the authorities to extend this street to Holborn.

Oxford University.—The Britons and Saxons established schools of learning at Oxford, which were restored by Alfred the Great, the reputed founder of the university, about A.D. 879. In Alfred's time the institution was styled the school or the schools, and it is mentioned as the university in a deed dated 1190. Edward III. granted a great charter to the students, June 27, 1355, and their privileges were confirmed by a charter of Henry VIII. in 1510. The university was incorporated by 13 Eliz. c. 29 (1570). During the civil war the colleges espoused the king's cause, and in January, 1643, they sent their plate to the mint to be coined for his use. A commission of inquiry into the state of the university was issued Aug. 31, 1550, and the report of the commissioners was presented April 27, 1552. The constitution of the university was changed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81 (Aug. 7, 1854), which was amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 3 (June 29, 1856). There are 19 colleges at Oxford, which, with the date of their foundation, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of College</th>
<th>Founded</th>
<th>By whom Founded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>1263</td>
<td>Alfred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balliol</td>
<td>1263</td>
<td>John Balliol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>1361</td>
<td>Walter de Merton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exeter</td>
<td>1314</td>
<td>Walter de Stapleton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriel</td>
<td>1349</td>
<td>Edward II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen's</td>
<td>1349</td>
<td>Robert de Eaglesfield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>1386</td>
<td>William of Wykeham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>1428</td>
<td>Richard Fennysung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Souls</td>
<td>1437</td>
<td>Henry Chichley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magdalen</td>
<td>1458</td>
<td>William Waynflete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brasenose</td>
<td>1508</td>
<td>William Smith and Sir Richard Sutton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Christi</td>
<td>1516</td>
<td>Richard Fox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christ Church</td>
<td>1524</td>
<td>Cardinal Wolsey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>1534</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Pope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>Sir Thomas White.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesus</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>Queen Elizabeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadham</td>
<td>1615</td>
<td>William Waynflete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembroke</td>
<td>1624</td>
<td>Thomas Wadham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcester</td>
<td>1714</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Cooke, Bt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The difference between colleges and halls is, that the latter are not incorporated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Hall</th>
<th>Founded</th>
<th>By whom Founded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Edmund's</td>
<td>1269</td>
<td>Canons of Osey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary</td>
<td>1333</td>
<td>Oriel College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Inn</td>
<td>1363</td>
<td>William of Wykeham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magdalen</td>
<td>1457</td>
<td>William Waynflete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Alban</td>
<td>Shortly after 1547</td>
<td>Merton College.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oxygen was discovered by Dr. Priestley, Aug. 1, 1774, and by Scheele, who called it empiral air, in the following year.

Oxyrhynchos (Egypt).—The name is derived from a fish of the sturgeon species, worshipped here in early times. It was made the seat of a bishop in the 4th century. The first bishop, Theodore, is represented in 372 as still occupying the episcopal throne. According to Gibbon, this stately and populous city, the seat of Christian orthodoxy, had devoted the temples, the public edifices, and even the ramparts, to pious and charitable uses.
OYER AND TERMER.-Writs of Oyer and Terminer were only to be granted before justices of either bench in eyre, save in exceptional cases, when a special royal warrant was required by 13 Edw. I. st. 1, c. 29 (1285). These regulations were enforced by 2 Edw. III. c. 2 (1328); 9 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 5 (1335); and by 20 Edw. III. c. 3 (1346). The rule by which no judge or other lawyer could act in this commission within his own county where he was born or lived, was abolished by 12 Geo. II. c. 27 (1739).

OYES.—In the old Norman law courts silence was commanded by the crier pronouncing “oyez,” “hear ye.” This injunction, corrupted into the meaningless phrase, “Oh yes,” is still used by public criers and heralds.

OYSTERS.—British oysters were much esteemed by Roman epicures, and Juvenal, in his satire, commends those of Richborough in Kent as possessing peculiar excellence. The stealing of oysters, or oyster brood, from the beds, was declared larceny by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 36 (June 21, 1827). In 1839 a convention was agreed to by France and England for settling the limits of the oyster-beds of each nation. The regulations thus established were embodied in the act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 79 (Aug. 22, 1843), which limited the period of the oyster fishery to the interval between the 1st of September and the 30th of April. All oysters and dredges found on fishing vessels from the 1st of May to the 31st of August may be seized by the coast guard and excise officers by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 101 (Aug. 14, 1855). The growth of the oyster in France has been much improved since 1855 by the labours of M. Coste.

OZONE.—Attention was first directed to this odour, evolved during the working of the electric machine, by Professor Schönenbein of Basel, A.D. 1840.

PACIFICATION.—This term was usually applied to the edicts issued by the French monarchs in favour of the Huguenots, or Protestants. The first was promulgated by Charles IX. A.D. 1562. The edict of Amboise, granting full liberty of worship to the Protestants within the towns of which they were in possession up to that date, was issued March 19, 1563. It was revoked in 1568. A fresh edict was issued in August, 1570, which was followed by the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. Other edicts followed, and were in turn revoked, until Henry IV. issued the famous edict of Nantes, April 13, 1598. This secured to the Huguenots freedom of worship in all the towns where their creed prevailed. It was revoked Oct. 22, 1680, when the exercise of the reformed religion was forbidden, and all the Protestant ecclesiastics were ordered to quit France within fifteen days. The Pacification of Ghent, by which several provinces of Holland united against Spain, was signed in that town Nov. 8, 1576. A treaty signed at York June 15, 1639, between Charles I. and the commissioners sent by the Scotch, is known in English history as the Pacification of York.

PACIFIC OCEAN, or the South Sea, was first seen by Vasco Nunez de Balboa in September, 1513. Magelhaens rounded Cape Horn, and entered this ocean, to which, on account of the calm weather that prevailed, he gave the name of the Pacific, in 1521.

Sir Francis Drake, the first Englishman who saw it, reached its shores in 1573.

PACIFIC STEAMER, belonging to the Collins line, running between New York and Liverpool, was totally lost, with all on board, in the early part of 1856. She left Liverpool Jan. 23, 1856, with forty-five passengers and a crew of 141 men, and was never heard of afterwards. It is supposed that she struck suddenly on an iceberg, and foundered with all on board. A bottle was picked up in 1862, containing a few lines, supposed to have been written as the vessel was sinking, and bearing date April 12, 1856.

PADUERBORN (Prussia).—This ancient town of Westphalia, made a bishopric by Charlemagne, afterwards became a member of the Hanseatic League. The cathedral, commenced early in the 11th century, was not finished till 1143. The town was taken and pillaged by the duke of Brunswick in 1822, and was annexed to Prussia in 1862. Councils were held here in 777, 780, 792, and 755. At the first, generally designated the diet of Paderborn, multitudes of the Saxons were baptized.

PADLOCK.—Du Cange states that a lock of this description was in use as early as A.D. 1381, though a later date is usually assigned for the invention.

PAISTOW (Cornwall).—This town was destroyed by the Danes A.D. 981.

PADUA (Italy).—The ancient Patavium was, according to Virgil, founded by Antenor, who escaped thither after the fall of Troy. The Patavians were constantly at war with the Cisalpine Gauls, and B.C. 301 they defeated Cleonymus the Lacedaemonian, who had landed on the Medoacus. Patavium gradually fell into the power of Rome, though it seems to have retained much of its former independence, as M. Emilius a Patavinus, a Roman consul, was sent to quell a riot here B.C. 174, and the inhabitants refused to receive the emissaries of M. Antonius B.C. 43. Patavium was occupied, A.D. 69, by Primus and Varus, the generals of Vespasian, on their advance into Italy. Attila destroyed it in 492; it is mentioned as one of the chief cities when the province was overrun by the Lombards under Alboin in 568; and was burned to the ground by Agilulph, king of the Longobardi, in 601. In 1164 Padua formed a league with other states against Frederick I., or Barbarossa; in 1617 it joined the great Lombard league; and by the peace of Constance in 1183, its freedom was recognized. Eccelino da Romano made
himself master of Padua in 1239, but was driven out in 1256, by a coalition of the towns of Upper Italy. In 1337 it came under the sway of the Carrara family, who held it till 1405, when it was taken by the republic of Venice. Maximilian I. besieged it Sept. 15, 1509, and retired Oct. 3. The French occupied it April 29, 1797, and it passed into the power of Austria by the treaty of Campoformio. The hospital was founded in 1429, and the public library in 1540. The botanical garden was instituted by the Venetian senate in 1548, and the observatory dates from 1667. A consequence of disturbances among the students which took place Feb. 9, 1848, the university was closed, and it was not reopened until 1850. A council was held here in 1350.

PAEONIA (Macedonia).—This district, inhabited by the Paeones, was overrun by Megabazus B.C. 506, and was finally annexed to Macedon by Alexander the Great.

Pagans.—This term, from pagani, or dwellers in the pagi, was applied to the heathens, because the inhabitants of the country districts were the last to receive Christianity. The Roman senate revived the practice of paganism A.D. 385; and a few years after the death of Theodosius I., which occurred Jan. 17, 395, few vestiges of paganism remained. Pagan ceremonies were revived in Christian churches in the beginning of the 6th century. Paganism was imputed to the classic enthusiasts of the 15th century, who professed a secret devotion to the gods of Homer and Plato.

Pagae (Thessaly), celebrated in mythological history as the port at which Jason built the ship Argo, was conquered by Philip II. of Macedon B.C. 353. The inhabitants were transferred to Demetrias, founded by B.C. 288. Pagae was afterwards restored, and became a flourishing city.

Pains and Penalties.—Certain bills, passed by the legislature to inflict specified penalties for particular acts against state offenders, were known by this title. The last instance was the bill of pains and penalties introduced against Queen Caroline A.D. 1820. It passed the House of Lords, but was not carried further.

Painting.—This art appears to have originated in Egypt, where it was employed about B.C. 2100, to commemorate the exploits of Osymandias; whence it was probably migrated to the Greeks, who, however, attribute its origin to their ancestors. (See Drawing.) The earliest painter whose name is recorded is Buralchus, whose picture of a battle of the Magnetes was purchased by Candaules, king of Lydia, either for its weight in gold or for as much gold coin as would cover it, about B.C. 716. Greek art was not established on an independent basis until the period of the Persian invasion in the 5th century B.C., it having been previously a mere adjunct to architecture and the celebration of religious mysteries. Polygnotus, who removed from Thassos to Athens, about B.C. 463, painted the first portrait, and is regarded as the founder of historic painting. Apolloodorus of Athens, who was born about B.C. 460, first practised nice discrimination of light and shade, in which he was much excelled by the celebrated Zeuxis of Hersalea, who was born about B.C. 450. Apelles, who flourished from B.C. 330 to 310, was remarkable for his delicacy of finish, and is regarded as the prince of ancient portrait-painters. Encaustic painting was invented by Pausias of Sicyon about B.C. 332, who was also highly celebrated as a flower-painter. The classic period of painting began to decline about B.C. 300, when Antiphilus the Egyptian, and others, introduced caricatures and pictures of still-life. Fabius Pictor introduced painting into Rome B.C. 289, but the greatest impetus was given to the art by the number of chefs-d'oeuvre which Mummbrini brought from Corinth B.C. 146. The materials of ancient art appear to have been wood, clay, plaster, stone, parchment and canvas, on which pictures were painted in distemper or with a medium of wax. The establishment of Christianity and the successive decline of the Roman empire by the invasion of the northern barbarians, occasioned a decline in painting as well as in the other arts; and the ravages of the Iconoclasts, which began A.D. 728, destroyed many valuable specimens of the semi-barbarous Byzantine school, which was chiefly employed in the decoration of churches. (See Iconoclasts and Illumination.) Giovanni Cimabue, born in 1240, is regarded as the restorer of painting; but the trammels of the Byzantine school were first shaken off by Giottto di Bondone, who was born in 1276. Leonardo da Vinci (1452—1519) and Michael Angelo Buonarroti (1475—1564) were the most eminent artists of the Florentine school; and Pinturicchio (1453—1509) founded the Roman school; and Tiziano Vecelli, better known as Titian (1477—1576), was the greatest master of the Venetian school. The earliest master of the German school was Wilhelm von Coln, or William of Cologne, who flourished in 1380. Hubert Van Eyck (1366—1426) and his brother John (1395—1441) are eminent masters of the Flemish school, which they established at Bruges. They are also the reputed inventors of oil-painting, although there is no doubt that art was only considerably improved by them, having been known at a much earlier period. The Spanish school was founded by Antonio del Rio (1446—1509) and the Dutch by Luke of Leyden, born in 1490; the French by Jeanet Clouet about 1523; and the English school may be said to have taken its rise when Holbein settled at the court of Henry VIII. in 1526.

PAISLEY (Scotland) owes its origin to a monastery founded A.D. 1160 by Walter, high steward of Scotland. Pope Honorius erected it into an abbey in 1219. It was burnt by the English in 1307; and afterwards rebuilt with great splendour. James IV. erected the small town into a burgh in 1488.
In the times of the reformers the abbey was stripped of its altars and figures, and the only part of the edifice that remains, is now used as a parish church. Linen thread was first made in Paisley in 1722; silk gauze in 1760; and nearly 25,000 people were employed in the manufacture in 1784. Towards the end of the 18th century the manufacture of shaws was introduced. The grammar-school was founded Jan. 3, 1576; and the county hall or castle in 1818. A society for the promotion of the fine arts, established here, held their first exhibition in May, 1831.

**Pallace Court**, superseding in many respects the ambulatory court of the Board of Green Cloth, or Court of Marshalsea, was instituted by Charles I. A.D. 1631, and had jurisdiction over all personal actions whatsoever within twelve miles of His Majesty's palace at Whitehall. It was abolished by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101 (Aug. 1, 1848), and its powers ceased Dec. 1 in the same year.

**Palaeography.**—For the safe keeping of the ancient manuscripts and inscriptions, was greatly improved by the Benedictines of St. Maur, who published a compilation of palaeographical knowledge A.D. 1748.

**Palaeology.**—This illustrious Byzantine family is first mentioned about A.D. 1078, when Nicephorus Palaeologus was a faithful servant of the emperor Nicephorus III. He was killed while defending Dyrhrachium, or Durazzo, against the Normans in 1081. The Palaeologoi were the last Greek family that occupied the throne of Constantinople, and they reigned from 1269 to 1453. A branch of the Palaeologoi ruled over Montferrat in Italy from 1395 to 1530.

**Paleontology.**—This science, treating of the origin and formation of the fossil remains of plants and animals in the earth’s crust, has received illustration from the works of Cuvier (born Aug. 23, 1769, and died May 13, 1832), Owen (born in 1814), Forbes (born in 1815, and died Nov. 18, 1854), and others. A society, called the Paleontological Society, for the illustration and description of British fossil organic remains, was founded in London in 1847.

**Palamites,** the supporters of Gregory Palamas, a Greek ascetic of the 14th century, who renounced the world, retired into a cell, and practised great austerities. Having spent ten years at Mount Athos, and ten years at Berrhoea, he repaired to Thessalonica for the restoration of his health. He took the lead of the monks against Barlaam, and gained a triumph over him at a council held at Constantinople, June 11, 1341. At another council, held at Constantinople in 1345, the Palamites were condemned, and Palamas was cast into prison in 1347. Having obtained his release, he was nominated but not ordained patriarch, and in 1354 was consecrated archbishop of Thessalonica, but the magistrates refused to admit him, and he retired to Lemnos.

**Palatinate (Germany).**—This division, consisting of two parts, was under one sovereign until A.D. 1620, when the elector Ferdinand having accepted the crown of Bohemia, was defeated in a battle near Prague, and lost his dominions and electoral dignity, which were given by the emperor Ferdinand II. to Bavaria. Charles Louis recovered the Lower Palatinate by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, having been placed under the ban of the empire, the elector palatine, John William, recovered the Upper Palatinate and the ancient rights of his house in 1706; but by the treaty of peace between Charles VI. and Louis XIV. in 1714, the elector of Bavaria regained the Upper Palatinate. In the wars of the French revolution, the French took possession of that part of the Palatinate which lay on the left bank of the Rhine, and retained it by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801. The territory on the right bank of the Rhine was ceded by Bavaria in 1802 for other possessions. By the treaty of 1815, Bavaria regained the greater part of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine which it had lost in 1801, the remainder being allotted to Russia and Hesse-Darmstadt.

**Palatine Counties.**—Selden, referring to counts palatine, says: "The name was received here doubtless out of the use of the empire of France, and in the like notions as it had in that use." Three English counties, viz., Chester, Durham, and Lancashire, and one Welsh county, viz., Pembroke, were counties palatine. The palatine of Chester was conferred by William I. upon Hugh Lupus A.D. 1077. In the reign of Henry III. it was annexed to the crown, giving the title of earl of Chester to the king’s eldest son. The palatine of Lancaster was instituted by Edward III., who created Henry, earl of Derby, duke of Lancaster, March 6, 1351. In the reign of Edward IV. it was vested in the crown. Durham was a county palatine till 1836, when by 6 Will. IV. c. 19 (June 21), the jurisdiction was transferred to the crown. The palatine jurisdiction of Pembroke was taken away by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26 (1536).

**Pale.** (Cephalonia).—This town is first mentioned in the Persian war, when 200 of its citizens fought at the battle of Platea, B.C. 479. It joined the Athenian alliance B.C. 431, surrendered to the Romans B.C. 159, and afterwards became the capital of the island.

**Palambang (Sumatra).**—In 1780 the Dutch placed the rajah Muda on the throne, Palambang being his capital. They had only a factory at Palambang in 1811, when the sultan began hostilities against them, and, under pretence of carrying them to Batavia, sunk their ships. The Dutch regained their East-India possessions in 1816, but the country remained in rebellion till 1821.

**Palencia (Spain), the ancient Pallantia,** is the chief town of a province of the same name, and was made a bishop’s see of the early church. In the 10th century Alfonso VIII. of Castile founded the celebrated school, which was transferred to Salamanca.
in 1240. The cathedral, commenced in 1321, was completed in 1504. The French captured Palencia in 1503; the English entered in September, 1512; and Wellington defeated the French in some warmly-contested combats in the neighbourhood a few days afterwards. Councils were held here Oct. 25, 1114, in 1129, and Oct. 4, 1388.

Palemo (Sicily), the ancient Panormus, is first mentioned in history B.C. 480, when the great Carthaginian armament, under Hamilcar, landed here and made it their head-quarters. It was a principal naval station B.C. 406, and was one of the few cities that remained faithful to the Carthaginians at the time of the siege of Motya, B.C. 397. Pyrrhus attacked and made himself master of Panormus B.C. 276; but it was soon retaken by the Carthaginians, who held it at the outbreak of the first Punic war, B.C. 264. The Roman consuls, Attilus Calatinus and C. Scipio, captured Panormus B.C. 254, and it became one of their principal naval stations. Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, was defeated by L. C. Metellus, in a decisive battle, B.C. 250. It received a Roman colony B.C. 20. It afterwards fell, with the rest of Sicily, into the hands of the Goths, and was the last city of the island wrested from them by Belisarius, A.D. 535. The Saracens captured it in 555. From the top of the royal quarter, built by King Roger the Norman in 1129, Father Piazza discovered the planet Ceres in 1801. The cathedral, a magnificent Gothic structure, was built in 1180 by Archbishop Walter, an Englishman, and contains the tombs of Roger the Norman and the emperor Frederick II. When Sicily was united to Naples, the court was removed from Palermo, but again resided here from 1506 to 1814. Palermo revolted Dec. 12, 1848, against Ferdinand, king of Naples, and, after three days' fighting, a provisional government was proclaimed. The king of Naples issued the charter of a constitution for his Sicilian subjects Feb. 28, 1849; but hostilities were resumed March 26. Through the mediation of the French and English admirals, the city was given up to General Filangieri, May 13. Palermo was attacked by Garibaldi May 27, 1860, and the royal troops were driven out of the town, and took refuge in the citadel, which afterwards surrendered. The two Sicilies were annexed to Sardinia Nov. 3, 1860. The university was founded in 1447. A council was held at Palermo Nov. 10, 1388.

Palestine.—At the time of the call of Abraham, B.C. 1921, this country was inhabited by the Jebusites, Amorites, Girgashites, Hitites, Amorites, Zemarites, and Hamathites,—descendants of Ham, or Canaan, son of Noah. The Perizzites are first mentioned in Gen. xiii. 7 (B.C. 1918); and at the time of the Jewish Exodus, B.C. 1451, it was peopled by seven tribes, viz., the Canaanites, Hittites, Amorites, Perizzites, Hitites, Jebusites, and Girgashites. Antiochus, king of Syria, reduced the whole of Palestine under his authority B.C. 198, and it was erected into a Roman province by Augustus A.D. 6. The division of the country into First, Second, and Third Palestine, is first mentioned in the Theodosian code in 409.

Palestina (Italy), the ancient Praeneste, submitted to Rome B.C. 375. It became the stronghold of the Colonna family in the Middle Ages, and capitulated to the papal crusaders in 1299, when Pope Boniface VIII. expelled its rulers. After his death, Oct. 11, 1303, it was recovered and fortified by the Colonna family. Rienzo, the Roman senator, made a vain attempt to take it in 1354. It was wrested from the Colonna family by Eugenius IV. in 1437, and Urban VIII. conferred it upon the Barberini, whose palace now exists. Fragments of a Roman calendar, discovered here in 1773, were published at Rome under the title of Fasti Praenestini in 1799.

Palestro (Battles).—Two were fought near this town, in Piedmont, between the Austrians and the Sardinians aided by the French, in 1859. The first took place May 30, when the Sardinians were victorious, capturing more than 1,000 prisoners and 50 cannon; and the second June 1, when the Sardinians were again successful.

Palimpsests.—The term is applied to parchments from which the original writing has been erased by means of pumice-stone or some other substance, to make room for a fresh subject being written thereon. The practice became general with the Latins in the 9th and 10th centuries, and reached its greatest height in the 11th century. Edicts forbidding it were issued in Germany in the 13th and 14th centuries. The Clementine constitutions were published by Nicolai Janson upon palimpsest parchment in 1476. Cicero's treatise "De Republica," written on a palimpsest, was discovered in the Vatican library at Rome, and printed in 1821. The New Testament, written on palimpsest fragments, was published in Paris by Dr. Tischendorf in 1843, and he completed the work by the addition of the fragments of the Old Testament in 1845.

Palladium, generally found as an alloy with platinum and other metals, but sometimes in a pure state, was discovered by Dr. Wollaston, A.D. 1803.

Palladium.—The ancient authors give different traditions respecting the origin of this Celebrated statue of Minerva; some stating that it fell from heaven during the building of Ilium, others that it fell at Pessinus, in Phrygia, others that Electra gave it to her son Dardanus, and others that it was made on an ingenious automaton, but all agree that the fate of Troy depended on its preservation. Its capture consequently became a great object with the Greeks during the siege of Troy, and it was at length stolen by Ulysses and Diomedes, B.C. 1183. Other authorities state that only a fictitious statue was stolen, and that the real palladium was conveyed into Italy by Æneas, B.C. 1181, and was preserved with great secrecy in the
theoplate of Vesta. The profligate Roman emperor Elagabalus attempted to steal it from their keeping A.D. 219; but they substituted a counterfeit image in its stead. The Roman palladium was a small statue, three cubits and a half in height, and it was kept in a barrel and placed near other barrels to prevent theft.

PALLAS.—This planet was discovered by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, March 28, 1802.

PALLNE (Sea-fight).—The knights of Rhodes destroyed a Turkish fleet off this headland, in the Ægean Sea, A.D. 1344.

PALL MALL (London) derives its name from the game of Pallée Maillé, somewhat analogous to cricket, introduced from France into England in the reign of Charles II., and at that time played in St. James’s Park. Pall Mall is first mentioned by Pepys July 26, 1660.

PALL, or PALLIA.—The origin of this vestment, sent from Rome to all archbishops of the Roman Catholic church, is disputed. It was worn by the bishops at Ravenna as early as A.D. 540. In the time of Gregory VII. archbishops were in the habit of going to Rome to receive it. The popes derived a large revenue from the sale of pallia in the 13th century. Gregory XI. (A.D. 1370–1378) issued a decretal which declared that an archbishop could not call a council, bless the chrism, consecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or consecrate a bishop without a pallium; and that before any archbishop could obtain this sacred vestment he should swear fidelity to the pope. It was also decreed, that upon the translation of an archbishop he was not to carry away his pall, but apply to the pope for a new one, and that his successor should make no use of the one left behind. Tertullian (A.D. 197–213) wrote a treatise entitled "De Pallio."

PALLMY SYNd, held at Rome by Theodoric, Nov. 6, 502 A.D., was called the Palmyrene synod from an edifice or hall of that name in which it was held. Its object was to investigate charges brought against Pope Symmachus, who was declared innocent, and he resumed the pontifical throne with the full authority of the synod, composed of 120 bishops.

PALLERSTON ADMINISTRATIONS.—The vote of censure against the Aberdeen administration (g.v.), for its conduct of the war against Russia, having been carried in the House of Commons, Jan. 29, 1855, by 305 against 148, the resignation of that ministry was announced Feb. 1. After various negotiations, an intimation was made in parliament, Feb. 8, to the effect that Lord Palmerston had accepted office as prime minister, and the cabinet was, Feb. 16, announced as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Minister</th>
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<td>Foreign Secretary</td>
<td>Earl of Clarendon</td>
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<td>Colonial Secretary</td>
<td>Mr. Sidney Herbert</td>
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<td>Admiralty</td>
<td>Sir James Graham, Bart.</td>
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<td>Board of Control</td>
<td>Sir Charles Wood, Bart.</td>
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<td>Secretary at War</td>
<td>Sir James Graham, Messrs.</td>
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<td>Public Works</td>
<td>Sir Wm. Molesworth, Bt.</td>
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<td>Treasury</td>
<td>Viscount Palmerston</td>
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<td>Lord Chancellor</td>
<td>Lord Campbell</td>
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<td>President of the Council</td>
<td>Earl Granville</td>
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<td>Chancellor of Exchequer</td>
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<td>Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, Bart.</td>
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<td>Foreign Secretary</td>
<td>Lord John Russell</td>
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<td>Colonial Secretary</td>
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<td>India</td>
<td>Sir Charles Wood, Bart.</td>
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<td>Secretary at War</td>
<td>Sir James Herbert, created Earl of Elgin</td>
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<td>Postmaster-General</td>
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<td>Duchy of Lancaster</td>
<td>Sir George Grey</td>
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<td>Poor Law Board</td>
<td>Mr. Milner Gibson</td>
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<td>Chief Secretary for India</td>
<td>Mr. Cardwell</td>
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Mr. Milner Gibson was appointed president of the Board of Trade with a seat in the cabinet, his place at the Poor-Law Board being supplied by Mr. C. P. Villiers, who also obtained a seat in the Cabinet. The earl of Elgin was sent on a mission to China, and Lord Stanley of Alderley succeeded him as postmaster-general in 1858. Mr. Sidney
Herbert was created a peer in 1681, and died Aug. 2, when his place as secretary at war was supplied by Sir G. Cornewell Lewis, Bart. **Palm Sunday**, also called Passion Sunday, the last Sunday in Lent, is so named from the ovation received by our Saviour on his way to Jerusalem to present himself in the temple (Matt. xxv. 5 & 9), April 1, A.D. 30. Caxton, in his directory for the festivals, says that the yew was our substitute for the palm. In 1584, being the second year of the reign of Edward VI., proclamations were issued, abolishing many of the ceremonies connected with this day.

**Palmyra** (Syria), the Tadmor or Thadmor of the Hebrews (1 Kings ix. 18, and 2 Chron. viii. 4), was founded, or enlarged by Solomon, about B.C. 1001. Both its Greek name Palmyra, and its Hebrew name Tadmor, signify the city of palms, and the Arabs call it Tedomor. It submitted to the emperor Hadrian A.D. 130, and rose to its highest power in the 3rd century. Sapor, king of Persia, was defeated here by Odenathus in 290. Odenathus was murdered about 266, and his wife Zenobia assumed the title of queen of the East. She was besieged in her capital by the emperor Aurelian in 272. It surrendered in 273, and having been destroyed, was restored by Justinian I. in 557. It was plundered by Tamerlane in 1400. The ruins were discovered by some English merchants in 1691. Their account was not believed; but these reports were confirmed in 1751, when Palmyra was visited by Wood and Dawkins, who published a most elaborate account of the ruins, and the inscriptions. Tibby and Mangles visited the ruins in 1816.

**Palos** (Spain).—From this small seaport town of Andalusia, Christopher Columbus sailed on the voyage in which he discovered America, Friday, Aug. 3, 1492, and here he landed on his return, March 15, 1493. Vincent Pinzon sailed from Palos in December, 1499, on the voyage in which he discovered the Amazon, and Cortes landed here after the conquest of Mexico in 1528.

**Pampeluna, or Pamplona** (Spain).—This town, rebuilt by the sons of Pompey B.C. 65, was taken from the Romans by Euric, A.D. 466. Chilperic I. sacked it in 512, and Charlemagne captured it in 778. The Saracens captured it in 802, and it was re-captured in 806 by the Franks, who repulsed an attack by the Saracens in 868. It became the capital of Navarre in 978. The bishopric was founded in 1130. Pampluna was seized by the French general d'Armagnac, Feb. 9, 1508. The English, under General Hill, blockaded Pampluna, in June, 1813. The blockade, raised July 27, was renewed in September, and the town surrendered Oct. 31, 1813. The citadel was seized by Marshal O'Donnell, and held for a short period, in Sept. 1814. The Gothic cathedral was built by Charles III. of Navarre in 1397, on the site of an older edifice, founded in 1100; the citadel was strengthened in 1521 by Charles V., and enlarged by Philip II. in 1551. A council was held here in 1023.

**Pamphlets** were in common use in England, in politics and religious controversy, about the middle of the 16th century. The publication of pamphlets without a licence was declared illegal by the judges, May 16, 1636, and a stamp duty was first imposed upon them by 10 Anne, c. 16, passed in 1712.

**Panama** (Central America).—The Isthmus of Panama or Darien, connecting North and South America, was first seen by Columbus A.D. 1502, and the first Spanish settlement took place in 1510. The town of Panama was destroyed by the buccaneer Sir Henry Morgan, in 1670. The Scotch attempted to found a colony on the west coast of Panama in 1698. (See Darien.) The Panama railway, commenced in 1850, and completed in 1854, was opened throughout for traffic, Jan. 26, 1855. It was entirely finished in 1858. These festivals in honour of Minerva were instituted at Athens B.C. 1495, or B.C. 1397. Theseus ordained that they should be celebrated every fifth year B.C. 1234. Besides the great festival, there were the lesser Panathenaeas which were celebrated annually.

**Pandects**, the chief rules of law contained in the writings of the Roman jurists, were ordered by Justinian to be prepared in December, A.D. 530. They were published at the end of three years (December, 533), although he had granted ten for the performance of the work. A story was long current that a copy of the Pandects had been found by the emperor Lotharius at Amaulphi, after the capture of the town, A.D. 1135.

**Pandosa** (Greece).—The date of its foundation, fixed by Eusebius B.C. 774, is uncertain. Alexander, king of Epirus, lost his life in an engagement with the Bruttians here B.C. 326; and it was captured by the consul P. Sempronius in the second Punic war, B.C. 204.

**Panneput** (Hindostan).—The Delhi dynasty was defeated at this town, and the Mongol dynasty founded by the sultan Baber, A.D. 1525. Here the Afghans, under Ahmed Shah, gained a victory over the Mahrattas, of whom 60,000 were slain, and 20,000 made prisoners, in 1761.

**Pangeum, or Pangaeus** (Macedonias).—Gold was discovered in this mountain B.C. 356. It also produced silver.

**Panius, or Pantium** (Battle).—Antiochus the Great defeated Scopas and the Ætolians at this town, on the coast of Thrace, B.C. 198.

**Panmelonicon.**—This musical instrument was invented by Leppich at Vienna, A.D. 1810.

**Pannonia.**—This country, inhabited by Celtic tribes, was attacked by the Romans, under Germanicus, B.C. 35; and made a Roman province by Tibertius, B.C. 8. It was ceded to the Huns by the emperor Theodosius II. about 447; came into the hands
of the Ostrogoths at the death of Attila in 453; and to the Longobardi in 500, from whom it passed to the Avari in 568. The Ungri, or Hungarians, settled here in 802, and from them it received the name of Hungary.

**Panopticon (London).—**The Royal Panopticon Institution was incorporated by charter, Feb. 20, 1851, and the building in Leicester Square, built from the designs of Mr. T. Hayter Lewis, was opened March 16, 1854. It failed as a scientific institution, and was converted into a circus for equestrian performances, and its name changed to the Alhambra Palace. It was opened with a religious service, and a concert of sacred music, Sunday, Feb. 7, 1858.

**Panorama.**—This pictorial contrivance was invented by Robert Barker, an English artist, about A.D. 1794. His first work of the kind was a view of Edinburgh. Thomas Girtin produced a semicircular view of London, taken from the top of the Albion mills, near Blackfriars bridge, about the same time.

**Pantalone.**—This musical instrument was invented by Hebenstreit towards the end of 1748, and patented in 1749.

**Pantalone appears to have been first introduced on the English stage early in the reign of Elizabeth (1558—1603).**

**Pantaloons.**—These breeches fitting tight to the leg or knee, with this name, came into fashion about A.D. 1790. The word was, however, used before that time.

**Pantheism** is fully developed in the "Vedas" of the Hindoos, a compilation which, according to some Oriental scholars, dates as far back as B.C. 1600. Speculations of this kind, among the Greeks, seem to have originated with Anaximander, of Miletus, B.C. 611—547; and were prosecuted by Pythagoras B.C. 594—499; Heraclitus, B.C. 503; and by Xenophanes, B.C. 570—470. The celebrated Latin poet John Socrates Erigens A.D. 846—886; and Giordano Bruno, burned alive as a heretic, in the Campo de Fiori, at Rome, Feb. 17, 1600. It was advocated by Spinoza A.D. 1632—1677; followed by Frederick Schelling A.D. 1775—1854; and Hegel 1770—1831.

**Pantheon (London).—**This building, originally designed by James Wyatt as a theatre and public promenade, was first opened in January, 1772. It was burnt down Jan. 14, 1792, but was rebuilt. The second building was taken down in 1812, and restored the same year, and in 1834 it was converted into a bazaar by Sydney Smirke.

**Pantheon (Rome).—**Built by Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, and dedicated to Jupiter and Neptune, B.C. 25. It was consecrated as the church of Santa Maria and Martyres, by Boniface IV., on the 16th of November, A.D. 608.

**Pantograph.**—This instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans, was invented by Christopher Scheiner A.D. 1603. Professor Wallace improved upon it, and produced the eidograph (g. v.).

**Pantomime.—**This dramatic entertain-

ment, in which the actors express themselves by gestures and attitudes, was in vogue among the ancients from the earliest times, and was introduced on the Roman stage by Pylades and Bathylus B.C. 22. Gibbon (ch. xxxi.) says: "The pantomimes, who maintained their reputation from the age of Augustus to the 6th century, expressed, without the use of words, the various fables of the gods and heroes of antiquity; and the perfection of their art, which sometimes disarmed the gravity of the philosopher, always excited the applause and wonder of the people." The modern pantomime was invented in Italy by Ruzzante, an author and actor, who lived about A.D. 1530, and was introduced into England shortly after.

**Papal Aggression.**—The arrival of a papal brief from Rome, constituting an episcopal hierarchy in England and Wales, in place of the vicars apostolic, took place in October, 1850. By this instrument England was parcelled out into Romish dioceses, and Dr. Wiseman was constituted first archbishop of Westminster; the ceremony of his enthronization being performed with great pomp at the cathedral church of St. George's, Southwark, Dec. 6, 1850. The agitation caused by this act of papal aggression, led to the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, July 29, 1851, which prohibited the constitution of bishops of pretended provinces under a penalty of £100.

**Papal States (Italy).—**Rome was governed by its bishops after the fall of the western empire. When Gregory II. condemned the emperor Leo, it refused to pay him the accustomed tribute, A.D. 726. Pepin having defeated Astolphus, king of the Lombards, obliged him to give up the exarchate of Ravenna and the Pentapolis "to the holy church of God and the Roman republic." A.D. 756. The concession which was confirmed and added to by Charlemagne in 774. The countess Matilda ceded territory to Gregory VII. in 1077, and the whole of her states to Pascal II. in 1102. The claim of the Church was disputed by some of the emperors, but Innocent III. succeeded in establishing it in 1197, and Rodolph of Habsburg, by letters patent, defined and recognized the States of the Church in May, 1278. The papal court having been removed from Rome to Avignon by Clement V. A.D. 1309, was brought back to the former city, and the government reduced to a regular form in 1371. Pope Julian II. conquered Romagna, Bologna, and Foruria, A.D. 1500—1513. Ferrara was annexed in 1597; Urbino in 1632; and Castello and Roncegno in 1650. The legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Ravenna, were incorporated with the Cisalpine republic by Napoleon Bonaparte, July 9, 1796. The pope, deprived of his temporal power, was sent off to Sienna, Feb. 23, 1798, and his dominions erected into the Roman republic, March 20, 1798. The pontiff having been restored, a concordat was signed between Rome and France, in
September, 1801; but his dominions were annexed to the kingdom of Italy, May 21, 1808, and he was carried prisoner to Savona July 6, 1809. He was restored to liberty, and allowed to return to Rome, Jan. 23, 1814. Pius IX. fled to Gaeta, Nov. 25, 1848, and a republican form of government was established at Rome, Feb. 8, 1849. The pope returned to Rome, the city being occupied by French troops, April 12, 1850. The papal army, commanded by Lamoricière, surrendered prisoners of war to Ancona, Sept. 28, 1860.

PAP.—The Egyptian government held a monopoly for the growth and sale of this article, which was manufactured from the Cyperus papyrus, probably as early as B.C. 2000, and appears to have become of considerable commercial importance b.c. 330. A fine quality made at Rome was called Augustus, after the emperor. A tumult arose owing to its scarcity, in the reign of Tiberius (a.d. 14—37). The demand for paper throughout the world had increased to such an extent, that Firmus declared he had seized as much in Egypt as would support his whole army, a.d. 273. The export duty was abolished by Theodoric (455—526). Paper from cotton, called by the Greeks charia bombycina, is known to have been made as early as 1050. Meermann fixes the date of the invention of linen paper between the years 1270 and 1300. The Chinese discovered the art of manufacturing it from fibrous matter a.d. 95. At Hertford, a person named Tate had a paper-mill early in the 16th century. A German, named Spielman, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, had one at Dartford, in Kent, in 1588, and Thomas Watson effected important improvements in 1713. Fine paper was made by Whatman at Maidstone, in 1770. The art seems to have come into France from Spain about 1290, and to have been practiced in Germany in 1312. A patent was granted to Jerome Lanyer in London, for a method of making “velvet-paper,” May 1, 1634; and a similar article would appear to have been produced by a Frenchman at Rouen in 1620 or 1630. Paper-mills were at work in the United States in 1730; France erected its first paper-machine in 1815, and Berlin in 1818. The duty was abolished in England by 24.Vict. c. 20 (June 12, 1861).

PAPER MONEY.—Banking establishments for the issue of notes, or paper money, have existed in England since the end of the 17th century. The Bank of England, founded by William Patterson, and incorporated by royal charter July 27, 1694, has long been the greatest circulating of paper money in the world. £5 notes were first issued in 1795. An act was passed for the issue of notes under £5, March 3, 1797; and £1 and £2 notes were issued March 10. During the great monetary panic of 1825, the issue of £1 notes proved of immense service.

Paphlagonia (Asia Minor) is mentioned by Homer, B.C. 923; was incorporated in his empire by Creussus, B.C. 560—550; and in that of Persia by Cyrus, B.C. 546. Nominally independent for some time afterwards, it fell to the share of Eumenes, B.C. 323. It was united to Pontus by Mithridates, B.C. 290; formed a part of the province of Galatia, under the Romans, B.C. 47; and was made a separate province in the 4th century.

PAPIAN LAW, proposed and carried b.c. 65 by C. Papius, one of the tribunes. It required all foreigners to depart from Rome.

PAPYRUS.—The date of the origin of the manufacture of articles for use or ornament from paper, ascribed by some writers to the French, and by others to the English, is uncertain. Many of the fine old ceilings, in deep relief, in the time of Elizabeth (1558—1603), are of papier-mâché.

John Baskerville, a printer at Birmingham, manufactured it in 1745, and from that time its use has gradually spread throughout the country.

PAPUA, OR NEW GUINEA (Pacific Ocean), was discovered by the Portuguese a.d. 1512—1520; and Saavedra, a Spaniard sent from Mexico by Cortes, visited it in 1526 and 1529. Villalobos changed its name from Papua to New Guinea in 1543. Dampier sailed along the northern coast in 1699. Captain Cook ascertained it to be an island in 1700; Mac Cluer gave his name to that bay in 1792; and Flinders surveyed the coast in Torres Strait in 1802. In consequence of a survey made of the south-west coast by Klipff, the Dutch founded a colony, and erected Fort Dubus in Triton's Bay a.d. 1828.

PAPYRUS, the name given to the paper made by the Egyptians from the papyrus plant, was used for writing about b.c. 2000. The rolls of that material were made known in Europe through the French expedition, a.d. 1798; specimens of which were printed by M. Cadet in 1805. Of the funereal papyri in the Turin museum a fac-simile was published by Dr. Lepsius in 1842. The books of Numa Pompilius, containing the earliest Roman laws, probably consisted of this substance. Philostratus mentions it as a staple manufacture of Alexandria, a.d. 244. It continued to be used in Italy till about the 12th century. In the ruins of Herculanum 1,756 rolls were found about a.d. 1753.

PARE (Brazil) was founded by Francis Caldeyra, a.d. 1615. It was attacked in 1834 and 1835 by the Indians, who took it and kept possession for six months in 1836.

PARABLE.—Under this figurative form of speech, Nathan reproved David, b.c. 1035 (2 Sam. xii.); and our Saviour taught the Jews (Matt. ix. 36, &c.).

PARACHUTE.—A machine of this kind was used in Siam about a.d. 1650. The first experiment in Europe was made by Normand at Paris, a.d. 1783. Garnerin, a Frenchman, descended in London from a height of 8,000 feet, narrowly escaping with his life, Sept. 2, 1802; and his daughter twice performed the feat in 1816. Mr. Cocking was killed in making a descent
in a parachute from a balloon at Lee, near Blackheath, July 24, 1837.

PARADISE LOST.—This epic poem was commenced by Milton about A.D. 1665, and completed in 1666. It was published by Simmons in 1667, the terms being an immediate payment of £5, another instalment to the same amount when 1,500 copies had been sold; a third payment of £5 when the same number of the second edition was disposed of; and £5 after the sale of the third. After the poet's death, his widow cancelled her claims on the publisher for £8, and the third edition was issued A.D. 1678.

PARAFFIN was discovered by Reichenbach in coal, wood, and tar, A.D. 1830; and Mr. Young patented his process for procuring it from bituminous coal in 1850.

PARAGUAY (South America).—A large colony of Spaniards founded the city of Asunción A.D. 1555. The Jesuits established numerous missions here in the 16th century, and received a mandate from the Spanish court, prohibiting others from entering without permission A.D. 1630. The Jesuits were expelled, A.D. 1767. Rebell ing against the Spaniards in 1810, the country formed itself into a republic in 1811, of which Dr. Francia was made dictator in 1814, an office he held till his death in 1840. Its present republican constitution was adopted in 1844. A commercial treaty with the Argentine Republic was signed in 1852; with the United States, France, and Sardinia, in 1853; and with Great Britain, March 4, 1858. New Bor deaux, a French colony on the banks of the Paraguay, established in 1855, was soon after abandoned.

PARASOLS were used by the ancient Greeks, and the Romans employed them as a protection against the sun at the theatre. During the Middle Ages they were borne by horsemen in Italy. The modern parasol was first used in France about 1650.

PARCHMENT.—The term is derived from the Latin word pergamen, said to be taken from Pergamus, to whose king, Eumenes (B.C. 197—159), the invention has been attributed. It was, however, in use among the Persians long before that period; and among the Ionians, as mentioned by Herodotus, B.C. 450. Parchment superseded papyrus for public documents in Europe about the end of the 7th century.

PARDON, a branch of the royal prerogative in England, and said by the Saxons to be derived a lege uxu dignitatis, was declared to belong solely to the king, "united and knit to the imperial crown of this realm," by 27 Hen. VIII c. 24 (1536). By the Act of Settlement (12 & 13 Will. III, c. 2, 1701), no pardon under the great seal of England is pleadable to an impeachment by the House of Commons.

PARGA (Turkey) maintained its municipal independence after the fall of the Eastern empire, under the protection of Venice, 1641, till that state was broken up Oct. 17, 1797, when it fell into the possession of France.

Ali Pasha endeavoured to capture it after the treaty between Russia and the Porte, signed in March, 1800, when a Turkish boy was sent, who held it until a Russian garrison arrived in 1806. They gave way to a French force, by the terms of the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807. The fortress was taken by the English March 22, 1814. It was handed over to the Porte, by agreement, May 26, 1817; and the entire population of 800 families, having received from Turkey £150,000, the value of their immovable property, emigrated to Paxo and Corfu in May, 1819.

PARIAN MARBLES.—This name is given to the collection of antiquities more generally known as the Arundelian or Oxford marbles (q.v.), because they were discovered in the island of Paros early in the 17th century.

PARIS (France), the Roman Lutetia, was the capital of the Parisii. Julius Caesar summoned the Gauls to assemble here B.C. 53, and the city was taken by his lieutenant Labienus B.C. 52. Councils were held at Paris in 390, 551, 557; Sept. 11, 573; in 577; Oct. 15, 615; in November, 825; June 6, 829; Feb. 14, 846; in 849, 853, 1024; Oct. 17, 1050; Dec. 2, 1104; in 1147, January, 1185; in 1196, 1201; October, 1210; in 1212; August, 1215; July 6, 1223; May 15, 1225; Jan. 28, 1226; in 1229, 1248; Nov. 12, 1253; July 13, 1255; in February, 1256; April 10, 1261; Nov. 18, 1263; Aug. 26, 1264; in December, 1281; April 10, 1302; March 12, 1303; Oct. 11 to 26, 1310; May 7, 1314; March 3, 1324; March 9 to 14, 1347; Feb. 4, 1395; May 22, 1398; Oct. 21, 1404; in 1406; Aug. 11 to Nov. 5, 1408; March 1 to April 23, 1429; and Feb. 3 to Oct. 9, 1528.

A.D.

250. St. Denis introduces Christianity. 355. Julian visits Lutetia, where he remains five years.

251. The city is preserved from the Huns by St. Geneviève.


607. He makes it his capital city.

722. Childerich I. founds the cathedral of Notre Dame.

841. Paris is ravaged by the Northmen.

858. It suffers a siege of thirteen months from the Northmen, who are repelled by Count Eudes and Bishop Goslin.

973. A horrible famine carries off numbers of the inhabitants.


998. The church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois is founded.

1169. Notre Dame is rebuilt.

1189. The university is founded about this year.

1182. The first portion of the cathedral of Notre Dame is consecrated.

1190. Paris is surrounded by walls by Philip Augustus.

1229. The Temple is built.

1233. The western front of Notre Dame is built.

1253. Robert Sorbon founds the school of La Sorbonne.

1302. The parliament of Paris is organized
The inhabitants rebel, and besiege Philip IV. in the palace of the Temple.

Philip divides Paris into three districts, and rebuilds the Palais de Justice.

The first Hôtel de Ville is founded.

The insurrection of the Matelotins breaks out in Paris, in consequence of an unpopular tax.

The arsenal is founded.

The English enter Paris at the invitation of John the Fearless.

Henry VI. is crowned king of England and France at Paris.

The English are expelled.

The École de Médecin is founded.

Francis I builds the Louvre.

The church of St. Eustache is founded.

The present Hôtel de Ville is founded.

Charles V. marches on Paris, the north-east and south quarters of which the duke of Guise surrounds with a rampart.

The Fontaine des Innocents is erected.

The palace of the Tuileries is commenced.


Henry III. founds the Pont Neuf.

The original Palais de Luxembourg is completed.

The Place Royale is completed.

The Champs Elysées are laid out.

Paris is erected into an archbishopric.

The Palais des Tuileries is established.

The church of the Val-de-Grâce is founded.

The Pont Neuf is completed.

The boulevards are opened.

The Pont St. Denis is erected, and the Observatory is completed.

The Porte St. Martin is built.

The Pont Royal is built.

The Place des Victoires is formed.

The Hôtel des Invalides is completed.

The car Étret visits Paris, and the palace of the Élysée is founded.

The Palais Bourbon, or Chamber of Deputies, is founded.

Louis XV. founds the Ecole Militaire.

The southern boulevards are completed.

Feb. 16. The Panthéon, or church of St. Geneviève, is founded.

The Odéon is built.

The Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin is founded.

The Palais de la Légion d'Honneur is built.

The Théâtre Français is founded.

The Pont de la Concorde, or Pont de Louis XV., is completed.

The Panthéon, or church of St. Geneviève, is completed.

The first National Exposition is held at Paris.

The Odéon is destroyed by fire.

The cemetery of Père la Chaise is formed.

The Rue Rivoli is commenced.

The Pont des Arts, the Arc de l'Étoile, and Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel are founded.

The Odéon is rebuilt.

Napoleon I founds the Bourse, or exchange.

Aug. 15. The column in the Place Vendôme is completed.

The Château d'Éau is erected.

March 20. Paris surrenders to the allies.

The English encamp in the Bois de Boulogne.

The Ecole des Beaux Arts is founded.

Gas illumination is introduced.

The Théâtre du Gymnase Dramatique is erected.

The Théâtre du Vaudeville and the Cirque Olympique are built.

The Pont des Invalides is completed.

July 28. Louis Philippe founds the column of July.


The tribunals of Paris are commenced.

July 28. The column of July is inaugurated.

**PARIS (Treaties).—The following are the most important treaties of Paris:**

**A.D.**

1829. April 12. Between Louis IX. and the count of Toulouse, who ceded Languedoc to the French. This treaty put an end to the war of the Albigenses.


1879. May 2. Between France and Sardinia. Savoy is ceded to the French republic.


1814. April 11. Between the allies and Bonaparte, who renounces the rulership of France. This is also called the treaty of Fontainebleau. May 30. Between France and the allied powers. France is confined within the limits of 1792.

1818. Aug. 8. Convention between Great Britain and Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Napoleon I. is committed to the custody of the English. Nov. 20. Between France and the allied powers, to settle the French boundaries, &c. France promises to pay an indemnity of 700,000,000 francs, and allow certain fortresses to be garrisoned by the allied powers for three years.

1817. June 10. Between Austria and Spain, confirming the congress of Vienna.

1832. March 20. Between Russia and Turkey. Great Britain, France, and Sardinia. This treaty terminated the Russo-Turkish war.


1861. Feb. 3. Between France and the prince of Monaco, for the cession of Mentone and Roquebrune to France.

**Parish.**—The name was sometimes applied to a bishop’s see among the early Christians. Alexandria is said to have been the first city divided into parishes. According to Camden’s account, England was divided into parishes by Honorius, about A.D. 630. Lay parish lists, according to Bede, about 700, and the division is to be found in the laws of Edgar in 970. The creation of parishes was probably not fully effected till the time of the Norman conquest, 1066.

**PARIS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**—The
“Palais de l’Industrie” was opened at Paris by Napoleon III, May 15, 1855, when Prince Napoleon, president of the commission, read a report giving an account of its rise and progress. It was visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Aug. 24, 1855. The price of admission was half a franc, and on Sunday, for the working classes, two sous. It was finally closed Nov. 15, 1856.

Park was originally a portion of the forest appropriated by the lord of the soil for the use of animals of the chase. The first park was that of Woodstock, made by Henry I. in 1125. St. James’s Park is the oldest in London, having been formed by Henry VIII. (1509—1547). It was re-arranged and planted in the reign of Charles II. by the celebrated French architect Le Notre, and was entirely remodelled in the time of George IV. — The Green Park originally formed part of St. James’s Park. — Hyde Park was a fashionable place for drives and promenades as early as the reign of Charles II. In 1550 the French ambassador hunted with the king in Hyde Park, which was then well stocked with game. Kensington Gardens formed part of Hyde Park before George II.’s time, when Queen Caroline inclosed them and formed the Serpentine. — Regent’s Park was laid out in 1812 and named after George IV., then prince regent. — Victoria Park was commenced in 1842. — Battersea Park was opened in 1858.

Parliament.—Parry (Parliaments and Councils of England, Intro. x.) remarks: "At the close of the reign of Henry III. the Curia Regis was called the King’s Parliament, a term then employed to express any assembly met for purposes of conference." It did not then denote a legislative assembly, though it began to be used in that sense at the commencement of the reign of Edward II. The two branches of the legislature assembled in the same room as late as 1342. Their joint assent became necessary before any act could become law in the reign of Edward IV.

A.D.
1855. The barons assemble at Oxford. This meeting is the first called a parliament.
1855. The earliest writ extant is issued.
1856. Borough representation is regarded as commencing this year.
1851. Annual parliaments are ordered.
1832. Wales is represented in parliament.
1837. Jan. 7. King Edward II. is deposed by both houses of parliament.
1862. English is made the language of the law.
1835. Sept. 30. King Richard II. is deposed by parliament, and the House of Commons begins to assert its control over pecuniary grants.
1840. Oct. 6. The Unlearned Parliament, so called because lawyers were prohibited from attending, meets at Coventry.
1847. Nov. 9. The Lords and Commons are permitted to assemble and transact business in the same time.
1843. May 25. Members of parliament are ordered to reside in the cities and boroughs they represent.
1849. Feb. 23. The Commons adopt the 40's qualification for county electors.
1849. The statutes are first printed.
1852. Members of parliament are exempted from arrest. (See Ferrier’s Arrest.)
1849. The eldest sons of peers are permitted to sit in parliament.
1860. Feb. 6. The House of Lords is abolished.
1860. April 25. The House of Lords is restored, but only consists of peers temporal.
1861. Nov. 20. The bishops are permitted to resume their seats in the House of Lords.
1867. An attempt is made to unite the English and Scotch parliaments.
1877. Roman Catholics are excluded from sitting in either house, by 30 Charles II. st. 2.
1894. Triennial parliaments are ordered by 5 Will. & Mary, c. 2.
1715. Septennial parliaments are ordered by 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 38.
1800. July 2. The Irish parliament is incorporated with that of Great Britain by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 27.
1829. April 13. The Roman Catholic Emancipation Act (30 Geo. IV. c. 7) permits Roman Catholics to sit and vote in either house of parliament on swearing fidelity to the king and constitution.
1832. June 9. Passing of the Reform Bill (q. v.).
1833. July 23. Jews are admitted to sit in both houses by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 49.

(See House of Commons, House of Lords, and Houses of Parliament.)

LIST OF PARLIAMENTS SINCE THE UNION.

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<tr>
<th>Assembled</th>
<th>Dissolved</th>
<th>Duration</th>
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<td>1st. Sept. 27, 1796</td>
<td>June 29, 1802</td>
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<td>Oct. 24, 1806</td>
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<td>3rd. Nov. 25, 1806</td>
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<td>4th. Nov. 27, 1807</td>
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<td>5th. Nov. 24, 1812</td>
<td>June 10, 1818</td>
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<td>6th. Aug. 4, 1818</td>
<td>Feb. 29, 1820</td>
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<td>7th. April 23, 1820</td>
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<td>8th. Nov. 14, 1826</td>
<td>July 24, 1830</td>
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LIST OF PARLIAMENTS SINCE THE UNION.—(continued).

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<th>Assembled.</th>
<th>Dissolved.</th>
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<td><strong>WILLIAM IV.</strong></td>
<td><strong>A.D.</strong></td>
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<td>9th.—Oct. 25, 1830</td>
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<td>10th.—June 14, 1831</td>
<td>Dec. 3, 1832</td>
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<td>11th.—Jan. 29, 1833</td>
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<td>12th.—Feb. 19, 1835</td>
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<td>13th.—Nov. 15, 1837</td>
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<td>14th.—Aug. 29, 1841</td>
<td>July 25, 1847</td>
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<td>15th.—Nov. 18, 1847</td>
<td>July 1, 1853</td>
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<td>16th.—Nov. 4, 1852</td>
<td>March 21, 1857</td>
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<td>17th.—April 30, 1857</td>
<td>April 23, 1859</td>
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<td>18th.—May 31, 1859</td>
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**PARLIAMENT (French).**—The ancient French parliament, which existed as early as the accession of the Capetian dynasty, A.D. 987, was a moveable court, composed of the great seigneurs and prelates of the realm, who assembled under the presidency of the king, and accompanied him in his removes from place to place. In 1190, Philip Augustus instituted the parliament of Paris, which assembled three times a year; and, in 1302, Philip the Fair divided it into three chambers, the Grande Chambre, or Chambre des Plaids, for the decision of causes relating to the crown and matters of public importance; the Chambre des Enquêtes, which regulated appeals; and the Chambre des Requêtes, for the transaction of ordinary parliamentary business. The first public ministry was formed in 1312, when avocats and procureurs généraux were appointed. In 1453, Charles VII. formed the Enquêtes into two chambers, and created a new chamber, entitled the Tournelle Criminelle, as a final court of appeal. In 1598 a Chambre de l'Edit was erected, for deciding cases referring to Protestants, it became extinct in 1669; and in 1667 the Tournelle Court was instituted, to relieve the Grande Chambre of some of its business. In 1753, Louis XV. tried unsuccessfully to substitute a Chambre Royale for the parliament, but in 1771 it became obnoxious on account of its unwise proceedings, and was suppressed. It was restored by Louis XVI. Nov. 12, 1774, but was again abolished Nov. 7, 1790.

**PARLIAMENT (Scotland).**—The ancient forms of government in Scotland seem to have been nearly analogous with those adopted in this country, the legislature being conducted by the sovereign with the advice of his council. The first assembly properly called a parliament was convoked at Scone by John Balliol, Feb. 9, 1292. Burgesses were admitted by Robert Bruce, July 15, 1326, when a grant of the tenth penny of all rents was made to the king by the earls, barons, burgesses, and free tenants in full parliament assembled. The Scotch parliament differed from that of England in having only one house, but a committee, known as the Lords of Articles, answered to some extent the purpose of a house of peers. The parliaments of England and Scotland were united by 5 Anne, c. 8 (1707).

**PARMA (Italy),** in the ancient Gallia Cispadana, was colonized by the Romans after the subjugation of the Boi, B.C. 183. It received a colony of Goths by order of Gratian, A.D. 377; it was included in Lombardy in 572; and was transferred by Charlemagne to the papal see about 778. The government was usurped by the Correggio family in 1334. When Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Italy, he compelled the duke to furnish supplies for his army, May, 1796; but peace was agreed to Nov. 6, 1796. It was decided by the congress of Vienna to make it the appanage of Maria Louis of Austria, Napoleon's wife, and at her death it reverted to the duke of Lucca, June 9, 1815. An insurrection took place, and the Austrian garrison was expelled, March 19, 1843; and the duke resigned in favour of his son, March 14, 1849. An insurrection occurred at Parma April 30, 1859, when the duchess left the capital, to which she returned May 4. Another revolution occurred soon after, and Parma was annexed to the new kingdom of Italy. Colonel Anviti was seized at Parma and put to death with great cruelty, Oct. 6, 1859. Near the capital, which bears the same name as the duchy, the Austrians were defeated by the Sardinians, June 29, 1734. The cathedral, with a fine fresco by Correggio, was conserved A.D. 1106.

**PAROS, or PARUS (Egean Sea).**—This
island, one of the Cyclades, is said to have been originally inhabited by Cretans and Arcadians. The Ionians colonized it at an early period. The Arundelian, or Oxford charter, was found here.

PARRETT (Battle).—Osnac, the caldorman, and Ealstan, bishop of Sherborne, led an army against the Danes, and defeated them at the mouth of the river Parrett, A.D. 845.

PARRICIDE.—The Athenians had no law against parricides, as they professed to believe that nobody could be so wicked as to kill a parent. This was also the case with the Romans until L. Ostius killed his father, about b.c. 172. A law was then enacted which ordained that the criminal, after he had been first scourged until the blood came, should be sewn up in a leathern sack with a dog, an ape, a cock, and a viper, and so thrown into the Tiber. This punishment was observed by the Lex Pompea into that of the sword, or burning, or throwing to wild beasts.

PARDIFORP (Armistice).—A truce, concluded at Alessandria between France and Austria, June 16, 1800, was extended to Germany, under the name of the armistice of Pardorf, July 15. Hostilities ceased at all points, and could not be resumed without twelve days' notice. It led to a negotiation, which resulted in the preliminaries of peace, on the basis of the treaty of Campi Formi, being signed at Paris July 28, 1800.

PASSEES.—Owing to the persecutions of the Mohammamedan conquerors of Persia, the Guebres, descendants of the ancient fire-worshippers, sought refuge in the northwestern parts of Hindoostan, chiefly Bombay and Gujerat, about A.D. 800, when they were called Parsese, or Persians.

PARTHENON, the temple of Minerva, protector of Athens, was built in that city in the time of Pericles,—Callicrates and Ictinus being the architects, and Phidias the chief sculptor,—about B.C. 448. It suffered from the explosion of a powder-magazine during a siege by the Venetians A.D. 1667.

PARTHENOPOLITE REPUBLIC was established in the kingdom of Naples by the French, after the completion of its conquest, Jan. 23, 1796. Cardinal Ruffo took the field against it, at the head of 17,000 Calabrians, and Macdonald received orders from the Directory to abandon Naples, May 30, 1796, and it was soon afterwards dissolved.

PARTHIA (Asia), subject at an early period to Media, to Persia, and subsequently to Alexander and his successors, threw off the Syro-Macedonian rule, when the dynasty of the Arsacids was established, B.C. 256. The empire extended from the Euphrates to the Indus, and from the Oxus to the Persian Gulf, at the death of Mithridates, B.C. 130. It was invested by the Romans, under the triumvir Crassus, B.C. 55, who was defeated and slain B.C. 53. On the death of Artabanes, the last king, Artaxerxes usurped the supreme power, and founded the new Persian dynasty called the Sassanides, A.D. 226.

PARTITION TREATIES.—A treaty, regulating the succession of the Spanish monarchy, and its partition, was made between England and Holland Aug. 16, 1698. Another treaty for the same purpose, between England, France, and Holland, was signed in London, Feb. 21, 1700, and at the Hague by the French envoy and the plenipotentiaries of the States-General, March 25. The first treaty for the partition of Poland, between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, was made in February, 1772. A second treaty was signed at St. Petersburg Aug. 5, 1772, and the third, for the final partition of the kingdom, was concluded Oct. 24, 1795.

PASARGADE (Persia).—The name of this town is sometimes written Passargadse and Pasargada. It is said to have been built by Cyrus B.C. 559, after his defeat of Astyages near this spot. The kings of Persia were consecrated here by the magi.

PASCHAL CYCLE, formed by the multiplication of the sun's cycle, 28 years, with that of the moon, 19 years, to ascertain when Easter occurs, was adopted by the general council of Nicaea A.D. 325. It was discontinued in England by act of parliament, Sept. 2, 1752.

PASQUINADE.—This name, given to a short satirical poem, is derived from Pasquin, a tailor of Rome, who, towards the close of the 16th century, wrote lampoons, and hung them on a mutilated statue during the night.

PASSARO CASTE (Sea-fight).—Admiral Byng, created Viscount Torrington in 1721, defeated the Spanish fleet off this cape on the coast of Sicily, July 31, 1718. The English captured five ships of the line and eight frigates.

PASSAROWITZ (Peace).—This treaty of peace between Charles VI., emperor of Germany, the Venetians and the Turks, was concluded July 21, 1718. The sultan ceded Belgrade and Temesvar to the emperor.

PASSAU (Bavaria).—The bishopric, of which it is the capital, originally an independent state, was secularized A.D. 1803, and united to Bavaria in 1809. A treaty, securing religious freedom to the Protestants, was signed in the building now used for the post-office, on behalf of Charles V., July 31, 1552. The colossal bronze statue to Maximilian Joseph was erected in 1629.

PASSENGERS in public vehicles are protected by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22 (Sept. 22, 1831); 1 & 2 Vict. c. 79 (Aug. 10, 1838), and by 16 & 17 Vict. (June 28, 1859). The laws relating to passengers by sea were amended and consolidated by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 44 (June 30, 1852).

PASOVE, or Feast of unleavened Bread, commemorating deliverance from the destroying angel when the first-born of Egypt were smitten, was ordained by God to be observed by the Jews for ever, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xii.).

PASSPORTS are of ancient date. A
passport granted by Julius Caesar to a philosopher ran thus: "If there be any one, on land or sea, hardly enough to molest Potamon, let him consider whether he be strong enough to wage war with Caesar." The system became very oppressive in Europe at the end of the 15th century. Passports were abolished in France, as far as regards British subjects, Dec. 16, 1860.

PASTOUEREAUX, or SHEPHERDS, followers of an impostor in Flanders, called the Master of Hungary, arose A.D. 1251. They spread into France, entering the city of Orleans on St. Barnabas day, Jan. 13, and committed dreadful outrages on the inhabitants. At Bourges the leader was slain, and his followers massacred the same year. A similar rising in France was distinguished by a general massacre of the Jews A.D. 1321.

PATAGONIA (South America), so named by Magalhaens, who discovered it A.D. 1520. Sir Francis Drake sailed along the coast in 1578, and Captain Cook explored it in 1774. A settlement, formed by the Chilians at Port Famine in 1843, was removed to Sandy Point in 1850. An expedition to discover a suitable site for a new colony was despatched in 1834.

PATAY (France).—Lord Talbot was defeated and taken prisoner by the French under Joan of Arc, at this town, June 18, 1429.

PATENTS for titles of nobility were first made in the reign of Edward III. (1327 to 1377). Patents for new inventions are founded upon a statute passed in 1623, which grants the privilege "of the sole working or making of new manufactures within the realm to the true and first inventor and inventors of such manufactures." An act for improving the patent laws was passed, under the auspices of Lord Brougham (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83), Sept. 10, 1833. Commissioners of patent laws were appointed July 1, 1852.

PATERINES, holding Gnostic opinions, headed by a certain Gerard, made their appearance at Monteforte, and were, many of them, burned at Milan by Archbishop Herbert about A.D. 1026. The term Paterini, or Paterines, was also applied to the Paulicians, the Manicheans, and other sects.

PATERSON (North America).—This town, in New Jersey, was founded A.D. 1791 for the manufacture of cotton.

PATNA (Hindostan), in Sanscrit, Pataliputra, the Palmybothera of the Greeks and Romans, was visited by Magasthenes, as ambassador from Seleucus Nicator to Sandracottus, B.C. 305. It was incorporated with the empire of Delhi A.D. 1194. Major Carnac defeated Shah Alum here in January, 1761; Mr. Ellis captured it June 25, 1763; but the troops having been made prisoners while engaged in plunder, it was retaken Nov. 6 of the same year. An action, in which Mir Casim was defeated, secured the town to the British, Oct. 23, 1764. A column marks the grave of 200 English prisoners murdered in cold blood by Mir Casim A.D. 1763. Dr. Lyell was murdered by the mutineers in the streets here, July 3, 1857.

PATTOCH (Battle).—Louis of Baden defeated the Turks in this battle, fought Aug. 30, 1659.

PATTEE, or PATRAS (Greece), one of the twelve Achaean cities, was founded by the Ionians, took the Athenian side in the Pellenon war, B.C. 431; and, through the persuasion of Alcibiades, connected itself by a wall with the port of Athens, B.C. 419. Cassander, one of Alexander's generals, having taken it, was driven out by Aristodemus B.C. 314. The inhabitants expelled the Macedonians and renewed the Achaean League with the three towns Dyne, Phare, and Triata, B.C. 250. After the battle of Pharsalia it was taken by Cato, B.C. 48; Antony and Cleopatra chose it for a winter residence B.C. 32-31. It was restored, and colonized with Roman soldiers by Augustus, about B.C. 20. The town sent an archbishop to the council of Sardica A.D. 317, and it was destroyed by an earthquake in the 6th century. It was restored, and purchased of the Venetians in 1408; was captured by the Turks in 1446; and recovered by the Venetians in 1533. Having again been taken by the Turks, it was held till the revolution in 1828, when it capitulated to the Greeks.

PATRIARCH.—The appellation was given to the early ancestors of the Jews; also to certain governors among the Jews after the destruction of Jerusalem, A.D. 70. The order became extinct in the end of the 4th century. It was first applied to bishops, by authority of the Church, in the council of Chalcedon, A.D. 451, although Socrates in his history says it began to be used as the title of eminent bishops after the general council of Constantinople, A.D. 381. The patriarch of Constantinople was distinguished as ecclesiastical or universal patriarch, and the bishop of Rome as prince of the patriarchs.

PATRICIANS, or PATREES, an appellation given to the Roman populace by Romulus. It belonged to every Roman citizen till the creation of the patres minorum gentium by Tarquin, and formed the exclusive source of the senate, consuls, and pontifices, till B.C. 365. Headed by L. Tarquinius, they conspired against king Servius and murdered him, B.C. 534. The dignity ceased to be hereditary in the reign of Constantine I., A.D. 323—337.

PATRICK’S (St.) CATHEDRAL (Dublin) was founded by Archbishop Comyn, A.D. 1190, destroyed by fire about 1300, and, having been rebuilt, was dissolved at the Reformation, and used for courts of justice about 1539. Mary restored it to its original use.

PATRICK, St. (Order), consisting of the sovereign, a grand master, and twenty-two knights, was founded in Ireland by George III., Feb. 5, 1783.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS.—After Admiral Jervis’s victory over the Spanish fleet, a subscription was made at Lloyd’s for the
relief of the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the engagement, March 3, 1797. At a meeting of merchants, underwriters, and other subscribers to Lloyd's, July 20, 1809, it was resolved to raise a fund on an extended scale for the widows and orphans of those killed in defence of their country, and upwards of £100,000 was subscribed by the end of the month. The committee voted, as a tribute of their consideration, swords, pieces of plate, and sums of money, to the officers and men engaged in the gallant defence of Dominica, May 1, 1805. In the House of Commons Lord Howick characterized it as "that mischievous system of rewards," tending to bring the government into contempt, Dec. 19, 1806.

In Cobbett's "Political Register," it was represented as a "grand means of making a formidable opposition to government," its funds amounting to more than a quarter of a million of pounds, Jan. 24, 1807. A commission was issued June 13, 1854, by Queen Victoria, presided over by Prince Albert, to raise and distribute a fund for those engaged in the Russian war, which, before the end of the year, reached upwards of a million. Out of the fund, which eventually amounted to £1,458,000, an institution for the education of 300 daughters of soldiers, sailors, and marines, was established, the foundation-stone being laid by the Queen, on Wandsworth Common, July 11, 1857. Another patriotic fund, for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny, originated at a public meeting held in London Aug. 23, 1857. The sum collected amounted to £434,729 in November, 1858.

PatriOTIANS, the followers of Fraxcoas, a confessor at Rome, who maintained that the Father was born of the Virgin, died upon the cross, and was buried, arose towards the end of the 2nd century. They were also called Monarchians. Tertullian wrote against Fraxcoas. The term was also applied to the followers of Noetus, a native of Smyrna, who early in the 3rd century maintained that God was united with the man Christ, and in him was born and suffered.

PAULIANS, PAULINISTS, or PAULIANS.
- The followers of Paul of Samosata, bishop of Antioch A.D. 260—270, who held some peculiar notions respecting the Godhead. Bingham asserts that he denied the divinity of Christ, and introduced a new form of baptism. Paul of Samosata was accused of heresy in 264, condemned by a council in 269, and was expelled in 270. The council of Nicea (June 19—Aug. 25, 325) ordered the Paulians to be re-baptized previous to admission into the Church.

PAULICANS, or Disciples of St. Paul, holding Gnostic or Manichean principles, originated with one Constantine, living near Samosata, A.D. 660. He fell a martyr to his principles A.D. 687. Subjected to unceasing persecution at the hands of the rulers of the Western empire, it is said that not fewer than 100,000 were extirpated by the sword, the gibbet, or the flames, in the reign of Theodora, A.D. 842—857. Carbaes, commander of the guards, followed by 5,000 of the sect, renounced the allegiance of Rome, leagued with the Mohammedans, and founded and fortified the city of Tephrice, and defeated the emperor Michael under the walls of Samosata, 845—861. Led by Chryscoheir, successor of Carbaes, they pilaged Nicea, Nicomedica, Anera, and Ephesus, turning the cathedral of the latter city into a stable for mules and horses, to manifest their abhorrence of images and relics, in 868. They were attacked by the forces of the emperor Basil I., their leader slain, and Tephrice, their stronghold, taken, in 871. Constantine V. (Copronymus), having discovered a great number of them in Melitene and Theodosiopolis, transplanted them to Constantinople and Thrace, and so introduced their doctrine into Europe, about 850. The emperor John I. (Lamiosces) died 850. The bishop of the sect from the Calyanian hills to Philipopolis in Thrace, in 970. Having spread through Italy into the southern provinces of France, a persecution was raised against them, and they were extirpated with fire and sword in 1200.

PAUL'S (ST.) CATHEDRAL (London).
- Sir Christopher Wren denies Camden's theory that St. Paul's cathedral occupies the site of a Roman temple to Diana, and asserts that "there is authentic testimony of a Christian church planted here by the apostles themselves, and, in particular, very probably by St. Paul." It is, however, doubtful whether any such building existed in London till the reign of Lucius, A.D. 185, when Faganus and Damascius visited England to consecrate buildings formerly devoted to the service of pagan divinities, to the worship of the true God. The church they founded or consecrated was destroyed during the Diocletian persecution in 303, and another erected on its site was burnt by the Saxons in the 5th or 6th century. Ethelbert, king of Kent, and his nephew Eber founded a new church in 610, which was severely injured by a fire in 962, and totally burnt in 1087, after which, Maurice, bishop of London, commenced the erection of Old St. Paul's. This cathedral was much damaged by fire in 1137. In 1221 a new steeple was erected. The choir was completed in 1240, and in 1256 Fulco Basset, bishop of London, added the Mediterranean church of St. Faith. The spire was struck by lightning Feb. 1, 1444, and again June 4, 1561, when a fire was kindled which rendered the removal of the roof and steeple a matter of necessity. Various attempts were made to effect a complete restoration, but no active measures were taken till 1633, when Inigo Jones erected a fine, but incongruous classic portico. St. Paul's cathedral was totally destroyed by the great fire of 1666. The ground was cleared for a new building May 1, 1674, and the warrant to begin the works was granted May 1, 1675. The first
stone was laid June 21, and divine service was celebrated for the first time in the uncompleted edifice on the occasion of the public rejoicings for the peace of Ryswick, Dec. 2, 1697. The last stone was set up in 1710, the whole building having been completed by Sir Christopher Wren, and by the same master-mason, and during the presidency of one bishop of London. The expense was defrayed by a tax on the coal consumed in London, and amounted to £747,954. 2s. 9d. The iron railing cost £11,302. 6s. 8d. The annual musical festivals for the benefit of the orphans and widows of the clergy have been solemnized in the cathedral since 1697. The organ was built by Bernard Schmoldt in 1694, and the bell was recast by Richard Phelps in 1716. Gas was first employed in the cathedral May 6, 1822, and it was first opened for evening service Sunday, Nov. 28, 1858. The principal dimensions of St. Paul's are as follows:—length from east to west, 510 ft.; breadth from north to south porticos, 252 ft.; breadth of west entrance, 100 ft.; circumference, 2,292 ft. The extreme height is 404 ft.; that of the campanile towers, 222 ft., and of the west pediment, 120 ft. The dome is 420 ft. in circumference, and the ball 6 ft. in diameter.

PAUL'S (St.) CROSS (London).—This ancient pulpit cross of timber stood at the north side of St. Paul's cathedral. The date of its erection is not known, but it was in existence A.D. 1259, as Henry III. summoned a general assembly to meet here in that year. In 1382 it was struck by lightning, and was restored by Thomas Kempe, bishop of London from 1448 to 1489. It was finally taken down by order of parliament in 1643.

PAUL'S (St.) SCHOOL (London).—This institution was endowed A.D. 1512 by John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, for 153 poor men's children. The present building was erected in 1823, by Mr. George Smith.

PAUPERS COLONIES.—Establishments with this name originated in Holland, A.D. 1818. General Van den Bosch, on his return from Java, laid before the king of Holland a plan for a pauper colony; a meeting was held at the Hague, and a regular society formed. A writer in the British Almanack for 1829 says:—"Having received the sanction of the king, the society was recommended to all the local authorities, and soon found itself in possession of £5,380, obtained from more than 20,000 members. With these funds, having been enabled to make the necessary arrangements, the society purchased the estate of Westerbech Sloof, on the east side of the Zuyder Zee, and not far from the town of Steenwyk. On this estate they cost them £4,660, and it contained from 1,200 to 1,300 acres, about 200 of which were under a sort of culture, or covered with bad wood, and the rest a mere heath. They let out the cultivated land, about one-tenth of the whole; deepened the Aa (which runs through the estate), so that it is navigable for boats, and built storehouses, a school, and dwellings for about fifty-two families, of from six to eight persons each. Their operations were begun in September, 1815; by the 10th of November the houses were ready; and the communes sent some poor families. The expense of each family, in English money, was as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building each house</td>
<td>£13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and implements</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two cows, or one cow and ten sheep</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivation and seed, first year</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances of orphans</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flex and wool to be spun</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven acres uncultivated land net</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total establishment £141

The writer goes into various details and then gives the result of the experiment. "In the course of seven years from its first establishment, the colony of Fredericks Cord contained a population of 6,778, including that of Omme Schanje, which is under a more rigid control. Among the number were 2,174 orphans and foundlings. The total number forming all the colonies in Holland, were stated to Mr. Jacob at 20,000; but he thinks it exaggerated: there were, however, 8,000 in North Holland."

PAUPERS might be put in the stocks if not provided with a testimonial from a justice of the peace, by 2d Rich. II. c. 7 (1388); were prohibited from begging, except in the hundred where they last dwelt, by 11 and 19 Hen. VII. (1495 and 1504); and if able-bodied, were to be whipped, by 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1531). Compulsory payment was first instituted in support of the poor by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25 (1536). The compulsory system was brought into full operation by 14 Eliz. c. 5 (1572), forming the basis of a subsequent act, still in operation (43 Eliz. c. 2), passed in 1601.

PAVEMENT.—The Carthaginians are said to have been the first who paved their towns with stones, and the practice was introduced into Europe by the Romans. London was first paved about A.D. 1535. McAdam's system of paving was introduced into London in 1825.

PAVIA (Italy), the ancient Ticinum, is first mentioned in history as the place where Augustus met the funeral procession of Drusus, A.D. 20. A sedition among the troops of Vitellius broke out here in 69; and while commanding its garrison, Claudius was saluted with the imperial title in 268. It was taken by Attila in 452, and by Alboin, after a siege of more than three years, in 570, when it became the residence of the Lombard kings and the capital of Italy, under the name of Pavia. It surrendered to Charlemagne, at the close of a fifteen months' blockade, in 774. It was, with its forty-three churches, reduced to ashes by the savage Magyars in 962. Victor IV. was elected pope by a council held here Feb. 5, 1160, and the emperor Frederick I. held his
stirrup and kissed his foot. The army of Charles V., under the viceroy Lamoy, came to its relief when besieged by Francis I., and in the battle (see MALAGONI) which ensued Francis I. was defeated and taken prisoner, Feb. 23, 1525. It was occupied by the French and Sardinian army Oct. 29, 1733; and again by the united troops of France, Spain, Naples, and Genoa, in July, 1745. The populace rose against the French occupants, and took the castle, May 26, 1796. The university, supposed to have been founded by Charlemagne in 774, was restored in 1361 by Galeazzo Visconte, who was styled count of Pavia. The church of St. Michael, perhaps the oldest in Italy, dates from the beginning of the 7th century; the church Del Carmine, which contains valuable paintings, was built in the 14th century; the cathedral, completed in 1469, was partly destroyed in 1527, and suffered from the French in 1796. Councils were held here in 1128, and Feb. 1160.

Pawpaw. — The emperor Augustus established a fund at Rome for lending money to those who could leave a sufficient pledge, &c. 31; Tiberius lent money on lands, a.d. 14; and Alexander Severus advanced money to the poor without interest in 222. By the papal court a fund was collected from which the poor received loans free of charge, and lending-houses were permitted to exact interest under the name of pro indennitate, the pope declaring the holy mountains of piety, "sacer monti di pieta," to be legal, the first being established at Perugia, by Barnabas Interamnensis, about a.d. 1404. Another at Savona was confirmed by Sixtus IV. in 1479. A mont de piété was established at Assisi by Bernardinus Tomitano, of the order of Minorites, in 1435, at Mantua in 1436, at Parma in 1488, and at many other towns up to the close of the 15th century. A constant hostility being kept up by some of the ecclesiastical bodies to these institutions, which were, they said, not montes pie-tatis, but impietatis, Pope Leo X. issued a bull, declaring them legal and useful. A mont de piété was founded at Rome by Gio-vanni Calvo, a Franciscan, in 1539; one at Naples in 1539 or 1540. Maximilian I. permitted the citizens of Nuremberg to drive out the Jews and establish an exchange bank, where those requiring money might leave their effects in pledge, in 1498. In the Netherlands, France, and England, such houses were known under the name of Lombards, and to evade the prohibition of the Church against interest, exacted it beforehand, as a present. The lombard, or lending-house, at Brussels was established in 1619, at Antwerp in 1620, at Ghent in 1622. The mont de piété of France was instituted by royal command in 1777. The present system in England was established by De Northburgh, bishop of London, the prac-tice being for the preacher at St. Paul's Cross, in his sermon, to declare, at the end of a year, that the article pledged would be forfeited if not redeemed in fourteen days.

The rate of interest is fixed by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 99 (July 23, 1800).

Pawtucket (North America). — The first cloth factory in America moved by water was established at this town, situated partly in Rhode Island and partly in Massachu-setts, a.d. 1790.

Pax. — This instrument, used in the Roman Catholic church, and sometimes called the tabula pacis, or the osculatorium, was intro-duced in the 12th or 13th century. The custom of giving the kiss of peace (q. v.) before the communion prevailed until the pax was introduced. The priest kissed the instrument first, then it was kissed by the clerk, and finally by the laity, and this pro cess was substituted for the former general exchange of salutations. A pax appears amongst the regular ecclesiastical instruments ordered in the parish churches of Yorkshire in 1230.

Paz de Ayacucho (South America). — This town in Bolivia was founded by the Spaniards a.d. 1548, under the name of Nuestra Señora de la Paz. It was made the seat of a bishop in 1605, and its name was changed, in 1825, to Paz de Ayacucho, in honour of the victory of Ayacucho.

Pazzi Conspiracy, formed by Francesco Pazzi, and sanctioned by Pope Sixtus IV., to murder the Medici, Lorenzo and Julian, at Florence, was attempted during the celebration of high mass in the cathedral. The work of assassination was undertaken by two priests, and the elevation of the host was the signal agreed upon for the onset, April 26, 1478. Julian fell beneath their daggers, but Lorenzo escaped with a slight wound. The populace took up arms, 70 of the Pazzi party, including the two assassins, were killed, and altogether more than 200 persons were put to death.

Peace. (See CONSERVATIORS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.)

Peace Society, for the promotion of permanent and universal peace, was established a.d. 1816; held a meeting at Paris, Aug. 22, 1849; in Exeter Hall, Oct. 30, 1849; at Frankfort, Aug. 22, 1850; at Birmingham, Nov. 28, 1850; at Manchester, Jan. 27, 1853; and at Edinburgh, Oct. 12, 1853. A deputation from the society had an interview with Nicholas, emperor of Russia, at St. Petersburg, Feb. 10, 1854.

Pearls are mentioned by Job (xxviii. 18) as possessing considerable value, b.c. 2130. Codius, the tribune, gave a pearl, dis solved in vinegar, to each of his guests, b.c. 61. Cleopatra made a wager with Antony to serve up her pearl eardrops, worth £76,000, at a repast, a.d. 32. Ceylon was famed for its fisheries in the time of Pliny in 72; Seville imported upwards of 697 lb. weight in 1837. A pearl was obtained from Margarita, by Philip II., worth £31,875, in 1574. Joint stock companies were formed to prosecute the Columbia fishery in 1525, but were abandoned in 1826; and an English company undertook the same enterprise at Algiers in 1826. The total value imported
into the United Kingdom in 1856 was £56,162. Linnaeus announced the discovery of a method of producing these artificially in 1761, and an imitation was devised by a Par- isian house-maker, called Jaquin, about 1856.

PEASANT WAR.—A struggle, called the Bundschuh, broke out A.D. 1502, and another, the League of poor Conrad, at Würtemberg, in 1514. The peasants of the small towns rebelled in Swabia, and those of the Thurgau rose in arms in June, 1524, when many outrages were committed. The insurgents were defeated by the army of the archduke Ferdinand, May 2, again at Königshofen June 2, and were finally put down after 100,000 persons had perished, in June, 1525.

PECQUIGNY, or PÉCQUIGNY (Peace).—The treaty of Amiens (q.v.), of Aug. 29, 1755, was ratified at Pécquigny, near Amiens, on which account it sometimes passes by that name. It was renewed for the lives of Louis XI. and Edward IV. in 1477.

PEEL, Robert. (See HAWKERS.)

PEEL ADMINISTRATIONS.—The first was formed on the resignation of the first Melbourne administration (q.v.), Nov. 14, 1834. William IV. applied, Nov. 15, to the Duke of Wellington, who advised that Sir Robert Peel, Bart., at that time travelling in Italy, should be summoned to form an administration. The Duke of Wellington became prime minister, provisional arrangements were made, and Sir Robert Peel obeyed the call, and reached London Dec. 9. He immediately assumed the responsibilities of office, and his cabinet, formed at the end of the month, was thus constituted—

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Lord President of the Council—Lord Lyndhurst.
Privy Seal—Lord Wharncliffe.
Home Secretary—Mr. Henry Goulburn.
Foreign Secretary—Duke of Wellington.
Colonial Secretary—Earl of Aberdeen.
Admiralty—Earl de Grey.
Board of Control—Lord Ellenborough.
Secretary at War—Sir J. Herries.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Sir Henry Hardinge.
Master of the Mint, and President of the Board of Trade—Mr. A. Baring.
Paymaster of the Forces—Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart.
Master-General of the Ordnance—Sir George Murray.

Parliament was dissolved Dec. 30, 1834, and a new parliament was summoned to meet Feb. 19, 1835. A coalition having been formed between the Whigs and the Radicals, an address to the people was proposed in the House of Commons, and carried Feb. 26, by 309 to 302. Three adverse divisions having taken place respecting the appropriation of the revenues of the Irish church, namely, first, a resolution proposed by Lord John Russell, carried April 2 by 323 to 389; secondly, the resolution carried in committee April 6, by 262 to 237, and thirdly, a further resolution in favour of the appropriation principle carried against ministers,

April 7, by 285 to 258, Sir Robert Peel announced the resignation of the ministry.

April 8. (See MELBOURNE ADMINISTRATIONS.) The second Peel administration was formed on the resignation of the Melbourne administration (q.v.), Aug. 30, 1841. The cabinet formed by Sept. 8 was thus constituted—

Treasury ............... Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Lord Chancellor .......... Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council .......... Lord Wharncliffe.
Privy Seal .......... Duke of Buckingham.
Chancellor of the Exchequer .......... Mr. Goulburn.
Home Secretary .......... Lord Ellenborough.
Foreign Secretary .......... Earl of Aberdeen.
Colonial Secretary .......... Lord Stanley.
Admiralty .......... Earl of Haddington.
Secretary at War .......... Sir B. Hardinge.
Board of Trade .......... Earl of Ripon.
Treasurer of the Navy .......... Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart.
Chief Secretary for Ireland .......... Lord Elliot.

Lord Ellenborough accepted the governor-generalship of India, and was succeeded at the Board of Control by Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, Oct. 23, 1841. The Duke of Buckingham resigned the privy seal Jan. 31, 1842, and it was intrusted to the Duke of Buc- cleuch and Queensberry Feb. 2. The Duke of Wellington was made commander-in-chief Aug. 15, 1842. The Earl of Ripon succeeded Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci (who died May 11, 1843) at the Board of Control, May 17, 1843; and Mr. Gladstone was made president of the Board of Trade and master of the mint, June 10, 1843. Sir Henry Hardinge was succeeded, May 17, 1844, as secretary at war by Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart., who, having been appointed chief secretary for Ireland, was replaced by Mr. Sidney Herbert, Feb. 4, 1845. Lord Somerset, made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster Sept. 14, 1841, and the Earl of Lincoln, made first commissioner of woods and forests Sept. 16, 1841, were both admitted to seats in the cabinet in 1845. A division ensued in the cabinet respecting the expediency of an immediate repeal of the corn laws in the autumn of 1845, and ministers resigned Nov. 23. Lord John Russell failed in his attempts to form an administration, Dec. 20, and the Peel administration, with the exception of Lord Stanley, returned to office. He had been summoned to the House of Peers as Baron Stanley, in 1844. He resigned the colonial secretariatship, and was succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, Dec. 20, 1845. The Earl of Lincoln succeeded Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart., as chief secretary for Ireland, Feb. 14, 1846. Sir Robert Peel carried the repeal of the corn laws; but this change in his policy produced a division amongst his followers, the two parties being afterwards called Peelites (q.v.) and Protectionists (q.v.). The latter availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by
the second reading of the Irish Coercion Bill voted against ministers, who were defeated by 292 to 219. The division took place early in the morning, June 29, 1846, the day on which the bill for the repeal of the corn laws passed the House of Lords. The resignation of the Peel administration was announced in both houses of parliament June 29. (See RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION.)

PEELITES.—This name was given to that section of the Conservative party which, after the rupture caused by the repeal of the corn laws (q.v.) in 1846, adhered to Sir Robert Peel. They were thus designated as opponents to the Protectionists (q.v.).

PEER-O-DAY-BOYS. — This Irish faction originated at Market-hill, in Armagh, July 4, 1784. (See DEFENDERS.)

PEERS AND PEERAGE. — The nobility of the realm, consisting of barons, dukes, earls, marquises, and viscounts (q.v.), are called peers, or equals, because they enjoy an equality of right in all public proceedings. They are created either by tenure, by writ, or by patent. Peersage by tenure originated at the Norman conquest, when the land was divided between the followers of the Conqueror. The earliest peerage by writ is of A.D. 1266, when a writ of summons to parliament was issued by Henry III. The first peer created by patent was John de Beauchamp, who was made baron of Kidderminster by Richard II. Oct. 10, 1397. Peers are exempt from arrest in civil, but not in criminal cases. In cases of treason and felony, they can only be tried by their fellow peers; but in misdemeanours they are tried by an ordinary jury. Peeresses are tried by the same tribunals as peers, by 20 Hen. VI. c. 9 (1422). By 4 & 5 Vict. c. 22 (June 21, 1841), peers convicted of crimes were rendered liable to the same penalties as commoners. The elevation of Sir James Parkes to the peerage for the term of his natural life, by the title of Lord Wensleydale, Jan. 16, 1896, led to the appointment of a committee by the House of Lords to inquire into the legality of life-peerages. A report, deciding that such peerages could not entitle their holders to sit or vote in parliament, was presented Feb. 25, in consequence of which Lord Wensleydale received a patent with the usual remainder to “the heir male of his body lawfully begotten,” the following July. The peers of Scotland are regarded as forming part of the nobility of Great Britain. By the 23rd article of the Act of Union, 5 Anne, c. 8 (1706), sixteen of their number are permitted to sit in the House of Lords as representatives of the rest. As this act limits the right of election of these representatives to the Scotch peers then existing, it follows that no new Scotch peerages can be created. The Irish peers also form part of the nobility of the realm; and by the 4th article of the Irish Act of Union, 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67 (July 2, 1800), four of the Irish bishops and twenty-eight temporal peers are permitted to sit in the House of Lords. The same act permits the sovereign to create one new Irish peerage whenever six of those existing become extinct; and when the number is reduced to 100 noblemen, every vacancy may be immediately supplied. Sir William Dugdale’s “Baronage of England,” which was published in 1675–6, is the earliest work on the English peerage. The first edition of Collins’s “Peerage” was published in 1709.

PEGU (Asia), capital of a province of the same name, was besieged by the Burmese, and capitulated A.D. 1757. The British obtained possession of Pegu in 1824, and, having restored it at the conclusion of the war with Burmah, it was again taken and retained Nov. 21, 1852. The whole province was annexed, and the close of the war officially proclaimed, June 30, 1853.

PEIHO (China). — An attempt to force a passage up the mouth of this river by Admiral Hope, June 24, 1859, was resisted by the Chinese forts, and resulted in a disastrous repulse. The English lost twenty-five men killed and ninety-three wounded on board the gunboats, and sixty-four killed and 252 wounded in the attempt to effect a landing. The Taku forts at the mouth of the Peiho were captured by the allied French and English squadron Aug. 21, 1860.

PEKIN (China). — Zenghis Khan and his Mongols, when the inhabitants, for want of ammunition, are said to have discharged ingots of gold and silver upon their assailants, A.D. 1214. Kublai Khan rebuilt it, and made it his capital in 1290. A British embassy, intrusted to Lord Macartney, arrived Sept. 14, 1793. The city was entered by the allied armies of France and England, Oct. 12, 1860. A convention was signed Oct. 24, and they evacuated Pekin Nov. 5, 1860.

PELAGIANISM, so named from Pelagius, its founder, who began to disseminate his heresy at Rome A.D. 404; was examined by a council at Jerusalem, and another at Diospolis, in both of which the tenets passed without condemnation, in 415. It was condemned by a council at Carthage, eighteen bishops in Italy were deposed for their adherence to it, and Pelagius himself was banished from Italy by the emperor Honorius in 408. When it was extended into Britain, two Gallic bishops were called over to suppress the doctrine in 442. A conference was held at Verulam between its supporters and the orthodox party in 446, and the Pelagians were banished from Britain in 452. The council of Orange decreed the doctrine of Augustine, in opposition to Pelagianism and Semi-pelagianism, to be established, July 3, 529. Their decree was confirmed by the council of Valentia, and by Pope Boniface II. in 530.

PELAGONIA (Macedonia). — The name at first applied to a district, was afterwards conferred upon the chief town of the Pelagonies, and the capital of the Fourth Macedonia.
PELASGI, an ancient race spread over Greece, and the islands of the Ægean Sea, are first mentioned by Homer as furnishing a contingent under Achilles at the siege of Troy, B.C. 962. Niebuhr considers them to have been the original inhabitants both of Greece and Italy.

PELEKANON (Battle).—Orchan I. defeated Andronicus III., who was wounded in the encounter, A.D. 1329.

PELEW ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean) were first brought into notice (although long previously known to the Spaniards) through the wreck of the Antelope, East-Indianman, A.D. 1785. Prince Lee Boo, son of king Abba Thulle, who had been intrusted by his father to Captain Wilson, was brought to England, where he only survived five months, in 1784. The East-India Company sent information of the event to the islands in 1790, together with a present of live stock and culinary vegetables, which were found to have flourished well when the place was re-visited by an English vessel in 1798.

PELHAM ADMINISTRATION.—The death of the earl of Wilmington rendered fresh ministerial arrangements necessary, and Mr. Pelham, brother of the duke of Newcastle, was made first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, Aug. 23, 1743. His colleagues in the cabinet were:—

Lord Chancellor ........ Lord Hardwicke.
President of the Council...Earl of Harrington.
Privy Seal ............... Earl Gower.
Lord Carteret.
Secretaries of State ..... 1 Duke of Newcastle.
Admiralty ............... 1 Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.
Ordnance ............... 1 Duke of Montague.
Paymaster of the Forces .Sir T. Winnington, Bart.

Earl Gower was succeeded by the earl of Cholmondeley, as lord privy seal, in December, 1743. Lord Carteret, who had succeeded to the title of Earl Granville, resigned Nov. 24, 1744, and the Pelham Administration was reconstructed. The chiefs of several parties coalesced; from which circumstance the new ministry was called the Broad Bottom Administration (q.v.).

PELIGNI, a people of central Italy, and, according to Ovid, of Sabine descent, are first mentioned in Roman history as having been attacked by the Latins, B.C. 343. They entered into a treaty of peace with the Romans B.C. 304; afforded them material aid against the Samnites at the battle of Sentium, B.C. 298; and raised volunteers for Scipio B.C. 205. At the outbreak of the Social war, B.C. 90, they joined the Marsi, making their chief city, Corfinium, the capital of the confederate states. They submitted to the Romans B.C. 88, and were soon after admitted to the franchise. In the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, their chief town, Corfinium, was garrisoned to oppose Caesar, B.C. 49; and they espoused the side of Vespasian against Titullus, which was their last appearance in history, A.D. 69.

PELLA (Macedonia).—Philip II. made this a royal residence, and Alexander the Great was born here in July, B.C. 356. Æmilius Paulus took it B.C. 168, and it became a Roman colony.

PELLA (Palestine), also called Batis, is said to have been colonized by Macedonians. Antiochus III. (the Great) took it B.C. 198, and it was destroyed by Alexander Januæus, king of the Jews. Pompey restored it, and the Jews took refuge here when Jerusalem was threatened.

PELOPONNESIAN WAR, between Athens and Sparta at the head of a confederacy, commenced with the siege of Potidæa by the Athenians, B.C. 431. The contest continued twenty-seven years, and was terminated by the defeat of the Athenians at Ægospotami, when Lysander sailed to Athens, compelled it to surrender, and demolished the walls, B.C. 405.

PELUSIUM (Egypt).—The modern Tineh, called Sin by the Hebrews (Ezekiel xxx. 15), and by the Copta Peromi. The Assyrians, under Sennacherib, encamped under its walls, when the field-mice gnawed asunder their bow-strings and shield-straps, about B.C. 715. Cambyses took it when he invaded Egypt, B.C. 525, and it fell before the Persian arms B.C. 465. Alexander the Great entered it B.C. 333. It was captured by the Persians B.C. 309, and by Antiochus Epiphanes B.C. 173. When Amron subdued the country, A.D. 618, it surrendered, and afterwards fell into decay.

PELWORM.—This island, belonging to Denmark, was detached from the larger island of Nordstrand by a flood in 1634.

PEMANKON (Battle).—John Ducas Vataxes, emperor of Nicea, defeated the Latin emperor, Robert of Courtenay, in this battle, fought A.D. 1224.

PEMBROKE (Wales).—The shire of which this town is the capital was a county palatine until A.D. 1536. The castle, a Norman structure, was widened into the hands of Gilbert Strongbow, who received the title of earl of Pembroke from Henry I. in 1107. It was captured in 1648, after a six weeks' siege, by Cromwell. Henry VII. was born in the fortress in 1456. In the suburbs are the ruins of a priory founded in 1098. The royal dockyard was removed from Milford to this place in 1814.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE (Oxford), built on the site of Broadgate Hall, and sometimes called Segrin, or Segreve Hall, was established by letters patent, June 22, 1624. The chapel was consecrated in 1732.

PEMBROKE HALL (Cambridge) was founded under the name of Valence-Mary, by Mary de St. Paul, widow of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, A.D. 1347. The chapel, built by Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely, from the designs of his nephew, Sir Christopher Wren, was consecrated in 1665.

PENAL SERVITUDE.—An act substituting penal servitude for transportation (16 & 17 Vict. c. 99) was passed Aug. 20, 1853. It took effect from Sept. 1, 1853, and was
amended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3, June 26, 1857.

Penance.—The practice of performing penance as expiation for sin was introduced into the Roman Catholic church about the middle of the 2nd century. The laws on the subject subsequently became so numerous, that they were compiled into a separate code by John Jenuitar, patriarch of Constantinople, about the year 535. Bingham states that the performance of penance always necessitated the penitent to assume sackcloth and ashes, and either to shave the head, or wear the hair dishevelled. It is one of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic church.

Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island (Strait of Malacca), was bestowed by the king of Kedah as a marriage portion on Captain Francis Light, an Englishman who had married his daughter, a.d. 1785. He transferred it to the East-India Company, and was made governor July 7, 1786. It was made an independent presidency in 1805; and, with other settlements in the strait, was again brought under the government of Bengal in 1850. It was placed under the general government of India in 1851.

Peninsular War.—Application for aid against the French invaders having been made by Spain, Sir Arthur Wellesley sailed from Cork with 10,000 men, July 12, 1809, landing at Figueras by Portugal, Aug. 1. He defeated the French at Vimeira Aug. 21. A convention called the convention of Cintra, by which Junot agreed to evacuate Portugal, was signed Aug. 30. The British army entered Lisbon, and Wellesley obtained leave to return home in September. The command of 20,000 men having devolved upon Sir John Moore, he commenced his retreat before Soult, and reached Corunna Jan. 13, 1809. A battle was fought, in which Moore lost his life, Jan. 16; and the embarkation of the troops was completed Jan. 18. Sir Arthur Wellesley again received the command, and arrived at Lisbon April 22, 1809. After several successful campaigns, the French were finally driven out of the country April 5, 1814.

Pensacola (Spain) capitulated to the French marshal Suchet, with seventy-four pieces of cannon and 1,000 men, in February, 1812. It was strengthened and garrisoned June, 1813, and was invested by the Spaniards in March, 1814; but held out till after peace had been concluded in April, 1814.

Penitence.—The order of Penitence of St. Magdalen was founded by Bernard, a native of Marseilles, for the reformation of fallen women, a.d. 1272, and was constituted by Pope Nicholas III. under the rule of St. Augustine.

Pennsylvania (North America) was first settled by the Swedes and Finns, a.d. 1627. They were reduced by the Dutch in 1655; and the whole territory, under a Dutch rule in 1664. It was granted by letters patent to William Penn, in consideration of a debt due by government, March 4, 1681. He founded Philadelphia in 1682, where the delegates of the colonies assembled to resist taxation by the mother country in 1774. The constitution was adopted Dec. 13, 1776.

Penn.—This coin, originally of silver, is first mentioned in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex, a.d. 688. It was reduced by Edward III. from twenty-two and a half to twenty grains in weight, in 1346. The first legal copper coin was introduced in the reign of James I. about 1609.

Penn Post.—The “metropolitan penny post” was set up a.d. 1681, by Murray, an Hsworthen, who assigned his interest to William Dowicka, a London merchant, in 1683. It was decided in 1697 that its revenues formed part of the general post, and Dowicka was appointed comptroller. A pension of £500 per annum for ten years was awarded to him in 1702. An additional penny was authorized by law to be laid on letters for the villages round London in 1727; and the metropolitan rate was raised from a penny to twopence in 1801. A uniform rate of a penny on inland letters, to take effect from Oct. 5, 1840, was established by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 32 (Aug. 17, 1839). A treasury minute was accordingly issued Nov. 12, 1839; fixing the rate of postage at fourpence per half-ounce, to take effect on and after Dec. 5. The uniform rate of one penny for the United Kingdom came into operation Jan. 19, 1840.

Penon de Vizela (Morocco) was founded by Pedro of Navarre, a.d. 1608. The Moors seized it in 1522, and the Spaniards regained possession in 1664.

Pen, Penna., or Petworth (Battle).—Cenwalch, king of Wessex, defeated the Britons in this battle, fought a.d. 658.

Penruddock's Rebellion, in favour of monarchy, was suppressed in Devonshire, whither the royalists had retreated, Colonel John Penruddock being taken, amongst others, and executed, May 16, 1655.

Pensacola (North America).—This town in Florida was captured by the Spaniards May 10, 1751.

Pensionary Parliament.—This name was given to the second parliament summoned by Charles II., from the number of pensions conferred during the session. It met May 8, 1661, and consisted of sixteen sessions, the last of which terminated Dec. 30, 1678. It was dissolved Jan. 24, 1679, and has also been called the Long Parliament.

Pension List.—To prevent the crown from burdening the revenue with improvident grants, a law (1 Anne, c. 7) was passed, regulating all those made after March 25, 1702; and a civil list was settled on George III. in lieu of the larger branches of the hereditary revenue in 1760. The pension list was examined by a committee of the House of Commons in 1897.

Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses, were written by the Hebrew lawgiver about B.C. 1432.

Pentecost, or Feast of Weeks, observed seven weeks after the Passover, was
established by Moses, at the command of God, B.C. 1486 (Lev xxiii. 15). The Holy Ghost descended upon the apostles at Jerusalem, according to the promise of our Saviour, on the day of Pentecost, May 26, A.D. 30 (Acts ii. 1–6).

**PENTLAND HILLS** (Scotland).—An insurrection having broken out in Scotland, on account of the feelings of hatred entertained towards Archbishop Sharp, the insurgents were defeated here Nov. 28, 1666.

**PENZANCE** (Cornwall) received a charter for a market and fair A.D. 1332; was incorporated in 1615; was burnt by the Spaniards in July, 1588; and was taken by Fairfax, the parliamentary commander, in 1646. Sir Humphry Davy was born here Dec. 17, 1778.

**PEPPER** is first noticed by Hippocrates, B.C. 460—357. It was a favourite ingredient in Roman cookery. Alaric demanded 3,000 lb. weight of pepper as a portion of the ransom of Rome, A.D. 409.

**PERA.**—The residence of the English ambassador is situated in this suburb of Constantinople, which suffered severely from a fire A.D. 1831, when the ambassador’s residence was destroyed. Pera has since suffered severely from conflagrations. (See **GALATA**.)

**PERCEVAL ADMINISTRATION.**—On the death of the duke of Portland, Oct. 30, 1809, Mr. S. Perceval became first lord of the treasury. The cabinet was thus constituted:

- First Lord of the Treasury: Mr. Spencer Perceval.
- Chancellor of the Exchequer: Lord Eldon.
- President of the Council: Earl Canning.
- Privy Seal: Earl of Westmorland.
- First Secretary: Mr. Richard Ryder.
- Foreign Secretary: Marquis of Wellesley.
- Colonial Secretary: Earl of Liverpool.
- Admiralty: Lord Mulgrave.
- Ordnance: Earl of Chatham.
- Board of Trade: Earl Bathurst.

Lord Mulgrave became master-general of the ordnance May 1, 1810, and was replaced at the Admiralty by Mr. Charles Yorke, June 23. Viscount Melville succeeded Mr. Charles Yorke at the Admiralty in March, 1812. Viscount Castlereagh became foreign minister, in place of the marquis of Wellesley, who resigned; and Viscount Sidney became President of the Council in April, 1812. As the prime minister, Mr. Perceval, was entering the lobby of the House of Commons, May 11, 1812, he was shot by a man named Bellingham. Death was almost instantaneous. (See **LIVERPOOL ADMINISTRATION**.)

**PERCussion GUNS.**—The substitution of detonating powder for flint and steel in discharging firearms was the invention of the Rev. A. J. Forsyth, of Balhelvie, Aberdeenshire, whose patent was dated April 11, 1807. Percussion-cap guns were introduced into the French army in 1830.

**PERED (Battle).**—The allied Russian and Austrian army defeated the Hungarians, commanded by Georgey, in this battle, fought June 20, 1849.

**PEREKOP** (Russia).—The Tartar lines, extending across the Isthmus of Perekopef, from the Sea of Azof to the Black Sea, were forced by the Russian marshal Münnich, May 27, 1736. The fortress of Perekop, situated on the isthmus, was assailed by Marshal Lacy, and capitulated at the end of two days, July 10, 1738. It was carried by assault, against a defending army of 50,000 Tartars and 7,000 Turks, the Russian assailants being commanded by Prince Dolgorucki, in 1771.

**PERE-la-CHAISE** (Paris).—This most important cemetery of the French metropolis is named after Pere-la-Chaise, the confessor of Louis XIV., who occupied a house on its site. The ground had for about a hundred and fifty years been the property of a convent of Jesuits, who were compelled to sell it to pay their debts, A.D. 1763. In 1800 it was purchased by the municipality of Paris, who employed M. Brongniart to convert it into the French National Cemetery. It was consecrated in the early part of 1804, and was first used for interments in May, 1821. On the approach of the allied armies to Paris in 1814, Pere-la-Chaise was strongly fortified by the pioneers of the schools of Alfort, who were, however, driven from their position by the Russians, March 30.

**PERfUMERY.**—The use of perfumes is of the highest antiquity, as they were employed by the Egyptians in the embalming of the dead, and by the Jews in the service of the temple. Babylon was celebrated by the ancients for the excellence of its perfumes. The Greeks and Romans used them extensively, and regarded them as an offering acceptable to the gods, and their poets always accompany the description of the appearance of any of their divinities by a notice of the ambrosial odours with which they were diffused. The taste for perfumes reached its height in this country in the reign of Elizabeth, whose sense of smell was remarkably acute, and pomander balls and pounce-boxes figure largely in the writings of her time. Perfumery was taxed, and dealers were compelled to take out a licence by 26 Geo. III. c. 49 (1786).

**PERGAMUS, or Pergamum** (Asia Minor).—This city is said to have been founded by a colony of Arcadians, and to have been named after Pergamus, a son of Pyrrhus. The city, with the surrounding districts, was formed into a kingdom by a Paphlagonian enmarch, named Philætæus, B.C. 283. Lysimachus, one of Alexander’s generals, had selected this place for the reception of his treasures, amounting to nine thousand talents, and he committed its government to Philætæus, who revolted. Attalus, one of his successors, who assumed the title of king, and whose name became proverbial for wealth, died B.C. 197. Eumenes II., his son, who rendered it a large and powerful kingdom,
and collected a library only inferior to that of Alexander, died B.C. 159. It was bequeathed to the Romans by Attalus III. B.C. 153, and, having reverted, was subjudice and made a Roman province under the name of Asia, B.C. 130. It contained one of the seven churches of Asia, mentioned Rev. ii. 12 (A.D. 96). A council was held here in 152.

SOVEREIGNS OF PEGASUS.

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**PERGE, or PERGE (Pamphylia).—** At this city, renowned for the worship of Artemis, Paul and Barnabas preached with great success (Acts xiii. 13 and xiv. 25), A.D. 45. The town, in the old province of Pergina, stands near the site of the Roman Vesuna, the capital of the Petcorri. Louis IX. ceded it to the English, from whom it was finally wrested by Charles V. It was a stronghold of the Huguenots, and was annexed to the French crown in 1653.

**PERME, or MEHUN (Strait of Bab-el-mandab).—** This island, commanding the entrance of the Red Sea, was occupied by the English A.D. 1799, on account of the French invasion of Egypt. The English withdrew in 1801. Another English expedition landed here Feb. 1, 1857, and took formal possession Feb. 14.

**PERTHUS (Thraco), originally a Samian colony, was founded, according to Syncellus, B.C. 599, but Panolta places its origin as early as B.C. 1000. It was taken by the Persians B.C. 506, besieged B.C. 340 by Philip II. of Macedon, who was compelled to abandon the enterprise B.C. 339. The Romans were totally defeated by Phryrus in the plain near this town, B.C. 280. An alliance with Rome was formed B.C. 278. It assumed the name of Heraclea in the 4th century of the Christian æra, and its old imperial palace and aqueducts were restored by the emperor Justinian, A.D. 527—565.

**PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHY.**—This school of philosophy was founded by Aristotle the Stagirite, who became a pupil of Plato B.C. 367. He was appointed tutor to Alexander of Macedon, at that time a minor, B.C. 342, and was assigned the Lyceum at Athens as a school wherein to teach his disciples, B.C. 333. Having been charged with impiety and condemned to death, he fled to Chalcis, where he died, B.c. 322. From his habit of giving lessons while walking in the groves of the Lyceum at Athens, his system has received the title of the Peripatetic school.

**PERISABOR (Assyria).—** This city, also called Anbar, was destroyed by Julian during his invasion of Assyria, A.D. 363.

**PEJURY.**—The Levitical law punished the crime of willful perjury with death (Lev. v. 1). The Greeks had severe laws against it; but it was, notwithstanding, so common amongst them that Greca fidus became a proverbial expression for false witness. Other ancient nations punished it with death or fines; but most frequently it was regarded as an offence of so serious a nature that the criminal was left to the justice of the gods. The early Christians had various laws on the subject; by some of which it was atoned by severe penances, while others rendered the perjurer excommunicate for life. The Anglo-Saxons inflicted whipping, and sometimes death, on perjurers. By 11 Hen. VII. c. 25 (1494), perjury committed by unlawful maintenance, imbracing, or corruption of officers, or in the chancery, or before the king's council, shall be punished by the discretion of the lord-chancellor, treasurer, both the chief justices, and the clerk of the rolls; and if the complainant prove not, or pursue not his bill, he shall yield to the party who redressed his costs and damages. By 5 Eliz. 9 (1562), perjurers were rendered liable to six months' imprisonment, with a fine of £40, and in default of payment, to have both ears nailed to the pillory. By 8 Geo. I. c. 6 (1722), a quaker making a false affirmation incurred the penalties of a wilful perjurer. By 2 Geo. II. c. 25, s. 2 (1729), the judges were empowered to sentence persons convicted of this crime to transportation or imprisonment for seven years; and the modes of indictment and prosecution were regulated by 23 Geo. II. c. 11, ss. 1 & 2 (1749). The last-mentioned act was amended by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 100, s. 19 (Aug. 7, 1851). The Abolition of Oaths bill, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 62 (Sept. 9, 1835), declares the making of a false declaration to be a misdemeanour.

**PERNAMBUCO (Brazil).—** This city, properly composed of the distinct towns of Recife and Olinda, was founded by Duarte Coelho, A.D. 1530, and was seized and occupied for thirty days by the English in 1594. It was taken by the Dutch Feb. 16, 1630, and was the scene of an insurrection in 1661, when the governor was arrested by the populace, and sent home to Portugal. In 1676 it was erected into a bishop's see. An insurrection resulted in the flight of the governor, Nov. 7, 1710. Insurrections occurred here in March, 1817, in 1821, and 1829.

**PERNAU (Russia).—** Charles XII. of Sweden landed here Oct. 17, 1700, in his campaign against the Russians.

**PERONNE (France).—** Charles the Simple died a captive in its castle A.D. 927. Charles, duke of Burgundy, held Louis XI. prisoner here in 1468, extorting from him (Oct. 14) a treaty by which he abandoned the sovereignty of Burgundy, and consented to aid in the suppression of the revolt which he himself had excited in Liége. The assembly of notables that met at Tours in November, 1470, declared the treaty null and void, and pronounced the duke of Burgundy guilty of high treason. Peronne was unsuccessfully besieged by the troops of Charles V. in 1536; and here the Roman Catholic league was organized by the duke of Guise in 1576. Never having been captured, it was formerly
styled La Pucelle (the maiden), a designation rendered no longer appropriate, as Wellington carried it by assault June 26, 1815.

PERPETUAL EDICTS.—One was compiled under the directions of the emperor Hadrian, by Salvius Julianus, A.D. 132; another, stipulating terms of peace between Spain and the Netherlands, was signed at Marche-en-Famenne Feb. 12, and at Brussels Feb. 17, 1577. The brothers John and Cornelius De Witt induced the States of Holland to pass a perpetual edict abolishing the office of stadtholder, A.D. 1667; but the aggression of Louis XIV. caused it to be repealed July 3, 1672.

PERIGNAN (France), said to have been founded A.D. 1068, was taken by Louis XI. in 1474. It was restored to Spain, but re-taken by France in 1642; and ceded to that country with the province of Roussillon, by the treaty of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659. The university was founded by King Pedro in 1549, and a council was held here in 1408. Its defences were thoroughly repaired in 1823.

PERSSARUM.—The nobles of Armenia rebelled against Artaurus, abdicated in A.D. 440, and reduced his kingdom to a province of Persia, under the name of Persarmania.

PERSECUTIONS.—The most important are the ten general persecutions to which the early Christians were subjected by the Roman emperors. They are as follows:—

A.D. 64. The Christians are first persecuted by Nero, on a charge of having set fire to Rome. Tacitus enumerates crucifixion, burning alive, and baiting by dogs and wild beasts, among their tortures.

25. The second persecution, under Domitian, commences with the banishment of his uncle Domitilla, and the execution of the consul Clemens.

104. Trajan persecutes.

165. Marcus Aurelius oppresses the Christians.

198. Septimius Severus publishes his edict against the Christians.

235. The favourite of Alexander Severus is barbarously massacred by Maximin. From the circumstance of there being many Christians among them, the event is stigmatised a persecution.

249. The emperor Decius exceeds all his predecessors in the severity of his persecutions.

257. Valerian adopts severe measures against the Christians.

273. Aurelian publishes edicts against Christianity.

303. Feb. 24. Diocletian publishes his first edict against the Christians, ordering the demolition of their churches and the execution of all who refused to renounce their worship. The persecution thus commenced was continued with great barbarity for ten years.

PERSEPOLIS (Persia), supposed to have been from the earliest times the capital of Persia, contained the magnificent royal palace which, together with a large portion of the town, was burnt by Alexander the Great in his drunken frenzy, B.C. 331.

Persia, according to the national traditions of this country, its first king was Mah-a-bad, who taught the inhabitants agriculture and the manufacture of metals, and introduced other arts of civilization; but the most general opinion is that the monarchy was founded by Kaiomurs. Councils were held in Persia, A.D. 499, in 544, and 553.

B.C. 2160. Kaumarath, or Kaomaures, founds the Pischadian dynasty.

1740. Parhang, king of Turan, invades Persia with an army of 400,000 men, defeats Noder, and establishes his own son Afrasiah on the Persian throne.

1730 (about). Afrasiah retires to his own country, and is succeeded in Persia by Zu or Zobad.

1615. Ars-libaz invades Persia, and finally subverts the Pischadian dynasty.

429. Kai-Kohad, or Cyaxares, expels the Turani from Persia, and establishes the Kainianite dynasty.

460 (about). Persia is invaded and made tributary to the Scythians.

612. Kai-Kohad expels the Scythians.

726. He takes Nineveh.

935. Kai-Kohad, King of Persia, is defeated and made prisoner by the king of Turan, from whom he is rescued by Rustem.

956. Egypt, Syria, Arabia, and Asia Minor, are subjected by the Persians.

959. Cyrus, or Kai-Khooros, becomes king of Persia, and defeats the Assyrians and Babylonians.

1048. On the death of Cyaxares II. of Media, that country is annexed to Persia by Cyrus.

1485. Cyrus destroys the Egyptians at the battle of Thermopylae.

1495. Cyrus seizes Sardis and takes Crousus, king of Lydia, prisoner.

1495. Cyrus annexes Lydia and Asia Minor to his empire.

338. Cyrus conquers Babylon.

380. Phoenicia is annexed to Persia. The religion of Zoroaster is established about this date.

526. Cambyses conquers Egypt and reduces it into a Persian province.

526. Cambyses is slain by accident, and the sovereignty is usurped by Smerdis the Magian.

521. Assassination of Smerdis by seven conspirators, the chief of whom, Darius Hystaspes, ascends the throne.

517. Darius I. takes and destroys Babylon.

515. Darius I. makes Macedon, Thrace, and the country north of the Indus, tributary to his power.

510. The Persians are defeated in the Persian war.

496. The Athenians assist the Ionian rebels against Persia.

497. War is commenced between the Persians and Greeks.

498. The Greeks are defeated in the naval battle of Lade.

500. Mardonius invades Greece and is defeated both by sea and land.

516. Datis and Artaphernes invade Greece with the army of the Persians. [See MARATHON.]

518. The Egyptians revolt.

545. Xerxes I. suppresses the Egyptian insurrection.

545. Xerxes I. invades Greece. [See ARTAXERXES I., SALAMIS, AND THERMOPYLÆ.]
401. The Spartans send an army into Persia to assist the rebel Cyrus, who is defeated and slain at the battle of Cunaxa (q.v.), and his Greek allies, under Xenophon, commence the memorable retreat of the Ten Thousand (q.v.).

402. Abaranit is established as the king of Sparta, invades Persia, and gains many important victories.

403. The Spartans are defeated by the Persians and Athenians at the naval battle of the Cape Graphe (q.v.).

404. Clazomenae and the Greek colonies of Asia Minor are restored to Persia by the peace of Antaleitadas (q.v.).

405. The Thracians render themselves independent of Persia.

406. Artaxerxes I., or Ochus, disgraces his accession by murdering all his relations and many of the nobility.

407. The Thracians assist Artabazus in his revolt against Artaxerxes Ochus.

408. The Sidonians revolt, but being on the point of defeat by Ochus, they burn their city and perish in the flames.

409. Ochus invades and subjugates Egypt.

410. Ochus, with all his family, is poisoned by Bagoas.

411. Persia is invaded by Alexander the Great. (See MACKDON.)

412. Oct. 1. Alexander makes himself master of Persia by his victory at Arbela (q.v.).

413. Darius II., or Carausus, is assassinated by Bagoas, and Persia is added to the Macedonian dominions.

414. On the death of Alexander, Persia is seized by Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria.

415. Persia passes under the Parthian dynasty of the Arsacide.

A.D.

223. Artaxerxes, or Ardashir, founds the dynasty of the Sassanides.

240. Ardashir abdicates in favour of his son Shapur I.


298. Shapur I. takes the Roman emperor Valerian prisoner.

303. The Roman emperor Carus invades Persia and subdues Mesopotamia and Ctesiphon.

307. The Roman emperor Galerius invades Persia and sustains a severe defeat from Narseh.

309. Galerius defeats Narseh, and compels him to surrender Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, and other provinces to Persia.

313. Christianity is prohibited in Persia.

333. War is renewed with Rome.

335. The Romans under Constantius II. sustain a decisive defeat at Farsa.

363. April 7. The emperor Julian invades Persia. June 26. He is killed while pursuing the fugitive Persians on the banks of the Euphrates.

366. Persia is added to Persia.

412. Yazdyjird I. reconquers Armenia.

420. The death of Yazdyjird I. is followed by a war of succession, which terminates in favour of Vahranes I., or Narses, V.

421. Arbela Felix is made tributary to Persia.

422. Another Roman war is commenced.

428. Armenia is permanently united to Persia.

429. The Hun invaders Persia.

438. Firoze and most of his sons fall in battle against the Huns.

502. Anastasius I. refuses to pay tribute to Kolod, the successor of Galerius, who declares war against the Eastern empire.

540. Chosroes I., or Nushirvan, invades Syria and sacks Antioch.

573. Dara is taken by the Persians.

575. Justinianus defeats Chosroes I. at the battle of Mithylene.

588. Philippicus gains a great victory over the Persian invaders of Scythia.

590. Baharam heads a general insurrection against Hormuz, or Hormidas, who is deposed and put to death.

597. Chosroes II. invades Persia.

611. Chosroes II. overruns Syria.

614. He completes the conquest of Palestine.

619. He conquers Egypt and Asia Minor.

622. Heraclius invades Persia and defeats the Persians at Beder and Oudna.

628. Chosroes II. is murdered by his son Siroes, and peace is concluded with the Eastern emperor.

629. Ardashir, the last male descendant of the Sassanides, is murdered.

636. The Arabs invade Persia and gain the great battle of Cadis-eis, or Kudesh.

651. Yazdijird is betrayed to the Arabs, and the whole of Persia passes under the Saamoen yoke.

638. Tiberius revolts from the caliph, and establishes the Tabarist dynasty.

727. Yakoub-ben-Seis establishes the Saffarine dynasty.

784. Ismael Samanee establishes the Samanide dynasty.

819. The Bowides (q.v.) establish their authority in some parts of Persia.

817. Alp Tahir founds the independent principality of Chazerdiz.

1036. The Persian poet Ferdusi flourishes.

1036. The Seljuk Turks take Persia, and establish their dynasty.

1088. The Persians of Alp Arslan conquer Georgia and Armenia.

1157. Persia is convulsed with civil war.

1194. Defeat and death of Togrel, the last Seljuk sultan of Persia.

1223. Persia is subdued by the Mongols under Zenghis Khan.

1258. Holagou Khan, grandson of Zenghis, conquers and governs Persia.

1299. A terrible famine and pestilence ravage Persia.

1345. Bagdad is made the capital.

1350. Timour invades Persia.

1383. Timour completes the conquest of Persia.

1437. Jehan Shah conquers Georgia and great part of Persia.

1453. Death of the sultan Hyder in battle with the King of Shirwan at Gulistan.

1502. Ismael Shah Soof expels the Turks of the White Sheep, and establishes the Sjofte dynasty.

1514. Ang. the sultan Selim gains a great victory over the Persians at Kaiseron, or Shaldiran.

1519. Ismael reconquers Georgia.

1534. The Powlene defeat the Turks at the battle of Sultamash.

1571. Persia is again desolated by plague and famine.

1574. Cashin, or Karrin, is made the capital.

1584. Shah Abbas takes Cabin.

1590. Peace is purchased from the Turks by the cession of Georgia, Erivan, and Tabrecz.

1608. The district of Shirwan is annexed to Persia.

1606. Shah Abbas annexes Laristan and Kandahar to Persia.

1618. The Turks are defeated at the battle of Shihab, and are compelled to surrender Servia, Erivan, and Tabrecz.

1634. The Turks again take Erivan and Tabrecz.

1638. They take Bagdad and stain the victory by the massacre of 60,000 Persians.

1732. The Afghans defeat the Persians at the battle of Goolnabad and take Ismael. The throne is usurped by the Afghan chiefstan Mustafa Khan.

1734. June 23. A treaty for the partition of Persia is signed between Russia and Turkey at Constantinople.

1737. Nadir Shahnour expels the Afghans.

1734. Nov. 29. The Turks are defeated by Nadir Khouli, with the loss of 20,000 men, at Bagdad.
took possession of the city and erected a fortress in 1651. An attack upon churches and monasteries followed the preaching of a sermon by John Knox, May 11, 1559, and led to the introduction of a French garrison, who held Callao for Queen Mary. They capitulated to the reformers June 26, 1559. Here Prince Charles Edward proclaimed his father king, Sept. 4, 1745. (See Articles of Perth.)

PEL (South America).—The national traditions of Peru only date from the 12th century of our era, when monarchical government was introduced by the first Inca, Manco Capac, who is supposed by the natives to have acted by special divine appointment. Vasco Nunez de Balboa was first informed of its existence by a son of the cacique of Comogra in 1512, but was unable to effect any discovery. Part of the coast was explored by Pascual de Andagoya in 1522, and in Nov. 1524, Francisco Pizarro sailed from Panama on the first of those memorable voyages which resulted in the conquest of the country. The term Peru is said to be a corruption of Birii, the name of a native chieftain, with whom the Spaniards had dealings during their discoveries.

A.D.
1526. Pizarro reaches the coast of Peru, and returns to Panama.
1530. Dec. 28. Pizarro sails from Panama to conquer Peru.
1532. May. The first Spanish colony in Peru is established at St. Michael's. Nov. 16. Pizarro takes the inca Atahualpa prisoner.
1533. Aug. 8. Atahualpa is executed at Caxamca.
1544. March. A new system of laws, introduced by Vela, occasions civil war in Peru.
1545. Oct. 20. The new laws are revoked.
1718. The province of Quito is detached from Peru, and added to New Grenada.
1778. The provinces of Rio de la Plata, Potosi, Chile, Quito, and others, are separated from Peru, and erected into a distinct government.
1780. Tapo Amaru heads a formidable but fruitless insurrection against the Spaniards.
1822. May 24. The royalists are defeated at Pinchinche, Sept. 29. The Peruvian congress is formally installed, and San Martin resigns the protectorship.
1823. Sept. 1. Bolivar is invested with the chief authority at Lima.
1824. Dec. 9. The battle of Ayacucho (q. v.) secures the liberties of Peru.
1825. Jan. 23. Callao, the last Spanish stronghold in Peru, surrenders to the patriotic party.
1829. Feb. 27. The Peruvians sustain a heavy defeat from the Colombians at Tarqui, in Quito, in consequence of which a treaty is concluded between the two republics the following day.
1834. An insurrection under General Gararr is suppressed by General Miller.

PEL (Scotland), the ancient capital of the kingdom, enjoyed the privileges of a burgh a.d. 1106; was fortified by Edward I. in 1298, and besieged and taken by Robert Bruce in 1311. James I. of Scotland was murdered in the Black Friars' monastery, Feb. 20, 1437. The Gowrie conspiracy occurred here in 1600, and Oliver Cromwell 658
AD.
1853. Aug. 13. His army is totally defeated at Yacouba.
1856. Feb. 7. Salamay sustains another severe defeat, and is made prisoner, in the pass of Tingo. Feb. 18. He is executed.
1857. May 17. War is declared against Chili.
1858. Nov. 17. Peace is restored. The ports of Ecuador are declared in a state of siege.
1859. Oct. 9. Castiglia announces that he shall occupy Ecuador, unless a settled government is adopted.

PERUGIA, OR PERUSIA (Italy), is first noticed in history B.C. 310, when the Perugians shared in the great defeat of the Etruscans by the Romans at the Vadimonian lake. They allied themselves with the people of Clusium, and renewed the war against Rome B.C. 295; but, having suffered two defeats, were obliged to sue for peace, and by the payment of a large sum of money obtained a truce for forty years. Perugia afterwards became a dependency of Rome, and took a prominent part in the civil war between Octavian and L. Antonius B.C. 41. It was taken by Octavian, pillaged, and burnt, B.C. 40, and was restored by Augustus. The bishopric was founded A.D. 57, St. Herculanus, a follower of St. Peter, being the first bishop. The town was taken and occupied by Belisarius in 537; was besieged by Totila in 547, but held out for two years, and only surrendered after Belisarius had quitted Italy. It was recovered by Narses in 552. The university was founded in 1320. In 1416 Perugia came into the hands of Braccio da Montone. It was twice visited by the plague, viz., in 1349, when 100,000 persons perished, and again in 1524, when the celebrated poet Petrarco died. In 1512 it was united to the Papal States by Pope Julius II., and in 1540 the citadel was erected by Pope Paul III. The bronze statue of Julius III. was erected in 1555 in gratitude for his restoration of many of their privileges. The necropolis of Perugia was discovered in 1840.

PESELLIAN BANK. (See BARK.)

PESSARO (Italy), the ancient Pisaurum, of which town nothing is known previous to B.C. 184, when a Roman colony formed a settlement. It was one of the first places occupied by Caesar after his passage of the Rubicon B.C. 49. An earthquake destroyed the greater part of the town soon after the battle of Actium, B.C. 31. It was restored by Augustus. The manufacture of pottery, which existed at Pessaro from the time of the Roman emperors, was revived A.D. 1300 by Pope Boniface VIII., and attained great perfection under the duked of Urbino in the middle of the 17th century.

PESCHIERA (Italy).—This town of Mantua was captured by the Sardimans, May 30, 1848, and recovered by the Austrian army under Radetzky in March, 1849.

PESHAWAR (Hindostan), the capital of a province in the Punjab, was founded by the Mongol emperor Akbar. Runjeet Singh captured the place in 1818. The sepoy garrison mutinied Oct. 23, 1848, and expelled the resident, Major Lawrence.

PESIALLOZZIAN SCHOOLS of education, established by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, who was born at Zurich, in Switzerland, Jan. 12, 1746. He turned his farm into a school in 1775, and was compelled to give it up in 1780 from want of funds. At the request of the Swiss directory, he opened a second school in 1786 at Stanz, in Unterwalden, but was compelled to retire on account of ill health and the interference caused by the war. In 1800 he founded an educational institution at the castle of Burgdorf. It was broken up in 1825. Pestalozzi died Feb. 17, 1827.

PESHT (Hungary) was built by Arpad about A.D. 889, and walled in the 13th century. It was for nearly 100 years in possession of the Turks, who were finally expelled in 1586. An inundation of the Danube destroyed 1,200 houses in March, 1838. The Hungarian revolution broke out here Sept. 11, 1848, and Count Lamberg, the imperial commissioner, was murdered on the Buda-Pesth bridge, Sept. 23. Pesth, taken by the imperial forces Jan. 5, 1849, was evacuated by them April 21, and bombarded May 4. Near the city is the field of Rakos, where the national assembly of the Magyars met in the open air from 1288 to 1525. The Neugebaude, now used as barracks, was erected by Joseph II. in 1786. He also transferred the university from Oden to this city in 1784. The Ludovicien, a military school, was built in 1837, and the town-hall in 1844.

PESAUB (See Plague.)

PETALISMA.—This form of banishment, instituted by the Syracusans, was borrowed from the Athenian ostracism, the difference being that the names were written upon olive-leaves instead of shells, and the sentence lasted only five years. Petalism was abolished B.C. 452.

PETARD.—This implement of war, for forcing open the gates of towns, was first used by the French Huguenots at the siege of Cahors in 1579, and was soon afterwards introduced into England.

PETCHERANS, a Slavonic tribe, famous in Byzantine, Russian, and Hungarian annals from the 10th to the 12th century. After a vain attempt to enter Russia, they occupied the country between the Russian and Greek empires, and concluded a treaty of peace with Igor I. A.D. 920. They invaded Russia, for the first time, in 968, and laid siege to Kiev. It was on the point of surrendering from famine, when it was relieved by the Russians, and the siege was raised. They defeated Vladimir I. at Vasilef, on the Stugna, in 996, and in the following year they laid siege to Biegorod, 2 v 2
but were compelled to retreat. The emperor John II. drove them out of Thrace in 1122, and from that time they ceased to be formidable.

Petelia, or Petella (Battle).—Spartacus was defeated and slain by Crassus near this town, in Lucania, B.C. 71. It terminated the Servile war.

Petelia (Greece), the modern Strongoli, was an ancient city of Bruttium, founded, according to Greek tradition, by Philoctetes, soon after the Trojan war. It supported the Roman cause during the second Punic war, B.C. 216; was besieged by the Bruttians and Carthaginians, under Hamilco, and, having been abandoned by the Romans, was, after several months' resistance, compelled to surrender.

Peterborough (Bishopric) was established by order of Henry VIII., A.D. 1541.

Peterborough (Northamptonshire).—Penda, king of Mercia, having embraced the Christian religion, founded a monastery at this place, anciently called Medeshamstede, about A.D. 655. It was dedicated to St. Peter; and from this monastery the town was called Petriburgus,—hence its present name. Having been plundered and burnt by the Danes in the 9th century, it was restored in 970. The monastery was burnt Aug. 3, 1116. Here King Stephen summoned a council in 1138, and held his court in 1144. King John, in the tenth year of his reign, being displeased with the citizens of London, removed his exchequer to Peterborough. Edward I. held his parliament here in 1317. The cathedral was desecrated by the parliamentary forces in 1643. Peterborough has received numerous charters, which were all confirmed in 1796, when a new one was obtained.

Peterhead (Scotland) was founded by George Earl Marischal, A.D. 1593. James Francis Edward, the Pretender, landed here in 1715; and in the same year the estates of the Marischal family were forfeited in consequence of their adherence to the house of Stuart. The town-house was built in 1748. The south breakwater was constructed in 1773, and the north breakwater, commenced from designs by Thomas Telford in 1818, was, while in an unfinished state, nearly destroyed by a storm in 1819. It was, however, completed in 1822.

Peter le Port, or St. Peter Port (Guernsey).—Edward I. gave orders for a pier to be built here, A.D. 1274, for the benefit of the commerce of the island; but many delays took place, and the project was not executed until 1570. The church was built in 1312. Elizabeth granted a charter to the islanders, for the collection of petty customs, Aug. 28, 1550. It was confirmed by James I. June 15, 1605, and renewed by Charles II. Feb. 11, 1668. The town hospital was erected in 1742, and greatly enlarged in 1810. Port George was built after the commencement of the American war, in 1775. Queen Victoria landed at Peter le Port Aug. 12, 1859.

Peterloo Riot took place in St. Peter's Fields, near Manchester, Aug. 16, 1819. Nearly 100,000 persons, belonging chiefly to the labouring classes, had assembled in St. Peter's Fields, under the leadership of Henry Hunt, to petition for reform. The military were ordered to disperse them, when about six persons were killed and thirty or forty wounded.

Petersburg (America).—This town, in Virginia, was destroyed by a conflagration in July, 1815. The first cotton-mill was erected here in 1828.

Petersburg, St. (Russia), was founded by Peter the Great, from whom it takes its name, in May, 1703. The Swedes, under Charles XII., attacked it June 25, 1705, but failed; and in 1714 a triumphal procession took place in consequence of a naval victory gained over the Swedes. It was threatened by Gustavus III. of Sweden in June, 1788. The Hermitage palace, commenced in 1763, was finally completed in 1804. St. Petersburg was inundated by the river Neva, Nov. 19, 1824, when many lives were lost, and much property was destroyed. The imperial palace was totally destroyed by fire, Dec. 29, 1837.

Petersburg, St. (Treaties).—The following are the most important:

A.D.
1744. Feb. 9. An alliance between Russia and Poland.
1762. May 5. Peace is concluded between Russia and Prussia.
1766. June 20. A commercial treaty is concluded between Russia and Great Britain.
1772. Aug. 5. A convention for the partition of Poland is entered into by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.
1787. Jan. 11. A commercial treaty is signed between France and Russia.
1795. Sept. 25. A triple alliance is concluded between Great Britain, Russia, and Austria.
1805. April 11. A treaty against Buonaparte is concluded between Great Britain and Russia.
1812. April 5. An alliance against France is concluded by Russia and Sweden, the former country agreeing to unite Norway to the latter.

Peter's Pence, or Peter-Pence.—I., king of Wessex, is said to have imposed a tax of one penny upon every house in England, in order to found a school at Rome, about A.D. 720. It was called Rom-feoh, or Rome-scot. Offa, king of Mercia, levied a tax of one penny upon each house in his dominions possessed of thirty pence a year, for the support of the English school at Rome, in 797, and this being afterwards extended to all England, and claimed as a right instead of a gift, received the name of Peter's pence, or Peter-pence. The tax occasioned frequent disputes, and was finally abolished by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 21 (1534).

Peter's (St.) College, or Peter-house (Cambridge).—This most ancient college of Cambridge university was founded by Hugh de Balsham, bishop of Ely, for a master
PET

and fourteen fellows, A.D. 1257. Its charter was dated 1254. Andrew Perne founded two additional fellowships in 1589, Lady Ramsay two in 1601, and Thomas Parke four in 1637. Originally seven of the fellows of this college were obliged to be from the northern counties of England, and seven from the southern; but these restrictions were removed by letters patent, which took effect in June, 1639.

PETSWALDE (Convention), consisting of fourteen articles, was signed between England and Russia, at Peterswalde, in Silesia, July 6, 1813. It provided for the subsidies to be paid by England to Russia, for the maintenance of the German legion in the service of the Czar, and led to the last coalition of the allies against Napoleon I.

PETSWARDEIN, or PETSWARADIN (Austria), is said to have derived its name from Peter the Hermit, who assembled an army here for the first crusade, A.D. 1096. The Turks took the town July 15, and the citadel July 27, 1526, and Prince Eugene defeated the Turks with great slaughter here, Aug. 5, 1716. The Turkish commander and 30,000 of his troops were slain, and 250 pieces of heavy artillery captured. The Hungarians having seized it, the Austrians established a blockade, and it surrendered Aug. 17, 1849.

PETITIONERS. (See ABHORRENS.)

PETITION FOR RIGHT. (See BILL OF RIGHTS.)

PETITIONS.—By 13 Charles II. stat. 1, c. 5 (1661), no petition to the crown or parliament for the alteration of any matter of church or state established by law, was permitted to bear more than twenty signatures, unless it had previously been approved by certain stated legal authorities. The subject possessed a right to petition the crown, and by 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 2 (1689), all prosecutions and commitments on account of exercising this right are invalid. The manner of proceeding upon electioneering petitions is prescribed by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 98 (Sept. 4, 1848).

PETRA (Arabia).—This city, the capital of Arabia Petraea, and the modern Wady Musa, is mentioned by Pliny as a great resort for travellers. It was subdued by Trajan's lieutenant, A. Cornelius Palma, and remained for many years under the dominion of the Roman emperors. Its neighbourhood abounds in ruins of the temples and mausoleums erected during the Roman occupation. Petra was an ancient episcopal see; Asterius, who occupied this diocese A.D. 547, being its first bishop.

PETRA (Colchis).—This town of the Lazi, in Asia Minor, was founded by Ioannes Tzibus, one of Justinian's generals. It was taken by Chosroes I., king of Persia, A.D. 541, and, after a protracted siege, was recovered by the Romans in 551, when it was finally destroyed. Its ruins are known by the name of Oudjenar.

PETROBULSANS.—The followers of Peter de Brueys, who preached in the south of France early in the 12th century, and after doing so for about twenty years, was burned at the stake at St. Gilles, in Languedoc, A.D. 1130. According to Peter the Venerable, who wrote a work to refute his errors in 1146, Peter de Brueys denied, "1. Infant baptism; 2. Respect for churches; 3. the Worship of the cross. The cross on which the Redeemer was so cruelly tortured ought rather to be an object of horror than of veneration. 4. Transubstantiation and the real presence. It is asserted, but not proved, that he rejected the Eucharist altogether: he probably retained it as a memorial rite. 5. Prayers, alms, and oblations for the dead. To these errors was added an aversion to the chanting and psalmody of the Church; he would perhaps replace it by a more simple and passionate hymnology."

PETROPAULOVSKI (Asiatic Russia), or, "the Harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul," the principal military station in the province of Kamtschatka, was bombarded Aug. 31, 1854, by the English and French squadrons. The attack was renewed Sept. 4, and a landing effected; but the expedition proved unsuccessful, and was abandoned Sept. 7. An English squadron was sent again in May, 1855, when the town and fort were found to be deserted, the Russians having carried off all their guns and munitions of war.

PEVENSEY (Sussex) was ravaged by the earl of Godwin A.D. 1049. William, duke of Normandy, landed here Sept. 28, 1066. King John granted it a charter April 27, 1208, and in the time of Henry III., 1220, it was a considerable port. The castle was besieged, but without success, by Simon Montford in 1265. James I. of Scotland, taken prisoner by Henry IV. in 1406, was confined in Pevensey Castle for 18 years.

Pews in churches were not known till after the Reformation. The first reading-pew is mentioned in Bishop Parkhurst's "Visitation of Norwich," A.D. 1506, and the first authority for setting up reading-desks is the canon of 1603. The earliest pew for the use of the congregation is one in the north aisle of Geddington St. Mary, in Northamptonshire, bearing date 1602. Another in the same church dates from 1604. Women's pews are mentioned in the parish accounts of Leverton, in Lancashire, for 1639, showing that the sexes were separated in church at that time.

PEFFENDORF (Battle).—The Austrians, under General Landohn, were defeated Aug. 15, 1760, at this place, in Silesia, with the loss of 10,000 men, by Frederick of Prussia.

PHALANX.—The celebrated Greek phalanx was brought to a state of perfection by Philip II., king of Macedon, in his Illyrian wars, B.C. 359.

PHANARIOTS.—Greek nobles of Constantinople, who sprung into existence soon after the capture of that city by Mahommed II., 661
May 29, 1453. They received this name because they resided in the Phanar, the quarter of Constantinople which surrounded the residence of the Greek patriarch.

Pharisees. — A Hebrew sect, whose name was derived from "Pharash," a Hebrew word signifying separated, because they made pretensions to superior strictness in religious observances. (Luke xviii. 9.) Their origin is involved in obscurity, though Josephus, himself a Pharisee, says they were a considerable sect in B.C. 110. He speaks of three sects as having been in existence B.C. 150,—the Pharisees, the Sadducees, and the Essenes.

Pharmacy. — The Egyptians, in the time of Osiris, were celebrated for their pharmacy, and the art was, at a very early date, in high estimation among the Chinese, who studied plants, boiled them in water, and prepared extracts. The first Pharmacopæa was published in 1618. The Pharmaceutical Society of London was instituted June 1, 1843, and obtained a charter Feb. 18, 1843. The constitution and management of this society, and the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists, are regulated by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 56 (June 30, 1852).

Pharos (Egypt). — The name is said to have been derived from the pilot of Menelaus, who died here from the bite of a serpent, on his return from the Trojan war. Alexander the Great converted the island into a breakwater, B.C. 332, for his projected capital of Alexandria, and connected it with the mainland by an embankment a mile in length. The celebrated lighthouse, or tower of Pharos, commenced by Sostratus of Cnidos, B.C. 295, was completed in the reign of Tytone Philæphilus, B.C. 283.

Pharsalia (Battle). (See Pharsalus.) Pharsalus (Greece), considered by Leake to have been one of the strongest cities in Greece, is first mentioned after the Persian wars. It was besieged by the Athenian commander Myronides, B.C. 455, without success. Medius, tyrant of Larissa, took Pharsalus by force about B.C. 395. It was for some time in the possession of the Syrian monarch Antiochus, but surrendered to the Roman consul Acilius, B.C. 191. Pharsalus is chiefly memorable for the great battle fought on a plain in the vicinity, between Julius Caesar and Pompey, B.C. 48. The latter was completely defeated, and the victory made Julius Caesar master of the Roman world.

Pheres (Thessaly), celebrated in mythology as the residence of Ametus and his son Eumelus, the latter of whom took eleven ships to the Trojan war. About the end of the Peloponnesian war, Lycophon established a tyranny at Pheres, and sought to gain the dominion of all Thessaly. This was achieved about B.C. 374 by his son Jason, who was assassinated B.C. 370. Pheres, with the rest of Thessaly, became subject to Macedonia B.C. 352; it surrendered to Antiochus, king of Syria, B.C. 191, and it soon after fell into the hands of the Roman consul Acilius.

Philadelphia (Asia), the modern Allahshan, founded by Attalus Philæphilus of Pergamus, is mentioned in the Apocalypse (i. 1) as one of the seven churches of Asia. A.D. 16, it was subject to frequent earthquakes, and during the reign of Tiberius it was destroyed by one. The Turks assailed it frequently, and it was at last taken by them under Bajazet I. in 1390.

Philadelphia (North America). — The Swedes penetrated into the country bordering on Delaware Bay as early as A.D. 1627, and this city was laid out in 1682. According to the design of William Penn, it was to have rivaled Babylon in extent and splendour, but was restricted to its present boundaries by the charter of 1701. The old state-house was erected in 1735. Here the first congress assembled, Sept. 5, 1774, and adopted the Declaration of Rights, and here also was proclaimed, July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence. In the autumn of the same year the congress retired to Baltimore, and the city fell, Sept. 26, 1777, into the hands of the British, under Lord Cornwallis, who held it till June 18, 1778. The American Philosophical College was founded in 1740, and the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1750. A convention met here May 17, 1787, and agreed on a constitution for the United States, Sept. 17. In 1793 and 1798 the yellow fever ravaged the city. Philadelphia continued to be the capital of the United States till 1800, when it was superseded by Washington. The University of Pennsylvania was founded in 1791 by the union of two previous institutions, the first of which was erected in 1755. The first United States bank, now the Girard Bank, built of marble, in the Corinthian style, was erected in 1797. The Athenæum was founded in 1815; the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1817, and the Jefferson Medical College in 1824.

Philiphaugh (Battle). — The Royalists, under the duke of Montrose, were defeated with great slaughter by the Covenanters under David Leslie, at this village, in Selkirkshire, Sept. 13, 1645. The prisoners were butchered in cold blood, and some women captured after the battle were drowned by order of the preachers.

Philipseville (Algeria). — This town, in the province of Constantia, built from the ruins of the ancient Ruscide, was founded in October, 1838.

Philippi (Macedonia) derives its name from Philip, the father of Alexander, having been originally called Crenides, was under the dominion of the Thasians B.C. 360. In the plain of Philippi the celebrated battle was fought, B.C. 42, when Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Antonius and Octavius Caesar. This city was visited by the apostle Paul, accompanied by Silas, A.D. 48 (Acts xvi. 12—40), and again on departure from Greece in 56 (Acts xx. 6). The gospel for the first time gained a home
in Europe at Philippi in 62. The ruins of the city were visited by Dwight and Schaufler in 1839.

**Philippics**, a name given to the orations of Demosthenes against Philip, and afterwards applied to those of Cicero against Marc Antony. Demosthenes delivered his first Philippic b.c. 352, and the second b.c. 344. Cicero delivered fourteen Philippics against M. Antony, commencing September, b.c. 44.

**Philippine Company.**—This commercial company was formed in Spain a.d. 1785, with a capital of £2,000,000. Though many valuable privileges were granted to it by the crown, and a charter for twenty-five years, the speculation proved a failure.

**Philippines (Indian Archipelago).**—This group, consisting of about 1,200 islands, was discovered a.d. 1521, by Ferdinand Magalhaens, who gave it the name of the Archipelago of St. Lazarus. The Spaniards sent a fleet from Mexico in 1564, and made a settlement in the island of Zebu, naming the islands the Philippines, after Philip II. Another fleet, despatched to Luzon in 1570, effected a landing in the Bay of Manilla, and took possession of the town of Manila. The Spaniards having made an attack on the Sooloo pirates in 1590, were defeated with great slaughter. The English took Manilla Oct. 6, 1762, but restored it in 1763. Another expedition against the Sooloo pirates, who had committed many outrages, achieved a complete success in 1851.

**Philippolis (Turkey).**—This town of Thrace was founded by Philip of Macedon on the site of a town called Eumolpias or Ponorpolis. The Thracians obtained possession, and it remained in their hands until they were subdued by the Romans. Philipolis was taken by the Goths a.d. 250, after a long siege, during which 100,000 persons are said to have perished. The Turks under Amurath I. captured and annexed it to the Ottoman empire in 1363. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1818, and suffered from an extensive conflagration in 1846.

**Philipsburg (Germany),** named after Philip von Sotern, archbishop of Spires, who founded it after the Thirty Years' war. The French took it July 21, 1754, and Marshal Berwick was killed under its walls. By an additional article of the treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, the Austrians agreed to evacuate Philipsburg. It was besieged by the French under Bernadotte in 1799, the siege being raised April 7. It was again invested in August, the siege being raised Sept. 20. The French returned in 1800, and it was ceded to them by the convention of Hohenlinden, Sept. 28. It was afterwards restored to Prussia.

**Philistines.**—This ancient people, descended from Ham, the son of Noah, emigrated at a very early date from Egypt into Syria, where they gave the name to the country since called Palestine (q.v.). They reduced the Israelites to subjection b.c. 1156 (Judges xiii. 1), but were compelled to set them at liberty by Samson, who destroyed their chief nobility by pulling down the temple where they were assembled, b.c. 1117 (Jud. xvi. 30). In the time of Eli, b.c. 1116 (1 Sam. iv. 11), they seized the ark of the Lord, which they were compelled to restore by the miraculous plagues it brought upon them, and they sustained a severe defeat from Samuel at Mizpeh, b.c. 1096 (1 Sam. vii. 2–13). Throughout the reign of Saul they infested the Israelites (1 Sam. xiv. 52), and the death of that monarch occurred while fighting against them in Mount Gilboa, b.c. 1065 (1 Sam. xxxi. 4). David gained several victories over the Philistines, and Jehoshaphat made them tributary to him, b.c. 912 (2 Chron. xvi. 11); but in the reign of Jehoram they invaded Judah, and carried away the king's wives and sons into captivity, b.c. 888 (2 Chron. xxi. 17). They again invaded Judah, and took Bethshemesh and Ajalon, b.c. 740 (2 Chron. xxviii. 18), and subsequently were themselves invaded by the Assyrians and Egyptians, who took their strong city of Ashdod (q.v.). Pompey incorporated Philistria in the Roman province of Syria b.c. 62.

**Philosophy.**—The term philosophy, or the love of wisdom, was first employed by Pythagoras, who flourished b.c. 529; but philosophy itself is of much more ancient origin. It appears to have flourished in India and China in the most remote ages; and the earliest authentic histories we possess of the Egyptians and Assyrians represent their priesthood as highly versed in natural and speculative science, which they used to strengthen their power over the superstitious and the ignorant. Greek philosophy comprises the following schools:—the Academic, Alexandrian, Aristotelian, Cynic, Cyrenaic, Eclectic, Eleatic, Epicurean, Ionic, Megarian, Peripatetic, Platonian, Pythagorean, Socratic, and Stoic. The philosophy of the Romans was derived from that of the Greeks, but never attained equal celebrity. Domitian expelled all the philosophers from Rome a.d. 90. Mediaval philosophy commences with Boethius, who was born about the year 475. The Scholastic school originated in the 9th century, and for many years was the only system of orthodox philosophy. During the 10th century the influence of Arabian learning was felt throughout the civilized world, and Cordova became the intellectual capital of Europe. The Speculative school commenced about 1520, and the inductive method of Lord Bacon was published in the treatise on the "Advancement of Learning," in 1605. The most important modern systems of philosophy are the Cartesian, the Coper- nican, and the Newtonian.

**Philtee, or Philtra, a potion given by the Greeks and Romans to excite love. Lucretius is said to have died from drinking one, b.c. 52; and the madness of Caligula (a.d. 37–41) is attributed by some to a potion of this sort.
PHINTIAS (Sicily) was founded about B.C. 280, by Phintias, tyrant of Agrigentum, at the mouth of the river Hyrmas. He peopled it with the inhabitants of Gelq (q. v.), which town he utterly destroyed. It afforded shelter to the Roman fleet when attacked by that of the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, B.C. 249. Cicero mentions it as a seaport, carrying on a large trade in corn; but in Strabo's time it had fallen into decay.

PHOCIS (Greece).—This country, celebrated for the oracle at Delphi, which originally belonged to the Phocians, is said to have derived its name from Phocus, a son of Ornytion. The Phocians, having invaded Doris, B.C. 457, were compelled to retire by the Lacedaemonians, under Nicomedes. The Delphic oracle, which had been taken from them by the Delphians, was, through the assistance of the Athenians, restored B.C. 450. In the Peloponnesian war they were zealous allies of the Athenians, but, by the treaty of Nicias, B.C. 421, the temple was once more given into the hands of the Delphians. After the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371, the Phocians became subject to the Thebans; but, having deserted the alliance, the Thebans, in revenge, induced the Amphictyonic council to condemn the Phocians to pay a fine, on the plea that they had cultivated the Cirrhean plain, B.C. 357. This they refused to do; the Amphictyonic council consecrated the Phocian territory to Apollo, upon which the Phocians seized the temple at Delphi, which led to the Sacred, or Phocian war. Their leader, Philomelus, was killed in a battle near the town of Neon, and was succeeded, B.C. 533, by his brother Onomarchus, who was killed B.C. 532, when his brother Phayllus assumed the leadership. They were at length conquered by Philip II. of Macedon, their towns given up, and themselves expelled from the Amphictyonic council, B.C. 344.

PHENICIA (Syria).—This maritime kingdom, one of the most ancient in the world, was originally peopled by the sons of Anak more than 25 centuries B.C. Some authorities state that Agenor was the first king of Phenicia, B.C. 1497; but all agree that the country itself was the seat of a great nation, and renowned for its naval enterprise at a much earlier period. A colony of Phenicians, led by Elissa or Dido, settled in Africa B.C. 875, and founded Carthage (q. v.). Phenicia was invaded by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, B.C. 721; by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, B.C. 587; and by Cyrus, king of Persia, B.C. 538. The Phenicians subsequently assisted the Persians in their wars with the Greeks, and sustained a total defeat from Cimon, at the naval battle of the Eurymedon, B.C. 466. They revolted from Persia B.C. 353, and were conquered by Alexander B.C. 331. After his death, B.C. 323, Phenicia was annexed to the dominions of Titolement Soter, king of Egypt. It was seized by Antigonus of Phrygia, B.C. 315, and passed under the protectorate of Tigranes, king of Armenia, B.C. 83. It formed part of the Roman province of Syria B.C. 62, and was finally deprived of all its liberties by Augustus, B.C. 20. The Turks annexed it to their empire A.D. 1516.

PHENIX CLUBS.—A combination consisting principally of young tradesmen of Cork and Kerry, pledged to rise in rebellion at a moment's notice, was discovered in Ireland in December, 1855. Daniel Sullivan, indicted March 30, 1859, for being a member of a Phenix club, was, after three days' trial, found guilty and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

PHNETIC SCIENCE.—The Phnetic Society for the promotion of this science was founded in March, 1848, under the name of the Phnetographic Corresponding Society. The Phnetic News, a weekly newspaper, commenced Jan. 6, 1849, but did not enjoy a long existence.

PHOSPHORUS was discovered A.D. 1668, by an alchemist named Brandt, at Hamburg. Nearly all the phosphorus is now manufactured from calcined bones, called bone-earth.

PHOTO-GRAPHY.—This art, for producing engravings from photographs by the galvano-elastic process, was invented by Paul Pretsch of Vienna, and patented in England Oct. 29, 1832.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—This new art of engraving by the action of light was patented by Mr. Fox-Talbot April 21, 1858.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.—This art, by which a photograph is impressed on lithographic stone and copies are taken in the ordinary way, was invented by Mr. Maepherson, of Rome. Mr. Liguar, the surveyor-general of Victoria, Australia, applied it to the printing of plans in May, 1860.

PHOTO-METER.—This principle originated with Bouguer a.d. 1760. Professor Ritchie, in 1825, communicated to the Royal Society the description of a new photometer. Leslie and others have effected various improvements in this instrument.

PHOTO-ZINCOGRAPHY, a name given, in March, 1860, by Colonel James, R.E., director of the ordnance survey, to a process for copying ancient documents and plans. The reduced print is transferred to stone or zinc, from which any number of copies may be taken.

PHRENOLOGY was reduced to a system by Dr. Gall, who first propounded his doctrine at Vienna A.D. 1796. Dr. Spurzheim assisted him in his investigations in 1800; and in 1807 they removed to Paris, where they published their work on the "Anatomy and
Physiology of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain in particular," in 1810 and 1812. Little was known of phrenology in England till 1815, when a severe criticism on its promulgators, published in the Edinburgh Review, directed attention to the subject. George Combe was led to a consideration of its truth or falsity in 1816; and in 1819 he published his "Essays on Phrenology," which is the chief English authority on the subject.

Phrygia (Asia Minor).—The traditions respecting the origin of the Phrygians are of the most conflicting character. It appears that they had their cradle in the mountains of Armenia, and that they were among the most ancient of the inhabitants of Asia Minor. In the "Iliad" they are mentioned as the allies of the Trojans. They attained the supremacy of the sea about B.C. 891, but were excelled by the Cyprians B.C. 865. Phrygia was invaded by Agesilalus, king of Sparta, in his expedition against Persia, B.C. 395; and the district known as Great Phrygia was assigned by Alexander to Antigonus, B.C. 333. Antigonus conquered Lesser Phrygia B.C. 319, and united the two under one sceptre; but they were again divided on his death, B.C. 301. Seleucus annexed both to the Syrian dominions B.C. 282; but after the defeat of Antiochus by Eumenes II. of Pergamus, at the battle of Magnesia, B.C. 190, the two provinces to that monarch. After the death of Attalus III. of Pergamus, B.C. 133, Phrygia, with the rest of his territories, became subject to Rome. It was declared free B.C. 120, but gradually resumed under the Roman sway.

Phylactery, derived from the Greek, and signifying a preservative, consisted of four scrolls or rolls of parchment, or the dressed skins of a clean animal, inscribed with four paragraphs of the law, taken from Exod. xii. 1—10; xiii. 11—16; Deut. vi. 4—9; and xi. 13—21, and other passages, was worn by the Jews on the forehead and arms. The custom, which is derived from their interpretation of Exod. xii. 9 and 16, was prevalent during our Saviour's sojourn upon earth.

Phylx (Greece), a strong fortress still called Fili, commanding the narrow pass across Mount Parnes, through which runs the road from Thebes to Athens, is memorable as the place seized by Thrasybulus and the Athenian exiles, B.C. 404, whence they commenced their operations against the thirty tyrants.

Physic.—Hippocrates, called the father of medicine, born at Cos B.C. 460, usually carried his physic about with him. Galen, who was born at Pergamus A.D. 131, was the first who compounded and sold physic at Rome. The College of Physicians in 1686 established a dispensary for the sale of pure physic, and in 1724 obtained an act for the better viewing of drugs. A dispensary was established in London in 1732 for supplying the nobility and gentry with advice and physic at the cost of 2s. a head per quarter.

Physicians.—By 3 Hen. VIII. c. 11 (1511), no one was permitted to practise within London, or seven miles thereof, as a physician or surgeon, unless he had previously examined and licensed by the bishop of London or the dean of St. Paul's. The necessity for the ecclesiastical warrant was removed by the charter of incorporation granted to the London physicians by Hen. VIII., Sept. 23, 1518, which was confirmed by the act for establishing the Royal College of Physicians, 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 5 (1522—3). Physicians were allowed to practise surgery, and were released from holding public offices, by 32 Hen. VIII. c. 40 (1540). A stamp duty of £15 on physicians' licences to practise was imposed by 55 Geo. III. c. 184 (July 11, 1815), which was repealed by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 36, s. 2 (Aug. 13, 1859).

Physiognomy.—The first author who attempted to reduce the study of human character from the outward manifestations of countenance and gesture to a regular science, was Jean Gaspard Lavater, who published his treatise "Von der Physiognomik" A.D. 1772.

Physiology.—This science treats of the phenomena of living bodies in a healthy state, and is dependent upon a knowledge of anatomy (q. c.). The science of vegetable physiology was founded by Grew, whose attention was first drawn to it by Pliny in 1664, and Malpighi, whose first work appeared in 1671. They investigated the resemblance between the functions of animal and vegetable life.

Piacenza (Italy), the ancient Placentia, was colonized by the Romans B.C. 221, and plundered by the Goths B.C. 200. It was one of the first places that revived after the invasion of the northern barbarians, and in the 10th century became one of the principal marts of the Peninsula. The church of St. Antonio, at one period the cathedral, where St. Barnabas is said to have preached to the people, founded A.D. 324, was rebuilt in 903, and restored in 1104 and again in 1502. The cathedral of Piacenza was consecrated by Pope Innocent II. in 1132, and the ducal palace was erected in 1291. Piacenza revolted from the Milanese in 1447, and placed itself under the protection of Venice; but was taken by Francesco Sforza in Dec. 1447, and given up to pilage. The French, under Louis XII., took it; and it was recaptured by Pope Julius II., and remained in the hands of the popes till 1545, when Paul III. gave it to his son Peter Farnese. It formed part of the duchy of Parma until annexed to the Italian kingdom.

Piala, or Pia, festivals in honour of Hadrian at Puteoli, appointed A.D. 142 to be held in the second year of each Olympiad.

Pianoforte.—The Italians and Germans dispute the honour of this invention. Count Carl says it was invented A.D. 1722 by Bartolommeo Cristofori of Padua, during his stay in Florence. The Germans ascribe its
invention to C. A. Schreter, a German organist, in 1717. It has since received various improvements.

PICARD—This sect of Adamites (q. v.) was so called from Picard, a Fleming, who raised a rebellion in Germany A.D. 1415. He represented himself as the son of God, and having penetrated into Bohemia, was defeated in battle and slain in 1420.

PICARDY (France).—The name of this province does not date earlier than A.D. 1200, when the students from the frontier of France and Flanders were called Picards at the Paris university, on account of their quarrelsome disposition. In 1435 it was ceded to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy; and in 1463 it was finally annexed to the French crown.

PICENTINES.—This Sabine tribe, according to Strabo, consisted of the inhabitants of Picenum transported by the Romans from that town shortly after its conquest, B.C. 268.

In the second Punic war they arrayed themselves on the side of Hannibal, for which they were afterwards punished by being kept from military service, and employed only as messengers and couriers. The Romans founded the colony of Salernum in their territory B.C. 194, that they might the more effectually hold them in check. They joined in the Social war against Rome, B.C. 90, and were subdued B.C. 89.

PICHELET'S CONSPIRACY, so called from Pichelet, its chief, a general in the French republican army, who devised this plot for the restoration of royalty in France. He was arrested in Paris Feb. 15, 1804, having just arrived from London, and was found strangled in prison April 5.

PICQUET, or PIQUET.—This game at cards is supposed by Père Daniel to have been invented in France in the reign of Charles VII. about A.D. 1430. The earliest French picquet cards that have been discovered are those formerly belonging to Henn, and are assigned to the year 1425. This, however, is doubtful.

PICTS.—The Picts are regarded as a Scythian tribe which landed in Ireland about the time of the first peopling of these islands, and being expelled therefrom, settled in the northern parts of Britain. Claudius Cesar subdued them A.D. 47; but they subsequently threw off all control, and proved a continual source of alarm to the inhabitants of the northern provinces. Several walls were erected to prevent their incursions. After the departure of the Romans, their inroads became insupportable, and led to the invitation of Vortigern to Hengist and Horsa to assist him in subduing them in 449, and thus to the ultimate establishment of the Saxons in England. The Picts waged fierce wars with their Scottish neighbours for many years, and reached their highest point of national glory during the reign of their king Uings the Great, about the year 730. In 767 the Scotch invaded the Pictish domains, and penetrated to their capital, where a great battle was fought with doubtful success. In 839 the Danes invaded their territory, and so weakened them that Kenneth II. of Scotland asserted his claim to the Pictish crown, and in 842 united all Scotland under one sovereign. (See BRITAIN and SCOTLAND.)

PICTURES. (See ICONOCLASTS, IMAGES, and PAINTING.)

PIEDMONT (North Italy).—This country, which forms a considerable portion of the Sardinian states, receives its name from its situation at the foot of the Alps, and is composed of the eastern portions of Transpadane Gaul and the northern part of ancient Liguria. It was annexed to the dominions of the counts of Savoy A.D. 1290, and on the death of Thomas II. in 1293 was erected into a separate county under his son Thomas. It was again united to Savoy in 1418. During the 15th century its territory was increased by the annexation of the following provinces:—Alessandria, Valencia, Lomellina, and Valsesia, in 1703; Tortona in 1735; Novara in 1736; and Vigevano, Anghiera, Voghera, and Bobbio, in 1745. In 1746 it was occupied by the French, and in 1814 was restored to Sardinia. (See SARDINIA and SAVOY.)

PIE-POUDRE, or PIE-POWDER COURT, held at fairs and markets, was established to decide upon the spot, in all cases of dispute between buyer and seller. The name is, according to some authorities derived from the French pie-poudre, because justice was done to an injured person before the dust of the fair was off his feet; and according to others, from pied poudreux, a pedlar. By 17 Edw. IV. c. 2 (1477), the owner of the fair or market, or his steward, was forbidden to entertain any action that did not originate in the same fair or market. The book kept by the Pic-powder court at Bartholomew fair from 1790 is preserved in the City Library at Guildhall. The last entry is—"Sept. 2, 1854. The Lord Mayor not having proclaimed Bartholomew fair, the court of Pic-powder consequently was not held."

PIERRE, St. (W. Indies).—This town, in the island of Martinico, was founded by a French planter from St. Christopher’s, A.D. 1635. It was captured, with the rest of the island, by the English in 1762, and again in 1794 and 1809. The town suffered severely from an earthquake in 1839.

PIETISTS.—This German sect consisted of the followers of Philip James Spener, who, A.D. 1639, attempted to revive, at Leipsic, what he called vital religion. With this object he formed societies, called Colleges of Piety, and this led to violent contumels and long and bitter controversies.

PIGNEROL (Piedmont).—The French took Pignerol A.D. 1639, obtained possession by purchase in 1640, and in the possession by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Pignerol was restored to the duke of Savoy by the treaty of Turin, in 1696. The French were driven out of Pignerol by the allies in 1799.

PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE.—An insurrection,
caused by the suppression of the smaller monasteries, broke out in Lincolnshire in Sept. 1536, and was suppressed in October. The people of York rebelled, for the same cause, in December, and termed their revolt the Pilgrimage of Grace. They bore banners on which the five wounds of Christ were displayed, and they demanded the suppression of heresy and the restitution of the property of the Church. Robert Aske was their leader, and they were joined by Lords Darcy, Latimer, Scoop, the archbishop of York, and others. They seized Hull and York, and the duke of Norfolk, who was sent against them, induced them to disperse about Christmas. Several of the ringleaders were executed in 1537.

PILOSMAGES.—One was performed by Helena, mother of Constantine I., to Jerusalem, when she founded the church of the Holy Sepulchre, A.D. 326. They became common throughout the Christian world about 500, and continued, notwithstanding the disapproval of many of the “fathers,” till they reached their height about 1000. The principal point of pilgrimage for the Mohammedans is Mecca, the birthplace of their prophet. This pilgrimage is enjoined by the Koran. The celebration of the centenary jubilee, by which pilgrims to St. Peter’s at Rome were promised plenary indulgence, was established by Boniface VIII. in 1300. It was reduced by Clement VI. to a period of fifty years in 1350. The Hindoos, who perform a journey to the temple of Juggernath twice a year, in the months of March and July, were in 1806 subjected to what was called the pilgrims’ tax, which was abolished by the British government in 1839. The three Child-pilgrimages of the Middle Ages were among the most singular of the phenomena connected with religious fanaticism. The first and most extraordinary was the Boy-crusade of 1212, which was undertaken under the auspices of a French shepherd-boy, named Stephen, who appeared at Vendôme, and announced himself divinely commissioned to conduct a crusading army of boys to the Holy Land. His preaching gathered more than 30,000 children to his standard, and the whole number embarked in seven large ships at Marseilles, under the false protection of two merchants, named Hugh Ferreus and William Foreus. A severe storm, which arose two days after they sailed, sank two of the vessels with all their passengers, but one was saved, and the remainder, on reaching the Holy Land, were sold as slaves to the Saracens by their two infamous protectors. Of the whole 30,000 who left France, not one ever returned. The second Child-pilgrimage was confined to the city of Erfurt, and commenced July 15, 1237, when more than 1,000 children assembled apparently without any previous arrangement, and proceeded to Armstadt, leaping and dancing, and exhibiting all the symptoms of the extraordinary dancing mania which at times disturbed Europe during the Middle Ages. This agitation was immediately suppressed by the parents of the children. The third Child-pilgrimage was of still less importance. It was made by more than 100 children, who set out from Halle, to Mount St. Michael, in Normandy, in 1458, and appears to have been successfully performed.

PIUMMEN.—The Mayflower, with about 100 English puritans on board, sailed from Delft haven July 22, 1620, and arrived in the northern part of Virginia in November. An exploring party reached Massachusetts Bay Dec. 11, and the spot was afterwards called Plymouth.

PILOKRY was in use among the Greeks and Romans. The Gauls also employed it as an instrument of punishment, under the name of the Boia; and for centuries it was used in most countries of Europe. It was abolished in France in 1832, and in England by 1 Vict. c. 23 (June 90, 1827).

PLINITZ (Germany).—An interview took place Aug. 27, 1791, between the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia at the palace of Plinitz, the summer residence of the kings of Saxony, situated at a village of the same name, near Pirna, in Saxony, when they agreed to take up arms in behalf of monarchical government in France, and recommended the sovereigns of Europe to do the like.

PILOTAGE.—The establishment of pilots at particular ports is confirmed either by ancient charters of incorporation, such as those possessed by the corporations of Deptford-Strond (see DEPTFORD) and the Trinity House (q. v.), or by special statutes. The laws relating to pilotage were consolidated by 48 Geo. III. c. 104 (June 25, 1809), which was amended by 6 Geo. IV. c. 125 (July 5, 1825). Further regulations were made by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 129 (Aug. 20, 1853), which unites the Cinque Ports with the Trinity House pilots, and all the regulations on the subject were embodied in part V. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 10, 1854).

PINE-TREES.—The stone pine was introduced into England from the south of Europe before A.D. 1548. The Norway spruce was also brought here before 1548; the cluster pine before 1596; the cedar of Lebanon from the Levant, before 1683; and Sir Joseph Banks’ pine from Chili, in 1796.

PINIKIE (Battle), fought at this place, near Musselburgh, between the English and the Scotch, Sept. 10, 1547, to enforce the marriage treaty of July 11, 1545, between Edward VI. of England and Mary queen of Scots, when the latter were defeated with a loss of 10,000 men.

PINKOW (Poland).—The anti-Trinitarians separated from the Protestant churches at a synod held here A.D. 1563.

PINS made of metal were introduced into this country from France before A.D. 1548. A law enacting how those offered for sale were to be manufactured, entitled “An act for the true making of pins,” was passed (35 Hen. VIII. c. 6) in 1548.

PROMINGO (Italy), at one time the capital of a principality, which included the island of Elba, was captured by the Genoese A.D.
1125. The principality was ceded to France by the treaty of Florence, March 28, 1801, and was bestowed by Napoleon I. on his sister Elise, June 23, 1805. Prince Bacciochi, Napoleon's brother-in-law, held possession of it from 1805 to 1816.

Piracy was the national profession, so to speak, of the Danish invaders who infested Europe in the 9th and 10th centuries. The first execution by hanging, drawing, and quartering, was that of the pirate William Marsh, A.D. 1292. This offence was afterwards regarded with considerable leniency, the only rule imposed by 31 Hen. VI. c. 4 (1522), is, that pirates robbing passengers with safety conduct, should be compelled to make restitution. By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1535), it was made punishable with death without benefit of clergy. Further provisions were enacted by 28 Hen. VIII. c. 15 (1536). The crime was defined, and a distinction made between principals and accessories, by 11 & 12 Will. III. c. 7 (1700), and further provisions on the same points were made by 3 Geo. IV. c. 24 (1722). A bounty was awarded for killing or capturing pirates by 6 Geo. IV. c. 45 (June 22, 1825), which was repealed by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 26 (June 25, 1850). The penalty for piracy was made death when the crime is aggravated by attempted murder, and transportation in other cases, by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 88 (July 17, 1837).

Pirmasens (Battle).—The French, under General Moreau, were defeated by the Prussians, commanded by the duke of Brunswick, at this town of Bavaria, with a loss of twenty-two pieces of artillery and 4,000 men, Sept. 14, 1793.

Pirm (Germany) was taken by the Swedes A.D. 1639. The united Austrians and Swedes defeated here by the king of Prussia in 1745, and the king of Poland blockaded the Saxon camp in Sept. 1756. The suburbs were fired by the Prussians, and 260 fine houses destroyed, Nov. 10, 1758. The intrenched camp, at Pirm, strengthened by Napoleon I. in 1813, was taken by the allies the same year.

Pisa (Italy).—Nothing certain is known of the origin of this town. Livy mentions that a Latin colony was sent to Pisa, at the request of the inhabitants, about B.C. 179. It became subject to Rome in the middle of the 6th century, and passed successively into the hands of the Goths, the Lombards, and the Carolingians. Under the last it became an independent community, with a nominal allegiance to the emperors. The Saracen pirates were defeated near the town by the Pisans, A.D. 874. Hugo of Provence came to Pisa in 926, and received the homage of the great feudatories as king of Italy. The Saracens made an attack on the town in 1006, and again invested it in 1012. The Pisans, in conjunction with the Genoese, wrested the island of Sardinia from the Moors in 1022. At this time Pisa was a republic, and, during the century, maintained the maritime supremacy of the Mediterranean. A war commenced between Pisa and Genoa in 1070, which lasted, at intervals, for more than two centuries, and ended in the ruin of Pisa. In a naval battle in 1254, the Pisans lost the greater part of their fleet, and above 16,000 men in killed and prisoners. The Genoese attacked and destroyed the Porto Pisano, and blockaded the entrance with sunken ships filled with stones in 1290. In 1405 the citadel and other strongholds were sold to the Florentines by Marshal Boucicault, but the citizens soon retook the citadel. The Florentines then blockaded Pisa, and took possession of the town Nov. 8, 1406. When Charles VIII. of France visited Italy, in 1494, and showed hostility to Florence, the Pisans drove out the Florentines and restored the republic under the protection of France. Pisa was besieged by the Florentines, without success, in 1499, again in 1504; and they took the town by blockade June 8, 1509. Pisa was then united to Florence. It was taken by the French in 1739, and delib. was re-annexed to Sardinia by a vote of the people taken March 11 and 12, 1860. The cathedral, a magnificent Gothic building, was commenced in the 11th century. Councils were held at Pisa, May 30, 1134; March 25 to Aug. 7, 1409; and Sept. 1, 1511.

Pistoja (Italy).—This town, anciently called Pistorium, was of no importance in the time of the Romans. It was inclosed within walls by Desiderius, the last of the Lombard kings, who reigned from A.D. 756 to 774. It became an independent municipality, and was subdued by Florence about 1150. A citadel was built in 1252. The feuds between two branches of a Pistoian family, named Cancellieri, at the close of the 13th century originated the factions of the Bianchi and Neri, which spread to Florence, and caused much misery to both cities. The Florentine Neri blockaded Pistoja, which surrendered April 14, 1306, on condition of safety to life and property. The victors, however, committed cruel barbarities, and razed the walls to the ground. It then became subject to Florence. The cathedral was built early in the 12th century. The palace del Commune, or degli Anziani, dates from the 13th century, and the episcopal palace from the 15th century.

Pistol.—Grose states that this fire-arm derives its name from having been invented at Pistoja in Tuscany. The wheel-lock pistol was common in Germany as early as A.D. 1512, and became the characteristic weapon of the Reiters, or Pistoliers, who were enrolled soon after. Pistols were used in France in 1544. Double-barrelled pistols, and pistols capable of discharging two or three balls from a single barrel without reloading, were invented about the middle of the 16th century, and the flint-lock is first mentioned in connection with pistols in 1588.

Pitcairn's Island (Pacific Ocean) was discovered by a young officer named Pitcairn, belonging to the ship Carteret, A.D. 1788.
1768, and was visited by Capt. Cook in 1777. The mutineers of the *Bounty* established a colony on this island in 1790, consisting of 9 British sailors, 6 native Tahitian men, and 12 women. Through diasions and massacres, there remained, in 1800, only one Englishman, Adams, the Tahitian females, and 19 children. Captain Beechey found an interesting colony of 66 persons here in 1825. A scarcity of water caused the colony to be transferred to Tahiti in 1831; but after remaining five months, they returned to Pitcairn's Island in 1832.

**PITT ADMINISTRATION.**—The first Pitt administration was formed soon after the dismissal of the Coalition ministry (q.v.), which took place Dec. 18, 1783. William Pitt, at that time not quite twenty-five years of age, was made first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, Dec. 19. Lord Stanhope remarks that it consisted of seven cabinet ministers, of whom only one, the prime minister, was a member of the House of Commons. It was thus constituted:—

- **First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer** — William Pitt.
- **Lord Chancellor** — Lord Thurlow.
- **President of the Council** — Earl Gower, afterwards Marquis of Stafford.
- **Privy Seal** — Duke of Rutland.
- **Foreign Secretary** — Lord Sydney, made Viscount Sydney June 9, 1789.
- **Marquis of Caermarthen, afterwards duke of Leeds**.
- **Home Secretary** — Earl Howe, created Earl Howe in July, 1789.

The ministry held its first meeting Dec. 23, 1783. After an interval of a few weeks, the duke of Richmond, as master-general of the ordinance, was admitted to a seat in the cabinet. The marquis of Caermarthen was succeeded in the home office, June 5, 1789, by Mr. William Wyndham Grenville, afterwards Lord Grenville, who took the foreign office in May, 1791, and was succeeded at the home office by Mr. Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville. He became colonial secretary July 11, 1794, and was replaced at the home office by the duke of Portland. Viscountess Sydney resigned the secretari ship for foreign affairs in May, 1791, and was succeeded by Lord Grenville. The third secretari ship of state for war and colonies, suppressed at the peace of 1782, was re-established in 1794, when Mr. Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, received the appointment. Mr. Windham, as secretary at war, obtained a seat in the cabinet in 1794. The privy seal was placed in commission March 8, 1784, Earl Gower, afterwards marquis of Stafford, receiving the appointment Nov. 24; it passed to Earl Spencer July 11, 1794; to the earl of Chatham Dec. 17, 1794; and to the earl of Westmorland Feb. 14, 1798. Lord, afterwards Earl Camden, replaced the marquis of Stafford as president of the council, Dec. 1, 1794.

He was succeeded, July 11, 1794, by Earl Fitzwilliam, who gave place to the earl of Mansfield, Dec. 17, 1794. The earl of Chatham was made lord president Sept. 21, 1796. The earl of Chatham succeeded Earl Howe at the admiral ty in July, 1788, and was replaced by Earl Spencer March 4, 1795. Lord Thurlow resigned the lord chancellorship June 12, 1792, the great seal being placed in commission until January, 1793, when Lord Loughborough became lord chancellor. Difficulties respecting Roman Catholic emancipation led to the resignation of Mr. Pitt early in 1801. The acceptance of office as prime minister was communicated to the House of Commons by Mr. Abingdon, Feb. 10, and his name appeared in the Gazette as chief of a new administration. (See ADDINGTON ADMINISTRATION.)—Pitt's second administration was formed on the dissolution of the Addington administration (q.v.), May 10, 1804, and Mr. Pitt's appointment was gazetted May 12. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

- **First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer** — Mr. Pitt.
- **Lord Chancellor** — Lord Eldon.
- **President of the Council** — Duke of Portland.
- **Privy Seal** — Earl of Westmorland.
- **Foreign Secretary** — Lord Harrington.
- **Home Secretary** — Earl Hawkesbury, afterwards earl of Liverpool.
- **Colonial Secretary** — Earl Camden.
- **Admiralty** — Viscount Melville.

Sir Charles Middleton, afterwards Lord Barham, succeeded Viscount Melville at the admiral ty April 30, 1805. The duke of Portland was succeeded, Jan. 14, 1805, as privy seal by Mr. Addington, created Viscount Sidmouth Jan. 12, who was followed by Earl Camden, July 10, 1805. Lord Mulgrave succeeded Lord Harrowby as foreign secretary, Jan. 11, 1805, and Viscount Castleragh became colonial secretary when Earl Camden took the privy seal, July 10, 1805. This administration was dissolved by the death of Mr. Pitt, Jan. 23, 1806. (See ALL THE TALENTS ADMINISTRATION.)

**PITTSBURG (North America).**—This town of Pennsylvania was the scene of the defeat of the English army under General Braddock by the Americans, July 6, 1755. See PETRA, SAN MARCOS, (Peru).—This city, founded by Pizarro, A.D. 1531, was the first Spanish settlement in Peru.

**PLACENTIA.** (See Piacenza.)

**PLAGUE AND Pestilence.**—"The terms pest, pestilence, and plague," says a writer in the new edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," "were long employed in Great Britain, as were the corresponding terms in other languages, both in ancient and in modern times, to denote rightly a disease attacking a great number of persons simultaneously and in succession, and destroying a large proportion of those whom it attacked; in short, a widely-diffused and malignant epidemic." The following table exhibits a list of the most terrible visitations of this...
kind. Provisions for the relief of plague-stricken persons were made by 2 James I. c. 31 (1604), which was repealed by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 91, s. 4 (July 17, 1837). (See Lazaretto and Quarantine.)

B.C.

1491. The Egyptians are visited by a terrible pestilence on the occasion of the Israelitish exodus.

1471. The mutinous companions of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, to the number of 14,700 persons, perish by pestilence.

1017. A pestilence in Palestine destroys 70,000 persons in three days.

790. A terrible plague occurs in Italy.

710. The army of Sennacherib perishes before Jerusalem.

594. A third part of the inhabitants of Jerusalem is destroyed by plague.

480. The Peruvian army in Greece loses 150,000 men from pestilence.

492. Nearly half the population of Rome perishes from plague.

435. A pestilence breaks out in Athens.

427. A pestilence commences in Egypt, and extends almost throughout the known world.

366. The plague rages fearfully at Rome, where, at its height, it is said to have destroyed 10,000 citizens daily.

201. The destruction of vast swarms of locusts occasions a plague in Italy, and it continues for many years.

196. Africa is devastated by a plague occasioned by putrid swarms of locusts, and 800,000 persons die in Numidia, and 200,000 in Carthage.

89. The Roman army loses 10,000 men from a plague.

30. A pestilence rages throughout the known world for five years.

A.D.

40. Babylon and all the countries between Italy and India suffer from plague.

80. At Rome 10,000 persons perish daily.

88. Rome loses 30,000 of its inhabitants from pestilence.

92. A plague in Scotland destroys about 100,000 persons.

114. A pestilence breaks out in Wales, where 45,000 persons die.

185. The whole of Italy is ravaged by the plague.

218. Scotland loses 100,000 of its population from a pestilence.

250. Plague rages throughout the world.

262. The mortality in Rome from plague is said to number 5,000 persons daily.

285. Britain is visited by a deadly pestilence.

450. Pestilence breaks out at Rome, and rages for seventeen years.

502. Scotland is visited by a fatal epidemic.

560. The whole of Europe is ravaged by pestilence which continues seven years.

590. A fatal plague desolates Rome. One of its symptoms was a violent tendency to sneeze, in consequence of which it became usual to address a person sneezing with the words Domino tecum, "God bless you," or similar expressions.

717. Constantinople loses 30,000 of its population this year.

749. Another plague breaks out at Constantinople and rages with such malignity that the survivors are too few to bury the dead.

762. England and Wales are visited by pestilence which is said to have carried off 34,000 persons in Chichester alone.

874. A destructive epidemic, caused by the putrid bodies of immense swarms of l-casts, destroys the northern parts of Gaul.

940. The northern countries of Europe are ravaged by a terrible mortality among human beings and cattle, 40,000 persons dying in Scotland alone.
1777. July 6. The gale fever breaks out at Oxford, owing to the filthy state in which the prisons were brought to trial, and carries off 310 persons in a few days. The assizes are known in consequence as the "Black Assizes."

1797. A pestilential caseshtrr destroys 8,000 persons in Lübeck, 4,000 in Rome, and 3,000 in Hungary. A plague also breaks out at Grand Cairo, where 500,000 people die in eight months.

1800. Russia suffers from a famine and plague, of which 500,000 die, and 30,000 perish in Lithuania.


1810. Spain suffers from fatal epidemics, and 200,000 people die of plague at Constantinople.

1818. A plague rages in North America, and reduces the Massachusetts tribe of Indians from 3,000 persons to 300.

1825. The whole of England is visited by the plague, which carries off 30,000 persons in London alone.

1826. Pestilence destroys 69,000 persons at Lyons.

1830. An extraordinary pestilential fever destroys many lives in France. It was attended by more frightful instances of the extremities, which frequently dropped off spontaneously.

1835. Leyden loses 20,000 of its inhabitants from an epidemic pestilence.

1846. The East Indies raged with great violence in the West Indies, 12,000 persons dying at Barbadoes and St. Christopher's.

1849. Epidemic disorders carry off 300,000 persons in the southern provinces of Spain.

1854. A pestilence rages in many parts of Europe, and destroys 200,000 lives in Moscow, 13,290 at Amsterdam, 13,000 at Leyden, and 9,000 at Riga.

1856. The Neapolitan territories are desolated by the plague, which carries off 400,000 of the inhabitants.

1862. Venice loses 90,000 of its inhabitants from a pestilence.

1864. Nov. 2. The Great Plague commences in London and destroys 68,596 persons. It extended to all parts of the city and suburbs, and ceased in May, 1866.

1867. The plague destroys 11,300 persons at Malta.

1870. The sweating sickness carries off 30,000 persons in Stockholm, and 25,000 in Copenhagen.

1871. The true plague destroys 80,000 lives at Aleppo.

1872. Marseilles and its neighbourhood suffer from a visitation of the plague. One district loses 27,266 persons out of a population of 247,890.

1876. A pestilence rages at Grand Cairo in February and March, and destroys 100,000 people.

1871. A contagious fever carries off 150,000 persons at Constantinople, and 30,000 people die of famine and plague in Cyprus.

1873. Napius loses 20,000 of its inhabitants from a malignant fever.

1879. A famine, attended with pestilence, carries off more than 3,000,000 people in Bengal.

1876. Famine and pestilence destroy 169,000 persons in Bohemia, 20,000 persons in Russia and Poland, and occasion a weekly mortality of 3,000 persons at Constantinople.

1772. The gale fever carries off 133,259 persons at Moscow, and 99,000 persons at Moscow.

1871. The Asiatic cholera breaks out in Hindostan, and destroys 20,000 lives. (See CROZELLE.)

1872. Egypt loses 800,000 of its population from the plague.

1879. A severe pestilence destroys 247,000 persons in Peru, and occasions an average mortality of 3,000 daily throughout the Barbary states.

1810. A pestilence of the yellow fever type breaks out at Gibraltar, where only every one in eight men out of a garrison of 14,000 escape its attacks.

1812. The same plague carries off 100,000 persons in Constantinople.

1813. The plague at Malta destroys 4,483 lives.

1825. Grand Cairo loses 30,000 persons from a similar scourge.

1834. The plague rages with great fatality in Egypt.

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**PLA**

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**PLANETS.** — Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, were known to the ancients. The four satellites of Jupiter were discovered by Galileo A.D. 1610. Saturn has eight satellites. Titan was discovered by Huygens in 1655; Japhet in 1671, Rhea in 1672, Tethys and Dione in 1684,—these were all discovered by Cassini; Mimas and Enceladus by Sir William Herschel in 1789; Hyperion by Cassini and Bond in 1848; and Chiron by Goldschmidt in 1861. The planet Uranus, Herschel, or Georgium Sidus, was discovered at Bath by Sir W. Herschel, March 18, 1781. In 1877 he discovered its satellites, Oberon and Titania, and subsequently four others, which have never been observed since. Two more within the orbits of those previously noticed, were discovered by Lassell and Otto Struve in 1847. The planet Neptune was discovered independently by Messrs. Adams and Le Verrier, Sept. 23, 1846, and its satellite by Lassell in 1847.

The following list exhibits the date of discovery of the asteroids. They are usually characterized by the number expressing the order of their discovery, which is inclosed in a small circle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>Discovered by</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1821. Apr.</td>
<td>Hygeia (10)</td>
<td>De Gasparis,</td>
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<tr>
<td>1825. May</td>
<td>Thanet (11)</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831. May</td>
<td>Egeria (14)</td>
<td>Hind.</td>
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<td>1835. May</td>
<td>Calliope (22)</td>
<td>Lutcher.</td>
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<td>1839. May</td>
<td>Proserpine (26)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Letitia (39)</td>
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<td>Isis (42)</td>
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<td>Ariadne (43)</td>
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<td>Thais (60)</td>
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<td>Lessar and Förster</td>
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<td>22 Sept 1829</td>
<td>Marina (65)</td>
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<td>Asia (67)</td>
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<td>Schiaparelli.</td>
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<td>Panopea (70)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Nostra (71)</td>
<td>Luther.</td>
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</tbody>
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PLANTAGENET, derived from planta genista, the broom plant, a sprig of which Geoffrey, the founder of the house, wore in his cap, is the name of a line of fourteen kings who reigned in England from a.d. 1154 to 1485. The first monarch of the house, Henry II., ascended the English throne Dec. 19, 1154.

The second, Richard I., during whose reign and that of his predecessor a complete fusion of the Saxon and Norman elements of the country took place, succeeded July 6, 1189. The family was divided into the two branches of Lancaster and York on the death of Richard II., who was succeeded by Henry IV. Sept. 29, 1399. The line closed with Richard III., Aug. 22, 1485.

PLANTATIONS.—This name was originally applied to colonies (q.v.). (See Board of Trade.)

Plassey, (Battle,) was fought at Plassey, a village of Bengal, June 23, 1757. The English force, under the command of Colonel Clive, consisted of about 1,000 Europeans and 2,100 Sepoys, while the army of the soubbar, of Bengal amounted to 50,000 for 15,000 horse, with 50 pieces of cannon. Clive gained a complete victory, which gave Bengal into the hands of the English, and laid the foundations of our empire in India.

Plaster of Paris.—The method of taking casts from the human face in this material was invented by the Florentine artist Andrea Vercchio, who was born a.d. 1432, and died in 1488. Plaster of Paris was first employed as a manure in France in 1776. It derives its name from the abundance in which it is found near Paris, especially at Montmartre.

Plata, (South America,) was visited by the Spaniard Juan Diaz de Solis, who landed at the mouth of the river, and took formal possession in the name of the king of Spain, a.d. 1515. The first settlement was made by Sebastian Cabot in 1530; and Don Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Ayres in 1535. The Jesuits commenced missionary work in the 17th century; but they were suppressed in 1768. The country was, excepting some trifling commercial privileges allowed in 1602, and renewed in 1618 and 1622, kept dependent on Peru till 1777. A royal "audencia" was established at Buenos Ayres in 1665; the last fleet which had monopolized the trade between Europe and Spanish America, which had dwindled down to an insignificant amount, sailed from Cadiz in 1749; and free trade with several of the American ports was permitted in 1774. The Portuguese settlement in Brazil extended to the shores of the river in 1553; and a definite boundary was established between the colony and the Indians to the south in 1740. The various provinces were erected into a vice-royalty in 1778. Repudiating the sovereignty of Joseph Bonaparte, the country organized an independent government in the name of Ferdinand VII., May 25, 1810. A sovereign constituent assembly was convened at Buenos Ayres in January, 1813, which continued in power till dissolved in April, 1816; and a general congress declared the independence of the provinces July 9, 1816. General Puyyeron remained supreme director till 1820. After various attempts to recover their authority, the Spaniards were finally defeated by the troops of the republic in July, 1821. Great Britain recognized its independence in 1824; and a blockade of the port of Buenos Ayres by a Brazilian fleet, instituted January, 1826, was raised through British intervention, in October, 1828. The Argentine Confederation...
PLA

(q.c.) was formed in January, 1834. General Rossa attained absolute power in 1836. At the request of Brazil, England and France sent out a combined fleet, which forced the chains Rosas had drawn across the mouth of the river, and destroyed the batteries he had erected at Point Obligado, Feb. 19, 1845. The states opposed to the despotic rule of Rosas entered into a treaty to depose him; and General Urquiza, at the head of their troops, totally defeated the army of the dictator on the plains of Moron, Feb. 2, 1851. A federal constitution was published at Santa Fé, May 1, 1853. The country continued divided into two parties and distinct governments, and treaties of commerce, concluded between them in December, 1854, and January, 1855, were annulled March 18, 1856.

PLATE.—The exportation of gold or silver plate without a licence was prohibited by 6 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 1 (1335). By 8 Will. III. c. 8 (1699), provision was made for converting wrought plate into coin; and tax-collectors were authorized to receive the land-tax in plate instead of money. The punishment that has been stamped at the assay office renders the seller liable to a fine of £50 by 24 Geo. III. c. 53 (1754), and the counterfeiting of the assayer's stamps was made a capital offence by 52 Geo. III. c. 143, s. 8 (July 23, 1812). The penalty was commuted to transportation or imprisonment by 1 Will. IV. c. 66 (July 23, 1830). The laws relating to the assay of gold and silver plate were amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 10, 1854).

PLATERA (Greece) is mentioned by Homer B.C. 962. It resisted the supremacy of Thebes; formed an alliance with Athens, B.C. 519; and furnished a thousand men to the battle of Marathon, Sept. 28, B.C. 490. The people fought at Artemisium, B.C. 480; and the city was burnt to the ground by the Persians. The Persian general Mardonius was defeated with a loss of upwards of 200,000 men, by the Greeks under Pausanias, at Platea, B.C. 479. A small party of the Thebans failed in an attempt to take the city B.C. 431. It was besieged by the Peloponnesian army, when the Plateans sent off their old men, women and children to Athens, B.C. 429. The besiegers having failed in an attempt to take it by assault, raised a circumvallation of two parallel walls, with a ditch on either side of the city, over which one half of the besieged made their escape to Athens, B.C. 423. Owing to want of provisions, the remainder surrendered, and were put to death B.C. 427. The survivors received from Athens the town of Scione B.C. 420; and having been restored to their native city, it was surrassed by the Thebans and destroyed B.C. 372. They were again reinstated by Philip II., B.C. 338. The city is mentioned by Hierocles in the 6th century, and its walls were restored by Justinian I., A.D. 527–565.

PLATING.—The art is of great antiquity. By 5 Hen. IV. c. 4 (1403), all work of this kind upon copper or latten was prohibited except in ornaments for the church, of which some part was to be left uncovered to show the copper or brass. The modern method of plating with silver on copper was invented by Thomas Bolsover, an ingenious mechanic of Sheffield, in 1742.

PLATINUM, or PLATINA.—This important metal was not known before the middle of the 18th century. Mr. Wood met with the ore in Jamaica A.D. 1741, and introduced it into Europe. He published a paper describing it in 1750.

PLATOMETER.—This apparatus for measuring areas of regular and irregular plane figures was invented by Mr. John Lang, of Kirkcaldy, Dec. 24, 1851.

PLATTSBURG (North America).—The governor-general of Canada, Sir G. Prevost, having planned an expedition against this town, a flotilla from Lake Champlain, and the land batteries, opened fire simultaneously; but several assaults having failed, the enterprise was abandoned Sept. 11, 1814.

PLAY-GROUNDS.—In 1854 the attempt was made to form a society to provide play-grounds for the recreation of children of the humble class, and an act was passed April 19, 1859 (22 Vict. c. 27), to facilitate grants of land near populous places for the use of regulated recreation for adults and as play-grounds for children.

PLEBEIANS.—The people, as opposed to the patricians or nobles of Rome, revolted and obtained a decree of the senate to have two of their order elected annually as tribunes, B.C. 490. Three plebeians were created decemvirs about B.C. 450. Military tribunes were chosen from the plebeians about B.C. 490; and two plebeians were raised to the consulate about B.C. 365. A plebeian was chosen one of the censors B.C. 351, and two plebeians were appointed B.C. 313.

PLESSIS LES TOURS (France).—This castle was surrounded with a triple fortification by Louis XI., who retired here A.D. 1482, and died Aug. 30, 1483. An assembly of the states was held in the grand apartment of the castle, at which the deputy from Paris bestowed upon Louis XII. the title of "Father of his People," in May, 1506.

PLOTS, REBELLIONS, &c.—The following are the most important conspiracies and insurrections connected with English history:—

A.D.
1051. Godwin, earl of Kent, rebels against Edward the Confessor.
1071. Hereward de Wake rebels against William I.
1074. Earl Walthof and other Norman barons r-bel.
1098. Robert, duke of Normandy, assisted by his uncle, the baron of Baux, conspires against William II.
1105. Robert Mowbray heads a conspiracy for de-throning William II., and conspiring against his cousin, the earl of Albemarle.
1102. Beleane, earl of Shrewsbury, opposes the accession of Henry I.
1137. Several nobles conspire in favour of the empress Matilda, and begin the civil wars of Stephen's reign.
1173. Queen Eleanor and her sons conspire against Henry II.

1215. The barons take arms against King John


1232. Richard, Duke of Pembroke, forms a confederacy against Henry III., and his minister the bishop of Winchester.

1254. Simon de Montfort commences the Barons' War (g.v.).

1270. A rebellion of the Irish is suppressed.

1312. The barons league against Gaveston.

1322. The earl of Lancaster conspires with the Scotch against Edward II.

1326. Queen Isabella and the barons commence the conspiracy which results in the dethronement of the king.

1329. An insurrection in the south of Ireland.

1381. Wat Tyler's insurrection (g.v.).

1388. A conspiracy by the duke of Gloucester against his nephew Richard II., is alleged to have been formed this year.

1393. The Irish rebel.

1395. Henry Bolingbroke, duke of Lancaster, conspires against and dethrones Richard II.

1401. The Welsh revolt under Owen Glendower.

1408. The earl of Northumberland and Owen Glendower rebel.

1415. The earl of Cambridge, Lord Scrope, and Sir Thomas Percie, form a plot for uniting the earl of March king.

1450. Cad's insurrection (g.v.).

1452. The Yorkist insurrection against Henry VI.

1460. The Conspirators and others rebel against Edward IV.

1470. The earl of Warwick and the duke of Clarence cause Edward IV. to be dethroned.

1471. Edward IV. rebels against Henry VI. and recovers the crown.

1483. Richard, duke of Gloucester, conspires against his nephew Edward V., and obtains the crown. The dukes of Buckingham and the bishop of Ely form a plot for the dethronement of Richard III.

1486. Lambri Simnel's insurrection.

1497. Flannock's rebellion (g.v.).

1503. The duke of Suffolk conspires against Henry VII.

1534. June 11. Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, rebels in Ireland against Henry VIII.

1538. Dr. Mackerell, under the assumed name of Captain Cobler, heads an insurrection of the Irish Catholics of Ireland. The Yorkshire insurrection, known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, breaks out (g.v.).


1556. The duke of Northumberland conspires in favour of Lady Jane Grey.

1554. Feb. 7. Sir Thomas Wyatt rebels against Queen Mary, in consequence of her intended marriage with Philip of Spain.

1556. Cleaver's rebellion is suppressed in Norfolk.

1557. Sir Thomas Stafford heads a rebellion in Yorkshire.

1559. Dr. Story plots against Queen Elizabeth.

1564. The sons of Cardinal Pole conspire against the queen.

1569. The earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland rebel.

1579. The Irish rebellion under Fitz-Maurice is suppressed.

1581. The Jesuit Campion conspires against the queen.

1584. Throgmorton's conspiracy is defeated.

1588. The Percy conspiracy (g.v.).

1594. The plot of Roderigo Lopez is detected.

1597. The earl of Tyrone rebels in Ireland.

1601. The Essex conspiracy (g.v.).

1603. Sir Walter Raleigh and others conspire against James I. and in favour of Arabella Stuart. (See Bye and Main Plots.)

1674. Nov. 4. The Gunpowder Plot (g.v.).

1677. Captain Fouch's insurrection in Warwickshire and Northampton is suppressed.

1680. Sir Cahir O'Doherty's insurrection breaks out.

1681. Oct. 23. Phelim O'Neill's Ulster rebellion (g.v.).

1682. The Belfast rebellion commences.

1683. Edmund Walker, the poet, conspires against the parliament.


1685. The insurrections of Peardrooke and Syndercomb are suppressed.

1686. Sexby conspires to assassinate Cromwell.

1690. The Lancashire rebellion of the Fifth-monarchy men against Charles II. is suppressed.

1691. Venner's insurrection is suppressed.

1695. The plot of Colonel Danvers is frustrated.


1679. The Meal-tub plot (g.v.).

1680. June 12. Discovery of the Bye-house plot (g.v.).

1685. June 20. The duke of Monmouth rebels at Taunton.

1689. Cloverhouse, Lord Dundee, rebels in Scotland against William and Mary.


1703. Simon Fraser's plot for placing the son of James II. on the throne is frustrated.

1711. Gough-Conyngham, conspires against the ministers.

1715. Sept. 6. The earl of War's rebellion in favour of the Pretender breaks out in Scotland.

1718. James Sheppard, a madman, conspires against George I.

1722. Failure of Layser's conspiracy (g.v.).

1740. A Jacobite confederacy in favour of the Pretender is formed in Scotland.

1745. April 20. The Scotch rebellion in favour of the Pretender commences.

1761. The Whiteboy insurrection in Ireland.

1762. The Levellers rise in Ireland.

1769. The Society's insurrection breaks out in Ireland.

1775. The American rebellion commences.

1784. The Irish Peep-o'-Day boys rise.

1796. The Right-boys rebel in Ireland.

1784. Horne Tooke and others are tried on a charge of implication in the conspiracies of the Corresponding Society (g.v.).

1789. A rebellion, under Lord Barrington, Fitzgerald, breaks out in Ireland (g.v.).


1815. A rebellion breaks out in Tipperary.

1815. The Grego-Barry conspiracy (g.v.).

1820. Failure of the Cato-street conspiracy (g.v.).

1857. Papineau's "Sons of Liberty" rebellion is suppressed in Canada.

1848. Smith O'Brien's insurrection is suppressed in Ireland.

1857. The native troops rebel in India (g.v.).

1858. The supposed conspiracy of the Fenian Society is frustrated in Ireland.

PLOWCE (Battle).—The Teutonic knights were defeated by the Poles and Lithuanians at this place, in Poland, A.D. 1381. According to Polish historians, 20,000 of the vanquished were left dead on the field, while they themselves only lost 500 men.

PLUM-TREE. It is believed that some varieties of the plum are indigenous to England. Pliny states that it was brought from Syria to Greece, and that it was afterwards imported into Italy and France. Lord Cromwell imported several varieties from Italy during the reign of Henry VIII. The date-plum was introduced from Barbary before 1506, and the Pishamin plum from North America before 1629. The green-gage was introduced into France by Claude,
queen of Francis I.; the American red-gage was first raised in 1790; and the Washington plum was imported from America in 1821.

PRALLITIES.—The holding of more than one benefice with cure of souls was strictly prohibited by the council of Lateran, A.D. 1215, except in the case of men specially eminent for learning, who were sometimes permitted to enjoy more than one benefice, provided they were not more than thirty miles distant from each other, and he agreed to reside in each of them for some reasonable time every year. The holding of pluralities in the Anglican church was restrained by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (1529), which was amended by 57 Geo. III. c. 99 (July 10, 1817). Both these statutes were repealed by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 14, 1838), which prohibited more than two preferments, or one preferment and one benefice, to be held together, and reduced the distance permitted between two benefices enjoyed at the same time to ten miles. The laws relating to pluralities were amended by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 98 (Aug. 14, 1850); and provisions for the union of contiguous benefices were made by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 127 (Aug. 14, 1855).

PLYMOUTH (Devonshire) is supposed to have been the Tameowrth of the Saxons. At the time of the Conquest (A.D. 1066) it was known as Sutton, on South Town; and its name came to be Sutton Valedort in the reign of Edward I.; and was incorporated by the name of Plymouh in 1439. Here Edward the Black Prince embarked on his expedition to France in 1355, and landed on his return with his royal captives. In the reigns of Edward III. and Henry IV., the French landed and attempted to burn the town, but were driven back to their ships. The plague committed great ravages in 1579 and 1581. A body of Spaniards made a descent on the coast in July, 1595; but their progress was soon checked, and twenty-two chests, full of papal bulls, dispensations, and pardons, were seized and burnt in the market-place of Plymouth. Charles I. and his court, with 120 ships and 6,000 troops from Portsmouth, remained here for ten days in 1625. The royalists besieged the town from September, 1643, to the end of the year. It was afterwards blockaded for nearly a year and a half, but the parliamentarians kept possession of the town. After the Restoration the present citadel was built, and the fortifications improved. A fire occurred in the dockyard, and destroyed 500 tons of cordage, 700 sails, and 1,050 tons of hemp, on the night of July 3, 1761. Another fire broke out in the dockyard in five different places simultaneously, and consumed stores and buildings to the value of £149,680, on July 27, 1770. The last fire occurred on Sept. 27, 1840, when several ships and a large quantity of timber were destroyed. The celebrated breakwater at Plymouth, commenced Aug. 12, 1812, was completed in 1841. The grammar-school was founded in 1572; the Red-boys' school was established by will dated 1632; a school and asylum for orphans was founded in 1625; Charles's almshouses were built in 1679; the Grey school was founded in 1713; and the Athenaeum was opened Feb. 4, 1819. A mechanics' institute was established in December, 1827.

PLYMOUTH (North America).—At this place, in Massachusetts, the Pilgrim Fathers landed A.D. 1620. An annual festival is held Dec. 22, in what is termed the Pilgrims' Hall, built in 1824, to commemorate the event.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.—This section of the Christian church derives its name from having originated at Plymouth about A.D. 1830. The chief doctrinal peculiarities of the brethren are their professed adherence to the Christianity of the New Testament, and their condemnation both of established and non-conformist churches, the former of which they consider too latitudinarian, in desiring to embrace within their pale the whole population of a country, and the latter too sectarian, because they exclude all but the members of their own party. They hold that the presence of the Holy Ghost constitutes a church, and that doctrine, and not ordination, is the test of a divinely-appointed minister.

PODESTÀ, termed by Hallam (Middle Ages, chap. iii. p. 1) "a new and singular species of magistry," was introduced into the Lombard cities about the end of the 12th century. Frederick I. appointed podestas, instead of the elective consuls A.D. 1158, and this office was abolished in 1159. When revived by the citizens themselves, after the peace of Constance in 1183, the podesta was made the criminal judge, and preserver of the peace.

PODOlia (Russia).—This Polish province was ceded to the Turks A.D. 1672, and having been recovered by the Poles, was conquered and annexed to Russia in 1772.

PORT-LAUREATE.—Disraeli remarks (Curiosities of Literature), "The custom of crowning poets is as ancient as poetry itself." Petrarch received the laurel crown at Rome on Easter-day, A.D. 1341. Maximilian I. founded a poetical college at Vienna in 1504. In England the king's versifier existed as early as 1251. Chaucer assumed the title of poet-laureate about 1369. The title of king's poet-laureate first occurs in the reign of Edward IV. (1461—1483), when one John Kay held the office. The first patent was granted in 1630.

POETS-LAUREATE.

Andrew Bernard, in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.
John Skelton, born about the middle of the 15th century; died June 25, 1529.
Edmund Spenser, born about 1553; died Jan. 16, 1599.
Ben Jonson, born in 1573; died Aug. 6, 1637.
Sir William Davenant, born in February, 1606; died April 7, 1668.
John Dryden, born in 1630; deposed from the office in 1688; and died May 1, 1700.

Thomas Thadwell, born in 1640; died in November, 1692.

Nicholas Rowe, born in 1674; died Dec. 6, 1718.

Rev. Laurence Eusden, born (date uncertain); died Sept. 17, 1720.

Colley Cibber, born Nov. 6, 1671; died Dec. 2, 1757.

William Whitehead, born in 1716; died April 14, 1783.

William Tharton, born in 1728; died May 21, 1790.


Robert Southey, born Aug. 19, 1774; died March 21, 1843.

William Wordsworth, born in 1771; died April 21, 1850.

Alfred Tennyson, born in 1809.

POETRY has in all ages and in every nation been the original form of literary composition. "It is the first step by which our nature raises itself above the physical impulses to which we are subject in common with the lower order of creation, the first attempt to embody thought in a connected and persistent form." (Mure, Language and Literature of Greece, i. 146.) The song of thanksgiving uttered by Moses and the Israelites after their deliverance from Pharaoh, b.c. 1491 (Exod. xv. 1—19), is usually regarded as the most ancient poetical composition extant. Among the Greeks poetry was coeval with their national existence. They referred its origin to Orpheus, who is reputed to have lived b.c. 1397; but the poetic period of the Greeks did not commence till the time of Homer, b.c. 907, and continued till b.c. 560. The early history of Rome was preserved in the rude Saturnian ballads of the reigns of Tullus Hostilius and Tarquinius Priscus, but the chief Roman poets did not flourish till a much later period, Virgil being born b.c. 70, and Horace b.c. 65. Modern poetry may perhaps be regarded as commencing with the rude songs of the Germans, one of which, composed about a.d. 883, is found in honour of a victory over the Normans, possesses great merit. The Provençal bards of France also contributed greatly to introduce modern poetry. Their productions date from about 1096. Lawrence Minot, whose poems on the wars of Edward III., were composed in 1352, is the earliest original English poet, and John Barbour, who completed his great work "The Bruce" in 1373, produced the first Scotch poem. Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, died in 1400. The earl of Surrey, who was executed Jan. 21, 1547, was the first English author who wrote blank verse.

POISONING.—This crime prevailed to a great extent among the ancient Greeks and Romans. A vegetable poison for destroying life easily and without pain was much used in Rome about b.c. 200. By 22 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1531) prisoners were ordered to be boiled to death. (See Boiling to Death.) A confederacy of poisoners was discovered at Rome in 1659. "Margaret d'Aubray, the wife of the marquis of Brinvilliers, pursued her fatal career of poisoning in 1670, and the crime had become so prevalent in France at this period, that a special court was established to deal with the evil. The most notorious of modern poisoners in England was William Palmer, who poisoned his friend Cook Nov. 21, 1855. His wife and brother, it is supposed, previously suffered the same fate. He was executed at Stafford June 14, 1856.

POTTERS (France), known to the Romans as Limonum, afterwards took the name of its inhabitants, the Pictavii or Pictones, who submitted to Julius Caesar. It was pillaged by the Vandals A.D. 410. A great battle between the Franks under Clovis I. and the Visigoths under Alaric, was fought in the neighbourhood in 507. The latter were defeated, and their king was slain by the hand of his rival. The Saracens were defeated here by Charles Martel in 732, and the English under the Black Prince gained a complete victory over the French under John II., who was taken prisoner, Sept. 19, 1356. Poitiers was surrendered to the English in 1369, but reverted to France in 1372. During the religious wars of the 16th century it was taken from the Huguenots by the Roman Catholics, who committed great cruelties. An unsuccessful attempt was made to retake it in 1569 by Coligny. The church of Montierneuf, which belonged to a Benedictine abbey, was finished in 1096, and the cathedral of St. Pierre, which was commenced by Henry II. of England in 1152, was not finished till 1279. Councils were held here in 590; Jan. 13, 1000, in 1023, 1075; Jan. 13, 1074; Jan. 15, 1078; Nov. 18, 1100; and June 25, 1106.

Porre (France).—This ancient province formed part of Aquitania Secunda, and was held successively by the Vandals, the Visigoths, and the Franks, and came into the possession of England by the marriage of Henry Plantagenet to Eleanor of Guienne, a.d. 1153. It was taken from them in 1294 by Philip II.; was overrun by the English, under Edward the Black Prince, in 1356, and was ceded to England in 1360. It finally reverted to the crown of France in 1372.

Pola (Sea-fight).—The Venetian captain-general Vettore Pisani sustained a serious defeat off this town of Illyria, from the Genoese fleet of Luciano Doria, May 7, 1579. The loss on both sides was heavy, the Genoese admiral being among the slain.

Poland.—The Poles regard Duke Lech or Lesko L., who began to reign a.d. 550, as the founder of their nation. His successors held the country for about 300 years; but the history of their dynasty is so involved in myths as to be regarded as entirely fabulous. The authentic history of Poland commenced with the establishment of the Piast dynasty in 842.

A.D.
842. The peasant Piastus is elevated to the throne, and founds the dynasty of the Piasts.
965. Międzyrzecz L. is converted to Christianity.

1795. The third treaty of partition is signed, by which the kingdom of Poland becomes extinct. Nov. 25. Stanislaus abdicates at Grodno.

1796. Nov. Kosciusko is set at liberty by the emperor Paul.

1798. Feb. 11. Death of the ex-king Stanislaus at St Petersburg.

1804. Nov. 27. Napoleon I fixes his head-quarters at Posen.


1812. June 2. The general diet at Warsaw proclaims the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland.

1813. Aug. and Sept. Owing to an insurrection, the assembly at Warsaw is suspended.


1816. Personal rule is re-established, and the first Polish diet is summoned.

1819. July 31. Liberty of the press is abolished in Poland.

1820. Sept. 6. The Polish diet is opened at Warsaw.


POLAR REGIONS. (See Arctic Circle, Franklin's Expeditions, North-West Passage, &c.)

POLAR STAR, the name given to a star of the second magnitude, in the constellation called Little Bear. Polaris is the nearest visible star to the North Pole. Its discovery is ascribed by the Chinese to the emperor Yong-Cheng, who reigned in the year B.C. 1790.

POLICE.—The celebrated writer Fielding introduced, A.D. 1753, a system of paid police, who were placed under the orders of the acting magistrate at Bow Street. The Thames police was established in 1798. The new police force for the metropolis was established by 10 Geo. IV. c. 44 (June 19, 1829), and was to extend to twelve miles from Charing Cross; and the force was placed under the control of two commissioners. The city police, though similar in organization, remains under the control of the corporation. By 19 Vict. c. 2 (Feb. 28, 1856), the metropolitan police was placed under the management of one commissioner. The police for counties and boroughs is regulated by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69 (July 21, 1856), and the police for Scotland is regulated by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72 (Aug. 25, 1857).

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—This science, which teaches the principles which govern the production and accumulation of wealth, and its distribution and consumption, was little understood by the Greeks and Romans. It may be said to owe its origin practically to the free towns that rose in Europe in the Middle Ages, though the system was not expanded until a later period. The English claim to be the first who established the just principles of commercial intercourse, though some continental writers award the honour to the Italians and the French. Sir Dudley North's "Discourses on Trade," published in 1691; Hum's "Political Essays," published in 1752; Harris's "Essay on Money and Coins," and Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," published in 1767; and Mill's "Political Economy," in 1821, are the principal English works on this science.

POLITICIANS.—This term, at first applied during the religious wars in France, to both Huguenots and Roman Catholics of moderate opinions, was in 1574 given to the faction headed by the duke d'Alençon and the sons of Montmorency. The duke was arrested, and the sons of Montmorency were sent to the Bastile, and several of their subordinates were executed.

POLKA.—The lavela described by Mr. John Davies in "The Orchestra" (1866), is supposed by a writer in "Notes and Queries" (xi. 152) to have resembled the modern polka introduced into this country about A.D. 1842.

POLIT. ACT, putting a price upon the heads of many Irishmen of distinction, was passed in Ireland A.D. 1465. This tyrannical law
was first put in force by the earl of Des- 

mond.

POLLAHOKE (Battle).—Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ali at this place, in Hindostan, Aug. 27, 1781. The battle lasted from nine in the morning till sunset, and was very hotly contested.

POLLENTIA (Battle).—A great victory was gained by the Roman general Stilicho over the Goths, under Alanic, at this place, in Italy, Easter-day (March 29), A.D. 403. Magnificent spoils, and the release of many thousand prisoners, were among the results of this triumph.

POLLY, or CAPITATION TAX, was levied in the Roman empire. It was first imposed in England by the parliament held at Northampton, Nov. 5, 1380. The severity employed by the tax-gatherers in its collection led to the rebellion of Wat the tyler, in 1381. The Kentish rebels assembled at Blackheath June 12, and entered London June 13. They plundered the city, and seized on the Tower June 14. They destroyed the palace of the Savoy, the archbishop of Canterbury's palace, and the priory of St. John's, Clerkenwell. Wat Tyler was killed by Walworth, lord mayor of London, June 15, at the conference with Richard II. in Smithfield. This put an end to the insurrection. In 1667 every subject was assessed by head according to his rank. The tax was abolished by William III. in 1690.

POLOTZ (Russia).—This town was in existence as early as the time of Ruric, the founder of the Russian power, who reigned from A.D. 847 to 879. It contains a ruined castle and a handsome church and college, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits. The French seized the town in July, 1312, and it was retaken by the Russians Oct. 20.

POLTAVA, or POTTSW (Russia), was besieged by Charles XII, in May, 1709, with an army of about 18,000 men. Peter the Great came to its relief with a force of between 60,000 and 60,000 men, and, on the 15th June, the celebrated battle of Poltava was fought, in which the Swedish monarch was defeated with great slaughter and compelled to take refuge in Turkey.

POLYGAMY was allowed among the Jews; has prevailed in Asia from time immemorial; and is still permitted among the Mohammedans. Polygamy was made felony in England by an act passed in 1604.

POLYGLOT.—A name given to Bibles with the text printed in many languages. The idea appears to have originated with Origen, who arranged the Old Testament in several languages in the 3rd century. The principal Polyglots are,—1. the Complutensian Polyglot, in four languages, brought out under the superintendence of Cardinal Ximenes in 1514 and 1515; 2. the Antwerp Polyglot, in 8 vols. folio, edited by Montanus, and brought out in 1569-72; 3. the Parisian Polyglot, in 10 vols. folio, edited by Le Jay, and brought out in 1629-45; 4. the London Polyglot, in 6 vols. folio, edited by Brian Walton, and brought out in 1654-7 (it consisted occasionally of nine languages); and 5. Bagster's Polyglot, in 1 vol. folio, published in London in 1831, the Old Testament being in eight, and the New in nine languages.

POLYNESIA.—This term, signifying "many islands," is applied to the numerous islands scattered over a great part of the Pacific Ocean. The work of discovery in this region was commenced by Magelhaens, who reached the Ladrone Islands March 6, 1520. He was followed at the close of the same century by Mendana and other Spanish navigators. The Dutch made further discoveries in the 17th century, and these were considerably extended by the English navigators, the most celebrated of whom, Captain Cook, was killed in a collision with the natives of Owhyhee, Feb. 14, 1779.

POLYTELECTRON.—This musical instrument was invented by Dietz about A.D. 1828.

POTLICHENIC INSTITUTION (London), for scientific studies and amusements, was first opened to the public Aug. 6, 1839. A serious accident occurred here by the fall of a staircase, Jan. 3, 1859, when one person was killed and nearly forty injured.

POLYTHEISM appears to have originated from a superstitious feeling regarding the heavenly bodies, and the great powers of nature. The Egyptians in the time of Moses (B.C. 1570) were polytheists. The Greeks and Romans, though acknowledging a supreme god, worshipped the lesser gods, and were essentially polytheists. In many parts of the world polytheism still prevails to a great extent.

POMERANIAN.—This tree, a native of most parts of the south of Europe, and of China, was cultivated in England by Gerard, A.D. 1596.

POMERANIA (Prussia).—This province derives its name from the Wends, who settled here about the beginning of the 6th century, and called it Po More (beside the sea). Mestibock, who flourished about A.D. 960, was the first prince of Pomeranis. On the death of Sambor, in 1107, the country was divided into two parts. The eastern part came into the possession of the Teutonic knights in 1296, and rather more than a century afterwards was annexed to the Polish crown. The princes of the other part of Pomerania were recognized as princes of the German empire and dukes of Pomerania in 1182. This dukedom was separated into two in 1285; was reunited in 1479; and the ducal line became extinct on the death of Boleslas XIII. in 1637. The country was divided between Prussia and Sweden. The latter gave up part of the territory in 1720, and the remainder in 1814, when the whole was incorporated in the Prussian kingdom.

POMEROY (North America).—This town of the state of Ohio was founded A.D. 1841.

POMONA, or MAINLAND (Orkney Islands), the largest of the group, is supposed to have
been colonized by the Picts. It was conquered by the Normans about A.D. 876, and remained subject to the kings of Norway and Denmark till the year 1468, when it was annexed to the Scottish crown by treaty.

Pompeii (Italy).—The date of the foundation of this city is unknown. It is said to have been conquered by the Sammites about B.C. 440, from whom it was taken by the Romans about eighty years after. In the Social war, which began B.C. 91, Pompeii, with the other towns of Campania, revolted and joined the Marean confederacy; but it escaped the punishment which was inflicted on some of the other cities. A quarrel between its inhabitants and those of Nuceris, in which the latter were defeated, took place A.D. 59; and in 63 Pompeii was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Other shocks followed at intervals. The first recorded eruption of Vesuvius occurred Aug. 23, 79, and overwhelmed the town. It remained buried till 1755, when excavations were commenced, and the whole city was at length recovered.

Pomptine of Pontine Marshes (Italy).—The marshes in the south of Latium received this name from their proximity to the town of Suessa Pomptia. They were first drained by the censor A. Claudius Cæcilius, B.C. 312. Trajan commenced a road through them A.D. 107, and it was opened in 110. Theodoric drained them in 500.

Pondicherry (Hindostan), the capital of the French possessions, was purchased by them from the rajah of Bejapore A.D. 1672, though they did not form a settlement till 1674. It was taken by the Dutch in 1693, but restored in 1697. Pondicherry, unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1743, was taken by them in 1761, 1775, 1783, and 1803. It was restored to the French in 1815.

Pont-a-Chin, or Tournay, (Battle), was fought near Tournay, in Belgium, between the French, nearly 100,000 strong, under Pichegru, and the allies, May 23, 1794. After a desperate struggle, which lasted from five in the morning till nine at night, the allies made a gallant charge which drove the enemy from the field. It is sometimes erroneously called the battle of Espierres.

Pontefract, or Pomefret (Yorkshire).—In the time of the Saxons this town was called Kirkby. Its present name is derived from the Latin pons fractus from the breaking of a bridge over the Aire. Pomefret Castle, the remains of which still exist, was built A.D. 1060. During the civil war, the castle was garrisoned for Charles I. It was attacked by the parliamentarians in 1644, and taken by them in 1645; retaken by the royalists in 1648, and finally surrendered to Lambert, March 25, 1649, when it was destroyed by order of parliament.

Pontianak (Borneo), the chief of the Dutch settlements in the island, was founded A.D. 1523. They founded a factory here as early as 1776.

Pontifex Maximus.—The office of chief pontiff among the Romans is said to have been instituted by Numa Pomptilus. The emperor Augustus was made Pontifex Maximus A.D. 13, and the office was held by the emperors after his time until discontinued by Gratian in 375. Maximilian I., of Germany, assumed the title in 1511, and it is borne by the popes.

Pontigny (France).—To the hospitable care of the abbott of this monastery, some miles from the river, the sovereign pontiff was conducted by Thomas Becket, when he was exiled from England, A.D. 1164. Henry II. caused the fugitive to be driven from his retreat in 1165.

Pontus (Asia Minor) originally formed part of Cappadocia, and was a satrapy of the Persian empire. This satrapy, afterwards called Pontus by the Macedonians, was bestowed on one of the royal family of Persia, named Artabazes (B.C. 480). In the time of Mithridates the Great, Pontus included the whole of Paphlagonia and part of Bithynia. Mithridates assisted the Greeks against the Scythians B.C. 112—110, and after conquering many petty Scythian princes in Europe, formed connections with the Germanic nations as far as the Danube, B.C. 108—105. His first war with Rome, B.C. 89—85, arose through the attacks of his neighbour Nicomedes, at the instigation of the Romans. He lost Bithynia, Cappadocia, and Paphlagonia. A second war with Rome took place B.C. 84—81, and a third war occurred B.C. 75—64, which ended in the destruction of Mithridates, and the reduction of Pontus to a Roman province.

Kings of Pontus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R.C.</th>
<th>R.C.</th>
<th>R.C.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ariobarzanes ...</td>
<td>Made a Roman pro-</td>
<td>Made a Roman pro-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>vince</td>
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<td>I.</td>
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<td>I.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ponz (Mediterranean Sea).—This island, the ancient Pontia, was attacked by the British Feb. 26, 1813, and after a short conflict the governor capitulated, and the garrison of the fortress surrendered as prisoners of war.

Poonah (Hindostan), chief town of the collectorate of the same name, was included in the estate of Shahjee, who built the palace for his own residence in the 17th century. The power of the minister was made supreme by Balajee, and that of the rajah merely nominal, A.D. 1740. The minister Bajee Rao allied himself with Scindia against Holkar; but having been defeated in an engagement, he sought the aid of the British in 1802. Colonel Wellesley, after marching at the head of his horse a distance of upwards of sixty miles in thirty-two hours, took pos-
session of the city in time to save it from being burnt by the enemy, April 19, 1808. Having leagued with the native powers against the British in 1817, a treaty was formed with him, by which the Mahratta confederacy was dissolved, his claims limited to his own possessions, and Ahmedunwarg and other places were ceded to the English, June 13, 1817. In the progress of the war he was compelled to flee, and ultimately resigned his office, and retired to Benares on a pension, June 3, 1818. An earthquake occurred June 10, 1819. Water-works were completed, chiefly at the expense of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in 1850. The government school is now united with the Sanscrit college, established A.D. 1821.

POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. (See Chap. 
POOR-LAWS.—By 23 Edw. III. c. 2 (1349), it was declared illegal to give anything to a beggar who was able to work. Poor people were ordered to abide in the place of their birth by 12 Rich. II. c. 7 (1388). Appo- priators of benefices were ordered to distrib- ute an annual sum to their poor parishioners by 15 Rich. II. c. 6 (1391). The first act enjoining the systematic maintenance of the aged and impotent poor was 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25 (1535). The present system of poor-laws was commenced by 43 Eliz. c. 2 (1601), which appointed overseers of the poor, au- thorized the erection of poor-houses, and taxed the householders in order to raise a poor-rate. This was followed by nu- merous statutes, which were consolidated and amended by the Poor-Law Amendment Act, 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76 (Aug. 14, 1834). This act instituted the "Poor-Law Com- missioners," whose period of office was ex- tended by subsequent acts to 1854, when they were superseded by the "Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in England," who were appointed by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 109 (July 23, 1847). Their name was changed to that of the "Poor-Law Board," by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 105 (Aug. 1, 1849). The removal of the poor is regulated by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66 (Aug. 26, 1846), and 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110 (Sept. 4, 1845).—The first poor-law act for Ireland was 1 & 2 Vict. c. 56 (July 31, 1838).—The Scotch poor are regulated by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 4, 1845), which has been amended by subsequent acts.

POORUNDAH (Hindostan).—A treaty of peace was concluded here with the Mah- rattas, England acquiring the island of Salsette and other territory, June 3, 1776.

POOPAYA (New Granada) was founded by Benacazar, A.D. 1837.

POP.—From the Greek παταξ or πατα, signifying a father, was the common name of all bishops in the early church. Gregory VII., at a council held at Rome in 1076, ordered the title to be restricted to the bishops of Rome. In the following list,

BISHOPS OF ROM. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severinus</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linus</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodorus L.</td>
<td>642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin I.</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eusebius L.</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitalian</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adeodatus</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominus I.</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zachary</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leo II.</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benedict II.</td>
<td>854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John V.</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conon</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benedict III.</td>
<td>892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachal</td>
<td>867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John VII.</td>
<td>701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinon</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constantine</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory III.</td>
<td>731</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zachary</td>
<td>741</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephen II.</td>
<td>759</td>
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<td>Stephen III.</td>
<td>759</td>
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<td>Paul I.</td>
<td>759</td>
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<td>Conon</td>
<td>759</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theophalacuss</td>
<td>767</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adrian I.</td>
<td>773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John II.</td>
<td>778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberus</td>
<td>780</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephen V.</td>
<td>790</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephen II.</td>
<td>814</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephen III.</td>
<td>815</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephen V.</td>
<td>815</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephen VI.</td>
<td>827</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maron</td>
<td>892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anicetus</td>
<td>1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soter</td>
<td>658</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eleutherus</td>
<td>858</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soter II.</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soter II.</td>
<td>858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleutherus</td>
<td>858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soter</td>
<td>858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anicetus</td>
<td>1849</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...taken from Nicolas's "Chronology of History," the names of the anti-popes, and of those whose right is disputed, are printed in Italics.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BISHOPS OF ROME</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sylvester II.</td>
<td>April 2, 399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John XVII.</td>
<td>June 13, 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John XVIII.</td>
<td>Dec. 26, 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergius IV.</td>
<td>July 6, 401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benedict VIII.</td>
<td>Aug. 10, 404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benedict IX.</td>
<td>May 1, 405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylvester III.</td>
<td>Sept. 8, 405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clement II.</td>
<td>Dec. 25, 406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benedict IX.</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damascus I.</td>
<td>July 17, 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leo IX.</td>
<td>Oct. 18, 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interregnum</td>
<td>April 19, 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor II.</td>
<td>March 30, 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen IX.</td>
<td>March 30, 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benedict X</td>
<td>March 30, 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas II.</td>
<td>Sept. 30, 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory VII.</td>
<td>April 22, 409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clement III.</td>
<td>Sept. 10, 409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interregnum</td>
<td>May 24, 409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban II.</td>
<td>March 12, 409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paschal II.</td>
<td>April 24, 409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelasius II.</td>
<td>Aug. 13, 409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callixtus II.</td>
<td>Jan. 25, 411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorius II.</td>
<td>Feb. 1, 411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innocent II.</td>
<td>Feb. 15, 410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anastasius III.</td>
<td>Feb. 15, 410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor IV.</td>
<td>March 30, 410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelius II.</td>
<td>March 30, 410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucius II.</td>
<td>March 30, 410</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eugenius III.</td>
<td>Feb. 27, 415</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anastasius IV.</td>
<td>July 3, 415</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adrian III.</td>
<td>Dec. 3, 415</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander III.</td>
<td>July 7, 415</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paschal III.</td>
<td>April 22, 416</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calixtus III.</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 416</td>
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<tr>
<td>Innocent III.</td>
<td>July 28, 416</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laurus</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 417</td>
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<td>Urban III.</td>
<td>Nov. 25, 418</td>
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<td>Gregory VIII.</td>
<td>Oct. 30, 419</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clement III.</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 419</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celestine III.</td>
<td>March 30, 419</td>
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<tr>
<td>Innocent III.</td>
<td>Jan. 22, 419</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boniface I.</td>
<td>July 12, 421</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gregory IX.</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 421</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celestine IV.</td>
<td>Oct. 24, 421</td>
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<td>June 12, 423</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban IV.</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 423</td>
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<td>Clement IV.</td>
<td>Feb. 5, 425</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interregnum</td>
<td>Nov. 25, 427</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gregory X.</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 427</td>
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<tr>
<td>Innocent V.</td>
<td>Feb. 21, 427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrian V.</td>
<td>July 11, 427</td>
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<tr>
<td>John XX. or XXI</td>
<td>Sept. 13, 427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicolaus III.</td>
<td>Sept. 13, 427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin IV.</td>
<td>Feb. 22, 428</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honorius IV.</td>
<td>April 2, 429</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicolaus IV.</td>
<td>Feb. 15, 429</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interregnum</td>
<td>July 5, 429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celestine V.</td>
<td>July 5, 1394</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boniface VIII.</td>
<td>Dec. 24, 1394</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benedict XIII.</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1395</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clement V.</td>
<td>June 15, 1395</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Aug. 20, 1395</td>
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<tr>
<td>John XXI. or XXII</td>
<td>July 15, 1396</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benedict XVI or XII</td>
<td>July 30, 1396</td>
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<td>Gregory XI.</td>
<td>July 30, 1396</td>
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<td>Urban VI.</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 1396</td>
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<td>July 30, 1396</td>
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<td>Boniface IX.</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1396</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benedict XII.</td>
<td>Sept. 21, 1397</td>
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<tr>
<td>Innocent VII.</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1397</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gregory XII.</td>
<td>Nov. 30, 1397</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander V.</td>
<td>June 14, 1398</td>
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<tr>
<td>John XXII.</td>
<td>June 14, 1398</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interregnum</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1399</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sixtus IV.</td>
<td>Aug. 9, 1399</td>
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<td>Innocent VIII.</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1399</td>
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<td>Julius II.</td>
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<td>Feb. 8, 1400</td>
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<td>Marcellus II.</td>
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<td>Dec. 13, 1400</td>
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<td>May 13, 1401</td>
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<td>Sixtus IV.</td>
<td>June 14, 1401</td>
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<td>Interregnum</td>
<td>Dec. 5, 1402</td>
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<tr>
<td>Innocent IX.</td>
<td>Apr. 11, 1402</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clement VII.</td>
<td>May 16, 1402</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pius IV.</td>
<td>April 29, 1403</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clement VIII.</td>
<td>June 16, 1403</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pius V.</td>
<td>Sept. 10, 1403</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pius VI.</td>
<td>Sept. 18, 1404</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pius VII.</td>
<td>March 13, 1404</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pius VIII</td>
<td>March 31, 1405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pius XII.</td>
<td>Feb. 2, 1417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pius IX.</td>
<td>June 16, 1417</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Popes John**—Some chroniclers assert that in the 9th century a female named Joan assumed male attire, became a monk, and was elected pope on the death of Leo IV., A.D. 855. This story, with many variations, was believed until the Reformation, and Joan's female statue long occupied a place among the popes in the cathedral of Sienna.

**Popes John**—This game of cards is of great antiquity, having been played in this country before the reign of Elizabeth, when it was known as Pope Julio.

Pope John—Titus Oates, who had been chaplain of a man-of-war, and dismissed the service for immoral conduct, invented a plot against the Roman Catholics, asserting that they had conspired to assassinate Charles II., and extirpate the Protestant religion. The particulars were laid before the lord-treasurer Danby, Aug. 12, 1678, and several Roman Catholics were, in consequence, accused, and upon false testimony convicted and executed; among them was the venerable Viscount Stafford, beheaded Dec. 29, 1680. Oates, who had caused the death of so many innocent men, was con-
cited of perjury, May 8, 1685, and was fined, put in the pillory, and publicly whipped. William III. pardoned him June 6, 1689, and granted him a pension. The gunpowder plot and other conspiracies are known as popish plots.

**Poplar-tree.**—In ancient times the public places of Rome were adorned with rows of this tree; hence it came to be called *populus*, as being a tree appropriated to the people. The grey poplar is indigenous to England; the Lombardy poplar was brought from Italy about A.D. 1758.

**Population.**—The population of the world is estimated as follows:

**Population of the Globe.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>227,760,000</td>
<td>221,966,000</td>
<td>240,742,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>930,000,000</td>
<td>461,196,000</td>
<td>413,844,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>60,000,000</td>
<td>107,019,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
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**Population of English Counties.**

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<td>175,900</td>
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<tr>
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POP

POP
POPULATION OF lEISH COTJNTIES.

Antrim

Armagh

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217,683
197,427
78,952
195.076
208,089
629,786
248,270
325,410
150,011

.

Carlow

Cavan
Clare

Cork
Donegal

Down
DubUn
Fermanaghi

.

Galway
Kerry

Limerick
Londonderry
Longford

216,185
99,065
158,716
131,088
124,785
218,432
193,869
107,570

Louth

101,01Jl

Mayo

293,112
159,183
174,697
134,275
208,729
146,229
346,896
261.865
127,842
128,819
170,806
110,767

Kildare

Kilkeimy

. .

King's
Leitrim
.

.

. .

Meath
Monaghan...
Queen's

Koscommon
Sligo

Tipperary

.

.

Tyrone
Waterford

.

Westmeath
Wexford
Wicklow ...,
.

.

.

POPTTLATIOlf

Aberdeen
Argyll
A3T.-

Banff

Berwick
Bute
Caithness

Clackmannan
Dumbarton
Dumfries
Edinburgh
Elgin, or
Fife

Moray

Forfar

Haddington
Inverness
Kincardine
Kinross

Kirkcudbright (Stewarti-y)

Lanark
Linlithgow
Nairn

Orkney and Shetland
Peebles

Perth

Renfrew
Ross and Cromarty
Roxburgh
Selkirk
Stirling

Sutherland

Wigtown

121,065
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84,207
37,216
30,206
11,791
22,609
10,858
20,710
54,597
122,597
27,760
93,743
99,053
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72,672
26,349
6,725
29,211
147,692
17,844
8,322
46,824
8,735
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78,501
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5,388
50,825
23,117
22.918

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176,012
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381,564
263,126
108,424
169,945
144,225
141,524
248,801
222,012
112,558
107.481
366,328
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402,563
304,468
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182,713
121,557

276,188
232,393
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243,158
286.394
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293,880
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146,857
155,297

222,174
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111,979

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435,553
312,956
172,971
141,300
202.033
126,143

OF SCOTCH COUNTIES.

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33,385
13,797
29.181
13,263
27,317
70,878
191,514
31,398
114,556
113,355
35,127

244,3

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112,175
68,762
40,892

192,387
97,371
164,356
49,679
34,438
15,740
36,343
19.155
44,296
72,830
223,454
35,012
140,140
170,453
35,886
97,799
33,075
8,763
41,119
426,972
26,872
9,217
61,065
10,499
137,457
155.072
78.685
46,025
7,990
82.057
24,782
39,195

251,381
196,085
68,059
174,071
212,428
563,326
255,160
320,817
146,731
116.007
298,136
238,239
138,773
112,080
111,841
208,688
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90,812
274,612
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141,813
111,623
173,417
128,510
331,487
255,734
138,754
111,409


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<th>Change 1801-1851</th>
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**THE POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF ENGLAND, FROM MC CULLOCH’S "STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE."**

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<th>City</th>
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<th>POP 1851</th>
<th>Change 1801-1851</th>
</tr>
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<td>45,735</td>
<td>53,345</td>
<td>7,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southampton</td>
<td>7,607</td>
<td>9,333</td>
<td>1,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Shields</td>
<td>11,011</td>
<td>16,165</td>
<td>5,154</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stalybridge</td>
<td>20,760</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockport</td>
<td>14,830</td>
<td>17,545</td>
<td>2,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunderland</td>
<td>23,508</td>
<td>31,831</td>
<td>8,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>24,998</td>
<td>25,821</td>
<td>824</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**POPPULATION OF WELSH COUNTIES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>1811 POP</th>
<th>1821 POP</th>
<th>1841 POP</th>
<th>1851 POP</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglesey</td>
<td>33,306</td>
<td>45,063</td>
<td>50,891</td>
<td>57,397</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brecon</td>
<td>32,245</td>
<td>43,289</td>
<td>55,093</td>
<td>61,474</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cardigan</td>
<td>49,996</td>
<td>57,794</td>
<td>65,768</td>
<td>70,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caernarvon</td>
<td>67,417</td>
<td>90,239</td>
<td>105,326</td>
<td>110,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denbigh</td>
<td>41,991</td>
<td>53,081</td>
<td>61,309</td>
<td>67,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint</td>
<td>39,469</td>
<td>53,583</td>
<td>65,319</td>
<td>68,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glamorgan</td>
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<td>102,073</td>
<td>121,188</td>
<td>131,948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merioneth</td>
<td>90,865</td>
<td>108,487</td>
<td>119,532</td>
<td>125,443</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>48,184</td>
<td>60,245</td>
<td>69,607</td>
<td>73,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembroke</td>
<td>56,290</td>
<td>73,788</td>
<td>85,044</td>
<td>94,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radnor</td>
<td>19.135</td>
<td>22.533</td>
<td>25.408</td>
<td>24.716</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POPE

116.972
185,157
152,000
80,324
77,656
74,209
94.432
154,093

PORE

ty's
Amsterdam
Breslau
Bristol
Antwerp
Cologne
Cincinnati
Delhi
London
Ghent
Louisville
Mexico
Manchester
Milan
Montreal
Naples
Palermo
Pesth
Woolwich

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF ENGLAND—(continued).

1801.  1811.  1821.  1831.  1841.  1851.  1861.

Tynemouth     13,171  17,548  23,173  23,306  25,416  25,170  33,991
Wakefield     10,881  11,383  14,164  15,209  18,942  22,657  23,181
Warrington    10,359  11,189  14,914  16,289  19,567  25,580  37,762
Wigan         11,221  21,183  14,828  18,184  21,116  23,383  27,933
Wolverhampton 30,684  43,190  33,011  67,714  93,243  119,748  60,888
Worcester     11,460  18,614  17,603  18,010  27,904  27,528  31,123
York          16,246  20,448  21,917  26,856  28,943  36,303  40,377

The population of porcelain was carried to the Corea about B.C. 203, and thence again into Japan, where it was cultivated with great success. Oriental porcelain was introduced into London by the Portuguese, A.D. 1518, but isolated specimens had been imported through the Barbary states before that year. Soft porcelain of inferior quality was made at St. Cloud in 1635, and at Chelsea before 1693, but no advance was made towards the manufacture of hard porcelain until 1706, when it was attempted in Saxony. In 1712 the Jesuit father Francois Xavier d’Entrecolles sent a complete description of its details from China to France, and its production was prosecuted with success at Stéves in 1769. The principal English manufactures of porcelain, with the dates of their establishment, are as follows:—Derby 1750, Worcester 1751, Caughly (Shropshire) 1756, Rockingham 1757, Plymouth 1760, Bristol 1772, Nantgarw (Glouomsire) 1813, and Swansea 1814. The celebrated porcelain tower of Nankin was originally built by King A-you, about B.C. 893. It was rebuilt by Chen-wen-ti, about A.D. 375, and after being again destroyed, was a second time rebuilt by Hoang-lai-tai in 1431. (See CHINA-WARE, CROCKERY-WARE, DRESDEN CHINA, and Earthenware.)

Porcelain Laws. Three Roman laws, brought forward by three different members of the Porcian family, enacted that no magistrate should punish with death, or scourge with rods, a Roman citizen when condemned, but allow him the alternative of exile. The period when these laws were passed cannot be ascertained with accuracy.

Potter's Islands (Walland Islands) was discovered by Commodore Byron, A.D. 1765, and a small settlement made by the English, who were expelled by the Spaniards, in 1770. This nearly led to a war, but Spain surrendered the sovereignty of the islands to England Jan. 22, 1771.

Porter.—The generally received account of the origin of this beverage is, that a London brewer, named Harwood, succeeded, A.D. 1722, in brewing malt liquor which combined the flavours of ale and beer, or ale, beer, and twopenny, and called it “entire,” or “entire butt,” to show that it was

Porcelain.—The finer parts of the potter's art were brought to great perfection in China at a very early date (p. China-ware). Hence the manufacture of porcelain was carried to the Corea about B.C. 203, and thence again into Japan, where it was cultivated with great success. Oriental porcelain was introduced into London by the Portuguese, A.D. 1518, but isolated specimens had been imported through the Barbary states before that year. Soft porcelain of inferior quality was made at St. Cloud in 1635, and at Chelsea before 1693, but no advance was made towards the manufacture of hard porcelain until 1706, when it was attempted in Saxony. In 1712 the Jesuit father Francois Xavier d’Entrecolles sent a complete description of its details from China to France, and its production was prosecuted with success at Sèvres in 1769. The principal English manufactures of porcelain, with the dates of their establishment, are as follows:—Derby 1750, Worcester 1751, Caughly (Shropshire) 1756, Rockingham 1757, Plymouth 1760, Bristol 1772, Nantgarw (Glouomsire) 1813, and Swansea 1814. The celebrated porcelain tower of Nankin was originally built by King A-you, about B.C. 893. It was rebuilt by Chen-wen-ti, about A.D. 375, and after being again destroyed, was a second time rebuilt by Hoang-lai-tai in 1431. (See CHINA-WARE, CROCKERY-WARE, DRESDEN CHINA, and Earthenware.)

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drawn from one cock. It acquired the name of porter from its consumption by porters and labourers. Mr. Henry T. Riley, in a communication to Notes and Queries (x. 123), quotes a passage from Nicholas Amherst's "Terra Firmis" for May 22, 1721, in which porter is mentioned.

Portage Act for regulating the rates of portage on small parcels in London, Westminster, and Southwark, was passed June 21, 1769.

Port Glasgow, or New Port Glasgow (Scotland).—This town was founded by the magistrates of Glasgow, A.D. 1668, as the seaport of that city. It received a municipal constitution in 1775. A graving dock was constructed in 1762; a chapel of ease was founded in 1774; and the parish church was built in 1823.

Portici (Italy).—This town, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, stands near the site of the ancient city of Herculaneum, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, Aug. 24, 79 A.D.

Port Jackson (Australia), discovered by Captain Cook A.D. 1770, was colonized principally by convicts in 1788. Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, is situated on this port, the harbour of Port Jackson.

Portland (Dorsetshire).—This island derives its name, according to some writers, from Port, a Saxon freebooter, who settled here about A.D. 501. A party of Danish robbers landed and slew the governor in 737, and it was plundered by Earl Godwin in 1052. The French invaded it and did great damage in May, 1416. Portland Castle, the residence of the governor, was built by Henry VIII. about 1520. The stone for which this island is celebrated was first brought into repute in the reign of James I. The sea is perpetually enroaching on the land, and great falls of the cliff took place in 1665, 1734, and 1792. A breakwater is in course of construction here, the first stone of which was laid by Prince Albert July 18, 1849.

Portland (Sea-fight).—A Dutch fleet of seventy-three ships of war, commanded by Van Tromp, with a convoy of three hundred merchantmen returning from the Isle of Rhé, was encountered off Portland by an English fleet of seventy sail, under Blake, Feb. 18, 1653, and a contest ensued which continued till dusk. The Dutch attempted to escape, but were pursued and overtaken off the Isle of Wight, Feb. 19, when the engagement was renewed. A running fight was continued till the fleets were within a few miles of Calais, when the enemy effected their escape, Feb. 20, having lost eleven ships of war, sixty merchantmen, 1,500 men killed and wounded, and 170 vessels captured.

Portland Administration, was formed on the dissolution of All the Talents administration (g. t.), March 25, 1807. The cabinet consisted of

Treasury .... Duke of Portland
Lord Chancellor .... Lord Eldon
President of the Council .... Earl of Westmoreland
Privy Seal .... Earl of St. Albans

Lord Harrowby (created Earl Harrowby July 18) was made president of the Board of Trade July 11, 1809. Dissensions broke out in the cabinet, Viscount Castlereagh and Mr. Canning fought a duel, Sept. 22, having previously resigned their offices. Earl Bathurst became secretary of state for foreign affairs Oct. 11, 1809. The duke of Portland died Oct. 30, 1809, and after various negotiations, Mr. Spencer Perceval was appointed prime minister in November, 1809. (See Perceval Administration.)

Portland Vase, formerly known as the Barberini Vase, one of the choicest specimens of ancient art, was discovered at Monte del Grano, near Rome, about the middle of the 16th century, in a marble sarcophagus supposed to have been that of Alexander Severus (A.D. 222—235) and his mother Julia Mamaea. It was placed in the Barberini palace at Rome, where it remained till 1770, when it was purchased by Sir W. Hamilton, and afterwards came into the possession of the duke of Portland. The duke presented it to the British Museum in 1810, and it was broken to pieces by a man named Lloyd, Feb. 7, 1845. The fragments were skillfully put together, and the vase was restored.

Port Louis (Mauritius), the capital of the island, owes its origin to M. de la Bourdonnay, the French governor, who fortified it and made it the seat of government A.D. 1734. It was taken by the English in 1810, and ceded to England in 1815. Port Louis was ravaged by fire in 1816, and by the cholera in 1819.

Porto Bello (South America), discovered by Columbus A.D. 1502, was taken from the Spaniards by the British, under Admiral Vernon, Nov. 20, 1739. At this time the town was the great mart for the commerce of Chili and Peru; but in 1740 the galleons ceased to resort here, and it rapidly declined in importance.

Port d'Anzo (Sea-fight).—The Venetian admiral Vettore Pisani defeated the Genoese fleet, under Luigi de Fieschi, near the promontory of Antium, or Porto d'Anzo, in Italy, May 30, 1375. The engagement is remarkable as having taken place during a violent gale.

Porto Ferrajo (Elba), the capital of the island, was built and partly fortified by Cosmo I., duke of Florence, 1548. The fortifications were completed on a magnificent scale by Cosmo II. in 1628. Porto Ferrajo is celebrated as having been the residence of Napoleon I. from May 4, 1814, to Feb. 26, 1815, when he made his escape to France.

Portolongo (Sea-fight).—The Venetian fleet, under the captain-general Pisani, was
attacked by the Genoese squadron of Paganino Doria, off this place, to the south of the Morea, and completely routed, Nov. 4, 1834.

PORTO NOVO (Battle).—Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ali near this sea-port town, in the presidency of Madras, July 1, 1751. The English had 24 guns, with 55 light field-pieces, and Hyder Ali had under his command 80,000 men, with 47 pieces of heavy artillery. The former lost 587 men in killed and wounded, and the latter 10,000 men.

PORTO RICO (West Indies).—This island was discovered by Columbus a.d. 1493. Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins attempted to take it in 1585, but were repulsed. It was captured by the English towards the end of the 17th century, and abandoned in consequence of the prevalence of dysentery. It was unsuccessfully attacked by a British force under General Abercomby, in 1797. A revolt, that broke out against the Spanish government in 1820, was suppressed in 1823.

PORT PHILIP (New South Wales).—The harbour of Port Philip was discovered by Lieutenant John Murray in the beginning of the year 1802, and was named after the first governor of the colony, Colonel Collins, with a party of convicts, landed here in 1804, to found a settlement, but afterwards removed to Van Diemen's Land. Another settlement was formed in 1835. Melbourne, the capital of the colony of Victoria, called Port Phillip until 1859, is situated near this harbour.

PORT REPUBLICAIN (Hayti), formerly called Port-au-Prince, the capital of the republic of Hayti, was founded a.d. 1749, and was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1770. The negroes who had revolted committed great devastation in 1791, and it was taken by the English in 1794. A disastrous earthquake occurred May 7, 1842, and nearly one-third of the town was destroyed by fire Jan. 9, 1843.

PORT ROYAL (Jamaica), formerly the commercial capital of the island, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake a.d. 1692. A new town was built, and it was destroyed by an earthquake June 7, 1692; and having been rebuilt, was again destroyed by a hurricane Aug. 28, 1722. The public offices were then removed to Kingston, and the town sank into insignificance.

PORT ROYALISTS.—This order of nuns was founded by Matilda de Garlande and Eudes de Sully, who built the celebrated nunery of Port Royal, near Chevreuse, in France, a.d. 1204. In 1609 its rules were reformed by the abbess Angelica, and in 1626 the community removed to Paris. The nuns added to the name of Filles de St. Sacrament to their other names in 1647; and, in consequence of their increased numbers, re-established their old house at Chevreuse, to which they gave the name of Port Royal des Champs. The newly-constituted house embraced the Jansenist heresy, and was, in consequence, separated from the Paris house, established by royal letters patent in July, 1665. It continued a ceaseless source of trouble, till it was finally suppressed by a bull of Pope Clement XI., Oct. 29, 1708. The building was pulled down by Louis XIV. in 1710. The Paris establishment continued until the suppression of all the religious houses in 1790. On the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, they inhabited a house in the Rue St. Antoine; and in the early part of 1841 they formed two divisions, one of which settled at Lyons, and the other at Besancon. (See Jansenists.)

PORTSMOUTH (Hampshire) derives its name, according to some authorities, from its situation at the mouth of a capacious harbour on the southern coast. Other writers say that it was thus named from Port, who, with his sons Bieda and Maggia, landed here a.d. 501, and are supposed to have founded the ancient town of Porchester, which stood about three miles to the north-west. On the retiring of the sea from this place, the inhabitants removed, and erected the present town. Alfred the Great fitted out a fleet here, and defeated the Danes in 893. It was a place of importance in the time of Henry I., and received its first charter from Richard I. in 1193. A naval station was established here in the reign of John. The French attacked and burnt a considerable part of the town, and were afterwards repulsed, with great loss, in 1377. It was strongly fortified by Edward IV. A powerful French fleet, with a large military force for the invasion of England, having anchored off St. Helen's, a British army assembled at Portsmouth; and the British fleet, after a desperate engagement, repulsed the enemy, with great loss, in 1544.

The fortifications were greatly strengthened in the reign of Elizabeth. The duke of Buckingham was assassinated here by Felton, Aug. 28, 1628. Felton was hanged at Tyburn Nov. 19, 1628, and afterwards gibbetted on Sourthea Common. During the civil war the town fell into the hands of the parliamentarians. Charles II. was married here to Catherine of Portugal, May 21, 1662. Disastrous fires occurred in the dockyard July 3, 1761, and July 27, 1770.

Another (the work of an incendiary named James Aitken, alias John the Painter) took place Dec. 7, 1776. It broke out in the day, several hours before the incendiary had purposed, and the damage was confined to the rope-house and a few adjoining stores. Painter confessed the crime, and was hanged at Portsmouth dock-gate March 10, 1777. The fortifications were strengthened and extended in the time of William III. The Royal George sank here Aug. 30, 1782, when Admiral Kempenfelt, with 400 men and many women and children, perished. A sill was proposed by Mr. Pitt in 1786 for the fortification of Portsmouth and continues, which required an outlay of several hundred thousand pounds. Lord Palmerston, in his cabinet minute on the defences of the country, in 1846, said that 10,000 men were
required for the garrisons of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham; and the duke of Wellington considered that, in the event of a declaration of war, Portsmouth ought to have a garrison of 10,000 men. The parish church of St. Thomas, founded about 1220, was rebuilt in 1693. The church of St. Paul's, Southsea, was built in 1822, and All Saints', Newtown, in 1857. A mechanics' institution was founded in 1825.

PORTSMOUTH (North America).—This town, in New Hampshire, was founded A.D. 1623, and received a charter of incorporation in 1633. A fire, which destroyed 102 buildings, occurred in December, 1802; and a still more destructive one, destroying 392 buildings, took place in December, 1813.

PORTUGAL.—This kingdom, the ancient Lusitania, anciently underwent the same political changes as Spain, and was governed successively by the Vandals, Visigoths, and Moors. (See SPAIN.) It became a distinct principality in 1095, and was erected into a kingdom in 1139.

A.D.

1438. Don Ferdinand dies in captivity among the Moors.

1440. Alfonso attains his majority.

1443. Civil war breaks out between the king and the late regent, and the latter is defeated and slain.

1445. The battle of Bragança, detected in treasonable practices, is executed.

1447. John 13. The infant, Don Alfonso, is killed by a fall from his horse.

1449. Accession of Emanuel, founder of the Viseu line, Portuguese sovereignty.

1457. Duarte sustains a disastrous defeat at Tangier from the Moors, who retain the infant, Don Ferdinand, as hostage.

1448. Duarte dies of the plague, and the crown is left to his infant son Alfonso, under the regency of his mother, Leonora.

1450. Don Pedro, duke of Coimbra, obtains the regency.

1474. John V. assumes the title of "Most Faithful Majesty."

1475. Nov. 1. The great earthquake overthrows Lisbon. (See EARTHQUAKES.)

1476. The duke of Aveiro conspires against the king, and is defeated and executed. The Jews are expelled from the kingdom on a charge of impulsion in the conspiracy.

1478. Don Pedro, prince of Brazil, marries his niece, the infant Maria, by the will of her father, Don Juan.

1479. The Spaniards invade Portugal, and seise Braganza, Miranda, Almeida, and other places.

1482. Treaty of Pardo.

1487. Peace is restored by the treaty of Parma, which annexes himself to be King Sebastian who was slain at Alcazar. (See SEBASTIANISTS.)

1488. The bishop of Braga conspires to restore the Spaniards.

1494. The Spaniards are defeated at the battle of Montijo.

1495. The Spaniards invade Portugal and seize Evora and other places.

1496. The Portuguese and General Schomberg totally defeat the Spaniards at the battle of Vilaviosa, or Montes Clarens, which secures the sovereignty of Portugal to the house of Braganza.

1497. Alfonso VI. becomes odious from intemperance, and is deposed by his brother Don Pedro, who assumes the regency.

1498. Feb. 13. Peace with Spain is restored by the treaty of Lisbon.

1499. The Cortes assemble for the last time.

1505. May 16. Portugal joins the grand alliance against France.

1506. War is renewed with Spain.

1507. John V. assumes the title of "Most Faithful Majesty."

1508. May 28. The great earthquake overthrows Lisbon. (See EARTHQUAKES.)

1509. Peace is restored by the treaty of Tordesillas.

1514. Fall of the minister Pombal.

1515. March 31. A treaty of friendship and commerce is concluded with Spain, at Pardo.

1517. Queen Isabella, crown princess, and her son John, prince of Brazil, is declared regent.


A.D. 1827, Oct. 27. A treaty for the partition of Portugal is concluded between France and Spain at Fontainebleau. Nov. 27. A French army under Junot enters Lisbon. Nov. 29. In consequence of the approach of the French, the court sails for Brazil.


1829. March 29. The French under Marshal Soult take Oporto.

1830. Aug. 27. Massena takes Almeida. Sept. 27. Wellington defeats Massena at Bussaco (q. v.).

1831. April 10. Sir Stapleton Cotton defeats Soult at the battle of Villa Franca. The English parliament grants £100,000 for the relief of the Portuguese sufferers by war this year.

1832. Apr. 24. The garrison at Oporto revolts and forms a provisional government. Sept. 15. The revolution reaches Lisbon. Oct. 1. The palace of Oporto is plundered and Lisbon is established by a constitutional junta.

1833. July 4. The court returns to Portugal, and is established at Lisbon. Aug. 21. Riots take place at Lisbon.

1834. Jan. 23. The independence of Chili is acknowledged. Oct. 1. The king swears fidelity to the constitution. Oct. 15. Brazil shakes off its independence from Portugal. (See Brazil.)

1835. May 27. The troops declare against the constitution. June 5. The king revokes the constitution.


1837. May 13. Portugal recognizes the independence of Brazil. Aug. 29. A treaty is concluded with Brazil.


1846. Oct. 27. The queen publishes a proclamation stating that she will exercise absolute sovereignty until the restoration of order. Oct. 29. General Schwarzbach defeated the rebels near Viana. Oct. 31. The royalists are victorious at Evora, and an English fleet, under Admiral Parker, anchors in the Tagus for the assistance of the queen. Nov. 2. The occupation of Palmella is abandoned. Dec. 22. Marshal Saldanha gains a great victory over the rebel forces under the count of Bomfin at Torres Vedras.


1850. June 22. An American squadron enters the Tagus to enforce the claims of the United States.


1852. July 8. The hereditary prince of Portugal swears to respect the constitution. July 9. An important additional act of the constitution is published, by which capital punishment for political offences is abolished, and other reforms are introduced. Dec. 18. The interest on the public debt is converted from five to three per cent. by order of the queen.

1853. Nov. 15. Death of Queen Maria I., who is succeeded by her son Pedro V., under the regency of his father. Dec. 19. The king regent takes the constitutional oaths.


1856. June 9. The Saldanha ministry resigns, and is succeeded by that of the marquis of Loule. The cholera rages in Lisbon this year.

1857. April 29. The marriage of the king with the Princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen is celebrated by proxy at Berlin. Nov. 27. The French slaver Charles et Georges is seized by a Portuguese cruiser and taken to Mozambique. The French government maintains that the negroes found on board were free labourers.


1859. March 15. A new ministry is formed under the duke of Terceira. July 17. Death of the young queen, from diptheria.


1861. Nov. 12. Death of Pedro V., who is succeeded by his brother, the duke of Oporto, under the title of Ferdinand II.

COUNTS OF PORTUGAL.

1810. Henrique, or Henry.

1512. Alfonso I.

1523. Alfonso II.

1533. Sancho II.

1548. Alfonso III.

1573. Denis, or Dionysius.

1625. Alfonso IV.

1637. Pedro I, the Severe.

1657. Ferdinand I.

1683. Joan, or John I., the Great.

1718. Edward.

1418. Alfonso V.

1431. Joan, or John II.

1445. Emanuel.

1521. Joan, or John III.

1573. Sebastian.

1675. Henry the Cardinal.

1680. Portugal is united to Spain.

1680. Joan, or John IV., duke of Braganza.

1656. Alfonso VI.

1706. Pedro II.

1716. Joan, or John V.

1720. Jose.

1777. Pedro III. and Maria I. (Frenchess).

1776. Maria I. Francesca alone.

1786. Joan, or John VI.

1795. Pedro IV.

1796. Maria II. (da Gloria).

1828. Miguel.

1833. Maria II. (restored).

1833. Pedro V.

1848. Ferdinand II.

POSEN (Prussia).—This province formerly belonged to the kingdom of Poland. Part of it was annexed to Prussia A.D. 1772, and the remainder in 1793. It was taken from Prussia, and annexed to the duchy of Warsaw in 1807, and restored in 1815. The secret societies for the deliverance of Poland from foreign dominion, which led to the revolution of 1830, had their ramifications in the duchy of Posen. An insurrection of this, Poles took place in April, 1848, attended by fearful atrocities on the part of the peasants, which were retaliated by the German troops. The revolt was put down in May, 1848.

POSEN, the capital of the province of the same name, was erected into a bishopric on the introduction of Christianity into Poland in the 10th century, and became the residence of the dukes of Poland in the 13th century. Napoleon I. gave an audience here to the deputies of Poland on behalf of that kingdom, Nov. 29, 1806. Murat threw up his command in the French army here, and abandoned the emperor's cause, Jan. 17, 1813. Eugene made a resolute stand at Posen for three weeks on the retreat of the French from Russia, and evacuated the city Feb. 12, 1813. An insurrection on behalf of Polish nationality broke out Feb. 14, 1846, but it was soon suppressed.

POSTING.—Cyrus, king of Persia, B.C. 559, 2 x 2
is believed to be the first who established a regular system of posting in his dominions, and Prescott states that the Peruvians and Mexicans possessed perfect institutions of the same kind, long before they were introduced into modern Europe. Edward IV. established post-stations at distances of twenty miles from each other between England and Scotland, about A.D. 1470. By 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 3 (1548), the hire for post-horses was made a penny a mile. The letting of post-horses was vested solely in the postmaster-general and his department by 12 Charles II. c. 35 (1660). The duty on licences for letting post-horses was regulated by 25 Geo. III. c. 51 (1755).

Postmaster-General.—The first post-master in England was Sir Thomas Randolph, who received the appointment A.D. 1551. The office was regulated by 12 Charles II. c. 35 (1660), which was repealed by 9 Anne, c. 10 (June 1, 1711). This act ordered the establishment of one postmaster-general, to be made and constituted by letters patent under the great seal.

Post-office (London).—A letter-office, in connection with the principal mails, was established A.D. 1635, under the superintendence of Thomas Witherings, whose receiving-house was in Sherborne Lane. By an act of the Long Parliament, passed in 1656, the erection of a central general office was ordered, and after the Restoration the measure was continued by 12 Charles II. c. 35 (1660), and it was amended by 9 Anne, c. 10 (June 1, 1711). At the commencement of the last century, the General Post-office was situated in Cloak Lane, near Dowgate, whence it was transferred to Bishopsgate Street, and afterwards to Lombard Street. In 1765 four houses in Abchurch Street were added to the establishment; but the accommodation proving insufficient, commissioners for choosing a new site were appointed by the private act, 55 Geo. III. c. 91 (1815), and a spot at the junction of Newgate Street and St. Martin's-le-Grand was selected. Excavations for the new building were commenced in 1818, but the proceedings were suspended, and the first stone was not laid till May, 1824. It was opened for business Sept. 23, 1829.

Post-office Savings Banks.—By 24 & 25 Vict. c. 14 (May 17, 1861), the postmaster-general was empowered to direct his officers at various places to receive cash deposits for remittance to the general office at London, to be repaid at 2½ per cent. interest. No deposit may be of less value than one shilling, and all the existing acts relating to savings banks apply to the Post-office banks. In accordance with this act, Post-office savings banks were opened throughout Great Britain, Sept. 16, 1861.

Posts and Postage.—Herodotus describes the Persian mode of forwarding communications by what they called relays, couriers being stationed along the road, one man and horse to every day's journey, B.C. 480. A somewhat similar course was pursued by the Romans in the time of Augustus, B.C. 31. Establishments of this kind existed in France under Charlemagne, Louis XI., and Charles V. In England royal messengers were employed, under the name of cokinus, nuncius, and garcio, for the conveyance of letters as early as A.D. 1259; Sir Bryan Tuke exercised supervision over these officials, holding a situation analogous to the modern postmaster-general, in 1533. An act was passed fixing the rate for post-horses at one penny per mile in 1548. Sir Thomas Randolph was the first post-master of England, appointed by Queen Elizabeth in 1581. James I. constituted the office of post-master for foreign parts, which was bestowed upon Matthew de l'Equester, in 1619. This office he assigned to William Frizzell and Thomas Witherings, who were protected by royal denunciation against private adventurers, in 1632. The letter-office of England and Scotland was established in 1635, and a weekly conveyance to all parts of the kingdom was set on foot by Edmund Prideaux in 1649, which was opposed by the common council of London; but parliament declared that the office was "in their sole power and at their disposal," March 21, 1649. The private undertakers, who performed the work for the public at a cheaper rate, continued to flourish, and expressed their determination, "by God's help," to go on; but John Manley, Esq., having farmed it for £10,000 per annum, the adventurers were forcibly put down in 1653; and an ordinance of the House of Commons, in 1657, set forth that government, holding the monopoly of posts, would be the best means to discover and prevent many dangerous and wicked designs against the commonwealth. Farmed to Daniel O'Neal for £21,500, the revenue was settled upon the duke of York, the king's brother, in 1663. It was again farmed to Sir William Petty at £43,000 in 1674. The metropolitan penny post (q.v.) was established in 1683, the net revenue being £65,000 in 1685. A distinct postal system had been organized for Scotland in 1662, and Sir Robert Sinclair received a grant from King William III. of the whole revenue, with a salary of £300 a year, to keep up the establishment, in 1698. The system was reorganized and consolidated by 9 Anne, c. 10 (June 1, 1711). The cross-posts were farmed in 1720, to Mr. Allen, who cleared out of his contract £12,000 a year, for forty-two years. The net revenue was £96,339 in 1724. The privilege of franking was confirmed and regulated by parliament in 1764. Mr. Palmer's improvements were inaugurated Aug. 2, 1784. (See Mail Coaches.) All previous post-office acts were repealed, their chief provisions being consolidated into one general statute, by 1 Vict. c. 32 (July 12, 1837); 1 Vict. c. 33 (July 12, 1837); 1 Vict. c. 34 (July 12, 1837); 1 Vict. c. 35 (July 12, 1837); 1 Vict. c. 36 (July 12, 1837), and 1 Vict. c. 76 (July 17, 1837). The London district postage was reduced to one penny, Dec. 5, 1839, and the uniform rate
of one penny came into operation Jan. 10, 1840.

Potassium.—This metal was discovered by Sir Humphry Davy A.D. 1807.

Potato.—This plant, a native of Chili and Peru, was, according to the generally received account, brought into England from Virginia by the colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, A.D. 1584, who returned in July, 1586. This, however, is not correct, the plant having first been described by Caspar Bauhin in 1590, and afterwards introduced here. For a long period the cultivation was limited to the garden, and it was not planted as a field crop in Scotland until 1732. By the middle of this century it was generally known throughout England. The failure of the potato crops in Ireland in 1845, and the four following years, caused one of the most terrible famines recorded in history.

Potosi (South America).—The silver-mines, near this town of Bolivia, in Peru, were discovered by an Indian, A.D. 1545.

Potsdam (Prussia).—The royal palace of Sans Souci, containing Frederick the Great's apartments in the state in which he left them, was commenced A.D. 1793. The town-hall was built in 1754. Over the tomb of Frederick the Great, at the hour of midnight, the emperor Alexander of Russia and the king of Prussia vowed eternal friendship, Nov. 3, 1805. Napoleon I. visited the town precisely one year after, Nov. 3, 1806.

Pottery. (See China-ware, Crockery-ware, Dresden China, Earthenware, and Porcelain.)

Poultry Compter (London).—The date of the foundation of this, the old sheriffs' prison, is not known, but it was certainly very ancient. It is stated that the name Compter, applied to debtors' prisons, is derived from computus, to account, because whoever slept in there must be sure to account, and pay well too, else he get out again." This prison was the only one spared in the Gordon riots of 1780.

Pound.—By 31 Edw. I. c. 1 (1303), the weight of the London pound was settled at twelve and fifteen ounces in different cases. A standard brass weight of one pound troy, made in 1768, and preserved in the custody of the clerk of the House of Commons, was made the imperial standard pound by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, s. 4 (June 17, 1824), which fixes the weight of the pound avoirdupois at 7,000 grains troy.

Poundage. (See Tonnage and Poundage.)

Poynings' Act or Law.—The statute of Drogheda, restricting legislation in the Irish parliament to measures that had first been approved of by the English council, was passed A.D. 1494. It was named after Sir Edward Poynings, appointed deputy of Ireland, Sept. 13, 1494, and it was repealed in 1782.

Præmonstratensians.—This order of canons was established by St. Norbert in the Isle of France, A.D. 1120, and called from that Norbertines. Adopting the rule of St. Augustine, they were approved by Pope Honorius II. in 1126. Nicholas IV. granted them permission to eat flesh when travelling, in 1229; and Pius II. extended the licence to a general use of that diet, except during Lent, in 1460. They came into England in 1145, and were called White Canons.

Premonstrætensians, from praemonstratæ, a corrupt form of praemonstrati, to be forewarned, is the name of a writ issued for the prosecution of persons charged with certain offences, and it is also applied to the offences for which the writ is issued, which were originally such as related to the dominion of the papacy in this country. Persons convicted under writs of praemunire are placed out of the pale of the royal protection, their possessions are forfeited to the crown, and they themselves are committed to prison during the sovereign's pleasure. The first statute of praemunire is 27 Edw. III. s. 1, c. 1 (1333), but the most important is 16 Rich. II. c. 5 (1392), which prohibits the purchase of papal bulls from Rome, and declares the English crown independent of the temporal sovereignty of the pope. The killing of a person attainted in a praemunire was first declared unlawful by 5 Eliz. c. 1, s. 21 (1562). By 13 Charles II. c. 1 (1661), the assertion that parliament possesses legislative authority, independent of the royal sanction, is declared a praemunire, and by the Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Charles II. c. 2, s. 12 (1679), the illegal confinement of English subjects in foreign prisons submits the offender to the same penalties.

Pretores. —This title, originally applied to the Roman consuls, was specially appropriated to a magistrate called the praetor urbanus, b.c. 365. A plebeian first obtained the office b.c. 336. The praetor urbanus, for deciding questions in which foreigners were concerned, was created b.c. 247. Their number was increased by Sylla to eight, b.c. 80, and to sixteen by Tiberius. Praetorians were formed into nine cohorts, and made body-guards by Augustus. Claudius having been raised by them to the throne, gave to each a donation of £120, A.D. 41. Their expectations or demands in that respect rose so high that Hadrian complained that the promotion of a Caesar had cost him two millions and a half sterling in 117. The emperor Pertinax was murdered by them in 193, after which they openly put the empire up to auction, proclaiming from the ramparts that the Roman world was to be disposed of to the highest bidder, when it was "knocked down" to Didius Julianus, a Severus from Syria, convicted of death, a hundred miles from the capital, and remodelled the force, establishing the office of praetorian prefect, in 197. During a popular tumult, they were besieged by the citizens in their camp in 238. Diocletian abolished their privileges, and reduced their numbers in 303. They were totally routed by Constantine I. near Rome in 312, and he suppressed them in 313.
PRETOR PEREGRINUS.—This officer, who administered justice between Roman citizens and foreigners, or between foreigners, was created B.C. 247.

PRAGA (Poland), a suburb of Warsaw, was destroyed by the Russians, Nov. 5, 1794. The Poles, after a two days' conflict, were defeated here by the Russians, Feb. 23, 1831. An ordinance, issued by Louis IX. of France, A.D. 1268, resisting the claim of the Roman pontiffs to nominate the bishops of France, was renewed and confirmed by the states of the kingdom assembled by Charles VII. at Bourges, A.D. 1428. A concordat, abrogating the chief provisions of the Pragmatic Sanction, was signed Aug. 18, 1516, in the reign of Francis I. Another ordinance bearing this title, to regulate the succession in his family, was issued by the emperor Charles VI. of Austria, A.D. 1724. The name has been conferred upon several edicts.

FREIS (or Freiz).—The town was founded about A.D. 759, and the Neustadt, or new town, in 1348. Prague was captured by Henry the Fowler in 930. The Jews were nearly exterminated by the populace, in consequence of a rumour that they had insulted the Host, in 1290. The cathedral was commenced in 1344; the city was made the capital of Germany in 1347; the first university in Germany was founded here by the emperor Charles IV. in 1348, and the palace of the kings of Bohemia in 1363. The Hussite insurrection took place in 1419, and the famous articles of Prague were promulgated by Ziska in 1420. Sigismund captured Prague in 1435. Maximilian of Bavaria defeated Frederick V. the elector palatine, at the battle of Prague, fought Nov. 8, 1620. The peace of Prague was signed in 1635. Prague was taken by the Swedes in 1648, and was occupied, Nov. 26, 1741, by the French, under Marshal Broglio. They were blockaded by Prince Charles of Lorraine for nearly two years, when, most of the garrison having escaped, the rest capitulated (1742). In 1744 Prague was taken by Frederick II. of Prussia. He defeated the Austrians under the walls of Prague, May 6, 1757, and laid siege to the town, but was eventually obliged to retire and evacuate Bohemia. A congress of the allied powers and Napoleon I. met here July 5, 1813, and broke up Aug. 9. The people revolted against Austria June 12, 1848, and the insurrection was quelled June 19. The bishopric of Prague was founded by Boleslaus II. in 967, and councils were held here in 1355; April 29, 1351; June 17, 1392; and June 7, 1421.

PRAGUES.—Bingham states that the custom of holding morning and evening prayer daily in churches commenced in the 3rd century A.D. (See Common Prayer.)

PANTOCRATOR.—This doctrine was first taught in the Christian church by St. Augustine, A.D. 442. It led to bitter controversies, and in 469 Faustus protested against it. Lucidus, a disciple of St. Augustine and an advocate of predestination, was compelled to retract his opinion at the councils of Arles and Lyons, both held in 475. This is one of the doctrines maintained by the Calvinists.

FREEZ, or FREEZ (Denmark), owes its origin to a convent, founded A.D. 1216.

PRENZLAW, or PRENZLAU (Prussia).—St. Mary's Church, one of the most remarkable brick buildings in Germany, was built A.D. 1325. Twenty thousand Russians, under the prince of Hohenlohe, surrendered to the French at this town in October, 1806.

PREROGATIVE COURT.—This court was established for the trial of will cases, and was under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, who appointed its judge, and enjoyed by special prerogative a probate of all wills made in his archbishopric. Appeals from this court were at one time made to the pope, but by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1533), they were ordered to be made to the king in Chancery, this act was repealed by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 29 (1830), which transferred the appeal to the Privy Council, and by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (Aug. 14, 1839), it was ordered to be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This court was abolished by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (Aug. 28, 1857).

PRESBURG, or PRESSBURG (Hungary).—Often having fallen into the hands of the Turks, A.D. 1446, Presburg was declared the capital of Hungary, and the diets were held here. It was again made the capital after the capture of Buda by the Turks in 1541, but in 1784 Joseph II. again made Buda the capital. Presburg was taken by Bethlen Gabor in 1619, and was retaken in 1621 by the Imperialists under Bouquet. A treaty was signed here Dec. 26, 1806, after the battle of Austerlitz, by which Venice was ceded to France, and the Tyrol to Bavaria. The royal palace was destroyed by fire in 1811. The defences of Presburg were strengthened in 1850.

PRESBYTERIANISM appears to have been the early form of church polity among the Waldenses, from the treatise of Archbishop Seyssel, of Turin, A.D. 1520, confirmed by a letter of Morel, a Waldensian minister, in 1590. Luther is found advising the Bohemians to elect their own pastor in 1523. John à Laseo established this form of church government at Edemburg in 1524, and its divine right was maintained in a conference held at Wesel in 1566, and also by the synod at Edemburg in 1571. It was introduced into Westphalia in 1588. The system was recognized by the Bohemian Book of Order, adopted in 1616, and has existed in Hungary since 1654. It was partially adopted in Switzerland in 1541, and made way in France in 1555; the first national synod having been held at Paris in 1559, and the last at Loudun in 1669. The first Dutch synod met at Dort in 1574. A party, consisting of fifteen ministers and a number of laymen, met at Zutphen in 1572. It was declared by parliament to be "lawful, and agreeable to the
word of God,” and an order for the election of elders was made in March, 1646. With the exception of chapels for the king and peers, all parishes were declared to be under this form of church government in 1646. It was superseded by episcopacy at the Restoration in 1660. The first general assembly of the church of Scotland met in 1560; the assembly was dissolved by Cromwell in 1653. The first meeting of a press-yard in Ireland took place at Carrickfergus in 1642.

PRESCOTT (Upper Canada).—A number of American sympathizers having landed here a.d. 1838, were attacked and compelled to surrender by the British under Captain Sandom and Colonel Young, April 16.

PRESIDENT.—The first president of the United States of America, George Washing-

ton, was elected a.d. 1789. Louis Napoleon was chosen president of the French republic Dec. 10, 1848.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, the fourth great office of state in England, was at the new modelling of the privy council by Charles II., a.d. 1679, bestowed on Anthony Ashley, Lord Shaftesbury. This officer was styled Principalis et Capitalis Consiliarius in the time of King John.

PRESIDENT STEAMER.—This vessel, which left New York for Liverpool in April, 1841, was never heard of afterwards. Among the passengers were Lord William Lennox and Tyrone Power, the celebrated actor.

PRESSED TO DEATH.—This mode of pun-
ishment was instituted about the time of Edward I. Walter Calverley, of Calverley Hall, Yorkshire, was pressed to death Aug. 5, 1604, by iron weights placed on his breast, in York Castle, for the murder of his wife’s children; and Major George Strangways was pressed to death Feb. 28, 1657, in the press-yard, Newgate, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Mr. Fussell.

PRESS-GANG.—“The uncertainties of raising troops by voluntary enlistment,” says Hallam, “led to the usage of pressing soldiers for service,” and in the preamble of an act empowering the king to levy troops by this compulsory method, for the sup-
pression of the Irish rebellion, it is declared that no man should be compelled to go out of his country to serve as a soldier except in cases of urgent necessity, a.d. 1641. The practice of raising seamen for the Royal navy in this manner seems to have prevailed from an ancient date, and by 2 Rich. II. c. 4 (1379), a remedy is provided against their desertion. Various statutes have regula-
ted the exemptions and penalties for con-
cealment, and by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 24 (Aug. 21, 1835), the period of compulsory service is limited to five years. The first imprest of sailors in Ireland was made in 1678. It was decided by the judges and crown lawyers that the power was indispen-
sably inherent in the crown in 1676. A de-
bate on a bill brought into the House of Commons by William Pitt, for setting the press-gang to work, led to a duel between

the minister and Mr. Tierney, who opposed it, the hostile meeting having taken place on Putney Heath, Sunday, May 27, 1708.

PRESTON (Lancashire).—The parish church was erected a.d. 930, and dedicated to St. Wilfrid. James I. visited Preston Aug. 14, 1617. The plague broke out in 1630. Having declared for Charles I., it was taken by Sir J. Seaton after a desperate resistance, Feb. 12, 1643, and was retaken by the earl of Derby March 17. The royal forces under Sir Philip Musgrave were defeated here by Cromwell, Aug. 17, 1648. The rebels, par-
tisans of the house of Stuart, were de-
feated near this town by General Carpenter, Nov. 13, 1715, and many of them were executed in the beginning of 1716. Prince Charles Edward, the Pretender, passed through Preston in his retreat towards Scotland, Dec. 12, 1745. The first cottom-
mill was built in 1777. A riot occurred here March 3, 1854.

PRESIDENTS', (Battle.) was fought at this village, near Edinburgh, Sept. 21, 1745, between the royal army, under Sir John Cope, and the Highlanders, under Charles Stuart, the Young Pretender. The former were defeated.

PRETENDERS.—James Francis Edward Stuart, called the Old Pretender, or the Chevalier de St. George, a son of James II., was born June 10, 1688. A bill of at-
tainder was passed against him in 1701. He landed at Peterhead, in Scotland, Dec. 22, 1715, and, after a vain attempt to obtain the crown, escaped from Montrose to France, Feb. 4, 1716. Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, landed in Scotland Sept. 4, 1745. After gaining the battles of Prestonpans and Falkirk, he was utterly routed at Culloden, April 16, 1746. He wandered for six months among the Highlands, a price of £30,000 having been set upon his head. He escaped Sept. 20, 1746, and landed at a small port near Morlaix, in

Britain, on the 29th. He died at Rome March 3, 1788.

PRIDE'S PURGE, so called from the activity with which Colonel Pride seized upon the members of the Long Parliament as they entered the House of Commons, Dec. 6, 1648. Many were taken prisoners, some fled to the country, and only fifty members remained (Dec. 8), who were afterwards styled the Rump (q.v.).

PRIEST.—Melchizedek, king of Salem, is called “priest of the most high God” (Gen. xiv. 18), b.c. 1913; Aaron and his sons were consecrated to the office b.c. 1496 (Lev. viii. & ix.), and all the tribe of Levi b.c. 1496 (Num. iii.). During the famine in Egypt, when Joseph bought up the land for Pharaoh, the priests were left in possession of their portion, b.c. 1706 (Gen. xlviii. 22). The duties of the priests were con-

nected with the kingly office among the early Greeks, and were performed by the heads of families, as appears from various passages in Homer. Five priests were selected from among so many aristocratic
families to superintend the oracle of Delphi about B.C. 585.

Printers.—The first of these devotional works, in which the practice of praying to saints was denounced, with a design to weaken the papal system, was printed by John Byddyll, June 16, 1555. This was followed by a second; and a third, under the express sanction of the king, was published in 1545. The three printers, edited by Dr. Edward Burton, were published in an octavo volume by the university of Oxford in 1894.

Primo-geniture.—In the times of the patriarchs the firstborn son always inherited his father’s position as head of his family. The Roman law did not acknowledge the principle of primogeniture, and it was not recognized in France until the time of the Capets. It was established in England by the Normans, and took effect almost in all cases, except where its operation was hindered by the customs of gavelkind and borough-English (q. v.).

Prince Edward’s Island (North America), discovered by Cabot June 24, 1497, was afterwards included in the territory of New France, and was granted in 1663 as a feudal tenure to Sieur Doublet, a French naval officer. It was taken by the British in 1745, but restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; retaken by them in 1758; and, at the peace of 1763, confirmed, with Cape Breton, to England. In 1768 it was erected into a separate colony. The first house of assembly met in 1773.

Prince of Wales’ Island (Strait of Malacca). (See Penang.)

Prince’s Island (Atlantic Ocean).—This island, on the coast of Africa, was discovered A.D. 1471, and now belongs to Portugal.

Printing.—The art of block-printing was known in China as early as B.C. 202, and is said to have been introduced from that country into Europe by Marco Polo, in the latter part of the 13th century. It was first employed in this quarter of the globe in the manufacture of playing-cards and little books of devotion, consisting in most cases of only one page, illustrated by rude pictures, and containing short scripture texts. The earliest date on these books is 1422. The invention of printing with movable type is claimed for several persons, the chief of whom are Laurence Coster, of Haarlem, John Gutenberg, John Faust, and Peter Schoeffer, of Mentz. Coster is said to have printed by means of separate wooden types tied together with thread as early as 1430; but the evidence of this is extremely doubtful. John Gutenberg, or Geinitzleisch, established himself at Mainz in 1441, and printed two small books in 1442. In 1443 he took Faust, or Faust, into partnership: and in 1450 he first employed cut metal types in the production of the Mazarin Bible, which appeared five years later. About the same year Peter Schoeffer, the servant of Gutenberg and Fust, invented cast metal types, which were first used in 1459. By 39

Geo. III. c. 79, s. 23 (July 12, 1799), all persons possessing printing materials were required to send a notice thereof to the clerk of the peace, for transmission to the secretary of state. This act was amended by 51 Geo. III. c. 65 (June 10, 1811), and by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 12 (June 4, 1839).

A.D.

1455. The Mazarin Bible is printed by Gutenberg.

1457. Fust and Schoeffer print the Psalter.

1462. Count Adolphus of Nassau takes Mentz, and compels the printers to remove to other towns, whereby the art is diffused.

1465. Greek characters are first employed this year.

1466. The use of them was at first confined to quotations. Printing was first practised in Italy this year, at Subiaco, in the Papal states.

1466. Swényzcheyn and Pannartz establish the first press at Rome.

1467. The first Roman types.

1468. A book is said to have been printed at Oxford this year.

1469. The first French press is established at Paris.

1470. “Signatures” are first employed by Antonio Zorat at Milan.

1471. Caxton sets up the first press in England, at Westminster, and prints the “Game of Chess.”

1473. Printing is introduced into Spain, at Barcelona.

1476. The first work wholly in Greek type is printed at Milan.

1488. The first Bible in Hebrew characters is printed at Sorincio, in Italy.

1495. The first printing of music is introduced into England.

1500. Aldus Manutius invents italic type about this year.

1525. Ottavio Petrucci invents music-printing from metal types.

1529. The first patent of king’s printer is granted to Thomas Berthelet this year.

1540. The “Bryth of Mankyrved,” printed this year, is the earliest English work in which copper-plate printing is employed.

1542. The “Imprimerie Royale” is established at Paris by Francis I.

1551. Humphrey Powell introduces printing into Ireland.

1567. By order of the Star Chamber, the businesses of printer and type-founder are ordered to be kept distinct, and only four type-founders are permitted in the kingdom.

1638. The first press in America is set up at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

1790. Type-composing is first practised with success in England, by William Caslon.

1795. Stereotype printing is invented by William Ged, of Edinburgh.

1776. The printing of maps with movable types is invented by Conrad Swényzcheyn.

1778. Henry Johnson invents logographic printing with type.

1780. Mr. Tilloch invents an improved system of stereotyping.

1784. Valentine Hatly invents embossed typography, and applies it to printing books for the blind.

1790. Mr. W. Nicholson patents a self-acting printing machine.

1800. Lord Stanhope invents the Stanhope press.

1804. Fowles directs attention towards the improvement of the printing-press.

1811. April. The sheet H of the Annual Register, for 1810, printed this month, is the first wood print issued by a machine.

1814. Nov. 28. The Times of this day is the first steam-printed newspaper, König’s machine being the apparatus employed.

1815. Composition balls for inking type are invented by Mr. Benjamin Foster.
PRINTING IN COLOURS.—This art originated in the desire of the old printers to enable their productions to vie with the illuminated MSS. of their predecessors the monks. The Psalter of Faust and Schoefeer, printed in 1457, is one of the earliest examples, and in 1509 Lucas Cranach produced the first attempt in printing in chiaroscuro. A very fine German engraving in colours bears the date of 1543, but is of doubtful authenticity. Mr. J. B. Jackson devoted much time to the subject, and published a work on engraving and printing in chiaroscuro in 1754, and in 1819 Mr. William Sanger commenced his "Handbook on Decorative Printing." Mr. George Baxter's first efforts in printing in colours were made in 1835, and in 1837 M. Engelmann succeeded in effecting it by lithography.

PRINTING-MACHINE.—For a long period after the invention of printing, the press remained unaltered. About A.D. 1620, William Jansen Blaew introduced several improvements. The first patent for machine-printing was taken out by William Nicholson in 1790, and in 1813 Donkin and Bacon introduced a new machine, in which the type was arranged on a piston. The first practically successful machine was König's, which was constructed in 1814. In 1816 Mr. Edward Cowper made a machine for using curved stereotype plates; in 1818 one for ordinary type; and in 1827, conjointly with Mr. J. Appleyard, he invented a four-cylinder machine for the Times, which printed between 4,000 and 5,000 copies per hour. Applegarth's vertical machine, invented in May, 1848, produces no fewer than 15,000 impressions per hour. Hoe's American machine, introduced into this country about 1856, prints about 20,000 sheets per hour. (See PRINTING.)

PRIORITIES, originally offshoots from, and subordinate to, the great abbey, were introduced into this country about the commencement of the 7th century. The alien priories (q.v.) were dissolved by act of parliament, and granted to the crown A.D. 1414. Cathedrals founded for priories, were turned into deaneries and prebends in 1540. The priory of Canterbury, with others, was dissolved about 1538. The priors of cells were granted pensions of £13 per annum by Henry VIII., in 1538.

PRISCILLIANISTS, followers of Priscillian, bishop of Avila, in Spain, A.D. 372. This doctrine was a strange compound of Gnostic and Manichaean opinions, and his followers were excommunicated by the council of Saragossa, and sentenced to exile by Gratian in 380. They were condemned by the council of Bordeaux in 384. Priscillian, and two of his adherents, were beheaded at Trèves in 385, being the first reputed heretics who judicially suffered capital punishment.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—Among the ancients, prisoners of war were either sacrificed to appease the manes of such as had fallen in fighting against them, or, as was most frequent among the most polished nations, were made slaves. During the feudal ages they were redeemed by ransom, and the present custom of exchanging prisoners was not firmly established till about the middle of the 17th century. The Dutch were in the habit of selling the captives they made in Barbary to the Spaniards, as late as 1664, and in 1792 Christian prisoners of war were used as domestic slaves in Turkey.

PRISONS.—By 1 Edw. III. s. 1, c. 10 (1340), the custody of prisons was vested in the hands of the sheriffs, and heavy penalties on such as assisted prisoners to escape were imposed by 16 Geo. II. c. 31 (1743). John Howard's efforts to ameliorate the condition of prisoners commenced in 1775, in consequence of the hardships he endured during a captivity at Brest as a prisoner of war, and Elizabeth Fry began her benevolent exertions among the female prisoners at Newgate in 1808. The laws relating to the building and regulation of the prisons of England and Wales were consolidated and amended by 4 Geo. IV. c. 64 (July 10, 1823). The four inspectors of prisons were first appointed by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 38 (Aug. 25, 1835). In addition to Bridewell, the Fleet prison, the King's (or Queen's) Bench, Newgate, and the Poultry Comptor (q.v.), the chief prisons connected with London are the following:

Coldbath Fields Prison, or the Middlesex House of Correction, founded in 1615, and rebuilt in 1790.

Giltspur Street Comptor, a debtors' prison, built by Dance in 1791.

Holloway New City Prison was commenced Sept. 26, 1849.

Horsemonong Lane Gaol, commenced in 1791, was completed in 1798.

House of Detention, Clerkenwell, founded in 1775, and rebuilt in 1818 and 1841.

Marshalsea Prison, founded before 1376, and removed to the King's (or Queen's) Bench in 1842.

Millbank Prison, or Penitentiary, established in 1812.

Model Prison, Pentonville, the first stone of which was laid April 10, 1840, and the prison opened Dec. 21, 1842. This prison was established on the separate system.

Tothill Fields Prison, founded in 1618, repaired in 1856, and rebuilt in 1838.

Whitecross Street Prison, for debtors, built in 1813-1815.

PRIVAS (France) was held for two months against Louis XIII. by St. André Montbrun, A.D. 1629, but was at last abandoned, when its fortifications were destroyed, and the gallant defender hanged. A synod of the reformed churches was held in the town in 1612.
PRIVATEERS.—The right of the king to grant letters of marque and reprisals was declared by 4 Hen. V. c. 7 (1417); and 4 Will. & Mary, c. 25 (1692), was passed for their encouragement.

Privy Council, originating in the necessity felt by the monarch to seek advice in important state affairs at a time when the great council of the realm, or the parliament, was not assembled, existed in some form from the earliest period, but only began to be known by its present name in the early part of the reign of Henry VII., about 1488. Some authors declare that it was instituted by Alfred in 896. It assumed high arbitrary powers under Henry VIII., in 1540, of which it was deprived in the succeeding reign, about 1547. By 16 Charles I. c. 10 (1641), its interference in civil cases was prohibited, and by 6 Anne, c. 7 (1707), it was enacted that it should remain in existence six months after the demise of the crown. The judicial committee of the privy council was instituted by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (Aug. 14, 1833). The "Privy Council Register" was commenced Aug. 15, 1840.

Privy Seal, which accompanies the royal sign manual, originated in the practice of persons using their armorial bearings to attest the mark made for their signature, when the art of writing was not very common. A charter bearing the seal of Offa, king of Mercia, A.D. 794, and another with that of Ethelwulph, king of Wessex, were found at St. Denoe in France, in 887. In Scotland the practice began with King Duncan in 1094; and in Ireland in the 12th century. It was also used by dignified ecclesiastics in France and England, the earliest known being of the year 1128. The offices of clerks of the signet and privy seal were regulated by 2 Will. IV. c. 49 (June 23, 1832). The Lord Privy Seal was called keeper of the privy seal in the time of Edward III. The office was usually filled by ecclesiastics until 1558, when Lord Marney succeeded Bishop Fox.

Prize-Money.—By an act passed A.D. 1404, the king claimed a fourth part, the remaining three-fourths to be equally divided among the captors. An act (2 Will. IV. c. 53) for consolidating and amending the laws relating to army prize-money, received the royal assent June 23, 1832. A proclamation for the distribution of naval prize-money, by which flag officers were to have one-sixteenth, captains and commanders one-sixth of the remainder, and a scale was fixed for the shares of subalterns and men, was issued March 21, 1834. James Vaughan, a watchman of Marylebone, for representing himself as next of kin to Corporal Leason, deceased, in order frequently to obtain some prize-money due to him, was hanged at Newgate, Nov. 26, 1806.

Probate Court, for testamentary matters, was constituted by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 25, 1857).

Proclamations.—By 31 Hen. VIII. c. 8 (1539), the king's proclamations were deemed as valid as acts of parliament.

Provoce (Burmah) was occupied by English troops, who held it all the summer, A.D. 1855. It was again captured by the English July 9, 1852, and having been evacuated, was retaken Oct. 9, 1852. An inundation of the Irrawaddy nearly destroyed this town in 1856.

Promissory Notes were probably introduced with bills of exchange (q.v.), to which they bear so much resemblance, in the 13th century.

Propaganda Fide.—The congregation was founded at Rome, for the propagation of Christianity, by Gregory X V., A.D. 1622; and the college was established in 1627.

Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.—This society, which grew out of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England established July 27, 1649, was incorporated by William III, June 16, 1701. Its operations were extended to the West Indies in 1710, to Australia in 1795, to Hindostan in 1818, to South Africa in 1820, to New Zealand in 1839, to Ceylon in 1840, and to Borneo in 1849.

Property Tax. (See Income Tax.)

Prophesying, or meetings of the clergy for prayer and the exposition of scripture, were commenced by the Puritans at Northampton, about A.D. 1570, and were forbidden by Queen Elizabeth, May 7, 1577.

Propontis, the modern Sea of Marmora, had many colonies planted on its shores by Greeks from Miletus, B.C. 770. The Goths passed the Bosphorus here to invade Greece, destroying the ancient city of Cyzicus, A.D. 259.

Protectionists, so named from the metropolitan society for the protection of agriculture, formed in opposition to the anti-corn law league, with the dukes of Richmond and Buckingham as president and vice-president, Feb. 17, 1844. They separated from Sir Robert Peel when he brought in a bill for the abolition of the duty on corn in 1846.

Protestants.—The second diet of Spires, A.D. 1529, decided that religious differences could only be settled by an ecclesiastical council, and hence entirely disallowed the right of private judgment. A solemn protest was made against this decision by the Lutheran princes of Germany, April 19, 1529, in consequence of which the members of the reformed churches have ever since been known as Protestants. The protest was drawn up by Luther and Melancthon, and was signed by the elector of Saxony, the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the prince of Anhalt, the duke of Brunswick, and Ernest, hereditary prince of Saxony, and by the representatives of thirteen imperial towns.

Provence (France), forming a portion of the Gallia Narbonensis of the Romans, was taken from that people by the Visigoths and the Burgundians, A.D. 416. It was partly recovered in 450, was conquered by
the Franks in 534, and subsequently included in the empire of Charlemagne, and passed by marriage to the count of Anjou in 1245. Having been made over to Louis XI. and his successors in 1481, it was reunited to the crown of France in 1487.

PROV. — Solomon's Proverbs were written about B.C. 984. Zenobius, a sophist, made an epitome of the proverbs of Terraeus and Didymus about A.D. 200, and a collection was formed by Diogenianus also about the same time. Both of these were edited, with many additions, by Andrew Schott, at Antwerp in 1612. A large collection, by Michael Apollinus, was published by the Elzevirs in 1653; Ray's collection appeared in 1672, and Oswald Dyke's in 1708.

PROVIDENCE (North America).—This town of Rhode Island was founded A.D. 1635, and incorporated in 1649. Brown University, belonging to the Baptists, founded at Warren in 1764, was removed to Providence in 1770. The Athenaeum was founded in 1836, Butler Hospital in 1848, and the normal school in 1854.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY (Malay Peninsula) was obtained by purchase from the king of Quedah, A.D. 1802.

PROVISIONS, or reversionary grants of benefices, were made by Clement V. about A.D. 1307, on the plea that all ecclesiastical benefices belonged to the pope.

PROVISORS (Statute of), forbidding appeals to the papal court, and making it penal to procure ecclesiastical appointments from Rome (25 Edw. III. s. 6), was enacted A.D. 1350. Several statutes of a similar nature were afterwards passed.

PRUD'HOMEES, a council was established by King René, to decide disputes between the fishermen of Marseilles, A.D. 1452. Louis XI. allowed the citizens of Lyons to appoint a prud'homme to settle questions that might arise between merchants attending the fair in 1464. Napoleon I., by a decree dated March 18, 1809, established a council of nine members at Lyons to arbitrate between workmen and employers, masters and apprentices. Since that time several have been formed in various parts of France.

PRUSA (Asiatic Turkey), the modern Brusa, or Brussa, was built by Prussias, king of Bithynia, B.C. 187; taken by the Goths A.D. 259, and by Orhan, the son of Othman, in 1325. He allowed the Christian inhabitants to ransom their lives and property by a payment of thirty thousand crowns of gold, and made it the capital of the new Ottoman empire.

PRUSIA.—The early history of this country, the Latin name of which is Borussia, is involved in that of the other districts of Central Europe. During the 10th century it was inhabited by a barbarous tribe, known as the Prussians, because they occupied a territory beyond the river Kuss, a tributary of the Memel; so signifying behind.

A.D.
997. St. Adalbert, bishop of Prague, preaches Christianity to the barbarous Prussians, by whom he is murdered.
1015. Prussia is ravaged by Boleslaus L., of Poland.
1163. Berlin is founded by Albert the Bear.
1164. Boleslaus IV., of Poland, with his army, perishes in a fruitless invasion of Prussia.
1199. Casimir III., assisted by the Swedes, carries a disastrous victory against the Prussians.
1219. The Germans institute a crusade against them.
1293. The Teutonic knights complete the conquest of Prussia.
1397. They build their capital at Marienberg.
1415. Frederick VI. of Nuremberg acquires the margraviate of Brandenburg from the emperor Sigismund by purchase.
1454. The Prussians revolt against the knights, and are assisted by the king of Poland.
1466. By the treaty of Thorn, West Prussia and East Prussia are ceded to Poland.
1525. April 8. By the treaty of Cracow, Albert of Brandenburg is invested with the sovereignty of the possessions of the Teutonic knights, and establishes Lutheranism in his dominions.
1544. The university of Königsberg is founded.
1609. Cleves, La Mark, and Ravensburg, are annexed to Prussia.
1618. John Sigismund, elector of Brandenburg, assents to the title of duke of Prussia.
1648. By the treaty of Westphalia, part of Pomerania, the county of Hohestein, the archbishopric of Magdeburg, and the bishoprics of Halberstadt and Minden, are annexed to Prussia.
1656. Prussia is declared independent of Poland by treaty.
1679. Sept. 21. By the treaty of Vehlow, Poland acknowledges the independence of Prussia.
1686. The Prussians assist the Hungarians against the Turks.
1694. The elector, Frederick II., founds the university of Halle.
1701. Jan. 18. Frederick III., elector of Brandenburg, crowns himself king of Prussia at Königsberg, by the title of Frederick I.
1702. He joins the grand alliance against France.
1707. Neufchatel is annexed to Prussia.
1711. Pomerania is invaded by the Russians, Poles, and Danes.
1714. Prussia obtains Upper Guelders.
1715. War is declared against Sweden.
1720. Jan. 20. Peace is concluded at Stockholm with Sweden, which power cedes Stettin to Prussia.
1725. Sept. 3. Prussia, France, and England form the league of Herrenhausen, or Hanover, against Austria.
1730. The king's eldest son, Charles Frederick, and his friend, Lieutenant Von Kalte, are arrested and imprisoned at Custrin. Nov. 6. They are beheaded.
1731. The principality of Meurs, the county of Lingen, and the seigniories of Herstal and Tourneheut, are ceded to Prussia.
1740. Dec. 22. An expedition against Maria Theresa enters Silesia.
1741. April 10. The Austrians are defeated by the Prussians at Montils.
1742. June 3. By the peace of Bretsau (q.v.), Glatz and Silesia are ceded to Prussia.
1744. Silesia is annexed to Prussia.
1746. June 4. The Austrians are defeated at the battle of Hohenfriedburg.
1757. War with Frederick II. is declared at Hamburgh. Oct. 23. Frederick II. is defeated at Hermandorff. Dec. 15. He defeats the Austrians at Kesseldorf. Dec. 25. Peace is restored by the treaty of Dresden.
1748. The Code Frederick is compiled by the king chancellor Cocezi, and other lawyers.
1751. The crown peasants are emancipated.


1757. May 1. A secret treaty for the partition of Prussia is concluded between France and Austria. June 18. Frederick, II. sustains a severe defeat from the Saxons at Kolín. June. Prussia is invaded by the Russians. Aug. 30. The indecisive battle of Gross-Jagersdorff is fought with the Russians. Nov. 13. Frederick, II. is victorious at Rossbach. Nov. 22. He is defeated at Ertsleau (q. v.). Dec. 5. He defeats the Austrians at Leuthen (q. v.).


1760. Aug. 15. Frederick, II. defeats the Austrians under Laudon at Liegnitz. Oct. 9. Berlin is ceded to the Russians, Austrians, and Saxons. Nov. 3. Daun is defeated by the Prussians at the battle of Torgau, which reduces all Saxony, except Dresden, to Frederick, II.


1771. Feb. 15. Peace with Austria is restored by the treaty of Hubertusburg, which puts an end to the Seven Years' war, and confirms Prussia in the possession of Silesia.

1789. Aug. 25. Frederick, II. and the emperor of Austria conclude a convention of neutrality at Nielsa.

1772. Aug. 5. Prussia participates in the first treaty for the partition of Poland.

1775. July 4. Frederick, II. has a dispute with Austria respecting the Bavarian succession, and evacuates Bohemia.


1785. July 33. The Fürstentum alliance is concluded at Berlin, and commences the Germanic Confederation. Aug. 31. Death of Frederick, II.


1791. Aug. 31. Austria, Prussia, and Saxony resolve to re-establish the French monarch at the conference of Flints.

1792. The Prussians invade France.

1793. They invade Poland and seize Dantzic. By the second partition of Poland, Prussia acquires Thorn, Posen, and other places.

1794. April 21. The Prussians fail in an attempt to take Warsaw.

1795. March 5. The treaty of Basel is concluded with France. By the third treaty for the partition of Poland, concluded this year, Prussia acquires Warsaw.

1801. April 3. The Prussians seize Hanover.

1804. March 8. The convents in Prussia are suppressed.

1805. Dec. 15. By the treaty of Vienna, Prussia dissolves her alliance with England.


1807. July 7. Prussia is compelled to agree to the humiliating treaty of Tilsit (q. v.).

1810. Serfdom is abolished.

1812. March 14. Prussia is compelled to conclude an alliance with France and Austria.


1815. May 23. The congress of Vienna concludes its sittings, having ceded the Rhenish provinces to France, Dantzic to Frederick, II. of Saxony, to Prussia, which power obtained Swedish Pomerania and Rugen from Denmark in exchange for Luxemburg, and the right of the British to receive an annual exchange for Anspach and Bayreuth. Sept 26. The Holy Alliance is concluded with Russia and Austria.

1817. Aug. 4. A revolution in Breslau is suppressed with great severity.


1823. Provincial parliaments are established.

1825. May 29. Commerce with England is permitted on the same terms as with other countries.

1831. The liberals appear in Prussia.

1833. March 22. The Zollverein (q. v.) is instituted.

1842. Jan. 25. The king of Prussia officiates as godfather on the occasion of the prince of Wales' baptism.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860, Jan 12</td>
<td>In opening the diet, the prince-regent announces important changes in the military organization of the kingdom. March 27. Prussia protests against the French annexation of Savoy. April 25. Jews are admitted to judicial appointments. May. The Prussian chambers express their intention of aiding the Silesian-Holsteiners in the maintenance of their political rights. June 16. The prince-regent, with other German sovereigns, has an interview with Napoleon III. at Baden-Baden. Oct. 12. The queen of England has an interview with the prince-regent at Coburg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1861, Jan 2</td>
<td>Death of Frederick-William IV., who is succeeded by the prince-regent as William I. Jan. 13. An amnesty is published in favour of political offenders. Jan. 24. A commercial treaty with Japan is signed at Jeddo. Feb. 6. The Baron de Vincke carries an amendment on the address of the chambers to the king, to the effect that Prussia should not oppose the consolidation of Italy. May 1. The Macdonald affair is amicably adjusted. June 1. A general commercial code for Germany is adopted by the chambers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**MARGRAVES OF BRANDENBURG.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1134</td>
<td>Albert I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1170</td>
<td>Otho I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1184</td>
<td>Otho II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>Albert II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1221</td>
<td>John I and Otho III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1236</td>
<td>John II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1238</td>
<td>Otho IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1239</td>
<td>Waldemar</td>
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<tr>
<td>1239</td>
<td>Henry I, le Jeune</td>
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<tr>
<td>1239</td>
<td>Interegnum</td>
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<tr>
<td>1239</td>
<td>Louis I., of Bavaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1239</td>
<td>Louis II., the Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1239</td>
<td>Otho V., le Faincant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1239</td>
<td>Wenceslaus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1239</td>
<td>Sigismund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1238</td>
<td>Joens, the Bearded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1241</td>
<td>Sigismund (again)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1241</td>
<td>Frederick I. (VI. of Nuremberg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1249</td>
<td>Frederick II., Dant de Fer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1249</td>
<td>Albert III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1249</td>
<td>John III., Cicero (Margrave)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1249</td>
<td>John III. (Elector)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1249</td>
<td>Joachim I</td>
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<tr>
<td>1249</td>
<td>Joachim II</td>
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<td>1249</td>
<td>John-George</td>
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<tr>
<td>1249</td>
<td>Joachim-Frederick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1249</td>
<td>John-Sigismund</td>
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**DUKES OF PRUSSIA.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1618</td>
<td>John-Sigismund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1619</td>
<td>George-William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1640</td>
<td>Frederick-William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1668</td>
<td>Frederick</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**KINGS OF PRUSSIA.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1701</td>
<td>Frederick I.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Frederick-William I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1749</td>
<td>Frederick II., the Great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1786</td>
<td>Frederick-William II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1797</td>
<td>Frederick-William III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Frederick-William IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>William I</td>
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**PRUSSIC ACID, OR HYDROBASIC ACID,** was procured by Scheele from Prussian blue, a.d. 1782. Berthollet showed its composition to be carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen, in 1787; and Gay-Lussac isolated cyanogen in itself, showing the true constitution of the acid, in 1815.
PRUTH (Europe), from the Buckowina to its mouth, was constituted the boundary between Russian and Turkish Moldavia by the treaty of Bucharest, May 28, 1812. The river boundary was crossed by the hostile army of Russia, May 7, 1828; and a second time, leading to a declaration of war by Turkey, July 3, 1853. (See FALCZ.)

PYTHANIS, the chief magistrate in many of the Grecian states. This office was instituted at Corinth, at the death of the last king, B.C. 745, and abolished by Cypselus when he gained absolute power, B.C. 655.

PSALMS AND PSALTERS.—The Book of Psalms is the production of various authors, the earliest of whom is Moses, who composed the 90th. David wrote the greatest number, and is, par excellence, the psalmist. The Psalms were translated into the Saxon language A.D. 769; and the Latin Psalter, on vellum, published by Faust and Schoeffer, of Mentz, in 1457, is the earliest printed book to which a date is attached. Attempts were made to render the Psalms into metrical English verse as early as the reign of Henry II. or Richard I.; and in 1540 they were translated into French verse by Clement Marot. Sternhold and Hopkins's version of the Psalms was first published as part of the Prayer-book in 1552, and is known as the Old Version. The New Version, by Tate and Brady, appeared in 1698.

PSEUDOSCOPE.—This apparatus was invented by Professor Wheatstone, who described it in the Bakerian Lecture read before the Royal Society Jan. 15, 1852. It is called the pseudoscope because it "conveys to the mind false perceptions of all external objects,"—converting the appearance of a raised relief into that of a hollow cast, and producing many other illusions.

PSKOW, or PSKOV (Russia), capital of a government of the same name, is said to have been founded by the grand-duchess Olga in the 10th century. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Gustavus Adolphus A.D. 1614, and fortified by Peter the Great in 1701. The Kremlin was erected by Prince Dombont 1266—1299.

PTOLEMEIC SYSTEM, which maintained the immobility of the earth and the revolution of the planets around it, was founded by Ptolemaeus of Alexandria, A.D. 130—150, and prevailed till the time of Copernicus, A.D. 1473—1543.

PUBLICANS, denying all religious ordinances, and acknowledging only the existence of God, were tried by a tribunal of archbishops, bishops, and eminent theologians at Vezejay, seven being condemned to be burned, A.D. 1134. The sect was excommunicated by the third council of the Lateran, in 1179.

PUBLIC GOOD (League of). (See LEAGUES.)

PUBLIC SAFETY.—A committee of public safety, formed at Paris April 5, 1793, was invested with supreme power May 31, 1793. They decided that the queen, Marie An-
tomette, should be brought to trial, which resulted in her execution, Oct. 16, 1793; resolved on the destruction of the Dantonist anarchists, the chief of whom were executed, April 5, 1794; issued a decree, refusing quarter to the English or Hanoverian soldiers, and the soldiers, as the result, were taken from the English or Hanovers May 29, 1794; and sent all the farmers-general to the revolutionary tribunal, where they were at once condemned, May 8, 1794. Their power gradually declined; and they were defeated in an attempt to save Fouquier Tinville, July 30, 1794.

PUCKLECHURCH (Gloucestershire) was the court of the Saxon king Edmund I., who was assassinated here by an outlaw named Liofa, May 26, 946.

PULLEY.—The invention of the pulley is ascribed to Archimedes, B.C. 287—212.

PULPIT.—The pulpitum of the Romans, where the actors on the stage recited their part, was described by Pollux in his "Onomasticon," dedicated to the emperor Commodus, A.D. 176. In churches it generally faced the west, that the people might sit facing the east, till the direction was changed by Sir Walter Mildmay on his foundation of the chapel of Emanuel College, Cambridge, A.D. 1584. It was ordered that clocks should be placed over the pulpets in 1483.

PULTSK (Poland).—The united army of the Saxons and Poles was defeated here by Charles XII. May 1, 1703. An action, of which both claimed the victory, was fought here between the French and the Russians, Dec. 26, 1806.

PUMPS, according to the statement of Vitruvius, were invented by Ctesibius of Alexandria, and thence called machina Ctesibica about B.C. 200. Laddies or cups for drinking were first attached to wells and springs by Edwin, king of Northumberland, A.D. 617—633.

PUNCTUATION was not introduced into Greek literature till B.C. 365. For some time after the invention of the art of printing, arbitrary marks were employed to divide sentences. The common parenthesis, interrogation, and period were gradually introduced in the 16th century. The colon is found in the "Acts of English Worthies," published in 1550, and the semicolon in Hackluyt's Voyages, which appeared in 1590.

PUNIC WARS.—The first of these wars between the Romans and Carthaginians commenced B.C. 264, and closed with conditions severely humiliating to the latter, B.C. 241. The second began by the capture of the island of Saguntum by Hannibal, B.C. 218, and closed with his defeat at Zama, B.C. 202. The third opened B.C. 149, and terminated with the destruction of Carthage B.C. 147.

PUNJAUB (Hindostan) was invaded by Alexander, who defeated Porus, with his army, 5000 men, 12,000 horse, and 200 elephants, B.C. 327. The Macedonians effected some conquests about A.D. 705. It was overrun by Mahmud of Ghizni in 1000.
The dynasty of the slave kings, with Delhi for their capital, was founded in 1205. Tamerlane invaded it in 1389; and Nanak founded the Sikh power in 1649. It was raised to an independent kingdom, under Ranjit, 1791—1839. Hostilities broke out between them and the British, and the battle of Moodkee was fought, in which Sir Hugh Gough commanded and Sir Robert Sale was wounded, Dec. 18, 1845. The battle of Goojerat, in which the Sikhs were totally routed, fought Feb. 21, 1849, was followed by the annexation of the country, March 29, 1849.

Purveyors for the royal household were subjected to some restrictions in the exercise of their arbitrary duties, by Magna Charta, June 15, 1215, and many subsequent statutes. The prerogative was abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660).

Pusey (b. 1660) was a disciple of John Henry Newman, and a considerable influence in the establishment of the Oxford Movement, and is a worthy representative of Dr. Pusey, Hebrew professor at Oxford. The Puseyite movement commenced with the publication of the Oxford tracts in 1833, and speedily attracted attention, from its alleged Romish tendencies. In 1839 Dr. Pusey addressed a letter on the subject to the bishop of Oxford, wherein he repudiated this imputation; but thecession to Rome of the Rev. John Henry Newman, one of the authors of the tracts, in 1845, and subsequently of many other members of the party, proved that it was not altogether groundless. A meeting, composed of the vice-chancellor, heads of houses and proctors, assembled at Oxford March 15, 1841, and passed a resolution condemning these tracts. The receivers of this system are known as Anglo-Catholics, Puseyites, or Tractarians.

Putoli (Italy), the modern Pozzuoli, originally called Dicarchia, was founded by a colony of Samians, b.c. 521; fortified by the Roman senate against Hannibal b.c. 215; became the principal port for landing supplies of corn for the Roman army b.c. 212, and received a Roman colony b.c. 194. St. Paul landed here on his journey to Rome a.d. 59 (Acts xxviii. 13). It was captured by Alaric in 410, by Genseric in 455, and by Totila in 545. An eruption of the Solfatara caused much destruction in 1198, and a volcanic disturbance of the Monte Nuovo did considerable damage in 1538. It was a favourite resort of the Roman nobility towards the close of the Republic, and here Cicero had a villa, which he named Academis, b.c. 45. In its theatre, capable of containing 25,000 spectators, Augustus presided at the games, b.c. 31, and Nero entertained Titradas I., king of Armenia, with combats of gladiators and wild beasts, a.d. 66.

Ptydm (Greece), whence Themistocles took ship for Asia, b.c. 466; was captured by Archelaus, who removed its site twenty stadia from the sea, b.c. 411. It was betrayed to Philip in the beginning of the Social war, when Demosthenes ransomed some Athenian citizens who had been sold into slavery, b.c. 359—356. Olympias took refuge here, and it was besieged, and she was made prisoner by Cassander, b.c. 316. The fate of the Macedonian monarchy. The statues and remembrances of the Persian war remained there down to the battle of Actium.

Pyrenean was procured by the Phoenicians, and is procurable by the swordfish. They Tyrians being famed for cloth dyed in this manner, b.c. 2112. It is mentioned in connection with the construction of the Jewish tabernacle (Exodus xxv, 4), b.c. 1491, and was worn in Greece b.c. 559. Its use was restricted to the person and palace of Justinian I., under a penalty of death, in 552. After having been lost for ages, the method of producing the Tyrian purple was rediscovered in the 17th century.

Puritans.—The name was first applied to persons who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, refused to adhere to the episcopal form of worship. They returned in considerable numbers from the continent, a.d. 1558. Many of the clergymen were deprived of their benefices in 1565. Conferences were held with them by James I. at Hampton Court, Jan. 14, 15, 16, 1604, and they were forbidden to leave the kingdom without licence, July 21, 1635. James II. published his declaration of indulgence, April 4, 1687; and the Toleration Act, passed May 24, 1689, relieved from the penal statutes all Protestant dissenters except Unitarians.

Puren was procured by the Phoenicians, and is procurable by the swordfish. The Tyrians being famed for cloth dyed in this manner, b.c. 2112. It is mentioned in connection with the construction of the Jewish tabernacle (Exodus xxv, 4), b.c. 1491, and was worn in Greece b.c. 559. Its use was restricted to the person and palace of Justinian I., under a penalty of death, in 552. After having been lost for ages, the method of producing the Tyrian purple was rediscovered in the 17th century.
PYLYS.—The inhabitants of this city, the modern Navarino, emigrated to Cyllene at the close of the second Messenian war, B.C. 663. A fort was erected upon the promontory by Demosthenes, the Athenian commander, B.C. 424. Here, with five galleys now gored in defence, he was besieged by the Spartans. Eurymedon came to his relief, and he defeated the fleet of the besiegers B.C. 425. A treaty was made by which the Athenians agreed to give up the fortress to the Lacedaemonians, B.C. 421 ; nevertheless they retained possession till B.C. 409. The Avars settled here, from whom it received its name of Avarino, subsequently corrupted into Navarino, in the 6th century.

PYRAMIDS (Egypt).—The great pyramid is ascribed to Cheops, who employed 100,000 men twenty years in building it, B.C. 1082 ; the second to Cephren or Cepheus, B.C. 1032; and the third to Mycerinus, B.C. 960. They were explored by Mr. Davison, A.D. 1763 ; by Belzoni in 1815 ; by Captain Caviglia in 1816, and by Colonel Vyse in 1836. A victory gained here by Bonaparte over the Mamelukes, who lost 2,000 of their best troops, July 24, 1798, is called the battle of the Pyramids.

PYRENEES (Treaty).—This peace between France and Spain, by which the former was confirmed in possession of Alsace and Pignerol, and received Roussillon and Cerdaigne to the foot of the Alps, was concluded Nov. 7, 1660.

PYROMETER, or fire-measurer, was invented by Musschenbroek, A.D. 1730. Ramsden's was described in 1785, and Wedgwood's in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1782, 1784, and 1786. Professor Daniel constructed one, which gained him the Rumford medal, in 1830. Mr. Ericson's was shown at the great Exhibition in 1851.

PYROTECHNY. (See Fireworks.)

PYRRHIC, or MARTIAL DANCE, in which the two performers were armed, and went through all the military evolutions, is ascribed to Mervors, and was revived by Pyrrhus, B.C. 318—273. It formed a regular part of the discipline of the Roman legions, A.D. 95—180.

PYRRHONISM, or scepticism, was founded by Pyrrho of Elis, about B.C. 340, and his system was fully expounded by Sextus Empiricus, about A.D. 180.

PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY, instituted by Pythagoras, who was born in Samos B.C. 580, was carried into practice at Crotona, where he settled B.C. 535. A dispute having arisen regarding the spoil of the conquered Sybarites during the popular tumult that ensued, the house of Milo was fired, and many of the Pythagoreans perished in the flames, B.C. 510. The general persecution of the sect throughout Magna Grecia, which followed, only ceased on the establishment of a democratic form of government. Pythagoras died, it is said, at Metapontum, about B.C. 507. Its distinguishing feature, the metempsychosis, or the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, prevailed amongst the Egyptians and the Hindoos.

PYTHIAN GAMES, originally musical contest near Delphi, in celebration of the victory of Apollo over the Python, were said to have been established by Apollo himself. They were kept every ninth year till B.C. 589, and afterwards every fifth year, till about A.D. 394. A flute contest and athletic sports were added B.C. 586, and chariot-races B.C. 582.

QUACKERY.—Impostors in the practice of medicine have abounded in all ages, and the ancient Greeks and Romans were inundated with them. Hippocrates Rides (May 17, 1686) sketches one thus: "His sagacity is remarkable; for he hath found out an art both to conceal his own ignorance and impose on that of other folks, to his own advantage. His prime care is to get the names of diseases without book, and a bead-roll of rattling terms of art, which he uses to beguile the mobile,—first of their senses, and next of their pence. He has an excellent talent in persuading well people they are sick; and, by giving them his trash, verifies the prediction, and is sure to make them so." A quack who exhibited upon a stage in Covent Garden in 1690, amused his spectators by taking thirteen grains of some poisonous drug, under the inspection of several surgeons and physicians. He contrived by some means to prevent any visible ill-effects from a dose that would have killed twenty men. St. John Long, a celebrated quack, was tried for the manslaughter of one of his patients (Miss Cashin) Oct. 30, 1830. He was found guilty, and fined £250. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter against the same quack Nov. 11, 1830, for having occasioned the death of Mrs. Catherine Lloyd. He was tried on this charge, and acquitted, Feb. 19, 1831.

QUADI.—This ancient people inhabited that part of Germany known as Moravia. They submitted to the Romans in the reign of the emperor Titus Antoninus, about A.D. 198. At a later period they joined a confederacy of German nations against Rome. They led the Romans into a defile, where no water could be obtained, occupied every strong post, and left their enemies to perish, A.D. 174. The second war lasted three years,—from 178 to 180,—with no decisive result, and the Quadri remained unsubdued. In the reign of Constantius II. they invaded the Roman empire, about 353; but the emperor repelled them, and spread desolation and terror throughout their country. They were finally defeated in 407, and their name disappears from history about the 5th century.

QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY, so called because it is the fortieth day before Good Friday. The festival of the establishment of St. Peter's Chair at Antioch, instituted about A.D. 36, is kept on Quadragesima Sunday by
the Roman Catholic church. Edward III. celebrated a jubilee on this day in 1376.

**QUADRANT.**—The first astronomical quadrant which we have any account of is that used by Ptolemy, a celebrated astronomer, who flourished in Egypt about the middle of the 2nd century. The instrument known as Davis's quadrant or back-staff, was invented by Captain John Davis A.D. 1590. A portable quadrant was invented by Gunter in 1618. Hadley's quadrant, supposed to have been invented by John Hadley, who died Feb. 15, 1744, is the chief instrument now in use for observing altitudes at sea.

**QUADRATURE, or Squaring the Circle.**—Archimedes (b.c. 260—212) is the first who attempted a practical solution of the question. Gregory of St. Vincent, an able mathematician, published his work on the quadrature of the circle A.D. 1647. It was refuted by Descartes and other eminent mathematicians. After the time of Newton (born Dec. 25, 1642; died March 20, 1727), mathematicians seem to have relinquished the attempt to solve the problem, though numerous pretended solutions were put forward. Mathulon, a Frenchman, in 1727 offered 3,000 livres to any one who should prove his solution wrong, and he was actually compelled by a court of law to pay the reward. Causans in 1753 offered to bet 300,000 francs on the correctness of his process, and deposited 10,000 francs, which were claimed by several persons, and, amongst others, by a young lady, who brought an action for them; but the bet was declared void. The French Academy of Sciences resolved in 1755 not to examine any more pretended solutions, a course which was followed by the Royal Society in this country a few years afterwards.

**QUADRILLE, a dance of French origin, was introduced into this country about A.D. 1813.**

**QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.**—This treaty of alliance between Great Britain, France, and the emperor, for the purpose of guaranteeing the succession of the reigning families in Great Britain and France, and settling the partition of the Spanish monarchy, was signed in London Aug. 2, 1718. On the accession of Holland to this treaty shortly afterwards, it obtained the name of the Quadruple Alliance. Spain acceded to the terms of this alliance Jan. 26, 1720.

Quarrelles successively, that Rome had the management of the public treasure. Two quaestors were first appointed b.c. 485. Their number was doubled b.c. 420; and it was decided that the four quaestors should be chosen from the patricians and the plebeians. It was not, however, till b.c. 409 that a plebeian succeeded in making his way to the quaestorship. After the Romans had made themselves masters of Italy, the number of quaestors was increased to eight, b.c. 369. During the time of the emperors their number varied; and from the reign of the emperor Claudius (a.d. 41—54) it became customary for quaestors, on entering office, to give gladiatorial spectacles to the people; so that none but the wealthiest Romans could aspire to the office.

**QUAKERS, or Society of Friends.**—This sect was founded a.d. 1647 by George Fox, who was born at Drayton, in Lancashire, in July, 1624, and died in London in 1691. Fox was brought before Gervase Bennet at Derby in 1650. "He," says Fox, "was the first that called us Quakers, because I bid them quake at the word of the Lord." A Quaker in Colchester starved himself to death upon the presumption that he could fast forty days, in April, 1656. Another Quaker, who personated Jesus Christ at Bristol and other places, was found guilty of blasphemy, and was sentenced to be whipped, put in the pillory, and his tongue bored through with a hot iron, Dec. 17, 1656. An address was presented to James II. by the Quakers in March, 1685. After congratulating him on his accession, it proceeded thus: "We are told thou art not of the persuasion of the Church of England any more than we, and therefore we hope that thou wilt grant unto us the same liberty which thou allowest thyself." An act of indulgence to the Quakers, that their solemn affirmation should be accepted instead of an oath, was passed in 1696, and in 1728 their affirmation was allowed in civil and criminal trials. In 1761 members engaged in the slave-trade were disowned. The Hicksite schism commenced in America in 1827, and the Beeamites arose soon after. Great changes have recently occurred amongst this sect. Mixed marriages were sanctioned Nov. 2, 1858. By 23 Vict. c. 18 (May 15, 1860), which came into force June 30, marriages solemnized according to the usage of Quakers, where only one of the parties is a Quaker, are declared valid.

**QUARANTINE was devised for the purpose of preventing the communication from one country to another of contagious diseases. The term originally signified a period of forty days, during which persons coming from foreign parts were not permitted to land. It originated at Venice, where pest-houses, or lazaretos (q.v.), were established a.d. 1423. Regulations for ships to perform quarantine were passed in 1710. All former quarantine acts were repealed by 6 Geo. IV. c. 78 (July 27, 1825), and the existing quarantine regulations depend upon its provisions and orders in council issued under its authority.**

**QUARRIES.**—Egypt in ancient times possessed numerous quarries, those in the neighbourhood of Syene and in the island of Elephantine being the most famous. The masterpieces of Grecian sculpture were executed in the white marble obtained from the quarries of Attica and the islands of the Archipelago. The quarries at Ephesus constituted an immense labyrinth. One of these in the hill Epipole, with the stone from which the edifices of Syracuse were built, about b.c. 732, was large enough to hold 7,000 Greek soldiers taken prisoners when Nicias retreated from that city, b.c. 413.
The Greek and Roman quarries were worked by slaves. The most celebrated quarries in England are those of Portland, which furnished Sir Christopher Wren with the stone for St. Paul's cathedral, the Monument, and most of the public edifices in London, built after the Great Fire in 1666. The quarries near Plymouth, which were opened in 1812, furnished the stone for the construction of the breakwater.

**Quarterly Review.**—The first number appeared in April, 1809, under the editorship of William Gifford, a celebrated political writer and critic, who was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, in April, 1757, and died in London, Dec. 31, 1828.

**Quarterly Sessions Court** was ordered to be held in every quarter of the year, or oftener if required, A.D. 1838; and by subsequent statutes, quarter sessions were directed to be held at uniform periods. By 1 Will. IV. c. 70 (July 23, 1830), these periods were fixed at the first week after Oct. 11, the first week after Dec. 28, the first week after March 31, and the first week after June 24.

**Quatre Bras, (battle,)** fought at this village in Belgium, between the allied army and the French, under Marshal Ney, June 16, 1815. The inferiority of the allies in numbers, and their want of artillery and cavalry, the Belgian horse, 2,000 strong, having left the field in a panic early in the action, rendered the combat for a long time unequal. The British, however, received reinforcement, and after a most desperate struggle the battle ended in favour of the allies.

**Quebec (Canada),** founded by the French, July 3, 1608, was captured in 1629 by the English, and restored March 17, 1632, to the French, who fortified it in 1800. A British army under General Wolfe attacked and defeated the French under Montcalm, on the Heights of Abraham, near Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759. Both armies lost their commanders, and the French surrendered the city Sept. 18. It was finally ceded to the English by the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. During the revolutionary war, the Americans under Montgomery attempted to take the city by assault on the night of Dec. 31, 1775, but they were repulsed with great loss. A fire which destroyed 1,650 houses, and rendered 12,000 persons homeless, occurred May 28, 1845, and another, which destroyed upwards of 1,200 dwellings in less than eight hours, and left 15,000 people without shelter, took place June 28, 1845.

**Queen.—** The word, derived from the Saxon queen, signifying wife, originally referred exclusively to the wife. The wives of the Roman emperors were distinguished by the title Augusta. By 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2 (1350), it was made high treason to conspire the death of a queen consort, or to violate her chastity. The Salic law (q.v.) excluded females from exercising royal authority; but by 1 Mary, s. 3, c. 1 (1553), the dignity of queen-regnant was declared constitutional in this country. Queens-consort are regarded in law as being out of some respects, and may possess private property, which they are entitled to bequeath or sell. This liberty was confirmed by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 88 (July 28, 1800).

**Queen Anne's Bounty.**—The first-fruit and tenths (see ANNUITIES), which originally formed part of the papal exactions from the British clergy, were, by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1534), annexed to the revenue of the crown, and continued to form part of the royal income until Queen Anne, in 1705, obtained the act 2 & 3 Anne, c. 11, authorizing her to devote them to the augmentation of the livings of poor clergywomen, which she did by letters patent, dated Nov. 3 in that year. By 1 & 2 Vict. c. 20 (April 11, 1838), the offices of first-fruit, tenths, and Queen Anne's bounty, were consolidated, and by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39, s. 4 (June 21, 1841), provisions were made for substituting an equivalent for the first-fruits and tenths paid by the ecclesiastical commissioners to the governors of the bounty.

**Queen Anne's Farthings.**—In accordance with a suggestion made by Dean Swift, A.D. 1712, that the copper money of the realm should be re coined, and adorned with devices of a medallion type, a few pattern farthings were struck. The most celebrated is the farthing of 1713, which bears a bust on the obverse, and a figure of peace in a car, with the legend "Pax missa per orbem" on the reverse. The farthing of 1714, known as the "canopy farthing," from the device of Britannia seated under a portal, was issued, but is now very rare. Another pattern farthing dated 1715, after the queen's death, has the motto "Bello et pace" in basso-relievo, and is the most scarce. Some impressions in gold and silver were struck from the same dies, but the designs were poor, and the project was abandoned. A Queen Anne's farthing of the ordinary type is worth from 1½ to 2½; but due to changes in prices have been paid.

**Queen Charlotte Islands (North Pacific).—**This group of islands, forming part of British Columbia, was first discovered by Captain Cook, while exploring the north-west coast of America, A.D. 1778, and were thought by him to form part of the continent. They were discovered to be islands by Captain Dixon, in 1787, who gave them their present name. They were included in the colony of British Columbia by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 2, 1858).

**Queen Charlotte Islands (South Pacific Ocean) were discovered by Mandana, D. D. 1725, and a principal one named Santa Cruz. They were visited by Captain Carteret in 1767, and, probably in ignorance of Mandana's discovery, named by him Queen Charlotte Islands, which appellation they have since retained.

**Queen's Bench.** (See King's (or Queen's) Bench.)

**Queen's College (Cambridge) was**
Queensland (Australia).—Moreton Bay was separated from New South Wales and erected into a colony, under the name of Queensland, by letters patent published Dec. 4, 1859.

Queen's Letter. (See Brief.)
Queen's Prison. (See King's (or Queen's) Bench Prison.)
Queen's Theatre (London).—This theatre, in Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road, was built by Paschali for the concerts of ancient music, which were removed, A.D. 1794, to the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket. It was next hired by Colonel Grenville, for his entertainment, the Pic-Nic Society,—in 1802; and it was converted into a theatre, under the name of the Regency Theatre, in 1810.

Queentown (Canada).—The Americans were defeated here by the British, Oct. 13, 1812, their commander, General Wadsworth, with 900 men, being taken prisoners. It was occupied by the Americans in May, 1813; and in December of the same year they made an attempt to destroy the town with red-hot shot, but were defeated by a British force. It was again occupied by the Americans in June, 1814.

Queens (Canada).—The queen on her first visit to Ireland, Aug. 3, 1849. It was previously called the Dove of Cork, and was, as recently as 1756, a small village inhabited by a few pilots and fishermen. During the French war it became a place of some importance, and a rendezvous for shipping. A pier was built in 1805, and the handsome parish church was erected in 1810.

Queen Victoria Stramer, Capt. Church, sailed from Liverpool for Dublin, with 112 persons on board, Feb. 14, 1853. About midnight she passed the Bailey lighthouse, where a thick snow-storm commenced, which rendered surrounding objects nearly invisible. In a short time the ship struck upon the Howth rocks, at the entrance to Dublin harbour, and sank almost immediately. Efforts were made to use the boats, but, owing to the general panic, they proved of little service, and fifty-nine of the passengers were drowned. The calamity was attributed to the carelessness of the captain and his officers, who all perished.

Queen, St. (France), the ancient Augusta Veromandorum, was the seat of a bishopric, which was transferred to Noyon in the 6th century. It was besieged by a Spanish army of 50,000 men, with an auxiliary corps of 8,000 English, in 1557, and was bravely defended by Admiral Coligny. The constable, Montmorency, who came to its relief with a considerable army, was defeated by the Spaniards, Aug. 10, 1557, whereupon the town surrendered. It was a strongly-fortified place at this time, and was considered one of the bulwarks of France on the north-eastern frontier.

Queen.—This primitive hand-mill, formed of two heavy stones, is said to have been used by the Romans. Boswell states that it was the ancient instrument of the Highlanders, and that he and Dr. Johnson observed a woman using one in the Isle of Sky during their tour in the Hebrides, A.D. 1773. He adds that it had then almost entirely gone out of use.

Quicksey (France).—A siege of this town, A.D. 1340, is mentioned by Froissart. It was captured by Turenne in 1654. The duke of Ormond besieged it June 8, 1712, and it surrendered July 4. It was recaptured by the French Oct. 4 in the same year. The Austrians took it after a short siege, Sept. 11, 1793; and the French were defeated in a great battle in the neighbourhood Sept. 13. The French regained possession Aug. 15, 1794. It was taken by the allied armies June 29, 1815.

Quiberon Bay (France).—An English
fleets destroyed some French ships and dismantled the forts in this bay in September, 1716. Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet here Nov. 20, 1759. A body of French emigrants and soldiers, to the number of about 3,000, conveyed by a British fleet, landed in Quiberon Bay June 27, 1793. They took possession of Fort Ponthièvre June 30; but their hopes of support from the population of the surrounding country not being realized, they were expelled by the republican army, July 21, 1795. The British fleet, owing to stormy weather, could not approach the shore to succour them; and the royalists capitulated, on condition that the lives of the soldiers should be spared, and the emigrants allowed to embark. In spite of this, the National Convention decreed that all the prisoners should be put to death; and 800 were shot, the remainder being allowed to escape. The fleet at this time was attacked and dismantled by an English squadron under Sir Edward Pellew, June 4, 1800. A monument to the memory of the victims of the expedition of 1795 was erected, under the auspices of Marshal Soult, in 1814.

Quicksilver was known to the ancients from the remotest ages. The most productive quicksilver-mine is that of Almaden, in Spain, mentioned by Pliny as producing, in his time, 10,000 Roman pounds annually. The next in importance is that of Iridia, in Illyria, discovered accidentally by a peasant A.D. 1407. The mines of Guancavelia, in Peru, were discovered about 1586 or 1587. Its use for refining silver was discovered in the 16th century, and it was first employed for this purpose in the silver-mines of Peru in 1571.

Quietism.—The views of this sect were embodied in the works of Michael Molinos, a Spanish priest in the 17th century. His books were condemned at Rome, and he was imprisoned, and died A.D. 1696. About the same time Madame Guyon, or Guion, became a great advocate of quietism in France. She fixed her residence at Paris in 1683 or 1689, and wrote several works in its favour, which were condemned by Bosseuet, who caused her to be confined in a monastery for six months. She was afterwards imprisoned in the Bastille for several years, and died in 1717. The archbishop of Paris called her writings "a monstrous and diabolical system." They were defended by Fenelon, which led to his condemnation by the pope in 1699.

Quillota (Chili), founded A.D. 1728, has suffered severely from earthquakes, and was nearly destroyed by one in 1823. The copper-mines in its vicinity are the richest in Chili.

Quills are said to have been first used for writing in the 5th century. The earliest authentic account of their use is in the writings of Isidore, who died April 4, 636.

Quilloa, or Keelwa (Africa), situated on an island close to the mainland, was taken by the Portuguese after repeated attacks, A.D. 1505. When they made Mozambique 708

the centre of their settlements in Africa, the town fell into decay, and was ultimately wrested from them by the imam of Muscat. On its first occupation by the Portuguese it was the capital of Eastern Africa, but no traces of its ancient splendour existed when visited by Captain Beaver in 1812.

Quilon (Hindostan).—This town on the coast of Travancore was formerly called Coulan, and is said to have been founded A.D. 825. The Dutch wrested it from the Portuguese in 1662, and it afterwards fell into the hands of the English.

Quimper, or Quimper-Corentin (France), derives its present name from its first bishop in the 5th century, previously to which it was called Coriospitum. Charles of Blois took the town A.D. 1345, and put the greater part of the inhabitants to death. It was besieged and taken by the English auxiliaries of de Montfort in 1564. In the Breton war, Quimper sided with the party of the duke of Mercœur, but was compelled to submit to Henry IV. in 1595. The cathedral dates from 1424.

Quinze.—Some writers regard the quince as a Phoenecian importation into this country; others say that it was introduced by the Romans. It was cultivated in English gardens in the time of Gerard, a famous herbalist, born at Nantwich, in Cheshire, A.D. 1545. It is also mentioned in Peacham's Emblems as a feature of the fruit-garden in 1612. The Portuguese quince was cultivated in England in 1759, and the Japan quince in 1786.

Quindecimviri, an order of priests appointed by Tarquin the Proud, about B.C. 534, to take care of the Sibylline books. At first only two were appointed; but the number was increased to ten about B.C. 367, and to fifteen (hence their name) by Syilla, B.C. 80.

Quinine.—This important vegetable alkaloid, contained principally in the yellow bark, was discovered by Pelletier and Caveton A.D. 1820.

Quintesextan Council, called also the council in Trullo, from the chamber in the imperial palace at Constantinople in which it was held, was summoned by the emperor Justinian II. A.D. 691. It is the great author- ity for the discipline of the Greek church.

Quinquagesima Sunday, or Shrove Sun- day, is so called because it occurs about the fiftieth day before Easter. Its observance was instituted by Pope Gregory XIII. about A.D. 1572.

Quinquennial Games were instituted at Rome by Nero, A.D. 60, in imitation of the Greek festivals, and were celebrated every four years. They consisted of musical, gymnastic, and equestrian contests. The celebration of these games appears to have ceased after Nero's time. They were revived by Justinian in honour of Jupiter Capito- linus, A.D. 86, and were called Capitoline Games.

Quintilian, a sect of heretics of the 2nd century, so called after their founder, a
female named Quintilia, of Carthage. They attributed extraordinary gifts to Eve, for having eaten of the tree of knowledge, and allowed women to be priests and bishops. They denied water-baptism. Tertullian wrote against this heresy early in the 3rd century.

**Quirites**, the name given to the Sabines, who settled in Rome and built a new town on the Quirinal and Capitoline hills in the time of Romulus, B.C. 722. On the death of their chief, Titus Tatius, Romulus became king over both Romans and Quirites.

**Quisitello** (Battle).—The Austrians defeated the French at this place, on the Secchia, Sept. 15, 1734.

**Quito** (South America), the capital of the republic of Ecuador, founded by Sebastian Benalcazar A.D. 1534, was incorporated as a city by Charles V in 1541, and made a bishop's see in 1545. A plain near the city was chosen by the French and Spanish astronomers in 1738 for measuring a degree of the meridian; and their labours from that time till 1742 are commemorated by an alabaster slab, with a Latin inscription, placed in the church of the Jesuits. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, and one Feb. 4, 1797, is said to have destroyed above 40,000 persons in the province. During the revolt against the mother country, the leaders of the Junta of Quito, to the number of 300, were slaughtered by the Spanish viceroy of Santa Fé de Bogota and Peru in 1811. A dreadful earthquake occurred March 22, 1850, which reduced the city to ruins.

**Quoits**.—This game, called by the ancients *discus*, is said to have been invented by Perseus, a Greek, who, having inadvertently slain his grandfather, Acrisius, in throwing a quoit, exchanged the kingdom of Argos (to which he was heir on the death of Acrisius) for that of Tirynthus, and founded the kingdom of Mycenae about B.C. 1313. Quoits formed a favourite amusement amongst the lower classes of London in the reign of James I. In the country the rustic, not having round perforated quoits to play with, used horse-shoes; and in many places the quoit itself is called a shoe.

**Quorum**, a term derived from the words *unum A. B. esse volumus*, "of whom we will that A. B. be one," thus rendering it necessary that certain individuals (said to be of the quorum) should be present at the transaction of business. Hence, when in a meeting, &c., it is necessary that a certain number should be present to give validity to its acts, that number is said to form a quorum.

**Quo Warranto Act** was passed Nov. 7, 1290. By this act a writ may be directed to any person who holds any office or franchise, to inquire by what authority he does so. A quo warranto was brought against the charter of the corporation of London by Charles II., and the court of King's Bench gave judgment against the city, and declared their charter forfeited June 12, 1683. An act for restoring the city to its ancient rights and privileges passed May 20, 1690.

**Raab** (Hungary).—A battle was fought near this town between the Austrians, under the archduke John, and the French, under Eugene Beauharnais, June 14, 1809. The former were defeated, and the town fell into the hands of the French June 24. They began building a fortress Aug. 15. Raab was occupied by the Austrians under Windgrätz, Dec. 26, 1848. The Hungarians took it again afterwards, and were driven out by the Austrians under General Haynau, June 28, 1849.

**Racing** formed an important part of the Greek games, the race for full-aged horses having been introduced B.C. 649; that for mares, called the Calpe, B.C. 493; and for under-aged horses B.C. 253. It is believed to have been practised by the Anglo-Saxons, and King John held running horses in high estimation. Edward III. purchased running horses in 1326, and Henry VIII. took great pains to improve the royal stud in 1509. Racing, which had languished in Elizabeth's reign, was revived under James I. at Gatley, in Yorkshire. Races took place at Chester in 1512 for two silver bells; and on St. George's day, in 1609, three silver bells of good value were offered as prizes. The first races at Newmarket took place in 1640, and the round course was made in 1666. Oliver Cromwell kept a stud of race-horses in 1663. A ladies' plate was advertised to be run for at Rippon-heath, Yorkshire, women to be riders, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1725. A silver bell was the prize in the reign of James I. Camden speaks of a golden bell as the prize; whence the proverb, "bears the bell." Mr. Surtees, in his "Durham," mentions subscription purses in 1613; the bell was altered to a cup, with the exploits and pedigree of the horse engraved upon it, 1661—1685. At Pisa, the prize was a mantle of some kind of rich stuff in 1284.

**Racquet** or **Racket**, hand-tennis, is said to have originated in the 14th century. This game was first played with the naked hand, and then with a glove. Afterwards thongs or cords were bound round the hands to make
the ball rebound more forcibly, and from this, according to St. Foix, the game derived its name. In 1424 a damsel named Margot played at hand-tennis at Paris better than any man.

Radcliffe Library.—Dr. John Radcliffe, who died Nov. 1, 1714, bequeathed by will £40,000 to the university of Oxford for a library. The first stone of the building was laid May 12, 1737, and it was opened April 13, 1749. An observatory, of which the foundation was laid June 22, 1772, was completed in 1786. The Radcliffe Astronomical Observatory on Headington Hill (1827) received a portion of the funds left by this benevolent man, and was called the Radcliffe Asylum.

Radcot Bridge (Battle).—De Vere, created duke of Ireland, who had raised an army in support of the cause of Richard II., was defeated at Radcot Bridge, in Oxfordshire, Dec. 20, 1387. He made his escape into Ireland.

Radicals.—The extreme democrats in England first received the name of Radicals about A.D. 1819.

Radschtadt, or Rastadt (Baden).—The margraves of Baden, Louis William, fixed his residence at this place, then a small village, towards the end of the 17th century. Prince Eugene and Marshal Villars signed a treaty of peace here March 6, 1714, which put an end to the war of the Spanish Succession. The palace, built on the model of that of Versailles, was till 1771 the residence of the margraves of Baden. A Congress assembled at Rastadt Dec. 9, 1797, to negotiate a peace between France and the German empire. It was dissolved by the emperor of Germany April 7, 1799. During the insurrection in Baden in 1849 the insurgents shut themselves up in Rastadt. After a month's siege they surrendered to the Prussians, July 23.

Rafts.—Hiram, king of Tyre, entered into a contract to supply Solomon with cedar of Lebanon for the building of the temple, which was to be brought to Jaffa in floats (1 Kings v. 9; and 2 Chron. ii. 16), B.C. 1014. The Romans transported timber by water for building purposes and for firewood. It appears to have been conveyed in this manner to the river Saale, in Saxony, the duty being remitted to the monastery of Porta, A.D. 1255. The duty on floats on the same river was reduced in 1418. A citizen of Freiberg commenced the conveyance of timber on the Mulda by rafts in 1491, and the nobility unsuccessfully attempted to prohibit it in 1486. Timber was first floated on the Elbe for building the church of Aschersleben, in 1495. The city of Paris having consumed all the wood in its neighbourhood, John Rouvel, a merchant, suggested bringing supplies by means of rafts in 1549, and his plans were carried out by René Arnoul in 1566.

Ragged Schools.—Thomas Cranfield commenced what he called a fragment school in Mint Street, Southwark, early in the 19th century. Efforts were made to establish schools for the neglected and outcast, and in 1837 the first ragged school was opened in London. The Field-Lane ragged school was opened in 1843, and the Ragged School Union was formed in 1844. The Bristol ragged school for boys and females was established in 1846, and schools of a like description were opened in the same year in Manchester, York, and other towns. A ragged school for boys was opened in Aberdeen in 1841.

Ragman's Roll, containing the legal attestation of allegiance of the nobility and gentry of Scotland to Edward I., was subscribed a.d. 1296, and having been deposited in the Tower, was published in Frye's Records in 1666, and by the Bannatyne Club in 1834.

Ragusa (Austria).—This town was enlarged and fortified in the 7th century. From 1260 to 1368 Ragusa was governed by Venetian rectors, who held office for two years, and were chosen from the patrician families of Venice. War broke out in 1368 between Venice and the king of Hungary, and Ragusa gained her independence and power to negotiate her own treaty. In 1414 the Ragusans purchased peace with the Ottomans by agreeing to pay an annual tribute of 500 ducats. The manufacture of woollens was introduced here in 1433 from Florence. The Turks ravaged the district of Canale in 1471, and Ragusa purchased safety by paying a tribute amounting to 8,000 ducats. The town was nearly destroyed in 1667 by an earthquake. During the 17th and 18th centuries, Ragusa continued to enjoy her independence. Napoleon I. seized the town May 27, 1806, and defeated the Russians under its walls, Sept. 29. In 1814 it came into the possession of Austria.

Railways.—Wooden rails for the transport of coal were constructed at the Newcastle collieries about A.D. 1630, and in 1716 a surface of iron was laid upon the rails. Rails wholly composed of cast iron were made at Whitehaven in 1738, and an edge-rail of similar materials was laid down at Colebrookdale about 1767. In 1776 Mr. John Curr introduced an improved rail nailed to wooden sleepers, and in 1789 Mr. William Jessop invented a rail and wheel, specially adapted for each other. Stone blocks were first employed instead of wooden sleepers in 1800 by Mr. Benjamin Outram, of Little Eaton, Derbyshire, and roads so constructed were known as "Outram roads," and afterwards as "tram roads." The first important edge-rail was that at Penrhyn slate-quarries, which was laid down in 1801, and the first line for
public use was that of the Surrey Iron Railway, incorporated the same year. The first patent for a locomotive steam-carriage was taken out by Richard Trevithick and Andrew Vivian, March 24, 1802. This engine was adapted for traction on common roads, but in 1804 Trevithick invented an engine to work on iron rails, which was tried at Merthyr Tydvil the same year, and proved a scientific triumph, though its application to business purposes was impracticable. In 1811 Mr. Blenkinsop patented a locomotive with racked wheels, intended to work on clogged rails, and a line on this principle was actually opened at the Middleton collieries near Leeds, Aug. 12, 1812. A locomotive to work upon legs, moving alternately like those of a horse, was projected by Mr. Brunton, of the Butterley works, in 1813, but blew up during its construction, and the needlessness of all contrivances to increase the adhesion of wheels upon railroads was demonstrated by Mr. Blackett, of Wylam, the same year. George Stephenson’s first engine was tried upon the Killingworth railway, July 25, 1814, and excelled all its predecessors, although its speed was not greater than that of a horse’s walk. In 1815 Mr. Stephenson discovered the steam-blast, and applied it in the construction of a second engine, and in 1829 he employed a multitubular boiler in the Rocket, which proved the victor in the competition of engines, held at Rainhill in October of that year, attaining a maximum speed of 29 miles per hour, and an average speed of 15 miles. The Liverpool and Manchester railway was the first public line worked by steam power. It was opened Sept. 15, 1830. (See Liverpool.) Mr. Brunel introduced the broad gauge in 1838, and it was adopted in the Great Western railway. Stationary engines were originally employed on the Blackwall railway, which was opened July 4, 1840. They were afterwards abandoned for locomotives. Trains worked by atmospheric pressure were started on the Kingston and Dulkey lines in 1843, on the Croydon line in 1845, and on the South Devon railway in 1847; but the system proved a failure. The mania for railway speculation reached its height in 1845, when prospectuses were issued, and warrant obtained for the construction of no less than 1,428 new lines. The conveyance of mails by railroad was regulated by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 14, 1838). Companies were compelled to provide proper gates and gate-keepers at places where railroads and public highways cross by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 46 (Aug. 17, 1839), and railroads were placed under the supervision of the Board of Trade by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 10, 1840). The phraseology of railway bills was much simplified by the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 20 (May 8, 1845), and the gauge was regulated by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 57 (Aug. 18, 1846). The jurisdiction of the Board of Trade was transferred to a body of railway commissioners by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 105 (Aug. 26, 1846). This act was repealed by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 64 (Aug. 7, 1851), which restored the authority of the board. Malicious acts upon railways are punished by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 19 (July 3, 1851), and further measures for the regulation of the railroad system were made by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31 (July 10, 1854). Stephenson’s engine was introduced into France in 1829. The first line in America was constructed in 1830 in Massachusetts, and was about four miles in length. A comprehensive railway system, extending over a distance of 347 miles, was sanctioned by the Belgian government, May 1, 1854. The English government authorized the construction of two lines in India in 1849. George Stephenson, the father of English railroads, died at Tatton, near Chesterfield, Aug. 12, 1848. The following is a list of the principal lines in Great Britain and Ireland:—

A.D.

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<th>Sept. 19, 1814</th>
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<td>Blith and Sapperton</td>
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<td>Dundalk and Newbrough</td>
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<td>Dundee and Arbroath</td>
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<td>Dundee and Newtyle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dundee and Perth</td>
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RAI

A.D.

Dursley and Midland Junction...... Sept. 22, 1856
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South Devon...... Aug. 35, 1844
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York and North Midland...... June 14, 1840

RAI

A.D.

Rain (Battle).—Gustavus Adolphus, at the head of a Swedish army, defeated Tilly, at Rain, on the banks of the Lech, in Germany, April 5, 1632. Tilly died of a wound received in this battle, and the victorious leader, Gustavus Adolphus, fell at Lützen, Nov. 6 in the same year. The battle of Rain is sometimes called the battle of Lech, or Leck.

Rainbow.—Newton ascribes the first explanation of the rainbow to Antonio de Dominus, bishop of Spalatro, whose account, said to have been composed A.D. 1590, was published at Venice in 1611. The true theory was explained by Descartes, in his “Dioptrics.” Mariotte, in 1686, considered it to be produced by refraction.

Rajmahal (Hindostan), according to native authorities, was founded B.C. 3000. The English obtained possession A.D. 1765. The splendid palace, the ruins of which still exist, was built by the sultan Sujah, brother of the emperor Aurungzebe, in 1630, and was greatly injured by a fire, which also destroyed a large portion of the town, in 1633

Rajpootta (Hindostan).—This extensive district, so called from the Rajpoorts, its early inhabitants, was conquered by the Mohammedans, but maintained a half independence, A.D. 1194. At the death of Aurungzebe, in 1707, it became nominally subject to the emperor of Delhi, and its chiefs achieved their independence in 1748.

Rakowitz (Battle).—A large army of Turks was defeated by Stephen, valvode of Moldavia, in this battle, fought A.D. 1475.

Raleigh’s Conspiracy.—James I. having broken faith with the Roman Catholics, to whom he had promised toleration and indulgence.
gence, a design was formed, A.D. 1603, to take away his life and that of his eldest son, Prince Henry, and to place Arabella Stuart upon the throne. The conspirators, amongst whom were Raleigh, Sir Griffin Markham, lords Grey and Cobham, with many others, were arrested in July. They were removed to Winchester in November. Sir Griffin Markham and others were found guilty Nov. 15, Sir Walter Raleigh Nov. 17, Lord Cobham Nov. 25, and Lord Grey Nov. 26. None of these were executed. William Clarke and William Watson, two priests concerned in the conspiracy, hanged Nov. 29, and Brooke, Lord Cobham’s brother, beheaded Dec. 5, were the only persons who suffered the extreme penalty of the law for their share in this plot.

Rambouillet (France).—The castle was the residence of the kings of France to the time of Charles X. Here Francis I. died in 1547, and Charles X. signed his abdication of the French throne Aug. 2, 1830. Napoleon III. converted the castle into a seminary for officers’ daughters in 1852.

Rambouillet (Battle).—The allies under the command of the duke of Marlborough defeated the French under Marshal de Villeroi with great slaughter, at this village in Belgium, May 12 (O. S.), 1706.

Rammekens (Holland), constructed as a fortress, A.D. 1547, and called Zeebourg, was one of the Cautern towns (q. v.) given to Queen Elizabeth by the States-general, for the aid rendered her by Spain in July, 1585.

Ramusuggur (Hindostan).—This town in the Punjab was stormed by Maha Singh, father of Ranjeet, A.D. 1778. Several severe skirmishes between the English under Lord Gough, and the Sikhs under Shere Singh, took place in the neighbourhood, in November, 1843, and Lord Gough gained a signal victory here Dec. 3.

Ramsgate (Kent), called also Riums Gate, or gate of Rium. After the Revolution, A.D. 1688, the inhabitants began to trade with Russia, and in the beginning of the 17th century this place, at that time a small fishing village, gradually increased in importance. The pier was commenced in 1750, and is described by Pennant in 1773 as the finest existing. The harbour was formed in 1780—1795. A stone lighthouse was erected in the commencement of the present century, and the parish church in 1827.

Ranelagh Gardens (London).—This celebrated place of public entertainment at Chelsea was commenced about A.D. 1740, on ground once the property of Viscount Ranelagh. The Rotunda, which constituted the principal attraction, was founded in 1741 and opened April 5, 1742. Ranelagh was last used in 1802, when an installation ball of the knights of the Bath was held there. It is now completely obliterated, a portion of its site being occupied by the gardens of Chelsea Hospital.

Rangoon (Hindostan).—This town, the name of which signifies “City of Victory,” built A.D. 1753, by Alompra, the founder of the Burmese monarchy, was occupied by the British May 11, 1824, during the first Burmese war. It was entirely destroyed by fire Dec. 28, 1850, and was shortly afterwards rebuilt nearly a mile from the site of the old town. In the second Burmese war it was attacked by the British Jan. 2, 1852, and was stormed and captured April 14. Rangoon suffered severely from conflagrations in February, 1853, and December, 1855.

Ranters, a sect which sprung up A.D. 1643, received this name, which was also given to the Primitive Methodists, who separated from the old Methodist society June 28, 1808. The first general meeting after the society had been divided into circuits was held at Nottingham in 1819, and a society of Ranters was founded in London in December, 1822.

RAPER.—The ancient Jewish laws punished this crime with death when the woman was betrothed to another man; and in other cases compelled the ravisher to marry her, and pay a fine of 50 shekels to her father. The Roman codes made it in every case a capital offence; and it was treated with the same severity by the laws of the Goths and the Anglo-Saxons. William the Conqueror commuted the penalty to mutilation and blinding, and by 3 Edw. I. c. 13 (1275), it was reduced to a mere misdemeanour, punished by two years’ imprisonment and a fine, unless the offender were proved guilty of a capital felony in commission of the crime. In consequence of the inefficacy of this law, rape was made a capital felony by 13 Edw. I. c. 34 (1285); and by 18 Eliz. c. 8 (1574), persons convicted of this crime were deprived of benefit of clergy. The laws on the subject were consolidated by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 (June 27, 1829), which made the carnal abuse of a girl under ten years of age a capital felony, and of females of greater age a misdemeanour, punishable by imprisonment at the pleasure of the court. Transportation for life was substituted for the capital penalty by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 56 (June 22, 1811).

Raphia (Syria).—A great battle was fought near this maritime city B.C. 217, between Ptolemy Philopator and Antiochus III., of Syria, in which the latter was defeated with great loss. It was represented by its bishop in a council held at Ephesus A.D. 476, in one held at Constantinople in 536, and at the fifth general council held at Constantinople from May 4 to June 2, 553.

Raphon (Bishopric).—This Irish see is of great antiquity, and is said to have been founded by St. Eunan in the 5th century. By the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), this see was annexed to Derry.

Raspberry.—The Virginian raspberry was brought from North America before A.D. 1696, and the flowering raspberry from North America in 1700. Some seeds of this plant found in the cavity of the stomach of an ancient Briton exhumed at Dorchester were sown, and germinated about 1835.
RATHEWALL, or RATHENOW (Battle).—Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, defeated the Swedes, who had been subsidized by the French to invade his territory, near this town of Prussia, in June, 1675.

RATMINES (Battle).—The marquis of Ormond, while besieging Dublin, was attacked by Colonel Jones, at this place, in the vicinity, and after a struggle which lasted two hours, was totally defeated Aug. 2, 1649.

RATIBOR (Prussia) became a principality A.D. 1288, and was united to Oppeln in the 15th century.

RATIONALISM, denying the possibility of a revealed religion, began to assume a systematic form in Germany under the advocacy of Reimarus, professor of philosophy at Hamburg, who died March 1, 1768. Among theologians, Eichhorn took the lead in the Arch of Biblical Literature (1789-1801). Afterwards the system was more fully developed by Dr. Paulus of Heidelberg in his "Commentary on the New Testament" (1800-1804) and "Life of Jesus" (1825). An opposition was commenced by Reinhard, which continued from 1810 to 1817, producing a second form of the sceptical system that was fully applied by Dr. Strauss in his "Life of Christ," published in 1835 and 1836.

RATISBON (Bavaria).—A council was held here A.D. 708 or 709, and a stone bridge was built over the Danube in 1135. The Scotch Benedictine church of St. James was founded in 1155, and the Gothic cathedral, commenced in 1275, was completed in 1384. Ratisbon was made a free city in 1200. In the bishop's palace, now a brewery, the emperor Maximilian II. died, Oct. 12, 1576. Since the 10th century Ratisbon has sustained seventeen sieges. Near the cathedral is the old hall in which the German diets held their meetings from 1683 till 1806. In the middle of the 17th century, Ratisbon began to decline. The German empire was governed by the diet of Ratisbon in 1792, and a congress of German princes met here Aug. 3, 1802. It was captured by the Austrians April 28, 1809. The Walhalla, founded in 1830, was completed in 1842. A monument was erected in 1817 to Kepler, who died here in 1630. Councils were held here in August, 792, Jan. 20, 799, and Jan. 14, 932.

RATISBON (Treaties).—A peace was concluded at this place between France and the emperor, Oct. 13, 1630, which resulted in the settlement of the Mantuan succession. A truce for twenty years was agreed at Ratisbon, between France and Spain and Germany, Aug. 15, 1634. A convention was also signed here between the emperor of Austria and the elector of Wurttemberg, June 2, 1804.

RAUCOUX, or ROCOUX (Battle).—Marshal Saxe defeated the allies under Prince Charles of Lorraine at this village, in Belgium, Oct. 11, 1746. The loss of the allies was estimated at 12,000 men in killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners.

RAVENNA (Italy).—Strabo relates that this city of Cispadane Gaul was of Thessalian origin. It became subject to Rome B.C. 234, and was occupied by Metellus, the general of Syria, B.C. 82. Augustus made it a permanent naval station of the Roman Adriatic fleet, and erected a celebrated lighthouse or pharos at the mouth of its harbour. It was besieged and taken by Maximian A.D. 307, and was erected into the capital of the Western empire by Honorius in 404. Odoeasar, king of Italy, was besieged here for three years by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, and a few days after his surrender was stabbed by his captor, March 5, 493. In December, 539, Belisarius took the city from the Gothic king Vitiges, and in 568 it was made the capital of an exarchate, comprising the provinces of Rome, Venice, and Naples, besides other territories. Luitprand, king of the Franks, took the place and used the exarchate in 750, and in 754 it was wrested from the Lombard monarch Astolphus, and presented to the pope by king Pepin. From this time its prosperity declined. Pietro Traversari declared himself duke of Ravenna in 1218, and in 1275 it passed into the power of the Polenta family. In 1441 it was seized by the Venetian republic, by which it was finally ceded to the pope in 1609. A terrible battle between the French and the allied Spanish and papal forces was fought here on Easter Sunday, April 11, 1512, in which the French were victorious, though they lost their general, Gaston de Foix. The vanquished lost 800 men-at-arms, 1,500 light cavalry, and 7,000 infantry; and the victors 700 men-at-arms, 880 archers, and 9,000 infantry. The result of the battle was the seizure of the city by the French. Ravenna was annexed to the new kingdom of Italy in 1860. The bishopric of Ravenna was founded by St. Apollinaris, a disciple of St. Peter, A.D. 44, and it was erected into an archbishopric in 439. Councils were held at Ravenna in February, 418, 874; July 22 to September, 877; in 895; April 20, 967; in 968; May 1, 988; in 1014; April 30, 1016; in 1128; April 28, 1253; in 1261; July 6, 1296; June 17, 1310; June 17 to 21, 1314; Oct. 10, 1314; and Oct. 27, 1317.

EXARCHS OF RAVENNA.

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<tr>
<td>Flavii Longinus . . . 568</td>
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<td>Smergudius . . . 584</td>
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<td>Romanus . . . 590</td>
<td>Theodosius II . . . 697</td>
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<td>Callinicus . . . 597</td>
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<td>Smergudius (again) . . . 626</td>
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<td>Johannes Lemadius . . 611</td>
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<td>Eleutherius . . . 616</td>
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<td>Isaac . . . 619</td>
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<td>Paul . . . 638</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theodosius I. (Callipas) . . . 648</td>
<td>Paul . . . 727</td>
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<td>Olympius . . . 649</td>
<td>Eutychius (again) . . . 728</td>
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The family of its counts became extinct in 1346. It was afterwards conferred upon the duke of Juliers, and in 1666 it was annexed to Prussia.

RAVENSDUR (Yorkshire).—Edward IV., accompanied by his brother Richard, duke of Gloucester, landed at this town, at the mouth of the Humber, with 2,000 men from Zealand, March 14, 1471.

Reading (Berkshire) was in possession of the Danes A.D. 871, who were compelled to evacuate it in 872. It was burned by them in 1006, and an abbey of nuns was dedicated. The abbey council was held at Reading July 30, 1279. Henry VI. summoned a parliament to meet here March 6, 1453; and in consequence of the severity of the plague in London, the Michaelmas sitting of the courts of justice were transferred to Reading in 1625. During the civil war it was taken by the parliamentarian forces under the earl of Essex, April 27, 1643. A Benedictine monastery was erected by Henry I. in 1121; in which he was buried in 1135. The church of St. Lawrence, a Norman structure, was repaired in 1344, St. Mary's was rebuilt in 1551; the Free Grammar-school was founded in 1556; the Oracle, for the employment of the poor, was founded by Mr. John Kendrick in the 17th century; and the Roman Catholic chapel was erected in 1840.

REALISTS. (See NOMINALISTS.)

REAL PRESENCE.—The second council of Nicea, Sept. 24 to Oct. 23, 787, determined that the elements in the Lord's supper were the real body and blood of Christ, and the doctrine that this was the effect of a miraculous change had gained ground in the Greek church as early as 813. Radbert, a monk, who became abbot of Corbev, defined and maintained it in 831. Scotus in his "De Eucharistia" opposed it in 844; and a violent controversy on the question took place between Lanfranc and Berengarius in 1059. It was opposed by Wycliffe in 1381. Luther maintained it under the name of consubstantiation in 1524. Disputations on the doctrine were held at Oxford and Cambridge in 1549 and 1550.

REAPING-MACHINE was invented by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Carmylie, Forfarshire, about A.D. 1836. At a trial of reaping-machines, held at Keilor farm, Forfarshire, Sept. 4, 1852, the unanimous verdict of the judges was given in favour of this machine. Hussey's American machine competed on this occasion.

REASON (Temple).—The National Convention at Paris ordered the worship of the Goddess of Reason, Nov. 10, 1793. Gobel, archbishop of Paris, with a number of the clergy, abjured the Christian faith at the bar of the National Assembly, and soon after Madame Maillard, a member of the opera corps, was driven in a horse-drawn sedan to the cathedral of Notre Dame, where she was elevated on the high altar, and received homage from the crowd. The sacred edifice was thenceforth styled the "Temple of Reason." A similar act of impiety was afterwards enacted in the church of St. Sulpice, the Divinity being personated by Madame Monmaro.

REATRE (Italy).—This ancient city, one of the chief strongholds of the Sabines, is first mentioned in history about the date of its subjection to Rome, B.C. 290. Its inhabitants sent many volunteers to serve under Scipio, B.C. 205, and they were assisted by Cicero in a legal contest with the citizens of Interamna, B.C. 54. Reate was erected into a bishopric at a very early date, St. Prosdocimus, who flourished A.D. 45, being its first bishop. Its modern name is Rieti, and it was the scene of a victory gained by the French over the Neapolitans in 1798.

REBECCA RIOTS, against toll and turnpike gates, broke out in Wales in February, 1843, and spread from the rural districts of Pembroke and Caermarthenshire into the mining and manufacturing districts in July. An old woman, keeper of a toll-gate, having been murdered Sept. 10, a proclamation, offering £500 reward for the discovery of incendiaries, appeared in the Gazette Oct. 3, and a commission to inquire into the operation of the turnpike laws in Wales was appointed Oct. 10. A special commission for the trial of the prisoners was opened at Cardiff Oct. 27, when several persons were sentenced to various terms of transportation and imprisonment. It closed Oct. 30.

REBELLIONS. (See PLOITS.)

RECEIPTS.—Stamp duties were first laid upon receipts for money by 23 Geo. III. c. 49 (1783), which was amended by 24 Geo. III. c. 7 (1784), and 31 Geo. III. c. 25 (1791). Additional duties were imposed by 35 Geo. III. c. 55 (May 5, 1795), and a uniform stamp of one penny on all sums above £2 was imposed by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59 (Aug. 4, 1853). The forgery of receipts was made a capital felony by 46 Geo. III. c. 59 (July 10, 1805).

RECIROCITY TREATY, for commercial purposes, was concluded between the United States and Great Britain at Washington by Lord Elgin, June 7, and ratified by the senate Aug. 5, 1854.

RECRUTATIVE.—This mode of singing was first employed by Jacopo Peri in his opera of "Eurydice," which was performed at Florence A.D. 1600. It is supposed to be a restoration of the method of singing among the Greeks and Romans, but there is no reason to believe the supposition is correct.

RECORD.—This officer acts as a legal adviser of the lord mayor and aldermen. As a judge in their courts, and in corporations, he takes precedence of all who have not filled the office of mayor. The earliest known recorder of the city of London is John de Norton, who was appointed to the office A.D. 1290.

RECORDS, PUBLIC.—The public records of England were first preserved by order of Henry I., A.D. 1100, and a roll of his reign is still in existence. The pipe rolls extend in an unbroken series from the year 1156.
to 1831, and form a collection of public documents unequalled in the archives of Europe. The making of false entries in the records was declared punishable by fine by 8 Rich. II. c. 4 (1384). The records are mostly written on parchment, the earliest on paper being of the time of Edward II. They are generally in the Latin language, except during the Interregnum, when English was substituted. Latin was finally abolished in the keeping of the records, as well as in other legal matters, by 4 Geo. II. c. 26 (1731). Many efforts have been made for the systematic arrangement of the records. A commission, to inquire into the best measures to be adopted, was appointed July 19, 1800, and was frequently renewed, the last time being by royal letters dated March 12, 1831. The commissioners presented their report Feb. 7, 1387, and the result was the passing of the "Act for keeping safely the Public Records," 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94 (Aug. 14, 1838), which established the Public Records Office.

RECOVERIES AND FINES in fictitious suits were abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 74 (Aug. 28, 1833).

RECUTTER (Kent).—The ancient fortress of Regulbium was erected by the Romans towards the end of their occupation of Britain, and the Saxons changed its name to Raculf Caestic. Ethelbert, king of Kent, gave up his palace at Canterbury to St. Augustine, and retired to this place A.D. 597. In 669 Egbert conferred it upon Bassa, a mass-priest, that it might form the site of a monastery, and in 949 the castle and monastery were granted to Canterbury cathedral by Edred. The church was pulled down in 1804, and the only ruins remaining are the west towers, which are known as "the Sisters." The sea encroaches on the coast at this place at an average rate of two feet every year, and the beach beneath the old churchyard is strewn with the bones that have been washed out by the tide.

RECUSSANTS.—Persons who refused to attend church on Sundays and holidays were so styled by 1 Eliz. c. 2 (1559). Dissenting Protestants were relieved from the penalties of this act by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18 (1689), and Roman Catholics in 1791. The act itself was repealed by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 102 (Aug. 9, 1844).

REDAN (Sebastopol), one of the defences of this town, was attacked by the English, who were repulsed with loss by the Russians, June 18, 1855. They experienced another repulse Sept. 8, 1855, and it was evacuated by the Russians Sept. 9, 1855.

REDDHILL REFORMATORY (Surrey), for juvenile offenders, was established by Robert Young A.D. 1788, and incorporated in 1806. Its operations were for many years carried on in St. George's-in-the-Fields. Land was purchased at Redhill, and the school was opened in April, 1849. Forty-five of the boys were confirmed by the bishop of Winchester in May, 1859.

REDHINA (Battle).—Wellington defeated the French under Massena and Ney at this place in Portugal, March 12, 1812.

RED ROSE. (See LANCASTRIANS and YORKISTS.)

RED RUSSIA.—Galicia and Lodomeria were generally known under this name until A.D. 1773.

REFORM ASSOCIATION, to insure the registration of electors and protect them in the exercise of the franchise, was instituted at a meeting held in Westminster, May 20, 1838.

REFORMATION.—The earliest efforts directed against the errors of the Romish church were those of the Paulicians, in the 7th century.

A.D. 1377. A reformation is attempted in France by the Albigeouses (g.v.).


1408. John Huss introduces reformed doctrines in Bohemia (g.v.).

1408. Jerome Savonarola, the Dominican precursor of the Reformation, is burnt for heresy.

1517. Martin Luther commences the Reformation in Germany.

1519. It is introduced into Switzerland by Ulrich Zwinglius.

1521. Andreas Bodenstein, better known as Carlstadt, from the place of his birth, introduces the Reformation into Denmark.

1525. The progress of the Reformation in Germany produces the war of the peasants.

1526. Prussia receives the reformed faith.

1527. It is officially establis hed in Denmark.

1528. Patrick Hamilton is burnt at St. Andrew's for preaching the Reformation in Scotland.

1529. The Reformation is established in England, and the receivers of the new views assume the title of Protestants (g.v.).

1532. John Calvin preaches in France.

1534. The papal supremacy is abolished in England.

1535. George Browne, the first Protestant archbishop of Dublin, introduces the Reformation into Ireland.

1536. The reformed views are widely adopted in Norway.

1539. The Reformation is officially recognized and adopted in Saxonv.

1541. Protestantism is preached in Venice and Naples.

1544. It is completed in Sweden.

1545. Hungary and Transylvania receive the principles of the Reformation.


1550. The Reformers are numerous in Spain.

1556. John & Lacso preaches the Reformation in Poland.

1559. Gustavus Vasa introduces reformed Christianity into Lapland.

1566. Protestantism is established in Scotland.

1567. The reformation of the Reformation are numerous in Holland, where they are persecuted by the duke of Alva.

1614. It is adopted by the elector of Brandenburg.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, for the better care and reformation of youthful criminals in England and Scotland, were established by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86 (Aug. 10, 1854).

REFORM BANQUETS (French).—A reform banquet was held at Macon Sept. 20, 1847, and the leaders of the French opposition determined on holding a grand reform banquet at Paris, Jan. 19, 1848. The project was prohibited by the police, according to a law passed Aug. 24, 1790; but they persisted in their design, and on the 14th of February announced their intention of celebrating the
feast the following Feb. 22. A large open space in the Champs Elysées was selected, and preparations made for the accommodation of 6,000 guests, when a compromise was effected with government, by which the banquet was to be converted into a procession. Owing to the refusal of the opposition deputies to take part in the procession, addresses were published on the afternoon of Feb. 21, announcing the abandonment of the entire scheme. On the following day the people assembled according to the first arrangements, and remained in order till the evening, when barricades were erected, and the revolution commenced, which resulted in the expulsion of Louis Philippe from France (q.v.).

REFORM BILLS.—Mr. Pitt's bill for reform in parliament was lost by a majority of 20, May 7, 1782. His proposal was again defeated by a majority of 144, May 7, 1783, and of 74, April 18, 1785. Sir Francis Burdett's plan was negatived by a majority of 95, June 15, 1809; and Mr. Daniel O'Connell's project for introducing universal suffrage, triennial parliaments, and the ballot, was rejected by 306 votes, May 28, 1830. The first reform bill introduced by government was that of the Grey administration, which was brought before the House of Commons March 1, 1831. The first division took place March 22, when a majority of one declared in favour of the second reading. On the question of a committee, General Gascoyne proposed as an amendment, "that the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished," which was carried by a majority of eight, April 19. The bill was relinquished in consequence, and parliament dissolved April 22. A new parliament assembled June 14, and the bill was again introduced June 24. The motion for its second reading passed by a majority of 136, July 6; and a majority of 109 declared in favour of the third reading, Sept. 21; but the bill was rejected in the Lords on the question of its second reading, by a majority of forty-one, Oct. 7. A new bill was introduced by Lord John Russell, Dec. 12, and passed its first reading without a division. The motion for its second reading was carried by a majority of 162 (the number of assentents being just double that of the dissentients), Dec. 17; and it was read a third time by a majority of 116, March 22, 1832. This bill was read a first time in the Lords March 26; and the second reading was carried by a majority of 9, April 13. The bill was consequently carried into a committee of the Lords, where an amendment by Lord Lyndhurst for considering the question of enfranchisement before that of disfranchisement was carried against government by a majority of 36, May 7. The ministry resigned May 9, but resumed their offices May 15, having obtained three days to create a sufficient number of new peers to secure them a majority in the Lords. The bill passed the Lords' committee May 30, and was read for the third time by a majority of 84, June 4. It received the royal assent June 7, and appears in the statute-book as the "Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 45 (June 7, 1832)." The representation of Scotland was amended by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 65 (July 17, 1832), and that of Ireland by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 59 (Aug. 7, 1832). Lord John Russell received leave to introduce another reform bill Feb. 13, 1834, which, in consequence of the Russian war, was withdrawn April 11. Mr. Disraeli introduced a bill Feb. 28, 1859, which was thrown out on the second reading by a majority of 39, March 31. Lord John Russell introduced another measure March 1, 1860, which was withdrawn June 11.

REFRESHMENT-HOUSES in England were subjected to a licence duty by 23 Vict. c. 27 (June 14, 1860), and in Ireland by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 107 (Aug. 28, 1860).

REGALIA, or the insignia of England, at present kept in the jewel-house of the Tower, were made for the coronation of Charles II., April 23, 1661, the former set having been destroyed in 1649 by order of the Long Parliament. An attempt was made to carry off the regalia from the Tower by the notorious Colonel Blood, May 9, 1671.

REGATE, from the Italian, meaning a race on the water, was first applied to a fête at Venice, in which the gondoliers contended for prizes. The term was introduced into this country and applied to boat-races about the end of last century, such a contest, which took place on the Thames June 23, 1775, being announced as a novelty.

REGED (Scotland), corresponding to Annandale, in Dumfriesshire, formed one of the numerous small kingdoms into which the country was divided A.D. 626.

REGENCY BILLS.—A measure of this kind was passed, appointing the prince dowager of Wales regent, on the death of Frederick, prince of Wales, should the crown descend to a minor, A.D. 1761. During the first illness of George III, he himself proposed one, the name of his mother being included, April, 1765. The premier moved three resolutions in the House of Commons, when George III. was a second time attacked by his malady, to consider what steps should be taken to provide for the government, Dec. 10, 1788. The decision of the legislature as to what powers should be invested in the regent, was submitted to the prince of Wales, Dec. 30, 1788, and a bill, which passed the Commons, after a warm discussion, was introduced Feb. 3, 1789, and reached the second reading in the Lords, Feb. 19, 1789, after which it was abandoned, owing to the recovery of his majesty. It was, however, revived and passed Feb. 5, 1811, and the prince of Wales exercised the regency till the death of his father. By 1 Will. IV. c. 2 (Dec. 23, 1830), the administration of the government, in the event of the crown descending to the Princess Alexandrina Victoria in her mi-
ority was provided for; and by 3 & 4 Vict. (Aug. 4, 1840), Prince Albert was appointed regent in the event of the demise of the crown during the minority of the next in succession.

Regents were first appointed in England by Henry III. under the name of Custodes regni, about a.d. 1250. The Black Prince, then duke of Cornwall, was left guardian of the kingdom, in 1339, when he was but ten years of age, and his son Richard, when still younger, during the absence in France of Edward III. in 1372. During the minority of Henry VI. the duke of Bedford was appointed protector, and the duke of Gloucester in his absence in 1422; and when Henry's mental incapacity became decided, the peers elected the duke of York protector in 1454. This regency terminated with the recovery of the king, but he relapsed after the affair at St. Alban's, and the duke was re-appointed by parliament, Nov. 19, 1455. Among the minorities of Edward VI. his uncle, the earl of Hertford, created duke of Somerset, was declared protector, March 13, 1547. When George I. went to Germany, he left the prince of Wales guardian of the kingdom, July 7, 1716, and George II. appointed Queen Caroline regent when he visited Hanover, May 17, 1729. The prince of Wales (George IV.) assumed the regency on account of his father's mental incapacity, Feb. 5, 1811. On the death of Louis XIV. of France, the duke of Orleans was recognized as regent of the kingdom, Sept. 2, 1715.

Regent's Canal (London).—The new branch, uniting all the principal canals in the kingdom with the river Thames, which had been nearly seven years incomplete, was finished under the superintendence of J. Nash, and opened Aug. 1, 1820.

Regent's Park (London).—This park forms part of old Marylebone Park, which has been long disfigured. It was commenced by Mr. James Morgan a.d. 1812, but the public were not admitted to the inner plantations until 1838. The terraces surrounding the park were designed by John Nash and Decimus Burton.

Reggio, or Reggio (Italy), was founded by the Chalcidians about B.C. 720; became the head-quarters of the Pythagoreans after the death of their master, B.C. 497; rose to great prosperity under Anaxilas, who died B.C. 476, expelled his two sons B.C. 461, and fitted out a large fleet and army against Dionysius of Syracuse B.C. 399. After sundry attempts he took the city, and destroyed it, slaughtering the citizens, or selling them for slaves, B.C. 387. It was restored by the younger Dionysius, whose yoke was thrown off B.C. 351. Through fear of Pyrrhus, it formed an alliance with the Romans, received from them a garrison of Companion troops, who rose agains the inhabitants, putting the men to the sword and reducing to slavery the women and children, B.C. 280. The Romans took the city, and punished their rebel soldiers, B.C. 270. An earthquake nearly destroyed it B.C. 91, and it became a Roman municipium B.C. 88. Octavius made it the head-quarters for his fleet and army in the war with Sextus Pompeius, B.C. 38—36. It was captured by Alaric A.D. 410, and by Totila in 549. Having been subject to the Greek emperors, and taken by the Saracens, it came into possession of Robert Guiscard in 1060. It was sacked by the Turks in 1543, again in 1558, and a third time in 1568. An earthquake in 1783 did not leave a house uninjured, and a second did much damage in 1841.

Regifugium, or Fugalia.—This festival, said by some writers to have been instituted in commemoration of Tarquin's flight from Rome, was held annually, in that city, Feb. 24 according to some authorities, and May 24 according to others.

Regillus. (See Lake Regillus.)

Regiments appear to have been first conscripted and designated in France, about a.d. 1562. The French regiments were raised by Charles IX. for his personal defence in 1563. In England mention is made of them during the threatened invasion in 1558, and in connection with the army in Ireland in 1598. Just after the restoration in 1661, the army having been disbanded, two regiments, one of foot and the other of horse, were re-formed in 1661. The Scotch corps, which returned from France in 1661, and was called the first, or royal regiment of infantry, is the oldest regular corps in Europe. The two regiments of lifeguards at the head of the army list were raised in 1758. One regiment of infantry was raised in Ireland in 1684, afterwards called the Royal Irish, in honour of its gallant conduct at the siege of Namur in 1695.

Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.—It was enjoined in the 12th article of Cromwell's injunctions, issued in September, 1658, that a record of these should be kept in each parish. Various subsequent injunctions having met with little attention, a bill to enforce the performance of the royal mandate was introduced into parliament in March, 1563, but was not passed. The archbishop of Canterbury made some exertions in the matter in 1597, and again in 1605. By 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6 (1694), certain duties on marriages, births, and burials, also on bachelors and widows, and for having them duly registered, were imposed, to enable the king to carry on the war with France. By 52 Geo. III. c. 146 (July 28, 1812), alterations were made in the existing law. The registration act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, passed Aug. 17, 1836, came into force July 1, 1837. This was amended by 1 Vict. c. 22 (June 30, 1837). The registration in Scotland was assimilated to that of England by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 80 (Aug. 7, 1854).

Registration of Deeds.—Bargains and sales of land were required to be registered by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 16 (1536). A register was established for the West Riding of York—
shire by 2 & 3 Anne, c. 4 (1703); one in the
East Riding for wills and deeds by 6 Anne,
c. 35 (1707); one for Middlesex by 7 Anne,
c. Vitro, and one in North Riding by 8 Geo.
II., c. 6 (1734). Bills of sale of per-
sonal chattels, to prevent fraud upon cred-
itors, are required to be registered by
17 & 18 Vict. c. 36 (July 10, 1854).

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS was established
by 2 Will. IV. c. 45, s. 26 (June 7, 1832).
The law was amended by 6 Vict. c. 18
(May 31, 1843). The law in Scotland was
amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 58 (July 21,
1859).

REGISTRATION DONUM, or Royal Gift, to the
amount of £600, was granted as secret
service money by Charles II., to be dis-
tributed annually among the Presbyterian
clergy of Ireland, A.D. 1672. Having
been discontinued, it was renewed in 1690
by William III., who increased the sum to
£1,200. George I. granted a considerable
sum for the relief of ministers belonging to
the Presbyterians, Independents, and Bap-
tists, in 1723. It was further augmented to
£2,200 in 1784, to £5,000 in 1792, and to
£36,953 in 1856.

REICHENBACH (Germany).—Preliminaries
of peace were signed between Prussia and
Austria at this town, July 27, 1790. A con-
gress was assembled here by the British
ministry to form an alliance against Russian
aggression in 1791. The treaty that laid the
foundation of the grand alliance against
Napoleon I. was signed here June 14, 1813;
and Austria gave her adherence to it July 27.

REICHENBERG (Germany).—The troops
of the emperor Frederick, under the prince
of Bevern, drove the Austrians, commanded
by Count Königsegg, from a strong position
near this town of Bohemia, April 27, 1577.
It was occupied by the French in 1613.

REICHSHOF, or council of the Austrian
empire, was extended by an imperial patent
March 5, 1800. It met in May, and a new
constitution was promulgated Oct. 21. Both
houses re-assembled May 1, 1861.

REIGATE (Surrey), anciently called Cherch-
felle, or Churchfield, at which place a church
existed A.D. 1199, in the reign of King John.
Reigate castle is said to have been built
before the Norman conquest, and in 1216
was in possession of Louis, dauphin of
France. It was demolished by order of the
Long Parliament, July 4, 1645. Reigate
priory is said to have been built by William
Warren, in 1240. Reigate received a charter from Edward II. in 1315,
and another from Charles II. in 1673.
It first sent two members to parliament in
1285, and continued to do so till 1582, when
the number was reduced to one by the
Reform Bill.

REIGN OF TERROR.—The first period of
anarchy, bloodshed, and confiscation, called
the reign of terror, commenced in France
after the fall of the Girondists, May 31, 1793,
and extended to Danton's death, March 31,
1794. The second period extended from
April 5 till the fall of Robespierre, July 27,
1794. Nearly a million persons were put to
death during this short time.

RELIQUARY.—Those of St. Andrew, St. Luke,
and Timothy, were transported in pomp by
Constantine II. to the church of the Apostles
at Constantinople, A.D. 330; and what were
called the ashes of Samuel, the prophet and
judge of Israel, received a like distinction
about 410. An immense trade in relics sprung
up at Jerusalem, the articles consisting of dry
bones, chips of wood, rusty nails, and rotten
rags of cloth, which were said to possess the
virtue of working every description of miracle,
A.D. 604. At the taking of Constantinople by
the Latins, April 9, 1204, these formed a
valuable portion of the pillage, the abbot
Martin securing as his share “a stain of the
blood of the Lord, a piece of the holy cross,
the arm of the apostle James, some of the
bones of John the Baptist, some of the milk
of the Blessed Virgin, and many more.
Baldwin II. sold to St. Louis the crown of
thorns which had been placed on the head
of the Saviour for the sum of ten thousand
marks of silver, the relic being transferred
from Venice to Paris, where the king, bare-
foot and in his shirt, carried it in triumph
through the streets in 1261. When the
council of Basel met for the deposition of
Pope Eugenius, and many bishops absented
themselves through timidity, their place was
supplied by the collected relics of many
famous saints, which were borne by the
priests through the city, and introduced into
the hall of council May 16, 1439. The shrine
of Thomas Becket was plundered, and many
objects of superstitious veneration in Eng-
land were destroyed in 1538. The sale of
relics was prohibited by Pope Innoceint III.,
A.D. 1198.

RELIGIONS.—The following tables exhibit
the numerical strength of the most important
religious systems according to the best au-
thorities. For the chronology see each ar-
ticle separately.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Maltese</th>
<th>Brun.</th>
<th>Hassel</th>
<th>Balbi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christians</td>
<td>222,000,000</td>
<td>222,000,000</td>
<td>222,000,000</td>
<td>222,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammedans</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inshrinamblists</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhists</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sects</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHRISTIANS.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Romanists</td>
<td>148,300,000</td>
<td>148,300,000</td>
<td>148,300,000</td>
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<td>Greek Church</td>
<td>63,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Church of England</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
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<td>Methodists</td>
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<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universalists</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quakers</td>
<td>245,000</td>
<td>245,000</td>
<td>245,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memnonites</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moravians</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Church</td>
<td>40,000</td>
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<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mormonites</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REMONSTRANCE, called the Great Remon-
strance, consisting of 203 articles, condemna-
719
tery of the acts of Charles I., was debated seventy times in the house of Commons, and carried by a majority of eleven, the numbers being 159 for, and 148 against, Nov. 22, 1641. It was presented to the king Dec. 1.

REMONSTRANTS, so called from a remonstrance presented by the followers of James Arminius to the states of Holland, setting forth the grievances under which they suffered, and praying for redress, a.d. 1610. (See ARMINIANS.)

RENSBURG (Denmark) was encircled by walls a.d. 1539, and was till 1581 alternately in the hands of the Holsteiners and Danes. It was fortified anew by Frederick III. of Denmark in 1669, and additional fortifications were constructed in 1685 and 1695. The general assembly of the states met here April 5, 1848, and the town was taken by the Russian and Holstein troops in 1848. The Danes regained possession and dismantled it in 1852.

RENNES (France), captured a.d. 541, was the capital of a country till 902, and was the seat of the parliament instituted by Henry II. in 1555. Rennes was devastated by a fire, which lasted from Dec. 22 to 29, 1790, consuming 850 houses. The parliament house of the states of Brittany, now the Palais de Justice, was erected in 1670. In 1788 twelve hundred gentlemen of the states of Brittany met at Rennes and St. Brieux and chose twelve of their number as a deputation to bear the remonstrances of the various states to the king. An insurrection broke out Jan. 26, 1799. A council was held here May 22, 1273.

RENTS.—The system of paying rents in money instead of in kind was introduced a.d. 1199. Sir Richard Philips estimates the import of rents to produce as follows: "In the age of the Plantagenets, rents were to produce as 1 to 30; at the Revolution, 1 to 12; under the funding system they rose as 1 to 7. In the paper-money times they became as 1 to 5 and 4; and under the fall of markets, have, since 1830, been as 3·5, and 3·1." A great reduction in rents was made in 1821, owing to the cheapness of wheat, and in 1703 a sudden fall in prices rendered farmers unable to pay their rents. Rents experienced their greatest rise about the year 1812. By S. Anne, c. 14 (1709), no goods could be taken in exaction unless the sheriff has previously paid the landlord the rent due, and by 4 Geo. II. c. 25 (1731), arrears of all kinds of rent were made recoverable by distress. No arrears can be recovered for more than six years by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27, s. 42 (July 24, 1823).

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—Daniel O'Connell first commenced to form associations for the repeal of the union, a.d. 1829. The house of Commons by a majority of 455 rejected his motion for repeal, April 27, 1834. The National Loyal Repeal Association, which had been formed in 1840, was again put into active operation early in 1843, and a monster meeting was held at Trim, March 16, 1843. O'Connell was tried and convicted Feb. 12, 1844, and was released Sept. 5.

REQUESTS (Court of). (See CONSCIENCE.)

RESCUE FORCES.—By 22 & 23 Vict. c. 40 (Aug. 13, 1859), the Admiralty was empowered to raise a body of men, not exceeding 30,000, to be called the Royal Naval Volunteers; and by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 42 (Aug. 13, 1859), the sovereign was empowered to raise and keep up in the United Kingdom a reserve force of soldiers not exceeding 20,000 men.

RETFORD, EAST (Nottinghamshire).—The first charter was granted to this town by Henry III., A.D. 1246, and a second by Edward I., Nov. 27, 1279. It first sent representatives to parliament in 1315, but in 1330 the burgesses petitioned the king to release them from the privilege, on account of their being too poor to pay the expenses of their representatives. A fresh charter, granted by Edward III. in 1336, was confirmed by another granted by Henry I. in 1424. The town-hall was built in 1388, and rebuilt in 1755. East Retford again sent representatives to parliament in 1571, but, owing to the bribery and corruption of the voters, an act was passed, July 23, 1830, which extended the franchise of Retford to the whole of the freeholders of the hundred. A great flood happened in 1795, which caused much damage to the town. Retford was first lighted by gas Dec. 22, 1831.

RETHEL (France) is supposed to have been built on the site of a Roman fort. In the Middle Ages it was ruled by its own counts, and was, a.d. 1551, made the seat of a duchy, conferred by Henry III. on the duke of Nevers, whose descendants sold it to Cardinal Mazarin. Rethel was taken by the Spaniards in 1659, and was retaken by Turenne in 1665. The Austrians were defeated by the French in a battle fought near this town, Dec. 15, 1650.

RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND, known to the ancients as the "Return of the Cyprian Greeks." Cyrus II., king of Persia, took the field with 100,000 barbarians and 13,000 Greeks, commanded by Clearchus, and encountered the army of his brother, Artaxerxes II., near Cunaxa, losing the engagement and his own life, B.C. 401. The Greeks were victorious on their part of the field, and commenced their return homeward to the city of Ephesus in Ionia. Clearchus, having fallen by the treachery of the Persians, Xenophon was chosen leader. The march terminated at Cotyora, after many dangers and difficulties, as narrated by Xenophon in his "Anabasis," the distance, 3,650 English miles, having been accomplished in fifteen months.

RETSS (Germany).—Several small states of Germany bore this appellation, and three
of them became extinct, one A.D. 1236, another in 1532, and the third in 1550. Two only, namely Reuss Greiz and Reuss Schleiz, now exist, derived from the two sons of Henry the Peaceful, who died in 1535. The rank of counts of the empire was bestowed upon them in 1673, and the title of prince was conferred upon the elder, or Reuss Greiz line, in 1773, and upon the younger, or Reuss Schleiz line, in 1806. They both joined the Germanic confederation in 1813.

Reuss (Germany).—Pope Benedict XII., the tool of Philip of France, having renewed the excommunication of Louis, emperor of Germany, the electors met at Reuss A.D. 1338, and declared that the pope had no jurisdiction over the German empire. They prohibited the publication of papal bulls in Germany without the previous consent of the German bishops.

Revel, or Revel (Russia), was founded as a bishopric by Valdemar II. of Denmark, about A.D. 1218. The oldest church is the Estonian, mentioned in 1234. That of St. Olai was founded in 1229, and having been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt in 1820. Revel was captured by Peter the Great in 1710.

Revelation of St. John the Divine. (See Apocalypse.)

Revenue.—The greater portion of the public revenue of England was accidently derived from the rents of the crown property. As the royal estates decreased in extent, while the maintenance expenditure became more heavy, the system of tithes or fifteenths (see Aid and Benevolence) was introduced, by parliament granting to the crown a tenth or fifteenth part of the moveable property of the people. This system gradually became obsolete, and the revenue is now mainly derived from the customs, stamp, and excise duties, and the assessed, income, land, and property taxes, with the receipts of the post-office. The public revenues of Great Britain and Ireland were consolidated by 56 Geo. III. c. 98 (July 1, 1816). The following table exhibits the public revenue of England at different periods—

| William I. | 2,001,885 |
| William II. | 3,892,605 |
| Henry I. | 5,691,603 |
| Stephen | 6,705,643 |
| Richard I. | 52,810,680 |
| John | 6,762,643 |
| Richard II. | 71,333,000 |
| Edward III. | 59,000,000 |
| Edward IV. | 61,660,090 |
| Edward V. | 1821—1843 |
| Henry VII. | 1821—1843 |
| Henry VIII. | 1821—1843 |
| Edward VI. | 1821—1843 |
| Mary | 1821—1843 |
| Elizabeth | 1821—1843 |
| James I. | 1821—1843 |
| Charles I. | 1821—1843 |
| Interregnum | 1821—1843 |
| Charles II. | 1821—1843 |

REVIEWS.—The Journal des Savans, commenced at Paris A.D. 1665, is said to have been the first publication of the kind. The "Monthly Review," established in 1749, was the first in England.

The Principal Reviews.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>British and Foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>British Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Church of England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>Dublin Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1805</td>
<td>Eclectic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1802</td>
<td>Edinburgh Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Foreign Quarterly</td>
</tr>
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<td>London Quarterly</td>
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<td>National</td>
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<td>1852</td>
<td>New Quarterly</td>
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<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>North British</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
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<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>Westminster Review</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revivals.—The first great period of religious enthusiasm to which the name of "revival" was given, was that which commenced in New England in December, 1734. The last great revival occurred Sept. 23, 1857, when Mr. J. C. Lamphier commenced a series of weekly prayer-meetings at Fulton Street, New York. These meetings were at first poorly attended, but gradually excited great interest, and were held every day, besides being imitated throughout the United States. The movement afterwards passed into Scotland and the north of Ireland. Belfast was one of its chief centres, and it reached its height about September, 1859.

Revolutions.—The following is a list of the most important, which are described at greater length under the countries where they took place:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British America</td>
<td>1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel</td>
<td>1830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1849 and 1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1798—1830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genoa</td>
<td>1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1821—1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse-Cassel</td>
<td>1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>1805—1830</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1848</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>1830</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naples</td>
<td>1830</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parma</td>
<td>1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1795—1830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REVOLVER.—The earliest example of a revolving firearm in existence is a matchlock in the Tower armoury, supposed to be of the 15th century, which has a revolving breech with four chambers. A specimen of the 17th century, in the Hôtel Cluny at Paris, has eight chambers; and a brass pistol with six chambers, and supposed to be of the time of Charles I., forms part of the collection in the United Service Museum, London. Elisha H. Collier patented a rotating chamber-gun in America in 1818; and in August, 1819, Cornelius Coolidge patented a weapon in which an attempt was made to assist the chambers to revolve. Samuel Colt commenced his improvements in repeating firearms in 1829, and patented the revolver which bears his name in 1835. In 1836 he produced a weapon combining his pistol with the American bowie-knife; but the combination proved a comparative failure, and was abandoned. (See Arquebus.)

RHEA (Europe).—This ancient country became known to the Romans in the 2nd century B.C. After a struggle of many years, Rheia was conquered by the Roman consul Drusus and Tiberius, B.C. 15. According to tradition, the Rhetians were a tribe of Etruscans, driven from the plains of Lombardy by the Gauls.

Rhé, Isle of (France), having been taken by the French Huguenots, was wrested from them by Cardinal Richelieu, A.D. 1625. It was attacked by an English fleet and army, under the command of the duke of Buckingham, July 9, 1627. The attack failed, and Buckingham returned to England with the loss of two-thirds of his forces.

Rhegium. (See Reggio.)

RHEIMS (France), the ancient Durocor- torum, was the capital of the Remi; and, having been captured by the Romans, was made by them the capital of Belgica Secunda. Christianity was introduced into Rheims about A.D. 360, from which date it was the seat of a bishop. Clovis and the chief lords of his court were baptized by St. Remi, then bishop of Rheims, in 496, and in 744 it was erected into an archbishopric. The abbey church of St. Remi, the burial-place of St. Remigius, the apostle of the Franks, was erected between 1048 and 1162, and the cathedral, commenced in 1212, was finished in 1241. The archbishop's palace dates from the 12th century, and various sovereigns of France have at different times lodged within its walls. In 1678 it was taken by the English, who were driven out by Joan of Arc in 1429; and in the same year Charles VII. was crowned in the cathedral, Joan of Arc bearing her sacred banner. This town was taken March 12, 1814, by a corps of Russians under St. Priest, a French emigrant, but was retaken the next day by Napoleon I., when 2,000 Russians and their commander were slain. The town-hall, begun in 1627, was not finished till 1628. Councils were held here in 1623, July 8, 743, July 6, 900; in 923, 975, 987; Jan. 23, 988; June 17, 991; May 12, 1015; Oct. 3, 1049; in 1093; Sept. 17, 1094; in 1097; July 12, 1105; March 28, 1115; Oct. 19 to 30, 1119; Oct. 19, 1131; March 21, 1148; Oct. 26, 1157; in May, 1164; July 23, 1235; Oct. 1, 1287; Sept. 30, 1302, and April 28, 1408.

RHINEFELD (Switzerland).—This free town was ceded to the duke of Austria by the emperor Louis V., A.D. 1390. A battle took place here Feb. 18, 1638, in which the imperialists were totally routed, and the town surrendered May 13 following.

RHINE. (See CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.)

RIO COROUBA (between Egypt and Palestine), the modern El-Arish (q.v.), was founded, according to Diodorus Siculus, as a penal colony, by a king of Ethiopia, and derived its name from the convicts having their noses cut off. Baldwin, king of Jerus- alem, returning from his Egyptian expedi- tion, fell sick and died here, A.D. 1118.

RHODE ISLAND (North America) was settled by Roger Williams, when he fled from religious persecution in Massachusetts, in June, 1636. He received a grant of terri- tory from the Narraganset Indians, March 24, 1638. It received a charter from Charles II. in 1663, which remained in force till 1842. Having joined in the war of inde- pendence, it was seized by the British, Dec. 8, 1776; attacked by the French and Americans without effect, Aug. 8, 1778; abandoned by the British in 1779; and occupied by the French, July 11, 1780. Rhode Island was the last of the states that gave in their adherence to the federal con- stitution, which was done in May, 1790. In the war with England in 1812 it lent no aid to the United States forces. An effort was made to upset the constitution in 1830. A number of the people took up arms in 1841 under a man named Dorr, who was made prisoner in 1842. A new constitution was agreed to and adopted in 1843.

RHODES (Archipelago) was taken posses- sion of by a branch of the Doric race, who held it at the time of the Trojan war, B.C. 1184. It was of small political impor- tance among the states of Greece till the city of Rhodes was built and made the capital of the island, B.C. 408. It was com- pelled to pay tribute to Athens at the out- break of the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431. The inhabitants changed sides in the contest B.C. 415. The appearance of Conon with his fleet in their waters brought them back to the Athenian cause, B.C. 396. The de- monstrations which had been established proving unsatisfactory, the banished aristocrats, with the assistance of Sparta, recovered power,
RHO

b.c. 390. During the Social war it took part against Athens, b.c. 357—355. It submitted to Alexander, and received a Macedonian garrison, which was expelled b.c. 323; gaining the highest distinction by its resistance to the successors of the conqueror, until it was besieged by Demetrius Poliorcetes, b.c. 304. Under favour of the Romans it extended its authority to several of the adjacent islands, and fought against Mithridates, b.c. 108. In the war between Caesar and Pompey the Rhodians took part with the former, b.c. 50; and continuing their aid to Cassius, were defeated by the Romans and completely subjugated, b.c. 42. They then held their liberties by the caprice of the emperors, and their city was made by Constantine I. the metropolis of the Provincia Insularum a.d. 330. It was taken by Chosroes II., king of Persia, in 616; by the Saracens in 651, and by the Knights of St. John, Aug. 15, 1309. Mohammed II. besieged it ineffectually in 1489, and the sultan Soliman II. compelled it to capitulate after a vigorous siege and brave defence, that lasted from June to December, 1522. The famous Colossus, 70 cubits high, built by Chares, pupil of Lysippus, and by Laches, was completed about b.c. 280. It was overthrown by an earthquake about n.c. 224.

RHODIUM.—This metal, so called from the rose-colour of one of its solutions, was discovered by Dr. Wollaston, a.d. 1803.

RHICRIFUM (Asia Minor), the post assigned to Ajax for defence at the siege of Troy, where his sepulchre was erected, and the citizens celebrated his memory with divine honours, b.c. 1184.

RHUDDLLAN, or RHYDD DLAN (Wales), was attacked by Harold II. when he invaded the country with Tostig, and its castle burned, a.d. 1063. It was again destroyed by Llewylyn and his brother David, when fighting for their independence, in March, 1282. The parliament at which the statute of Wales was enacted, was held here by Edward I., May 24, 1284. Here his infant son was acknowledged prince of Wales in 1284. The castle, held for Charles I. in the civil wars, was taken by General Mytton in 1646.

RIAZAN (Russia), capital of a province of the same name, was so called by Catherine II. a.d. 1777.

RIBBON-MEN.—Owing to the secret nature of the constitution of this faction of Irish Roman Catholics, the date of their institution is not known. Some authorities refer their origin to about the commencement of the present century, while others state that they were not heard of till nearly twenty years afterwards. They first appear to have been mentioned in March, 1820, and they have ever since been intimately connected with the troubles of Ireland. Numerous murders were committed by them in 1858 and 1862.

RIBSTON PIPPIN.—This species of apple-tree is traditionally said to have sprung from some pips brought from Rouen by Sir Henry Goodricke, and sown at Ribston Hall about the beginning of the 18th century.

RICE, probably originally a native of India, and an important item of food to a large proportion of the human race, was described by Theophrastus b.c. 322; by Dioscorides a.d. 54; and by Pliny a.d. 72.

RICHARD THE FIRST, the fourth child and third son of Henry II. and his wife Eleanor, was born at Oxford, Sept. 13, 1157, succeeded to the English throne July 6, 1189, and was crowned Sunday, Sept. 3. When young he was betrothed to Adelais, daughter of Louis VII. of France; but the union did not take place, and Richard married Berengaria of Navarre, at Limesol, in the island of Cyprus, May 13, 1191, and she was crowned queen on the following day. They had no children. Richard I. died Tuesday, April 6, 1199, from the effects of a wound received before the castle of Chalus Chabrol, March 26. He was buried at Fontevrault.

Richard I. was named Cœur de Lion, or lion-hearted, on account of his great bravery. Berengaria, who survived him, died in 1230.

RICHARD THE SECOND, son of Edward the Black Prince and Joan of Kent, was born at Bordeaux in February, 1366. He succeeded to the throne, Monday, June 22, 1377, and he was crowned at Westminster July 16. In 1382 Richard II. married Anne of Bohemia, called the "good queen Anne," who died in 1394. He married Isabella, a child seven years old, daughter of Charles VI. of France, in 1396. He was finally deposed Sept. 30, 1399, and is generally believed to have died at Stirling in 1419. He left no issue by either marriage, and his second queen died Sept. 13, 1409. Richard II. was surnamed Bordeaux from the place of his birth.

RICHARD THE THIRD, the youngest son of Richard, duke of York, born at Fotheringay, Oct. 21, 1450, assumed the crown June 26, 1483, and was, with his queen, Anne, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and widow of Prince Edward, crowned at Westminster July 6, and again at York Sept. 8. They had but one child, Edward, born at Middleham, in Yorkshire, in 1473. He died April 9, 1484, and the queen herself died March 16, 1485. Richard III. was killed at the battle of Bosworth Field, Monday, Aug. 22, 1485, and was buried at Leicester, Aug. 25. He was surnamed Crookback.

RICHBOURGH (Kent), one of the forresses for the protection of the sea-board, erected by the Romans, was commenced a.d. 43, and completed in 205. Richard "the Coward" (Surrey), originally called Sheen, the name of the palace of Henry I., which, having been burned down, Dec. 21, 1498, was rebuilt, and the name changed to Richmond by Henry VII., a.d. 1499. He died here April 21, 1509. Chaucer was surveyor of works to the palace in 1389. Edward III. died at Richmond June 21, 1377, as did the "good queen Anne" of Richard II. in 1394. Queen Elizabeth, who
had been imprisoned here by her sister, and
had afterwards chosen it as her favourite
residence, breathed her last within its walls,
March 24, 1603. Philip I. of Spain was
here the guest of Henry VII. in 1506, and
it lodged Charles V. in 1522. It was de-
stroyed during the great rebellion. A priory
of Carthusian monks was founded by Henry
V. in 1414. Henry VIII. seized and appro-
priated it in 1540, Mary restored it in 1557,
and it was finally suppressed in 1559. The
convent of Observant friars was founded by
Henry VII. in 1499, and was suppressed in
1534. Bishop Duppa's almshouses were
founded in 1661; the theatre was built in
1766. Richmond bridge, begun Aug. 23,
1774, was finished, at a cost of £26,000, in
1777, and the church of St. John was erected
in 1831.

RICHMOND (America).—This city, the
capital of Virginia, was founded by an act
of legislature A.D. 1742, and was made the
seat of government in 1780. A fire, which
broke out in the theatre, Dec. 26, 1811, 
cast the death of 72 persons.

RICHMOND PARK (Surrey) was enclos-
ed by Charles I., A.D. 1636. It was thrown
open to the public Dec. 20, 1752.

RIFLE CORPS. (See VOLUNTEERS.)

RIGA (Russia) was founded by Albert,
bishop of Livonia, A.D. 1290. In the 13th
century it joined the Hanseatic League, and
in the beginning of the 16th century it be-
longed to the Teutonic knights. It contains
two palaces, the most ancient having been,
until 1561, the residence of the masters of
the Brethren of the Sword, an order of
knighthood which preceded the Teutonic in
these countries. Riga was taken by Gusta-
vus Adolphus in 1621, and by Peter the Great
in 1710. Part of it was destroyed by fire in
1812, and a granite column was erected in
1817 to commemorate the repulse of the
French by the citizens in 1812. A council
was held here in 1429.

RIGHTS. (See BILL OF RIGHTS AND
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.)

RIMEHUT (Battle).—The Spaniards, under
Don John of Austria, were defeated at this
town, in France, by the allied English and
Dutch, under Norris, A.D. 1578.

RIMINI (Italy), the ancient Ariminum
(g.v.), was made a bishopric A.D. 260. The
celebrated council of Arians and Atha-
nasians was held here in 593. On the fall of
the Western empire, it became one of the
cities of the Pentapolis, and was subject to
the exarchs of Ravenna till the invasion of
the Lombards in the 6th century. It be-
tended to the German emperor Otho III.,
in 1200, Malatesta acting as his viceroy. It
was seized by Venice in 1504, by the French
in 1512, and was destroyed by an earthquake
in 1672. The church of St. Francesco, now
the cathedral, built in the 14th century, 
assumed its present form in 1450. The
library was founded in 1617.

RIMNIK (Battle). (See MARTINESTI.)

RINGMERS (Battle).—The Danes having
landed at Ipswich, defeated Ulfitel, the

general of the East Angles, in a battle fought
here, May 18, 1010.

RINGS.—Pharaoh gave Joseph his ring
(Gen. xii. 42), B.C. 1715; the Israelites of-
f ered to the Lord, amongst other orna-
ments, the rings they had taken from the
Midianites, B.C. 1451 (Num. xxxi. 60). The
use of rings and seals was common in
Egypt B.C. 1700. Rings were also worn by
the Etruscan and Sabines. The Romans
used iron rings, and gold rings are first men-
tioned B.C. 321. It is recorded that, after
the battle of Canne, Aug. 2, 216 B.C., Ha-
nibal collected several bushels of gold rings.
Love rings were used in the 15th century.
The ring was used in marriage among Chris-
tians as early as 860.

RIO DE LA PLATA (South America).—This
river was discovered by De Solis, a Spanish
navigator, A.D. 1515. De Solis landed with
a small party, and fell, with five companions,
into an ambuscade of the Indians, who
killed their captives, roasted and devoured
them. It was next visited and explored by
Sebastian Cabot, and in 1526, who gave the
river the name of La Plata. (See PLATA, La.)

RIO JANEIRO (Brazil).—The bay of Rio
was discovered Jan. 1, 1531, by Martin Al-
fonso de Sousa, a Portuguese navigator.
The Portuguese founded the city of Rio in
1567. The French captured it in 1711, and
it was restored in 1713. In 1763 Don Joseph
transferred the viceregal residence here,
from Bahia, hitherto the capital of Brazil.
In 1808 it became the residence of the Por-
tuguese court, and in 1822 was constituted
the capital of the independent empire of
Brazil. A revolution took place in 1831,
when the emperor Pedro I. abdicated in
favour of his son, who assumed the sove-
reignty under the title of Pedro II.

RIOTS.—The following are the most im-
portant riots in English history. (See
PLOTS, &c.)

A.D.
1189. The accession of Richard I. is disgra-
ced by violent riots at London and York, in
which many Jews are massacred.

1221. Westminster Couvent, London, is destroyed
by a riotous mob. The ringleader is hanged,
and several of his followers are condemned
to lose their hands and feet.

1262. A skirmish takes place in London between
the goldsmiths' and tailors' companies.
Thirteen of the most violent rioters are
hanged.

1371. Newark Cathedral and monastery are burnt
by rioters.

1381. Riotous assemblies and inconduite fires occur
in London, Cambridge, and other places,
during Wat Tyler's insurrection (g.v.).

1515. The "clear the causeway" riot at Edinburgh
results in the death of 530 of the rioters.
(See EDINBURGH.)

1517. The London Riot Day riots. (See APPRENTICES.)

1608 Dr. Lanse is murdered in London by a
riotous mob.

1637. July 23. Edinburgh is the scene of religious
riots on the occasion of the introduction of
the liturgy.

1682. The Guildhall, London, is the scene of violent
riots on the occasion of the election of a
sherriff.

1710. Feb. 23. The partisans of Dr. Sacheverel
cause disturbances in London, and destroy
many dissenters' chapels, &c.

Riot Act.—Means for the suppression of riots were provided by 17 Rich. II. c. 8 (1393), by 13 Hen. IV. c. 7 (1411), by 2 Hen. V. st. 1, c. 8 (1414), and by 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 5 (1548). The last-mentioned act made it high treason for an assemblage of twelve or more persons to refuse to disperse upon proclamation. The act usually known as the Riot Act is 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 5 (1714).
The capital penalty it enforced was removed by 7 Will. 1. & 1 Vict. c. 91 (July 17, 1837), and by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 56 (June 22, 1841).

Ripon (Bishopric).—The erection of this see was recommended in a report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, dated March 17, 1836, and was carried into effect Oct. 5, 1836.

Ripon (Yorkshire).—The first historical notice of this town occurs A.D. 661. The monastery, built by Archbishop Wilfrid in 678, having been totally destroyed by the Danes in the middle of the 10th century, was afterwards rebuilt, and for the third time destroyed by William I. in 1069. It soon revived, but, with its monastery, was burnt by Robert Bruce in 1323. Ripon Minster was built by Thurstan, archbishop of York, in 1140, and he founded St. Mary’s hospital in 1144. During the plague in London in 1401, Henry IV. retired with his court to Ripon, and James I. rested here in 1617 on his way to Scotland. The grammar-school was founded in 1566. Charles I. was at Ripon in 1633. It was taken by the Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Mauleverer in 1643, and again occupied by Charles I. in 1644. In 1677 an act was passed for making the river Ure navigable from its junction with the Swale. The market was built in 1781, the theatre in 1792, the town-hall in 1801, and Ripon minster was erected into a cathedral in 1836.

Rivoli (Battle).—The French under Napoleon I. defeated the Austrians under Alvinci at this town, near Verona, Jan. 17, 1797.

ROADS.—The invention of paved roads has been ascribed to the Carthaginians, and the Greeks are regarded as the earliest nation that legislated for their repair and maintenance. The Romans were eminent for the excellence of their military roads, the earliest of which, the Via Appia, was constructed by Appius Claudius B.C. 312. Julius Caesar caused roads to be made between all the chief cities of Italy, which were thus brought into connection with the Roman forum, the centre of the internal communication of the empire. Milestones were established throughout their entire length, and a system of post-houses was instituted, which enabled the traveller to progress at the rate of a hundred miles per day. Gibbon states, “If we carefully trace the distance from the wall of Antoninus to Rome, and from thence to Jerusalem, it will be found that the great chain of communication, from the north-west to the south-east point of the empire, was drawn out to the length of four thousand and eighty Roman miles,” of which only eighty-five miles was by water-communication. He adds: “They united the subjects of the most distant provinces by an easy and familiar intercourse; but their primary object had been to facilitate the marches of the legions; nor was any country considered as completely subdued till it had been rendered, in all its parts, pervious to the arms and authority of the conqueror.” The most important Roman roads in Britain are Watling Street, Hermin Street, Ikenild Street, and the Fosse. The first, and most celebrated of these, ran from Richborough, in Kent, through London, to Chester, and was named by the Saxons in honour of the sons of Watlin, one of their mythic heroes. Hermin Street extended from Petneys to the south-east of Scotland, and was called Hermin Street by the Saxons, in honour of one of their divinities. Ikenild, or Inkfield Street, extended from the coast of Norfolk to the south-west of Cornwall, and is of uncertain etymology; and the Fosse, or Ryknield Street, from the mouth of the Tyne to St. David’s, in Wales. From the time of the Romans no measures were taken to secure the proper regulation of the roads of the kingdom, until the passing of 13 Edw. I. stat. 2, c. 5 (1285), which ordered highways between market-towns to be increased in breadth. The earliest statute providing for the systematic repair of roads was 2 & 3 Philip & Mary, c. 8 (1555), which ordered two surveyors of highways to be elected annually in every parish. Turnpikes were established by 16 Charles II. c. 1 (1669), but the system did not become general till 1767, when it was extended to all the chief roads of the kingdom. The use of the spirit-level in laying out roads was commenced in Scotland by Lord Daer in 1790; and in 1815 Mr. Thomas Telford introduced his system of roadmaking in the Holyhead road. John Loudon Macadam introduced his method about 1815, and macadamized roads are now the most frequent. Wooden pavement was introduced in London about 1830, but proved unsuccessful, and was removed. It was again employed in Holborn in 1841, but again failed. Prescott states that the art of roadmaking was carried to extraordinary perfection by the incaes of Peru.

Roanoke (N. America).—This island of North Carolina is celebrated as the place where Sir Walter Raleigh made the first British settlement in North America A.D. 1584.

Roasting Alive.—In the reign of Henry V., Sir John Oldcastle, called Lord Cobham, was roasted alive in London, in December, 1418. He was hung in chains by the middle and his legs broken. Sir Roger was roasted alive at Genoa, on a charge of heresy, June 17, 1553. (See Burning Alive.)

Robbers.—According to the English laws, robbery is the crime of theft attended with threats or violence. Hallam (“Middle Ages,” ii. 376) states that “highway robbery was, from the earliest times, a sort of national crime.” The Anglo-Saxons punished it with fine, and, in the reign of Henry I., it was made a capital offence. It was included in the list of capital crimes by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 (June 21, 1827), which was repealed by
7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 87 (July 17, 1837), except in cases where the offence was attended with cutting and wounding.

ROBERT VALENTE LINES, named after M. de Roswey, who claimed to be their inventor, are said to have been first known in Italy A.D. 1644. They were noticed by James Gregory on his visit to Padua in 1668, and published in his "Universal Geometry." in 1692.

ROCCASARCA (Battle).—Ladislaus, king of Naples, was defeated by Louis of Anjou, in this action, fought May 19, 1411.

ROCHDALE (Lancashire).—A church existed here prior to A.D. 1193. Edmund De Lacy obtained a charter for a market in 1241, and the grammar-school was founded in 1564. John Byron was created Baron Byron of Rochdale by Charles I. in 1642. St. Mary's church was erected in 1740, St. James's church in 1814, and the Presbyterian chapel in 1727. The Rochdale canal was opened in 1829. Rochdale first sent a member to parliament in 1832.

ROCHEFORT (France) was founded by Louis XIV. A.D. 1644, and made a naval station in 1666. An expedition against Rochefort, contemplated by the English in 1757, was not carried out. In 1809 Lord Cochrane burnt five French vessels which lay at anchor here. Napoleon I., defeated in a vain attempt to escape to America after the battle of Waterloo, gave himself up at Rochefort, July 15, 1815, to Captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon. A million of francs was voted in 1840 for building a fort to protect the roadstead.

ROCHELLE (France).—By the marriage of Eleanor of Guienne to Henry II., May 18, 1152, this town came into the hands of the English, and was captured by Louis VIII., in 1224. In 1260 it was ceded to England, but was finally recovered by Bertrand de Guesclin in 1372. The Huguenots held it from 1557 to Oct. 28, 1628, when it surrendered to Louis XIII. who razed it to the ground. It was again fortified by Vauban in the reign of Louis XIV. An attempt made by the English in 1809 to destroy the French fleet here, was only partly successful.

ROCHESTER (Bishopric).—This diocese was founded by Ethelbert, king of Kent, A.D. 604, and Augustine ordained Justus as its first bishop. The patronage of the see was vested in the archbishop of Canterbury by King John, Nov. 22, 1214. By an order in council Aug. 5, 1845, great alterations were made in its extent and territory, large districts in Kent being separated from Rochester and added to Canterbury and London, in exchange for the whole county of Hertford and the greater part of Essex.

ROCHESTER (Kent).—A missionary church, afterwards the cathedral, was established here A.D. 600, by St. Augustine, who consecrated Justus first bishop of Rochester in 604. The cathedral suffered much from the incursions of the Danes, and at the Norman conquest was in ruins. Gundulf, who was made bishop in 1077, restored it. The castle is supposed to have been built by Osulf of Bayeux in 1087. The cathedral was roofed with lead in 1199, and it suffered much in 1264 from the troops of Simon de Montfort, who used it as a stable while they were besieging the castle. Queen Elizabeth visited Rochester in 1575, and James I. and the king of Denmark in 1606. Watt's hospital was built in 1579, the church of St. Nicholas was rebuilt in 1624, and the town-hall was founded in 1687. A free school was founded in 1701. The bridge was rebuilt in 1867.

ROCHESTER (North America) was incorporated as a village in 1817, and as a city in 1834. In 1812 the post was brought on horseback by a woman.

ROCKETS for war purposes were invented by Sir W. Congreve, Bart., born May 20, 1772, and died May 14, 1823. They were first used in an attack upon Boulogne, Oct. 5, 1806. They were employed at the siege of Copenhagen. In 1807, at the bombardment of Flushing in 1809, at the battle of Leipzig, Oct. 16 to 18, 1813, and at Waterloo, June 18, 1815. At the siege of Acre in 1840, the explosion of the powder magazine, which proved so disastrous to the enemy, is said to have been caused by a rocket.

ROCKINGHAM ADMINISTRATIONS.—The first was formed on the dissolution of the Grenville administration (q.v.) in July, 1765, and the marquis of Rockingham was gazetted first lord of the Treasury July 13. The cabinet was thus constituted:

Treasur y ................ Marquis of Rockingham.
Lord Chancellor ............ Earl of Northington.
President of the Council... Earl of Winchelsea.
Privy Seal ................. Duke of Newcastle.
Chancellor of Exchequer.. Mr. Dowdeswell.
Principal Secretaries of State ... J. Mr. Conway.
Admiralty ............... Earl of Egmont.
Board of Trade ........... Earl of Dartmouth.

The duke of Grafton resigned, and the duke of Richmond was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state in his place, May 6, 1766. This administration was succeeded by the Chatham (second) administration (q.v.), July 30, 1766. The second Rockingham administration took office on the dissolution of the North administration (q.v.), March 20, 1782. The cabinet was thus constituted:

Treasury ................ Marquis of Rockingham.
Lord Chancellor ............ Marquess Thurlow.
President of the Council... Lord Camden.
Privy Seal ................. Duke of Cleveland.
Chancellor of Exchequer.. Lord John Cavendish.
Principal Secretaries of State ... Earl of Shelburne and Mr. Charles James Fox.
Admiralty ............... Viscount Keppel.
Commander-in-Chief ........ General Conway.
Ordnance ............... Duke of Richmond.
Duchy of Lancaster ....... { Mr. Dungie, made 
                            Baron Ashburton.

Mr. Thomas Townshend was secretary at war, and Edmund Burke paymaster-general in this administration, which was dissolved 1727.
on the death of the marquis of Rockingham, July 1, 1782. (See Shelburne Administration.)

Rocky Mountains (North America).—This extensive mountain-range of North America commences on the south with the plateau and cordilleras of Mexico and California, and terminates on the north in the broken ridges of Russian America. Alexander Mackenzie, employed by the Northwest Fur Company, was the first European who crossed these mountains. He accomplished this feat in 1793. Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, dispatched by the United States Government to reach the Pacific overland, succeeded, after a toilsome march of 50 days, in crossing the Rocky Mountains in 1805.

Rocroy (France) was only a village until fortified by Francis I. to defend the northern frontier, A.D. 1537. It was raised to the rank of a town in the reign of Henry II. (1547 to 1559). Rocroy is celebrated as the scene of the great victory gained by the French, under the youthful prince de Condé, over the Spaniards and Walloons; under Farmery, July 10, 1559. In this battle, which laid the foundation of Condé's military renown, 9,000 Spaniards and Walloons were slain.

Rodez (France) is mentioned by Ptolemy, who lived about the middle of the 2nd century, under the name of Segodunum, as the principal town of the Ruteni, a people of Gaul. Rodez became the capital of the province of Rouergne in the Middle Ages, and was united to the crown of France on the accession of Henry IV. in 1589. It is the seat of a bishop, and contains a fine Gothic cathedral of the 13th century.

Rogation Week. (See Litanies.)

Rogation Week.—In former times it was a general custom for the people to accompany the bishop or some of the clergy into the fields, on one of the three days preceding Holy Thursday, to implore the mercy of God, to pray that he would avert the evils of plague and pestilence, that he would send good and seasonable weather, and give in due season the fruits of the earth. The litanies or rogations then used gave this week the name of rogation week. They were first observed by Mamertius, bishop of Vienna, A.D. 550. He introduced, at the same time, the custom of perambulating parishes during rogation week. In the time of Cuthbert, archbishop of Canterbury, made in 747, the clergy and the people are ordered to observe with great reverence the three days before Ascension-day, according to the custom of our forefathers. In the injunctions issued in Elizabeth's reign (1559 to 1603) it is ordered that the people, with the curate and substantial men of the parish, shall walk about the parishes with willow wands, and at their return to church make their common prayers; that the curate, at the convent of the convenant, shall admonish the people to give thanks to God, in the beholding of God's benefits, for the increase and abundance of his fruits, saying the 103rd Psalm, &c., at which time the minister shall inculcate this or such-like sentences: "Cursed be he which translateth the bounds and doles of his neighbour;" or such order of prayer as shall be hereafter appointed.

Rohilcund (Hindostan).—This province was occupied by the Mongols under Baber A.D. 1526, and became a flourishing country. A body of Afghans of the tribe of Roh or Rohillas, conquered it about 1673. The nabob of Oude, who had long coveted the country, entered into a treaty, in 1773, with Warren Hastings, for its subjugation, and a quarrel with the Rohillas was made the pretext for claiming the assistance of the British. A corps under Colonel Champion defeated the Rohillas, April 23, 1774, and the country was handed over to the nabob, who put several tribes to the sword, without regard to sex or age. It was ceded to the British, Nov. 4, 1801. A body of 15,000 Mahratta horse, under Meer Khan, invaded Rohilcund in February, 1805, and took possession of its capital, Moradabad. A British force immediately advanced on the town, when the Mahrattas fled; but were pursued and defeated, March 2. They suffered a second defeat March 10, which so disheartened the survivors, that they retired across the Ganges.

Rohillas.—This tribe of Afghans, from the mountains which separate Persia from India, erected an independent state in Hindostan, about A.D. 1758. They defeated the last army the Mongols ever assembled, in 1749. The Mahrattas invaded and devastated their country in 1771, when Zabita Khan, their chief, made a treaty with the subahdar of Oude for their expulsion; but he made no effort to perform this service. The Mahrattas retired across the Ganges; but returned in 1772, and extorted a sum of money as the price of their retreat. The subahdar of Oude made a treaty with Warren Hastings, in October, 1773, for the assistance of English troops in the conquest and extermination of the Rohillas. A British force was despatched against them, and an obstinate battle took place, April 23, 1774, when the Rohillas were defeated. They were now in the power of the nabob, who put man, woman, and child to the sword. The Rohillas, with few exceptions, were exterminated.}

Rolls Chapel (London), founded by Henry III. (A.D. 1216 to 1272), as an hospital for the reception of converted Jews, was soon crowded with converts. Edward I. bestowed upon it half the estates of several Jews, who were hanged for chipping the current coin, in 1279. The expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290, to the number of 16,511, caused the House of Converts to become neglected. They appear to have retained their residence till 1577, when the
house was converted into a receptacle for valuable records, or rolls of parchment; and hence the present name.

**ROMAGNA (Italy).—**This name was given in the Middle Ages to a tract of country north of the Apennines, extending along the coast of the Adriatic, from the river Foglia, near Pesaro, to the Scultena, or Panaro, which partly separates Bologna from Modena. The name of Romagna, or Romaniola, is said to have been given to it in consequence of the exarchs having fixed their residence at Ravenna (A.D. 568), which thereby became a second Rome, being the seat of the imperial government in Italy. It was annexed to the Papal states by Julius II. (1503 to 1513). After the division of the country into legations, the name of Romagna continued in use, being applied more especially to the eastern part of the country near the Adriatic. The inhabitants of the Romagna decided in favour of annexation to Sardinia, March 11 and 12, 1860.

**ROMAINVILLE (Battle).—**The French, after a desperate resistance, were defeated by the allies on this elevation, in the neighbourhood of Paris, March 30, 1514.

**ROMAN CATHERS.**—For table exhibits the most important incidents in the history of the Roman Catholics or Papists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1535.</td>
<td>Henry VIII. puts to death several Roman Catholics who deny his spiritual supremacy, and Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More being among the number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1581.</td>
<td>It is declared treason to make Romanist proxevites from the Established Church, by 23 Eliz. c. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1585.</td>
<td>It is made felony to relieve a Roman Catholic priest, by 27 Eliz. c. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1593.</td>
<td>Papish recusants are prohibited from wandering above five miles from their houses, by 35 Eliz. c. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1604.</td>
<td>Roman Catholics are prohibited from sending their children to foreign places for their education. c. 11.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1605. | The Gunpowder Plot (q. v.).
| 1672. | Papists are prohibited from holding offices under government, by 23 Charles II. c. 2. |
| 1677. | Papists are excluded from Parliament by 30 Charles II. st. 2. |
| 1687. | Oates's plot (q. v.) occasions the death of many Roman Catholics, on a charge of implication therein. |
| 1688. | They are excluded from the benefits of the Toleration Act, 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18, s. 17. Papists are debared the crown, by 1 Will. & Mary, secs. 2, c. 2. |
| 1730. | They are persecuted by the mob in the Gordon riots. |
| 1791. | Roman Catholics are released from various penalties and disabilities by 31 Geo. III. c. 33. |
| 1824. | The Roman Catholic Association is founded at Dublin, by Mr. Daniel O'Connell. |
| 1829. | Feb. 12. The Roman Catholic Association votes the Roman Catholic Relief Bill passes the Commons by a majority of 178. April 10. It is passed by the Lords, majority 104. April 18. It receives the royal signature, and appears among the statutes at 10 Geo. IV. c. 7. April 28. The duke of Norfolk and Lords Clifford and Dormer take their oaths and seats in the house of peers, being the first Roman Catholic members of that house. |

**ROMAN WELLS.**—Wells were erected to defend Britain from the incursions of the Picts and Scots. The first wall, 80 Roman miles in length, extended from the Tyne to the Solway Firth, and was built by the emperor Hadrian, A.D. 121. The second wall, 32 Roman miles in length, extended from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Clyde, and was built by Lollius Urbicus, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about 140. The first wall was renewed and strengthened by Septimius Severus, in 208. It had battlements and towers to commands. Many remains of these walls still exist.

**ROME (Italy).—**Chronologists have referred the foundation of Rome to various dates: Varro, B.c. 753; Cato, B.c. 751; Polibius, B.c. 750; Fabius Pictor, B.c. 747; and Cinceius, B.c. 728. The computation of Varro is that usually adopted. Councils were held at Rome in 197, 251, 256, 258, 290, 313; June, 342; 349, 352; 358, 364, 366, 367, 369, 372, 375, 377, 378, 379, 382; Jan. 6, 380; in 390, 400; Aug. 11, 430; in May, 431; July 31, 438; in 444, 445; Sept. 29, 447; Feb. 22, 449; in Oct. 449; 451, 456, 462; Nov. 17, 465; Oct. 5, 485; March 13, 488; in 495; 4963; March 41, 499; in 501; Nov. 6, 502; in 503, 504, 530; Dec. 7, 511; in 533, 540; Dec. 590; Feb. 591; July 5, 655; in 600. April 5, 601; in 606; Feb. 27, 610; in 640; Jan. 641; 646, 650; Dec. 19, 667; in Oct. 679; March 27, 680; in 704, 731, 731, 732; March 22, 745, Oct. 25, 745; April 12, 769; in 774, 799; Dec. 800; 816, 823; Nov. 15, 826; in 848; Dec. 8, 863; in 890, 891, 863, 863, 868; Oct. 4, 729.
868: in 872, 875; in April, 876; July, 877; 878; May 1, 879; in Aug. 879; 896 or 897, 898, 949; Nov. 6 to 22, 963; Feb. 26, 964; in Jan. 967; 968, 969; April 23, 971; in 975, 979, 981; April 24, 993; Jan. 6, 1001; Dec. 3, 1002; Nov. 1, 1007; April 6, 1027; in 1044; Jan. 1047; April 11, 1049; May 2, 1050; in 1051, 1053; April 18, 1057; April 13, 1059; in 1061, 1063, 1065, 1070, 1072; Feb. 24, 1075; in 1076; Lent, 1078; Nov. 1078; Feb. 1079; 1080; May 4, 1081; Nov. 20, 1083; in 1084; Jan. 1085; 1086; Aug. 7, 1089; April 25, 1090; in March, 1102; 1104; March 26, 1105, in May, 1105; March 7, 1110; in 1144, 1200; Nov. 1210; Nov. 18, 1227; in 1228; Oct. 30, 1302; in 1412, and 1413.

n.c.
750. The forcible abduction of the Sabine women leads to a war with the Sabines.
747. The Sabines settle on the Capitoline and Quirinal, and form a league with Romulus.
732. Romulus founds the Circensian games.
716. He is assassinated by the senators.
715. The Romans elect Numa Pompilius as his successor.
710. Numa regulates the priesthood about this year.
670. The victory of the Horatii renders Alba subject to Rome.
665. Tullius Hostilius defeats the Alban and destroys their city.
640. End of this punic order, and foundation of the port of Ostia.
621. The Laurentii festivals are established.
618. Foundation of the Capitol (n. c.).
603. The Circus Maximus is erected.
600. The Cohors are built.
578. The first Roman money is coined.
566. The first census is taken, and the number of citizens estimated at 34,706.
550. Servius Tullius divides the Romans into six classes, institutes the Comitia Centuriata, and surrounds Rome with a wall and ditch.
534. Servius is murdered by his daughter, Tullia, and her husband, Tarquiniius Superbus.
520. The Sibylline books are removed from Cumae or Cuma to Rome.
510. The violation of Luceria by Sextus Tarquiniius results in the expulsion of the Tarquins and the establishment of a consular government, under L. Junius Brutus and Lucius Tarquiniius Collatinus.
508. The Romans conclude a commercial treaty with Carthage. Rome is taken by Porcius or Caiusius of Carthage.
502. War is commenced against the Latins.
500. The patricians and plebeians commence their civil contests.
499. The dictatorship is instituted, and the Romans are victorious at Lake Regillus (q. v.).
496. The Romans take Fidenae (q. v.).
494. The plebeians secede to Mona Sacer, the Sacred Mountain.
493. Rome is compelled to acknowledge the independence of the Latins. Caius Martius takes Corioli (q. v.). The Comitia Tributa are established, and the city is visited by a severe famine.
492. Coriolanus is banished, and takes refuge with the Volsci.
498. He leads a besieging army of Volsci against Rome.
488. At the intercession of his mother, Volumnia, he withdraws from Rome, and is murdered by the incensed Volsciens.

R.C.
486. The first Agrarian law (q. v.) is proposed, for the division of the conquered territory of the Hernici.
485. Quinarian laws are appointed.
477. July 16. The family of the Fabii, with the exception of one child, perishes in battle with the Veientani at the Cremenna.
474. A public festival of forty years is concluded with Veii.
471. The Pubbilia lex is passed, which vests the election of the plebeian magistrates in the Comitia Tributa.
468. The Romans take Antium.
465. L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, "awful from the plough," is elected to the consulship.
458. Hostilius, the last dictator, and delivers the Romans from the Sabines and the Equli.
456. The Aventine Mount is assigned to the plebeians.
454. A embassy is despatched to Greece to investigate the Grecian laws.
453. Appointment of the Decemviri.
449. In consequence of the attempted violation of the temple of Appius Claudius, and her deliver from his power by death at the hands of her father, the decemvirs are abolished; and the plebeians secede a second time to the Sacred Hill.
447. The election of the quaestors is, for the first time, intrusted to the plebeians.
445. Marriage between patricians and plebeians is permitted by the Lex Canuleia.
444. Three public libraries are erected.
443. The office of censor and that of the naval duumvirate are instituted.
440. Rome is visited by a severe famine.
438. The Fidenaeans revolt, but are reduced to submission the following year.
434. War is declared against the Etruscans.
433. The Temple of Apollo is dedicated.
431. Tullius defeats the Equli and Volsci at Mount Algidus.
430. Fidenae again revolts, and is taken and destroyed by the Romans.
429. The number of quaestors is raised from two to four.
418. Ioviici is taken from the Equli, and erected into a Roman colony.
419. These plebeian quaestors are elected.
407. The Romans are defeated by the Volsciens.
406. The Roman army first receives regular pay this year.
405. The Romans lay siege to Veii.
403. Barcians are taxed by the "Ex Uxorum."
400. The first Lectisternium, or public banquet of the gods, is celebrated, in consequence of a change.
396. Veii is taken by the dictator Camillus.
393. The lands of the Veientani are partitioned among the plebeians.
389. The city is rebuilt.
387. Institutions of the Capitoline games.
384. Manlius Capitolinus is convicted of having aimed at sovereign power, and is hurred from the Tarpeian rock.
380. Procestes is taken by the Romans.
376. Civil war recommences between the patricians and plebeians.
375. The "Rogationes Liciniae," passed this year, ensure that one of the consuls shall be a plebeian.
365. Lucius Sextus is the first plebeian elevated to the consular dignity. The office of praetor is restricted; and curule ailes are first appointed.
364. The Ludi Scenici, instituted this year in consequence of a pestilence, are the earliest commercial performances held at Rome.
362. M. Curtius, in obedience to an oracle, leaps into a gulf opened in the Forum.
361. Manlius Torquatus defeats the Gallic champion.
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<td>Dionysius of Syracuse is elected as tyrant of Syracuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>296</td>
<td>The Greek city of Messene is conquered by Cypselus of Cypseli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264</td>
<td>Philip of Macedon is defeated by the battle of Cynoscephalae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>C. Flaminius is elected as consul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td>A. Gabinius is elected as consular tribune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235</td>
<td>The Samnite wars commence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>The Roman army continues at Capua, and the plebeians rise in insurrection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>Peace is concluded with the Samnites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>The Latin and Campanian embassies submit to Rome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>The vestal Missurtia is buried alive for breaking her vow of chastity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>Cales, in Campania, is made a Roman colony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>A league is concluded with Alexander of Syria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>The Samnite war recommences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>The Romans sustain the terrible defeat known as the Claudine Forks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>A revolt of the Campanians is suppressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>The Via Appia, the first Roman military road, is constructed by Appius Claudius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>The Samnites are defeated by the consular proconsul Fabius at the battle of Allife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>Peace is concluded with the Samnites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>The Lex Ogulina admits the plebeians to the priesthood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>The third Samnite war commences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214</td>
<td>The Romans defeat the allied Etruscans, Gauls, Samnites, and Umbrians at Sentinum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td>The Samnites are finally defeated, and sue for peace, which terminates the Samnite wars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>The consulviri Capitales are appointed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>The last secession of the plebeians takes place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>The Romans are defeated at Arretium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>Eturia is annexed to the Roman territories.</td>
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<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td>Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, engages in war against the Romans.</td>
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<td>The whole of Italy is subjected to Rome.</td>
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<td>The Romans build their first fleet.</td>
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<td>Panormus, in Sicily, is besieged and taken by the Romans.</td>
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<td>Corsica and Sardinia are annexed to the Roman dominions.</td>
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<td>Marcellus defeats the Gauls at Chastidium (q.v.).</td>
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<td>188</td>
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<td>187</td>
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<td>186</td>
<td>The extravagance of the Roman ladies is restrained by the Lex Julia.</td>
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<td>185</td>
<td>The Romans engage in war with Philip of Macedon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>Marcellus is defeated and slain by Hannibal at Zama (q.v.).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>War is commenced against Antiochus the Great of Syria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>Peace with Antiochus is ratified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>The Roman streets are paved this year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>The first Macedonian war is commenced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>June 22. Perseus, king of Macedon, is defeated at the battle of Pydna, and his kingdom is added to the Roman states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>The first public library is opened at Rome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>Philosophers and orators are banished from the city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Commencement of the wars with Dalmatia (q.v.).</td>
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<td>Commencement of the third Punic war.</td>
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<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>Subjection of Epirus, and destruction of Carthage and Corinth.</td>
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731
22. Caesar invades Britain (q.v.).
23. Commencement of the Parthian war.
24. The murder of Claudius by the partisans of Milo occurs at Rome, in which the senate-house is burnt down.
25. Gaul is erected into a Roman province.
26. Civil war commences between Pompey and Caesar.
27. Pompey is defeated at Pharsalia (q.v.).
28. Caesar defeats Pharnaces, king of Pontus, at Zela (q.v.).
29. April 6. He defeats Scipio and Juba at Thapsus, and places the title of Cato at Utica. Caesar is made dictator for ten years.
31. The second triumvirate is formed by Octavius, Mark Antony, and Lepidus. Cicero is put to death by order of Antony.
32. The republicans, under Brutus and Cassius, are defeated by the forces of the triumvirate at the battle of Philippi (q.v.).
33. The Persian war breaks out between the Romans and Octavius.
34. Antony is reconciled to Octavius, and marries his sister Octavia.
35. Lepidus is excluded from the triumvirate.
36. The historian Sallust. Dalmatia is made a Roman province.
37. Civil war commences between Antony and Octavius.
38. Sept. 2. Defeat of Antony at Actium (q.v.).
39. Octavius is sole master of Rome.
40. The temple of Janus is again closed.
41. July 23. Rome becomes an empire under Octavius, and assumes the title of Augustus Caesar.
42. The Pantheon is built.
43. The conspiracy of Murenas is suppressed.
44. Augustus is made pontifex maximus.
45. In June, Horace and his patron Maecenas.
46. April 5. Jesus Christ is born in Judaea.

A.D.

9. Dalmatia is finally subdued by Tiberius. Ovid exiled to Tomis.
11. Cappadocia becomes a Roman province.
12. Death of Ovid and Livy.
13. Sejanus, the praetorian prefect, obtains entire ascendancy over Tiberius, and poisons Drusus.
14. Tiberius retires to Capri, and Thrace becomes a Roman province.
15. Conspiration and execution of Sejanus.
16. Conquest of Mauritania, which is divided into two provinces.
17. Judea is reduced to a Roman province by Tiberius.
18. The infamous Messalina, wife of Claudius I., is put to death on a charge of conspiracy. Lycia is made a Roman province.
19. The British chief Caractacus, king of the Silures, is carried prisoner to Rome.
20. Nero puts his mother Agrippina to death.
21. He institutes the Quinquennalian Games, or the Nero's festival.
22. Rome is nearly destroyed by a fire, said to have been occasioned by Nero.
23. St. Paul, St. Peter, the poet Lucan, and the philosopher Seneca, are put to death by order of Nero, who kills his wife Poppea by a kick.
25. April 4. Vitellius secures the sceptre by the battle of Bedriacum (q.v.).
26. Titus and Vespasian celebrate their triumph for the capture of Jerusalem (q.v.), and the temple of Janus is closed.
27. Vespasian founds the Coliseum (q.v.). The census is abolished, and the Temple of Peace completed.
28. A fire rages at Rome for three days.
29. Domitian assumes the surname of Germanicus.
30. The Dacian war is commenced.

33. Commencement of the Sarmatian war.
34. Dacia is made a Roman province, and Arabia Petraea is conquered. Trajan marches into the East.
35. Trajan's column is erected in the Forum.
36. The Parthian war commences.
37. Armenia becomes a Roman province.
38. Hadrian commences a tour through the empire.
39. War is commenced with the Jews.
40. End of the Jewish war.
41. The pillar of Antoninus is erected at Rome.
42. Lacinae exiled and put to death, for conspiring against her brother Commodus.
43. A destructive fire takes place at Rome.
44. Capture and destruction of Byzantium (q.v.).
45. The triumphal arch of Severus is erected at Rome.
46. Caracalla extends the privileges of Roman citizens to all his subjects who are willing to adopt Christianity.
47. May 16. Elagabalus revolts at Antioch, and secures the imperial throne.
48. The Goths exact tribute from the Romans.
49. The Germans invade the Danubian province.
50. Peace with the Goths is purchased.
51. The barbarians invade the empire on every side.
52. Ten religions in various provinces are set up numerously for the empire, who are known as the Thirty Tyrants, although Gibbon states that their number did not exceed ten.
53. Claudius II. defeats the Goths at the great battle of Naissus.
54. Dacia is separated from the empire, and abandoned to the Goths.
55. The Alaman and the Narcomanni are defeated, and the walls of Rome are restored.
56. Siege and capture of Palmyra.
57. Aurelian founds the Temple of the Sun.
58. Aug. 29. Commencement of the Diocletian era (q.v.).
60. March 1. The empire is divided into four equalities, under Maximian, Diocletian, Galerius, and Constantine.
61. Galerius extends the empire eastward as far as the Euphrates.
63. Constantine dies at York, and is succeeded by Constantine the Great.
64. Constantine I. marries Fausta, daughter of his rival Maximian.
65. Six emperors contend for the Roman empire; viz. Galerius, Licinius, Maximian, Maximianus, Maxentius, and Constantine.
66. Maximian is captured by Constantine I., and strangled at Marseilles.
67. Death of Galerius.
68. Constantine I. adopts as his ensign the sign of the cross (q.v.), and establishes Christianity as the state religion at Rome. Oct. 27. Maxentius is finally defeated by Constantine I. at Saxa Rubia, and is drowned in the Tiber in his flight.
69. April 30. Maximinus is defeated by Licinius at Heraclea, and dies at Tarsus shortly afterwards.
70. Oct. 8. Constantine I. defeats his rival Licinius at Cibalus (q.v.).
71. The 18. Licinius is finally defeated at the battle of Chrysopolis, after which Constantine I. reigns alone.
72. Licinius is treacherously murdered by order of Constantine I., who removes to Constantinople (q.v.).
73. The emperor Fausta is put to death.
74. The seat of government is transferred to Constantinople, and Christianity is formally recognized as the established religion. Constantine I. divides the empire into the Eastern, Illyrian, Italian, and Gallic prefectures.
According to Theodoric Rome is besieged by Alaric, king of the Goths, who retires the following year on the receipt of a heavy ransom.

The government of the Western Empire is transferred from Rome to Milan.

Rome is besieged by Alaric, king of the Goths, who retires the following year on the receipt of a heavy ransom.

It is sacked by Count Ricimer, general of the barbarians.

Codex Theodosius, the Roman and assumes the title of king of Italy, which event terminates the history of ancient Rome, and puts an end to the Western empire.

Theodoric visits Rome.


March. He is compelled to raise the siege by Belisarius.

Another siege is commenced by the Gothic king Totila, who takes the city December 17.

Belisarius recovers Rome.

Totila again seizes the city.

It is finally wrested from the Goths by Narses, and annexed to the Eastern empire.

Belisarius abdicates.

According to Gibbon, "Rome had reached, about the close of the 6th century, the lowest period of her depression."

Rome becomes an independent republic, under the temporal sovereignty of the pope.

Rome is delivered from the Lombards by Pepin.

Dec. 6. Charlemagne is crowned emperor of Rome and of the West at Rome.

Rome is threatened by the Arabs.

The emperor Henry IV. lays siege to Rome.

March. The gates are opened to him.

The Roman senate is restored.

Arnold of Brescia is burnt at Rome for heresy and sedition, i.e., for attempting to restore the ancient constitution.

The Romans are defeated by the Germans at the battle of Tusculum.

They are defeated at the battle of Viterbo.

Belisarius flourishes under the government of the senator Brancalone.

The Romans elect Charles of Anjou perpetual senhor.

Charles is compelled by the pope to abdicate.

The pope removes to Avignon.

April 8. Petrarch is crowned with laurel in the Capitol.


from injury, Henry kept her in a secret bower at Woodstock, the approaches to which formed a labyrinth so intricate that it could only be entered with the guidance of a silken thread which the king used for that purpose. Queen Eleanor is said to have discovered Rosamond’s retreat by means of this thread, and to have poisoned her rival. Rosamond was buried at Godstow church, whence her bones were removed to the common cemetery by the bishop of Lincoln in 1191; but they were afterwards replaced in the church.

Rosary.—A Roman Catholic devotional practice, said to have been first instituted by St. Dominic about A.D. 1200, in honour of the Virgin Mary. It consists in reciting fifteen times the Paternoster, and 150 times the Ave Maria; and as the computation is made by means of beads, the string of beads used for this purpose has acquired the name of a rosary. According to the Abbé Prevost, it consists of “fifteen tens said to be in honour of the fifteen mysteries in which the Virgin Mary bore a part.”

Rosas (Spain), anciently called Rhode, was besieged and taken by the French, Feb. 3, 1795. They were defeated here by the Spaniards, July 11, 1808. A French fleet of eleven armed vessels in the bay, protected by the powerful batteries of the town and castle, were cut out by the boats of an English squadron, under Lieutenant Tailour, and the whole of them captured or destroyed, Nov. 1, 1809. Rosas, which had been occupied by the Spaniards, was besieged by the French, under Marshal St. Cyr, in Novem-ber, 1809; the town was soon taken, and the citadel and Fort Trinidad were breached, Nov. 27. The governor was about to surrender, when Lord Cochrane arrived in the bay, threw himself into Fort Trinidad with a British force, and repulsed two assaults of the French with great slaughter. The citadel, however, surrendered Dec. 4, and Lord Cochrane retired with the garrison of the fort on board his vessel. Rosas was surrendered by the French in April, 1814.

Rosbach (Battle).—A victory was gained at this place, in Prussia, by Frederick the Great, over 30,000 French and 20,000 Austrians, Nov. 5, 1757. The French and Austrians lost nearly 9,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The battle-field of Rosbach was visited by Napoleon I. in October, 1806, when he ordered the column, erected by the Prussians to commemorate the victory, to be sent as a trophy to Paris.

Roscommon (Ireland).—The Auteiri, a people mentioned by Ptolemy, A.D. 139, were the earliest inhabitants. At a later period it was occupied by the red and the brown O’Conors, the Macdermots, the O’Dalys, and the O’Kellys. Miles de Cogan, an English adventurer, assisted by Murrough, son of Roderic, king of Ireland, having invaded it, was compelled to retreat in 1073. It was ravaged by William de Burgo Fitzaldein, lord of Limerick, in
1204. Athlone Castle was built in 1216, and that of Roscommon in 1268. The power of the O'Conors was broken in a victory gained over them by the English in 1315. The county was divided into baronies in the reign of Elizabeth. The O'Connor Don having taken part with the Ulster insurgents, his estates were confiscated in 1641, but he was reinstated in possession of greater part of them at the Restoration in 1660. The abbey of Boyle, now in ruins, was founded in 1148. Roscommon, the chief town of the county, derived its origin from the abbey founded by St. Coman in 550. It formerly sent two members to parliament, but was disfranchised Jan. 1, 1801. The abbey for the order of Preaching Friars was founded by O'Connor, king of Connaught, about 1257; and the castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen, was built by Sir Robert de Ufford a few years later.

Rosetta Stone. This stone was introduced from Egypt before a.d. 1596; the damask rose, from the south of France, before 1573; the moss rose, from North America, before 1724; the rose without thorns, also from North America, before 1726; and the China rose, from China, about 1759.

**ROSES (War of).** (See **LANCASTRIANS and YORKISTS**.)

Rosetta (Egypt) is said to have been founded by the son of the celebrated Haroun-al-Rashid, about a.d. 875. It was taken and fortified by the French in 1798, and captured from them by the British and Turks, April 13, 1801. A British force was defeated here by an overwhelming body of Turkish horse, April 22, 1807.

Rosetta Stone is the name given to a stone in the British Museum, which was discovered by the French among the ruins of Fort St. Julien, near Rosetta, A.D. 1801. It came into the possession of the British on the capitulation of Alexandria, Aug. 22, 1801, and was brought to England in 1802. It is a piece of black basalt, about 3 feet long and 2½ feet wide, with an inscription in three languages; viz. hieroglyphic, exocharial—or characters of the country—and Greek. The inscription in Greek eulogizes the virtues of Ptolemy Epiphanes, who succeeded to the throne B.C. 205, when only four or five years old. It appears to have been erected about B.C. 193.

Rosicrucians. — A sect of visionary speculators in Germany, whose existence became first known to the public in the 17th century. In 1619 John Valentine Andreas, a German scholar, published a work containing an account of Christian Rosenkreuz, a German noble of the 14th century, who after a long sojourn in the East, returned to Germany and founded a secret society of a few adepts who lived together in a building called Sancti Spiritus, where he died at the age of 106. The society survived from time to time by the admission of new members in silence and obscurity, according to the last injunctions of its founder. The Rosicrucians have not been heard of as a separate order since a little after the middle of the 18th century. Mosheim contends that the name was applied to the Chemists, or Fire-worshippers.

Roskilde (Sweden). — Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, after gaining several victories over the King of Denmark, concluded a peace by the mediation of France and England, Feb. 25, 1658.

Ross (Hereford) was made a free borough by Henry III., and sent members to parliament A.D. 1305. This privilege was relinquished on the petition of the inhabitants in 1306. Charles I. rested here on his way from Ragland Castle in 1645. John Kyrie, immortalized by Pope as the "Man of Ross," died here at the age of 94, in 1724.

Ross, or New Ross (Ireland), was surrounded with walls A.D. 1268. It was taken by Cromwell, and the fortifications demolished in 1646. Some insurgents who attacked the town were defeated with great slaughter by General Johnston, June 20, 1641.

Rostock (Germany) was raised to the rank of a city A.D. 1030, and was taken and burnt by Valdemar I., king of Denmark, A.D. 1161. It was annexed to Mecklenburg in 1322, and joined the Hanseatic League, from which it separated in 1492. St. Peter's Church, remarkable for a steeple 420 feet in height, was founded at the end of the 12th century. The university of Rostock was founded in 1419. Rostock was repeatedly occupied by hostile troops in the 18th century.

**ROTA CLUB.** — This political society for contriving an equal government by rotation, was formed in London during the Interregnum. All the principal officers of state were to be chosen by ballot, and a certain number of members of Parliament were to be changed annually by rotation—whence the club took its name.

Rothenburg (Bavaria) was anciently in the possession of the counts of Rothenburg, who became extinct about A.D. 1100, when the town was ceded to the emperor of Germany. It was mortgaged by Conrad IV. and Louis IV. to the house of Hohenlohe; but on the last occasion the town redeemed itself, and obtained a promise from Louis IV. in 1335 that it should not be mortgaged again. This promise was confirmed by Charles IV. and Wenceslaus. Rothenburg remained in possession of the empire till 1520, when it was bestowed upon the Elector of Bavaria.

Rotherham (Yorkshire) is supposed to have been founded early in the Saxon period, and possessed a weekly market and annual fair before the Conquest. A second market and fair were granted to the town by Edward I. in 1307. The parish church, a handsome Gothic structure, was built in the reign of Edward IV. A college, founded in 1482, was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI.; the remains still exist, and are used as an inn. The Free Grammar-school was founded in 1584. Hollis's schools, for the education of their children, were founded in 1663. A meeting-house for Dissenters was built in 1705. Almshouses for four aged females were founded in 1780. A public library was
established in 1775, which, with the news-
room and dispensary founded in 1806, oc-
cupied a substantial building erected in 1828.

ROTHERITHE (Surrey), commonly called
Redriff, a parish and suburb of London, is
noted for its numerous docks. The great
dock, finished A.D. 1700, was leased by the
South-Sea Company in 1725, and called
Greenland dock. It was purchased by a
company of merchants in 1807, and after-
wards much enlarged, and called the Com-
cercial dock. A new dock was added to it
Jan. 22, 1812. The church was built in 1714
and 1715; but the tower was not finished till
1739. It contains a monument to Lee Boo,
prince of the Pelew Islands, who died of
small-pox Dec. 27, 1784. A fire, which
consumed 206 houses, occurred June 1, 1785.
The Asiatic cholera broke out here in Feb-
uary, 1832.

ROTHESAY CASTLE. — This steam-packet
from Liverpool to Beaumaris was wrecked
near the latter place Aug. 17, 1831. From
135 to 145 persons were supposed to have
been on board, of whom only twenty-two
were saved.

ROTHWEIL (Germany) was seized by the
French A.D. 1643. The imperial forces were
defeated here by the French, under Turenne,
in 1644, and it was taken by the French in
1796. It was bestowed on the duke of Wür-
temberg in 1802.

ROTTERDAM (Holland) derives its name
from the river Rotte, which runs through the
city. It was founded in the 13th century, and
from this time its importance dates. Maximillian besieged it A.D.
1459, and after an obstinate defence of six
months, the city surrendered, on condition of
an amnesty. A body of Spaniards, retreat-
ing from the siege of Briel in 1572, were
allowed to pass through the town in bodies of
fifty with unloaded arms. The first detach-
ment on entering slew the guard at the gates;
the rest then rushed in, and all persons
found in arms were slain. The inhabitants
were treated as if the town had been taken
by assault. The time of Rotterdam's greatest
prosperity was the 17th and 18th centuries.
It was occupied by the French in January,
1795. The Exchange was built in 1736, and
the Academy of Sciences was founded in 1771.

ROUEN (France), anciently called Roto-
magus, is first mentioned by Ptolemy, in
the beginning of the 2nd century, as the capital
of the Vellocasses, a Celtic people. It
was taken and sacked by the Danes A.D. 841; and
was seded, with the whole of the province of
Neustria, of which it was then the capital, to
the Normans, under Rollo, about 911 or 912.
It was unsuccessfully besieged by the count
de Cotentin, in 930, and by Otho I. and
Louis IV. of France in 948. Prince
Arthur was murdered here by order of his
uncle John, April 3, 1202. It was conquered
by Philip II. June 4, 1204, and remained
subject to the kings of France until taken by
the English, under Henry V., Jan. 19, 1419.
John of Arc was burned to death here
May 30, 1431. The town was recovered by
the French, under Charles VII., in 1449. It
revolted against Louis XI. in 1465, and was
retaken by him in 1466. The Huguenots
captured it in 1562, and it was immediately
besieged by the Royalists, and captured by
the duke of Guise, Oct. 20, 1562, when it was
given up to pillage for eight days. Four or
five hundred Protestants were massacred
here on the eve of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24,
1572. It was besieged for eight months by
Henry IV. in 1593, and at last taken by the
treachery of its governor. A famine occurred
in 1789; and the revolution gave rise to some
troubles in 1792, 1793, and 1795. Louis
Philippe visited it in May, 1831, and again
in 1832. The most remarkable building in Rouen
is the cathedral of Notre-Dame, a splendid
Gothic edifice commenced in the 13th cen-
tury, but not completed till the 16th. The
abbey church of St. Ouen, to which it was
attached, was founded in the 6th century,
was rebuilt in the 12th century, and having
been destroyed by fire, was again rebuilt in
the 14th and following centuries. It was
much damaged by the Huguenots in 1562.
The great clock-tower was built in 1389, and
the court-house was completed in 1499. The
railway to Havre was opened May 13, 1847.
Rouen was made an archbishopric in 260; and
councils were held here in 659, 1049, 1055,
1072, 1073, 1074; Feb. 1096; Oct. 7 to
Nov. 5, 1118; in November, 1119; October,
1126; Feb. 11, 1190; March 27, 1223; in
1251; June 18, 1290; and Dec. 15, 1445.

ROUY. (See ICONIUS.)

ROUNDHEADS. (See CAVALIERS.)

ROUNDWAY DOWN (Battle). — An encounter
between the Royalists and the Parliament-
arians took place on Roundway Down, near
Devizes, July 13, 1643, in which the latter
were routed with great slaughter.

ROUSSILLON (France). — This old province,
nearly identical with the modern department of the
Pyrénées-Orientales, obtained its name from the
town of Ruscino, afterwards called
Rosciolena, now Tour de Roussillon, near
Perpignan. The province was made subject
to the Romans about B.C. 85. It was united
in the 9th and 10th centuries with the county
of Ampurias, in Spain; but was separated
towards the close of the latter century, and
governed by its own counts, the last of whom
bequeathed it to the kings of Aragon in 1178.
John II. of Aragon ceded it to Louis XI.
of France, in 1462, as security for money
borrowed; but it was restored by Charles
VIII. to Ferdinand of Aragon, in 1493. It
was conquered by Louis XIII. in 1642, and
was finally annexed to France by the treaty of
the Pyrénées in 1659. The Spaniards
invaded it in 1793, and were expelled in 1794.

ROVEREDO (Battle). — The Austrians were
defeated by the French near this town, in
the Tyrol, Sept. 4, 1796. So close was the
pursuit, that the republicans entered Ro-
eredo pell-mell with the fugitives.

ROXBURG CASTLE (Scotland), supposed to
have been built by the Saxons while they
held the sovereignty of the Northumbri-

snow, kingdom, was made a royal palace by David I.
on his accession to the throne, A.D. 1124. It was surrendered to the English by William the Lion in 1174, as a part of the price of his freedom, but was restored in 1189. The castle was seized by Edward I, and the court of King's Bench was held here in 1292. It was taken by Sir James Douglas by stratagem March 6, 1313, and was shortly afterwards demolished by Robert Bruce. Edward III. restored the castle, and kept Christmas here in 1335. Sir Alexander Ramsay took it by escalade in 1342; but it was regained by the English in 1346, who held it till Aug. 8, 1460, when James II. of Scotland lost his life in besieging it. His widowed queen, Mary of Gueldres, then captured the castle, and it was entirely demolished. The duties of Somerset partly restored it in 1547. It was given up to the Scowt in 1550, and again destroyed.

ROXBURG (America).—This city of Massachusetts was incorporated A.D. 1630, and was made a city by charter in 1646.

ROYAL ACADEMY (London) was founded under the patronage of George III. Dec. 10, 1768. The first exhibition of the academicians took place in Pall-mall in 1769. George III. granted them apartments in old Somerset House, and afterwards in 1750 in new Somerset House. Their first exhibition at the latter took place in May of that year. They removed to the National Gallery, where the first exhibition was opened May 1, 1838.

PRESIDENTS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Sir Joshua Reynolds .................................. 1768
Benjamin West ...................................... 1792
Sir Thomas Lawrence .............................. 1829
Sir Martin A. Shee ................................ 1839
Sir Charles Eastlake .............................. 1850

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A society bearing this title was established at London A.D. 1720 for the encouragement of the Italian opera. George Frederick Handel, Giovanni Bononcini, and Attilio Ariosto, the three most eminent composers of the day, were engaged to supply works and superintend arrangements, but the institution was never very successful, and after an existence of about nine years was dissolved in consequence of the quarrels of the singers. The present Academy of Music was founded by the earl of Westmorland in 1822. The first concert took place Dec. 8, 1828, and the charter of incorporation was granted in 1830.

ROYAL ADELAIDE.—This steamer from Cork to London arrived at Plymouth March 28, 1850, and left on the following day, with about 180 passengers and a crew of 24 men. She was totally wrecked on the Tongue Sand off Margate, on the night of Saturday, March 30, when all on board perished.

ROYAL CHARTER screw steamer, Captain Taylor, bound from Port Phillip, Australia, to Liverpool, was totally wrecked in Redwharf Bay, on the Anglesey coast, during the night, Oct. 25, 1859, and 459 lives were lost. The vessel had from £500,000 to £900,000 worth of gold on board, much of which was recovered.

ROYAL EXCHANGE (Dublin) was founded Aug. 2, 1769, and opened in 1779, at a cost of £4,000. This sum was raised partly by parliamentary grants, partly by subscriptions, and partly by lotteries.

ROYAL EXCHANGE (London).—The foundation of the original edifice was laid by Sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566. Queen Elizabeth opened it Jan. 23, 1571, and by the sound of trumpets her herald named it the Royal Exchange. It was destroyed by the great fire in September, 1666. Charles II. laid the foundation of another structure, Oct. 23, 1667, and it was opened Sept. 29, 1668, having cost £63,862. It was repaired, and beautified in 1769, parliament contributing £10,000 towards the expense. This edifice was destroyed by fire, Jan. 10, 1838. The new Royal Exchange, commenced in 1838, was opened by Queen Victoria in state, Oct. 28, 1844.

ROYAL GEORGE, of 108 guns, commanded by Admiral Kempenfeldt, sank at Portsmouth, nearly a thousand lives being lost, at ten o'clock in the morning, Aug. 29, 1762. A court-martial which was held on Captain Waghorne, relative to the catastrophe, acquitted him Sept. 9. Sixteen guns and other things were recovered by the diving-bell, Nov. 21. The wreck was surveyed by aid of the diving-bell, when the whole of the deck was found to have fallen in, May 24, 1817.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—The duties of the different officers of the royal household were first defined and reduced to order by Edward III. The expenses connected with it were fixed at £12,059 9s. 11d. by the private act, 11 Hen. VII. c. 36 (1494), which was amended by subsequent statutes. The duties of the great master of the king's household were regulated by 32 Hen. VIII. c. 39 (1540), which was repealed by 1 Mary, st. 3, c. 4 (1553). (See Lord Steward of the Household.) The purveyance system, which empowered the officers of the royal household to purchase goods for their master's use without the consent of the Commons, was ended by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660). Edmund Burke commenced his efforts against the extravagance of this department in 1780, and procured the suppression of several unnecessary offices by 22 Geo. III. c. 82 (1782).

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—This institution was founded by Count Rumford and Sir Joseph Banks, March 9, 1799, and received its charter of incorporation, Jan. 13, 1800. Its laboratory is celebrated as having been the scene of some of the most important discoveries of Sir Humphry Davy and Professor Faraday, and has not been officially connected with the institution. In 1830 John Fuller, of Rose Hill, endowed two professorships, of chemistry and physiology, and in 1838, Mrs. Acton, of Euston Square, gave £1,000.
towards establishing a septennial prize for the best essay on the goodness of Providence as exemplified by scientific research.

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT, 12 Geo. III. c. 11 (1772), prohibited members of the royal family from contracting marriage without the consent of the king, signed under the great seal, until they attained the age of twenty-five years.

ROYAL PREROGATIVE.—Blackstone defines the sovereign's prerogative as "that special pre-eminence which the king has, over and above all other persons, and out of the ordinary course of the common law, in right of his regal dignity." He enjoys supreme sovereignty in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, and he is declared politically perfect, it being a constitutional maxim "that he can do no wrong." He is the supreme head of the military and naval force of the kingdom, the fountain of justice, mercy, honour, office, and privilege, and the only person empowered to send or receive ambassadors, to declare war or conclude peace, and to coin the money of the realm. The royal prerogative was defined by 17 Edw. II. stat. 1 (1324), and the supreme power of the crown was confirmed by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 34 (1535). Constitutional limitation of the royal powers was secured by the Petition of Rights, 3 Charles I. (1627), which placed the sole power of granting money to the sovereign in the hands of the people's representatives in parliament. The feudal rights of the crown were abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660), and the dispensing power of the crown was destroyed by 1 Will. & Mary, ss. 2, c. 2 (1689).

ROYAL SOCIETY (London).—A number of gentlemen residing in London, among whom were Drs. Wilkins, Walsis, and Goddard, with Forster, professor of astronomy at Gresham College, associated themselves for scientific investigation, A.D. 1645. Some of them removed to Oxford in 1652, and formed a similar society there. The two were united, and held their meetings in London in 1659. They were suspended for some time, but the Restoration in 1660 were resumed in Gresham College. A code of rules was drawn up Nov. 23, and the first formal proceedings took place Dec. 5. The society having presented a congratulatory address to Charles II., his majesty granted it a charter in 1662, which was amended and renewed in 1663. The king bestowed a mace upon the society in 1663; and signed his name in the charter-book as its founder, in 1664. The first number of the "Philosophical Transactions" was published March 6, 1665. The place of meeting was changed to Arundel House in January, 1667, and again to Gresham College in October, 1674. The delivery of medals was commenced in 1674, and a sum of money for a lectureship was left by dame lady Sadler, widow of Dr. Croone, in 1676, the first of which was delivered in 1738. The Bakerian lecture on electrochemistry was founded in 1774. A legacy of £400, received on the death of the bishop of Chester (Dr. Wilkins), was expended in the purchase of certain farm rents at Lewes, in January, 1675. The college and lands at Chelsea, which had been granted to the society, were sold, and the proceeds were invested in stock in January, 1682. A paid secretary was appointed at a salary of £50 per annum in 1686. The house in Crane Court, Fleet Street, whither the society removed, was purchased in 1701, and the government assigned it apartments in Somerset House in 1702. Sir Isaac Newton was appointed president in 1703, holding the office till his death in 1727. The society published the first edition of his Principia in 1686. Originally issued monthly, the "Philosophical Transactions" were collected and published in ninety volumes, embracing the period from 1665—1800. Sir Godfrey Copley founded a gold medal, purchased with the interest of £100, in 1709; Count Rumford presented a sum of £1,000 in the 3 per cents, for a like purpose in 1796; and George IV. made an annual grant of a hundred guineas for two medals in 1825.

RUBICON (Italy).—This river formed the northern boundary of Italy at the time Julius Caesar held the government of Cis-Alpine Gaul. The passage of this river was considered as a declaration of hostilities, and precipitated the Social war B.C. 49. In the controversy regarding its identification, the arguments in favour of Fiumicino seem to preponderate, although a papal bull pronounced in favour of another stream, the Luso, A.D. 1756.

RUEL, OR RUEL (France).—During the civil strife between the parliament on the one hand, and the queen mother with Mazarin on the other, a treaty of peace was signed at this town March 11, 1649.

RUFFLES appear to have come into use as an article of dress in the reign of Henry VIII. Hand-ruffs were plaited and edged with lace in the time of Elizabeth. The Rev. William Cole, in his journey to France in 1765, was taken for a clergyman because he did not wear ruffles. They seem to have gone out of fashion during the French revolution of 1789.

RUGBY (Warwickshire).—The school was founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a London tradesman, and native of the place, A.D. 1567. It was regulated by act of parliament in 1777, and rose to great distinction under the mastership of Dr. Arnold, 1827—1842. The Elaborow school was founded by Richard Elborow in the 15th century; the parochial schools were built in 1830; St. Matthew's church was founded in 1841; and the Literary Institute in 1847.

RÜGEN (Baltic Sea), the Holy Island of the Slavonic Varini, captured by the duke of Poland A.D. 1124, and by the king of Denmark in 1189, was ceded to Sweden by the peace of Westphalia, Oct. 14, 1648. It was taken by the Danes in 1677. Having been restored to Sweden, Sept. 2, 1679, it was taken when Peter I. sent the Russian fleet against Charles XII., Nov. 17, 1715. Rügen was assigned to Sweden by the peace of Nystad, Aug. 30, 1721. It capitulated to
the French Sept. 7, 1807, and was ceded by Sweden to the Danish crown, by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, and by Denmark to the king of Prussia, June 4, 1815.

This West-Indian spirit is the product of molasses and the refuse of the sugar-manufactory. It is not known when the manufacture of rum commenced, or whence the spirit derived its name. Ships carrying rum must be of at least fifty tons burden, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, s. 144 (Aug. 20, 1853), which prohibits the importation of the spirit in casks of less than twenty gallons, or in bottles of more than three pints. The duties charged upon its importation have undergone several changes. By 21 Vict. c. 16 (May 11, 1858), a rate of 8s. 2d. per gallon is charged on every gallon of rum brought into the United Kingdom.

RUM PARLIAMENT.—After the Long Parliament had been sitting eight years, Colonel Pride, invading the House of Commons, sent forty-seven members to prison and excluded ninety-six more, leaving a remnant of about fifty, Dec. 6, 1648. It voted the late treaty with King Charles I. dishonourable and dangerous, Dec. 13; and that he should be tried for treason against the people, Dec. 23. On the peers refusing their concurrence, the Commons passed the ordinance for the king's trial, Jan. 6, 1649; and the members who wished to accept the king's concessions were expelled the house Feb. 1. This parliament voted the House of Lords "useless and dangerous" Feb. 6, and the office of king unnecessary Feb. 7. It passed acts abolishing the office of king and the peerage, March 17 and 19, 1649. It took the style of "Parliamemum Reipublicae Angliae" Feb. 9, 1650. It passed the celebrated Navigation Act affecting Dutch commerce, Oct. 9, 1651, and in the same month fixed its own dissolution at Nov. 3, 1654. An act prohibiting the use of titles conferred since Jan. 4, 1642, was passed January, 1652; and an act of amnesty was passed Feb. 24, 1652. Between it and the council of officers considerable differences arose as to the constitution of the new legislature. Cromwell entered the house with a strong guard, and terminated its existence by expelling the members, April 20, 1653.

RUNIC CHARACTERS, the alphabet, consisting of sixteen letters, used by the Teutonic nations, were ascribed by tradition to the god Odin, B.C. 508, although it was probably introduced to the people on the coast of the Baltic by Phoenician traders long before the Christian era. The invention has also been ascribed to Ulfilas, bishop of the Goths, A.D. 350. They ceased to be used in Sweden in 1001, and were condemned in Spain by the council of Toledo in 1115.

RUSE (Surrey).—King John met the barons on this plain, near Egham, and granted Magna Charta, June 15, 1215.

RUSIA (Italy), the navale Thuriorum, which had been transferred to Rusciamum, or Rossano, was besieged by Totila, A.D. 547, and after two attempts on the part of the Romans, under Belisarius, to relieve the garrison, fell in 548.

RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION was formed after the resignation of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues, announced in parliament June 29, 1846. Lord John Russell completed his arrangements early in July, and the cabinet was thus constituted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treasury</td>
<td>Lord John Russell, made Earl Russell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Chancellor</td>
<td>Lord, afterwards Earl, Cottenham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President of the Council</td>
<td>Marquis of Lansdowne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privy Seal</td>
<td>Lord, afterwards Sir, Chas. Gordon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chancellor of Exchequer</td>
<td>Mr., afterwards Sir, Chas. Gordon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Secretary</td>
<td>Sir George Grey, Bart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Secretary</td>
<td>Viscount Palmerston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Secretary</td>
<td>Earl Grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admiralty</td>
<td>Earl of Auckland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Control</td>
<td>Sir John Hobbouse, created Lord Broughton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury</td>
<td>Lord, afterwards Earl, Cottenham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duchy of Lancaster</td>
<td>Lord Caamptell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woods and Forests</td>
<td>Viscount Morpeth, afterwards Lord of Carlisle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paymaster-General</td>
<td>Mr., afterwards Lord, Macaulay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postmaster-General</td>
<td>Marquis of Clarinacide</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board of Trade</td>
<td>Earl of Clarendon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Secretary for Ire</td>
<td>Mr., Laboucre, afterwards</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wards Lord Taunton</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The earl of Bessborough, lord lieutenant of Ireland, died May 16, 1847, and the earl of Clarendon succeeded him, May 20. Mr. Laboucre was appointed to the Board of Trade July 22, and his successor, as chief secretary for Ireland, did not receive a seat in the cabinet. The earl of Auckland died Jan. 1, and Sir Francis T. Baring became first lord of the Admiralty Jan. 15, 1849. The earl of Carlisle became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, March 6, 1850, in place of Lord Campbell, appointed lord chief justice. Sir Thomas Wilde, created Lord Truro, became lord chancellor July 15, 1850, Lord Cottenham having resigned June 19, and Mr. Fox Maule, afterwards Lord Panmure, obtained a seat in the cabinet as secretary at war. The government having been for some time in a precarious state, was defeated by 100 to 52, Feb. 20, 1851, upon a motion to bring in a bill to make the franchise in the counties of England and Wales the same as that of the boroughs, and resigned office Feb. 21. The earl of Aberdeen and Sir James Graham having refused to assist Lord John Russell in the reconstitution of his cabinet, and Lord Stanley having declined the task of forming an administration, the Russell ministry finally resumed office, and the ministerial crisis terminated March 3. Earl Granville, who had succeeded Mr. Macaulay as paymaster of the forces, and Lord Seymour, made first commissioner of works April 15, 1850, obtained seats in the cabinet in 1851. Lord Palmerston resigned the foreign secretariaship, and Earl Granville was appointed as his successor Dec. 16, 1851. Mr. Fox Maule replaced Lord Broughton at the Board of Control, Feb. 5,
1852. An amendment proposed by Lord Palmerston to the government Militia Bill was carried by 135 to 126, Feb. 20; and the announcement of the dissolution of the Russell administration was made in both branches of the legislature Feb. 23. (See Derby (First) Administration.)

Russell Institution (London).—A lease for the ground was obtained from the duke of Bedford, July 26, 1802, by James Burton, who proposed to erect a suite of assembly and ball-rooms. The progress of the work was delayed by a fire, which occurred in 1802. The Russell Assembly-rooms were opened in February, 1804. This speculation failed, and early in 1808 meetings were held for the establishment of a literary and scientific society, and it was agreed to raise 12,500 guineas in five hundred shares at twenty-five guineas each. General meetings were held April 20 and July 7, and the property was transferred to trustees for the formation of the Russell Institution, Oct. 18. The news-room was opened July 15, 1808, the circulation of books commenced Jan. 29, 1809, and lectures were first delivered in 1810. The ball-room was converted into a library, which was opened March 23, 1814. The first catalogue was published in 1809, the second in 1814, the third in 1820, the fourth in 1826, the fifth in 1835, and the sixth in 1849.

Russia.—The kingdom, extending over great portions of Europe and Asia, partly corresponds with the ancient Sarmatia. It is said to derive its name from the Rhoxolani or Rhoxani, a Gothic people that settled there at a very early period, though several other derivations are given. It is first mentioned as Russia about A.D. 839.

A.D.
862. Ruric the Norman, chief of the Varangians, establishes his government at Novgorod.
863. The Russians attack Constantinople, and are repulsed by the emperor Michael III.
879. Death of Ruric, who is succeeded by his infant son Igor, under the regency of his kinsman Oleg.
882. Oleg seizes Kiev as his capital.
907. Another expedition against Constantinople is conducted by Oleg, who receives a large tribute from the emperor Leo VI.
912. A commercial treaty is concluded with the Eastern empire.
914. Igor invades the Eastern empire, and is repulsed by the emperor Romanus.
945. A second treaty is signed with the emperor. Igor is assassinated at Korsos, and is succeeded by his son Sviatoslav, his widow Olga acting as regent.
967. The queen regent, Olga, visits Constantinople, where she is baptized.
969. Sviatoslav, prince of Kiev, overthrows the empire of the Khazars.
978. He defeats the Bulgarians in a great battle.
979. He crosses the Balkan and invades Thrace.
981. July. He sustains a great defeat from John I. at Dorystation or Durostoro.
977. Civil war breaks out between the brothers Vladimir, Yaropolk, and Oleg.
980. Yaropolk is assassinated by his brother Vladimir.
988. Vladimir the Great takes Cherson from the Greek emperor Basil II., whose sister Anne he marries; he also embraces Christianity. 1018. Yaroslav promulgates a code of laws.

A.D.
1043. Vladimir, prince of Novgorod, attacks Constantinople and is defeated with great loss.
1158. Yaroslav I., founds Vladimir and makes it his capital.
1223. The Tartars of the Golden Horde (q.v.) establish themselves in the south-east parts of Russia.
1235. Russia is invaded by 1,500,000 Mongols, under Batou Khan.
1236. The Tartar khan of Kipshach exercises the supreme power in Russia.
1241. Alexander Nerski defeats an invading army of Swedes and Danes at the battle of the Neva (q.v.).
1255. He retires the title of Grand Duke from the Tartars.
1318. The Russians make Moscow their capital, and invade Finland.
1320. The principality of Kiev is seized by Gedimin, duke of Lithuanis.
1328. Ivan I., surnamed Kalita, becomes grand prince, and establishes the principle of hereditary succession.
1340. Red Russia is conquered by the Poles and Hungarians.
1382. Red Russia is seized by the Lithuanians.
1388. Dimitri, or Demetrieus III., defeats the Tartars at the great battle of the Don, and is surnamed Donisk in consequence.
1388. War is carried on against the Tartars, who burn Moscow.
1395. Russia is invaded by Timour the Tartar.
1425. Death of Василий Дмитриевич, in whose reign the first Russian coinage was established.
1441. The crown of the Kipshak Mongols is divided into four principalities.
1462. Accession of Ivan III., or John Basilowitz the Great, the real founder of the modern Russian empire.
1472. Ivan III. marries Sophia, niece of the last Greek emperor Constantine XIII., and adopts the title of czar, and the two-headed eagle as his badge.
1476. The Russians discontinue paying tribute to the Tartars.
1477. War is commenced with the Tartars.
1478. Jan. 31. The republican city of Novgorod surrenders to Ivan III.
1490. The Mongol power in Russia is destroyed by Ivan III.
1491. Ambassadors are first received at the Russian court.
1492. The Russians employ artillery for the first time this year.
1497. Ivan III. defeats the khan of Cazan at the battle of Sviaga.
1498. War breaks out with Sweden.
1499. A league against Denmark is concluded with Sweden. The punishment of the knout is introduced into Russia about this time.
1506. A war is undertaken against Poland.
1510. The Tartars invade Russia.
1521. The Crimean Tartars are defeated at the battle of Smolensk.
1523. Peace is concluded with Poland.
1524. The Russians sustain a defeat from the Tartars on the Volga.
1530. Peace is concluded with the Tartars.
1539. Death of the queen-regent Helena, whose young son, Ivan IV., is kept in tutelage by the three brothers Shuiski.
1541. A Tartar invasion, under the khan of the Orkhan, is repelled.
1543. Ivan IV., at the age of 14, puts to death Andrew Shuiski and assumes the government, which he conducts with great harshness.
1545. Ivan IV. is solemnly crowned czar by the patriarch, being the first Russian monarch whose coronation was a public and ecclesiastical ceremony.
1546. He establishes the "Strelitzes," the first standing army in Russia.
1550. War is resumed with the Tartars.

741
A.D. 1618. The czar Ivan is murdered by the czar, and its inhabitants are massacred.
1654. The Russians discover Siberia.
1655. The czar exacts tribute from the Siberians.
1657. The peasant are declared the property of the crown.
1658. War is commenced with the Teutonic knights.
1662. Russia and Sweden unite in a war against Poland.
1670. Jan. In consequence of a pretended insurrection at Novgorod, Ivan IV. massacres 89,000 of the inhabitants.
1671. Russia is overrun by the Tartars, who burn Moscow.
1676. The Cossacks are formed into a regular army of defense against the Tartars.
1679. Ivan IV. solicits the hand of Elizabeth of England, and puts his eldest son to death.
1689. The Greek Church in Russia is declared independent of the patriarch of Constantinople.
1698. Death of the czar Fedor, and extinction of the Ruric dynasty.
1704. A monk pretends to be Demetrius, a declaration by the English government, to effect a union between Russia, Poland, and Saxony.
1707. Russia takes part in the Seven Years' war, against Prussia.
1712. May 5. Peace is concluded at Prussia at St. Petersburg, July 10. A revolution breaks out at St. Petersburg, where the czar Peter III. is deposed. July 10. He dies.
1724. The imprisioned czar, Ivan VI., is put to death.
1725. Turkey declares war against Russia. (See Ottoman Empire.)
1726. Russia participates in the first partition of Poland.
1727. Rebellion of the Cossack Pugatcheff, who claims to be the deceased czar, Peter III.
1728. July 10. Russia gains considerable acquisitions in Turkey by the treaty of Koutchour-Kainardjii (g.v.).
1729. The impostor Pugatcheff is broken on the wheel.
1732. Prince Fopotemkin is made minister.
1738. War is commenced with Sweden.
1741. The Turks are defeated at St. Petersburg, May 21. June 13. Peace with Poland is restored by the treaty of Wisna.
1749. The laws are revised.
1758. English traders are excluded from Russia.
1764. The Cossacks are taken under Russian protection, which occasions a war with Poland.
1766. Oct. 3. The truce of Wilna, or Niemetz, is concluded with Poland.
1767. The czar refuses to receive an ambassador from Oliver Cromwell.
1768. July 1. The peace of Oliva is concluded with Sweden.
1769. Jan. 30. By the treaty of Andrussow, Russia cedes Servia, the Ukraine, and several towns, to Poland.
1773. Russian ambassadors are first sent to the courts of France and Spain.
1771. The insurrection of Steuko Radzin terminates in his execution.
1772. Subjection of the Kovnoyurt Tartars.
1778. War is commenced against the Turks.
1781. The Turks resign all claim to the Ukraine and the Cossack territory, and peace is restored.
1782. A mutiny breaks out among the Strelitzes.
1786. May 6. An alliance between Russia and Poland against Turkey is signed at Moscow.
1788. The czar Ivan V. resigns his share of the government.
1797. Peter visits England and Holland.
1798. In consequence of a revolt Peter I. puts to death all the Strelitzes.
1800. Nov. 30. Peter I. sustains a severe defeat from the Swedes at Narva. He builds the first Russian frigate, and founds the navy.
1803. May 27. Foundation of St. Petersburg (g.v.).
1808. Revolt of the Cossacks under Mazupka, who is assisted by Charles XII. of Sweden.
1809. May. Charles is defeated by Peter I. at Poltava (g.v.).
1810. War is commenced with Turkey.
1817. July 10. The treaty of Falci (g.v.). A directing senate is established.
1819. Catherine, the wife of Peter, receives the title of Czarina.
1806. A Russian army occupies Moldavia and Wallachia. Nov. 28. The French enter Warsaw for the purpose of aiding the Poles against the Russians.


1808. May 18. War is declared against Austria. Sept. 17. Peace with Sweden is restored by the treaty of Fredericksshavn.


1815. Jan. 25. The emperor of Russia is proclaimed king of Poland.

1817. Dec. 27. The ministry of public instruction is united to that of religious affairs.

1820. The Serbs are expelled from Russia.

1821. The grand-duke Constantine resigns his right to the throne.

1822. The emperor Alexander I. makes a tour through the dominions. Dec. 1. He dies at Taganrog, and is succeeded by his brother, Nicholas I. Dec. 26. A military revolt, under Colonel Pestal, is suppressed at St. Petersburg. Dec. 29. The troops at Moscow are ordered to disband.

1823. Feb. 2. Peace with Persia is restored by the treaty of Taurkmanahi. April 28. War is declared against the Ottoman empire (q.v.).

1824. May 24. Coronation of Nicholas I. at Warsaw as king of Poland. Sept. 14. Peace with Turkey is restored by the treaty of Hadrissapole (q.v.), by which Circassia is annexed to Russia.

1825. Nov. 22. A revolution in the Russian army breaks out in Poland (q.v.).

1826. Jan. 27. Death of the grand-duke Constantine. Sept. 8. The capture of Warsaw by the Russians reduces the Poles to submission.

1827. Feb. 10. A treaty for the surrender of Polish refugees to the Russian authorities is concluded with Austria and Prussia.


1831. The Circassian war commences.


1849. May. A Russian force is sent to the assistance of the Austrians in Hungary (q.v.). Napoleon I. proposes the expulsion of Hungarian refugees from Turkey.

1850. Jan. 6. A conspiracy against the emperor is detected.

1851. May. St. Petersburg and Moscow railways are commenced.


1853. July 2. The Russians occupy the Danubian principalities. Sept. 24. The emperors of Russia and Austria have an interview at Olmutz. Oct. 2. Nicholas I. meets the emperors of Austria and the king of Prussia at Warsaw. Nov. 9. War is declared against Turkey. (See Russo-Turkish War.)

1854. Feb. 7. Baron Brunow, the Russian ambassador, leaves England. March 5. Ten of the Russian government ministers in London, Poland, are declared in a state of siege. April 23. Nicholas I. issues a manifesto asserting that his only object in the war is the release of the Christians in the Crimea. June 26. Nicholas I. issues the decree that his object is the suppression of the Christian faith. July 25. Nicholas I. issues the decree that his object is the restoration of Christianity in the Ottoman empire. July 2. The cossacks, under the command of the grand-duke Constantine, make an expedition against the Turks in the Crimea.


1858. Jan. 15. A committee is established under the presidency of the emperor, to consider the best measures for ameliorating the condition of the serfs. May 28. A frontier treaty is concluded with the emperor of China at Alurn. June 9. A treaty of commercial navigation is concluded with Belgium. July 2. The royal peasants are admitted to personal rights. Dec. 31. A commercial treaty is concluded with Great Britain.

RUS

1853. May 28. A manifesto is issued to the great powers by the Sultan. June 8. The British fleet, under Admiral Dundas, is ordered to the Dardanelles. July 2. The Russian army crosses the Pruth. Oct. 5. Turkey declares war. Oct. 23. The first encounter takes place at Iaschka. Oct. 25. The British fleet enters the Bosporus. Nov. 4. The Turks are victorious at Olenitza, the Russians losing 1,000 men. Dec. 31. The "Identick Note" is accepted by the Sultan.


RUSSIA COMPANY.—The English trade through Archangel was opened by some Englishmen who went on a voyage of discovery, A.D. 1553. They were sent for by Ivan IV., when international commerce was established, and a company formed in London, Richard Chancellor and Anthony Jenkinson being the agents, in 1554.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.—The sultan of Turkey finding it impossible to comply with the demands of the Czar respecting the holy places and the Turkish subjects professing the Greek religion, the Russian embassy was recalled from Constantinople, May 21, 1853.
RUS


RUSSCHUK (Turkey).—This town was taken by the Russians under Generals Langeron and Markow, Oct. 14, 1811; and it again admitted a Russian force in 1828.

RUTHENUM.—Klaus proved the existence of this metal in platinum ores, A.D. 1844.

RUTHVIN. (See RAYN OF RUTHVIN.)

RYH (Sussex). One of the Cinque Ports, supposed to be the Novus Portus of the Romans, was pillaged by a party of piratical Danes, under Hastings, A.D. 893. The castle was built by the earl of Kent, 1134-1154. A charter, conveying permission to fortify the town, was granted by Richard I. in 1184. The Huguenots, driven from France by Catherine of Medicis, found refuge here in 1572. The harbour was nearly choked up in the 16th century, and an act was passed for improving it in 1545. An attempt to form a grammar-sch. in 1750, having been found useless, was abandoned, and the old one was again restored to and improved in 1778. The free grammar-school, founded by Thomas Peacock in 1685, and a school for poor children, by James Saunders, in 1702, are now united.

RYE-HOUSE PLOT, for an insurrection in England and Scotland, in order to secure the succession to the duke of Monmouth, was discovered June 12, 1683. The earl of Essex, son of Lord Capel, was found in the Tower with his throat cut, July 13; Lord William Russell was executed July 21, and Algernon Sydney Dec. 7, 1683. The duke of Monmouth was pardoned, and Hampden fined £40,000 Feb. 6, 1684. The conspirators intended to murder Charles II. and the duke of York.

S.

SALEFELD (Germany).—This small walled town of Saxe-Meiningen contains the ruins of an old castle erected in the 8th century. The cathedral of St. John was built A.D. 1212, and is remarkable for its four painted windows. Bavaria entered into an alliance with the confederates of Smalcald at this town, Oct. 24, 1531.

SABBREBRUCK, or SABREBRUCK (Prussia).—Its palace, which at one time belonged to the princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken, was destroyed by the French A.D. 1793.

SAAKHAM (Holland), celebrated as the place where Peter the Great resided when working as a common shipwright, A.D. 1696.

SAARLOUIS (Prussia).—This strong fortress, erected by Vauban, A.D. 1681, was ceded to Prussia in 1815.

SAAZ, or SAATZ (Battle).—Ziska defeated the Germans at this place in Bohemia, Sept. 1, 1421.

SABBATARIANS.—The term was applied in the 4th century to the followers of Sabbatius. In the 16th century a division of the Anabaptists, who observed the seventh, instead of the first day of the week, received the name of Saba'tarians. It is uncertain when they first appeared in the Protestant church, but Fuller says they existed as early as 1633. There are two congregations of Saba'tarians in London, the first dating as far back as 1678. One is among the General, and the other among the Particular Baptists. A tract supporting this doctrine was published in 1740. They are sometimes called the Seventh-Day Baptists.

SABBATH, as a name for Sunday, was, according to the elder Disraeli, first used in England a.d. 1554. In low Latin, and the languages derived from the Latin, the term designates Saturday.

SABBATICAL YEAR.—The Jews received the command for its observance every seventh year, in which they were neither to sow their fields nor prune their vineyards (Exod. xxiii. 10 & 11), n.c. 1491. The injunction is repeated in Lev. xxx.

745
The followers of Sabellius, according to some authorities a bishop, and according to others a presbyter of Upper Egypt, who flourished in the 3rd century, and taught that the Father suffered on the cross, and that there is but one person in the Godhead. Pope Dionysius pronounced condemnation of the doctrines of Sabellius in a council held at Rome A.D. 263. Marcellinus, bishop of Ancyra, maintained the doctrine in 325. The "Historia Sabelliana" was published by Wormius in 1696. The Sabellians were also called Patrapians and Modalists. Hallam says that Servetus held what were nearly Sabellian opinions.

Sabines, a most ancient people of Italy, supposed to have been named from Sabus, one of their deities. Little is known of their history. They were at war with the Romans at a very early period. A war broke out between them B.C. 504, when a portion of the Sabines migrated in a body to Rome, where they were welcomed as citizens, and gave rise to the powerful family and tribe of Claudi. The Sabines carried their ravages to the very gates of Rome, B.C. 469, and, when defeated by Marcus Horatius, B.C. 449, their camp was found full of plunder obtained in the Roman territories. They were again at war with the Romans B.C. 290, and were soon vanquished, many having been sold as slaves. The remaining citizens were admitted to the Roman franchise, but without the rights of suffrage. These were granted to them B.C. 266, and from that time they enjoyed all the privileges of Roman citizens. The last time they are mentioned as a distinct people is during the second Punic war, when they served as volunteers in the army of Scipio.

Sac (Brethren of the).—This religious order, established in the beginning of the 13th century, had monasteries in France, Germany, Italy, and England. They never ate flesh or drank wine, and only wore wooden sandals, in addition to the sac, from which they took their name.

Sacatoo (Africa).—A kingdom under this name was established in Soodaan A.D. 1816. The town of Sacatoo was founded in 1803. The traveller Clapperton died here, April 13, 1827.

Sacheverell Riots.—Dr. Henry Sacheverell, rector of St. Saviour’s, Southwark, preached two sermons, one at Derby and another at St. Paul’s, the latter Nov. 5, 1709, of which Mr. Dolben complained as being contrary to revolution principles. The House of Commons voted them “scandalous and seditious,” and ordered Dr. Sacheverell to be impeached, Dec. 13. Dr. Sacheverell, brought to trial Feb. 27, 1710, was found guilty March 23, and sentenced to suspension for three years. The people, conceiving the church in danger, during the progress of the trial broke into several meeting-houses, tore down the pulpits and pews, and made a bonfire of them in Lincoln’s-inn Fields. Soldiers were called upon to disperse the mob, and the London trained bands were kept on duty. In 1713 Sacheverell was presented to the living of St. Andrew’s, Holborn, and he died in 1724.

Sacrament.—In the primitive ages of Christianity there were but two sacraments, Baptism and the Lord’s Supper. Other bishop of Bamberg, was the first who, A.D. 1124, enumerated seven sacraments. Through the influence of Peter Lombard and of Gratian, this number was generally adopted by the Romish clergy, and received the approval of Pope Eugenius IV. at the council of Florence in 1439. The council of Trent, Dec. 13, 1545—Dec. 3, 1563, decided that there were seven instead of the two instituted by Jesus Christ. A sect sprung up in England early in the 18th century, founded by Dr. Deacon, who increased their number to twelve. The founder published his views on Christianity in 1748.

Sacramentaries.—These liturgical books were used in the Roman Catholic church, and contained the prayers and order of the celebration of mass and of the sacraments. The most celebrated sacramentaries are those of Pope Gelasius (492—496) and Pope Gregory the Great (590—604). About the 11th or 12th century they were incorporated with the mass-books or missals (q.v.). No sacramentaries were employed by the Greek church. Luther denounced Zuinglius and his followers as sacramentaries in 1521.

Sacramento (California).—The city of Sacramento, founded in the spring of 1849, contained more than 10,000 inhabitants in 1852.

Sacred.—The Christian emperors never used the term until the time of Justin II., A.D. 565. It was first added to the title of majesty, in this country, by James I. in 1603.

Sacred Wars.—The first, in which the Amphictyonic council declared war against the Cirrhæans, B.C. 595, in defence of Delphi, lasted until B.C. 556, when Cirrhæa was taken, razed to the ground, and the surrounding country dedicated to the god. A second lasted from B.C. 448 to B.C. 447. The Phocians having been sentenced by the Amphictyonic council to pay a fine for having, as they pretended, cultivated the Cirrhæan plain, B.C. 357, seized the temple, which led to the third Sacred war. It was brought to a conclusion by Philip I. of Macedon B.C. 346, and the temple was restored to the Amphictyons. By some writers the first contest is termed the Cirrhæan war, and the two latter the first and second Sacred wars.

Sacrifice.—Cain offered one of the fruit of the ground, and Abel of the firstlings of his flock, B.C. 3875 (Genesis iv. 2—4). Noah, after leaving the ark, offered up a burnt-offering, B.C. 2547 (Genesis viii. 20). Abraham was commanded to offer up his son Isaac as a sacrifice, B.C. 1872 (Genesis xxii. 2). The Jewish system of sacrifice was instituted B.C. 1496. A decree of the Roman senate abolished human sacrifices B.C. 99. The Egyptians, says Herodotus, offered up wine to Dionysus, god of the Nile, and to
the Moon, B.C. 408; and the Scythians to their deities sacrificed chiefly horses, B.C. 408. Caesar found the Druids of Britain practising human sacrifices, B.C. 55. "The altars of Phœacia and Egypt, of Rome and Carthage, have been polluted with human gore," and the Arab tribe of the Dumatians annually sacrificed a boy in the 3rd century. The Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca is constituted by a sacrifice of sheep and camels. The tribes of the Sabei were in the habit of resorting to the sacred wood or sonnenwald, in the marquisate of Lusace, and there offering human sacrifice, A.D. 243. Theodosius prohibited sacrifice at Rome in 381.

SACRILEGE.—A statute was enacted against it (4 Hen. VIII. c. 2) A.D. 1512. It was made punishable with death by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 10 (1827), and with transportation for life by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 81 (Sept. 10, 1835). The penalty was further reduced to a term of imprisonment for three years by 6 Will. IV. c. 4 (1836).

SACRIFORTUS (Battle).—The consuls Marcus the younger and Papirius Carbo were defeated at this place, in Italy, with the loss of 20,000 slain and 8,000 prisoners, by Sylla, B.C. 82.

SADDLES.—Zonaras relates that Constantine the younger was killed A.D. 340 by a fall from his saddle, which seems to be the first mention of them. They appear to have been made of wood in the time of the emperor Theodosius. In 385 he ordered that saddles of more than sixty pounds weight should not be put upon post-horses. The emperor Maurice ordered those of the cavalry to have large coverings of fur in the 6th century. Ethelbert, king of Kent, bestowed one adorned with gems upon St. Augustine's abbey in 605. In a reformation of the Cluniacs, in 1283, it is ordered that no abbot or prior ride without one. Among the old Germans and Franks, carrying a saddle from place to place was an ignominious punishment.

SADDUCES, who denied the existence of departed souls, and the resurrection from the dead, derived their name from Sadoc, a follower of Antigonus Sochaeus, president of the Jewish Sanhedrim about B.C. 250. The last-mentioned was the founder of the sect.

SADLER'S WELLS (London).—A band of music was provided for the entertainment of the drinkers of the medicinal waters here, A.D. 1683. Mr. Rosoman sold three-fourths of his interest in the place for £7,000, June 10, 1771. The theatre was opened in 1765. An accident occurred through a false alarm of fire, by which fourteen persons were suffocated or trampled to death, Oct. 19, 1807. Two benefits took place for the relief of the sufferers, Nov. 2 and 3, and two brothers were convicted at the Middlesex sessions for having caused the riot which led to the catastrophe, Dec. 4, 1817.

SAFETY LAMP.—The "Davy" was invented by Sir Humphrey Davy A.D. 1815, and the "Geordy" by George Stephenson in 1815. It was decided to be sometimes a source of danger when ventilation was neglected, by a committee formed to inquire into the subject after the great explosion near Sunderland in 1839.

SAFFRON, the same as the Latin crocus, which was much used by the ancients as a perfume and in cookery, was first introduced into Spain by the Arabs and into England by a pilgrim, who brought a bulb from the Levant in the reign of Edward III. Its cultivation was an important feature of European husbandry in the 15th and 16th centuries. In the neighbourhood of Saffron Walden it was much cultivated. Henry II., king of France, issued an order against its adulteration in 1550.

SAGAN (Prussia) was sold to Wallenstein by Ferdinand II. for 150,800 guilden, about a fourth of its value, A.D. 1627. It passed at his death in 1634 to the princes of Lobkowitz, who sold it to Peter, duke of Courland, in 1785. The duke abdicated his sovereignty in 1795, and his second daughter was created duchess of Sagan in 1845.

SAGH.—Mexican sage was introduced into this country from Mexico A.D. 1724, and blue African sage from the Cape in 1731.

SAGONE BAY (Corsica) is also called Lazona Bay. Here two French store-ships and a large transport were discovered lying under the protection of a battery, by Captain Robert Barrie. He attacked and destroyed the vessels and demolished the fortification, May 1, 1811.

SAGRAMENTO, St., or COLONIA DEL SACRAMENTO (Brazil).—This Portuguese settlement on the Plata was founded by the governor of Rio Janeiro A.D. 1678, and was claimed by the Spaniards in 1680. They relinquished their claim by the treaty of Lisbon, June 18, 1701, and by a treaty signed at Utrecht Feb. 6, 1715, but at length it was ceded to Spain by the treaty of Lisbon, Jan. 13, 1750. Portugal recovered it by a convention signed Feb. 12, 1761; but on the commencement of war between the two countries in 1762 it was again seized by the Spaniards, who resigned it for the fourth time by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. Hostilities recommenced, however, and continued until the Portuguese ceded it to Spain by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, Oct. 1, 1777. It was finally annexed to the empire of Brazil in 1825.

SAGUNTUM, or SAGUNTUS (Spain), was besieged while in alliance with the Romans, by Hannibal, and taken after a brave resistance, when all the male adults were put to death, B.C. 218. This led to the second Punic war. It was recovered by the Romans, who restored and made it a colony, B.C. 210. A mosaic pavement of Bacchus was discovered A.D. 1745. The town of Murviedro (muri veteres) now occupies its site, and the convent of La Trinidad that of the great temple of Diana.

SAINTS' HOME (London Docks) was founded A.D. 1829, and the new building, by Mr. George Green, was opened in May, 1835.
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SAINTES (France).—This ancient town contains a cathedral, built on the site of a church founded by Charlemagne. The church of St. Eutrope was founded in the 11th century. Councils were held here in 562; January, 1081; Nov. 4, 1089; March 2, 1097; and in 1282.

SALAMANCA (Spain), the Roman Salamancaica, and called by the Spaniards, from its fine architectural remains, Roma la Chica, or Little Rome, was stormed and captured by Ordonno A.D. 862. It was captured by the earl of Galway, June 7, 1706, and was occupied by a Spanish force, under the duke del Parque, in October, 1809. Wellington reached it June 17, 1812; took the fort by assault on the 26th; and totally defeated the French, near the town, July 22. The bridge of twenty-seven arches across the Tormes rests on the piers of Trajan's bridge. The university was founded by Alfonso IX. of Leon, in 1290, and united with that of Salamanca. It had 14,000 students in the 14th century. The schools of the university were built in 1415; the four colegios mayores were founded—San Bartolome, in 1410; Cuenca in 1506; Santiago in 1521; and King's College in 1625. Their privileges were much curtailed in 1770. The Jesuits' college was built in 1614. The old cathedral was erected in the 12th century; the new one, begun in 1513, was finished in 1734. The Plaza Mayor, capable of containing nearly 20,000 persons, and sometimes used as a bull arena, was erected between 1700 and 1733. Twenty convents, and about twenty colleges, were destroyed by the French during their occupation of the town before the retreat of 1812. Councils were held here Oct. 21, 1310; May 24, 1335; Nov. 23, 1380 to May 19, 1381, and in 1410.

SALAMIS (Greece), the modern Kuluri, was colonized by the Εακιδες of Εαγις at an early period; Ajax, the son of Telamon, king of the island, accompanying the expedition against Troy with twelve ships, B.C. 1193. It continued independent till a dispute arose, B.C. 620, between the Athenians and the Megarians for its possession, both claimants citing the "Iliad" in support of their pretensions, when it was finally adjudged to the Athenians. It voluntarily received a Macedonian garrison B.C. 318, and they held it until it was purchased by the Athenians B.C. 232. The Persian fleet of Xerxes was defeated by the Greeks off the coast, B.C. 490. Budorum, the western promontory of the island, was taken by the Peloponnesians, B.C. 429.

SALANKEMAN (Battle).—A splendid victory was gained, Aug. 19, 1691, at this place, in Hungary, by Louis, margrave of Baden, over the Turks, 20,000 of whom, the vizier Mustapha Kiooril being among the number, were slain.

SALASSI.—This powerful Alpine tribe, probably of Ligurian origin, is first mentioned in history in connection with an unprovoked attack made upon it by the Roman consul Appius Claudius, who suffered a defeat and lost 5,000 men in the engagement. Having repaired his disaster in another attack, and slain a like number of his opponents, he claimed a triumph, B.C. 143. To prevent the ravages of the tribe, a Roman colony was established at Eporedia (Ivrea), at the mouth of the valley leading to their country, B.C. 100. They revolted B.C. 35, but were subdued by Valerius Messala B.C. 34. Again revolting, Terentius Varro compelled them to lay down their arms, and sold the whole nation (36,000 persons) into slavery, B.C. 25. The gold-washings of the valley constituted the chief cause of dispute.

SALIAN (Battle).—The Persian general Sarbaraza having retired within the walls of this town, it was suddenly attacked by the Romans under Heraclius; and taken, after a brave defence, A.D. 624. Sarbaraza effected his escape.

SALANHA BAY (Africa).—A Dutch fleet was captured by Commodore Johnston in this bay near the Cape of Good Hope, three ships, of 1,100 tons each, being saved from the fire, and afterwards brought to England, July 21, 1781. A Dutch squadron with 2,000 troops on board, destined to attack the English at the Cape of Good Hope, was captured in the same place by Admiral Elphinstone, Aug. 17, 1796.

SALerno (Italy), the Roman Salernum, capital of the province of Salerno, or Principato-Citrea. The Romans decided to establish a colony here B.C. 197, the settlement being actually formed, B.C. 194. It was taken by Papius, the Samnite general, during the Social war, B.C. 90—88, and again by the Goths in the 6th century. Having fallen into the hands of the Lombards, it was besieged by the Saracens A.D. 872. The siege was raised by the emperor Louis in 873. The Saracens eventually succeeded in capturing it in 905. The Greek emperor dispossessed the Saracens in 920. Having reverted to the Lombards, the Saracens laid siege to it in 1005. In another attempt, in 1016, a force of Norman knights, on their way from Jerusalem, came to the rescue. It was captured, after a siege of eight months, by Robert Guiscard, who deposed Gisulph, the last of the Lombard princes, in 1077, and the city rose to great eminence, being classed with the opulentissime urbes of Campania. Its school of medicine was celebrated as early as 1069. Pope Gregory VII. died here, May 25, 1085. An assembly of barons met and elected Roger II., duke of Apulia, king of Naples and Sicily, in 1130. The citizens betrayed the empress Constance to Tancred, king of Sicily, in 1191. It was sacked by the emperor Henry VI. in 1193. Urban VI., in his struggles with Charles III., king of Naples, took refuge here in 1385. The crew of the Cogliari were undergoing their trial here when they were, with the fleet, taken up to the British government, June 8, 1858. The cathedral of St. Matthew was built by Robert Guiscard in 1084, on the site of an
older edifice destroyed by the Saracens. The bronze doors were erected in 1099; the harbour was commenced by John of Procida in 1260; the tomb of Pope Gregory VII. was restored in 1578; and the university, probably the oldest in Europe, was replaced by the Lyceum in 1517.

SALISBURY (Bishopric) was originally established at Sherborne, A.D. 705, when St. Aldhelm was appointed its first bishop, and it was removed to Salisbury, then known as Old Sarum, by Bishop Herman in 1072. By an order in council dated Oct. 5, 1086, the entire county of Berkshire was separated from the diocese of Salisbury, and annexed to Oxford.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM (Wiltshire), had its origin in a quarrel between the bishop and canons of Old Sarum. The captain of the castle sided with the clerical party, and founded a cathedral at New Sarum A.D. 1220. It was completed in 1255, and the city received a charter from Henry III., and was walled in 1315. It has returned members to parliament since 1294. A council was held here by Edward II. Oct. 20, 1324; a parliament by Edward III. Oct. 16, 1325; and another by Richard II. April 29, 1384. A rising in favour of Charles II. was made by Sir Joseph Wagstaffe, who surprised the judges March 11, 1655. During the great plague the court removed from London to Salisbury, July 27, 1665. James II. having joined the main body of his army here, was deserted by the duke of Grafton and Lord Churchill Nov. 22, 1688. The poultry-market contains a hexagonal cross of the time of Edward III.

SALIENTINES, or SALIENTINES, inhabiting the southern part of the Italian peninsula, are mentioned by Livy as having been defeated by the consuls L. Volumnius, who took some of their towns B.C. 306. According to some writers the historian confounds them with a neighbouring nation. In the fourth Samnite war they joined the confederacy against the Romans, and were defeated by L. Æmilius Barbula B.C. 281. War was declared against them by the Romans B.C. 267; and their conquest was completed B.C. 266. Having revolted, they were subdued B.C. 213, after which their name disappears from history.

SALONIA, or SALONIE (Dalmatia), became the chief town of Dalmatia after the fall of Dalmium, B.C. 117, was taken by Coscomius B.C. 78, and by Asinius Pollio B.C. 39. M. Octavius, commanding a squadron for Pompey, was compelled to retreat from before it with loss B.C. 34. It maintained a siege against Bato, the native leader, A.D. 6. Diodorean built the palace, which gives its name to the modern town of Spalato, and many public buildings, when he retired here after his abdication in 305. Glycerius, emperor of the West, accepted its bishopric when he resigned his sceptre in 474. It was taken by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, in 481. Belisarius made it his starting-point in the expedition to Italy in 544, as did Narses in 552. It was pillaged and burned by the Avars in 639. A council was held here in October, 1076.

SALONICA, or SALONIÆ (European Turkey), the ancient Thessalonica, in early times also called Emathia, Halia, and Therma, was the resting-place of Xerxes on his march to invade Greece, and was taken by Pausanias about B.C. 479, occupied by the Athenians B.C. 431, and appears to have been rebuilt B.C. 315. It surrendered to the Romans June 22, B.C. 168. Cicero found refuge here during his banishment, B.C. 58. It was the head-quarters of the Pompeian party in the first civil war, B.C. 64, and, siding with Octavius and Antoninus in the second, was made a free city B.C. 42. The apostle Paul addressed epistles to its church A.D. 52. It was made a Roman colonia in the middle of the 3rd century. The widow and daughter of the emperor Diodorean were beheaded here in 313. Its inhabitants were massacred for sedition by order of Theodosius the Great in 399, and it was besieged by the Ostrogoths, who are said by historians to have been driven off by the Saracens in 479. Salonica was stormed after a few days' fighting, and the citizens were slaughtered or sold into slavery by the Saracens, whose fleet appeared before the city July 29, 904. It was taken by the Normans of Sicily Aug. 15, 1185. Boniface, marquis of Montferrat, founded the Latin kingdom of Thessalonica in 1204. Theodore Angelus expelled Demetrius, the son of Boniface, and assumed the title of emperor in 1222. Vataces, emperor of Nicea, united it to his own empire in 1234. On the marriage, in 1284, of Violante with Andronicus, the Greek emperor, her father William, marquis of Montferrat, gave up as her dowry the nominal sovereignty of Thessalonica. After various changes, it was taken from the Venetians by the sultan Amurath II. in 1430.

SALSETTE (Hindostan).—This island, formerly part of the Mongol empire, was taken by the Portuguese in the 16th century. The Mahrattas conquered the island in 1750, and the British Dec. 28, 1774. The causeway connecting it with the island of Bombay was constructed in 1813. The temple-caves of Kennery, the largest of which is a Buddhist temple, are of great antiquity.
Salt was imported into this country by the Phoenicians, according to Posbroke, and the Romans made pits and mines here (those at Droitwich being mentioned) A.D. 816. The art of making common salt was published by Dr. Brownrigg in 1748. Beds of rock-salt were discovered in searching for coal at Marbury, near Northwich, about 1670, and near Lawton in 1779. A second stratum was found at Northwich in 1751. In Lower Normandy it has been procured by filtration through sea-sand and evaporation from sea-water since the 9th century; and in Sardinia since 1550, from which place the process was introduced into Saxony in 1569. The works at Ostia, on the Tiber, were formed B.C. 640; those at Wilieska, in Poland, A.D. 1237; and at Bochnia, Galicia, in 1251. Those on the banks of the lagunes originated a quarrell between Venice and Padua in 1336. A duty of 10s. per bushel was imposed in this country in 1798. It was increased to 15s. in 1805, reduced to 2s. in 1823, and abolished Jan. 5, 1825.

SALTERS' COMPANY (London).—A livery was granted to this company by Richard II. A.D. 1394. The Salter's Hall, built in Bread Street about 1451, was destroyed by fire in 1533. Arms were granted by Henry VIII. in 1539. The company was incorporated by letters-patent of Elizabeth, July 29, 1558. The hall is mentioned in 1578 as having been rebuilt, but was again destroyed by fire in 1598. The present hall, commenced Oct. 16, 1823, was finished in 1827.

SALTPEETER, OR NITRE, is mentioned in the works of Roger Bacon, who died A.D. 1278. Lullius speaks of obtaining aquafortis from it before 1315. Gunther, archbishop of Magdeburg, granted the right of collecting it, as it occurred in the form of an incrusta- tion on walls of houses, in 1419. A burgher of Halle obtained a like grant in 1460; and another had a contract for collecting it from two heaps of rubbish before the gates of Halle in 1544. The magistrates of that town had a manufactory for saltpeeter in 1545. In the Prussian states the royal right of collecting it was, on the urgent representation of the people, abolished,—an indemnification being made to government in 1798.

SALOUZUO (Italy).—The French, under the Duke of Montmorency, took possession of Saluzzo A.D. 1630. The marquisate was annexed to the duchy of Savoy in the beginning of the 17th century; and the ancient castle, once the residence of the marquises of Saluzzo, has been converted into a prison.

SALVADOR, SAN (Central America), was conquered by Alvarado, one of the officers of Cortes, A.D. 1523. It remained under Spanish rule, attached to Guatemala, till united to Mexico by the revolution of 1821. A confederation was formed with Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, under the name of the Confederation of Central America, in 1823. It was dissolved in 1840. The capital, bearing the same name, was totally destroyed by an earthquake April 16, 1854.

SALVADOR, ST., OR CAT ISLAND (Bahama or Lucayos Islands), called by the native Indians, Guanahani, or Cat Island, discovered by Columbus in his first voyage to America, Oct. 11, 1492, was the first land in the New World reached by this enterprising navigator.

SALZBACH (Baden).—Turenne, who commanded the forces of Louis XIV., was killed near this town, as he was visiting a battery on the eve of giving battle to the troops of the emperor; under Montecucculi, July 26, 1675.

SALZBURG (Austria), the ancient Juavum, capital of the duchy of Salzburg, the residence of the native kings of Noricum, was destroyed by the Heruli, on the decline of the Roman power, A.D. 448, but was restored in the 7th century. The Benedectine church contains fine painted glass windows of 1480. St. Margaret was built in 1455. Paracelsus, whose grave is in the churchyard of St. Sebastian, died here in 1541. The university church was built between 1696 and 1707; the cathedral, with a façade of white marble, between 1814 and 1868. One of its eight gates, called the New Gate, was cut through the Monk's Hill, by Archbishop Sigismund, in 1767. By the treaty of Campo Formio, signed Oct. 17, 1797, Salzburg was ceded to Austria. The French were defeated here in a great battle, by the Austrians under Archduke John, Dec. 14, 1800. The university was abolished, and a lyceum or academy established, in 1806. Salzburg was ceded to the Duke of Tuscany in December, 1802; was occupied by the French in 1805; and again ceded to Austria by the peace of Presburg, signed Dec. 26, 1805. The Austrian general Jellachich was defeated here by the French April 29, 1809; and by the peace of Vienna, signed Oct. 14, 1809, Salzburg was ceded to Bavaria. In 1818 the city was partly destroyed by fire. The botanical garden was opened in 1850. Councils were held here Jan. 26, 807; Feb. 1, 1178; in 1274, 1281, 1287; Nov. 11, 1288; in 1291, 1310, 1340; July, 1380; January, 1386; Nov. 18, 1418; Feb. 8, 1451; and Oct. 19, 1490.

SALZBURG (Duchy).—This country having been wrested from the Celts by the Romans, and reduced to a state of ruin on the fall of the empire, was visited by Hrodbert, or Rupert, a Scotsman, who converted the people to Christianity, and became their first bishop, A.D. 716. Arno, the seventh in succession, was made archbishop by Pope Leo III. in 798. The Protestants, having received permission, left the duchy in 1732, to the number of 30,000, and settled in Prussia, Württemberg, and Georgia (North America). The see having been secularized, was given, with the title of elector, to the ex-duke of Tuscany in 1801, and was annexed to Austria in 1806. It came into the possession of Bavaria in 1809, but reverted to Austria in 1815.

SAMANIDES.—Ismael, founder of this dy-
nasty, invited by the Abbassides, crossed the Oxus with 10,000 horse, conquered the Sogdian army, and established himself in Persia, A.D. 874. He was recognized as padishah, or king, by the caliph in 900. After a duration of 126 years, the Samnites were conquered by the Ghaznevides in 999.

SAMARA (Russia) was built a.d. 1591, as a defence against the Calmucks, and surrounded by a wall and moat. The fortifications were destroyed in 1708. The country was formed into a government by a ukase issued in December, 1850, and Samara was made the capital.

SAMARCAAND (Tartary), according to Strabo, was built by Alexander the Great. The manufacture of silk paper was known here A.D. 650. It was taken in 1219 by Zenghis-Khan, and in 1359 by Tamerlane. It was united to Bokhara by Abdulah at the close of the 16th century.

SAMARITANS, a people brought from beyond the Euphrates to inhabit Samaria when the ten tribes of the Israelites were carried into captivity by Shalmaneser, B.C. 721, and always retained the origin, habits and the temple of the Samarians B.C. 109. They were rebuilt by Herod B.C. 25. A small remnant of the Samaritans still exists. They were visited by missionaries A.D. 1823, and again in 1838.

SAMAS (Borneo).—The Dutch began to trade here about A.D. 1604. In consequence of the piratical habits of the inhabitants, a British expedition was despatched against Sambas in 1812, but it was repulsed with great loss. Another expedition was sent in the following year, under Colonel Watson, who carried the fort by storm July 3, and compelled the rajah to retire into the interior of his dominions.

SAMIAN WAR, between the Athenians and the Samians, occurred about B.C. 440. In the beginning of this war Pericles, the Athenian commander, defeated the Samian fleet, landed his troops on the island, and besieged Samos. Having heard that a Phenician fleet was coming to the assistance of the Samians, he drew off part of his forces to intercept it. The besieged taking advantage of his absence, carried the naval encampment of the Athenians by surprise. Pericles hastily returned, and again closely besieged the town. The Samians ventured upon another battle, in which they were defeated. They held the town for nine months, when they capitulated through famine. The Samians were condemned to dismantle their fort, deliver up their ships, and pay the cost of the siege by their ships, and the temple of the god Zevs.

SAMNITES.—This people, of Sabine origin, conquered Campania between B.C. 440 and B.C. 420, afterwards overran Lucania, and within a century spread themselves almost to the southern extremity of Italy. The Samnites concluded a treaty with Rome B.C. 354. The first Samnite war began B.C. 343, and after several victories gained by the Romans was concluded B.C. 341. The second Samnite war commenced B.C. 327. The Roman army having been decoyed by the Samnites into a narrow pass called the Caunide Forks, B.C. 321, had to pass under the yoke in the presence of the whole Samnite army. After suffering many defeats, the Samnites were compelled to sue for peace, which was granted B.C. 304. The third Samnite war commenced B.C. 298. The Samnites with their allies the Gauls were defeated in a great battle B.C. 296, and were compelled to sue for peace B.C. 290. They joined Pyrrhus B.C. 252, and finally submitted to Rome B.C. 272. The Samnites declared for Hannibal B.C. 216, but renewed their submission to Rome B.C. 209. They joined in the Social war, and many of them were in the army of the younger Marius, which was defeated at Sacriportus B.C. 82. The Samnites having again revolted, were defeated by Sylla at the battle of the Colline gate, Nov. 1, 82 B.C.

SAMOAN ISLES. (See Navigator's Islands.)

SAMOSATA (Syria) was taken by Marc Antony B.C. 35. It was the native place of Paul, bishop of Rome, who denied the divinity of Christ, and was deported A.D. 269. The town, captured by Chosroes II. in 609, was recovered by Heraclius in 625.

SAMOS, OF SAMUS (Archipelago).—This island was occupied by Carians, Ionians, &c., in the 10th century before Christ. The Samians became remarkable for their commerce about B.C. 776. During the reign of Polycrates, B.C. 532—522, the Samian navy was the most powerful in Greece. Near this island was fought the celebrated battle of Mycale, B.C. 479, in which the Greeks gained a decisive victory over the Persians. The maritime strength of Samos was broken B.C. 440 (see SAmian War), and from B.C. 42 to 114 Samos remained without a fleet. It came under the sway of Rome B.C. 84, and was the residence of Antony and Cleopatra B.C. 32. It was plundered by the Arabs in the 8th century, and was recovered by the emperor Leo in the 13th century. Mohammed II. assailed it in 1453, and it was sacked by the Turks in 1550. A battle was fought here between the Greeks and Turks, Aug. 17, 1824, in which the latter were defeated.

SAMOTHRACE (Egean Sea).—The inhabitants of this island joined Xerxes in his expedition against Greece, and a Samothracian ship sank an Athenian ship at the battle of Salamis, in Cyprus, B.C. 446. Pericles took refuge here after he was defeated by the Romans at the battle of Pydna (q.v.), B.C. 168. St. Paul passed a night here at anchor on his first voyage from Asia to Europe (Acts xvi. 11), A.D. 48.

SAMFORD-COURTENAY (Battle).—The insurgent Roman Catholics of Devon and Cornwall were defeated by the Protestant forces under Lord Russell, at Sampsford-Courtney, in Devonshire, Aug. 17, 1649. This action terminated the hopes of the
Cornish rebels, and most of them perished in the flight. Their leaders were taken prisoners and executed.

SANCTUARY.—The custom of setting apart places where criminals were safe from legal penalties is of great antiquity, and was sanctioned by the legal authority of cities of refuge. (See Asylum.) The right of sanctuary is said to have been introduced into this country by King Lucius about A.D. 181, and it was expressly recognized by the code of Ina, which was promulgated in 693. Alfred the Great in 887 allowed criminals to obtain safety for three days by fleeing to a church; and in 1670 William the Conqueror made express laws on the subject. Sanctuary was understood to be merely a temporary privilege, and by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 2 (1526), felons or murderers availing themselves of it was compelled to be branded with the letter A on the right thumb, in token that they abjured the realm. (See Abjuration of the Realm.) The privilege of sanctuary was taken away from all persons guilty of high treason by 26 Hen. VII. c. 13 (1534), and from pirates by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1535). By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1536), all persons in sanctuary were compelled to wear badges, and were prohibited from wearing weapons, and from going abroad before sunrise or after sunset. By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1540), many sanctuaries were abolished, and the only places permitted to retain the privilege were cathedrals, parish churches, and hospitals, together with Wells, Westminster, Manchester, Northampton, Norwich, York, Derby, and Lancaster. The same statute abolished the privilege of sanctuary in cases of wilful murder, rape, burglary, highway robbery, and arson. Westchester was substituted for Manchester as a sanctuary city by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 15 (1541). These acts were all repealed by 1 James I. c. 26, s. 34 (1604), and the abolition of sanctuary was again enforced by 21 James I. c. 28, s. 7 (1623). In the case of debtors, however, it continued to exist in a modified form until it was finally removed by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27 (1697). The London sanctuaries were the Minorie; Salisbury Court, Whitefriars; Ram Alley and Mitre Court, in Fleet Street; Fulwood’s Rents, Holborn; Baldwin’s Gardens, Gray’s-Inn Lane; the Savoy; Montague Close, Deadman’s Place; and the Mint, in Southwark. Owing to the laxity of the authorities, the Mint retained some of its privileges as a sanctuary until the reign of George I.

SANDBURST.—The ancient Egyptians wore sandals of papyrus and sometimes of leather, and people of rank are said to have carried magnificence in this article of dress to a great extent. The emperor Elagabalus wore sandals adorned with precious stones, near using the same pair twice.

SANDEMANIANS. (See Glasites.)

SANDBURST (Berkshire).—The Royal Military College, established at High Wycombe A.D. 1799, was removed to Great Marlow in 1802 by its founder, the late duke of York, and to the splendid establishment erected for the purpose at Sandhurst in 1812.

SANDWICH (Kent) is first mentioned A.D. 695. The Danes, defeated here by Athelstan in 851, destroyed the town in 893, and again landed in 1011, when they besieged Canterbury, which they burned. Canute visited the town on leaving England in 1014; landed here in 1016, and again in 1029. The Danes ravaged it in 1048, and William I. made it the chief of the Cinque Ports in 1067. The corporation held the power in 1315 of inflicting capital punishment by drowning. The French, under Marshal de Brézé, plundered the town in 1438 and again in 1456. The castle was held in 1471 against Edward IV. by Falconbridge and his followers. A mole was constructed in 1463. The harbour began to be difficult of access in 1500, and a century later was quite closed. A great number of Flemings settled here in 1561 and introduced silk-weaving. St. Thomas’s Hospital was founded in 1392, and the grammar-school in 1563. Queen Elizabeth visited the town in 1573, and the Guildhall was erected in 1579.

SANDWICH ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean) were discovered by Captain Cook, Jan. 19, 1778, and again visited by him on his return from Behring’s Strait in 1779. He was killed by the natives at Owyhee (q.v.), Feb. 14, 1779. His bones were preserved by the priests, and continued to receive homage until 1819, when idolatry was abolished and the natives embraced the Christian religion. The king and queen came to London in 1824, and died soon after their arrival. The Sandwich Islands are supposed to be identical with a group discovered by the Spanish navigator Gaetan in 1542, and named by him “the King’s Islands.”

SAN FRANCISCO (California).—Its original name was Yerba Buena, and it was connected with a Spanish settlement of missionaries called San Francisco, founded A.D. 1776. The modern city was founded in 1839. Gold was discovered in the neighbourhood in 1847, and San Francisco was ceded to the United States in 1848. A mint was established in 1853.

SANGALA (Hindostan).—This ancient city was besieged and taken by Alexander the Great B.C. 326, when 17,000 Indians were killed and 70,000 made prisoners. The town itself was razed to the ground.

SANHEBRIM.—The great council of the Jews consisted of seventy-one or seventy-two members, and decided the most important affairs of church and state. It is usually considered to have originated in the seventy elders who were appointed by Moses (Num. xi. 16) to assist him in his judicial duties, B.C. 1490. It was in existence in the time of Jesus Christ. The Grand Sanhebrim was summoned by the emperor Napoleon I. in July, 1806, and met at Paris to the number of seventy-one, March 9, 1807. This was the first meeting of the kind since the dis-
persion of the Israelites after the destruction of Jerusalem, A.D. 70.

SANITARY SCIENCE.—A writer in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" (xix. 602) remarks—"In the books of Moses we have a surprising instance of the care which was taken to prevent disease by the inculcation of hygienic precepts and the adoption of sanitary laws." Hippocrates, who died B.C. 357, embodied many valuable directions for the preservation of health in his work on "Air, Waters, and Places;" and the Roman physician Celsus, who is supposed to have flourished at the commencement of the Christian era, devoted considerable attention to the same subject. The earliest measures for securing attention to the laws of hygiene in modern Europe arose from the frequent epidemics which repeatedly depopulated entire nations. (See Plague and Lassaettlo.) In 1802 the French government established a council of health for the sanitary regulation of Paris; and in 1851 the entire country was brought under control of a central council, with minor branches in each department. The public health movement in this country was commenced by Dr. Southwood Smith, who made several suggestions tending to sanitary reform in his work on fevers, published in 1830. In 1839 his report on the state of Bethnal Green and Whitechapel excited considerable attention. Mr. Edwin Chadwick's report on the condition of the labouring poor appeared in 1840, and his report on infestation in towns in 1843. The Health of Towns Association was formed in November, 1844, and numerous legislative and popular measures, amongst which the following deserve particular notice, have since been adopted.

Baths and Wash-houses Act, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 74 (Aug. 28, 1846), amended by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 61 (July 25, 1847).

Nuisances' Removal Act, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 25, 1846), renewed, amended, and made perpetual by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 123 (Sept. 4, 1848), and by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 111 (Aug. 1, 1849). The provisions on the subject were consolidated by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 121 (Aug. 14, 1853), which was amended by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 6, 1860).

Towns' Improvement Clauses Act, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 31 (June 21, 1847).

Public Health Act, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 31, 1848), amended by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 50 (Aug. 1, 1851), and by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 98 (Aug. 2, 1858).

Metropolitan Interments Acts, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 52 (Aug. 31, 1848), extended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 83 (July 1, 1853), which was amended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 134 (Aug. 20, 1853), and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 138 (Aug. 14, 1858).

Common Lodging-houses Act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 28 (July 24, 1851), extended by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 41 (Aug. 4, 1853).

Labouring Classes' Lodging-houses Act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 34 (July 24, 1851).

Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 138 (Aug. 20, 1853).


SANQUHAR (Scotland) is supposed to owe its origin to the old castle of Sanquhar, the ruins of which are still extant on an eminence to the south-east of the town. Taken by the English in the reign of Edward III., it was reconsecrated a burgh in 1484, and was made a royal burgh by James VI. in 1506. The town-hall, a handsome edifice, was built and presented to the town by the duke of Queensberry in 1794. The old church, part of which is supposed to have been built by the Picts, was taken down, and a new one erected on its site, in 1823.

SANTA CRUZ (Canary Isles), discovered by Bartholomeu Diaz, A.D. 1486. A Spanish fleet of sixteen vessels, protected by the guns of the castle and seven batteries erected on the shore, was attacked and destroyed by Admiral Blake, April 20, 1657. An unsuccessful attempt to take Vera Cruz was made by Nelson, who lost his right arm in the engagement, July 24, 1797.

SANTA MARIA. (See Leucadia.)

SANTANDER (Spain).—This seaport-town, capital of a small province of the same name, was taken and sacked by the French in June, and again in November, 1808. The Spaniards carried it by assault in the beginning of June, 1809; and it was retaken with great slaughter by the French on the 10th of the same month. It was evacuated by them Aug. 15, 1812. Santander was declared a free port by a government decree, March 30, 1818.

SANTIAGO (S. America), the capital of Chili, was founded by Pedro de Valdivia, Feb. 24, 1541. It suffered severely from earthquakes in 1822 and 1829.

SANTIAGO, or SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELLA (Spain), was one of the first towns wrested from the Moors by the successors of Pelayo, and was held by them until 997, when it was retaken by the Moors, who destroyed the temple, and placed its bells in the mosque at Cordova, where they remained till that town was taken by Ferdinand III. in 1235. They were then brought back to Santiago on the shoulders of his Moslem captives. On the building of the cathedral, about the end of the 9th century, the bodies of the apostle St. James, and two of his disciples, Athanasius and Theodorus, were, according to tradition, discovered, and placed in a subterranean chapel, under the principal altar. This circumstance brought pilgrims to Santiago from all parts of Europe; and to protect them on their way from the attacks of the Moslems, the celebrated order of Santiago was founded in 1158 by Ferdinand II. No less than 916 pilgrims left England for Santiago in 1428, and this number increased to 2,280 in 1438. The offerings of the pilgrims were supposed to have made the church immensely rich. When the town was taken by the French in 1809, Marshal Ney ordered half of the money to be handed over to pay his troops, and it amounted to £40,000. The town was abandoned by the French in 1814. An hospital for pilgrims was erected in the 15th century. Santiago is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a university founded in 1532.

SAPIENZA (Mediterranean).—This island on the south coast of the Morea, anciently
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called *Sphaerita*, is famous for a naval victory obtained near it by the Athenians over the Lacedaemonians B.C. 425. The Genoese captured and destroyed the Venetian fleet here Nov., 1541.

**Sapphic Verse**, attributed to the celebrated poets, Sappho, who was born at Mitylene, in the isle of Lesbos, about B.C. 610. In consequence of a hopeless love for Phaon, a young Lesbian, Sappho is said to have thrown herself into the sea from Mount Leucas, and was drowned. The Lesbians paid her honour after her death, and stamped their coinage with her image.

**Sapphire.**—This gem was known to the ancients as early as the time of Job, B.C. 1520 (Job xxvii. 6), and was one of the jewels employed in constructing Aaron's breastplate, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxvii. 18). It was also used in the costume of the Tyrian nobles. Sapphires are found in greatest abundance in the Alps, especially in Austria, and Albany. A few specimens have been found in Bohemia, France, and Saxony. They are, next to diamonds, the hardest and most valuable of precious stones, although their constituents are almost entirely clay, with a little iron as colouring matter.

**Saracens.**—The name of this renowned Arab tribe is derived from *Sarah*, the wife of Abraham, whom they are said to claim as their foundress, to avert the stigma of their descent from the bond-woman Hagar. Bochart denies this theory, and asserts that they were called Saracens in consequence of their nomadic and predatory habits, *Saraka* being the Arabic verb "to plunder." Reidel states that the word simply denotes the eastern origin of the Saracens, *Sharaka* being a modification of the Arabic "to rise," and applied in this case because the east is the quarter in which the sun rises. They are mentioned by the classical geographers, who do not define very exactly the locality they occupied. In consequence of their predatory encroachments, the emperor Decius caused a number of lions to be conveyed into their country from Africa, and turned loose among them, A.D. 251. The name was subsequently applied to all Moorish and Mohammedan people, and especially to the opponents of the Crusaders. (See Crusades, Moors, Mohammedans, &c.)

**Saragossa, or Zaragoza** (Spain), capital of the old kingdom of Aragon, is said to have been founded by the Phcenicians or Carthaginians. It was rebuilt by the Roman emperor Augustus, who gave it the name of Cassarea Augustea, and was taken A.D. 470 by the Goths, who were expelled by the Saracens in 712. It was made the capital of a separate Moorish state in 1017. Alfonso of Aragon besieged and took the town in 1018, and it was subsequently united to the kingdom of Castile. Saragossa is celebrated in modern history by the two sieges it sustained during the Peninsular war. The French, who attempted to carry the town by assault, June 16, 1808, were repulsed with great loss. They then commenced a regular siege, and succeeded in getting into the town Aug. 4, when a deadly struggle commenced, which lasted for eleven days. The Spanish commander Palafox having been reinforced, the French abandoned the siege during the night of Aug. 14, with the loss of several thousand men. The second siege commenced Dec. 20, 1808. The outworks were soon taken by the French, and a series of sanguinary combats ensued day and night until Jan. 27, 1809, when a general assault was made, and the French succeeded in penetrating into the town. The garrison made an obstinate defence; but an epidemic fever broke out amongst them, and Palafox surrendered the town on honourable terms, Feb. 20, 1809. During the siege, 54,000 persons perished, of whom only 6,000 were killed by the enemy, the rest having been destroyed by the plague. The Spaniards were defeated near this town by the French, June 16, 1809. It was renamed Saragossa by the French in July, 1813. A large body of Cossacks were intro- trated into the town, and occupied the principal posts, March 2, 1838. The inhabitants, without chiefs, and badly armed, attacked the assailants, made 2,000 prisoners, and expelled the remainder.

**Sarah Sands.**—This iron screw steamer, with 300 soldiers on board, left Portsmouth for Calcutta in the middle of August, 1857. A fire broke out in the hold Nov. 11. The soldiers succeeded in clearing out the powder-magazine with the exception of two barrels, one of which exploded shortly afterwards, and the ship became a mass of flames. The fire, after raging twenty-four hours, was subdued by the exertions of the soldiers and the crew. A strong gale sprung up, and the vessel, with 15 feet of water in the hold, suc- ceeded in reaching the Mauritius Nov. 21, and not a single life was lost.

**Saratoga** (North America).—Near this town, a British force under General Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans under General Gates, Oct. 17, 1777.

**Sarawak** (Borneo), the capital of a settlement of the same name, was founded A.D. 1841 by Sir James Brooke, who was appointed its rajah. An outbreak of the Chinese settlers took place Feb. 15, 1857. They attacked and burnt the dwelling- houses of the Europeans in Sarawak, and killed several persons. Sir James Brooke and the greater part of the English escaped. The opportune arrival of a small steamer enabled the rajah to drive the Chinese out of the town, when they were attacked by the native Dyaks, and after a guerrilla warfare of several days utterly routed. The Chinese settlements were destroyed, and out of a population of four or five thousand, not more than two thousand escaped.

**Sardinia.**—This ancient town of Illyria was considerably enlarged by the emperor Trajan. According to Zonaras, the emperor Decius I. besieged it without success A.D. 267. A council, at which English bishops are said to have been present, was held here in 347.

**Sardinia** (Mediterranean Sea).—This
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1478. A rebellion, headed by the marquis of Oristano, is suppressed.
1492. The Inquisition is established.
1527. Andrea Doria, with the combined fleet of the Holy League, falls in an attack upon Sardinia.
1540. The island is desolated by a terrible famine.
1710. The Spaniards, under the duke of Turins, fail in an attempt at its recapture.
1714. Sardinia is ceded to the emperor by the treaties of Utrecht, Rastadt, and Baden.
1717. Aug. 22. A Spanish fleet, under the marquis de las Lores, arrives at Cagliari, and recovers the whole island in less than two months.
1720. Feb. 17. Sardinia is restored to the emperor Charles VI., who cedes it the same day to Victor Amadeus of Savoy, in exchange for the island of Sicily.

(See SARDINIA, KINGDOM.)

SARDINIA, KINGDOM (Ital), comprising Savoy, Piedmont, and the island of Sardinia, was established by Victor Amadeus I. (II. of Savoy) A.D. 1720. (See SARDINIA and SAVOY.)

A.D.
1730. Sept. 2. Abdication of Victor Amadeus I. in favour of his son Charles Emanuel I.
1732. Oct. 31. He expires in prison, where he is confined for an attempt to regain the throne.
1736. June 6. Tortona and Novara are ceded to Sardinia by the treaty of Luxemburg.
1742. Feb. 1. A convention is signed at Turin with Mariva Theresa.
1742. Sept. 19. By the alliance of Worms, Sardinia obtains the marquessate of Finale on condition of assisting Austria against Spain.
1748. Oct. 18. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle Milan reverts to Austria, and Finale to Genoa.
1762. A decree is issued liberating the serfs in Savoy.
1770. A new code of laws is adopted in Savoy.
1792. The French invade the Sardinian territories, and occupy Savoy andNice.
1796. May 15. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of Paris, which cedes Savoy and Nice to France. Oct. 16. Death of Victor Amadeus II.
1798. Dec. 9. The king of Sardinia is deposed by the French, and compelled to retire to Leghorn.
1799. March 29. He removes to Cagliari, and is acknowledged king by the Sardinian islanders. May 27. Turin is occupied by the Austrians and Russians.
1805. May 30. Napoleon I. is crowned king of Italy at Milan, and includes Sardinia in his kingdom.

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island, which was also called Ichnusa and Sandaliots, is said to have been originally peopled by a colony of Libyans, who crossed over from Africa under the leadership of Sardus, under the name Sardinia, about B.C. 1200; but the traditions relating to its early history are obscure and conflicting. Its authentic history commences with its capture by the Carthaginians, of which the precise date is unknown. Sardinia was one of the chief corn-growing provinces of the Roman empire.

500—460. Sardinia is conquered by the Carthaginians about this period.
465. The Carthaginian fleet of Libia, in Sardinia, and afterwards takes the city.
526. The island is ravaged by the Romans, under C. Sulpicius.
583. The Carthaginians cede their right to the island to the Romans.
631. The Manibus Torquatus gains several victories over the natives.
715. The inhabitants revolt under the native chief Happscius, who is subdued by Torquatus, and commits suicide.
765. A revolt of the mountainiers is suppressed, with great severity, by the consul Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus.
114. An insurrection is suppressed by M. Cecilius Metellus.
46. Julius Caesar visits Sardinia.
39. It is ceded to Sextus Pompeius by the treaty of Misenum.

The following table gives a summary of the principal events:

SDA 456. Sardinia is wrested from the Roman empire by Generic the Vandal.
534. It is recovered for Justinian by Cyrillius.
581. It is seized by the Goths, under Totilla.
593. Sardinia, governor of Sardinia, compels the barbarous mountainiers to embrace Christianity.
790. The Carthaginians obtain a footing in the island, and pillage Cagliari.
793. They are expelled.
1060. It is conquered by the Moor Musat, who assumes the title of king of Sardinia.
1092. Musat is expelled by the allied forces of Genoa and Pisa.
1164. Frederick Barbarossa sells Sardinia to Bariona, native prince or judge of the province of Aragon. He adopts the royal title, and is crowned at Pavia, but from want of funds is unable to support the dignity.
1165. The Pisans obtain the sovereignty of Sardinia.
1309. James II. of Aragon receives the investiture of Sardinia and Corsica from Pope Clement V.
1324. The infant Don Alonso of Aragon conquers the Pisan alien Manfred, at the battle of Luccicentena.
1325. The fleet of the Pisan fleet, under Gaspar Doris, by the Aragonese admirals Francesco Carre, in the Bay of Cagliari, establishes the authority of the king of Aragon over the greater part of the island.
1335. April 15. Pedro IV. of Aragon establishes the representative government of the Stamenti.
1336. The Pisan laws known as the "Carta de Logu" is promulgated.
1409. June 29. Don Martin, infant of Sicily, gains a great victory over the rebellious Sar-dini ans near Cagliari.
1428. Alfonso V. of Aragon obtains the formal cession of the province of Arborea, and thereby extends his authority over the whole island.
1898. The army is increased by the addition of 120,000 men.

1899. Nov. 28. A commercial treaty is concluded with Sweden.

1847. The establishment of public instruction is created.


KINGS OF SARDINIA.


SARDIS, or SARDES (Asia Minor), the ancient capital of Lydia, was taken by the Cimmerians about b.c. 635, and remained in their possession until Alyattes II. drove the Cimmerians out of Asia, b.c. 617. It became subject to the Persians b.c. 554, and was taken by the Ionians, assisted by the Athenians, b.c. 504, the town being destroyed by fire. The Persians were defeated by the Greeks in the plain before Sard, b.c. 395. It surrendered to Alexander the Great b.c. 334, and was taken by Seleucus, in his war against Lysimachus, b.c. 283. Antiochus the Great made himself master of it b.c. 214, and held it for twenty-five years, when the inhabitants, in the absence of Antiochus, delivered it up to the Romans, in whose custody it remained. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius, and was rebuilt by order of the emperor. Sardis was one of the first towns to embrace Christianity,—having, it is said, been converted by the apostle John. It is one of the seven churches of Asia mentioned in the book of Revelations. The town was captured by the Turks in the 11th century, and again in the 14th century. It was also taken by Tamerlane. Sart, which now occupies the site of Sardis, is a miserable place, consisting of a few mud huts.

SAREPTA (Russia).—This fortified town, on the Volga, was founded by a colony of Morrisian Brethren A.D. 1765.

SARMATIA, a name given by the Romans to all the country in Europe and Asia between the Vistula and the Caspian Sea. The people inhabiting this country were usually called Sauromatae by the Greeks, and Sarmatae by the Romans. The Sarmatians first began to threaten the Roman empire in the reign of Nero. They assembled on the borders of Thrace A.D. 64, for the purpose of invading that province; some of them having been defeated by the Romans, the rest dispersed. They entered Mosia A.D. 69, defeated ten Roman cohorts and ravaged the country, but were defeated and driven across the Danube. Hadrian defeated them in 119, and Marcus Aurelius in 161; and the emperor Caracalla gained some victories over them in 215, assuming, on that account, the surname of Sarmaticus. They were defeated by Aurelian in the reign of Claudius, and by the emperor Carus, 16,000 having been cut to pieces and compelled to recross the Danube in 282. They were subdued by Constantine the Great in 322; and he espoused their cause in 332 against the Goths, whom he defeated, and nearly 100,000 perished by famine and the sword. The Goths defeated them in 374. The Sarmatians, with the Goths against the Romans in 378, and were defeated with great slaughter by Theodosius I. They joined the Vandals and other barbarians in an invasion of Gaul in 407, and committed dreadful devastation. Those who remained in Sarmatia were afterwards subdued by Attila, and, with their princes, served in his army when he invaded Gaul in 451. Upon his death, in 453, they recovered their liberty, and were allowed by the Roman emperor to settle in Pannonia, Mosia, and other provinces on the Danube, where they remained in peace, till finally subdued by the Goths, with whom, in process of time, they became one nation.

SARNO (Battles).—The first battle was fought near this river, in Italy, between the troops of Justinian, under Nurses, and the Goths, under their king Teias, A.D. 553. The battle lasted two days, and ended in the defeat of the Goths, whose king fell in the encounter. John of Anjou defeated Ferdinand II. of Naples near the Sarno, July 7, 1460.

SARUM, or OLD SARMUM (Wiltshire), was originally a British settlement, and is supposed to have been taken by Vesuvian (A.D. 48—50), and made a Roman station, called Sorbiodunum or Sorrodiunum. The Saxons wrested it from the Britons in 582, and named it Seavesbyrig. It was the residence of the kings of Wessex till the octarchy. The town was fortified by Alfred the Great, and here Edgar convoked a wettinagemote in 980, to deliberate on the best means of defence against the incursions of the Danes. It was taken and burnt by Sweyn, afterwards king of Denmark, in 1005. The seat of the bishopric of Sherborne was removed to this place in 1072, and a cathedral founded, which was finished in 1092. On the completion of the Norman survey in 1086, William I. summoned all the bishops, abbots, barons, and knights of the kingdom to Sarum, to do homage for the lands they held by feudal tenure. William II. assembled a council here in 1085 or 1096, in which William, count of Eu, was im-
peached for high treason. Henry I. resided here in 1100, 1106, and 1116. The castle was repaired on the accession of Henry II. in 1154. The oppressions of the castellans, or captains of the castle, and their disputes with the bishops and clergy, led to the removal of the cathedral to its present site at New Sarum, or Salisbury (q.v.), in 1220. The inhabitants gradually established themselves in the vicinity of the new cathedral, and Old Sarum began to decay.

SARZANA (Italy).—This town was taken from the Florentines by the Genoese A.D. 1407, and ceded to Thomas de Campo Frégo, on his abdication of the dignity of doge of Genoa in 1421. It was recovered for Florence by Lorenzo de Medici, May 22, 1457. It is the seat of a bishopric, which was founded at Luna, under Bishop Habet-deus, who flourished A.D. 454.

ASSANIDES, a name given to the Persian dynasty by Artaxerxes I. about A.D. 226. They governed Persia until the Mohammedan conquest in 632.

SATIN.—This variety of silk is mentioned in the 13th century. It was originally imported into Europe from China.

SATIRE, from the Latin satira, originally signifying a collection of various things, is said to have been first written by Ennius (B.C. 235—169). Lucilius was the first who used it in a regular poetical form B.C. 148, and formed the model which Horace awkwardly followed (B.C. 65—A.D. 8). Varro, the most learned of all the Romans, wrote his "Menippian," ororical satires, B.C. 116—23. Juvénal adopted it to lash the vices of his age (A.D. 59—128). Persius, who lived in the reign of Nero, applied it with great circumspection to that tyrant (A.D. 34—62). In this country it was used by Butler to ridicule the Puritans in his "Hudibras," the first part of which appeared in 1663. Dryden (1631—1700) and Pope (1688—1744) employed it in numerous compositions.

SATURDAY, the seventh and last day of the week, so called from the idol Seater, worshipped on this day by the ancient Saxons. Others say it derived its name from having been dedicated by the Romans to Saturn.

SATURNIA, festivals in honour of Saturn, instituted, according to some authorities, before the foundation of Rome. Others assert that the Saturnalia were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius; whilst some maintain that they were first celebrated B.C. 497, after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Posthumius.

SAUGOR AND Nerbudda Territories (Hindostan), conquered by Akbar and annexed to the empire of Delhi about A.D. 1559. The peishwa obtained a nominal supremacy when Delhi fell in 1803. The country was ceded to the British in 1818. In the fort of Saugor, the 42d native regiment attempted to raise the 31st to mutiny. The latter not only remained faithful, but had a regular battle with their tempi, and drove them from the station July 7, 1857.

SAUMUR (France) was taken from the count of Blois by Fulk of Anjou, A.D. 1050, and was annexed to the French crown in 1570. It was taken by the Vendeans after a brilliant victory over the republican army, June 10, 1783. They were forced to abandon it a few days afterwards. The castle was constructed at different periods between the 11th and 13th centuries. A Protestant academy was founded by Duplessis Mornay, while governor of the town in the reign of Henry IV. It was dissolved by Louis XIV. in 1684. Councils were held at Saumur Dec. 2, 1253; Aug. 31, 1276; March 9, 1294; May 9, 1315; and in 1432.

SAVANDROOG (Hindostan).—This strong fortress of Mysore, seated on the top of a rock, was, notwithstanding its great strength, taken by the English, after a siege of seven days, in 1791.

SAVANNAH (North America).—This town in Georgia was founded by Genoa, Oglethorpe, in 1734. It was taken by the British in 1777, and held by them till 1782, when it was abandoned. A fire, which destroyed 463 buildings, and other property to the value of nearly £300,000, occurred June 10, 1820.

SAVIGLIANO (Battle).—The French defeated the Austrians at this town, in Sar- dinia, Nov. 5, 1799. It is also called the battle of Genola.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Defoe, in his "Giving Alms no Charity," published A.D. 1704, suggested a substitution of savings for poor-rates, by passing acts of parliament "which shall make drunksards take care of wife and children; spendthrifts lay up for a wet day; lazy fellows diligent; and thoughtless, sotish men careful and provident." Francis Maseres carried a bill through the Commons, which was, however, rejected by the Lords, to enable ratepayers of parishes to receive and invest savings, in 1771. A savings-bank was established at Hamburg in 1778, and one at Berne about 1787. Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield opened one for children at Tottenham in 1798, and another for adults in 1804. The Rev. Joseph Smith, of Wendover, issued propositions to his parishioners on the subject in 1799. One was founded at Bath, by eight ladies and gentlemen, in 1808. The first institution carefully organized was the Baptist Friendly Society of Ruthven, by the Rev. Henry Duncan, in 1817. Savings-banks were first placed under the protection of government by 57 Geo. III. c. 105 & 130 (July 11 & 12, 1817). By 9 Geo. IV. c. 92 (July 28, 1828), the laws relating to savings-banks in England and Ireland were consolidated, and all former statutes repealed. This act was slightly amended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. (June 10, 1833). These acts were extended to Scotland by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 37 (Sept. 9, 1833). Further amendments to the savings-banks acts were made by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 53 (Aug. 9, 1844). (See Post Office Savings-Banks.)

SAVONA (Italy) had formerly two harbours, but one was filled up by the Genoese, from
commercial jealousy, A.D. 1525. An explosion of gunpowder in the citadel destroyed half the houses in the town in 1648. A fleet of sixteen French and Spanish vessels, laden with munitions of war, was sunk in the harbour, by a British squadron, in 1745. Savoy was taken by the Sardinians in 1736. A corps of 10,000 Austrians and Piedmontese was defeated here by the French in 1794, and the town was occupied by the French in 1796. It was taken by the Austrians in April, 1800, and was surrendered to them by the French, June 15. Pope Pius VI. was detained here in 1810-11, by order of Napoleon I. The Sistine chapel at Savona was founded by Sixtus IV., and the cathedral was built in 1604.

SAVOY (Europe).—Part of the ancient Sapaedia, whence the name Saboia, or Savoy, is derived.

A.D.
413. Savoy is annexed to Burgundy.
888. It forms part of the duchy of Burgundy.
1027. Death of Berthold, count of Maurienne, and founder of the house of Savoy.
1534. Humbert II. receives large accessions of territory from the emperor Conrad II.
1111. Amadeus II. of Maurienne receives the title of count of Savoy from the emperor Henry V.
1174. Savoy and Piedmont are invaded by the emperor Frederick I.
1297. Count Thomas receives large grants of land in Piedmont from Philip of Germany.
1299. Count Boniface is made prisoner by his subjects.
1526. Peter of Savoy acquires the city of Berne, which he greatly improves.
1516. Amadeus IV., or the Great, receives Maulevrier in Normandy from Philip V., or the Long, of France.
1411. Geneva is brought under the dominion of the counts of Savoy.
1472. Feb. 19. Savoy is erected into a duchy under Amadeus VIII.
1481. The lordship of Piedmont is added to Savoy.
1485. Oct. 5. Nice and other territories are ceded to Savoy by the treaty of Chambery.
1489. Charlotte, queen of Cyprus, confers that island upon the dukes of Savoy. The archbishop of King of Cyprus, though they never take possession of their kingdom.
1534. The inhabitants of Geneva rebel against Charles III., and are assisted by Francis I. of France.
1537. Feb. Francis I. claims Piedmont as part of his hereditary kingdom.
1557. Aug. 10. Emanuel Philibert defeats the French at the important battle of St. Quentin.
1559. April 2. The French conquer Savoy and are restored by the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis (q.v.).
1601. Jan. 17. By the treaty of Lyons the marquise of Saluces is ceded to Savoy.
1703. Victor Amadeus II. declares war against France and Spain.
1766. Sept. 7. The French, under the duke of Orleans and Marshal Martin, are defeated by Victor Amadeus and Prince Eugene at the battle of Tucha, and compelled to leave Italy.

A.D.
1713. April 11. Savoy is recognized as an independent state by the treaty of Utrecht, and Sicily is annexed.
1790. By the quadruple alliance Sicily is exchanged for the island of Sardinia, and the dukes of Savoy assumes the title of king of Sardinia (q.v.).

RULES OF SAVOY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1095</td>
<td>Berthold becomes count of Savoy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Humbert I. becomes count of Savoy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1108</td>
<td>Humbert II. becomes count of Savoy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1125</td>
<td>Amadeus I. becomes count of Savoy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1135</td>
<td>Amadeus II. becomes count of Savoy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1149</td>
<td>Humbert III. becomes count of Savoy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1188</td>
<td>Thomas becomes count of Savoy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1233</td>
<td>Amadeus III. becomes count of Savoy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1233</td>
<td>Boniface becomes count of Savoy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1233</td>
<td>Peter becomes count of Savoy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1238</td>
<td>Victor Amadeus I. becomes count of Savoy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1238</td>
<td>Emanuel Philibert becomes count of Savoy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1238</td>
<td>Victor Amadeus II. becomes count of Savoy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(See Sardinia.)

SAVOY PALACE (London) was built by Peter, earl of Savoy and Richmond, A.D. 1245. He bestowed it upon the friars of Montjoy, from whom it was bought by Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III., for her son Edmund, earl of Lancaster. John II., king of France, resided here, when a prisoner in England, in 1357, and again in 1363. It was destroyed by Wat Tyler, May 24, 1381, and was restored by Henry VII., who endowed it, in 1505, as the hospital of St. John the Baptist, for the relief of 100 poor people. Henry VIII. completed the building and granted the hospital a charter, July 5, 1513. Edward VI. (1547 to 1553) suppressed the hospital, but it was re-endowed by Queen Mary (1553 to 1558). The "Savoy Conferences," for the revision of the Liturgy, was held here from April 15 to July 25, 1661. The sick and wounded in the Dutch war of 1666 were lodged in the Savoy. It was removed to make way for Waterloo Bridge and the Strand approaches.

SAW.—According to Pliny, the saw was invented by Daedalus, an Athenian, who flourished about B.C. 1000. Others say it was invented by Talus, the nephew of Daedalus. Saws to work with water-power, first introduced at Augsburg in 1322, were erected in Madeira in 1420, at Breslau in 1427, and in Norway about 1530. The bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary, queen of England, to the court of Rome, describes a sawmill he visited at Lyons in 1355. The attempts to introduce them to England met with great opposition, and one erected near London, in 1663, had to be abandoned. When again introduced, in 1676 or 1678, the first mill erected at Limehouse was destroyed by the mob. The damage was made good by the government, and a new one erected.

SAXA RUBRA (Battle).—Constantine I.

759
defeated his rival Maxentius at this place, about nine miles from Rome, Oct. 28, A.D. 312.

SAXE-ALLENBURG (Germany), a small duchy on the northern frontiers of the Thuringian forest, formed part of the ancient Osterland, and appears to have been governed by the margraves of Meissen from a very early period. After undergoing many changes, it was formed into a separate principality A.D. 1603. The house of Altenburg becoming extinct in 1672, the greater part of the principality fell to Ernest the Pious, duke of Gotha, and from this period it remained in the Saxe-Gotha family, till the decease without issue of Frederick IV. in February, 1825, when, by a compact between the three junior branches of the house of Gotha (Meiningen, Hildburghhausen, and Coburg), the duke of Hildburghhausen resigned his own territory to Meiningen, and regained the duke of Altenburg, Nov. 15, 1826. The duke of Saxe-Altenburg is a member of the Germanic confederation, and has one vote.

SAXE-COBURG-Gotha (Germany), formerly dependent upon the emperor, came into possession of the house of Meissen A.D. 1348, and fell to the house of Saxon in 1428. By the treaty of Leipsic in 1485, it was allotted to the Ernestine branch of that family. It was made a separate duchy in 1542, and first became an independent state in 1640. Ernest left seven sons, who reigned jointly from 1675 till 1690, when they partitioned the country and formed seven new lines. That of Coburg expired, and the division was annexed to Salfeld in 1699. The line of Eisenberg having become extinct, its possessions were united to Gotha in 1707. Frederick II. introduced the right of primogeniture into Gotha in 1710. Gotha was joined to Coburg, and Salfeld to Meiningen, in 1826. The constitution of the duchy was reformed by Ernest II., brother of Prince Albert, in 1846.

SAXE-MEININGEN (Germany), originally a portion of the domains of the counts of Henneberg, fell to Bernhard, third son of Ernest the Pious of Gotha, A.D. 1580. The line of Coburg became extinct in 1600, and a part of its territory was adjudged to Meiningen by the Aulic council in 1723, and it acquired nearly the whole of the duchy of Hildburghhausen in 1826.

SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH (Germany) formerly belonged to the electorate of Saxony, and was apportioned to the Ernestine line, A.D. 1485. John Frederick I. was deposed in 1547, and Weimar was given to his eldest son, the remaining portion being awarded to the second son in 1566. A subdivision took place in 1672; and a reunion by the extinction of the line of Jena in 1690, and that of Eisenach in 1741. The right of primogeniture was introduced in 1719.

Charles Augustus, who took part against Napoleon I., received some acquisition of territory and the title of grand-duke from the congress of Vienna, June 9, 1815. Representative government was introduced in 1816.

SAXON—The name probably derived from Sachs or sachs, a knife,—are first mentioned by Ptolemy, who describes them as occupying the country called Sachalia together with France islands off the coast, A.D. 140. Their descents upon the northern coast of England became so troublesome, that the Roman emperor appointed an officer, who afterwards received the title of "Count of the Saxon shore," in 286. Etuprius represents them as infesting the coasts of Armorica and Belgica with the Franks in 287. A horde of Saxons in one of their predatory excursions to the coast of Gaul, was almost exterminated by the Roman army under Valentinian I. in 371. St. Chiloche erected several fortifications to defend Britain from their attacks in 396. A large body under Hengist and Horvat succeeded in forming permanent settlements in the country after the departure of the Romans about 450. Some Saxons, aided by the Franks, conquered, but afterwards abandoned, the northern part of Thuringia about 530. The southernmost part was made tributary to the Franks about 550. Their long contest with Charlemagne was brought to a close by the treaty of Salz on the Saale, by which they consented to become Christians, and were put on a footing of equality with the Franks, 808.

SAXONY (Germany) was invaded by Charlemagne, who compelled the inhabitants to embrace Christianity, A.D. 804. Henry the Fowler, elected German emperor in 918, was the first of the Saxons who obtained that distinction. He erected the margravate of Meissen in 922, as a bulwark against the Slavonians, and so formed the nucleus of the present kingdom. The family of Wettin, in whom the office has become hereditary, added their own possessions to the margravate in 1130. The emperor Sigismund invested Frederick the Warlike with the electoral title and the duchy of Saxony in 1422. Ernest and Albert, sons of Frederick II., by the division of the country at their father's death, founded the two lines that bear their names in 1492. Frederick III. supported the cause of the Reformation and patronized Luther (1486—1525). John the Constant headed the Protestant princes at the diet of Spires in 1529. John Frederick the Magnanimous took a prominent part in the war against Charles V., and was defeated and made prisoner at the battle of Mühlberg, April 23, 1547. He was deprived of his dignities, which were transferred to his cousin Maurice, of the Albertine line, in 1548. John George I., in whose reign the Thirty Years' war took place, remained on the emperor's side and obtained from him part of the see of Magdeburg, and the two Lusatian margravates in 1655. Frederick the Strong served against an invasion of his territory by Charles XII. of Sweden through turning Roman Catholic and obtaining the crown of Poland in 1697. His son Frederick 760
Augustus II. was also elected king of Poland in 1733. He took part with France and Prussia in the war of the Austrian Succession in 1740, but sided with the empire in the Seven Years' war (1756-1763). A rising of the peasantry led to the redress of some of their grievances in 1790. Having supported Prussia against France for some time after the battle of Jena, Frederick Augustus allied himself with Napoleon I., taking the title of king, and becoming a member of the Confederacy of the Rhine in 1806. The territory was nearly doubled by other cessions from Austria in 1809. It became the theatre of the struggles with Napoleon I. in 1813; and the king was deprived of upwards of one half of his dominions by the treaty of peace with Prussia signed May 18, 1815. A new constitution was framed in 1831. Various changes were made, but the old state of things was restored by the diet elected in 1852.

RULERS OF SAXONY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DUKE</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Otho I.</td>
<td>980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry I., the Fowler</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otho II.</td>
<td>938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herman-Billing</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard I.</td>
<td>973</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELECTOR</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bernard III.</td>
<td>1180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert I.</td>
<td>1219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert II.</td>
<td>1239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick I.</td>
<td>1291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick II.</td>
<td>1298</td>
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ERNESTINE LINE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELECTOR</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ernest</td>
<td>1444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick III.</td>
<td>1480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>1523</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KING</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maurice</td>
<td>1458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustus</td>
<td>1484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian I.</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian II.</td>
<td>1513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John George I.</td>
<td>1511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John George II.</td>
<td>1533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John George III.</td>
<td>1580</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCALPING appears to be alluded to in Psalm cxviii. 21, A.D. 1045, and according to Herodotus (book iv. 64) was practised by the Scythians upon their enemies, B.C. 678. The custom was found to exist among the Indians of America on the discovery of that country, A.D. 1492.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, or scandal against peers, judges, or other officers of state, was defined with its penalties by 2 Rich. II. c. 5 (1378). Although this statute is still in force, it has not for a long period been resorted to, the last instance being that of the duke of Richmond against Castellom in 1710.

SCANDINAVIA, or SCANDIA (Europe), the ancient name of the country now occupied by Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, is first mentioned by Piny, who speaks of it as an island, A.D. 72. The monarchies of Sweden and Norway were formed by a combination of numerous small sovereignties in the 12th and 13th centuries. Margaret, queen of Denmark, obtained Sweden by conquest and Norway by inheritance, and by the union of Calmar, concluded in June, 1397, they were never to be disjoined.

SCARBOROUGH (Yorkshire), probably of Saxon origin, the name signifying a fortified rock, was incorporated by Henry II. The castle was built in the reign of Stephen. Tostig, earl of Northumberland, having failed in his attempt to effect a landing on the isle of Thanet, arrived here A.D. 1066. Piers Gaveston, having been besieged by the barons in the castle, was obliged to surrender, May 10, 1312. The town was made a bonding port in 1841. Christ's Church was erected in 1223.

SCARLET, the oriental kermes dye, was known from the earliest times. The dye made from cochineal and tin was accidentally discovered A.D. 1634. A bailiff of Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Edwards, refused, on religious grounds, to wear robes of that colour in 1599. It is recorded by Julius Ferreratus that soldiers commonly wore a short red sagum to conceal the blood from their wounds, about 1650.

SCEPTRE.—Socrates, who flourished B.C. 469—B.C. 399, has been called the founder of this sect, from his acknowledgment that "all he knew was, that he knew nothing:" although its real founder was Pyrrho of Elis, B.C. 365—315 (See PYRRHONISM.) The school, called the "later sceptics," originated with Menesdemus, a physician, about the 3rd century. Of modern sceptics, the most noted are Montaigne (A.D. 1533—1592); Glanville, a member of the Royal Society, about 1660; Peter Bayle (1647—1706), and David Hume (1711—1776).

SCEPTRE, originally a mere walking-staff, came to be the symbol of sovereign authority, and is mentioned by the patriarch Jacob—"the sceptre shall not depart from Judah, &c.," when imparting counsel to his sons (Gen. xlix. 10), B.C. 1688. Achilles swears by his staff or sceptre (Iliad, i. 246), B.C. 1193. Cyrus, as related by Xenophon, was always attended by 300 sceptre-bearers, B.C. 401. It was first assumed among the Romans by the elder Tarquin, B.C. 621. The sceptre of the Merovingian kings of France was a golden rod as tall as the king himself, A.D. 448.

SCHAFFHAUSEN (Switzerland), the principal town of the canton of the same name, 761
originated in the building of a large monastery in the neighbourhood in the 11th century. It was walled in and received imperial rank in the 13th century. It recovered its independence, and joined the Swiss cantons in the 15th century; became a member of the confederation in 1501; and of the new league in 1515. The fine single arch bridge across the Rhine was burned by the French in 1799. The constitution of the canton became democratic in 1831.

Schaffhausen (Battle).—The Hungarian insurgents, commanded by Bern, were defeated by the Russians under General Lüders, at this town, in Transylvania, July 31, 1849.

Scherhallien (Perthshire).—The Royal Society having resolved to make some experiments to determine the mean density of the earth, a.d. 1772, Mr. Charles Mason selected this mountain for the purpose in 1773. Dr. Maskelyne effected the measurements between June 30 and Oct. 24, 1774. The subsequent calculations intrusted to Dr. Charles Hatton were published in the Philosophical Transactions of 1778.

Schélnitz (Hungary).—In consequence of the importance of its mines, yielding 300 pounds of gold and 43,400 pounds of silver annually, a mining academy was founded here by Maria Theresa, a.d. 1760.

Schism Act (13 Anne, c. 7, 1713), requiring from those desirous of exercising the profession of a teacher, a license from the bishop, and a declaration of conformity to the established church, was repealed by 5 Geo. L. c. 4 (1719).

Schönbrunn, (Peace,) was signed at the palace of Schönbrunn, near Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809, between France and Austria. It consisted of six articles. France obtained possession of Trieste, Carniola, Friuli, and several other places. Russia, Saxony, and the Confederation of the Rhine gained some advantages, and the Tyrol was given up to Bavaria.

Schools. (See Education, &c.)

Schumla (Turkey).—The Russian general Rüdiger was driven from his intrenched position at this town, by the Turks under Hussein Pasha, August 25, 1828.

Schwäbisch (Bavaria).—The earliest Protestant confession was drawn up here by Luther, in 1529, and its articles were adopted by the Smalcald League in 1531. The handsome fountain in the marketplace was erected in 1716.

Schwarzburg (Germany).—A party of the electors assembled here and chose Gunther emperor, in opposition to Charles IV., a.d. 1347. The town, originally dependent upon Saxony, purchased its independence in 1699. The two present reigning families of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen are descended from the two sons of Gunther IX., who died in 1552. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt received a representative constitution in 1816.

Schweidnitz (Prussia) having suffered several sieges during the Thirty Years' war, was fortified by Frederick II., a.d. 1742; taken by the Austrians, after a siege of sixteen days, Nov. 12, 1757; recovered by the Prussians April 16, 1758; and carried by assault by the Austrian Marshal Laudon, Oct. 1, 1761. The Austrians under Marshal Daun were attacked and defeated near this town by Frederick II. of Prussia, May 16, 1762. On this occasion the Prussians put feathers in their caps to enable their wild Cossack allies to distinguish them from the Austrians, an ornament since generally adopted in European armies. Frederick's campaign in Silesia was closed by the surrender of its garrison, after a siege of sixty-four days, Oct. 9, 1762. It was captured by the French in February, 1807.

Schweiz, or Schwyz (Switzerland), which has given its name to the country, declared its independence of the house of Austria in January, 1303. It had a dispute with Zurich respecting the country of Toggenburg in 1436. The French defeated the Swiss here in 1799, and the Austrians Aug. 14, 1799. In a diet convoked here in 1803, an absolute democratic constitution was re-established. It declared against Napoleon L. Dec. 31, 1813, and joined the Sonderbund (g. v.) in 1844.

Schymemotes.—County-courts held in English shires, twice every year by the bishop and the ealdorman or sheriff, during the Anglo-Saxon period. In the reign of Canute (a.d. 1016 to 1035) the Schymemotes were held thrice a year. Edward the Confessor, in 1065, appointed the Schymemote to be held twelve times a year.

Scilly Isles (Cornwall), known to the ancients under the name of Cassiterides, or Tin Islands, were used by the Romans as a place of banishment. In the 16th century they were occupied by the English crown by Athelstan. They were held from the time of Elizabeth till 1580 by the family of Godolphin. After the defeat of the royal cause in the west, in 1645, they afforded shelter to Prince Charles. They were fortified in 1649 by Sir John Grenville, the royalist, who converted the rocks into a stronghold for privateers, and did so much damage to the trade of the Channel that the parliament fitted out a powerful fleet under Blake, which compelled Sir John to surrender in June, 1651. Sir Cloudesley Shovel was wrecked with all his fleet off these islands, Oct. 22, 1707, when upwards of 2,000 cows were lost.

Sculcher (Hindostan) was occupied by the Aryan nation B.c. 1400, and they possessed the country when Alexander made his Indian expedition, B.C. 326. It was subdued by the Mohammedans A.D. 711, and held by the caliphs till conquered for Mahmoud of Ghiznee in 1026. The Sumna tribe acquired it about 1200. They were supplanted by another native tribe, the Sammoo, in 1340. Shah Beg Arghun reduced them in 1541, and Akbar brought the country under Mongol sway in 1560. The Kalhoras threw off their allegiance to Delhi in 1796, and that of the kings of Cabul, which they had previously
acknowledged, was altogether renounced in 1813. It was conquered by the British and annexed March 24, 1843.

Sciro (Zigean Sea), the ancient Chios (q.v.), was taken in the early part of the 14th century by the Turks, who massacred the inhabitants. The Genoese seized it in 1346, and kept it nearly 250 years, when it was again taken by the Turks. They massacred nearly all the inhabitants, April 11, 1822. Out of a population of 120,000, only 900 are said to have escaped.

Scone (Scotland).—Edward I., king of England, brought away from this village, near Perth, the stone upon which for many ages the kings of Scotland had been crowned, A.D. 1296, and placed it in Westminster Abbey. Charles II. was crowned here, Jan. 1, 1661.

Scorpion, a kind of tube for firing gunpowder, was in use about A.D. 1440. It was held in the hand, and called by the English hand-cannon, or hand-culverine, and was introduced into England by the Flemings in 1471.

Scotists and Thomists.—With reference to these parties, who long divided the schools, Milman (Lat. Christ. b. xiv. ch. iii.) remarks, "It is not easy to define in what consisted their imvable, unforgotten points of difference. If each combatant had been compelled rigidly to define every word or term which he employed, concord might not perhaps have been impossible; but words were their warfare, and the wars of words their business, their occupation, their glory. The Conceptualism or Eclecticism of St. Thomas (he cannot be called a Nominalist) admitted so much Realism under other forms of speech; the Realism of Duns Scotus was so absolutely a Realism of words, reality was with him something so thin and unsubstantial; the Augustinianism of St. Thomas was so guarded and tempered by his high ethical tone, by his assertion of the loftiest Christian morality; the Pelagianism charged against Scotus is so purely metaphysical, so balanced by his constant, for him vehement, vindication of Divine grace, only with notions peculiar to his philosophy, of its mode of operation, and with almost untraceable distinctions as to its mode of influence, that nothing less than the invertebrate pugnacity of Scholastic Teaching, and the rivalry of the two Orders could have perpetuated the strife. That strife was no doubt heightened and embittered by their real differences, which touched them most sensitive part of the Medialeval Creed, the worship of the Virgin. This was coldly and irreverently limited by the refusal of the Dominican to acknowledge her Immaculate Conception and birth; wrought to a height above all former height by the maintenance of that tenet in every Franciscan cloister by every Franciscan Theologian."

Scotland.—According to tradition, the Scots derive their origin from Cethus, son of the Athenian king Cecrops, who married Scotia, daughter of Pharaoh, king of Egypt, and removed with his family into Spain in consequence of the preaching of Moses. Here he is said to have established a government over a nation whom he called Scota, in honour of his wife Scotia. Under his descendants the Scots removed into Ireland, and subsequently into England. B.C. 639, into the northern part of Albion, which consequently received the name of Scotland. War afterwards broke out with the Picts (q.v.), and the Scots despatched an embassy to Ferquard, king of Ireland, who sent his son Fergus to their assistance. Fergus was acknowledged king by the Scots, and was crowned at Argyll, B.C. 330.

B.C. 330. Establishment of the Celtic Caledonian monarchy by Fergus I.

55. The Scots assist the Britons against Julius Caesar.

A.D. 84. The Caledonians, under Galgacus, sustain a terrible defeat from Julius Agricola, in the battle of Mount Gramipus.

360. The Scots and Picts invade Britain.

1066. The last sovereign of the line of Fergus I., is slain in battle against the Rouman general Maximus.

403. The monarchy is restored under Fergus II.

406. Christianity is introduced into Scotland by St. Patrick.


843. The Picts and Scots are united into one nation by Malcolm II.

933. Scotland is ravaged by Athelstan.

1031. It is invaded by Canute, who exacts tribute.

1049. Duncan is murdered by his cousin Macbeth, who usurps the crown.


1056. Macbeth is slain at Lanarchanahan.

1061. The Scotch invade Northumberland.

1067. Malcolm III., marries Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, the Saxon heir to the English throne.

1093. Nov. 13. Malcolm III. is slain by Roger de Mowbray at the battle of Alnwick.

1094. The throne is usurped by Duncan II., who is assassinated by his subjects after a reign of about two months.

1138. Aug. 29. David I. invades Northumberland, and is defeated at the battle of Coton Moor, or Northallerton (q.v.).

1139. By the treaty of Dunstaffane the entire sovereignty of Northumberland, except Newcastle and Banbury, is ceded to Scotland.

1174. William I., or the Lion, is made prisoner by the English at Alnwick, Dec. By the treaty of Falaise, Henry II. agrees to liberate him on condition of his paying homage to England for his kingdom.

1181. Scotland signs the peace interdict.

1183. Richard I, on his accession to the English throne releases William I. from his feudal subjection on the receipt of 10,000 marks.

1185. Hako IV., of Norway, invades Scotland, and is defeated and compelled to resign his possessions in the Hebrides by Alexander III.

1191. Margaret, daughter of Alexander III., is married to Eric II., king of Norway.

1195. Sept. Margaret, the maid of Norway, dies at Orkney on her voyage to Scotland, and the question of the succession is referred to Edward I.


A.D.
1293. Balliol supports his claim in presence of the English parliament.
1296. Balliol renounces his homage, in consequence of which he is dethroned by Edward I., who invades Scotland, and receives the submission of the Scotch nobility.
1297. Sir William Wallace opposes the English, and defeats them at Cambuskenneth (q.v.).
1298. July 22. He is defeated at Falkirk (q.v.).
1305. Aug. 24. Execution of Sir William Wallace at Scone. He is slain with the flower of the Scotch nobility at Flodden Field (q.v.).
1306. Aug. 22. James IV. invades England. Sept. 9. He is slain with the flower of the Scotch nobility at Flodden Field (q.v.).
1313. June 24. Robert I. defeats the army of Edward II. at Bannockburn (q.v.).
1320. A conspiracy is formed against the king by his nephew, the earl of Brechin, and others, who are detected and executed.
1325. Edward III. invades Scotland. The battle of Dunipin Moor (q.v.). Sept. 24. Edward Balliol is crowned at Scone, and young David Bruce is sent to France, where he remains for nine years, although his rival only enjoys the crown for three months.
1332. The English are victorious at Halidon Hill (q.v.).
1336. A grievous famine desolates Scotland.
1346. He is made a prisoner by the English at the battle of Durham, or Neville's Cross (q.v.).
1397. Oct. 3. He is released on payment of 100,000 marks as ransom.
1398. Death of Edward Balliol, the last of the family. Nov. 26. David II. acknowledges Edward III. of England as his successor in the event of his decease without male issue.
1371. Feb. 22. Death of David II. without an heir. March 26. The Stuart line commences by the coronation of James at the crown of the lord high steward as Robert II.
1380. Aug. 10. The English encounter the Scotch, under Douglas, in the battle of Chieve Chase or Otherbar (q.v.).
1402. Robert III. sustains a severe defeat from the English at Homildon Hill (q.v.).
1405. Robert's only son, James, is made prisoner by the English at Flamborough Head.
1403. April 4. Death of Robert III., who is succeeded by his imprisoned son, James I., under the regency of the duke of Albany.
1411. The Highlancers, under Donald of the Isles, are defeated by the Lowland forces of the earl of Mar, at the battle of Harlaw, which establishes the superiority of the Lowlands. St. Andrew's university is founded.
1426. A treaty is concluded with Denmark, by which James I. agrees to pay an annual sum of 500 marks for the sovereignty of the Hebrides and the Isle of Man.
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SCREW.—Archimedes is said to have invented a screw for facilitating irrigation in Egypt, about B.C. 250. A screw, called by the Germans a water-screw, was invented A.D. 1746, by Andrew Wirtz, a pewter at Zurich. A patent was obtained in 1800 by Maullin for casting screws, and in 1817 a patent was obtained for making wire screws.

SCREW PROPELLER.—A screw to work in water on the plan of a windmill, was invented by Robert Hooke, A.D. 1680. This was improved by Wm. Lyttleton, Nov. 11, 1794; B. Woodcroft, Sept. 26, 1832, and many others. F. P. Smith, a farmer at Hendon, took out a patent for a screw propeller, May 31, 1836. It was first fitted to a model boat, which was placed on a pond at Hendon, and a boat of six tons burden, propelled by a screw, was exhibited to the public on Paddington canal, Nov. 1, 1836. The Admiralty, wishing the invention to be tested on a larger scale, built the Archimedes of 237 tons burden, which was launched Oct. 18, 1838, and made her first trip in 1839. The Rattler, 888 tons, the first screw vessel built for the Royal Navy, was laid down at Sheerness in 1841, and launched in 1843.

SCROFULA. (See King's Evil.)

SCULLABOGUE MASSACRE.—During the rebellion in Ireland, 184 Protestants, men, women, and children, were forced into a barn by the Roman Catholic rebels, who then set fire to it, and every soul perished, June 5, 1798.

SCULPTURE.—The inventor of this art, and indeed the nation where it originated, are alike unknown. Sculptured monuments have been discovered in Egypt at as early a date as B.C. 1700, and the art was brought to its greatest perfection in that country about B.C. 1350. Next to the Egyptian school of sculpture, in point of antiquity, must be ranked the Assyrian, and after that the Etruscan. The Greek school became celebrated in the 7th century B.C., and attained its greatest perfection about the middle of the 5th century, when Pheidias, or Phidias, Myron, and Polycletus flourished. Praxiteles, who lived B.C. 360, and introduced statues of the nude female figure, and Cleomenes, who probably flourished about B.C. 220, are among the most celebrated Greek sculptors. The regna of Trajan, Hadrian, and the Antonines are usually regarded as the golden age of Roman sculpture, though it is doubtful whether the art was ever practised by the natives. After the decline of the arts, sculpture remained in abeyance till the early part of the 13th century A.D., when it was revived by Nicolo Pisano. Donatello, born in 1383; Michael Angelo, in 1474; Roubillac (1695—1762); Thomas Banks, R.A. (1735—1805); Joseph Nollekens (1737—1823); John Bacon (1740—1799), and John Flaxman (1755—1826), are amongst the most celebrated of modern sculptors.

SCUTAGE, OR ESCUAVE, a pecuniary payment instead of personal service, assessed at first only on military tenants who were ecclesiastics, but made general A.D. 1159. King John, by chapter 12 of Magna Charta (1215) consented that in future no scutage should be imposed without the consent of the great council of the kingdom. This clause was omitted by Henry III. in his confirmation of Magna Charta in 1225, and the 37th clause only provided that scutage should be taken as it was in the time of Henry II. By 25 Edw. i. c. 5 & 6 (1297), it was enacted that no scutage should be taken by the king without the consent of the realm.

SCUTARI ( Asiatic Turkey), the ancient Chrysopolis, was the scene of the defeat of Licinius, by Constantine i. A.D. 323. The Sultan Mahmoud's barracks were occupied in 1853 by the British troops on their march to the Crimea. They were turned into an hospital for the wounded of the allied armies Sept. 24, 1854, and Miss Nightingale and thirty-eight nurses arrived Nov. 6.

SCYLLA (Italy).—This town of Naples was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 5, 1783. Most of the inhabitants, who, with the aged prince of Scylla, had sought refuge on the beach, perished from the effects of another shock in the evening.

SCYROS (Aegean Sea).—The original inhabitants of this island were Pelasgians, Carions, and Dolopians. According to tradition, Theseus, the son of Agenor, retired to Scyros, where he was at first hospitably received, though he was afterwards treacherously cast into the sea. The Macedonians subsequently obtained possession of the island, which the Romans compelled them to restore to the Athenians, B.C. 196.

SCYTHIA (Territory), in the eastern half of northern Europe, and in western and central
Asia, but of very uncertain extent, was inhabited by the Scythians, who invaded Media, and defeated Cyrus the Great in 522 BC. A battle, in which they were engaged with the Persians, was interrupted by an eclipse of the sun (foretold by Thales, May 28, BC 584). Darius made an unsuccessful inroad upon the country BC 507.

The bishops of the see of Alexandria, about BC 400. Alexander gained a success over the people dwelling between the Oxus and the Jaxartes, BC 329. They merged into tribes of various names soon after their attack upon the king of Bosporus, about BC 63.

SEA.—The Venetians claimed the sovereignty of the Adriatic about AD 1400, and imposed a toll on all vessels navigating in the name of the Adriatic. Austria resisted this claim in 1508, and a war that lasted twenty years ensued. According to Selden, most of the maritime states of Europe admitted the claim of England to the sovereignty of the seas in the reign of Edward I. Holland acknowledged it by the treaty of Breda, July 10, 1667 (O.S.).

SEA-FIGHTS. (See Index.)

SEAL.—The use of seals is very ancient. Jezabel sealed the orders for Naboth's death with the king’s seal (1 Kings xxvi. 8), BC 899. The first sealed charter extant is that of Edward the Confessor for the foundation of Westminster Abbey, AD 1065. The impression upon all laymen's seals until 1218 was a man on horseback. Only archbishops and bishops were allowed, by a decree dated 1237, to bear on their seals their title, office, dignity, and names. In 1540 it was ordered that all deeds, writs, &c., should be signed as well as sealed.

SEAL ISLANDS. (See LOROS.)

SEBASTIANS.—Sebastian, king of Portugal, was supposed to have perished with his entire army at the battle of Alcázarquivir, in Africa, Aug. 4, 1578; but as his body was never identified, an opinion prevailed that he had escaped from the field, and was living in captivity among the Moors or in retirement in his own kingdom. In consequence of this notion, a native of Alcaza, of low birth and vicious character, asserted, in 1585, that he was the missing monarch. He was arrested, convicted of gross imposture, and condemned to the galleys for life. A second claimant appeared the same year, in the person of a stonecutter, named Alvares, who was made prisoner and hanged. In 1594 Gabriel de Spinosa claimed identity with the lost Sebastian. He was also seized and publicly executed. The most remarkable of the pseudo-Sebastians was a person who asserted his claim at Venice in 1598, and who exhibited, in manners and features, a most wonderful resemblance to the king. His age corresponded with that of Sebastian, his body exhibited moles and other marks which the king was known to have possessed, and he related circumstances connected with the private life of the sovereign which afforded the strongest confirmation of his statements. His story was, that after the battle he had returned to Portugal, with the intention of assuming a religious life, in expectation of the distress in which he had involved his country; but the fear of discovery had induced him to visit Persia, where he had long been engaged in the service of the shah. Notwithstanding the plausibility of this person's tales, and the interest his appearance excited, his ultimate fate is unknown. The strongest fact connected with the story of the lost sovereign is, that the belief in his re-appearance existed long after he must naturally have died, and even as late as the present century. The Sebastians have been encouraged in their superstition by numerous prophecies, which asserted that the Hidden One, or the Encoberto, was concealed in an undiscovered island, and that his return might be expected about the year 1808.

SEBASTIAN, St. (Spain), was captured by the French Aug. 19, 1719, and again Aug. 4, 1794, when the guillotine was erected, and the blood of many priests and nobles shed. It was again taken by the French in 1808. It was besieged by the British, under General Graham, June 29, 1813. An assault, which was repulsed, took place July 24. The siege was converted into a blockade, which was raised July 28. The siege was resumed Aug. 26. The town was captured Aug. 31, and the castle Sept. 8. The Carlists were defeated here by the queen's forces Oct. 1, 1836.

SEBASTOCRATOR.—This title of honour was introduced by Alexius Comnenus, AD 1081, to reward the piety of his brother Isaac without giving himself an equal.

SEBASTOPOL (Russia), the Tatar Akhtiar, was founded by Catherine II. AD 1790. The docks and other important works, planned by Upton, at one time assistant to Telford, and carried on by him for nearly thirty years, were commenced about 1826. The land defences were begun in 1837. Its siege was commenced by the allies during the Russo-Turkish war (q.v.), Sept. 26, 1854; and it was captured Sept. 9, 1855. The fortifications having been demolished, the town was restored to Russia July 12, 1856.

SEBASTOPOLIS (Battle).—Justinian II., having broken his truce with the Turks, collected an army near this town, on the Phasis, where he was defeated AD 992.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—This title occurs for the first time AD 1253. By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 11 (1555), all grants passed under the king's seal were to be first delivered to the principal secretary of state. In the commencement of the reign of Charles I. there were two secretaries of state. The number has varied in different reigns. A secretary of state for India was added in 1808, which makes the number five.

SEDAN (France), for many years the capital of a principality belonging to the dukes of Bouillon, was forfeited to the crown AD 1642. Near this town the count
of Soissons, who perished in the encounter, defeated the army of Richelieu in 1641. Mazarin took up his abode here in 1652.

SEDAN CHAIRS, invented at Sedan, in France, whences their name, were first used in England A.D. 1551, and in London in 1634. They were in general use in 1649. An act was passed in 1711, limiting the number of licensed sedan chairs to 200. It was increased to 400 in 1726.

SEDGEMOOR (Battle).—The duke of Monmouth was defeated on this plain, near Bridgewater, by the royal troops, under the earl of Faversham, July 6, 1685. Monmouth, who was taken after the battle, was beheaded July 15.

SEEKERS.—This sect arose in England A.D. 1643. They derived their name from maintaining that the true Scripture and ordinances for which they pretended to be seeking were lost.

SEGEBED (Treaty).—The celebrated treaty of peace between Amurath II. and Ladislaus IV., king of Poland and Hungary, was concluded at this town in September, 1444. A truce of ten years was agreed upon, but it only lasted ten weeks. Cardinal Julian declared the treaty null and void, because it had been made without the consent of the pope, and Christian princes were not bound to keep faith with infidels.

SEGESTAN (Asia).—This fertile and flourishing country, containing many large cities and towns, was devastated by Tamerlane A.D. 1383. The first European traveller to visit Segestan was George Forster, who penetrated into the country in 1788. Captain Christie traversed it from north to south in 1810. It is now called Seistan.

SEGONIA (Spain), the capital of a province of the same name, contains one of the finest cathedrals in Spain. It was commenced A.D. 1525. The French captured Segovia in 1808, and occupied it until 1814.

SEIDILICE (Battle).—The Poles defeated the Russians at this village, near Warsaw, April 10, 1581. They captured two standards, fifteen pieces of cannon, and 6,000 prisoners.

SELBY, (Battle,) was fought at this town, in Yorkshire, between the royal troops, under John Bellasis, governor of York, and the parliamentarians, under Lord Fairfax, April 11, 1644. The former was made prisoner, and his army defeated.

SELENTUM.—This non-metallic, solid, elementary body was discovered A.D. 1818 by Berzelius.

SELEUCIA PIERIA (Syria), "rivers of water," according to Strabo, was founded by Seleucus Nicator, prior to B.C. 280. Ptolemy, founder of Epiros, having captured it during his Syrian expedition, B.C. 245, held it by an Egyptian garrison until Antiochus the Great, forming a siege by sea and by land, compelled it to surrender about B.C. 220. Paul and Barnabas embarked from this port on their first mission to Asia Minor in May, A.D. 44 (Acts xiii. 4). The only communication between the city and the sea was by means of an extraordinary excavation through the solid rock, upwards of twenty feet in width and height, and nearly 1,100 yards long, which was surveyed by Captain Allen in 1850.

SELEUCIA TRACHEOTIS (Cilicia), represented by the modern town of Selefkich, was founded by Seleucus Nicator, some time prior to B.C. 280. Under the Romans, it remained a free city from the time of Augustus, A.D. 14. The Issurians made an unsuccessful attack upon it in 355. It was the birthplace of Xenarchus, B.C. 40, and Athenaeus the Peripatetic, B.C. 30.

SELEUCIDE.—This era commenced with the establishment of the kingdom of Syria by the Seleucids, B.C. 311. (See Alexander, Era of.)

SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE.—A resolution to the effect that, during the war, no member of either house should hold any office or command, military or civil, conferred by either house of Parliament, or any authority derived from them, passed the House of Commons on Monday, Dec. 9, 1644; and an ordinance to this effect was ordered to be introduced. It was passed Dec. 19, and sent up to the Lords, who rejected the third reading, Jan. 13, 1645. After much controversy, the ordinance was, with certain amendments, agreed to by the Lords, April 8, 1645.

SELGE (Battle).—Trigibald the Ostrogoth, having rebelled against the Eastern empire, was attacked by the peasantry of Pamphylia in this narrow pass and defeated, with the loss of his bravest troops, A.D. 399.

SELINUS (Sicily) was founded by a colony from Megara about B.C. 628. The inhabitants were engaged in war with the people of Segesta B.C. 580. They joined the Carthaginians B.C. 480, and assisted the Syracusans to eject Thrasylulus B.C. 466. They were again at war with the Segestans B.C. 416. The latter, having sought aid from the Carthaginians, defeated the people of Selinus B.C. 410. The Carthaginians sent Hannibal, and, after a siege of only ten days, the city was taken and most of the inhabitants were slain, B.C. 409. Hannibal destroyed the walls, but allowed the surviving inhabitants to return and occupy it as tributaries to Carthage. They took part with Dionysus in his war against Carthage, B.C. 397. They submitted to Pyrrhus B.C. 276. Before the close of the first Punic war the Carthaginians removed all the inhabitants of Selinus to Lilybaeum, and destroyed the city.

SELLASIA (Battle).—Cleomenes, king of Sparta, was defeated near this ancient town of Sellasia in B.C. 223, by the Achaean League, under Antigonus, king of Macedon. This victory extinguished the power of Sparta.

SELSEY (Sussex).—Wilfrid, archbishop of York, was wrecked on the coast near this town, A.D. 680, when Christianity was introduced, and a bishopric established. It was removed to Chichester about 1082.

SELYMBRIA (Turkey), the modern Si-
livri, is believed to have been founded by a colony from Megara, about B.C. 662. Alcibiades received pecuniary aid from the inhabitants B.C. 410, and took the town by treachery B.C. 408. Xenophon met Medesades, the envoy of Sestus, here, B.C. 400. It was in alliance with the Athenians B.C. 351, blockaded by Philip II. B.C. 343, and captured by the Turks, after a vigorous resistance, A.D. 1463.

**SEMI-ARIANS.**—The Arian sect separated into two divisions A.D. 321. The Arians maintained that the Son of God was unlike the Father; the Semi-Arians refused to receive the word substantially, but acknowledged the Son of God to be of a like substance with the Father. From this they were called Semi-Arians.

**SEMINARA (Battles).**—A body of Spaniards sent to aid the king of Naples, under the command of Gonsalvo de Cordova, was completely defeated by a small body of French and Swiss, under Stuart d'Aubigny, A.D. 1495. The Spanish general, Andrades, defeated d'Aubigny here, and compelled him to retire into the fortress of Angiòola, April 21, 1503.

**SEMI-PELAGIANS,** at first called Massilians, took their rise from John Cassian, a pupil of Chrysostom, at Marseilles, A.D. 425. The monks of southern Gaul, including Vincent, had generally adopted the tenets by 434; and their doctrines were sanctioned by councils held at Arles and Lyons in 426. The decrees of Origen and the Augustinian doctrines in opposition to those of the Pelagians and Semi-Pelagians, July 3, 529; and Pope Boniface II confirmed the decree in 530.

**SEMPACH (Battle).**—Leopold, duke of Austria, in an attempt to reduce Lucerne to obedience, was defeated at this town in Switzerland, by the Swiss, July 9, 1386. Leopold and 2,000 of his men, a third of whom were nobles and knights, fell in the battle.

**SENATE.**—That of Rome, which consisted at first of a hundred members, was raised by Tarquinius Priscus to the number of 300. Tarquinius Superbus put many to death, and sent some of them into exile. The principal plebians of the equestrian order were admitted, under the name of "conscripsi," after the expulsion of Tarquin, B.C. 509. Sylla raised the number to 600, B.C. 82, and Caesar to 900, B.C. 59. Augustus purified it, and reduced the number to 600, taking upon himself the title of "prince of the senate." Severus deprived it of all legislative, as well as executive power, A.D. 193. Soemias, the mother of Elagabalus, having sat by the side of the consuls and subscribed the decrees as a regular member, a law was afterwards enacted, excluding women for ever from the senate, and devoting to the infernal gods the head of whoever should violate it. Alexander Severus restored its lost dignity and authority in 222. They met in the temple of Castor, according to an ancient form of secrecy, and ratified the election of the two Gordians, once more assuming the reins of government in 238.

On the death of the Gordians, they elected two of their own body, Maximus and Balbinus, to be joint emperors, July 9, 238. A decree was issued by Gallienus prohibiting senators from holding any military employment, or even approaching the camp of the legions, in 259. It regained its most important prerogatives in 275, refusing the emperor's request to nominate his brother, Florianus, to the consulsipship. Dicletes and Maximian took measures to degrade the body and abolish its power, getting up imaginary plots against its most illustrious members, in 303. At a full meeting of the senate, the question whether paganism or Christianity should be the religion of the state, was decided in favour of Christianity in 358. A warm discussion took place in 488, on the demand of Alaric the Goth for a ransom, which resulted in the payment, under the name of a subsidy, of four thousand pounds of gold. In the reign of Justinian I., about 553, it seems to have become altogether extinct. The institution was restored in 1144.

**SENEGAL (Africa) was partly settled by the French, A.D. 1626. Two forts erected by the Dutch were taken by the French in 1678, and by the English in 1692. They were retaken by the French in 1693. They built Fort Louis in 1692. Their fort commanding the mouth of the river Senegal was reduced to the British, April 22, 1758. Commodore Keppel took possession of the island of Goree, with its forts, Dec. 29, 1758. Goree was restored to France, the British retainer St. Louis, by the treaty signed at Paris Feb. 10, 1763. St. Louis was taken by the French, who, thereupon, abandoned Goree in January, 1779. Sir Edward Hughes seized and garrisoned Goree, Aug. 8, 1799. The whole of the settlements ceded to France by the treaty signed at Versailles Sept. 3, 1783, were retaken by the British, July 13, 1809. They were finally restored to France in 1815.

**SENSAGAMBA (Africa).**—said to have been visited by Hanno, the Carthaginian general, about B.C. 290, was discovered by the Portuguese A.D. 1444—1469. Their settlements were neglected after the discovery of the route to the East Indies by the Cape in 1497. A settlement was formed at Senegal by the French in 1626, and one at Gambia by the English in 1686. A large portion of the country was, in 1817—1820, traversed by an expedition sent out by the British government. Explorations were made by Laing in 1822, and by the French travellers Mollien in 1813, and Caillé in 1827.

**SENAL (Sussex), supposed to be the modern "Battle," near Hastings (q.v.).

**SENS (France).**—The ancient Augusteum. A treaty of peace between Charles VIII. of France and Maximilian I. was concluded here, May 23, 1493. Councils were held here in 873; July, 928;
SENOES, a Gaulish nation settled on the coast of the Adriatic, laid siege to Clusium B.C. 330, and afterwards advancing towards Rome, defeated the Romans at the confluence of the Allia and the Tiber. They entered Rome and besieged the Capitol, but, withdrawing to a distance of eight miles from the city, were defeated by Camillus. In a second attack upon Rome they were driven off, B.C. 367. From that time their attempts upon Rome were almost annual occurrences, until, having laid siege to Aretinus and gained a victory over a body of Roman troops, they were utterly routed in a pitched battle by the consul Dolabella, B.C. 235. Greece was invaded by them, and Macedon plundered, B.C. 279. They were slaughtered by the Greeks near the banks of the Sperchius, B.C. 275; and, having returned with reinforcements, suffered severely in an engagement with Antigonus Gonatas, and sued for peace, B.C. 277. In combination with the transalpine Gauls they invaded the Roman territory, and, quarrelling over the division of the booty, turned their arms against each other, B.C. 237. On the coast of Pise they were routed by the Romans, with a loss of 40,000 men, their king Congolitanus being among the slain, B.C. 225. Marcellus completed their overthrow at Clastidium, where their king Viridomarus fell, B.C. 223.

SENS (France), the ancient Agendicum, chief town of the Senones, formed the winter quarters of Julian, where he was besieged for thirty days by the Germans, A.D. 337. On partment of a ransom by Charles II. the Danes, who were besieging Paris, retired to this town in 886. Thomas Becket retired to Sens when he fled from England in 1164, and his canonical vestments are still exhibited. It was taken by Henry V. of England in 1420, and by the allies on their march to Paris in 1814. It was made a bishopric about 100. The country of which it was the capital was united to the French crown about 1031. Councils were held here in 601, 848, 1048; June 24, 1130; in 1239; Nov. 15, 1252; Oct. 24, 1366; Oct. 28, 1378; Sept. 25, 1380; and June 22, 1455.

SENTINUM, (Battle,) fought B.C. 295, during the third Samnite war, near this city of Umbria. In this battle the united forces of the Sabines and Gauls were defeated by the Romans under Quintus Fabius.
25,000 serfs, or one-eleventh of the population of England, were registered in the Domesday Book in 1066. The emperor Frederick II. emancipated all those on his own estates in 1230, and those in Italy all became free early in the 16th century. In some countries of Germany the greater part had acquired their liberty before the end of the 13th century. In France, Louis X. emancipated the serfs on the royal domains, on payment of a composition, in 1315. An edict with the same object was issued by Philip V. in 1318. Predial service was not abolished in all parts of France till the revolution of 1789. A decree for its gradual abolition in Denmark was issued in 1766. The alteration in the land-tax by the emperor Joseph II. of Austria to effect the same object, was made in 1782. A ukase was issued by the emperor of Russia, to ameliorate the condition of the serfs, April 14, 1842; and the gradual abolition of serfdom in that country was decreed by the emperor Alexander II. in 1862.

Seringapatam (Hindostan) is said to have been founded by a devotee of Vishnu, a.d. 1404, and was in the possession of Raj Wodegar, a Mysore chief, in 1610. An ineffectual attempt was made by the Mahrattas to capture it in 1697. It was again attacked, and the city paid a ransom of £150,000 in 1772. It was stormed by the British, under Major-General Baird, and Tipoo was killed, May 4, 1799.

Serpent-at-Law, serviens ad legem, was established as a legal degree, when the professors of law formed themselves into a society about a.d. 1216.

Serpent-worship, Obearism, or Opheolatry.—The Rev. John Bathurst Deane, in his treatise on the "Worship of the Serpent," p. 387, states that "in every known country of the ancient world, the serpent formed a prominent feature in the ordinary worship, and made no inconceivable figure in their hieroglyphics, entering alike into legendary and astronomical mythology." He traces its origin from the traditions connecting the serpent with the fall of man, and asserts that it preceded antediluvian polytheism, and originated in Babylonia, whence it found its way into Persia, China, Phcenicia, Mexico, Britain, Scandinavia, Africa, and indeed over the entire globe. Tradition asserts that it was re-introduced into Egypt after the Deluge by Tsaatus Thoth, or Hermes, the great founder of Egyptian civilization.

Servants.—The apparel and diet of servants were regulated by 37 Edw. III. c. 8 (1363). By 5 Eliz. c. 4 (1562), they were protected from sudden dispossession, prohibited from sudden desertion of their situations, by the rule that a quarter's warning might be claimed by the master or servant; and by 32 Geo. III. c. 56 (1792), penalties were prescribed for persons offering themselves as servants under false representations. Persons employing domestic servants are guilty of a misdemeanor if they neglect to supply them with necessary food, or if they assault them, by 14 & 16 Vict. c. 11 (May 20, 1851). A duty was imposed upon male servants by 17 Geo. III. c. 39 (1777), and other acts, which were repealed by 25 Geo. III. c. 43 (1785). This act altered all the existing duties on male servants, and also taxed the employers of female servants. The duties on female servants were abolished by 32 Geo. III. c. 3 (1792).

Servia (Europe).—The Servi, a tribe of Slavonians, received some land south of the Danube from the emperor Leo VI. in the 10th century. The Greeks failed in an attempt to take Servia under their control in the 11th century. The Greek army penetrated into Servia in order to re-establish their dominion, but were utterly annihilated a.d. 1043. Pope Honorius III. erected Servia into an independent kingdom in 1217. The Servians, Hungarians, and other Christians, were defeated in the plain of Cossova in September, 1389, by the Turks, who, in the next century, reduced the whole country under their sway, and it remained a province of the Turkish empire until 1717. Austria having conquered part of Servia in 1718, was obliged to resign it in 1739. Marshal Landohn retook Belgrade in 1789. Austria restored it to the sultan in 1791. In 1805 the Servians rose against the Turks and drove them out of Servia. The Turks regained what they had lost in 1814, and Servia again became a pashalic. Another insurrection broke out in 1815, when the country gained its independence. By the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856, Servia was placed under the protection of the Great Powers.

Session, Court of, the principal tribunal of civil jurisdiction in Scotland, was constituted a.d. 1532, being based upon institutions of a much earlier date. The Court of Session was divided into two divisions in 1808, the lord president presiding in one, and the lord justice clerk in the other. The practice of jury trial was united with that of the Court of Session in 1830.

Settlement. (See Act of Settlement.)

Sevarambians.—In 1676 a work was printed in England, entitled "History of the Sevarites," and purporting to narrate the adventures of one Captain Siden, or Liden, among a people of that name, inhabiting an unknown country in the Southern Ocean. The book was, in fact, a very clever romance, and formed the basis of a "Histoire des Sévarambes," published at Amsterdam, in three vols., between 1677 and 1679. Both works have attracted considerable attention on account of the uncertainty as to the authorship. The English edition being ascribed to Denis Vairasse d'Alais, Algeron Sidney, and Isaac Vossius, and the French, with much greater certainty, to Vairasse. The subject of the authorship was discussed in Notes and Queries, vols. iii. & iv.

Seven Churches of Asia, addressed by the apostle John from the isle of Patmos, A.D. 96 (Revelation i. 4, &c.), were,—1. at

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Ephesus, in Asia Minor, founded by St. Paul, A.D. 53, of which he ordained Timothy first bishop; 2. Smyrna, settled by a colony of Ephesians, the first bishop, Polycarp, having been put to death in the Stadium, A.D. 166. 3. Pergamus, in Mysia, which rose into importance under Lysimachus, B.C. 253. 4. Thyatira, in Lydia, which existed under other names prior to receiving this designation from Seleucus Nicator, about B.C. 321. Lydia, a seller of purple, converted by St. Paul, at Philippi. was a native of this city (Acts xvi. 14), A.D. 48. 5. Sardis, capital of Lydia, under Croesus, B.C. 560. The two Greek servants of a Turkish miller were the only remaining representatives of the church here A.D. 1826. 6. Philadelphia, in Lydia, founded by Attalus Philadelphia, B.C. 159. It contained twenty-four churches, mostly in ruins, in 1827; and 7. Laodicea, in Phrygia, called Diospolis and Rhos, until rebuilt by Antiochus Theos, and named after his wife, B.C. 280. St. Paul mentions the church here (Colossians iv. 16), A.D. 62.

SEVEN.—The grammar-school was founded A.D. 1418, by Sir William de Sev enoke, or Sennocke. Here Jack Cade and his rebel army defeated the king’s troops, under Sir Humphrey Stafford, who fell in the action, June 27, 1450. A school for poor children was founded in 1675, by Lady Margaret Boswell.

SEVEN-SHILLING PIECES.—Gold coins of this value were first issued in England, Nov. 29, 1797.

SEVEN YEARS’ WAR, carried on in Germany by Prussia against Austria, lasted from 1756 to 1763. It was brought to a close by a treaty of peace signed at Huberts burg, Feb. 10, 1763.

SEVILLE (Spain), the capital of a province of the same name, was the ancient Hispalis. Julius Caesar made it his capital, B.C. 45. The Goths wrested it from the Romans, and it was taken by the Moors A.D. 711. Abd erahman made it his capital in 756, and it continued subject to his dynasty till 1031. It was besieged, Aug. 20, 1247, by Ferdinand III., king of Castile, and taken by him Nov. 23, 1248. From that time it formed a part of the kingdom of Castile, until the whole of Spain became one kingdom. The cathedral, occupying the site of a Moorish mosque, was commenced in 1348, and opened in 1519. The giralda, a lofty tower, part of the ancient mosque, and built in 1196, serves as a belfry to the cathedral. Seville was greatly injured by an earthquake in 1395. The university was founded in 1502, and the exchange erected by Philip II. in 1523. A junta was formed at Seville in 1808, which issued a proclamation against Napoleon I., June 6. It surrendered to the French, Jan. 31, 1810, was occupied by Soult in May, 1810, and again July 7, 1811. Seville was bombarded by Espartero, July 21, 1849.

SEVRES (France).—The porcelain-works of Vincennes were transferred to this small town A.D. 1755.

SEWERS.—The remains of sewers have been discovered in the ruins of the great palace of the Assyrian kings at Nimroud. The earliest known to the classic authors were those at Pheax, in Syria, which were constructed of freestone. The celebrated cloaca maxima, the chief sewer of ancient Rome, was constructed by Tarquin ius Priscus (B.C. 600), and is one of the most stupendous monuments of antiquity. It is still used in the drainage of the city. Commissioners of sewers were first appointed by 6 Hen. VII. c. 5 (1427), and their authority was regulated and defined by 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5 (1531). This act, after having been continued by 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 8 (1549), and 13 Eliz. c. 9 (1570), was amended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 22 (June 28, 1833). (See DRAINAGE.)

SEWING-MACHINES.—Thimonnier patented a sewing-machine at Paris A.D. 1831, and Heilman exhibited an embroidering sewing-machine in 1834. The first machine for producing what is called the mail-bag stitch was invented by Walter Hind, of New York, in 1834. It was greatly improved by Thomas, of London, who took out a patent in June, 1846. Great improvements have been effected of late years in the sewing-machine.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY. (See Septuagesima Sunday.)

SEXTANT.—Newton made some improvements on the old instrument used for taking altitudes at sea A.D. 1699. Hadley’s quadrant was invented in 1730.

SEXTILIS.—The month of August was called by the Romans Sextilis, i.e. the sixth month from March, from which they began their computation. It was changed to August in honour of the emperor Augustus, B.C. 8.

SEYCHELLES (Indian Ocean) were discovered by Vasco da Gama A.D. 1502, and were explored by Lazarus Picault in 1743. A French colony was formed on the island of Mahé, the largest of the group, about 1768. They capitulated to the English in 1794, were not occupied till 1810, and were formally ceded to England by the treaty of Paris in 1815.

SHAFFERSbury (Dorsetshire) was built A.D. 880 by Alfred the Great, who founded the monastery here in 887. Two mints were erected here in the reign of Athelstan. This town was made the see of a suffragan bishop by Henry VIII., John Bradley being consecrated first bishop Feb. 23, 1565. The town-hall was built in 1578.

SHAHJAHANPORE (Hindostan).—The province and town formed part of the possessions of the Rohilla Patans previous to their total overthrow by the British, A.D. 1774. Shahjahanpore was then transferred to Oude, and was ceded to the East-India Company in 1801.

SHAKESPEARE’S WORKS.—William Shake speare, the son of John Shakespeare, and
his wife, Mary Arden, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, April 23, 1564, and baptized April 26. He married Anne Hathaway in 1552, and repaired to London about 1556. He died at Stratford-upon-Avon, April 23, 1616, and was buried in the chancel of Stratford church, April 25. The first collected edition of his works was published in folio in 1623; the second edition appeared in 1664, and the fourth in 1685. The Shakespearean forgeries were executed by Samuel William Henry Ireland, son of a dealer in curiosities in Norfolk Street, Strand. He first conceived the idea of committing the fraud in 1755, while on a visit with his father at Stratford. One of the plays, "Vortigern," was purchased by Sheridan for Drury Lane, and produced, with John Kemble as Vortigern, in 1796, when it failed. Ireland acknowledged the fraud, and exonerated his father from any participation in the same, in his "Confessions," published in 1805. The first great festival, called the jubilee in honour of Shakespeare, was projected by David Garrick, and was celebrated at Stratford-upon-Avon, Sept. 6 to 8, 1769. This entertaining, which comprised a public breakfast in the town-hall, a performance of the oratorio of Judith in the church, an assembly, a masquerade, a recitation by Garrick in praise of Shakespeare, a display of fireworks, and a horse-race, was severely ridiculed by many contemporary writers. A similar festival was celebrated in September, 1770, April 23, 1830, and on other occasions. The house in which the poet is supposed to have been born was sold by auction, Sept. 16, 1847, and purchased for £3,000, by an association formed for the purpose. Two amateur performances were held at the Haymarket theatre, in aid of the project, in May, 1845; and it was proposed to establish Mr. James Sheridan Knowles in the office of curator; but this portion of the plan was abandoned. In May, 1856, Mr. John Shakespear, professor of Oriental languages at Addiscombe, signified his willingness to give £2,500 for the purpose of purchasing and pulling down the contiguous houses, to remove the danger of fire; and the gift was accepted, and applied as proposed. This gentleman, who was not related to the poet, died June 10, 1858.

Dramatic Works.

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Shaldiran (Battle).—Ishmael, Shah of Persia, was defeated in the valley of Shaldiran, in Persia, by Selim I., sultan of the Ottomans, A.D. 1515.

Shamrock, used by the Druids for curing diseases, and by the Irish as food, is said to have been employed to symbolize the Trinity by St. Patrick, A.D. 433.

Shanghai, or Shanghai (China).—This city, captured by the British June 19, 1842, was restored to the Chinese in the following year. It was captured by the insurgents Sept. 7, 1853, but was soon after regained by the Imperialists.

Shawls.—The manufacture of shawls originated in Cashmere, whence the finest kinds are still imported, and it was introduced into this country by Barrow & Watson, of Norwich, A.D. 1784. A shawl-manufactury was established at Paris in 1802, and in 1805 the Norwich makers succeeded in producing an article entirely wrought at the loom, the pattern having been previously embroidered by hand.

Shechem, or Sichem (Palestine), also called Sychar, Neapolis, and Naplous, the first city in the land of Canaan visited by

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Abraham, and the place where he received a renewal of the promise that his posterity should inherit the land (Gen. xii. 7), B.C. 1291, was appointed as one of the cities of refuge (Josh. xx. 7), B.C. 1444, and Joshua assembled the tribes of Israel, and delivered to them his valedictory address here (Josh. xxiv. 1, B.C. 1427. Abimelech was elected king by its inhabitants (Judges ix. 6), B.C. 1235, and "all Israel" came there to make Rehoboam king (1 Kings xii. 1), B.C. 975. At Jacob's well, near this city, our Saviour talked with the woman of Samaria (John iv. 6), May 13, A.D. 27. It was the birthplace of Justin Martyr, about the beginning of the 1st century.

Sheep.—Cotswold sheep were sent by Edward IV., to Henry IV. of Castile and John II. of Aragon, A.D. 1464. Merino sheep were first introduced into Sweden in 1723. The Leicester breed of sheep first came into notice in 1755, and in 1780 the South Downs were introduced. Merino sheep were brought to England in 1791.

Sheepshanks Collection.—This fine collection of paintings, which embraces many of the best productions of Sir Edwin Landseer, Mulready, Leslie, and other leading English artists, was presented to the British people by John Sheepshanks, Feb. 2, 1857, and has been deposited in the gallery erected for the purpose at South Kensington Museum.

Sheerness (Kent).—A fort was built here, mounting twelve guns, A.D. 1667. The Dutch entered the river Medway, and captured this fort, July 10, 1667. The docks were much improved in 1815. A great fire, which destroyed fifty houses and much property, occurred here, July 31, 1827.

Sheffield (Yorkshire).—Early in the reign of Henry I. the manor of Sheffield was in the possession of the family of De Lovetot, who built a bridge over the Don, and formed the nucleus of the town. The castle was built A.D. 1237, and Edward I. granted a charter to hold a weekly market Nov. 12, 1296. The wooden bridge was replaced by one of stone in 1485. Cardinal Wolsey was detained prisoner, Nov. 8, 1530, and Mary Queen of Scots was brought to Sheffield castle in 1570. The earl of Shrewsbury's hospital was built in 1616, and in 1624 the cutlers obtained an act of incorporation. Sheffield castle surrendered to the Parliamentary army Aug. 10, 1644. It was demolished by order of the Long Parliament, April 23, 1648. The town-hall was erected in 1709, and St. Paul's church in 1729. The first silk-mill, which proved a failure, was erected in 1758. The first bank was opened in 1770, and a cotton-mill, started in 1792, was soon after abandoned. The general infirmary was erected in 1798, and the town received its charter of incorporation as a municipal borough, Aug. 24, 1843. The railroad to Manchester was opened Dec. 22, 1845. John Arthur Roe buck, whose family was connected with the town, was first returned as its member in May, 1849.

Sheffield Administration was formed soon after the death of the marquis of Rockingham, which occurred Monday, July 1, 1782. This ministry, gazetted July 10, was thus constituted:

- Treasury: Earl of Shelburne.
- Lord Chancellor: Lord Thurlow.
- President of the Council: Lord Camden.
- Privy Seal: Sir Henry Erskine, Bart.
- Chancellor of the Exchequer: William Pitt.
- Principal Secretaries of State: Thomas Townshend, Viscount Sydney.
- Admiral: Sir Earl Keppel.
- Secretary at War: Sir G. Yonge, Bart.
- Treasurer of the Navy: Sir Henry Dundas.
- Ordnance: Duke of Richmond.

This ministry was dissolved in consequence of the vote of censure passed on the peace of Versailles, Feb. 21, 1783. (See Coalition [North and Fox] Administration.)

Shendy (Nubia).—Little is known of the history of this place, formerly of much importance. It was laid waste by the Egyptian forces A.D. 1522.

Shepherds Kings (See Hycks.)

Sheppy (Kent).—This island was ravaged by the Danes A.D. 832. They wintered here in 855, and in 1052 it was plundered by Earl Godwin. Queenborough Castle was built by Edward III. in 1340, and so named in honour of Philippa. It was rebuilt by him in 1361, William of Wickham, afterwards bishop of Winchester, being the architect. The castle was repaired by Henry VIII. in 1536. The Long Parliament passed an ordinance (July 16, 1650) for the sale and destruction of the castle, which was soon afterwards demolished.

Sherrborne (Bishopric).—This town in Dorsetshire was made an episcopal see A.D. 705 by Ina, king of the Huns. The council of London, held in 1078, decreed that several bishops' sees should be removed from obscure places to more important towns. The bishopric of Sherrborne was transferred to Old Sarum.

Sherriff, Shire-reve, from the Saxon cean-fan, to levy, to seize, was appointed by Alfred to assist the alderman and the bishop in the discharge of their judicial functions in counties. One of the "Provisions of Oxford," June 11, 1258, required that the freeholders should have the privilege of electing a sheriff annually. This privilege appears to have been confirmed or renewed by 28 Edw. I. c. 8 (1300). In making the periodical circuit of his shire he was attended by the nobles until they were relieved from the duty by 52 Hen. III. c. 10 (1267). By 14 Edw. III. c. 7, it was enacted that he should be "ordained on the morrow of All Souls, November 3, by the chancellor, treasurer, and chief baron of the Exchequer" (1341). Although the sheriffs are now nominated on the morrow of St. Martin's (Nov. 12), the
“pricking” takes place on the morrow of the Purification (Feb. 3). The office for Durham was hereditary in the bishop till 1836. By 1 Edw. IV, c. 2, all sheriffs except those of London were forbidden to proceed judicially (1461).

**SHERIFF-MUTIR** (Scotland).—The Scotch rebel army, under the earl of Mar, was attacked on this plain, near Dunblane, by the royal troops, under the duke of Argyll, Sunday, Nov. 13, 1715. The loss was nearly equal on both sides, and no advantage was gained by either.

**SHETLAND ISLES.** (See ORKNEY ISLES.)

Shipbuilding, in Hebrew a stream or flood, was the test applied by the Galleadites to the fugitive Ephraimites. When required to utter the word, they pronounced it Sibboleth, and were put to death, 42,000 falling victims on that occasion, b.c. 1187 (Judges xii). 6.

Shiites, the followers of Ali, cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed, are called by the Somnites, Shiites, or reprobates. Ali became caliph in 651, and reigned four years and nine months, when he was assassinated. The Somnites are the established sect in Turkey, and the Shiites in Persia and parts of India. Picart enumerates the various points of difference between them. They were afterwards called Fatimites.

**SHILLING, or TESTOON,** was first coined by Henry VII, a.d. 1503, although Pinkerton says coins of that name were struck at Hamburg in 1407. Henry VIII, caused the pound of silver, one-third fine, to be coined into forty-eight shillings in 1547. The ministers of Edward VI, produced seventy-two out of the pound, three-fourths being alloy (1547—1553). It was first completely milled in 1651.

**SHIP-BUILDING.**—This art is said to have originated in Egypt, whence it was imported into Greece by Danaus, b.c. 1455. The Phcenicians practiced it at an early date, and were the first people who ventured on long sea-voyages. Masts and sails are said to have been invented by the Athenian mechanician Desalus, about b.c. 1240, and triremes, or galleys, with three banks of oars, by the Corinthians, b.c. 786. The Romans constructed three classes of ships: the naves longa, used in war; the naves oneraria, or ships of burden, employed in commerce; and the naves liburna, vessels of great speed, which served as dispatch-boats. Oak was first employed in marine architecture by the Venetians. Copper and brass fastenings were substituted for iron in the reign of Nero (a.d. 64—68), and caulking with flux and sheathing with metal were also practised at the same time. The ancient Britons used coracles of leather and wicker-work; and the Danes and Saxons used stout single-masted ships, adorned at the prow with the sculptured head of some animal as an ensign. Alfred the Great constructed a fleet of long galleys, like the war-ships of the Romans, in 897; and, owing to their success, they were generally adopted in the northern seas, and continued to be the general pattern of the English navy until the reign of Edward III, when sailing-vessels became general. Fore and stern-castles, and top-castles at the mast-head, were also introduced about this time. Caracks, an important class of large vessels, are first mentioned about 1449; and lateen sails were used in small ships in 1483. The Great Harry, built by Henry VII, in 1548, is memorable as the first ship of the royal navy, and had five masts. Port-holes were invented in France by Descharges about the year 1500, and in 1572 spirt-sails are mentioned. The first three-decker on record is a Spanish vessel engaged in an action with Sir Richard Grenville off the Azores in 1591. The Shipwrights' Company was founded in 1605, and incorporated by royal charter in May, 1612. The Sovereign of the Seas, launched in 1637, was the first English three-decker; and the Constant Warwick, built in 1649, the first English frigate. The earliest English work on shipbuilding is "The Invention of Shipping," published by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1650. A Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture was instituted in 1791; and in 1811 a government school of naval architecture was established at Portsmouth dockyards. Steam-ships (q. v.) were first constructed, with success, in 1812; and in 1833 Mr. Fairbairn commenced the manufacture of iron ships (q. v.).

**SHIP-MONEY.**—Ethelred II, ordered a fleet to be prepared to oppose the Danes by a levy on all land throughout England, a.d. 1008. The impost was also collected under Elizabeth in 1588. Under Charles I, a writ from the council ordered it to be enforced in London and other seaport towns in October, 1635. The sum thus raised being insufficient, writs were issued to all counties and towns alike, and the judges supported it by the opinion that it was legal, in 1636. John Hampden, refusing to pay it, was cited in the court of Exchequer, when all the twelve judges, with the exception of Coke and Hutton, gave judgment for the crown, June 12, 1637. A bill was passed in parliament, annulling this judgment and declaring the tax illegal, five of the judges who had argued in favour of it being imprisoned in 1641 (16 Charles I. c. 14).

**SHIRAZ (Persia),** once the capital of the kingdom, and residence of the Shahs, is said to have been founded a.d. 697. The principal mosque was built in 1226. It suffered from earthquakes in 1812 and 1824, and was nearly destroyed in April, 1853.

**SHIRE.**—The division of England into shires or counties existed as early as the time of Ina, who reigned in Wessex from a.d. 685 to 727.

**SHIRT.**—This article of dress was in general use in the 4th century. The Anglo-Saxons wore shirts in the 5th century, and were attired in them when dead. They were embroidered with silk and gold and silver thread in the 16th, and the doublets were greatly shortened, so that a large por-
tion of the shirt might be seen, in the 17th century.

Shirvan (Russia in Asia).—This province formed part of the Armenian monarchy, until the 6th century, when it came under the sway of Persia. At a subsequent period it recovered its independence, and in the 9th century passed under the sway of the caliphs. It was conquered by the Persians in 1580, and was ceded to Russia in 1812. It was divided into two governments in 1847.

Shoeblocks.—The ancient Greeks and Romans cleaned shoes with a sponge, and the medievals Europeans by washing. Oil and other kinds of grease, and soap, were employed as preservatives of the leather, previous to the invention of blacking, which was originally composed of soot, and produced no polish. Owing to the unpaved condition of the streets, shoeblocks were common in London during the 18th century, but gradually became extinct. Charles Knight alludes to "the last of the shoeblocks" as seen in Fleet Street about the year 1820. The existing ragged school shoeblock brigade was founded in 1851, to provide for the foreign visitors to the Great Exhibition. Five boys were sent out Monday, March 31 in that year, and by March 31, 1854, 256 boys plied their vocation as shoeblocks under the auspices of the Ragged School Union.

Shoemakers, among the Romans, wrought in stalls, which proved so obstructive to the streets of the city, that an order for their removal was issued by Domitian (A.D. 81—96). The "cobbler's wax" of the present day was employed by the ancients, and bristles appear to have been substituted for needles at least as early as the 12th century. (See Cordwainers.)

Shoes.—The ancients usually wore sandals (q. v.), which are frequently mentioned under the title of buskins and cothurni, and were often of extreme magnificence. The crescent was employed as an ornament in the shoes of Romans of exalted rank, who appear to have carried on the art of shoe-making with great taste and skill. Only one instance is known of an ancient monument exhibiting shoes with separate heel-pieces. The custom of making shoes right and left was common in classical times. The earliest decorations for the feet used by the Britons were brogues of raw cow-hide, with the hairy side turned outward, and known as espidau; they also wore a species of buskin, called the bwtuais, or butis. The Saxon and Norman shoes mostly covered the ankles, and were convenient in form and tasteful in appearance; but in the reign of William II. absurd boots and shoes with peak toes, called orca rostrata, were introduced. The reign of Edward III. is memorable in the annals of shoemaking, on account of the remarkable elegance of the decorations of the shoes. At the time of Richard II. the peak-toed shoes were carried to such an excess that the toes were chained to the knees of the wearer, to enable him to walk with freedom. This fashion gave way to the opposite extreme, towards the end of the reign of Edward IV., when shoes with extremely broad toes were introduced and worn till the reign of Elizabeth. Slashed shoes with large rosettes were then introduced, and maintained their ground till the Puritan period of the Rebellion. Philip Stubbes enumerates, among the excesses of the gentry, that "they have coked shoes, puisnets, pantofles, and slippers; some of them of black velvet, some of white, some of green, and some of yellow; some of Spanish leather, and some of English, stitched with silk, and embroidered with gold and silver all over the foot, with other gewgaws innumerable." Chopines, or Chopineys, a kind of over-shoe with very thick soles, were introduced from the East in the 17th century, and are mentioned by Thomas Coryate as forming a remarkable part of Venetian female attire in 1611, and as being "of a great height, even half a yard high; and by how much the higher a woman is, by so much the higher are her chopineys." He adds that the wearers of these chopines "are assisted and supported either by men or women when they walk abroad, to the end that they may not fall." They were discontinued in Venice in 1670. At the Restoration an ugly shoe with high heels, square toes, and enormous stiff tiss, which stood out on both sides for some inches, was introduced; and in the reign of William III. small buckles were substituted for the tiss. At this period the fashion of colouring the high heels red became general, and continued till about 1790, when ladies ran into the other extreme, and adopted shoes without raised heels. Shoe strings were substituted for buckles about 1800. (See Boots.)

Sholapoor (Hindostan), is mentioned A.D. 1478 as one of the principal strongholds of the Bahmani sovereigns. Aurungzebe took it in 1685. In the early part of the 18th century it fell into the hands of the Marhattas, and was taken by the British in January, 1818. It was formed into a separate collectorate in 1838.

Shop-tax.—A system of duties on all shops except those occupied by bakers was prepared by 25 Geo. III. c. 30 (1755). This act was explained and amended by 26 Geo. III. c. 9 (1764), and the duties were repealed by 29 Geo. III. c. 9 (1789).

Shorthand, or Stenography.—Among the Greeks its invention was variously ascribed to Pythagoras, b.c. 555, and to Xenophon, b.c. 424. Ennius, the Latin poet, also enjoys the distinction of being the inventor, b.c. 239—169. It is likewise ascribed to Cicero, b.c. 106—43, who certainly practised it and taught the art to his freedman Tiro, the oration on the conspiracy of Catiline having been preserved by this means b.c. 63. The first English work on the subject is Dr. Timothy Dwight, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, appeared in 1588. Another, by Peter Bale, was published in 1600. The
first regular alphabet was published by John Willis in 1602. Treatises on the art, by Edmund Willis, appeared in 1618; by Witt in 1630; and by Dix in 1633. One by Rich, which received the commendation of John Locke, was issued in 1654. Mason's system was published in 1682. The system of Mr. Thomas Gurney was published in 1753. That of Dr. Byrom was perfected in 1720. Fifty copies for his friends were printed in 1749, and having been secured by act of parliament was published after his death in 1767. Taylor's system appeared in 1786; Mavor's in 1789; and Lewis's in 1815. Mr. Isaac Pitman's system, under the name of phonography, was published in 1857.

**SHORT-LIVED ADMINISTRATION.**

**SHOT.—**Stone shot was employed in China as early as A.D. 757, and a cannon to fire square shot was tried at Bruges in 1346. Bullets of iron, lead, brass, and stone, are mentioned during the 14th century. The method of making shot by pouring melted lead from a great height into cold water was invented about 1752 by Watts, a plumber of Bristol.

**SHREWSBURY (Battle).** (See Hatfield Field.)

**SHREWSBURY ADMINISTRATION.**—Two days previous to her death (July 30, 1714), Queen Anne appointed Charles, duke of Shrewsbury (at that time lord chamberlain and lord lieutenant of Ireland), lord treasurer, in place of the earl of Oxford, who had been compelled to resign on the 27th. The other members of the Oxford ministry (see Harley Administration) remained in office. No sooner had Queen Anne expired (Aug. 1, 1714) than, by order of the elector of Brunswick, the following nineteen peers were appointed under the Regency Bill as lords justices of the kingdom:

- Earl of Pembroke.

By the eleventh clause of the Regency Act the administration of the government until the sovereign arrived devolved upon the following seven great officers:—

- Lord Harcourt, Lord Chancellor.
- Duke of Buckingham, Lord President.
- Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord High Treasurer.
- Earl of Dartmouth, Privy Seal.
- Earl of Strafford, First Lord of Admiralty.
- Sir Thomas Parker, afterwards Lord Parker, Lord Chief Justice.

The lords of the regency appointed Joseph Addison their secretary Aug. 3. Lord Bolingbroke was dismissed by order of the new king; and three of the lords of the regency went to receive his seal of office Aug. 31.

Lord Townshend was appointed in his place, Sept. 17. Lord Harcourt was removed from the lord chancellorship Sept. 19. George I. entered London Sept. 20. Other changes were made, and a ministry was formed by Lord Halifax, Oct. 5. (See Halifax Administration.)

**SHROVE-TUESDAY.**—This day was formerly known as Fasquntide, Fastingtide, Fastens, or Fastmass, from its having been a time of fasting, and Confession-Tuesday because it was a day on which it was customary for Roman Catholics to confess themselves. The custom of eating pancakes on Shrove-Tuesday originated in the circumstance that penitents were permitted to indulge in amusements after confession, but not to exceed any of the usual substitutes for flesh-meat in their repasts. In 1445 Simon Eyre, lord mayor of London, commenced the practice of giving a pancake-feast to the apprentices of the city on this day, and the custom was continued by several of his successors. The Monday preceding Shrove-Tuesday was vulgarly known as Collop-Monday, from a peculiar dish which was usually eaten on that day.

**SIAM (Asia).**—The Portuguese, after the conquest of Malacca, established communications with Siam, A.D. 1511. Having been subjected by the Burmese, it recovered its independence about the close of the 16th century. The Dutch obtained a footing here in the early part of the 17th century. The first English vessel visited Ayuthia in 1612. Phaulkon, a native of Cephalonia, who had been a sailor on board English vessels, gained considerable influence with the king, and was promoted to an important office about the end of the 17th century. He persuaded the king to send an embassy to Louis XIV., which he did, and it reached France in 1684. The embassy also visited London, and concluded a commercial treaty with the government of Charles II. in 1684. A French embassy was dispatched with the view of converting the king to the Roman Catholic religion, in 1685; and another, accompanied by a corps of 500 soldiers, in 1687. The French soldiers having been put in possession of the fort of Bangkok, by Phaulkon, a revolution took place. The king was dethroned, the ministers were slain, and the French driven from the country in 1690. It was invaded by the Burmese, who captured Ayuthia, the capital, in 1766. The king having lost his life, a Chinese adventurer seized upon supreme power, but was dispossessed in 1782. A truce was concluded between the Burmese and the Siamese in 1793. The marquis of Hastings, while governor-general of India, endeavoured to establish commercial relations with Siam in 1822, but with little success. The English received its support in their war with the Burmese in 1824, and negotiated a commercial treaty in 1826. A new treaty was concluded with England by Sir John Bowring, April 30, 1846.
1855, and it was ratified April 5, 1856. Ambassadors from Siam having arrived at Portsmouth, Oct. 27, 1857, her Majesty Queen Victoria held a court for their reception, Nov. 16, when they presented letters and presents from the two kings of the country.

Siberia (Asia) was invaded by the Mongols, who, to the number of 15,000 families, settled here, A.D. 1242. Yermak Timofeyev, a Cossack, crossed the Ural and made considerable conquests in 1580. He was drowned in the Irtysh in 1584. The Russian power gradually extended, and the city of Tomsk was built in 1604. An expedition conquered the Yakutes, and reached the Sea of Okhotsk in 1639. The nation of the Buriates, partly subdued in 1620, was conquered in 1668. The town of Irkutsk was built by Iwan Pochaboff in 1661. Disputes with the Chinese government respecting the conquest of Da-Uria were settled by treaty in 1689. It was confirmed by another, which fixed the boundaries between the two countries in 1727. The Swedish prisoners taken in the war were exiled to Siberia by Peter I., in 1710.

Sibyl.—The sibyl of Cumæ is the most famous of these female soothsayers. According to the legend, "A woman of strange appearance presented herself to King Tarquinius, offering him nine books of the prophecies of the Sibyl, for 300 pieces of gold. The offer was contemptuously refused; whereupon the prophetess burned three of the books, and offering the remainder for the same price, these were again scornfully refused. The Sibyl then retired, and having burned three other books, again returned, asking the same price for the remaining three. The king, much amazed, demanded of the augurs what he should do. They said that he had acted unwisely in refusing them, and commanded him by all means to purchase the remaining books. The sacred volumes were put into a stone chest, which was deposited underground in the Capitol, and two persons, called the guardians of the sacred books, were appointed in charge of them." A new collection of sibylline verses was made when the temple of Jupiter was burned down, B.C. 83. They were again burned and restored in the reign of Nero. A proposal was made in the senate to consult them, A.D. 270. The temple of Jupiter was burned in 368, and again in 395. A complete collection published at Amsterdam in 1609. Some fragments, discovered in the library of Milan, were published in 1817, and some others by Struve in 1818.

Sicambri.—This German tribe having retreated before Caesar, returned and gained some successes over the Romans on the left bank of the Rhine, B.C. 51. Driven across the Rhine, they again invaded Gallia Belgica, B.C. 16. Drusus compelled them to retire into their own country, B.C. 10. Tiberius I. obtained considerable success against them B.C. 8. Marcus Vinicius, when holding command in Germany, was attacked by them A.D. 1, and they joined the Frankish confederation in 240.

Sicilian Vespers.—The brother of the French king, Charles of Anjou, having seized Sicily by virtue of a grant from Pope Alexander IV., the natives rose against the French, March 30, 1282. The massacre which ensued commenced at Palermo, and is known in history as the Sicilian Vespers.

Sicily (Mediterranean Sea).—A tradition exists that this island was originally called Triucaria, in consequence of its triangular form, and that it was originally peopled by the Sicani, a people whom Trucydides regards as of Iberian extraction. It received the name Sicily from its ancient inhabitants, the Siculi, who crossed over from Italy about B.C. 1290.

B.C.
735. Naxos is founded by the Carians.
734. The Corinthians found Syracuse (q. e.).
690. Gela is founded by the Rhodians and Cretans.
596. The tyrants of Syracuse are expelled.
587. Anarchus, son of Gela, found Agrigentum (q. e.).
485. Gelon, of Gela, takes Syracuse, and makes it the most important city of Sicily.
461. A general congress is held between the chief Sicilian cities.
451. Duretius, a Sicilian chief of the interior of the island, conspires against the supremacy of the Greek cities, and is defeated and banished by the Syracusans.
424. A peace is concluded between the Greek cities in Sicily.
415. Sicily is invaded by the Athenians, who fall in an attack upon Syracuse.
409. The Carthaginians invade Sicily.
405. Dionysius of Syracuse concludes a peace with the Carthaginians, on terms which leave them masters of the greater part of the island.
397. Dionysius I. restores the war.
397. Dion revolts against Dionysius II., and takes Syracuse.
353. Assassination of Dion.
343. The Corinthian general Timoleon finally expels Dionysius II., and restores the Greek cities to freedom.
317. Archelaus establishes a despotate at Syracuse.
310. He is defeated by the Carthaginians at Himera.
299. Death of Agathocles.
278. Sicily is invaded by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
276. Pyrrhus is compelled to return to Italy.
264. The Romans invade Sicily, which becomes the theatre of the first Punic war.
263. Hieron of Syracuse forms an alliance with the Romans.
262. The Romans take Agrigentum, and sell the inhabitants into slavery.
241. The Carthaginians are defeated in a sea-fight off the islands of the Ægates, and abandon their Sicilian possessions to the Romans, who establish the province of Sicily, which embraces the entire island, except the kingdom of Syracuse.
215. Hieronymus, king of Syracuse, abandons the Romans, and concludes an alliance with the Carthaginians.
212. The Romans take Syracuse.
210. The whole of Sicily is united into a Roman state.
135. Commencement of the Servile war in Sicily, occasioned by the revolt of 200,000 armed slaves under Ennus.
129. The insurrection is suppressed by the consul Fulvius Flaccus.
103. The second Servile war commences, under Saturninus and Athenion.
100. They are conquered by M. Aquilinus.
73-70. Sicily suffers much during the pretorship of Verres, who is publicly accused by Cicero.

39. Sextus Pompeius receives Sicily by the treaty of Misenum.

36. Sextus is defeated by Agrippa in the great sea-fight of Naulochus, which restores Sicily to the Roman empire.

A.D.

440. The Vandals, under Genserico, ravage Sicily.

453. It is conquered by Theodoric, the Goth.

535. Sicily is reconquered by Belisarius, and annexed to the Eastern empire.

827. It is invaded by the Saracens.

878. They take Syracuse, thereby completing the conquest of Sicily.

1081. Sicily is invaded and subdued by the Normans, under Roger Guiscard.

1072. Guiscard takes the title of count of Sicily.

1130. The governments of Sicily and Naples are united by Roger II.

1139. The pope invests Roger II. with the sovereignty of the Two Sicilies.

1194. Sicily is conquered by Henry VI. of Germany.


1282. Sicily shakes off the French yoke by the "Charles of Naples" (q. v.), and is seized by the king of Aragon.

1302. Sicily is unsuccessfully invaded by Charles of Valois.

1394. The Sicilian barons rebel against Mary and Martin I.

1409. Sicily becomes a province of Aragon.

1453. Alfonso I., of Sicily and Aragon, takes possession of Sicily.

1503. Sicily, Naples, and Spain form one monarchy under Ferdinand II. of Spain.

1513. Palermo (q. v.) is made the capital of the kingdom of Sicily.

1564. An unsuccessful rebellion under the duke of Guise is suppressed.

1672. Messina revolts against Spanish supremacy, and is assisted by the French. (See Messina.)


1715. The pope endeavours to exorcise a revolt against Victor Amadeus on the part of his Sicilian subjects.

1720. Victor Amadeus cedes Sicily to the emperor Charles VI. in exchange for Sardinia.

1755. July 3. Don Charles is crowned king of the Two Sicilies at Palermo, by the title of Charles III.

1763. The Jesuits are expelled.

1776. An insurrection is suppressed in Sicily.

1789. The French conquer Naples (q. v.), in consequence of which Ferdinand III. removes his court to Sicily.

1803. March 31. Sicily is proclaimed by the British.


1812. Lord William Bentinck, the British ambassador, obtains a new constitution for Sicily.

1815. June 17. Ferdinand IV. of Naples and III. of Sicily returns to Naples (q. v.), and abdicates the Sicilian constitution. He reigns as Ferdinand III. of the Two Sicilies.

1817. Nov. Sicily is divided into intendancies.

1830. The Sicilians revolt against the absolute power of the crown.


A.D.

1849. Feb. 23. Ferdinand II. grants a new constitution to the Sicilians. March 9. It is rejected by the Sicilian chambers, which convented the Sicilian senatorial guards between the ages of eighteen and thirty years to join the army, under the leadership of Mierciaski. April 2. Catania surrenders to the Neapolitans. April 22. They take Syracuse. May 13. Palermo falls into their power.

1853. Feb. Numerous arrests take place in consequence of a political agitation.

1856. Nov. A successful rebellion breaks out under Baron Bentivenga.


(For the rulers of Sicily, see Naples.)

Sicyon (Greece), also called Ajaxia and Mecone, under which latter name it has been celebrated as "the dwelling-place of the blessed," is said to have existed long before the arrival of Pelops in Greece, B.C. 1284. It was conquered by Agamemnon B.C. 1291, and, having become a Dorian state, joined the Messenians in the first Messenian war, B.C. 737. A.D. 697. It became subject to the Orthogorids about B.C. 576. The Sicyons sent a large force to aid in resisting Xerxes, B.C. 480. Their territory was invaded by the Athenians under Tolmides, B.C. 456, and again under Pericles, B.C. 454. It assisted the Megarians in their revolt against Athens, B.C. 445, took part with Sparta in the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431; and aided Brasidas against the Athenians, B.C. 424. In union with Corinth it opposed the erection of a fortress on the Achæan promontory of Rhium, B.C. 419. A revolution took place, and an oligarchy was formed by the Lacedaemonians, B.C. 417. It aided Lacedaemon in the war against Corinth, B.C. 394, and against Thessaly, B.C. 387. It emanated from it to join the Spartan alliance, B.C. 368; and in the Samian war it took part with the Greeks against Macedonia, B.C. 323. Alexander, the son of 779
Polysperchon, having obtained possession, was murdered B.C. 314, and his wife Crate-
sipolis betrayed the city to Ptolemy B.C. 308. Demetrius Poliorcetes took it B.C. 303. Demetrius removed the inhabitants to the site of the ancient Acropolis, giving it the name of Demetrias, which it soon, however, lost, and Aratus having delivered it from the tyrant Nicocles, induced the inhabitants to join the Achaean league B.C. 251. It was invaded by Cleomenes B.C. 233, by the 
Etolians B.C. 221, and was conquered by Rome B.C. 146. Under the Byzantine em-
pire it was called Hellas, and the inhabitants Helladici. It continued to exist till the 6th

SIMON (Syria), the modern Saida, deriving its origin and name, according to Josephus, from the first-born son of Canaan, was founded about B.C. 2750. In the division of Canaan, B.C. 1444 (Josh. xvi. 24), it fell to the share of the tribe of Asher, although it was never conquered by them. The Si-
donians were defeated by the king of Ascalon, and took refuge in Tyre, B.C. 1210, and they are mentioned as the oppressors of Israel (Judg. x. 12), B.C. 1187. It separ-
pated from Tyre and surrendered to Shah-
manezer, B.C. 728, furnished ships for the
fleet of Xerxes, B.C. 480; took a leading part in the revolt against Persia, B.C. 352; and was betrayed to Ochus by the king, Tennes, when the people burned the city, 40,000 persons being consumed in the flames, B.C. 351. Having been rebuilt, it submitted to Alexander the Great, B.C. 333. Ptolemy annexed it to his kingdom after the death
of Alexander, B.C. 323; but it was taken from him by Antigonus, B.C. 315. With the rest of Syria it fell under the Roman power, B.C. 65; and was deprived of its ancient privileges by Augustus, B.C. 20. It was invested by the Crusaders, A.D. 1109; and taken by Baldwin in
1111. Having been captured by the Saracens, it was recovered in 1197 by the Christians, who abandoned it in 1291. Important commercial relations were estab-
lished with France in 1658; the French holding a monopoly of the trade till they were driven out by Jezzar Pasha in 1791. It was bombarded and taken by Admiral Napier, Sept. 27, 1840. The manufacture of glass for which it was renowned, made from the fine sand on the coast near Mount Carmel, is spoken of by Pliny, A.D. 77. At Bijoun, eight miles from the town, Lady Hester Stanhope, after a long residence there, died June 23, 1839.

SIEGES.—See alphabetical list of the most
important sieges in the Index.

Siena (Italy), the ancient Sena Julia, was probably founded by Caesar about B.C. 50. It was a bishop's see in the 6th century. Nicholas II. was elected pope at a council held here, Dec. 28, 1058. It sided with the Ghibelline party in the struggle between the emperors and the popes, and their militia, with the aid of auxiliaries, defeated the Guelphs from Florence at Monte Aperto,
in 1258. The intestine dissensions which had harassed the republic for half a century resulted in the expulsion of the reformers, to the number of 4,000 in 1384. It was visited by the emperor Sigismund in 1432; and by Pope Pius II., who attempted to heal the discord, in 1460. Another revolution took place in 1492; and the exiles in returning recovered power in 1497. Pandolfo Petrucci acquired a dictatorship, which he held till
1512. The emperor Charles V. imposed a Spanish garrison upon it in 1547, which was

drawn out in 1552. Duke Cosmo of Florence uniting his troops with those of the emperor, the Maremma was reduced to a wilderness, and the town was starved into a capitulation in April, 1555. Bestowed by Charles V. on his son Philip, it was given up to Cosmo, and united with Tuscany in 1557. The cathedral, with its rich marbles, sculptures, and paint-
ings, was erected in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, and consecrated by Pope Alex-
ander III., in 1180. The university was founded in 1203; the Palazzo Pubblico, begun in 1295, was finished in 1327; the Piazza del Campo, celebrated by Dante in his "Purge-
torio," contains the Loggia di San Paolo, the seat of a commercial tribunal in the Middle Ages.

Sierra Leone (Africa).—This colony, philan-
thropically designed for the reception of negroes, 470 having been removed from
London to it the first year, was settled A.D.
1787. It was attacked and burned by a neigh-
bouring chief in 1789; and 1,196 negroes were removed to it from Nova Scotia in 1790. It was plundered by a French squadron in 1794; received an addition to its population of 550 maroons, who were transported from Jamaica in 1800, and was made a British colony in 1808. The Isles de Losse were added to it in 1818. On the disbanding of a coloured regiment in the West Indies, 1,222 of the soldiers and their wives were settled here in 1819. The slaves captured by British cruisers have been sent here since 1807. Free Town was founded in 1790. Sir Charles Macarthy, the governor of the colony, was murdered by the Ashantees, at the time engaged in hostilities with the Fantee tribes, Jan. 21, 1824.

Signalmasters.—(See Beacon.

Sign-Meal.—The royal sign-manual came into use soon after the reign of Richard II., A.D. 1399, previous to which time the kings of England employed their seals to attest a document. In Germany, Maxi-
milian I. introduced it when he abolished the use of monograms in 1486. Henry the Eighth's hands became so swollen that he could not write, and he granted power to three of his ministers Aug. 31, 1546, to sign all the royal commissions and acts of grace, in his name. A like power to some of his council, to seal with his signet, and put his stamp to all acts to which the king's hand was required, was granted Oct. 16, 1546. During the illness of James I. a number of instruments were signed by his stamp, which was in the keeping of the earl of
Annandale, Oct. 28, 1824. The same plan was resorted to in the last illness of George IV., May 29, 1830.

Sikhs.—Nanak, their first teacher, and founder of their religion, died at Kartarpur, A.D. 1539. His descendants continued to occupy the office of guru, and to disseminate his doctrines, till one of their number, Har Govind, taking up the sword, transformed his disciples into a nation of warriors. He died in 1645. Govind, the tenth leader, who developed the martial character of his followers, entered upon an unsuccessful war with the Munggees, the Mogul emperor, and was murdered at Nadarah in 1708. After suffering much persecution, they figured prominently during the invasion of India by Nadir Shah, of Persia, in 1738. They captured Lahore in 1756; they erected several forts, and were successful in operations against the Afghans; but were defeated by Ahmad Shah, with a loss of 20,000 men, at the battle of Ghulam Ghara in 1762. Lahore, which they had lost, was recovered, coins were struck, and they divided themselves into twelve confederacies in 1764. A treaty between them and the British was formed, precluding Runjeet Singh from extending his territory southward, and inaugurating friendly relations, April 26, 1809. They took Moottan in June, 1818, and annexed Cashmere and Derah Ghazi Khan in 1819. Having defeated the Afghans at Naushabra, they sacked Peshawar, March 14, 1823. The tripartite treaty, which led to the Affghans war, was concluded June 26, 1838. War was declared with the English, Nov. 17, 1845. The battle of Moodkee, Lord Gough commanding the English, was fought Dec. 18, 1845. The battle of Sobraon, in which the Sikhs were defeated, closed the campaign, Feb. 10, 1846, and the treaty of Lahore was signed March 9, 1846. The murder of Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, April 18, 1848, led to the second Sikh war, which was brought to a close by the battle of Goojerat, which lasted from six in the morning till four in the afternoon, the English being victorious, Feb. 21, 1849. This was followed by the annexation of the Punjab (q.v.), March 29, 1849.

Silesia (Prussia) became a province of Poland in the 10th century. It was divided and governed by three independent princes in 1163; invaded by the Mongolians in 1241; by John of Bohemia in 1325, and it placed itself under the protection of the king of Bohemia in 1449. Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, took possession of Silesia, and extended his protection to the descendants of John Huss, in 1475. It fell to the house of Austria in 1526. Baner, the Swedish general, entered it in 1639. After the battle of Parnitz, April 10, 1741, it submitted to Frederick II., who restored the greater portion to Maria Theresa by the treaty of Breslau, June 11, 1742. It was retaken by Frederick II. in 1757, and occupied by the Austrians, who compelled the Frussians to retire, in 1760. Austria refused the offer of Napoleon I. to receive it in exchange for her share of Poland in 1806. The fortresses having been all reduced, Jerome Bonaparte was made governor in 1806; and it was restored to Prussia by the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807.

Silicium, or Silicon, the principal constituent of the earth's crust, was first separated from silica by Sir Humphrey Davy, A.D. 1823.

Silistria (Turkey) was unsuccessfully besieged by the Russians, A.D. 1773, and threatened by Marshal Romanzow in 1774. The Russians were defeated in an engagement near the town, and compelled to evacuate Bulgaria, Sept. 26, 1809. General Rosh failed to take it, after a siege of some months' duration, in 1828; but the Russians captured it June 30, 1829. It was invested by the Russians, March 28, 1854. After a brave defence, during which the fortifications were nearly destroyed, the Turks compelled them to raise the siege, June 15, 1854.

Silk was cultivated and manufactured by the Chinese as early as b.c. 2000. It was woven in the island of Cos by Pamphilia and her maids, b.c. 1000. Aristotle is the first Greek writer who mentions it, b.c. 350. Two Nestorian monks of Persia brought some eggs of the silk-worm from China to Constantinople, and taught the subjects of Justinian I. the art of rearing them, A.D. 551. The art was transferred to Sicily by Roger I. in 1146, and to Spain by the Saracens in 1253. Artisans were conveyed, in 1521, from Milan to Lyons, by Francis I., to commence the manufacture, and when the artificers of Antwerp took refuge in England in 1555, they introduced the art. James I. issued circular letters recommending the subject to persons of influence in 1605. The duty on raw and thrown silk was abolished by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 12 (May 8, 1845). By an act passed in 1542, a person whose wife wore a silk dress was bound to find a charger for government. Silk armour, proof against bullet or steel, was in vogue about 1660.

Silures, the early inhabitants of South Wales, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire, were conquered by Ostourius Scapula, and their king, Caractacus, was treacherously given up to the Romans, A.D. 50.

Silver.—Abraham paid four hundred shekels of silver for the field of Ephron for a burying-place (Gen. xxiii. 16), b.c. 1860. Silver was introduced into Attica by Erichnthion, b.c. 1437. The Lydians, according to Herodotus, first used it for money, b.c. 560, and it was first coined at Rome b.c. 266. Mines were worked by the Egyptians in Nubia, producing upwards of 4,000 pounds weight annually, b.c. 117. In England it was first coined in the time of Cunobelin, about b.c. 44. It was wrought into threads and threads for mixing with stuffs by the Romans, about A.D. 170. The mines of Potosi were discovered in 1545; those of Kongsberg, in Norway, in 1623; those of
Sierra Almagrera, Spain, which have proved very productive, were opened in 1839; and the mines of Hiendelencia in 1843. A mass of the native metal, weighing 154 lb., was found in a Chilian mine in 1850.

**Silver Coin.**—Some fine specimens of Greek manufacture, bearing date B.C. 500, have been discovered. The Lydians used this for its purpose B.C. 560. It was first struck at Rome about B.C. 266, and in Britain in the time of Cunobelin, about B.C. 44. The Anglo-Saxon Sceatta dates from the 6th century, and the silver penny from 658.

**Simnel's Conspiracy.**—Lambert Simnel, a youth of about twelve years of age, having been induced to personate Edward, earl of Warwick, was crowned in Ireland as Edward VI., May 2, 1487. Troops were raised to support the pretender, who landed in Lancashire June 4. They were defeated by Henry VII. at Stoke, near Newark, June 16. Simnel himself, who was taken prisoner, was made a scullion in the king's kitchen, and afterwards a falconer.

**Simonians.**—Simon Magus wished to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost from the apostles with money at Samaria, A.D. 35. He is said to have gone to Rome in 42, and his followers were called Simonians.

**Sion** had increased to such an extent in the church, that a council held at Rome in January, 1047, acknowledged that if the laws against it were strictly enforced, the church would be deprived of nearly all its pastors. A complete system of sale of ecclesiastical offices was organized by Boniface IX. in 1338. By 44 Geo. III. c. 43 (1803), a person obtaining orders by money forfeits ten pounds, and is incapable of preference for seven years; and the person giving such orders forfeits forty pounds.

**Simplon (Switzerland).**—Napoleon Bonaparte sent an agent to negotiate with the republic of the Monfs for the establishment of a communication by means of the Simplon pass with the Cis-alpine republic, A.D. 1797. The French effected the passage in 1800. Napoleon's engineers commenced the construction of the famous road across the Simplon in 1802; it was completed in 1807. The sovereignty was assumed by Napoleon I. when he incorporated the Valais republic with the French empire, Nov. 13, 1810. It was occupied by the allies in 1814.

**Sion.** (See **Felhusum**.)

**Sina (Arabia).**—The children of Israel arrived at this mount the third month after their flight from Egypt (Exod. xix. 1, 2), B.C. 1491, and Moses received the commandments here (Exod. xx.).

**Sinecurus** in the church are regulated by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 30 (Aug. 21, 1835), by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 67 (Aug. 13, 1836), and by 1 Vict. c. 71 (July 15, 1837).

**Singapore (Straits of Singapore).**—This island, being the chief portion of the settlement called Singapore, was purchased by the English A.D. 1519. Its chief town, of the same name, was taken by the king of Java A.D. 1525, and was placed under the provincial government of the Straits settlement in 1826. With Malacca and Prince of Wales Island, it was constituted a separate government by the East-India Company in 1851. The institution for instruction in English, Malay, and Tamil, was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1823.

**SINGARA (Babylonia).**—At this town, the modern Sinjar, the Romans, under Constantius II., met with a signal defeat from the Persians, commanded by Sapor II., A.D. 345. The town was captured and the fortifications were dismantled by Sapor II. in 380.

**SINGIDENUM (Servia).**—This town, the site of which is occupied by the modern Belgrade, captured by the Huns A.D. 441, was destroyed by the Avars, and its inhabitants sold into slavery, in the 6th century.

**Sinking Fund,** for the gradual reduction of the national debt, a million sterling being devoted to that purpose, was proposed and carried by Pitt, March 29, 1786. As there was no surplus to meet the payment, it was determined to appropriate part of the fund to the public exigencies, March 3, 1813. The plan of keeping up a nominal fund was abandoned in 1824, and it was directed that one-fourth of the actual surplus revenue should in future be applied to the purpose, July 10, 1828.

**Singope (Asia Minor),** the modern Sinab, after various vicissitudes, was recovered by the Milesians, B.C. 632. The inhabitants assisted Xenophon and his force on their return from Persia, B.C. 400. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Mithridates IV. of Pontus, B.C. 220. Pharnaces I. captured it B.C. 183, when it was made the chief residence of the kings of Pontus. After the disaster of Mithridates the Great at Cyzicus, Lucullus obtained possession of the town, and put the Pontian garrison to the sword, B.C. 74. It formed part of the empire of Trebizond, A.D. 1204, was captured by the sultan Azeddin in 1214, and was taken by the Turks in the reign of Mohammed II. in 1461. It was treacherously bombarded, and the Turkish fleet destroyed by the Russians, Nov. 30, 1853.

**Sion College (London),** organized by a mercur of the city, after whom it was called Elson's Spital, or hospital, A.D. 1329, was dissolved in 1539. It was endowed as a collegiate establishment by Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunstan in the West, in 1623, built in 1624, incorporated in 1631, and received a charter from Charles II. in 1664.

**Sipontum, or Sirusa (Italy),** said to have been founded by Diomed, was captured by Alexander, king of Epirus, B.C. 330. A Roman colony was settled here B.C. 194, and it was deserted B.C. 184. Owing to the malaria from the marshes, the population was removed by Manfred, king of Naples, to a distance of a mile and a half, where he built the city of Manfredonia, at first called Novum Sipontum, A.D. 1250.

**Siris (Magni Greciae),** said to have been
slavery.

**SISTOVA (Turkey).—A treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey was signed here Aug. 4, 1791. It surrendered to the Russians, who reduced it to a heap of ruins, transporting the inhabitants 20,000 in number, across the Danube, A.D. 1512.**

**Six Acts.**—A name given to six measures for the prevention of seditious meetings and the regulation of political publications, passed A.D. 1819.

**Six Articles, or Bloody Statute, the name given to an act (31 Hen. VIII. c. 14) passed June 28, 1539. It was enacted for abolishing diversity of opinions in certain articles concerning the Christian religion.**

**The six articles enforced were transubstantiation, communion in one kind, celibacy of the clergy, vows of chastity, private masses, and auricular confession. All persons denying the first were to be punished as heretics, and those who denied any of the remaining five as felons. This statute was repealed in 1547.**

**Six Clerks, officers who received and filed proceedings in chancery, and performed other duties, had their number limited to six by 12 Rich. II. (1388). An order was made limiting the number of under-clerks in 1596. The office was altogether a sinecure in 1630. An order was made for dividing the fees between them and the under-clerks in 1668. The office was abolished by 5 Viet. c. 5 (Oct. 5, 1841).**

**Six-Mile Bridge (Clare).—An election riot took place here, when five persons were killed by the military and several wounded, July 22, 1852. The bills of indictment against the soldiers were ignored by the grand jury, Feb. 24, 1853.**

**Sixxers.**—God made coats of skins for Adam and Eve before they were expelled from Eden (Gen. iii. 21), n.c. 4003. They appear to have been an article of commerce in the time of Job, n.c. 2130 (Job ii. 4). According to Cæsar, the ancient Britons were clad in skins, n.c. 55.

**Sixth of June.**—The institution of slavery is referred to the “giants” who flourished in the antediluvian period. After the Deluge it was denounced upon Ham and Canaan by Noah, n.c. 2347 (Gen. ix. 25—27), and it appears to have prevailed universally in the time of Abraham, n.c. 1930. The Levitical laws contain many regulations for the condition of slaves, and draw a wide distinction between such as were native Jews and such as were acquired from other nations by purchase or conquest. By the Roman laws creditors exercised the right of ownership over their debtors, and Tacitus relates that the ancient German gamblers frequently staked their liberty, and became the slaves of the successful player. Constantine I., A.D. 334, passed a law prohibiting the separation of slave families, and made the murderer of a slave amenable to the same penalties as that of a free man. Slaves, or villeins, were very numerous in England during the Anglo-Saxon period, when they enjoyed some sort of legal protection. If a master struck out the eye or tooth of a slave, he recovered his freedom, and if he killed him, the murder was recompensed by a fine. Under the Normans the slaves exceeded the free tenants in number, and the
oppressive manner in which they were treated occasioned many of the insurrections of the period.

A.D. 1547. By 1 Edw. VI. c. 3, any person found wandering and unemployed is ordered to be branded with a V, and to be sold as a slave for two years. The first attempt at escape submits the offender to be branded with S, and to become a slave for life; and the second attempt is regarded as a capital felony.

1574. Queen Elizabeth abolishes servitude on her own estates.

1580. Personal slavery is finally abolished in England by 12 Charles II. c. 24.

1617. Slavery is adopted in Carolina.

1685. Louis XIV. publishes the Black Code, for the regulation of French negro slaves.

1705. Slavery is partially abolished in Prussia.

1716. Negro slavery exists in France.

1740. The legislature of South Carolina imposes a penalty of £100 on any one convicted of selling Negroes.

1766. Slavery is abolished in Denmark.

1772. Mr. Granville Sharp obtains a judgment in favour of the negro Somerset, in the English court of King's Bench. This decision establishes the great principle that a slave attains his freedom immediately he touches British soil.

1790. March 1. An act for the gradual extinction of slavery is adopted in Pennsylvania.

1791. Slavery is abolished in Bohemia.

1792. It is partially extinguished in Germany.

1784. The legislatures of New Jersey and Connecticut pass acts for the gradual abolition of slavery.

1785. Vassalage is abolished in Hungary.

1787. July 4. The territory to the north-west of the Ohio, comprising the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, is declared free ground.

1792. The legislature of New York commence a series of acts for the gradual abolition of slavery.

1803. Indiana is purchased by the American government, and made a slave state.

1815. Personal slavery is abolished in Courland.

1820. The American congress adopts the Missouri Compromise (q. v.).

1822. May 31. Mr. Wilberforce presents a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the abolition of slavery.

1833. Aug. 28. Slavery is abolished throughout the British Empire by 5 & 6 Will IV. c. 73, which takes effect from Aug. 1, 1834. The slave-owners receive £20,000,000 as compensation.


1840. June. An international congress for considering the most effectual means of abolishing slavery meets at London.

1845. Texas is admitted into the United States as a slave state.

1848. Slavery is abolished in the French colonies.

1850. Aug. Henry Clay passes his "omnibus measure," by which California is admitted a free state of the American union, and the Fugitive Slave Bill is passed, for recovering runaway negroes escaped into free states.

1854. Nebraska and Kansas are erected into slave-holding territories by an act of the American congress, which ignores the Missouri compromise.


1861. Serfdom is abolished in Russia.

SLAVE TRADE.—Nimrod is usually regarded as the first dealer in slaves, and

Babylon as the earliest slave-market. A writer in the "Encyclopedia Britannica" observes (vol. xx. p. 319), "with other abominable customs, the traffic in men quickly spread from Chaldea into Egypt, Arabia, and over all the East; and by degrees found its way to every known region under heaven." The Greeks and Romans habitually sold their captives into slavery, and until comparatively recent times the same fate awaited all prisoners of war.

A.D. 651. The king of Ethiopia undertakes to send the Moslem emissaries of Egypt a large number of negro slaves annually.

1103. The exportation of English slaves to the continent is prohibited by a council held at Westminster.

1442. The Portuguese commence the transport of negro slaves from Africa.


1503. Dec. 20. Ferdinand and Isabella authorize the Spanish colonists of America to compel the native Indians to work for them.

1580. African slaves are first imported into Spanish America.

1652. Sir John Hawkins, the first English slave-dealer, commences a trade between Guinea and Hispaniola.

1690. African slaves are imported into Virginia by the Dutch.

1701. Foundation of the Assiento, or Guinea Company, for the African slave-trade. (See above.)

1712. The importation of slaves is prohibited in Massachusetts.

1762. Anthony Penzance, a Quaker, publishes a work on the abuses of the slave-trade.

1775. The first motion for abolishing the trade is made in the English parliament.


1788. May 19. Mr. Wilberforce delivers his first parliamentary speech against the slave-trade.

1794. Feb. 5. The French Convention abolishes the slave-trade, which is restored during the consulate.

1807. March 25. The British slave-trade is finally abolished by 47 Geo. III. c. 36, which takes effect from May 1, 1807.

1808. Jan. 1. The importation of Africans in America is prohibited by Congress.

1815. May 14. The trade in slaves is declared felony; punishable by fourteen years' transportation, or five years' imprisonment, by 51 Geo. III. c. 13.


1815. March 25. Napoleon I. abolishes the slave-trade in France, June 9. The representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Sweden, at the congress of Vienna, record their desire to abolish the trade.


1829. The American congress makes it a capital piracy to engage in the foreign slave-trade.

1824. March 31. The conveyance of slaves from Africa is made piracy by 5 Geo. IV. c. 17.
1850. 

A.D. 1850. Nov. 6. A treaty for suppressing the trade is concluded with Sweden at Stockholm.

1853. Nov. 23. An abolition treaty is signed with Brazil at Rio Janeiro.

1854. A treaty for the abolition of the traffic is concluded with France.

1857. July 24. Denmark agrees to abolish the trade by the treaty of Copenhagen. Dec. 3. A similar treaty is concluded with Sardinia at Turin.

1858. June 28. Spain agrees to a total abolition of traffic, on her part, by a treaty signed at Madrid.

1859. Nov. 24. Tuscany unites with the other states in the efforts for its suppression by the treaty of Florence.


1863. March 15. The republic of Venezuela renounces the traffic by the treaty of Caracas. 

1860. Sept. 35. A treaty for the suppression of the trade is concluded with Bolivia at Sucre.

1841. Feb. 24. A similar treaty is concluded with the Mexican government at Mexico.


1843. Sept. 15. Emperor of Brazil publishes a decree making the importation of slaves piracy.

1845. The French government adopts a plan of free negro emigration, which afterwards becomes a cloak for the forcible abduction of the negroes.

1859. Jan. 6. The French government abandons the free emigration system. In consequence of the abuses revealed in the affair of the Charles et George. (See Portugal.)

Slaves to Vrifie.—This order was instituted in Germany A.D. 1662.

Slavonia (Austria).—After undergoing numerous vicissitudes, the Avars, who obtained possession of this country A.D. 568, were conquered by Charlemagne, and supplanted by a tribe of Slavonians from Dalmatia, about the end of the 8th century. Cyril and Methodius, from Byzantium, visited it as Christian missionaries in 864. A large portion of Slavonia was seized by the Hungarians about 1100. This led to a struggle with the Eastern empire; but, after a succession of fierce contests, it was finally ceded to the Hungarians in 1185. The Turks made themselves masters of it in 1526, and it was restored to Hungary by the peace of Carlowitz, January 26, 1699. The military frontier was separated from Slavonia in 1734. Slavonia was separated from Hungary in 1848.

Sleswig (Denmark).—This seaport town, capital of the duchy of the same name, was a place of some note as early as the 9th century, and remained the most important city in the kingdom for nearly six centuries. It was repeatedly pillaged and devastated in the 12th and 13th centuries, and suffered much from fire and violence in the 14th century. The sitting up of the mouth of the Sley in the beginning of the 15th century, combined with the rivalry of the Holsteiners, led to its gradual decline. It was taken by the Swedes Aug. 10, 1584. The cathedral, built in the 13th century, contains a screen before the altar, admirably carved in wood by Hans Brüggmann in 1521. Councils were held here in 1061 and 1222. (See Holstein.)

Sliding scales, regulating the duty payable upon corn, according to the average market price, was enacted by 9 Geo. IV. c. 60 (July 11, 1828). With a view to imposing a fixed duty, the secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1840 addressed a circular to the consuls residing at the principal Baltic ports, requesting to know what amount of grain could be exported. The document embodying the replies was laid before parliament in 1841. Alterations were made in the scale by 5 Vict. c. 14 (April 29, 1842). The sliding scale was abolished by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22 (June 26, 1846).

Sligo (Ireland), chief town of the county of the same name, first received distinction by the building of its castle by Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, A.D. 1242. Having been destroyed by the natives, it was rebuilt about 1300. A Dominican monastery was founded in 1252. Sligo was incorporated in 1613, and obtained a charter of the staple in 1621. The English army, commanded by Sir Charles Coote, captured it in the rebellion of 1641. It took the side of James II., was occupied for William III. by the Enniskilleners, taken by General Sarsfield, and ultimately surrendered to the earl of Granard in 1688.

Slings.—Among the Benjamites who went up to battle against Israel, there were 700 men, all left-handed, who could sling stones with great dexterity (Judg. v. 14, 15; 1 Sam. viii. 49). Pliny ascribes the invention to the Phoenicians, and Vegetius to the Balearic islanders. The Greeks had mounted slingers, and sometimes shot fire-balls instead of stones. There is reason to suppose that the ancient Britons used a sling made of wood. It was a formidable weapon in the hands of the Anglo-Saxons. The English slingers preceded the army and opened the battle.

Sloane Museum (London) was formed by the celebrated physician and naturalist Sir Hans Sloane, who was born at Killyleagh, in Ireland, April 16, 1660, and died at Chelsea, Jan. 13, 1753. He bequeathed his museum, which had cost him £50,000, to the public, on condition that £20,000 should be given to his family. The legacy and the conditions were accepted by 26 Geo. II. c. 22 (1753), and from this collection the British Museum had its origin.

Slyts (Holland).—Hardiecanute sailed from this place for England, to assume the crown, on the death of Harold I., A.D. 1040. Edward III. defeated the French in a naval engagement off the port, with a loss to them of 230 ships, 30,000 men, and two admirals, June 24, 1340.

Smallcald (League) was formed by the Protestant princes of Germany for mutual defence against the emperor Charles V. of Germany, Dec. 31, 1530. A threatened invasion of Hungary by the Turks, and the
apprehension that France and England would join the league, induced the emperor to sign a treaty, called the Peace of Nuremberg, in July, 1532, granting liberty of conscience to the Protestants.

Small-pox is supposed to have existed in China and Hindostan for some centuries previous to its introduction into Europe. The first authentic account of its appearance in the West is at the siege of Nicaea by the Abyssinians, a.d. 572, when it committed great ravages in the invading army. It soon spread to Alexandria, and was first described by Ahron, a physician of that city, in the beginning of the 7th century. The Saracens carried it into Europe in the 8th century. Inoculation for the small-pox was introduced into England by Lady Mary Wortley Montague about 1721. A small-pox hospital was established in London in 1746. Dr. Jenner discovered and introduced cow-pox as a preventative in 1798.

Smithfield (London) was celebrated as a horse and cattle fair as early as a.d. 1174. Sir William Walworth slew Wat Tyler on this spot, June 15, 1381. A grand tournament was held here by Richard II. on Sunday after Michaelmas, 1390, and lasted four days. Here Margery Jourdain was burnt in 1441, and John Rogers, the first martyr in Queen Mary's reign, Feb. 4, 1555. Smithfield was paved by order of James I., at a cost of £1,600, in 1614. A turbulent meeting, presided over by Henry Hunt, was held here July 22, 1819. Great military parades were once held here, and 6,000 special constables sworn in to preserve the peace of the city on this occasion. Bartholomew fair, once one of the leading fairs in England, was held here till 1852. An act for closing the cattle-market (14 & 15 Vict. c. 61) was passed Aug. 1, 1851, and it was formally closed June 11, 1855.

Smoke nuisance.—An act of parliament, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 128, was passed Aug. 20, 1853, to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in the metropolis, and from steam-vessels above London bridge. It was amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 107 (July 1857), which came into operation Jan. 1, 1858. The act was extended to Scotland by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 73 (Aug. 25, 1857), which came into operation Aug. 1, 1858.

Smolensk (Russia), the capital of the government of the same name, is mentioned in Russian annals as early as A.D. 879. It subsequently became an independent principality, and was ravaged by the plague in the 12th century, when 43,000 of its inhabitants perished. The same dreadful scourge destroyed nearly the whole of the population in the 14th century. It was taken by the Lithuanians in 1413, and was afterwards alternately in the hands of the Poles and the Russians till finally taken by the latter in 1654, and was formally ceded to them by the Poles by the treaties of 1667 and 1866. Smolensko was attacked by the French under Napoleon I. Aug. 16 and 17, 1812. After a most sanguinary contest, in which the French lost 15,000 and the Russians 10,000 men, the latter remained masters of the city. The French, who returned to the attack on the 18th, found the city deserted and in ruins. The Russian general, Barclay de Tolly, was deprived of his command for having given up this holy city, as the Russians called it, without a pitched battle. It was occupied by the French, on their disastrous retreat from Moscow, Nov. 9 to 17, 1812. On leaving they blew up part of the ramparts. Smolensk is the see of an archbishop, and contains two cathedrals, built in the 12th century, one of which is classed among the most celebrated ecclesiastical edifices in the north of Europe.

Smugglers.—Numerous statutes were formerly passed against smugglers. By 19 Geo. II. c. 34 (1736), known as the Smugglers Act, forcible acts of smuggling were made felony without benefit of clergy. All previous acts were repealed, and the laws on the subject consolidated by 6 Geo. IV. c. 108 (1826). This and several subsequent acts were superseded by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 53 (1834), and 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 13 (1835).

 Smyrna (Turkey), according to Herodotus, was first colonized by the Æolians, who held it till B.C. 683, when, through the intrigues of some exiles from Colophon, it was transferred to the Ionian league, of which it formed the thirteenth city. It was taken and destroyed by Sadyattes, king of Lydia, about B.C. 627, and remained in ruins for nearly 400 years, when Antigonus founded a new city near the site of the old one, which became, according to Strabo, the finest in Asia. It was one of the seven churches mentioned in the Apocalypse. Polycarp, a disciple of the apostle John, who suffered martyrdom here about A.D. 167, is said to have been the first bishop. The city, destroyed by an earthquake A.D. 178, was rebuilt by the emperor Marcus Aurelius. Smyrna fell into the hands of a Turkish pirate at the end of the 11th century, and was almost destroyed by a Greek fleet. Having been rebuilt by the emperor Comnenus, it was soon afterwards taken by the Franks, and held till 1365. Tamerlane took it in 1402, and erected within its walls a tower constructed of stones and the heads of his enemies. It was captured by the Turks in 1424. A massacre of several thousand Greek inhabitants of the town by the Mohammedans took place June 15, 1821, and another massacre of above 1,000 Christians occurred Nov. 2, 1826, and following days. A fire which destroyed 12,000 houses took place in July, 1841; and an earthquake caused much damage in 1846.

Sneezing has been considered as an omen from the most ancient times. The custom of blessing persons when they sneeze is sup-
posed to have been derived from the ancients, though many writers affirm that it originated A.D. 750, under Pope Gregory the Great, when a pestilence occurred at Rome, in which those who sneezed died, whereupon the pope appointed a form of prayer to be said to persons sneezing.

**Smuf-Taking.**—The custom of taking snuff appears to have originated in Ireland soon after the introduction of tobacco into this country, about A.D. 1563. Howell (born about 1596, died 1650) says of the custom in England, ""The servant maid upon the combing cock, and the swan under the plough-share, when they are tired with labour, take out their boxes of snuffin and draw it into their nostrils with a quill."

**Soane Museum (Loudon) was formed by Sir John Soane, the architect, who was born at Reading, Sept. 10, 1753, and died at his house in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Jan. 20, 1837. He obtained an act of parliament in 1833, vesting his museum in trustees for the use of the public.

**Soap.**—The first express mention of soap occurs in Pliny (born A.D. 23, died A.D. 79), who speaks of it as an invention of the Gauls. An excise duty on soap of 1d. per pound was first imposed in Great Britain in 1711. It was raised to 14d. in 1713, and in 1732 hard and soft soap were first distinguished, the former being rated at 24d. and the latter at 14d. per pound. The duty on hard soap was increased to 3d. in 1816. It was reduced to 14d. per pound for hard, and 1d. per pound for soft, May 31, 1833, and was totally abolished by 18 & 17 Vict. c. 39 (July 8, 1853).

**Sobraon (Battle), fought on the banks of the Sutlej, near the village of Sobraon, between the Sikhs and the British, under Lord Gough, Feb. 10, 1846. The Sikhs occupied an intrenched camp, defended by 30,000 of their best troops and 130 pieces of artillery. They were attacked by the British with 100 guns, and after a most obstinate contest were defeated with a loss of 10,000 men. The British had 920 killed and 2,003 wounded.

**Socialists, a name given to the followers of Robert Owen, the founder of socialism, or general community of goods. Robert Owen was born at Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, A.D. 1771. He married the daughter of David Dale, a manufacturer of Glasgow, in 1801, and soon afterwards undertook the management of the extensive manufactury of New Lanark, on the Clyde. Here he amassed a large fortune, and first developed his theory of socialism in his "Book of the New Moral World," published subsequently to 1812. He introduced the system into his establishment at New Lanark. He relinquished his connection with this place in 1823, and proceeded to North America, where he founded the settlement of New Harmony, in Indiana, in 1824. Here he envaooured to carry out his system; but it proved a failure, and he returned to England in 1827. On the invitation of the Mexican government, he went to Mexico in 1828, in order to carry out his scheme, but nothing was done. He died in 1858.

**Social Science. (See National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.)**

**Social War between the Athenians and some of her principal confederates, who wished to throw off her yoke, began with the revolt of Chios, Rhodes, and Byzantium, about midsummer, B.C. 357. Chares and Chabrias, the Athenian commanders, laid siege to Chios. The attack on the town was defeated at the end of B.C. 357, and the allies became masters of the sea. With a fleet of 100 sail they ravaged Lemnos and Imbrus, and laid siege to Samos B.C. 356. A report having reached Athens that the Persian court was fitting out a fleet of 300 galleys to cooperate with the confederates, the Athenians were induced to grant a peace, acknowledging the independence of the allies, about midsummer, B.C. 355.

**Social War (Roman history).—M. Livius Drusus proposed a law for investing the Italian allies with the privileges of Roman citizens; but it was strongly opposed by the senators, the knights, and the people, and Drusus was assassinated B.C. 92. The Italians then entered into a secret confed- eracy, which was first discovered at Ascelum, and Q. Servilius was sent to punish the offenders; but he was massacred with all the other Roman citizens in the town, B.C. 91. The Marsi, the Paeligni, the Samnites, the Lucani, and almost every nation in Italy, except the Latins, Tuscanis, and Umbrians, now revolted, and established a republic in opposition to that of Rome. In the first campaign the Romans met with some severe losses. Nola was taken by the Samnites; the consul P. Rutilius and his lieutenant Q. Capio, were defeated and slain, and many cities were captured. On the other hand, Sylla and Marius obtained a great victory over the Marsi, and L. Caesar defeated the Samnites. Towards the close of B.C. 91, the Umbri and the Tuscanis showed signs of joining the allies, but this was averted by the Romans passing a law admitting all the Italians, who had continued faithful to Rome, to the rights of citizenship. In the second campaign, B.C. 90, the Romans defeated the Marsi, and induced them, together with the Vestini, Paeligni, and Marrucini, to make a separate peace. Sylla, the Roman general, destroyed the town of Stalit, defeated a large army near Nola, reduced the Hirpini to subjection, and defeated the Samnites. The Romans were now induced, hearing that Mithridates, king of Pontus, was going to aid the allies, to adopt measures of conciliation, and one state after another submitted and received the gift of Roman citizenship. After the close of this campaign, the war dwindled away, until it was brought to a conclusion, B.C. 88, by the remainder of the Italian states receiving the concessions they
required. During this war 300,000 men were slain.

SOC.

SOCIETIES.—By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 112 (Aug.
1854) provisions were made "to afford
greater facilities for the establishment of
institutions for the promotion of literature
and science and the fine arts, and to provide
for their better regulation." The following
is a list of the principal institutions of the
kind in Great Britain and Ireland. Many of
the most important are noticed under their
respective titles:

Abbott's Club A.D.
1834
Aberdeen Society 1788
Aberdeen Association 1788
Anglo-Scottish Society 1847
Antiquarian Society 1751
Archæological Association 1843
Archæological Institute 1833
Architectural Publication Society 1848
Architectural Institution 1831
Arundel Society 1849
Association of Brompton and
Sandon Park 1829
Bannatyne Club 1826
Belfast Botanical Institute 1835
Belfast Antiquarian Society 1789
Belfast Historical and Literary
Society 1824
British and Foreign Bible Society 1804
British Association 1831
Calvin Translation Society 1843
Cambrian Antiquarian Society 1846
Cambrian Archæological Association 1843
Cambridge Antiquarian Society 1849
Cambridge Philosophical Society 1819
Camden Society 1828
Cavendish Society 1845
Celtic Society 1847
Chemical Society 1841
Chetham Society 1829
Decorative Art Society 1843
Dilettanti Society 1734
Dublin Geological Society 1825
Dublin Micropædochical Society 1846
Dublin Natural History Society 1834
Dublin University Philosophical Society 1831
Ecclesiastical Society 1839
Edinburgh Archæological Society 1836
Edinburgh Geographical Society 1834
Edinburgh Medical Society 1734
Edinburgh Royal Physical Society 1771
Eton College Society 1733
Electrical Society 1837
Entomological Society 1834
Epidemiological Society 1850
Ethnological Society 1843
Gaelic Society 1830
Geographical Society 1830
Geological Society 1837
Geological Society of the West Riding 1833
Glasmohr Philosophical Society 1807
Hahnemann Medical Society 1850
Hakluyt Society 1846
Harley Society 1834
Harvard Society, Edinburgh 1792
Homeopathic Association 1845
Horticultural Society 1814
Hull Literary and Philosophical Society 1829
Hunterian Medical Society, Edinburgh 1824
Incorporated Law Society 1827
Institute of British Architects 1834
Institute of Civil Engineers 1828
Irish Archæological Society 1840
Juridical Society, Edinburgh 1773
Law Society 1827
Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society 1835
Linnean Society 1788
Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society 1812
Liverpool Polytechnic Society 1836
London Institution 1800
Maitland Club 1828

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Manchester Geological Society 1838
Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society 1824
Manchester Natural History Society 1821
Medical Society 1824
Medico-Chirurgical Society 1805
Meteorological Society 1851
Microscopical Society 1859
National School Society 1833
Naval and Military Bible Society 1820
Newcastle Antiquarian Society 1813
Numismatic Society 1836
Oxford Architectural Society 1837
Paleontographical Society 1847
Palestine Association 1805
Parker Society 1840
Pathological Society 1849
Pentang, Natural History, and Antiquarian
Society 1839
Percy Society 1840
Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society 1824
Pharmaceutical Society 1834
Philibiblon Society 1854
Philological Society 1849
Philomathic Institution 1849
Physiological Society 1810
Phonetic Society 1843
Photographic Society 1853
Physico-Medical Society 1771
Physiological Institution 1811
Pomological Society 1834
Provincial Medical Association 1833
Ray Society 1844
Religious and Literary Society 1824
Rochester Club 1832
Royal Academy of Arts 1768
Royal Academy of Music 1824
Royal Agricultural Society 1806
Royal Asiatic Society 1833
Royal Astronomical Society 1829
Royal Botanical Society 1839
Royal Chemical Society 1835
Royal College of Physicians, 1618
Royal College of Surgeons 1800
Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society 1833
Royal Geographical Society, Cornwall 1814
Royal Institution 1809
Royal Irish Academy 1789
Royal Literary and Philosophical Society of Ireland 1823
Royal Society 1869
Royal Society of Literature 1823
Russell Institution 1808
Scottish Philosophical Society 1816
Shakespeare Society 1840
Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society 1822
Shropshire and North Wales Natural History
and Antiquarian Society 1835
Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers 1771
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge 1823
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge 1818
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in
Foreign Parts 1701
Society for the Reformation of Manners 1690
Society for the Support and Encouragement of
Sunday Schools 1728
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 1770
Society of Arts 1733
Spalding Club 1839
Statistical Society 1834
Surtess Society 1834
Sussex Archæological Society 1846
Sydney University Society 1810
Sydenham Society 1843
Syro-Egyptian Society 1844
United Service Institution 1830
Wesleyan Methodist Church 1839
Wernerian Society 1838
Whitby Literary and Philosophical Society 1822
Worcestershire Natural History Society 1833
Yorkshire Philosophical Society 1833
Zoological Society 1828

(See Missionary Societies.)

SOCIETY ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean).—This
group of islands, discovered by the Spanish navigator Pedro Fernandez di Quiros, a.d. 1606, remained unknown to the west of the world till visited in 1767 by Captain Wallis, who, thinking himself the first discoverer, gave Tahiti the name of King George Island. Captain Cook visited the group in 1769, and after surveying the chief island, and discovering several others, he gave to the whole the name of Society Islands, in honour of the Royal Society of London. Cook again visited them in 1777. Idolatry was abolished in Tahiti in 1815, and in the other islands a year or two afterwards. Missionaries were established in these islands in 1817, and they have been very successful in educating the people, who are now all professing Christians.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was founded a.d. 1698. Dr. Thomas Bray, who died in 1730, was instrumental in establishing this society.

Socinians, a sect of anti-Trinitarians, founded by Laelius Socinus (born at Siena, in Tuscany, in 1525, and died at Zurich in 1562) and his nephew Faustus Socinus (born at Siena in 1539, and died at a village near Cracow in 1604). The chief school of the Socinians was at Rakow, in Poland, where they obtained the grant of a settlement. All their first books were published here. In consequence of the intemperate zeal against popery, of some Unitarian students in this city, a law was passed in Warsaw in 1638, enacting that the academy of Rakow should be destroyed, its professors banished, the printing-house of the Socinians destroyed, and their churches shut up.

Socontusco (Mexico), formerly belonging to Guatemala, was, with Chiapas, the department in which it is situated, taken by Mexico a.d. 1843.

Socorea (Indian Ocean).—This island was known to Ptolemy, who notices it under the name of Dioscorid Insula, about the middle of the 2nd century. It was visited by the Portuguese Fernandez Perara, a.d. 1504, and was taken possession of by Albuquerque in 1507. The Portuguese are supposed to have evacuated the island before the close of the 16th century, when it came under the sway of the sultan of Kisseen. It remained undisturbed till 1801, when the Wahabees made a descent on the northern coast, and held waste of it, together with the town of Tamardia. Socorea still belongs to the sultan of Kisseen, but the government is chiefly delegated to one of the principal inhabitants.

Sodium.—This metal was discovered by Sir Humphry Davy a.d. 1807.

Sodom and Gomorrah (Palestine).—These cities were destroyed; on account of their wickedness, by fire from heaven (Gen. xix. 24, 25), B.C. 1997. The only persons who escaped were Lot and his two daughters.

Sodor and Man (See of).—This diocese originally comprised the Åboda, or Western Isles, and the Isle of Man, and is said to have been founded by Amphibalus, who sought an asylum in the Isle of Man from Diocletian's persecution about a.d. 300. Other authorities state that Germanus was appointed the first bishop of the Isles by St. Patrick in 447.

Soest (Prussia), one of the Hanseatic towns, was incorporated with the county of Mark a.d. 1449. The cathedral was erected in the 11th and 12th centuries. The Wiesen-Kirche, founded in 1314, was completed in the 16th century, and restored in 1850. Sir Peter Lely, painter of the beauties of the court of Charles II., now in Hampton Court, was born here in 1617.

Sopharides Dynasty, so called from the occupation of its founder, a brazier, supplanted that of the Taherites, in Persia, a.d. 872. It came to an end in 902.

Sogdiana (Asia).—This ancient country, between the rivers Jaxartes and Oxus, nearly corresponded with the modern Bokhara, in Turkestan, and was the residence of Alexander the Great B.C. 329. The Sogdians revolted the same year, and suddenly attacked the fortresses occupied by the Macedonians, and massacred the garrisons. These fortresses were speedily retaken with great slaughter, and the revolt suppressed. They again revolted B.C. 328, and intrenched themselves in their mountain fastnesses. Alexander besieged and captured the strongest of these, known as the Sogdian Rock, defended by 30,000 men. Among the prisoners was the king of Bactria's daughter, whom he afterwards married.

Soissons (France) is mentioned by Caesar, under the name of Novidum, as the capital of the Suessones. Under the Romans it took the name of Augusta Suessionum. The Roman general Syagrius was defeated here by Clovis, a.d. 486, when it became the capital of the Franks, and afterwards of the kingdom of Soissons in the 6th and 7th centuries. Here Childeric III., the last Merovingian king, was deposed, and Pepin the Short, the first Carolingian king, installed in 752. Charles the Simple was defeated here by the troops of his rival Robert, in 922. It was taken by the faction of the Armagnacs, who committed dreadful excesses in 1415, and suffered much in the religious wars of the 16th century, and in the troubles during the minority of Louis XIII. (1610 to 1643). A congress of the representatives of France, Spain, Germany, by Great Britain, and the Northern Powers, was opened here June 19, 1778. Soissons was stormed by the Russians Feb. 13, 1814, but was evacuated from strategical motives the same day, and re-occupied by the French. It capitulated to the allies March 3, 1814, was unsuccessfully assaulted by the French March 5, and was occupied by Napoleon I. March 11. Councils were held here March 2, 744; April 26, 863; in 861, 862; Aug. 18, 866; in 941; about 1082; Jan. 6, 1115; in 1122; June 10, 1155; in March, 1201; and July 11, 1456.

Solar System, discovered and taught by Pythagoras of Samos, who flourished from
about B.C. 586 to B.C. 506, was revived by Co-
permitus in his great work published at Nu-
remberg a.d. 1543. Its truth was demonstrated
by Newton in his “Principia,” published in
1687.

Soldiers’ Daughters’ Home (London).—
In August, 1857, the central association in
aid of the wives and families of soldiers on
active service during the Crimean war gave
their surplus funds, amounting to nearly
£13,000, to this institution, distinguishing
the gift as the Pows’ Endowment Fund, in
recognition of the services of their secretary,
Major Powys. The institution, erected at
Hampstead, was opened by Prince Albert
in 1859.

Soldin (Prussia), supposed to have
been founded a.d. 1212, was formerly
the capital of Neumark, a division of
Brandenburg.

Solebay, or Southwold Bay (Sea-
fight).—A naval engagement took place in
this bay on the coast of Suffolk, between the
Dutch fleet and the combined English and
French fleets, May 29, 1672. The Dutch were
defeated, after a most sanguinary struggle, in
which the gallant earl of Sandwich, who com-
manded the English van, was blown up.

Solemn League and Covenant. (See
Covenanter.)

Soleure, or Solothurn (Switzerland),
the capital of a canton of the same name,
was anciently called Castrum Solodurensis,
and was originally a Roman station. The
town was besieged for ten weeks without
success by Duke Leopold, a.d. 1318, and
was admitted into the Helvetic confedera-
y in 1481. The cathedral, reckoned the finest
in Switzerland, commenced in 1762, was
finished in 1772, at a cost of £50,000.

Sombrero (Battle).—At this village of
Lombardy, the emperor of the French and
the king of Sardinia gained a victory over
the emperor of Austria, June 24, 1859. It
was followed by the armistice of Villa Franca
which led to the termination of the war.

Solicitor-General.—The earliest holder
of the office of king’s solicitor was Richard
Fowler, whose patent is dated March 12, 1461.

Solifidians.—This name was given to the
Antinomians, a sect founded by John Agri-
cola, of Eisleben, between a.d. 1538 and
1545. They held that faith alone is sufficient
for salvation.

Solitaries, a denomination of the nuns
of St. Peter of Alcantara, instituted by
Cardinal Barberini at Farsa, in Italy,
a.d. 1676. The design of the institute was
that the inmates should imitate the severe
penitent life of St. Peter of Alcantara, keep
continual silence, and employ their time
solely in spiritual exercises.

Solomon’s Islands (Pacific), also called
New Georgia, were discovered by the Spa-
niard Mendana, a.d. 1567. They were
visited by Bougainville in 1768, by Surville
in 1769, and by Lieutenant Shortland, of the
British navy, in 1785.

Solomon’s Temple (Jerusalem) was com-
cmenced in May, b.c. 1011, and dedicated
b.c. 1004. It was plundered by Shishak,
knight of Egypt, b.c. 970. A collection of
silver for its restoration was made by Joash,
knight of Judah, about b.c. 556. Ahaz, king
of Judah, pillaged it to hire the assistance
of the king of Assyria, profaned it by the eec-
ration of a heathen altar, and ultimately
closed it entirely, b.c. 742—726. Hezekiah,
his son, repaired and re-opened it b.c. 726—
698. Manasseh practised heathen rites
within its precincts, for which he was
caused away captive by the king of Babylon,
b.c. 677. It was repaired and purified by
Josiah, b.c. 624. Nebuchadnezzar, king of
Babylon, despoiled it of part of its sacred
vessels, b.c. 606, of another portion b.c. 599;
and finally besieging Jerusalem, the re-
mainder of the treasures of the temple were
carried off, and the edifice itself destroyed
by fire, b.c. 588.

Solway Moss (Battle).—The Scotch,
to the number of 10,000, were routed at this
place, in Cumberland, by a small body of
English horse, not more than 500 in number,
under Daun and Wetmar, May 23, 1752.
Above 1,000 prisoners were taken.

Sombrero (Battle).—The Spaniards, under
Morillo, were defeated at this town of Vene-
zuela, South America, by the Venezuelans,
under Bolivar, Feb. 16, 1818.

Sombrero (West Indies).—Robert Je-
ffery, a seaman on board the Ulysses, as a
punishment for several acts of peculation,
was put on shore on this island, Dec. 13,
1807. Captain W. Lake, by whose orders
this was done, was tried by court-martial
at Plymouth, and dismissed the navy, Feb.
10, 1810. Jeffery was rescued by an Ame-
rican ship, and landed in America.

Somerset House (London).—Old Som-
erset House, built by the protector Somerset,
uncle of Edward VI., was commenced in
March, 1547, and was the first specimen of
Italian architecture erected in this country.
The architect is supposed to have been John
of Padua, an Italian, who was appointed
“devisor of his majesty’s buildings” in 1544.
On the execution of Somerset, Jan. 22,
1552, Somerset House came into possession
of the crown; and Edward VI. assigned it
to the princess Elizabeth for her use when
she visited the court. In the reign of
James I. it became the residence of his
queen Anne of Denmark, and he com-
manded it to be called Denmark House in
1616. Charles I. assigned it to his queen,
Henrietta Maria, in 1626; and a chapel,
designed by Inigo Jones, was built within
the walls in 1632, for the free use of the
Roman Catholic religion. On the death of
Charles II. in 1665, it became the residence
of Catherine of Bragança; and on her
return to Portugal in 1692, it was inhabited
by some of the nobility and poorer persons
about the court. Buckingham House was
settled on Queen Charlotte, in lieu of So-
merset House, April 10, 1775. The old
palace was then demolished to make way for
the present edifice, which was designed by Sir William Chambers, and built between the years 1776 and 1786. The whole of the east wing, left incomplete by Sir W. Chambers, was finished from designs by Sir R. Smirke in 1829, and now forms King's College.

**Somers' Islands. (See Bermuda.)**

**Somma (Italy).**—Hannibal gained his first victory over the Romans on Italian ground, near this town, on the Ticino, B.C. 218. Scipio, who commanded the latter, was wounded.

**Somershausen (Battle).**—The French, under Turenne, and the Swedes, under Wrangel, defeated Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, at this place, near Augsburg, May 7, 1648.

**Somnambulism.**—Natural and artificial somnambulism was known to the ancients. Of the former, Aristotle says, "there are individuals who rise in their sleep and walk about, seeing as clear as those who are awake." Artificial somnambulism is said to have been practised by the Brahmins and Faquirs of India at a very early period. Magnetic somnambulism was discovered in France by the Marquis de Puysegur, May 8, 1794, though it is asserted that Mesmer was acquainted with the phenomena, and that they were witnessed by his disciples in Paris in 1778. A well-authenticated case of a lady, aged 64, who had an ulcerated cancer of the right breast, of several years' standing, removed whilst in a state of magnetic somnambulism, was communicated to the French Academy April 16, 1829.

**Somnauth Gates** were carried away from a Hindoo temple as a trophy by Sultan Mahmoud, the Mohammedan conqueror of India, on his invasion of Goojerat, about A.D. 1025, and were subsequently placed over his tomb, in the village of Rossa, near Ghuznee. On the taking of Ghuznee by the British, under General Nott, Sept. 6, 1842, the gates were brought away from the tomb by order of Lord Ellenborough, and were conducted with great pomp across the whole of India, and restored to Goojerat.

**Somno (Battle).**—The Milanese, commanded by Francesco Sforza, defeated the Venetians near this town in Italy, May 17, 1491.

**Sonderbund.** A name given to the league formed A.D. 1846, by the seven Roman Catholic cantons of Switzerland against the Federal diet, which had decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits. The diet voted that the Sonderbund was illegal, July 20, 1847. Freiburg, their stronghold, was captured Nov. 13, Lucerne Nov. 24, and the Sonderbund was dissolved.

**Sonnet.**—The invention of the regular sonnet of fourteen lines has been ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo, the inventor of a musical scale, who flourished about A.D. 1024. Francesco Petrarch (1304—1370) first raised this form of poetry into repute, though Hallam denies his right to be regarded as its inventor. Shake-speare's sonnets were published in 1609, and Milton's about 1650.

**Sonnetes.** The name given to the orthodox Mohammedans, who now possess the Turkish empire, as distinguished from the Shiiites (q.v.), or followers of the Caliph Ali, who was killed by three fanatics, a.d. 660.

**Sooloo Islands (East-Indian Archipelago).**—This group derives its name from Sooloo, the principal island. The early history of the Sooloos is involved in obscurity. They assert that they once formed a part of an ancient Borean empire founded by the Chinese; but the inhabitants of Magindana, one of the Philippine islands, contend that they were formerly subject to them. From the time the Spaniards discovered the Philip-pines (A.D. 1521), they have been frequently engaged in warfare with the Sooloos. The sultan of Sooloo ceded Balambangan, one of the group, to the British, in 1762. His subjects murdered the garrison and burned the settlement in 1775. It was re-established in 1803, and abandoned in the following year. The sultan and his chiefs were formerly notorious for their piracy, and kept up a large fleet for that purpose. Their power was destroyed by the Spaniards in 1851.

**Sophia, St. (Constantinople).**—A church dedicated by Constantine I. to St. Sophia, for the Eternal Wisdom, was destroyed by fire in a popular tumult, A.D. 532. Justinian I. laid the foundation of a new edifice in the same year. The builders were Anthemius of Tralles and Isidore of Miletus. Ten thousand workmen were employed in its erection. Its form is that of a Greek cross inscribed in a quadrangle, two hundred and forty-three feet in breadth, by two hundred and sixty-nine in length. The dome, lighted by four-and-twenty windows, has a diameter of one hundred and fifteen feet, and rises a hundred and eighty feet above the pavement. The walls are of brick, with a crust of marble. Eight columns of porphyry from the temple of the sun, and eight of green marble presented by the city of Ephesus, added to its splendours; and at the lowest computation the whole cost is estimated at a million sterling. It was consecrated in 537. An earthquake having in 558 overthrown the eastern part of the dome, it was restored, and the church re-dedicated by Justinian I. in 563. It was fortified with new buttresses by Andronicus the elder in 1317, and was converted into a mosque by Mohammed II. in 1453.

**Sophists,** a class of men who went about Greece discoursing and debating, and sometimes educating the sons of noble families. Socrates (put to death, B.C. 396, in the 70th year of his age) was their great opponent. Protagoras (born about B.C. 470) is said to have been the first who adopted the name of sophist.

**Sopron, or Soprony.** (See Ordenburg, or Ordenburg.)

**Sorbonne (Paris).**—This celebrated college was founded by Robert of Sorbonne,
confessor and chaplain to Louis IX., for the use of poor students in divinity, a.d. 1252. Cardinal Richelieu rebuilt it in 1629, and added a chapel, which was begun in 1635, but not completed till 1659. Printing was first introduced into France, at Paris, by the doctors of the Sorbonne in 1469. They supported the faction of the Guises in the religious wars of the 16th century, and strongly opposed the Reformation. The college was suppressed April 5, 1792.

SORCERERS.—The earliest case of sorcery in England of which any authentic details exist, is that of John of Nottingham, a sorcerer of Coventry, who was tried for an attempt to compass the death of Edward II. by sorcery, a.d. 1324. Sorcery was frequently used as an instrument of political intrigue in the 14th and 15th centuries. Pope Boniface VIII. was accused of sorcery by the agents of Philip IV. of France, in 1303, and the king called a council at Paris to hear witnesses and pronounce judgment. But the pope declined to acknowledge the council, and, it is said, died from the effects of the charge in the same year. Laws (33 Hen. VIII. c. 8, 1541, and 1 James I. c. 12, 1609) enacted against sorcerers in England were repealed by 9 Geo. II. c. 5 (1735).

SOUTHAN, or Soudan (Africa).—BELED EL SUDAN, "the land of the blacks," also called Nigrita, is the central region of the continent, unknown except from the descriptions of Arabian geographers, and of Leo Africanus, till entered from the west by Houghton, a.d. 1790. He was killed in 1791. Mungo Park added much to the knowledge of the country, having traversed the northwestern regions in 1780 and 1797. Denham and Clapperton explored the central parts between 1822 and 1826; Callie, the southwestern regions in 1828; and Richard Lander the valley of the Quarra in 1830.

SOULAGES COLLECTION of Italian art and workmanship, formed by M. Soulages, of Toulouse, in France, having been purchased by an Englishman, formed part of the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, a.d. 1857.

SOUND, a narrow strait, forming one of the communications between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and separating the Danish island of Zealand from the coast of Sweden, was forced by the British fleet, under the admirals Parker and Nelson, March 30, 1801, and again under Gambier, in August, 1807.

SOUND DUES, levied by the king of Denmark on all merchant vessels passing through the Sound, were first imposed a.d. 1348, for lighting the Sound and protecting vessels from pirates. Sweden was exempted from the toll by the treaty of 1644; but this privilege was withdrawn in 1720. By a treaty between Denmark, Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, France, Hanover, Meklenburg, Oldenburg, the Netherlands, Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Norway, and the Hanseatic cities, Bremen, Lübeck, and Hamburg, the Sound duties were abolished March 14, 1857, and a compensation of £3,386,258, of which Great Britain's share was £1,125,206, granted to Denmark in lieu, on condition of maintaining the lighthouses and superintending the pilotage.

SOUNDINGS AT SEA.—Peter the Great of Russia constructed a deep-sea sounding apparatus, and was the first to attempt to obtain specimens of the bottom of the sea. Soundings taken by Sir J. C. Ross in the Atlantic, near St. Helena, Jan. 3, 1840, showed a depth of 2,425 fathoms, and he failed to obtain soundings 486 miles from the island of Trinidad, at 4,600 fathoms, or 27,600 feet, June 3, 1840. Lieutenant Dayman, of H. M. S. Cyclops, sounded the Atlantic between Ireland and Newfoundland in 1857. The greatest depth was about 2,500 fathoms, and the pressure at that depth nearly three tons to the square inch.

SOUTHAMPTON (Hampshire), forming a county of itself, anciently called Hantox, or Hanhume. The age of its foundation is unknown, but it probably arose on the decay of the Roman military station of Clausentium, situated about one mile to the north-east of the present town. It was attacked without success by the Danes, a.d. 873, plundered by them in 980, and again in 992. Canute occasionally made it his residence, and it is here that he is said to have administered his well-known reproof to his courtiers, by showing that the sea would not obey his royal command. Henry II. and his queen landed here on their return from France in 1174. The town was sacked and destroyed by an allied force of French, Spanish, and Genoese, in October, 1358, and in the following year the fortifications were repaired and strengthened. The castle—supposed to have been the most ancient of the Saxon castles in England—was rebuilt, and the fortifications were extended by Richard II. (1377 to 1379). Philip II. of Spain landed here on his way to espouse Queen Mary in 1554. The fortifications were strengthened in the reign of Edward VI. (1547 to 1553). Southampton was first incorporated, by charter in the reign of Henry I. (1100 to 1135), but the earliest existing charter, which is simply enfranchising, is that of Henry II. (1154 to 1189). This was confirmed by Henry VI., who erected the town and surrounding district into a county of itself. A house of Grey Friars was founded in 1240. The almshouses in St. Mary's parish were built in 1565, the charity school in 1760, and Thornor's almshouses in 1789. The barracks were enlarged and converted into a military asylum in 1816, and the public dispensary was established in 1823. The royal pier was opened in 1833, and the new docks were opened in 1842. Southampton was made the packet-station for the Madeira, West Indian, Mexican, and Mediterranean mails, on the 28th of September, 1843.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Various discoveries were made in the southern parts of Aus-
tralia by the Dutch A.D. 1627, by D'Entrecasteaux in 1792, by Grant in 1800, by Flinders in 1805, and by Sturt and Mitchell in 1831. A company was formed for its colonization in 1834, under the title of the "South Australian Colonization Commission," and an immense tract of land was vested in their hands, to be erected into a colony on the Wakefield system. The boundaries of the province were fixed by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 95 (Aug. 13, 1834), and it was officially proclaimed a colony by the first governor, Captain Hindmarsh, Dec. 28, 1836. After some years of depression, the discovery of the Burra-Burra copper-mines in 1842 raised the prosperity of the new colony to a high state; but the gold discoveries of 1851 in Victoria and New South Wales exerted an injurious, though only temporary, effect. The parliament was first summoned April 22, 1857, and consists of two chambers, the members of which are elected by ballot, and enjoy a term of office of three years.

SOUTHCOTTIAN DELUSIONS.—Joanna Southcott, a fanatic, was born in Devonshire about A.D. 1750. Originally a domestic servant, she set up for a prophetess, and announced herself as the Messiah, spoken of in the 12th chapter of the book of Revelations. She published her prophecies to the world, and her followers amounted to 100,000. When beyond the age of sixty, she announced that she would be the mother of a second Shiloh, Oct. 19, 1814. Her proselytes in great numbers assembled round her door day and night till the 19th passed away. The promised Shiloh did not appear, and the multitude were informed that the prophetess had fallen into a trance. She died Dec. 27, 1814. Her followers committed a breach of the peace in London Jan. 13, 1819.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION.—Mr. Buchanan, president of the United States, in his message to Congress, declared the threatened secession of the southern states, and recommended such changes in the constitution as might satisfy them, Dec. 4, 1860. South Carolina taking the lead, seceded Dec. 20; and a requisition made by a deputation to the president, that the troops should be withdrawn from the forts of Charleston harbour, was refused Jan. 3, 1861. Fort Sumter was bombarded, and surrendered to the Confederates April 13. The Federal commissioners destroyed the arsenal and fifteen thousand stand of arms at Harper's Ferry, April 18. President Jefferson Davis sent a message to the southern congress, announcing the ratification of a permanent constitution, April 29. (See UNITED STATES.)

CONFEDERATE STATES.

Alabama. Mississippi.
Arkansas. Missouri.
Carolina, S. Tennessee.
Florida. Texas.
Georgia. Virginia.
Louisiana.

SOUTHERN CONTINENT.—The belief in the existence of a continent in the antarctic regions, which has been styled the Terra Australis incognita, arose from the reported discovery of terra firma by Juan Fernandez, who sailed from the coast of Chili A.D. 1576. Alvaro Mendana discovered Solomon's Islands in 1567, but failed to find them on a second voyage in 1585. His chief pilot, Pedro Fernandez, sailed in quest of the southern territory, and discovered Pitcairn's Island, the New Hebrides, and other islands, between 1605 and 1606. A ship belonging to Rotterdam, commanded by Dirk Cherrits, was driven southwards as far as the land now known as South Shetland, in 1599. Captain Cook undertook his second voyage in order to ascertain whether there really was another continent in those seas, and is the first European known to have entered the antarctic circle, having reached the highest latitude Jan. 30, 1774. He found no land, however, to the south of 60°. The South Shetland Islands were discovered by William Smith in 1819, and Petra Island by Bellinghausen, a Russian, in January, 1821. Weddell reached three degrees farther south than Cook in 1822. Enderby's Land and Graham's Land were found by Biscoe in 1831 and 1832. A French expedition, under D'Urville, explored some of the coasts in 1837. Balleny discovered Sabrina Land, and the islands that bear his name in 1839. The largest tract of coast was discovered by an expedition fitted out by the United States government, under Charles Wilkes, and one by the French government, under D'Urville, in 1840. An expedition from England, under Sir James Clarke Ross, in an attempt to reach the south magnetic pole, discovered Victoria Land, Jan. 12, 1841. Ross in 1843 added in some measure to previous discoveries.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM (London), opened June 24, 1857, contains collections of sculpture and ornamental art; educational collections; animal, mineral, and vegetable productions; original statues and casts by British artists; models of patented inventions; and a splendid collection of pictures, bequeathed to the nation by Sheepshanks, Vernon, Turner, and others. It also contains an art library. Occasional evening lectures are delivered to working men.

SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.—This disastrous speculation commenced Sept. 8, 1710. The company, established by 9 Anne, c. 15 (1710), was incorporated by 3 Geo. I. c. 9 (1716). The famous South-Sea Act for redeeming the national debt (3 Geo. I. c. 4) was passed April 7, 1720; and the directors, by the prostitution of dividends, and other infamous acts, raised the original £100 shares to the enormous price of £1,050. The bubble lasted till Sept. 8, when the stock began to fall. By Sept. 29 it had sunk to £150, and thousands of families throughout the country were reduced to beggary. An act (7 Geo. I. c. 1 & 2) was passed in 1721 to punish the directors. Their estates were 793
seized, and other measures were taken by the government to afford relief to the suf-ferers.

Southwark (London).—A perpetual right of magistracy was granted A.D. 1327. A grant of its liberties was made in April, 1550, to the city, together with estates belonging to the monastery of Bermondsey, and property in Newington, St. George’s Fields, and Lambeth Marsh, on payment of £647.2s. per annum. An act having been passed to relieve all those debtors under fifty pounds, who had taken refuge in the Mint, some thousands of them left their sanctuary in a body, July 16, 1723. The first stone of the bridge was laid by Lord Keith, May 23, 1815, and it was opened March 24, 1819. A committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the subject of removing the toll, April 26, 1841.

Southwold Bay. (See Solebay.)

Sovereign.—A gold coin of this denomina-tion was first issued of the value of 22s., and one twenty-fourth part of the weight of a pound of gold, in the reign of Henry VIII, about 1540. Sovereigns were coined at 20s. apiece, and half-sovereigns at 10s., in 1542. The sovereign passed for 24s. in 1550, and for 30s. in 1552. By 56 Geo. III. (1816) it was provided that sovereigns coined weighing 20 21-parts of a guinea, were to pass for 20s. They were issued July 5, 1817.

Sozopetra (Syria) was besieged and taken by the Greek emperor Theophilus, A.D. 838, and although Motassem interceded in favour of the town, it was levelled to the ground.

Spa Fields (London).—A popular meet-ing of the distressed manufacturers and me-chanics, to get up a petition to the Prince Regent, was held here Nov. 15, 1816. It was followed by another meeting, Dec. 2, when, after some violent speeches, the mob, headed by a man named Watson, marched towards the city. On their way they broke into the shop of Mr. Beckwith, a gunsmith, on Snow Hill, and a Mr. Platt, who interfered, was shot at and wounded by Watson. The rioters spread over the city, broke into the gunmakers’ shops search-ing for arms, and committed much injury before the military succeeded in suppressing the riot. £500 reward was offered by government, and £200 by the city, for the apprehension of Watson. He escaped to America. One of the rioters, named Cashman, was hanged opposite Mr. Beckwith’s house on Snow Hill, March 12, 1817.

Spain.—A succession of disastrous de- feats of the Turkish armies by the Aus-trians, produced a revolt of the Spanis, or cavalry, at Constantinople, A.D. 1603. Through the intrigues of Hassan, the grand vizier, the Janissaries were induced to support the government, and by their aid the revolt was quelled. The sultan, terrified at the influence of Hassan over the Janis-saries, deposed him from his office, and soon afterwards caused him to be strangled.

The Spanish peninsula was known to the ancient Greeks under the name of Iberia, and to the Romans under that of Hispania.

B.C.

297. The Carthaginian general Hamilcar esta-blishes his authority in Spain.

299. His son-in-law, Hasdrubal, founds New Carthage, or Cartagena. (q.v.)

221. Assassination of Hasdrubal, who is succeeded by his son Hannibal.

218. Hannibal takes the city of Saguntum, and marches into Italy, thereby commencing the second Punic war. A Roman force, under Cneius Scipio, invades Spain.

212. Defeat and death of Publius and Cneius Scipio in Spain.

910. Scipio Africanus takes Cartagena.

206. The Carthagilians are finally expelled from Spain by the Romans.

205. Spain is divided into the provinces of His-pania Citerior and Hispania Ulterior, or Hither and Further Spain.

179. A revolt of the Celtiberians is suppressed by Tiberius Gracchus, father of the celebrated brothers.

145. The Lusitanian general Viriathus defeats the Romans in Western Spain.

141. Viriathus obtains a treaty from the Romans, acknowledging the independence of the Lusitanians.

149. Viriathus is murdered by the Romans.

133. Sack of Numantia, and end of the Numantine war (q.v.). This victory secures the Romans in the possession of central Spain.

104. Spain is ravaged by Cumbrian invaders, who are compelled to retire by the Celti-berian warriors.

A.D.

203. Christianity is said to have been introduced into Spain about this year.

260. Spain is invaded by the Franks and other barbarians.

406. Spain is invaded by the Alani, the Suevi, and the Vandalus.

411. Ataulphus, or Adolphus, obtains the pro-vinces of Southern Gaul and Spain, and establishes the kingdom of the Visigoths.

417. Peace is concluded with the Romans.

427. The Vandals cross over into Africa.

452. Theodoric I. conquers the Suevi, and takes their king, Rechiorius, prisoner.

466. Urlic establishes his authority over the whole of Spain.

560. The Suevi in Spain renounce Arianism.

587. Roderic I. expels the Franks from Spain.

588. The Roman Catholic religion becomes the established faith.


712. Musa passes over into Spain.

716. Abdesla, son of Musa, marries Egilona, the widow of Roderic.

716. The Goths, Pelayo, establishes an independent monarchy in Asturias (q.v.).

733. The Spanish Saracens under Abderrahman are defeated by Charles Martel at Tours.

742. Large numbers of Syrian and Egyptian infidels are induced to enter Spain.

756. Abderrahman I. becomes the first Mo-hammedan king of Cordova.

780. An insurrection against Abderrahman I. is suppressed at Toledo.
1515. Dec. 2. Goulavado de Cordova, the “Great Captain,” expires at Granada.
1516. Jan. 29. Death of Ferdinand V.
1517. Cardinal Ximenes assumes the sole power. Nov. 8. He dies.
1519. June 28. Charles I. is elected to the Imperial throne of Germany, which he ascends as Charles V.
1520. An insurrection breaks out in Castile.
1527. An insurrection of the Moriscos is suppressed.
1554. July 25. The marriage of Prince Philip of Spain and Queen Mary of England is solemnized at Winchester.
1566. Jan. 17. Charles V. abdicates the Spanish throne in favour of his son, Philip II. Sept. 5. The Spaniards, under the duke of Alva, invade the Paoted states.
1585. Feb. Pope Paul IV, issuin a bull ordering the Inquisition to suppress Protestantism in Spain; and a terrible persecution is the result. Sept. 29. Death of Charles V. at the monastery of St. Just (q.v.). Nov. 7. The death of Mary of England leaves Philip II. a widower.
1582. April 3. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis (q. v.). June 24. Philip II. marries the Princess Elizabeth or Isabella of France by proxy.
1583. April 23. Foundation of the Escorial (q. v.).
1585. The Dutch Protestants rebel against Spain.
1590. Dec. 29. Don John of Austria takes the field against the Moriscos.
1597. Nov. 11. Don John, having suppressed the rebellion, resigns his command.
1576. Don John is appointed Spanish governor of the Netherlands.
1577. Philip II. declares himself protector of the French Roman Catholic league.
1578. The United Provinces renounce their allegiance to Philip II. (See HOLLAND.) The duke of Alva conquers Portugal, which is annexed to the Spanish crown.
1580. Death of the duke of Alva, who is equally celebrated for his consummate military skill and for his pitiless cruelty.
1586. Destruction of the Spanish Armada. (See ARMADA.)
1592. Philip II. abolishes the free constitution of Aragon.
1609. April 9. A truce of twelve years is concluded with the Dutch. The Moriscos are expelled by Philip III.
1616. Death of Miguel de Cervantes, author of “Don Quixote.”
1641. Aug. War is renewed with Holland. The new king, Philip IV., abandons the reins of government to the duke of Olivares.
1651. April 6. Spain loses her ascendency in Italy by the peace of Chierasco.
1634. War is commenced against France.
1655. The Spaniards under the Cardinal Infante invade France without success.

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A.D. 1651. April 6. Spain loses her ascendency in Italy by the peace of Chierasco.
1640. The Spaniards are expelled from Portugal by John of Braganza.  
1643. Fall of Olivaras.  
1648. Philip IV. renounces his right to Holland by the peace of Westphalia, or Munster.  
1655. War is declared against England.  
1659. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of the Pyrenees.  
1660. Peace is restored with England.  
1663. Sept. 17. Death of Philip IV., who is succeeded by his infant son, Charles II., under the regency of his mother, the Queen-dowager Anne.  
1668. Feb. 12. Peace with Portugal is restored by the treaty of Lisbon.  
1675. The king attains his majority, and abdolishes the regency.  
1691. The French invade Aragon.  
1694. They ravage Catalonia.  
1697. Sept. 13. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of Ryswick.  
1698. The first treaty for the partition of the Spanish monarchy is concluded at the Hague, England, France, and Holland.  
1700. The second partition treaty is signed by the same powers at London and the Hague. Nov. 1. Death of Charles II., the last sovereign of the house of Austria. He is succeeded by Philip V., the Bourbon, grandson of Louis XIV., and duke of Anjou.  
1702. May 15. The war of the Spanish Succession is declared by the allies at London, Vienna, and Aix-la-Chapelle, in consequence of his share in effecting this treaty.  
1708. Oct. 1. By the treaty of St. Idefonso, Spain cedes Faro to the French.  
1718. Oct. 5. Godoy invites the Spaniards to unite against Napoleon I.  
1720. Oct. 18. A French army enters Spain en route to Portugal. Oct. 27. By a treaty for the partition of Portugal is signed with France at Fontainebleau. Oct. 29. Godoy accues the prince of Asturias of a design against the lives of the king and queen. Nov. 5. The prince is reconciled to his parents.  


1815. Sept. 15. General Portier is convicted of an attempt to restore the constitution. Oct. 3. He is hanged.

1817. Sept. 23. A treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave-trade is signed at Madrid.


1821. Sept. 18. Riego is arrested for conspiracy at Madrid.

1822. July 7. The royal guard is abolished by the Cortes.


1850. July 12. The queen gives birth to a son, who dies shortly afterwards.


RULES OF SPAIN.

(See Aragon, Castile, Leon, and Navarre.)

VASCOTTIC KINGS.

A.D. 9
Adolphus
Seric
Wallia
Theodored
Theorismund
Theoderich
Aeric
Aalicar
Gaselc
Theodoric II.
Amalaric
Liuva I.
Leovigild

A.D. 62
Recared I.
Liuva II.
Witteric
Gundemar
Sisebert
Dula
Chindaswind
Sisenand
Chintila
Dulcian
Erecrasd
Wamba
Titus
Roderic

INDEPENDENT VANDALIC KINGS.

Gunderic

A.D. 409 | Genseric

INDIPENDENT SUETIC KINGS.

Hermenric
Rechila
Rechiarius

A.D. 209 | Maldras
Frumarius
Remisamuna

KINGS OF CORDOVA.

A.D. 756 | Abderamthan I.
778 | Hixen I.
793 | Alhakem I.
821 | Abderamthan II.
852 | Mohammed I.
886 | Almondrith
888 | Abdalla
913 | Abderamthan III.
917 | Alhakem II.
976 | Hixen II.
1019 | Suleyman
1015 | All ben Hamud.
1017 | Abderamthan IV.
1019 | Alhulme:
1018 | Alcassim
1023 | Abdalah
1021 | Mohammed II.
1035 | Hixem III.

MOORISH KINGS OF GRANADA.

A.D. 1230 | Mohammed I.
1273 | Mohammed II.
1307 | Mohammed III.
1372 | Nasir Abul Gux.
1409 | Ismal I.
1325 | Mohammed IV.
1333 | Yusef I.
1361 | Mohammed VI.
1377 | Ismal II.
1360 | Abul Said.
1381 | Yusef II.
1386 | Abdalla.
1408 | Yusef III.
1423 | Mohammed VII.

Spain was united under one sceptre by Ferdinand V. in 1512.

Ferdinand V. Abderahman V.
Philip V. (again) 1759 1788
Ferdinand VI. 1773
Charles III. 1765
Philip II. 1700
Ferdinand VII. 1808
Joseph Bonaparte 1808
Charles II. 1186
Ferdinand VII. 1783
Louis 1423
Isabella 1423

SPALATRO, OF SPALATRO (Dalmatia).—The ancient Salona, after the fall of Dalmatium, A.D. 117, became the capital of Dalmatia and the head quarters of L. Caecilius Metellus. It was besieged, and opened its gates to Cn. Cosconius, A.D. 78, and was taken by Asinus Pollio, after his defeat of the Parthemi, A.D. 39. Dalcetic built a palace here A.D. 303, to which he retired after his abdication in 305. It was taken by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, in 481. The cathedral was built about 650, Giovani of Ravenna being the first bishop. Spalatro, taken by the Venetians in 1285, was wrested from them by Stephen III., king of Hungary, in 1171. Subsequently it came into the hands of the Venetians, who inclosed the town with regular curtains and bastions in 1645. A terrible plague raged at Spalatro in 1607. The French, by order of Marshal Marmont, pulled down the castle and walls in 1807, and Spalatro is now an open town. It was taken from the French by the Austrians Nov. 2, 1813. The ruins of Dalcetic's palace were visited by the emperor Francis II. of Austria in 1815, when he assigned a fund for carrying on the excavations and the formation of a museum. Councils were held here about 870; in 1069 or 1069; in 1098; November, 1075; and in 1185.

SPANDAU, OR SPANDOW (Prussia).—The citadel, which stands on an island in the Havel, was commenced A.D. 1535 by the elector, Joachim II. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631, and was restored in 1634. Spandau was taken by the French in 1806; and on their retreat from Berlin, March 2, 1813, the suburbs of the town were burned, and 3,000 troops were placed in the fortress by Prince Eugene. It was taken by the Prussians, April 26, 1813. The church of St. Nicholas was built in the 12th century.

SPANISH ARMADA. (See Armada.)

SPANISH MARRIAGES.—By the 6th article of the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, it was stipulated that the duke of Anjou, grandson to Louis XIV., on taking the Spanish crown, should renounce all claim to the French crown, and that the French monarch should renounce all claim to the Spanish crown, which was to descend to

799
certain princes of the male line, the possessor of the French throne being always excluded. The Salic law, excluding females, was, however, set aside, and France and England entered into the quadruple alliance, which placed Queen Isabella II. on the throne in 1344. Various projects of marriage both for the queen and the infants Louis, King of France, were broached, and at length they were united at the same altar in the palace, the queen to the duke of Cadiz, and the infants to the duke of Montpensier, Oct. 10, 1846.

Spanish Succession.—As Charles II. of Spain (A.D. 1665 to 1770) had no issue, numerous intrigues were formed to induce him to name his successor. After long hesitation, the French party prevailed in 1700, and Charles II. appointed Philip d'Anjou. Louis XIV. immediately acknowledged his grandson as king of Spain; but the emperor Leopold of Austria claimed the throne for his son, the archduke Charles, and William III. of England and the Stadtholder urged a partition. This led to the war of the Spanish Succession, which lasted from 1701 to 1713, and ended by leaving Philip V. in possession of the throne.

Spanish-Town, or St. Iago de la Fega (Jamaica), the capital of the island when captured by the English from the Spaniards, in May, 1665.

Sparta (Greece).—The city of Sparta, or Lacedemon, the capital of Laconia, was founded by Lacedemon and his wife Sparta, and subsequently gave its name to the whole district of which it was the capital. Its early chronology is chiefly mythical.

B.C.
1590. Foundation of Sparta.
1585. The marriage of Tyndareus, king of Sparta, with Leda, is placed by Greek mythologists at about this date.
1228. Abduction of Helen by Theseus, king of Athens.
1216. Marriage of Helen and Menelaus, king of Sparta.
1214. Abduction of Helen by Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy.
1192. Commencement of the Trojan war.
1176. Menelaus and Helen return to Sparta.
1194. On the return of the Heracleids, Sparta is seized by Aristodemus.
1100. A triarchy is established in Sparta, under Eurysthenes and Procles, sons of Aristodemus.
884. Commencement of the legislation of Lycurgus.
889. Sparta is the scene of civil wars, in consequence of ill-feeling between the rich and poor classes.
848. War commences between Charilias, of Sparta, and Polyneuma, of Arcadia.
813. Alcmenes, king of Sparta, wages war against the Messenians.
757. Theopompus introduces the Ephori (g. v.).
743. The Spartans declare war against the Messenians. (See Messenian War.)
735. A battle is fought between 300 Argives and 300 Spartans, and only two Argives and 10 Spartans survive.
730. Emepha, king of the Messenians, falls in battle against the Spartans at Ithome.
723. The Spartans take Ithome, and thereby conclude the first Messenian war.
718. War is carried on against the Argives.
707. The Parthenes and the inhabitants of Heloi fall in an attempt to overthrow Spartan freedom.
800.
gerford, in 1377. The speaker is elected by the Commons, subject to the royal pleasure. The power of rejecting the choice of the house has been exercised on one occasion, in the case of Sir Edward Seymour in 1678. Sir John Trevor was deprived of the speakership, and expelled the house in 1694, for having accepted a gratuity of £1,000 from the city of London, after the passing of the Orphans Bill. No provisions existed for supplying the place of the speaker in the event of his unavoidable absence until Aug. 4, 1853, when it was resolved that in such a case his place should be filled by the chairman of ways and means. This resolution was acted upon for the first time May 7, 1855.

SPARKS

B.C.
277. An alliance is concluded with Athens and Egypt.
255. The Spartans assist the Carthaginians.
244. Agis IV. endeavours to restore the laws of Lycurgus.
243. Abduction of Leonidas II.
240. Leonidas II. murders Agis IV., and becomes ruler of Sparta.
236. Cleomenes III. overcomes the Ephori, and restores the code of Lycurgus.
231. Antigonus Doson, king of Macedon, defeats Cleomenes III. in the battle of Sellasia. The Ephori are murdered by the Spartans.
218. Sparta is invaded by Philip V. of Macedon.
216. The Ephori are abolished by Mechanidas.
208. Mechanidas is defeated and slain by Philopoemen, praetor of the Achaeans at Mantinea.
206. Nabis usurps the sovereign power in Macedonia.
210. Sparta is fortified by the tyrant Nabis to protect it against the Roman army of Quintius Flamininus.
192. Philopoemen attacks Sparta, and defeats Nabis, who is slain by the Aiolians. Sparta joins the Achaean league.
188. Sparta renounces the Achaean league, and is conquered by Philopoemen, who abolishes the laws of Lycurgus.
174. Sparta is subdued by the Romans, under Metellus.
21. Augustus establishes the confederacy of the free Laconian cities.

AD.
396. Sparta is taken by Alaric.
1248. William, prince of Achal, founds Misthura, or Mistra, about three miles from ancient Sparta.
1263. Misthura is ceded to Michael VIII.

SPARTACUS'S INSURRECTION.—Spartacus, a Thracian, having been taken prisoner by the Romans, was reduced to slavery and made a gladiator at Capua. He escaped, with seventy of his fellow-bondsmen, and took refuge in a strong position on Mount Vesuvius. Here he was joined by a number of slaves and outlaws, and defeated two Roman expeditions sent against him, b.c. 73. He marched into Cisalpine Gaul at the head of 100,000 men, b.c. 72, and after successfully defeating two Roman armies, he ravaged the greater part of the province of Italy, and retaliated the cruelties of the Romans towards the gladiators, by making a number of his captives fight as gladiators round the funeral pile of one of his commanders, and thus caused such terror at Rome, that Crassus, the praetor, was invested with full powers to put down the insurrection, and he marched against him. Spartacus took up a position in a peninsula near Rhegium, where Crassus inclosed him by a rampart drawn from sea to sea. Spartacus, after several desperate attacks, forced his way through the praetor's lines, and endeavoured to make his escape from Italy, but being foiled in this, he turned upon Crassus, and a desperate battle ensued, in which Spartacus and most of his followers were killed. The prisoners, to the number of 6,000, were hung or crucified along the road leading from Rome to Capua, b.c. 71.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Peter de Montfort exercised the functions of Speaker of the House of Commons a.d. 1260, but the first speaker to whom the title was expressly given was Sir T. Hun.
it for himself, and asserted that he had described the trumpet invented in England in his "Musurgia," published in 1650.

Spectacles were first used about the end of the 13th century. Some authorities are of opinion that the first hint of their construction and use was taken, either from the writings of Alhacen, who lived in the 12th century, or of Roger Bacon, who died about 1292. Others affirm that they were invented by Salvino Armati, a Florentine, who died in 1317, and that the invention was rendered common by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, about 1285. Jordan de Rivalto, in a sermon preached in 1305, calls them an invention of twenty years before.

Spectator was commenced March 1, 1711, and continued to Dec. 6, 1712. It was revived June 18, 1714, and terminated Dec. 20 in the same year. Addison and Steele were the principal contributors.

Spectrum.—The phenomenon of the prismatic spectrum, although well known to philosophisers, was first explained by Newton about A.D. 1700; the colours into which he found the ray of light divided by dispersion being red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Similar phenomena are observable in the case of diffraction, the laws of which were investigated by Dr. Young in 1802, and by Fresnel in 1821. It has received an important practical application to chemical analysis, by which, amongst other discoveries, Professors Bunsen and Kirchoff showed, in 1860, that the solar atmosphere contains the metals potassium and sodium.

Spheres.—The celestial and terrestrial globes were invented by Anaximander, who was born B.C. 610 and died B.C. 546. The auxiliary sphere is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes of Cyrene (born B.C. 276, died B.C. 194), and the planetarium was invented by Archimedes (born B.C. 287, died E.C. 212).

Spielberg (Moravia).—This castle, formerly the citadel of Brunn, has, since its fortifications were destroyed by the French, A.D. 1539, been converted into a prison for state prisoners. General Mack, who surrendered Ulm to the French Oct. 20, 1805, was imprisoned here.

Spinning.—The ancient mode of spinning was by means of the spindle and distaff. Areas, king of Arcadia, taught the art to his subjects about B.C. 1500; and representations of it are found among the sculptures of the early Egyptian tombs. The spindle and distaff were superseded in England by the spinning-wheel about the end of the reign of Henry VIII. The next improvement in the art was the invention of the spinning-jenny by James Hargraves in 1767. This was followed by the introduction of the spinning-frame by Arkwright, who obtained his first patent July 3, 1769. It was originally worked by horse-power, but this was found too expensive for machinery on an extensive scale; and the first water spinning-mill was

A.D.  | 1483. Thomas Lovel.  
| 1488. John Mordaunt.  
| 1498. Sir Thomas Nelwilliam.  
| 1509. Richard Empson.  
| 1516. Sir Reginald Bray.  
| 1547. Thomas Englefield.  
| 1554. Edmund Dudley.  
| 1569. Sir Thomas Englefield.  
| 1573. Sir Thomas Seffendfield.  
| 1585. Sir Thomas Pettill.  
| 1592. Sir Thomas More.  
| 1550. Sir Thomas Audley.  
| 1639. Sir Nicholas Care.  
| 1642. Thomas Myole.  
| 1833. Robert Brooke.  
| 1555. Clement Higham.  
| 1659. John Pollard.  
| 1578. William Cordell.  
| 1693. Sir Thomas Gaggrav.  
| 1593. (Sir Thomas Williams.  
| 1607. Richard Ouslow.  
| 1647. Christopher Wray.  
| 1673. Robert Bell.  
| 1657. John Fopham.  
| 1688. John Puckering.  
| 1698. Thomas Snagg.  
| 1720. Edward Catr.  
| 1725. Christopher Yelverton.  
| 1761. John Coke.  
| 1700. Edward Philips.  
| 1714. Randolph Crewe.  
| 1760. Thomas Richardson.  
| 1725. Thomas Crewe.  
| 1726. Sir Heneage Finch.  
| 1729. Sir John Finch.  
| 1740. John Glanville.  
| 1741. William Lenthal.  
| 1633. Francis Rous.  
| 1754. William Lenthal.  
| 1756. Sir Thomas Widdrington.  

SPEAKING - TRUMPET.—The great horn used by Alexander the Great (B.C. 336 to 323) to assemble his army is considered by some to be the oldest speaking-trumpet on record. A similar instrument was also known to the natives of Peru, in America, A.D. 1535. The invention of the modern speaking-trumpet is generally ascribed to Sir Christopher Wren. It was patented in 1670, though Athanasius Kircher, a Jesuit, in the preface to his "Phonurgia," published in 1673, claimed

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erected in 1771 at Cromford, in Derbyshire, which is styled "the nursing-place of the factory, opulence, and power of Great Britain." The next great invention was the machine-jenny, which combined the drawing-roller of Arkwright with the jenny of Hargraves, made by Crompton in 1779; but it was not brought into general use before 1786, owing to its interference with the patent of Arkwright. Parliament rewarded the inventor with £5,000; and he made a large fortune of the cotton-manufactory at Arkwright in England in 1812, when he found between four and five millions of spindles at work on his system.

SPES (Bavaria), called Noviomagus by the Romans, was the seat of the bishop of Augsburg, in the 16th and 17th centuries. The first assignment of the see was made by the Emperor Conrad II. in 1030, and completed by Henry IV. in 1061. This see was regularly restored in 1699, but it never regained its former prosperity. It was taken by the French Sept. 29, 1792, and again Jan. 19, 1794.

SPIRIT-RAPPING.—Voltaire notices a case of a sentence passed upon some monks of Orleans, Feb. 18, 1535, for having resorted to spirit-rapping for the purpose of extorting money. An account of the extraordinary case was found in a manuscript of 1770, in the royal library of the king of France. Sir Thomas Tresham, of Rushton Hall, near Kettering, Northamptonshire, left a letter written by himself about A.D. 1584, in which he states that on one of his commitments for recusancy, being in an old lodge near his mansion, he usually having my servants here allowed me to read nightly an hour to me after supper, it fortunes that Fulcis, my then servant, reading in the Christian Resolution, in the treatise of Proof that there is a God, &c., there was upon a wainscot table at that instant three loud knocks (as if it had been with an iron hammer) given, to the great amazing of me and my two servants, Fulcis and Nillton; and De Foe, referring to a story of spirit-rapping in Richard Baxter's "Certainty of the Worlds of Spirits, &c." published in 1691, remarks that "what in nature can be more trivial than for a spirit to employ himself in knocking on a morning at the wainscot by the bed's head of a man who got drunk over-night, according to the way that such things are ordinarily explained? And yet I shall give you such a relation as this that not even the most devout and precise Presbyterians will offer to call in question." The modern spirit-rapping originated in America, in the family of John D. Fox, in March, 1848.

SPIRITS.—Distilled spirits were first used in Europe about A.D. 1150. (See Distillation.) In consequence of the excessive quantities of ardent spirits drunk by the English working classes in the reigns of George I. and George II., a duty of 20s. a gallon was imposed on all spirits by 9 Geo. II. c. 23 (1730); but as this restriction merely increased the illicit sale of contraband liquors, the duty was repealed by 16 Geo. II. c. 8 (1743). The chief acts relating to the duties on spirits were 4 Geo. IV. c. 94 (July 18, 1823), regulating the duties in Ireland and Scotland, and 6 Geo. IV. c. 80 (June 27, 1825), which referred to England. The distillation of spirits from mangold wurzel was permitted by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 74 (Aug. 1, 1832); and the scale of duties was again altered by 5 Vict. sess. 2, c. 25 (May 31, 1842). Spirits of wine were allowed to be used in the arts and manufactures free of duty by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 38 (June 28, 1855). A uniform duty of 6s. per gallon for the United Kingdom was imposed by 21 Vict. c. 16 (May 11, 1858), and the excise regulations relating to the distilling, rectifying, and dealing in spirits, were amended and consolidated into one act by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 114 (Aug. 28, 1860).

SPIRITUALISTS, called also the Zalouns, or the Spirituals, formed a portion of the great order of Franciscans, who, about 1245, under the name of Spiritualists, advocated the strict observance of the rule and vow of poverty, which had been one of their fundamental laws. In 1283 they had become an influential body, and were, after the year 1294, subjected to great persecution.

SPIRALFIELDS (London).—In 1835 Walter Brune founded the priory of St. Mary Spital, which was dissolved by Henry VIII. in 1534. At the number of houses of Spital Square formerly stood a pulpit for open air preaching. Here the celebrated SpiatSunday sermons on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, were delivered. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. in 1685, numbers of the Huguenots driven from France settled in Spitalfields, and commenced the manufacture of silk. Riots against the introduction of foreign silks took place in Spitalfields Oct. 14, 1767, and Oct. 7, 1769.

SPIELED (Hampshire).—This famous roundhead is named from the Spit, a sand-bank about three miles long, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. A grand naval review took place here in presence of Queen Victoria, Aug. 15, 1853. Sir Charles Napier arrived at Spitalfield, on his return from the Baltic, Dec. 17, 1854; and another grand naval review took place here before the queen, April 23, 1856.

SPIZBERGEN (Arctic Ocean).—This group of islands, observed by Sir Hugh Willoughby A.D. 1553, was discovered by Barentz, a Dutch navigator, in 1596. The

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Dutch commenced whale-fishing in 1613. The king of Denmark sent a squadron to assert his exclusive right to the island of this name, the chief of the group, in 1613, but afterwards gave up the point. The South-Sea Company embarked largely in whale-fishing here in 1724.

**Spoleto (Italy).**—The ancient Spoleotium was colonized by the Romans B.C. 240. Hannibal was repulsed from its gates B.C. 217, and it was distinguished for its fidelity to Rome B.C. 209. A battle was fought beneath its walls between Pompey and Crassus, in which the latter was defeated, B.C. 82. About A.D. 570 it became the seat of a duchy which lasted till the 12th century.

**Spontaneous Combustion.**—Numerous instances of what is called spontaneous combustion have been recorded, though professor Liebig contends that it is absolutely impossible. Dr. Lindsley has compiled a table from the Dictionnaire de Medicine and containing nineteen cases, the first of which is said to have occurred at Copenhagen in 1692.

**Sports. (See Book of Sports.)**

**Springfield** (North America).—This town of Massachusetts was incorporated A.D. 1645.

**Spurs with rows are said to have been invented in the reign of Henry III. (A.D. 1216—1272).** They were worn on foot as well as on horseback, and in the last parliament of Elizabeth, in 1601, the speaker ordered members of the House of Commons not to come with spurs.

**Spurs (Battle). (See Guinegate.)**

**Stabat Mater Dolorosa.**—This celebrated Latin hymn, performed in the Romish churches during Holy Week, was written by a monk named Jacopone in the 13th century. The Bianchi (q.v.), or White Penitents, sang it as they passed through Italy in 1399.

**Stade Tolls.**—These dues, levied by the Hanoverian government on vessels and goods passing up the Elbe, take their name from the little town of Stade, situated on the Schwinge, near its junction with the Elbe; and they were first levied by the archbishops of Bremen, according to a grant made to them by the emperor Conrad II., A.D. 1098. By the treaty of Westphalia, signed at Osnaburg Oct. 24, 1648, the toll was ceded to Sweden. In 1712 it passed, with the duchy of Bremen, into the possession of Denmark; and subsequently it was ceded to Hanover, by a treaty with Denmark, in 1717, and a further treaty with Sweden in 1719. George II., as elector of Hanover, issued a proclamation permitting British vessels to proceed directly to Hamburg, without detention at Stade, Dec. 1, 1736; and the dues were revised and amended, according to a convention signed between Hanover and other states bordering on the Elbe, Apr. 13, 1744. The British government proposed the abolition of the toll, June 2, 1860, on terms approved by the Hanoverian administration, Hanover receiving £3,000,000 as compensation. The Stade dues are frequently styled the Brunshausen tolls, from the village where the duties are collected.

**Staff College** (Sandhurst).—The first stone of this college was laid by the duke of Cambridge Dec. 14, 1559. The object of the institution is to enable military officers who have served a probationary course of regimental duties to qualify themselves for promotion to staff appointments.

**Stafford** (Staffordshire), the ancient Stafford or Staffordford, to which St. Berlinitz, son of a Mercian king, retired A.D. 705, when several houses were built, which formed the nucleus of the present town. Ethelfleda, countess of Mercia, erected a castle in 913. A priory of Black Canons was founded in 1181. King John granted the town its first charter in 1207, and it has exercised the elective franchise since 1295. The grammar school was rebuilt and endowed by Edward VI., in 1550. Noel's Almshouses were founded in 1640. An indecisive battle was fought between the royalist and parliamentary troops at Hopton Heath, near this town, March 10, 1643. The County Infirmary was instituted in 1766, and the present building erected in 1772. The County Lunatic Asylum was established in 1818.

**Stage Carriages, or Coaches,** were introduced into England in the 17th century, and the earliest public document in which they are mentioned, is dated April 26, 1658. In 1678 a six-horse stage-coach was established between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and a through communication between London and Edinburgh was established before 1754. Mail-coaches (q.v.) were introduced in 1784, and omnibusses (q.v.), which are included under the legal term of stage-carriages, in 1829. The duty on stage-coaches was first imposed by 5 & 6 Will. & Mary, c. 22 (1694). The number of passengers to be carried in such vehicles, and the measures to be taken to insure their safety, were regulated by 50 Geo. III. c. 48 (June 9, 1810). The old duties were repealed, and new ones imposed, by 55 Geo. III. c. 185 (July 11, 1815), and the laws relating to the subject were consolidated by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 120 (Aug. 16, 1832), which was amended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 45 (Aug. 23, 1833). They were again amended by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 79 (Aug. 5, 1842).

**Stalingomen** (Egean Sea), the ancient Lemnos (q.v.), was taken from the Eastern empire by the Venetian republic, and erected into a grand-duchy in favour of Philocol Navagier, A.D. 1207. In 1478 it was ceded to the Turks, from whom it wasretaken by the Venetians in 1656. In 1657 it was again taken by the Turks, who still retain possession.

**Stamford** (Lincolnshire).—The Picts and Scots were defeated here by the Britons and Saxons, A.D. 449. Edward the Elder took it in 922 from the Danes, who afterwards regained possession. Edmund I. recovered it in 942. The Danes again obtained possession soon after, and held it till 1041. The monas-
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tery of Grey Friars was founded in 1206; St. Michael's church in 1230; the monastery of Black Friars in 1241; St. George's church was rebuilt in 1450, upon the site of a younger edifice; St. John's was founded in 1450; All Saints about 1465; and Brown's Hospital in 1485. Radcliffe's School was established by the bequest of W. Radcliffe, who died in 1530; the grammar-school was founded in 1548, and in 1572 Lord Burleigh settled a number of Flemish Protestant refugees, who introduced the art of silk and serge weaving. The town-hall was rebuilt in 1776, and the girls' national schools were founded in 1815.

**STAMP ACT.**—The celebrated "Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, &c." 5 Geo. III. c. 12 (March 22, 1765), passed both houses of parliament with scarcely any discussion. It took effect (July 3, 1765), and was repealed by 6 Geo. III. c. 11 (March 15, 1766). (See American Stamp Act.)

**STAMP DUTIES.**—By 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 9 (1670), certain duties were imposed on deeds enrolled, crown grants, and law proceedings, but they were not denoted by stamps. Stamp duties, properly so called, were introduced into this country from Holland, and were first imposed by 5 Will. & Mary, c. 21 (1694). By 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6 (1694), they were granted on marriages, births, and burials, and by 8 Anne, c. 9 (1709), on premiums with apprentices. Newspapers were first taxed by 10 Anne, c. 19 (1711). Stamp duties were introduced into Ireland in 1774. Bills of exchange and notes were subjected to the stamp laws by 22 Geo. III. c. 35 (1792), and patent medicines by 23 Geo. III. c. 62 (1793). All the stamp duties were repealed by 44 Geo. III. c. 99 (July 28, 1804), which was amended by 48 Geo. III. c. 149 (July 4, 1808). Both these statutes were repealed by the general stamp act, 55 Geo. III. c. 184 (July 11, 1815). By 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 55 (July 2, 1827), the stamp offices of Great Britain and Ireland were consolidated, and by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 60 (Aug. 13, 1834), the boards of stamps and taxes were united. The stamp laws were amended by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 14, 1850); 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59 (Aug. 4, 1853); 16 & 17 Vict. c. 69 (Aug. 4, 1853); 17 & 18 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 9, 1854); and by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 111 (July 28, 1854). (See Standard (Battle).—The battle of Cuton Moor, or Northallerton (q.v.), is so called because the English barons rallied round a sacred standard, consisting of a ship's mast fixed in a four-wheeled vehicle, and bearing the banners of St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfred of Ripon, surmounted by a pyx containing the consecrated host.

**STANDARD FOR GOLD AND SILVER.**—The appointment of a fixed standard of fineness for the precious metals is very ancient, as the method of testing known as the Trial of the Pyx, is mentioned as early as 1283; and by 25 Edw. III. c. 13 (1350), all coin is ordered to be made of standard metal. The standard was regulated by 12 Geo. II. c. 26 (1739), and was reduced, as far as gold wares are concerned, by 36 Geo. III. c. 69 (June 21, 1798), and by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 10, 1854). Wedding-rings are exempted from restrictions as to standard by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60 (July 23, 1855).

**STANDARDS were first used by the Egyptians, who carried some animal at the end of a spear. The earlier Greeks set up a piece of armour as a rallying signal. In later times each state assumed some distinctive badge. The earliest standard employed by the Romans was a bundle of hay fixed to a pole; but in after-years effigies of the gods and emperors, and of animals and birds, especially of the eagle, were adopted. The barbarians generally used the figure of a dragon, and this also was employed by the Roman legions during the Empire, and was for many years the chief ensign of the Western empire, and of the English and Norman sovereigns. (See Banner, Eagle, Flags, &c.)**

**STANFORD BRIDGE (Battle).**—Tostig, with an army of English and Flemish, and his ally Harold Hardrada, with an army of Norwegians, were defeated at this place, on the river Derwent, in Yorkshire, by Harold II., king of England, Sept. 25, 1066. Tostig and Harold Hardrada were killed in the encounter.

**STANNES (Middlesex).—The manor of Stanmore became the property of the abbey of St. Albans A.D. 1231. Archbishop Boyle was rector of Stanmore from 1610 to 1618. The church, restored in 1636, was consecrated by Archbishop Laud July 16, 1632.**
instituted at a very remote period for the convenience of the Cornish tin-miners. They are mentioned in charters of the reign of John, and their privileges were confirmed by Edward III. a.d. 1359. Their jurisdiction was regulated by 16 Charles I. c. 15 (1641), and the courts themselves were remodelled by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 106 (Aug. 20, 1836). The Statmary laws were amended by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 58 (Aug. 17, 1839), and by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 32 (June 15, 1855).

Staple Inn (London).—This inn of chancery was formerly a frequent resort of wool-merchants, in consequence of which it was called Staple Hall. Dugdale states that it became an inn of chancery in or before the reign of Henry V. (1413—1422); but it did not become the property of a law society until the time of Henry VIII. (1509—1547).

Star Chamber.—A patent was obtained, a.d. 1796, by Lord William Murray, for making starch from horse-chestnuts, and Wickham obtained a patent in 1824 for making it from rice. O. Jones, in 1849, produced starch from rice by a new process, and in 1841 Berger took out a patent for making rice starch by the action of an alkaline salt. James Colman obtained a patent in December, 1841, for making starch from Indian corn.

Star Chamber.—The etymology of the name of this celebrated court is very uncertain. Some contend that the chamber where it held its sitting received its name from the starry decorations of its roof, and others that Star Chamber is a corruption of "Star" Chamber; and that the room was so called because it was used as a repository for contracts made with Jews—"Star" being the old name for such contracts. Hallam considers that this court originated in the Consilium Ordinarium, which had been the subject of numerous statutes from the time of Edward III.; but the usual opinion is that it was erected by 3 Hen. VII. c. 1 (1486). Its constitution and authority were defined more particularly by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 20 (1529), by which the president of the council was made one of its judges, and it was finally abolished by 16 Charles I. c. 10 (1640). An attempt to restore the jurisdiction of the court of Star Chamber was made without success in 1662.

Star of India (Order).—This order of knighthood was instituted by Queen Victoria by letters patent dated Feb. 23, 1861. It consists of twenty knights, exclusive of the sovereign. The first and principal knight and grand master of the order, is the viceroy and governor-general of India for the time being.

Staten Island (United States), about eleven miles S.W. of New York, was occupied by the British army under General Howe, July 9, 1776.

State-Paper Office.—This office was established a.d. 1578, and is the depository of the official correspondence of the country from the reign of Henry VIII. An attempt to improve the catalogues was made in 1764 and in 1800 the office was placed under an improved system of management. The publication of the calendar of State Papers was commenced in 1857.

States-General of France. (See Parliament (French) and National Assembly.)

States of the Church. (See Papal States.)

Stationers.—The company of stationers or text-writers were formed into a guild a.d. 1409, and received their first charter May 4, 1557. It was confirmed by Elizabeth in 1558. The entries of copies commenced in 1558, and the delivery of books in 1662. The first hall, in Milk Street, was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. It was rebuilt in 1670.

Statistical Society.—The government, a.d. 1793, established a Board of Agriculture in England, which collected and published many statistics referring to the state of agriculture. Nothing of a practical character, however, was accomplished until 1832, when Lord Auckland and Mr. Poulett Thompson, who then presided over the Board of Trade, established a statistical office in that department. The Statistical Society of London was established March 15, 1834.

Statistics.—Hallam (Literature of Europe, pt. iv. sec. 109) states that "the Italians were the first who laid anything like a foundation for statistics or political arithmetic." They were succeeded by the English, whose earliest work on the subject is Graunt's "Observations on the Bills of Mortality," published in 1661. The earliest attempt to comprehend all the details of statistical science within the limits of one work was made in the "Statistical Account of Scotland," which was published by Sir John Sinclair in 1791. In 1832 Lord Auckland and Mr. Poulett Thompson established a statistical office in connection with the Board of Trade; and in 1833 a similar department was instituted by the British Association. The Statistical Society of London was founded March 15, 1834, and commenced the publication of its journal in May, 1838. A central statistical commission was established in Belgium by a royal decree, in October, 1841; and international statistical congresses have been since held under its auspices. The first of these congresses assembled at Brussels, Sept. 19, 1853; the second at Paris, in September, 1865; the third at Vienna, in September, 1857; and the fourth at London, July 16, 1860.

Statues.—Phidias, the greatest sculptor who ever lived, was born at Athens about B.C. 500. The first statue executed by an Englishman was that of Thomas Sutton by Nicholas Stone, in 1615. The first equestrian statue erected in England was that of Charles I. by Le Seur, in 1678. Public statues within the metropolitan police district were placed under the control of the commissioners of public works and buildings by 17 & 19 Vict. c. 33 (July 10, 1854).
STEAM-CARRIAGE.—The earliest example of a carriage propelled by steam was one invented by Theophilus Cugnot, a.D. 1763, which proved a failure. In 1784 James Watt suggested a plan for a steam-carriage, but it was not carried into effect. In 1796 William Symington, in Scotland, and Oliver Evans, in North America, both laboured to introduce steam-propelled vehicles on common roads, and in 1802 Messrs. Trevithick and Vivian patented an engine which was partially successful. Julius Griffith's carriage was patented in 1821, the experiments of David Gordon commenced in 1822, and Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney's patent was taken out May 14, 1825. In consequence of the conflicting claims of different inventors, a committee of the House of Commons was nominated, which presented a report, Oct. 12, 1831, favourable to the introduction of steam-carriages on common roads. In 1860 a carriage, invented by the earl of Caithness, attained very satisfactory results. (See Railroads.)

STEAM, STEAM-ENGINE, &c.—Hero of Alexandria, writing about B.C. 120, describes some apparatus in which motion was produced by the force of steam. The Italian architect Branca imparted a rotatory motion to a series of wheels by means of the forcible emission of steam from an orifice in a boiler, a.D. 1529. The first work in which steam is scientifically treated, was published at Basel by John Ziegler, in 1769. Dr. Robson's experiments on the temperature and elasticity of steam were made in 1778, and Dr. Dalton published a valuable series of discoveries in 1793. The following table exhibits a chronological view of the leading inventions connected with the steam-engine:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1698</td>
<td>William放mo invents steam-engine, and patents his disc-engine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1769</td>
<td>The Dr. Edmund Cartwright patents the steam-engine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1774</td>
<td>The Messrs. Dakeyne patent the first disc-engine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1784</td>
<td>Watt invents the parallel motion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775</td>
<td>The steam-carriage, invented by the governor and throttle-valve. The oscillating cylinder is invented by William Murdoch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>Trevithick and Vivian invent the high-pressure engine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1792</td>
<td>The first steam-engine was built by Boulton and Watt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1804</td>
<td>American蒸汽-engine is invented by James Nasmyth, of Manchester, and patented by him June 9, 1842.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>The Comet steam-engine is built for the Royal Navy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1802</td>
<td>The Comet steam-engine is built for the Royal Navy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>The Savannah steam-boat crosses from America to Liverpool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1822</td>
<td>The Comet steam-boat crosses from America to Liverpool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>The Comet steam-boat crosses from America to Liverpool.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STEAM-ENGINE.—The first example of a steam-engine, which was in the hands of Hero of Alexandria, was described by him in the "Clermont," a regular steam-boat packet between New York and Albany. The engines were furnished by Watt & Boulton.

A.D. 303. The marquis of Worcester constructs a rude steam-engine, which he describes in the "Dictionary of Inventions.

1689. Dr. Denis Papin invents the safety-valve.

1690. He invents the cylinder and piston.

1693. He suggests an atmospheric steam-engine.

1700. July 24, Captain Thomas Savery patents an invention for raising water by steam power.

1704. Invention of Thomas Newcomen's engine.


1720. Leopold produces the first idea of a high-pressure engine.

1773. James Watt directs his attention to the subject of the steam-engine.

1775. James Watt invents the condenser.

1779. Jan. 5. James Watt takes out his first patent.

1783. Smeaton improves the atmospheric engine.

1784. Watt and Boulton commence their partnership.

1775. Watt's patent is extended for twenty-five years.

1807. Oct. 3. Mr. Robert Fulton establishes the Clermont, as a regular steam-boat packet between New York and Albany. The engines were furnished by Watt & Boulton.

1812. Jan. 18. Mr. Henry Bell institutes the steam-navigation of the Clyde, by starting the Comet between Glasgow and Greenock.

1815. Jan. 23. The first steamer plies between London and Gravesend, and is the first Thames steamer. Steam-packet is established between Glasgow and London.

1817. Oct. 14. Mr. James Watt, Jun., crosses the Clyde in the Caledonia, and ascends the Rhine, thus making the first steam voyage on the sea.

1819. The Savannah steam-boat crosses from America to Liverpool.

1822. The Comet steam-boat is built for the Royal Navy.

1829. The Corazon makes two voyages between Holland and the West Indies.
by 40,000 from practised the weapons, steel, a nearly 1770. Smith constructs the Archimedes screw steamer.


STEEL, a solid transparent substance, was first made known by Chevreul a.d. 1823.

STEINDERS, so called from a district in the duchy of Oldenburg where these heretics were most numerous. They flourished in the early part of the 12th century, and were nearly exterminated in 1234 by an army of 40,000 crusaders. They refused to pay tithes, and were charged with holding various absurd notions by their papal persecutors. They were also called Hallean heretics, from a town of that name in Swabia.

Steel.—One kind, called stomoma by the Greeks, and another chalyba, manufactured by the Chalybes, was in use in the time of Homer, b.c. 962. Diodorus describes a process followed by the Celtiberians, in Spain, for oxidizing the iron to make steel, which was afterwards forged into weapons, b.c. 43. Japan has long been famed for the quality of this metal used in the manufacture of sabres. The method of hardening by immersion in water was practised in the 11th or 12th century. Oils and other fluids were used for the same purpose, the archduke Cosmo, of Tuscany, enjoying the credit of having discovered a valuable one a.d. 1555. The art of converting bar-iron into steel, by dipping into other fused iron, is described by Reaumur, about 1730, although it was known much earlier. A costly description of the metal was the ferrum Indicum, a hundred talents of which were presented to Alexander in India, b.c. 327. Some pieces, under the name of wootz, were sent from that country to the Royal Society in 1795. Damasked steel, a famous quality, was early obtained from the Levant. Cast steel was first made by Huygens at Asterdam, in 1665. In 1770, Faraday and Stodart published a series of experiments, showing how the quality might be improved by alloy with silver and other metals, in 1822. Heath, who spent a fortune on his experiments, devised a mode of combining carbon with manganese to produce a carburet, by which good steel was made from English iron, in 1839. Bessemer's process for converting pig-iron into malleable iron, and that again into steel, without any additional consumption of fuel, for which he has taken out several patents, was announced at the meeting of the British Association in 1856.

Steel pens were first brought into use about 1803. They have since undergone various improvements, and are the subject of numerous patents.

Steelyard was known to the Romans under the name of statera, and frequently made of brass, as described by Vitruvius, b.c. 27. From the manner in which it is spoken of in a tract of the time, it seems to have been little known in England in 1778. Martius, the Index Weighing-Machines and many other modifications have been devised; and M. Hams, a Frenchman, received a prize from the Society of Arts for one in 1790.

Steelyard, or Stillyard.—The Germans of the Steelyard were located in London a.d. 979, but the company was erected, according to some authors, in 1215, according to others, by Henry III. in 1232. Their privileges were extended in 1260, and Edward I. granted them a charter in 1260. It was confirmed by Henry V. in 1413, and renewed by Edward IV. in 1466. Their privileges were revoked by Edward VI. in 1552, restored by Mary in 1554, and finally abrogated by Elizabeth in 1578. Their house was shut up in 1507, and its German inhabitants sent away.

Steelkirk, or Steelkirk (Battle).—At this village, in France, William III. of England was defeated by the French, under Marshal Luxemburg, Aug. 3, 1692.

Stenography. (See Shorthand.)

Stephen, third son of Stephen, count of Blois, and Adela, daughter of William I., was born about a.d. 1096, and was crowned king of England, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1135. Stephen married Matilda, daughter of the count of Boulogne, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. He waged a long war against the empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I., she having claimed the crown. She was recognized as "lady of England," at a council held at Winchester, April 7, 1141. This was brought to a close by the treaty of Winchester, signed Nov. 7, 1153, which provided for the succession to the throne of her son Henry, on the death of Stephen, which occurred Oct. 25, 1154.

Stephen's Chapel (London), built by King Stephen about a.d. 1135, and rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347, became the seat of the English parliament in September, 1552. It was totally destroyed by fire Oct. 16, 1834.

Stethoscope, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquid and other bodies, was invented by Say, a French officer of engineers, a.d. 1797.
STEREOSCOPE.—Professor Wheatstone read a treatise before the Royal Society, on the phenomena of binocular vision, and illustrated his theories with what he called the "reflecting stereoscope," A.D. 1838. Sir David Brewster communicated to the same society his lenticular, or refracting stereoscope, in 1843. M. Duboseq, of Paris, manufactured a very fine one, which, with a set of daguerreotypes, was presented to Queen Victoria in 1851. The principle on which the instrument depends was known to Euclid, B.C. 300, and described by Galen A.D. 174.

STEREOTYPE is said to have been invented in Holland, bibles having been printed at Leyden from stereotype plates A.D. 1711. The art was, however, brought to perfection in England. Books were printed from stereotype plates by Ged of Edinburgh, in 1729; and plates for bibles and prayer-books were cast at Cambridge in 1729. Earl Stanhope introduced a type of London in 1805. Appleton obtained a patent in 1818 for improvements in stereotype plates.

STETHOSCOPE, a wooden cylinder used by medical men to ascertain the condition of the lungs, was invented by M. Laennec of Paris, A.D. 1823.

STETTIN (Prussia) owes its origin to a Wendish castle, and a large village existed here as early as A.D. 830. A Wendish temple erected here was destroyed and rebuilt several times during the struggle between Christianity and Paganism, and was finally destroyed on the triumph of the former in the 13th century. A treaty of peace was concluded at Stettin, in 1570, between Norway and Sweden, the principal articles being that John III., king of Sweden, should restore his Norwegian and Pomeranian dominions, and that Frederick II., king of Norway, should also restore his conquests, receiving, however, Elblag and a large sum of money. The ancient castle was the residence of the dukes of Pomerania from 1357 to 1637, when the line became extinct. Stettin, with the rest of Pomerania, was conquered by Russia in 1713, and, after undergoing various changes, was finally ceded to Prussia in 1814.

STICKLASTADT (Battle).—Olaf II., king of Norway, having been driven from his throne by Canute the Great, was defeated and slain in this battle, fought for the recovery of his kingdom, July 23, 1030.

STIRLING (Scotland).—The earliest charter given by Alexander I. is dated A.D. 1119. The castle, of the early history of which nothing is known, was, in the 12th and 13th centuries, one of the strongest fortresses in Scotland. It was besieged by Robert Bruce in 1313. James II. stabbed the earl of Douglas here in 1452. The church, formerly a Franciscan monastery, was founded by James IV. in 1494. James VI. was crowned at Stirling July 24, 1567. The earl of Lennox was murdered in the castle Sept. 4, 1571. Gowans's hospital was erected in 1639. The remnant of the Scottish army having retreated to Stirling after the battle of Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1560, surrendered to General Monk Aug. 14, 1651.

STIRRUPS were not used before the 6th century. Hippocrates and Galen speak of a disease of the feet and ankles from suspension without a resting-place when riding.

STOCKHOLM (Sweden) was founded by Birger Jarl about A.D. 1260. Christian I., king of Denmark, was crowned here in 1457, and John II., king of Denmark and Norway, was crowned king of Sweden, at Stockholm, in 1497. It was strongly fortified and defended by Queen Christina of Denmark, against the Swedish insurgents, from Oct. 7, 1501, to March 27, 1502; and a still more heroic defence was that made by Christina Gyllenstierna in 1520, against Christian II. of Denmark. Stockholm replaced Upsala as the capital of Sweden in the 17th century. The palace, commenced in 1697, was finished in 1753. The royal library in the palace was destroyed by fire in 1697. A granite obelisk was erected by Gustavus IV. in 1795, to commemorate the zeal and fidelity of the citizens in the war against Russia from 1788 to 1790. A revolution took place at Stockholm March 13, 1809, when Gustavus IV., king of Sweden, was deposed.—A treaty of peace with Russia was signed here March 3, 1813, by which Sweden bound herself to employ a body of 30,000 men to act with the Russians against the French in North Germany. A treaty between England, France, and Sweden, was concluded here Nov. 21, 1855.

STOCKINGS were unknown to the Romans till after the time of Hadrian, A.D. 138. They were used by the Anglo-Saxons in the 8th century, and made of cloth in the 12th century. The ladies of the time of Edward II. wore them of precisely the modern form. Henry VIII. wore silk stockings. A Spanish pair, which included breeches, stockings, and shoes, was presented to Edward VI. A pair of knitted silk stockings made in England was presented in 1601 to Queen Elizabeth, who afterwards refused to wear any other sort. A London apprentice made the first worsted knitted stockings in England, taking the hint from a pair that were brought from Mantua in 1564. In France young men of fashion wore them of different patterns upon each leg in the 16th century. A company of stocking-knitters was formed at Paris in 1527.

STOCK-JOBING ACT.—By 7 Geo. II. c. 8 (March 28, 1734), provisions were made for the prevention of stock-jobbing, and by 10 Geo. II. c. 8 (1737), these provisions were rendered perpetual.

STOCKPORT (Cheshire).—The castle was held A.D. 1173 by Geoffrey de Costentlyn against Henry II. The free school was founded in 1467. Stockport was taken by Prince Rupert in 1644, and retaken by the Parliament army, under Leslie, in 1645. It was occupied on two occasions in 1745 by Prince Charles-Edward, the Pretender.

STOCKS.—It was enacted by 7 Hen. IV. c. 17 (1465), that every village and town should have a pair of stocks; and by 4 James I.
c. 5 (1606), that every person convicted of drunkenness should be fined five shillings, or spend six hours in the stocks. This last act was confirmed by 21 James I. c. 7 (1629).

Stockton (Durham).—This town is supposed to have received its first charter from King John, A.D. 1201. In 1310 Bishop Anthony Beke granted a weekly market to Stockton; and in 1322 the town was burned and plundered by the Scotch. They held the castle in 1644. The parliament ordered it to be dismantled in 1647, and it was entirely destroyed in 1652. The church, commenced June 5, 1710, upon the site of an old chapel dating as far back as 1334, was finished and consecrated Aug. 21, 1712. The bridge over the Tees, commenced Aug. 23, 1764, was finished in April, 1771. The Stockton and Darlington Railway was opened for traffic in September, 1825.

Stoics.—The disciples of Zeno, a Greek philosopher, were called Stoics, because he taught in the Στοις, or porch. Zeno was born at Citium, a small town in the island of Cyprus, about B.C. 357, taught at Athens B.C. 299, and died about B.C. 263.

Stoke-Upon-Trent (Staffordshire).—The old church of St. Peter is mentioned as early as A.D. 1291. Lambert Simnel was defeated and made prisoner in a battle fought near this town, June 16, 1487. The completion of the Grand Junction canal to Stoke in 1777 gave a great increase to the trade. The first newspaper published in this town appeared Jan. 1, 1809. St. Peter's church was pulled down and a new one erected in 1820.

Stolbova (Russia), celebrated for the peace between Russia and Sweden, signed here Jan. 26, 1617. It was purchased by Russia on the following terms: viz., the surrender to Sweden of Ingria, Carelia, the whole country between Ingria and Novgorod, the renunciation of Livonia and Esthonia, and a large sum of money. It was renewed by the treaty of Cardis (q. v.).

Stone.—The Egyptians chiefly used granite in their buildings, the Assyrians alabaster, and the Greeks and Romans marble. The ancient Britons used stone in their remarkable Druidical circles (see Stonenhenge), and stone circular towers of a very early date exist in Scotland and Ireland. During the Roman occupation of this island, numerous stone edifices were erected, and in England, in 1290, the British builders are mentioned as the most skilful masters known. After the departure of the Romans, however, the art of building in stone declined, and was not restored until the year 674, when it was revived by Wilfrid, bishop of York, and Benedict Bishop. The first stone church in Scotland was erected in 710. A commission to inquire into the kinds of stone most suitable for building purposes was appointed in 1839, in order to insure a sound material for the new house of parliament, but the result has not proved satisfactory. Frederick Ransome patented his artificial stone Oct. 22, 1844. Hutchinson's process for the preservation of stone was patented in 1847, Barrett's in 1851, and Daines's in April, 1856. F. Ransome's system of coating stone with an insoluble silicate was patented Sept. 27, 1856.

Stone.—The operation for this disease is mentioned by Hippocrates (b.c. 460—357). Celsus gave an exact description of it A.D. 17. Germain Colot, a French physician, performed it on a criminal at Paris in 1747. The present method was first taught at Paris by Frère Jacques in 1697. The operation by crushing the stone, called lithotripsy (q. v.), was first proposed in 1812.

Stonenhenge (Wiltshire), on Salisbury Plain, is believed to be the remains of a Druidical temple. Owing to a rapid thaw, three of the large stones, the smallest weighing about twenty tons, fell from their place, Jan. 3, 1797. Geoffrey of Monmouth states that it was erected by Aurelius Ambrosius in memory of 460 Britons put to death by Hengist. Polydore Virgil says the Britons erected this monument in memory of Aurelius Ambrosius. Inigo Jones believed it to be a Roman temple.

Stoney Point (North America), taken by the English after a sharp cannonade June 1, 1779, was retaken by the American brigadier Wayne, July 15. The latter evacuated the fort after having destroyed the works, and it was again occupied by the English.

Storms.—The earliest attempt to arrive at a scientific knowledge of the law of storms was made by Captain Langford, who published a paper on the West-Indian hurricanes in the Philosophical Transactions for 1698. In 1743 Don Juan de Ulloa described the rotary storms of the Pacific, and in 1801 Colonel Capper made some observations on the hurricanes of Malabar. William Redfield, of New York, published a valuable paper on the management of ships in storms and the use of the barometer, in 1814; and in 1838 the law of storms was established on a definite scientific basis by Lieutenant-Colonel William Reid, of the Royal Engineers. Henry Piddington's publications on the subject commenced in 1839.

Storting, or Norwegian parliament, was first held at Bergen by Hako IV., A.D. 1223. By an agreement made with the king of Sweden, the two crowns were united May 17, 1814. Both chambers passed a motion to abolish hereditary nobility in 1815. The royal assent was refused, but the chambers carried their point in 1821.

Stourbridge (Worcestershire).—The free grammar-school, at which Dr. Johnson was scholar, A.D. 1726, was founded by Edward VI. in 1551. The church was built by subscription in 1742. A riot took place among the colliers, Nov. 14, 1767, when they compelled the farmers to sell their corn at five shillings a bushel. The railway to Dudley was opened in 1852.

Strove.—The ancient Greeks and Romans usually employed charcoal braziers for heating their apartments. The first important
scientific work on stoves was published in France by Cardinal Polignac, A.D. 1713. Dr. Neil Arnott patented his stove Nov. 14, 1821, and William Jackson patented a method of using and ventilating apparatus to the Arnott stoves, Oct. 22, 1838.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD (Battle). — Lord Astley, with 3,000 cavalry, marching from Worcester to join Charles I. at Oxford, was defeated at this place, in Gloucestershire, by Colonel Morgan. His men were killed, captured, or dispersed, and he was taken prisoner, March 22, 1646.

STRAFFONDIANS.—Lord Digby and fifty-four other members of the House of Commons voted against the bill of attainer against the earl of Strafford, April 21, 1641. Their names were posted in the streets as "Straffonians, who, to save a traitor, would betray their country."

STRAFFORD (Birth) was founded by Jaromar, prince of Rügen, A.D. 1209. It became a free imperial town and a member of the Hanseatic League, and was besieged by Wallenstein, who, notwithstanding his boast that he would "take it if it were bound to heaven with chains," had to abandon the attempt, after losing 12,000 men, in 1628. Sweden obtained possession at the peace of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648. It was captured, after a bombardment, by Frederick-William of Brandenburg in 1678, and was restored to Sweden in 1679. Charles XII., on his return to Europe, arrived here Nov. 22, 1714. It surrendered to the combined forces of Prussia, Denmark, and Saxony, Dec. 21, 1715, and was again restored to Sweden in 1720. The Prussian general Dohna blockaded the place, but left to follow the Russian army, in February, 1758. By a convention with Sweden, England paid £50,000 to put it in a state of defence, Oct. 3, 1805. General Essen, commander of the fortress, issued forth, and attacked and defeated the French blockading force in April, 1807. The French having collected an overwhelming army under its walls, the Swedish monarch listened to the entreaties of the inhabitants and surrendered it, Aug. 22. Colonel Schill, a Prussian officer, took possession in 1809. The French, under General Gratien, recovered it by assault, Schill falling in the defence, May 21. Napoleon I. seized it with all the steps in the harbour, arming them as privateers against the commerce of England, in January, 1812. A treaty with Sweden secured to England the right of an entrepôt in the harbour for twenty years, March 3, 1813. It was finally ceded to Prussia in 1815.

STRAND (London).—Henry III. granted this important thoroughfare to his uncle, Peter of Savoy, A.D. 1245, and the result was the erection of the Savoy Palace (q.v.). The Strand was first paved in 1532. Somerset House (q.v.) was commenced in 1549; Salisbury House was finished in 1602, and pulled down in 1695; and Northumberland House was built about 1608. The Strand, or Waterloo Bridge (q.v.), was commenced in 1811, and various improvements in the road were authorized by the Strand Improvement Act, 7 Geo. IV. c. 77 (May 31, 1829).

STRASBURG (France), the ancient Argentoratum, originally a town of the Triboci, where the Romans had a manufactory of arms, was the scene of a victory gained by Julian over the Alemanni A.D. 357. It fell into the hands of the Alemanni in 455, and after the victory gained over them by Clovis, in 496, a fort, called Strateburgum, was built on the site of the city, which had been reduced to ruins. An improvement in its condition took place after the abbey of St. Etiene was founded by Adelbert, duke of Alsace, in 718. It was annexed to the German empire in 870. Louis II. the German and Charles the Bald renewed their alliance here in 843, the oath taken by Charles on the occasion being the most ancient existing specimen of the Romance language. It obtained important privileges from the emperor Philip in 1205, and formed, with other cities on the Rhine, a league to protect the navigation of the river in 1253. Protestantism having gained ground, its adherents obtained a number of the churches in 1523. A contest for the bishopric took place between the two religious parties in 1593. With the province of Alsace, it was ceded to France, Louis XIV. making a solemn entry into the city Oct. 23, 1681. Dreadful atrocities were perpetrated by the mob during the revolution in 1789, and still greater by the Convention, upon the inhabitants, on account of a royalist reaction in 1793. Moreau, with his army, crossed the Rhine near Strasburg, June 23, 1796. Louis Napoleon was foiled in an attempt to create a revolution here, Oct. 29, 1836, and sent off to America. The cathedral of Notre Dame was founded in 1015, and completed in 1439. The tower, of which Erwin of Steinbach was the architect, was carried on by his son and his daughter after his death in 1318. The famous clock was constructed in 1571.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON (Warwickshire) was a place of importance as early as A.D. 700. The long stone bridge was built by Sir Hugh Clopton, lord mayor of London, in 1461, during the reign of Henry VII. The free grammar-school, at which Shakespeare was a pupil, was founded in 1482. The town-hall was built in 1768, and the ancient church was repaired at considerable cost in 1840. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Shakespeare (q.v.).

STRATFORD.—This kingdom, between the Roman walls extending from Cumberland to the Clyde, was occupied by an independent British tribe about A.D. 600. It was ravaged by Halfdane, a Northman, in 875, and the people chose Edward the Elder for their king in 924.

STRATFIELDSAYE (Hampshire).—This estate, near Silchester, was purchased for the duke of Wellington by the British nation for the sum of £263,000, Nov. 6, 1817.
STRATTON (Battle).—The Cornish-men who took up arms for Charles I. defeated Henry Grey, earl of Stamford, at this place in Cornwall, May 16, 1643. The parliamentarians suffered severely in the battle.

STRAWBERRY HILL (Surrey).—This house at Twickenham, near London, was built by Mrs. Clevenix, who let it to Horace Walpole, earl of Orford, in May, 1747, and sold it to him the following year. In 1750 he commenced his improvements for converting the building into a miniature Gothic castle, and in 1757 he established the Strawberry Hill private printing-press. The extensive collection of articles of taste accumulated here by Walpole was sold by auction in April and May, 1842, the total proceeds amounting to £29,615. 8s. 9d.

STREET RAILWAYS.—Stone tramways for carriages were introduced in the Commercial Road, London, A.D. 1830, and subsequently in many other streets. Iron tramways were established in America, and introduced at Birkenhead in 1860. The first London line, extending from the Marble Arch to Bayswater, was opened March 23, 1861; the line from the Victoria station to Westminster Abbey was first used April 15; and the line from Westminster Bridge to Kennington in the same year. They were all removed in 1862.

SREILITZ, a military body resembling the Janissaries of Turkey, was instituted by Ivan IV., of Russia, about A.D. 1547. A serious revolt broke out among them in 1682. They took up arms in favour of Sophia, step-sister to Peter I., in 1689. This revolt was suppressed, but they rebelled again in 1688, when Peter I. abolished the corps, and substituted regular troops in their place.

STRIKES.—The practice adopted by operatives of endeavouring to compel employers to accede to their demands by 'striking,' or refusing to work, was introduced by the Trades Unions (q. v.).

A.D. 1810. About 30,000 spinners remain on strike in Lancashire for four months, and at length return to work at reduced wages.


1836. Nov. 5. The operatives at Preston unite in an unavailing strike, which continues thirteen weeks, and occasions a total loss of £10,136.

1837. April 8 to Aug. 5. The Glasgow cotton-spinners strike for an increase of wages, but are compelled by necessity to return to work without gaining their object. The strike occasioned a loss of £194,540.

1839. A strike takes place among the operative engineers.


1845. Nov. 5. to April 30. About 18,000 factory hands strike at Preston, which incurs a total loss of £653,916.

1850. July. The London builders strike in favour of the nine hours' movement. Oct. 31. The masons return to work. The total loss caused by this strike was £449,873.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The first successful transmission of an electric discharge through water was effected by Dr. Watson, between Westminster and Lambeth, July 14, 1747, and in 1849 successful subaqueous
telegraphs were laid across the Rhine, by Werner Siemens, Charles V. Walker attached two miles of gutta-percha covered wire to the line at Folkstone, and, after steering out into the open sea, transmitted messages to London, thus proving the practicability of submarine telegraphy, Jan. 10, 1849. Jacob Brett laid an experimental wire between Dover and Calais, Aug. 28, 1850, and the permanent cable was laid Sept. 25, 1851. The line from Holyhead to Dublin was completed June 1, 1852; and that from the South Foreland to Ostend, May 4, 1853. The first line of any length was from Varna to Balacalava, which was laid during the Crimean war in 1855, and established communication through a distance of 310 miles. In 1854 Whitehouse commenced his researches on the possibility of an Atlantic telegraph, and 2,500 miles of cable were prepared, and stowed in equal quantities in the English steamer Bulldogs, Agamemnon, and the American man-of-war Niagara. The Niagara commenced paying out her cable from Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, Aug. 7, 1857, but the cable snapped Aug. 11, and operations had to be suspended. The two vessels again sailed from Queenstown, May 29, 1858, on an experimental trip, after which they returned to Plymouth, and Thursday, June 10, they left Plymouth for the purpose of laying the cable. They reached the middle of the Atlantic June 26, and having joined their cables, commenced paying the mout, but after a series of breakages, they were again compelled to return to Queenstown, whence they once more set sail July 17. They reached the point of junction July 23, and on the following day they parted, the Agamemnon steering for Valentia, and the Niagara for Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. Both vessels arrived in safety at their respective ports, Aug. 6, and on the 7th, Cyrus W. Field announced the successful completion of the enterprise. The first public despatch, a message from the Queen to President Buchanan, was received Aug. 17, and the cable continued effective until September 1, when the signals became unintelligible.

Subsidies, or duties imposed by parliament on certain staple commodities in addition to the custuma antiqua et magnus, were first levied by Ethelred II. to defray the expense of the Danegelt. A.D. 901. They were also demanded by William I. By Edw. III. stat, 1, c. 20 (1340), the Commons granted liberal subsidies of wool to defray the expenses of the French wars, and by 11 Hen. IV. c. 7 (1409), they are confounded with the ordinary customs. In 1888 the parliament made the unusually large grant of two subsidies and four-fifteenths, in consequence of the Spanish armada. The last acts granting subsidies to the sovereign, were 15 Charles II. cc. 9 & 10 (1663).

Succadana, or Sacadina (Borneo).—The chief town of a state of the same name, to which the Dutch began to trade in A.D. 1604. In 1623 they abandoned their factory here. They joined the sultan of Pontianak in fitting out an expedition against this place, which they took and utterly destroyed in 1786.

succession. (See Act of Settlement and Hanoverian Succession.)

succession Duty.—By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51 (Aug. 4, 1858), real property was made subject to the legacy duty, paid on succession to every kind of property. This act was to be taken to have come into operation May 19, 1858.

succession War.—In anticipation of the death of Charles II. of Spain, a treaty was signed Aug. 19, 1698, by England, the German empire, Holland, France, and smaller states, partitioning his empire amongst the competitors for the crown—the prince of Bavaria, the dauphin of France, and the Archduke Charles—in certain proportions. Charles II., however, bequeathing by will, his empire to the prince of Bavaria. He died suddenly, Feb. 6, 1698, and another secret partition treaty was signed March 25, 1700. Charles II., by advice of the papal court, declared Philip, duke of Anjou, his sole heir, and died Oct. 21, 1700 (O. S.). The new monarch having been crowned as Philip V., his title was generally acknowledged, except by the emperor Leopold I., when war commenced in Italy, and the French were defeated by Prince Eugene, at Carpi, in August, 1701. England and Holland afterwards joined the emperor, and the triple treaty of the Grand Alliance was signed Sept. 7, 1701. Marlborough was despatched to Holland, and war was declared against France and Spain on the same day, May 4, 1702, at the Hague, Vienna, and London. It was brought to a close by the treaty of Utrecht, signed by France, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy, the United Provinces, and England, March 11, 1713 (O. S.). The emperor acknowledged Philip V. by the peace of Radstadt, signed March 6, 1714 (O. S.).

Sudbury (Suffolk).—A convent of Dominican friars was established here A.D. 1272. The grammar-school was founded in 1491. The town received its first charter of incorporation from Queen Mary in 1554. It was confirmed by Elizabeth in 1559. Sudbury was disfranchised by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 59 (July 29, 1844).

Suez. —This powerful Gothic tribe, known to the Romans as early as B.C. 125, invaded Gaul B.C. 71, and were defeated and driven across the Rhine B.C. 53. They joined Rada-gaisus A.D. 405, and, having been defeated, recrossed the Rhine in 406. They entered Spain in 409, and founded a kingdom. Part of their territory was wrested from them by Wallia, general of the Goths, in 417, and other parts were captured by the Vandals in 429. They were almost exterminated in a great battle fought near Astorga by the Visigoths in 456, and the remnant of the tribe was incorporated with them in 554.

Suez Canal.—In 1852, M. de Lesseps, a
French engineer, formed the idea of obtaining funds by means of a joint-stock company for cutting a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez. He received a firman from Mohammed Said in 1854, and he came to England to give information on the scheme in 1855. The charter of concession was granted by the viceroy of Egypt Jan. 5, 1856. The subscription was opened in November, 1855, and the company was definitely constituted Jan. 5, 1859.

Suffide, Sefi, Soofee, or Seafavean Dynasty, was founded in Persia by Ismael Shah, descended from Ali, cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed, a.d. 1502. It was expelled by Nadir Shah in 1736.

Suffolk (England) formed part of the kingdom of the East Angles a.d. 570. Alfred planted a colony of Danes in Suffolk in 879. The archdeaconry was erected in 1127.

Suffragan Bishops, before the Reformation, consecrated to serve in the absence of the diocesans on embassies, were established by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 14, which named twenty-six places as their nominal seats, a.d. 1555. This act was repealed by 1 & 2 Philip & Mary, c. 8 (1555), but re-enacted by Elizabeth. They are named as ministering holy orders in the thirty-fifth canon of 1608; and Charles II., in his Brevia declaration (1689), expressed his intention to establish them in every diocese. A catalogue of those who had filled the offices in England was drawn up by Wharton, and published in Dr. Pegge's dissertation on bishops in partibus in 1784. By 52 Geo. III. c. 62 (1812), the consecration of coadjutors in Ireland was authorized.

Sugarcane was called by the Romans mel arundinaceum, and is spoken of by Pliny as used only in medicine, a.d. 72. It was not known in northern Europe as an article of food till about the end of the 11th century. Probably people were only acquainted with it in the form of sugar-candy, which is mentioned in the Arabians as Litium in 1538. Marggraf discovered it in beet-root and other plants in 1747; and M. Achard for the Prussian government in 1799. Napoleon I. encouraged the cultivation of the beet-root in France, with a view of injuring the colonial trade of England, and he offered a premium for the manufacture of sugar from this plant, March 25, 1812. The first tax on sugar was imposed by 1 James II. c. 4 (1685). The duties on British and foreign, and free and slave-grown sugar were equalized by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 15, 1846), regulated and reduced by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 97 (Sept. 4, 1845), again increased by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 21 (May 25, 1855), and reduced by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 61 (Aug. 25, 1857).

Sugarcane, as flourishing in India and Arabia Felix, is referred to by Dioscorides about a.d. 54. It was introduced from Asia into Cyprus, where it was much cultivated in 1148. From that island it was transplanted about 1420 to Madeira, whence it was carried to the West Indies in 1506. There were twenty-eight sugar-works in St. Domingo in 1518. It is said to have been cultivated in Spain before the Moorish invasion of 711.

Sugar-refining.—The Saracens seem to have practised the boiling down of the juice of the cane, to produce sugar, in Spain, in the 8th century. In Europe the Venetians were the first to purify the raw article, the art being probably derived from the East. It was commenced in England in 1544, but at that time sugar could be procured cheaper from Antwerp. Dresden had a refinery in 1597. Loaves of sugar were sold in this island in 1263. The vacuum-pump was invented by Howard in 1812, and Dr. Scroffen introduced important improvements in 1849.

Suharupunte (Hindostan).—On the dismemberment of the Mongol empire, about a.d. 1757, this town was given to a Rohilla chief, at whose death, in 1755, it came into possession of his son, and subsequently into that of Scindia, from whom it was taken by the British in 1803. A botanic garden was formed here in 1817, and a medical garden was annexed to it in 1826.

Suicide.—The earliest recorded examples of self-destruction are those of Samson, B.C. 1117, and Saul, B.C. 1055. The Greek philosophers condemned it as criminal, and by the laws of Thebes and Athens the bodies of suicides were deprived of funeral honours. The first instances of suicide at Rome occurred during the reign of Tarquinius Priscus (B.C. 618–578), in consequence of the aversion of the soldiers to labour in the construction of sewers. Plutarch mentions an extraordinary mania for suicide that raged at one time among the women in ancient Miletus, and states that it was at length checked by an edict, announcing that in future the bodies of those who destroyed themselves should be dragged naked through the streets by the rope with which the act was committed. Sixty people committed suicide at Rome in 1506, and no fewer than 1,300 cases of self-destruction occurred at Versailles in 1783. The old practice of burying the bodies (with a stake through them) of suicides at the meeting of four cross-roads, was abolished by 4 Geo. IV. c. 52 (July 8, 1823), which ordered that in such cases the interment should take place between the hours of nine and twelve at night, in an ordinary churchyard, and without any religious ceremony.

Sulphur was used by the ancients to purify the houses of the guilty and the unfortunate; and Pliny mentions it in the purification of wine a.d. 72. The Sicilian government entered into a contract with M. Taix, a Frenchman, by which he received a monopoly of the extensive mines there, Aug. 1, 1838. Through the interference of the British government, this monopoly was abolished in July, 1840. Compensation to British subjects who had been engaged in the trade was paid, to the amount of £65,610, in January, 1842.

Sumatra (East-Indian Archipelago).—This island is first mentioned by Nicolò di
Celebes, that Portuguese landed here in 1500. The Portuguese shipping in the harbour of Acheen was destroyed by the natives in 1575, and the Portuguese tried to get possession of the town in 1582, but were defeated. The Dutch established themselves on the west coast in 1600. They erected another factory at Padang in 1649, and a third factory at Palembang in 1664. The English established a colony at Bencoolen in 1838, and all the Dutch possessions, together with the island of Java, fell into the hands of the English in 1811. They were restored in 1816. The Dutch exchanged Malacca and some settlements in Hindostan for the English possessions at Bencoolen in 1824.

SUMMERHAUSEN (Battle).—Albert of Brandenburg, called the Wild, was defeated by Duke Maurice at this place, in Germany, after a murderous engagement, July 9, 1553. Maurice died of his wounds two days afterwards.

SUMPTUARY LAWS.—The code of Lycurgus, B.C. 546, contained many severe enactments for the suppression of luxury among the Spartans, and the Locrian legislator Zaleucus passed several sumptuary laws, the most remarkable of which prohibited the use of pure wine, B.C. 660. The Lex Oricha, passed B.C. 181, limited the number of guests permitted at the feasts of the Romans, and a law for restraining the expense at such entertainments was passed by the consul Fannius, B.C. 161. Marcus Emilius Scaurus introduced a severe sumptuary law B.C. 115, for regulating the diet of the different classes. Numerous enactments were made in England for the suppression of extravagance, especially during the reigns of Edward III., Edward IV., and Henry VIII. (see LUXURY, etc.), which were repealed by James I. c. 25 (1604). A restriction upon the number of dishes allowed at dinner, imposed by 10 Edw. III. st. 3 (1336), was repealed by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 64 (July 21, 1856), which finally abolished the English sumptuary laws.

SUM.—Archimedes of Syracuse, who died B.C. 212, endeavoured to measure the sun's diameter, and Hipparchus, who died B.C. 135, made several important discoveries respecting its motion. The solar apogee was discovered by Albategnus or Al Batani, A.D. 880. Copernicus adopted his system in 1507 (see COPERNICAN SYSTEM), and Tycho Brahe, who died in 1601, taught that the sun, with its circumrevolving planets, moves round the earth. The solar spots were observed by Galileo in 1611, and the revolution of the sun round its axis was discovered in 1676. The phenomena known as Bailey's Beads were first observed at the eclipse of 1793, and during the eclipse of 1860 Mr. Warren de la Rue obtained two excellent photographs of the sun's disc. (See ASTRONOMY and ECLIPSES.)

SUNDAY (Middlesex).—This small village, on the banks of the Thames, is supposed to have been the place at which the Iceni, under Boadicea, were defeated by Suetonius Pau-
SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—In 1699 a Sunday school was established by the Abbé John Baptist de la Salle at Paris; but after six years it was abandoned. The Rev. Theophilus Lindsey established a Sunday school at Catterick in Yorkshire in 1763, and in 1769 Miss Ball commenced a similar establishment at High Wycombe, Bucks; but the honour of having founded the Sunday-school system is awarded to Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, in 1783. The Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools was formed in 1785, and the Sunday-School Union in 1803.

SUNDAY-TRADING BILL.—Lord Robert Grosvenor obtained leave in the House of Commons to bring in a bill for the prevention of Sunday trading in the metropolis, April 17, 1855. The second reading met with much opposition, but was agreed to without a division, May 3. A demonstration against the measure was made in Hyde Park, Sunday, June 24; and another, when it was estimated that 100,000 persons were present, July 1. On the same day a meeting was held in Greenwich park, 10,000 persons being present. The bill was withdrawn July 2.

SUNDERLAND (Durham).—A monastery founded at Monkwearmouth, A.D. 674, in which the venerable Bede was educated, was destroyed by the Danes in the 9th century. Sunderland is first mentioned as a port in a charter granted by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, at the close of the 12th century. A fresh charter of incorporation was granted by Bishop Morton in 1634, and Charles II. granted another, greatly extending the privileges of the borough, in 1661. The south pier was commenced in 1723, and the north pier in 1756. The first Sunderland life-boat was constructed in 1799. The church was built in 1719, and the iron bridge over the river Wear, commenced Sept. 24, 1793, was finished Aug. 9, 1796. The exchange was opened May 26, 1814, and the town was first lighted with gas March 9, 1824. Sunderland docks were opened in June, 1850, and the bridge, which had been widened and much strengthened and improved, was re-opened in 1859. The Orphan Asylum was opened in 1860.

SUNDERLAND ADMINISTRATION.—A modification of the Stanhope administration (q.v.) ensued in 1718, the earl of Sunderland becoming first lord of the Treasury, and president of the Council, March 20. The cabinet consisted of—

First Lord of the Treasury and President of the Council
Lord Chanceller
Privy Seal Duke of Kingston
Privy Seal Earl Stanhope and Mr. State
Chancellor of Exchequer Mr. Aislabie
Secretary at War Lord Castlereagh
Admiralty Earl of Berkeley

Earl Cowper resigned the lord-chancellorship April 15, 1718, and the great seal was placed in commission until May 12, when Lord Parker was raised to the office. The earl of Sunderland retired from the presidency of the council Feb. 6, 1719, and was succeeded by the duke of Kingston, who gave up the office of privy seal, which the duke of Kent received. Robert Walpole joined the ministry as paymaster-general, June 4, and Lord Townshend as lord-president of the council, June 11, 1720. The duke of Kingston, who gave up that office, superseded the duke of Kent as privy seal, Mr. Aislabie resigned the chancellorship of the exchequer Jan. 23, 1721, and Earl Stanhope died Feb. 5, 1721. Lord Townshend became secretary of state in his place, Feb. 8, and, March 4, Lord Carteret succeeded Mr. Craggs, who died Feb. 16. Sir Robert Walpole became first lord of the treasury April 3, 1721. (See WALPOLE ADMINISTRATION.)

SUNDIAL. (See DIALS.)

SUPERANNUATION ACT.—By this act, 22 Vict. c. 26 (April 19, 1859), the laws concerning superannuations and other allowances to persons holding civil offices in the public service are amended.

SUPPORT THE LORD.—For a thousand years after the institution of this sacrament, common bread was used in its celebration, wafers being introduced about the 11th century. Sometimes the sacramental wine was mixed with the ink used for signing documents, to add to the solemnity of the signature. The earliest known instance of this custom took place in 645. (See COMMUNION.)

SUPRA-LAPSARIANS. (See CAVENDISH.)

SUPREMACY. (See ACT OF SUPREMACY.)

SURAT (Hindostan) is first mentioned A.D. 1530, when it was taken and destroyed by the Portuguese. The English obtained permission to establish a factory here in 1612, and all the possessions of the East-
The English Company were placed under the council of Surat in 1657. It was plundered in 1664 by the Maharatta chief Sevagee, when the English factory was defended with success. The seat of the presidency was transferred to Bombay in 1666. The Dutch captured the castle of Surat in 1731, and the nabob resigned his government to them, May 13, 1800. The English church was consecrated by Bishop Heber in 1825.

Surgeons were separated from the barbersurgeons (q.c.) A.D. 1745. Their privileges were confirmed, and the title changed to that of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in 1800. The college received a new charter, and its name was changed to the "Royal College of Surgeons of England." A.D. 1844. Power to hold examinations and grant certificates was confirmed by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90, stat. 45 (Aug. 2, 1858). This statute took effect from Oct. 1 in that year. The hall in Lincoln's-Inn Fields was erected in 1800, and rebuilt from designs by C. Barry in 1836. The annual commemorative oration is delivered Feb. 14.

Surgery was practised with considerable skill by the ancient Egyptians. Hippocrates, of the school of Cos, is pre-eminent for the degree of advancement to which he brought the art, B.C. 400. The practice of dissecting the human subject did much to improve it, and was commenced by Erasistratus, at Alexandria, in the 3rd century. It was long discon tenuated among the Romans, who were enjoined by public edicts to follow the good old plan of healing, through the medium of religious incantation. Asclepiades made some efforts to break through the popular superstition B.C. 96. Celsus enjoyed considerable celebrity as an operator about A.D. 17. Claudius Galen, of Pergamum, in Asia Minor, who ultimately settled at Rome, obtained great eminence, 130—200. It was practised by the Jews on those of their own nation, and also on Christians and Mohammedans in the 12th century; and by the monks, against whom Pope Innocent II. launched prohibitions, threatening them with severe penalties, in 1139. Pitard laid the foundation of the College of Surgeons at Paris in 1271. Vesalius brought the light of anatomy to bear upon it in 1539, and Ambrose Paré, surgeon to four successive kings of France, exerted a potent influence upon his profession (1509—1590). Wiseman, surgeon—surgeon to Charles II., wrote extensively on the art in 1676; and Harvey is known by his discoveries in 1628. Other distinguished names in England are Percivall Pott (1713—1758); John Hunter (1728—1793);ordinary, the successful lithotomist (1635—1753); Monro, his pupil (1697—1767); Abernethy (1763—1831), and Cooper (1768—1841).

Surinam (South America).—The coast of Dutch Guiana, on which the colony of Surinam is situated, was discovered by Columbus in August, 1498, and was visited by Sir W. Raleigh in 1595. Surinam was visited by the French in 1640, was taken by the English in 1660, and granted by charter of Charles II. to Lord Willoughby in 1632. The Dutch wrested it from the English in 1667. It was shortly afterwards retaken, but was ceded to the Dutch in 1669. By the peace of Westminster, signed in 1748, it was allotted to the Dutch, in exchange for the province of New York. It was taken by the English in 1799; restored at the peace of Amiens, March 25, 1802; again taken May 5, 1814; and finally restored to Holland in 1814.

Surnames, or Sirenames.—The former signifies names over and above Christian names; and the latter, names derived from a sire or father. The Greeks and Romans used patronymic appellations, in addition to their own individual names. Camden states that surnames first became fixed in France A.D. 1000, and that the practice of distinguishing English families by them was established after the Norman conquest. Hallam says they originated in the 11th century, when "the nobility began to add the names of their estates to their own; or, having acquired a distinctive appellation, transmitted it to their posterity." The use of surnames in a few instances may be traced to the beginning of the 10th century, though they did not become general till the 13th. The ancient Scotch prefix Mac, signifying son, and the Irish O', or grandson, are still common. The English commoners also added the affix "son" to the father's Christian name, and thus produced a numerous class of surnames.

Surplice became an ecclesiastical vestment at an early date, and was probably derived from the white linen ephod of the Jewish priests. The custom of wearing white garments by priests is mentioned by St. Jerome as early as A.D. 376. In the ancient church the surplice was the same as the alb, which was worn during divine service, and by the inferior clergy, who were forbidden to take it off until the conclusion of the liturgy by the council of Narbonne in 589. The word surplice was introduced about the 12th century. By the twelfth canon of the council of Narbonne, in 589, the clergy were directed not to take off the alb (probably at that time the same with the surplice) till after mass.

Suprise Plot. (See Bye, and Surprize or Surprising Plot.)

Surry (England).—This county formed part of the kingdom of Sussex, founded by Ella A.D. 491. It was annexed to the kingdom of Wessex in 725, was subsequently conquered by the Normans, and again reverted to Wessex, under Egbert, in 823. The archdeaconry of Surrey was founded about 1120, and sheriffs were first appointed by Henry II., Oct. 23, 1154. Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, was created duke of Surrey Sept. 29, 1307, but the title was forfeited in 1400. An ecclesiastical commission to inquire into all church matters in this county was issued by Cromwell, Dec. 7, 1657.
of steel was erected over the Danube at Vienna in 1827 and 1828, and an iron one across the same river, constructed by Tierney Clark, in 1849, is considered the finest in the world.

Sussex (England) was held by the Regni at the Roman invasion B.C. 55. Ella, with his three sons, landed and commenced to found the South Saxon kingdom A.D. 477. Having taken Andreas-cestre, he assumed the title of king in 491, and was chosen Bretwalda in 492. Wilfred, archbishop of York, introduced Christianity about 650.

Sutlej (Hindostan), variously called, in ancient times, Hyphasis, Hypasia, Bibasis, Hypanis, and in the Sanscrit, Satadru, forming the limit of Alexander's march, B.C. 327, when he erected twelve altars, equal to the highest fortifications, on its banks, as monuments of his victories, and to define the extent of his empire. (See Alivay and Sobraon.)

Sutri (Italy), the ancient Sutrium, at one time an Etruscan city, was attacked with uncertain success by the Romans, B.C. 391. It was taken by them B.C. 390, was besieged and taken by the Etruscans, and on the same day recovered by the Romans, B.C. 389. It received a Roman colony B.C. 383. The Etruscans again besieged it, and were defeated in an engagement under its walls, B.C. 311. It was occupied by Agrippa at the outbreak of the Peruvian war, B.C. 41. A council held here A.D. 1046 affirmed the ancient title of the emperor before the Holy See, and deposed three rival popes. The anti-pope Gregory VIII. was besieged here by Pope Calixtus II. in 1121, taken prisoner, and carried to Rome seated on a camel, with his face to the tail, and a bristling hog-skin for a robe. Another council was held here in January, 1059.

Sutter, meaning in the Sanscrit a chaste and virtuous wife, is a term applied to the act of self-immolation on the husband's funeral pile, practised by the Hindoo women in India. It is spoken of by writers of the age of Alexander the Great. Diodorus relates an instance B.C. 300. A regulation passed by the governor-general, Lord W. Bentinck, in council, Dec. 14, 1829, declared the practice of burning the widows of Hindoos illegal.

Suzzi, or Wolodomer (Russia).—This province was erected into a distinct principality by Anrej, A.D. 1157, and was conquered by the Golden Horde in 1238.

Swabia (Germany), originally called Alemannia, took its present name when subdued by the Franks, under Clovis, A.D. 496. It was united to Austrasia, under Siegbert, son of Clotaire I., in 861. Christiani was introduced by St. Columba, about 600. Charles the Fat obtained it in part of the kingdom of East France in 876. It was included in the country of Franconia in 890, and erected into a duchy in 916. The duchy was made hereditary in the family of Frederick of Hohenstaufen, by Henry IV. in 1080. The line became extinct.
on the execution of Conrad in 1288. Swabia was made one of the six circles of the empire in 1501.

In 1519, the Swabian League, to put down private wars and maintain the public peace, was formed under the auspices of the emperor Frederick III. a.d. 1483, and, together with the troops of the empire, made such a demonstration against Albert, duke of Bavaria, as reduced him to submission and brought him into their alliance, a.d. 1492. The League deprived Ulrich Württemberg of his duchy, for breach of the public peace in 1519, and sold the territory to Austria in 1520. Its army, numbering 16,000 men, under the command of George Truchsess, destroyed several castles of the Franconian knights in 1523. The peasants arose in insurrection against the nobles in June, 1524. After several engagements they were finally checked by the army of the League, united with the troops of the elector Palatine, at Königshofen, June 2, 1525. The League effected the destruction of above 140 strongholds of nobles and banditti, from its establishment to its dissolution in 1533.

**Swansea** (Sea-fight).—Alfred defeated the Danish fleet off this place, supposed to be the modern Swansea, a.d. 877.

**Swan River** (Western Australia).—The first settlement was made in August, 1829, under very unfavourable circumstances, by a number of English emigrants, Captain Stirling having arrived out in the capacity of lieutenant-governor. Upwards of 2,000 settlers had reached the colony by March, 1830, and the site of the township of Perth was marked out towards the close of that year. The condition of the colony appeared so hopeless that serious thoughts were entertained of abandoning it in 1848. The inhabitants petitioned for a supply of convict labour, which they received in 1849.

**Swans** were only allowed to be kept by possessors of freehold lands and tenements valued at five marks per annum, free of charge, according to 22 Edw. IV. c. 6 (1483). By 11 Hen. VII. c. 17 (1497), the taking of their eggs was prohibited.

**Swanseæ** (Glamorganshire), called Aber-taw in Welsh, from its position at the mouth of the river Tawy, was made a corporate town a.d. 1835. The castle, built by Henry Beaumont, earl of Warkworth, in 1180, was used as a debtors' prison till abolished for that purpose in 1859. The first cooper-works were established in 1719, and the first cargo of foreign ore arrived in 1827. An act was passed for improving the harbour in 1791. The free grammar-school was founded in 1682; the town-hall was erected in 1827; the market-place, built at a cost of £20,000, was opened in 1839; the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was erected in 1846, the Unitarian Chapel in 1847, and the National Schools were opened in 1849.

**Sweden** (Finland) was built by Gustavus I. of Sweden, and burned during the war with Russia, a.d. 1725. Admiral Greig attacked the Swedes in the roads off the town, capturing and burning the Gustavus Adolphus of 68 guns, whilst the Russians blockading the harbour effectually prevented the egress of their fleet, in 1785. It was invested by the Russians in the first week of March, and surrendered by the Swedish commander, after a three weeks' siege, with 2,000 pieces of cannon and a large flotilla, in 1808. Admirals Dundas and Penaud brought their vessels into battle-array before it Aug. 8, 1855, the bombardment commenced on the morning of the 9th, and, after destroying a great amount of property but producing small impression on the fortifications, the French and English fleets returned to Norna Aug. 11.

**Sweating**.—Sweating on the Gospels was introduced about a.d. 523. By 21 James I. c. 20 (1623), cursing and swearing are an offence punishable by law, and a series of fines may be imposed on such as practise them, by 19 Geo. II. c. 21 (1756). The last-mentioned act contained a clause ordering it to be read in churches four times a year. This provision was abolished by 4 Geo. IV. c. 31 (May 30, 1823). By the second article of war, 22 Geo. II. c. 33 (1749), seamen in the royal navy guilty of this vice are liable to trial by court-martial.

**Sweating sickness** first appeared in the army of the earl of Richmond when he landed at Milford Haven, a.d. 1455. It reached London Sept. 21, and after carrying off several thousand victims, ceased its ravages in October. In the summers of 1506, 1507, and 1528, it reappeared in this country, its final outbreak having been at Shrewsbury, where it raged from April to September, 1551. Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and part of Russia, were visited by it between the years 1525 and 1530. It broke out in Amsterdam, where it proved very fatal, Sept. 27, 1529.

**Sweden**.—This country was anciently inhabited by the Gothenes, and the people, like the other Scandinavian nations, regard the mythical Odin as the author of their civilization:

- Odin arrives in the north.

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1318. According to Swedish historians, Christianity is introduced this year.

1100. The Swedes and Danes defeat Olaf I of Norway, and divide his kingdom between them.

1101. Olaf's Skatkonung ascends the throne and establishes Christianity.

1819. Valdemar I is compelled to abdicate.

1319. On the death of Hakon V. of Norway, the sceptre of that kingdom devolves on Magnus VII. of Sweden.

1899. Albert I. is defeated and made prisoner by Magnus of Denmark.

1307. June. Sweden is united to Denmark and Norway by the Union of Kalmar.

1400. The Swedes depose Eric of Pomerania.

1403. Sweden recovers her independence under Charles Knutson.

1470. Sten Sture obtains the protectorate of Sweden.

1476. The university of Upsal is founded by Sten Sture.

1477. Christian I. of Denmark relinquishes his claim to the Swedish throne.
A.D.
1451. Sten Sture, administrator of Sweden, opposes John of Denmark.
1497. Nov. 19. Sweden is again reduced to submission by John of Denmark.
1500. Feb. John invades Sweden and is defeated by the insurgents, at the battle of Meldorp, with the loss of 11,000 men.
1520. Death of Sten Sture.
1529. Sten Sture the younger heads the Swedes in arms for abolishing the Union of Calmar.
1592. Christian II. of Denmark invades Sweden, kills Sten Sture in battle at Bogesen (p. v.), and massacres the Swedish nobility.
1628. Jan. Gustavus Vasa lands at Calmar and takes the field against the Danes at the battle of 3,000 men.
1660. June. The peace of Stockholm is concluded with Denmark.
1701. Aug. 30. Peace with Russia is restored by the treaty of Nyostad, which establishes Russian superiority over Sweden.
1703. Rise of the factions of the Caps and Hats (g. v.).
1709. The Royal Academy of Arts is founded under the presidency of Linnaeus.
1713. August. War is declared against Russia.
1714. August 31. Peace with Russia is restored by the treaty of Abo.
1715. Execution of Count Brâhâ, Baron Horn, and six other noblemen, for conspiring to restore absolute monarchy in Sweden.
1717. Aug. 1. The senate is abolished, and absolutism is restored.
1788. War is declared against Russia and Denmark.
1798. March. Poland is invaded by the French, and becomes involved in religious difficulties with his subjects in consequence.
1813. Sigismund III. is restored by the diet of Arbooga.
1816. The States refuse their allegiance to Sigismund III., owing to his Roman Catholic tendencies.
1821. Gustavus Adolphus is made general of the Protestant allies during the Thirty Years' war.
1826. Gustavus Adolphus agrees to a six years' truce with Poland.
1832. Nov. 16. Gustavus Adolphus is slain at the battle of Parnawa.
1835. The truce with Poland is renewed for twenty-six years.
1836. March 29. An alliance against Austria is concluded with Prussia.
1839. War is commenced with Germany and Denmark.
1846. Sweden is raised to a high position by the peace of Westphalia.
1854. June 15. Queen Christina abdicates in favour of her cousin Charles Gustavus.
1863. Charles X. subjugates Poland.
1869. He invades Denmark and obtains the cession of important territories.
1870. May 3. Peace with Poland is restored by the treaty of Oliva (g. v.).
1874. Charles XI. invades Brandenburg.
1875. War is commenced with Denmark.
1879. Oct. 6. Peace with Denmark is restored by the treaty of Lune堡.
1880. The senate is deprived of its legislative power.
1887. The ex-Queen Christina dies at Rome.
1889. An act is passed declaring the king's authority absolute.
1899. The Kings of Denmark and Poland unite with the Czar against Sweden.
1900. Nov. 30. Charles XII. gains a splendid victory over the Russians at Narva (g. v.).
1918. Charles XII. invades Poland.
1706. Sept. 24 (O. S.). Peace with Poland is restored by the treaty of Alt-Ranstadt.
1707. The supremacy of Sweden is finally destroyed by the battle of Pultusk (g. v.). Charles XII. retreats to Bender (g. v.).
1714. Charles XII. leaves Bender and returns to Sweden.
1751. Dec. 11. Charles XII. is killed at the siege of Fredrikshall (g. v.). He is succeeded by his sister Ulrica Eleanora, who restores the constitution of Union.
1784. Aug. 30. Peace with Russia is restored by the treaty of Nyostad, which establishes Russian superiority over Sweden.
1793. Rise of the factions of the Caps and Hats (g. v.).
1795. The Royal Academy of Arts is founded under the presidency of Linnaeus.
1814. Aug. 31. Peace with Russia is restored by the treaty of Abo.
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1879. He invades Denmark and obtains the cession of important territories.
1880. May 3. Peace with Poland is restored by the treaty of Oliva (g. v.).
1892. April 14. Sweden withdraws from the triple alliance and concludes a treaty with France at Stockholm.
1894. Charles XI. invades Brandenburg.
1895. War is commenced with Denmark.
1899. Oct. 6. Peace with Denmark is restored by the treaty of Lune堡.
1899. The senate is deprived of its legislative power.
1886. The ex-Queen Christina dies at Rome.
1888. An act is passed declaring the king's authority absolute.
1899. The Kings of Denmark and Poland unite with the Czar against Sweden.
1900. Nov. 30. Charles XII. gains a splendid victory over the Russians at Narva (g. v.).
A.D. 1659. May 3. Charles XV. and his queen, Louise, are solemnly crowned at Stockholm May 21. The laws prohibiting secession from the established (Lutheran) religion are abolished.

KINGS OF SWEDEN.

A.D. Olaf Skottkonung ... 1003 Gustavus Vasa ... 1560
Edmund Colbremer 1025 Erik XIV. 1569
Edmund Slemme 1061 John III. 1568
Stenkle ... 1066 Sigismund III., of Poland 1492
Halstan ... 1066 Charles IX. 1564
Ingo I., the Good 1050 Gustavus Adolphus 1611
Philip ... 1112 Interregnum 1632
Ingo II. ... 1118 Charles XII. 1697
Swerker I. ... 1129 Ulrikus Leonora and Frederick of Hesse Cassel, 1719
Eric X. ... 1180 Frederlick, alone 1741
Charles VII. ... 1192 Adolphus, and Christian 1749
Canute ... 1158 Gustavus III. 1771
Swerker II. ... 1192 Gustavus IV. 1792
Eric XI. ... 1210 Charles XII. 1792
John I. ... 1290 Charles XIII. 1809
Eric XII. ... 1323 Albert I. 1818
Interregnum Bl. Valdemar I. ... 1251 Charles XIV. 1818
ger Jarl 1340 Oscar 1844
Magnus I. ... 1279 Charles XV. 1859
Bliger II. ... 1280 Marsarjef of Norway (see Norway) 1389
Magnus II. ... 1392
Albert I. ... 1380

SWEDENBORGIANS, named after Emanuel Swedenborg, born at Stockholm, Jan. 29, 1688, who professed to have immediate intercourse with the inhabitants of the invisible world. He died in London, March 29, 1772. Swedenborgians are those who believe in the mission of Emanuel Swedenborg to promulgate the doctrines of the New Church, signified by the New Jerusalem in the Apocalypse. They numbered five persons in 1753, and had increased to thirty in 1787. Their first public association took place in Great Eastcheap in 1788. The Swedenborgian Printing Society was established in 1810, and the Swedenborgian Missionary and Tract Society in 1821.

SWEDISH EAST-INDIA COMPANY was formed at Gottenburg a.d. 1731.

SVENKA SOUND (Sea-fight).—The Russians, under the prince of Nassau, were defeated in this bay with a loss of 4,500 men, by Gustavus III., king of Sweden, July 9 and 10, 1790.

SWISS GUARDS were created by Louis XI. of France. A number of them were murdered by the mob that attacked Mar- selies, Oct. 6, 1799, and they were nearly exterminated in their defence of the Tuille- ries, Oct. 10, 1792. The corps was reorga- nized by Louis XVIII., Sept. 1, 1815. It was defeated during the three days' insurrection, July 27, and the last of them were dismissed at Valogne by Charles X. on his flight, Aug. 10, 1830.

SWITZERLAND (Europe).—This country was, in ancient times, inhabited by the Helvetsi, a Celtic people, and from them it afterwards received the name of Helvetia.

B.C.

120. Is inhabited by a confederation of four tribes of the Helvetsi.

107. One of the tribes, the Figurini, defeat the Roman consul, C. Cassius Longinus, on the banks of the Lake of Geneva.

51. They set out in a body to settle in the fertile districts of Gaul.

58. They are encountered by the Romans under Julius Caesar, who defeat them with great slaughter.

A.D.

69. Having been completely subdued by the Romans, an insurrection breaks out, which is supressed with great cruelty.

450. The Burgundians form a settlement in one part, and the Alemanni in another part of the country, reducing the inhabitants to a state of servitude.

534. The Franks conquer the country, and establish Christianity, which had been introduced in the time of the Roman domination.

840. It is agreed between Louis of Bavaria and Lothaire I., emperor and king of Italy.

889. Count Rodolph is proclaimed king of Burgundian Helvetia.

1016. It is bequeathed to the emperor Henry II. by Rodolph III.

1052. The whole country is incorporated with the German empire under Conrad II.

1097. Henry IV. appointed Bertold of Zahringen imperial varden.

1264. Rodolph of Habsburg by various inheritances became one of the most powerful lords.

1273. Rodolph is elected emperor, and exercises a tyrannical rule over the country.

1308. The cantons of Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwal- den, irritated by the tyranny of Gessler, who was killed by William Tell, throw off the yoke of Albert I., and form the con- federation of Schwyz, which afterwards gave its name to the whole country.

1315. Nov. 16. They defeat the Austrians with great slaughter at Morgarten.

1386. July 9. Leopold of Austria is defeated and slain at the battle of Sempach.

1388. April 9. The Austrians sustain a severe defeat at N afels.

1389. A twenty years' truce is concluded with Austria.

1415. The cantons invade and divide the Aareau.

1420. A great break out between Zurich and the cantons.

1444. Zurich is besieged by the cantons. A de- sperate engagement takes place outside the walls of Basel, between the troops of the French king, Charles VII., under the dauphin Louis, and the Swiss, which resulted in the defeat of the latter, followed by a truce.

1452. Sigismund, duke of Austria, mortgages to Zurich the town of Winterthur, his last remaining possession in the country.

1476. April 5. Charles of Burgundy is defeated at Grammont. June 24. Charles of Burgundy is defeated at Morat.

1477. Jan. 4. Charles of Burgundy is defeated and slain at Nancy. The states of Upper Burgundy purchase peace by payment of 150,000 florins.

821
1430. Owing to the disbandoing of troops, the country is in such a lawless condition, that nearly 1,600 assassins and robbers are condemned to death.

1431. The federal constitution of the Swiss cantons is set aside and regulated by this year's treaty of Stanly.

1499. Maximilian I, after several defeats, makes peace with the Swiss, and thus terminates their struggle for independence.

1513. The admission of Appenzell into the confederation completes the number of thirteen cantons. The Reformed doctrines begin to spread.

1531. Some cantons adopt the Reformed faith, and war takes place. Oct. 11. The battle of Cappel is fought, at which the Reformers are defeated, and Zwinglius is slain.

1648. The confederation is acknowledged as an independent state by the peace of Westphalia.

1712. Aug. The third and last religious war terminates by the Roman Catholics suing for peace, which is accordingly concluded at Aarau.

1728. A new constitution is adopted at Geneva.

1729. The territory of Basel is invaded and annexed by the French.

1789. Veltelina, Chiavenna, and Bormio, are annexed by Napoleon Bonaparte to the Cappine republic.

1798. The Bernese having been defeated by the French, Geneva, is annexed. April. The Helvetic republic is established.

1799. The French are driven from the central cantons by the Russians and Austrians. Massena defeats the Russians at Zurich.

1800. The Helvetic directory is suppressed.

1801. The French evacuate Switzerland. A general diet is called to re-organize the constitution.

1802. A general insurrection having broken out, Napoleon I. offers his assistance to restore order, and the Act of mediation is promulgated Feb. 20.

1813. The act is repudiated by the allied powers, whose armies pass through the country on their way to France after the battle of Leipzig.

1823. March 29. The independence of the country is acknowledged by the congress of Vienna. Aug. 7. A new federal compact is signed by all the deputies at Zurich.

1830. The dissolution of the constitution is effected in most of the cantons peaceably. In others it is attended with popular commotion and bloodshed.

1834. Peace is despatched by the proceedings of a number of Polish, German, and Italian refugees, who are expelled the country.

1839. A law of the diet comes into operation to establish a system of education independent of the clergy. It creates intense excitement, and caused the dissolution of the government at Zurich.

1844. A proposition from Aargau for the expulsion of the Jesuits, is brought before the diet and rejected.

1845. The disappointed party, raising a body called the black corps, invaded Lucerne, and under the command of Colonel Ohsenbein, sustained a severe defeat in April.

1846. The Sonderbund, or separate league, is formed by seven Roman Catholic cantons, Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Freiburg, Zug, and Valay, to defend themselves against the Free Corps.

1847. July 5. The constitution of the diet declares the Sonderbund illegal. July 29. It decrees the expulsion of the Jesuits. Sept. 3. The Sonderbund resist the decree of the diet. Nov. 11. The armistice is signed. Freiburg, Nov. 24. At Lucerne. This is followed by the entire submission of the league, the suppression of the monasteries, and the expulsion of the Jesuits.

1848. Sept. 28. A new constitution is promulgated, the basis of which is a federal assembly, a federal council, and a federal tribunal. Both chambers of the federal assembly were the federal city.


**SWORD.—** This weapon, among the ancient Greeks, was straight, and frequently had both blade and hilt inlaid with gold, as mentioned by Herodotus, B.C. 409. It was made of brass by the ancient Romans, and afterwards of iron. The right to wear it was confined to military men and certain magistrates, under Augustus. The ancient Britons had a two-edged sword, and in Wales brass swords have been dug up. The claymore, a broad-bladed sword, was used by the ancient Highlanders. The Toledo blade was famed in Roman times, but is surpassed by the celebrity of that of Damascus. A company of sword-cutters was incorporated in England A.D. 1699. The London sword-dealers petitioned the lords of the Treasury for permission to import German swords, duty free, on account of the bad quality of those of English manufacture, in 1783. This stigma on our skill in that branch of manufacture was, however, entirely removed by Gill, of Birmingham, in 1786. Swords were used as an article of dress in England at the commencement of the 18th century; and, after falling somewhat into disuse, soon to have fixed themselves into fashion, in 1790. An order was issued by the earl marshal, prohibiting footmen from wearing them, Dec. 30, 1701. **SYBARIS (Magna Graecia), one of the oldest of the Greek colonies in this part of Italy, was founded by the Achaean s. B.C. 720. It attained the height of its power about B.C. 580. A number of the leading citizens having been driven from the town, took refuge in Crotona, whereupon the Sybarites marched against the place with an army of 300,000 men, but were totally defeated, the victors turning the course of the river Crathis through their city, and utterly destroying it, B.C. 510. An attempt made by the surviving inhabitants to establish themselves on the site was defeated by the Crotonians, B.C. 452. They were devoted to luxury,—hence the modern use of the term Sybarite. **Sycamore-tree.—** Some botanists regard this tree as indigenous to Britain; but others state that it is a native of the mountainous districts of Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. It is first mentioned as an object of culture in this country A.D. 1651; and in 1597 Gerard alludes to it as a stranger, much used in gardens for its
umbageous foliage. The sycamore is a species of maple; and experiments for ascertaining the quantity and quality of the sugar contained in its sap were made at Cannon Park, Stirlingshire, March 7 and 8, 1818. It was found that 116 parts of sap yielded one part of sugar. The purple-leaved sycamore originated in Jersey about 2188.

SYDNEY (New South Wales), capital of the colony, was founded and named after Viscount Sydney, then secretary for the colonies, Jan. 26, 1788. A printing-press and the Sydney Gazette were established by George Howe, March 5, 1803. The plans upon which the town was built were laid down in 1803. A legislative council was appointed in 1829; a bishopric was established in 1836; the museum was founded in 1838, and incorporated in 1853; and its university, founded in 1850, was opened Oct. 11, 1852. A branch of the royal mint was established here in May, 1855. By 18 & 19 Vict. c. 54 (July 16, 1855), a new constitution was conferred, and it was proclaimed in November following. St. Philip's, the oldest church in the colony, was built in 1798.

SYDNEY SUSEX COLLEGE (Cambridge) was founded by Lady Frances Sydney, widow of the earl of Sussex, A.D. 1598.

SYMONDS' INN (London).—This inn of court, in Chancery Lane, is supposed to derive its name from Thomas Symonds, who died in June, 1621. It was formerly the seat of the offices of the masters in chancery.

SYMPATHETIC INC. (See Inc.)

SYNAGOGUES, or Jewish places of worship, are of uncertain origin, ascribed, by some, to the period of the promulgation of the ceremonial law, B.C. 1401, and by others to the return from the Babylonian captivity, B.C. 536. Jerusalem is said to have contained 480.

SYNDERCOMBE'S PLOT.—John Syndercombe was employed by Colonel Sexby to assassinate Cromwell, and he made the attempt Jan. 19, 1657. He was tried and condemned Feb. 9, and died in prison Feb. 13.

SYND. (See Council.)

SYRIA (Aegean Sea).—The ancient Syros was noticed by Homer for its agricultural wealth B.C. 962.

SYRACUSE (Sicily), the most ancient of the Greek colonies in the island, was founded by the Corinthians, under Archias, B.C. 734.

B.C.

641. The Athenians are compelled to lay down their arms, 7,000 being made prisoners, and not a ship of their fleet escapes.

645. Dionysius, taking advantage of the popular sycamore consequent on the success of the Carthaginians, raises himself to despotic power, and soon after concludes a peace with them.

495—387. Dionysius fortifies the town, constructs new harbours, and greatly increases the naval force.

397. War is commenced against Carthage. Aided by a pestilence which broke out in the camp of their enemies, the Syracusans are completely victorious.

356. Dion makes himself master of Syracuse.

344. Timoleon obtains possession after a severe struggle, and introduces 80,000 immigrants.

275—216. Hieron II. reigns as king, concludes a treaty with the Romans, and raises the city to its highest degree of wealth and splendour.

214. The siege is formed by the Roman general Marcellus.

212. A part of the city is taken by the besiegers. The Carthaginians come to its assistance but, afterwards abandon it, and the other pordion surrenders. The magnificence works of art which are carried as plunder to Rome give the first impulse to the love of Greek art among the conquerors.

21. The city having fallen into decay, Augustus endeavours to restore it by sending a Roman colony.

A.D.

356. It is taken from the Goths by Belisarius.

669. The Saracens having captured it, accept a ransom.

783. It is again taken by the Saracens after a siege of nine months. The inhabitants are expelled, and the city is burned.

1088. Count Roger of Sicily makes himself master of Syracuse.

1542. With other towns on the island it is nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

1693. The eruption of Etna, accompanied by an earthquake, commits great havoc.

1798. July 16, Nelson, after his unsuccessful search for the French fleet, puts into the port for water and provisions, and is joined by all his missing frigates.

1814. The revolutionists select Syracuse as one of the seven towns in which military camps are to be formed.

1819. April 8. It surrenders without resistance to the Neapolitan fleet.

1860. Sept. 25. The garrison expost the cause of Garibaldi.

SYRIA (Asia), the ancient Aram, derived its name from the patriarch Aram (Gen. x. 22). The appellation Syria is supposed to be an abbreviation of Assyria, and it is first employed by Herodotus.

B.C.

1921. Abraham, having left his home at the command of God (Gen. xii. 1—4), arrives in Aram.

1047. Hiram, king of Tyre, sends workmen, and they build a house for King David (2 Sam. v. 11).

1040. David wages war against the Syrians and subdues them (2 Sam. vii. 11).

975. The country recovered its independence after the death of Solomon.

833—836. Jehoshah, or Joash, king of Israel, obtains three important victories over Benhadad (2 Kings xiii. 27).

740. Rezin, the first independent ruler, having formed an alliance with Israel against Judah, Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria, takes the field, slays Rezin, and reduces the country to a dependency.
SYR

B.C.

604. Having been for some time a province of Assyria, and afterwards seized by Pharaoh-Necho, king of Egypt, it is captured by Nebuchadnezzar.

333. After a subjection to the Babylonian and Persian powers of three centuries' duration, it falls under the rule of Alexander the Great, whose victory at Issus.

323.Seleucus Nicator assumes the sovereignty, founding the dynasty of the Seleucids.

301. His right, which has been disputed by Antigonus, is decided by the battle of Ipsus, and Antioch is founded as the capital.

114. The kingdom is rent by dissensions, and Antiochus the Great, brother of the reigning monarch, establishes a new sovereignty at Damascus.

65. The descendants of the Seleucids having continued to occupy the throne, Antiochus XIII. is defeated by Pompey, and the country subjected to the Romans.

63. A great number of the cities receive the gift of freedom from the Romans.

57. Gabinius, pro-consul, restores many of the cities which had been destroyed.

47. The rights which had been granted to the cities are confirmed by Julius Caesar.

A.D.

6. Judah and Samaria are added to the province.

17. Under the Cæsars it flourishes greatly, and the eastern boundary is fixed by Hadrian at the Euphrates.

258. It is overrun and nearly conquered by Sapor I., king of Persia.

261-264. Odenathus effects its deliverance.

61. The Persian Chosroes II., having reduced several other towns, takes Antioch, which he nearly destroys.

64. Chosroes II. conquers Palestine.

62. Heracleus takes the field against Chosroes II.

67. Heracleus drives him across the Tigris.

69. Siroes, the son of Chosroes II., makes a treaty of peace with Heracleus, one of its conditions being the restoration of the "true cross."

390. Some of the towns of Syria are taken by Mohammed.

392. His successor, Abu Bekr, summons the Arab tribes to his invasion.

393. A large army is corresponding to the call, siege is laid to Damascus.

364. July 30. The battle of Alzadin is fought, in which the Greeks under Varadan, general of Heracleus, are almost annihilated by the Arabs.

398. Another army of Greeks meet a similar fate on the banks of the Yarmuk.


397. Jerusalem is allowed an honourable capitulation.

408. Aleppo submits, Antioch pays a ransom of three hundred thousand pieces of gold, and Heracleus flees to Constantinople, leaving the province in the hands of the Saracens.

61. Damascus is made the seat of government.

762. The seat of government is removed to Bagdad by the Abbasis.

698. The Turkish usurper Ahmed Ebn e Tooloon subdues the provinces, together with Egypt, and establishes the Toolonides dynasty.

906. It is recovered by Caliph Moktafe.

909. Subjugated by Alakhd Mohaunem Ebn Tugh, another usurper.

970. Mouez conquers it after making himself master of Egypt, and founds the Fatimite dynasty, which holds the throne for a capital.

1076. Syria is invaded by the Turks, who established an independent kingdom under the princes of the house of Ortok.

1096. The caliph Mustali is dispossessed of a large portion by the Crusaders.

SZI

A.D.

1098. The Christian kingdom of Jerusalem is established.

1187. Saladin conquers it, and founds the Byoobite dynasty.

1250. It is partially destroyed by the revolt of the Babarihe Memlooks.

1260. Damascus is recovered by Seifed Deen, who is afterwards slain in an invasion of the Mongols.

1340. Syria is invaded by Tamerlane.


1416. The Cressian Memlooks are overthrown by the Turks, and the country is united to the Ottoman empire by the sultan Selim I.

1798. Feb. 6. Syria is invaded by Napoleon Bonaparte from Egypt. May 28. Napoleon Bonaparte abandons it after having been foiled in his attempt to take St. Jean d'Acre.


1833. May 8. The sultan having claimed the assistance of Russia, France and England in time of need, and peace is concluded.

1839. May. Hostilities are renewed. June 25. The Turkish army is defeated by Ibrahim at Nezib. July 4. The Turkish fleet desert to Egypt.

1840. July 13. England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, conclude a treaty to enforce the submission of Mehmet to Turkey.

1841. Jan. 19. After hostilities of some duration, and much negotiation, Congress commits to give up Syria, and receives from the sultan the hereditary government of Egypt.

1860. May 28. A general attack is made upon the Maronites in the neighbourhood of Beyrout and the Lebanon by the Druses, when about 3,200 persons are massacred, the Turkish soldiers offering no protection to the unfortunate victims. June 21. Through the treacherous conduct of the governor of Doir al-Kamar, another shocking butchery upon the Maronites is perpetrated at that place. July 9. Similar atrocities are perpetrated at Damascus. July 14. A body of 5,000 Turkish troops set out from Beyrout to restore order, but before they arrive the murderous work has ceased. Aug. 3. The Turkish government, professing itself incompetent to put down the outbreak, a convention is entered into between England, Austria, Russia, France, and Prussia, to restore order. Fued Pasha is invested by the sultan with plenary powers to execute summary vengeance upon the assassins, and sets out from Constantinople. 167 persons are publicly executed at Damascus for being concerned in the massacres. It is estimated that about 12,000 persons lost their lives, 200 of whom were priests. 163 villages, 220 churches, and seven convents were also destroyed.

SYRO-MACEDONIAN ERA, called also the era of the Greeks, the era of the Seleucide, and the era of Alexander (B.C.), is the second of the two epochs adopted by the Greeks.

SZENTA, or Zenta (Battle).—A victory was gained over the Turks, by Prince Eugene, at this town of Hungary, Sept. 11, 1696.

SZISTÓVA. (See SISTÓVA.)
TABASCO (Mexico), the capital of the department of Tabasco, is celebrated as the scene of a great victory gained by the Spaniards, under Cortes, over the Indians, March 25, 1519. (See CEUTA.)

T A B E R N A C L E.—Three sacred tabernacles are mentioned in the Old Testament.—1. The ante-Sinaitic tabernacle, which was probably the dwelling of Moses, and was placed by the camp of the Israelites in the desert for the transaction of public business, B.C. 1491. 2. The Sinaitic tabernacle, which was set up on the first day of the first month in the second year after leaving Egypt, B.C. 1489. This is pre-eminently the tabernacle. 3. The Davidic tabernacle, which was erected by David, in Jerusalem, B.C. 1045, for the reception of the ark, while the old tabernacle remained at Gibeon, as the place where sacrifices were offered, until the days of Solomon.

T A B L E BAY (Atlantic Ocean), near the southern extremity of Africa, was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, A.D. 1486.

T A B L E T U R N I N G AND M O V I N G is referred to in a passage in Ammianus Marcellinus (I. xxi. c. 1), who relates that two persons were brought before a court of justice for disseminating prophecies injurious to the emperor Valens, A.D. 370. It was first performed in modern times by two American girls, Margaret and Catheriné Fox, at a village near New York, A.D. 1849. A German merchant at the latter place communicated the mystery to his brother, in Bremen, and by the beginning of 1853 it had become a mania throughout Europe. The Rev. N. S. Godfrey, and other divines, ascribed the phenomenon to Satanic agency, others attributed it to electricity, while M. Arago, in France (July, 1853), and Faraday, and others in England, considered it the result of mechanical force.

T A B O R I T E S, a violent sect of Hussites (q.v.), so named from their stronghold on Mount Tabor, in Bohemia, which they fortified on being compelled to quit Prague, A.D. 1419. Under the command of their leader, John Ziska, they demolished monasteries, burned the priests alive, and then returned to Prague, May 20, 1420, and destroyed all that remained of the former magnificence of the churches. They defeated the imperialists near Kolin, Jan. 1, 1422, and again at Deutschbrod, Jan. 8, which town they burned, putting all the inhabitants to the sword. Their leader, Ziska, died Oct. 12, 1424. A civil war broke out between the Taborites and Calixtines (q.v.), another sect of Hussites, in 1433, and the latter, aided by the Roman Catholics, stormed and drove the Taborites out of New Prague in 1434, and defeated them with great slaughter at Bohemischbrod, May 28, 1434. Their leaders, the two Procops, fell in this battle, and two days after 10,000 pri-soners, who had been promised safety, were slain in cold blood. The Taborites rose again, but were completely annihilated by the emperor Sigismund in 1436.

T A B R I Z, or T A F B E E Z (Persia), is said to have been founded by the wife of Haroun-al-Rashid, A.D. 791. The castle, formerly a mosque, was built about 1250.

T A D M O R. (See PALMYRA.)

T A F F E T Y, a fine smooth silken stuff used in the 16th century for various articles of dress, and considered as a luxury. John Tyce, of London, brought its manufacture to a high state of perfection about 1571 or 1572.

T A G A N R O G (Russia).—This seaport was founded by Peter the Great, A.D. 1697. It was given up to the Turks, by treaty, in 1711, but was restored to the Russians, and rebuilt by them, in 1769. The emperor Alexander I. died here Dec. 1, 1825, and it was bombarded by the allied fleet, June 3, 1855.

T A G L I A M E N T O (Battle).—The French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, defeated the Austrians, under the archduke Charles, on the banks of this river in Italy, March 16, 1797.

T A G L I O C O Z Z O (Battle).—The French, under Charles of Anjou, defeated Conredin, the son of the emperor Conrad IV., of Germany, at this town of Naples, Aug. 23, 1268.

T A R R I T E S.—This dynasty was founded in the province of Khorassan, in Persia, by the Mohammedan general Taher, A.D. 820. It was supplanted by the Soffarides dynasty in 872.

T A H I T I. (See O T A H E T E.)

T A I L L E R B O U R G (Battle).—Henry III. of England, having passed over to France, advanced against this town, and sustained a defeat from Louis IX., July 20, 1242.

T A I L L O R S, among the Romans, were only required for mending, as the toga came from the loom ready for use. A thimble, similar to that now in use, was found in Herculaneum, destroyed in the Vesuvian eruption of A.D. 79. Tailors worked cross-legged upon boards in the 14th century. A strike amongst the journeymen tailors in the metropolis, which lasted several weeks, was brought to a termination by their acceptance of the masters' terms, April 27, 1834.

T A L A V E R A-D E- L A - R E Y N A (Spain).—This ancient town of Spain, called by the Romans Ebora Talabriga, was taken by the Moors A.D. 714, and again taken and destroyed by them in 1109. It was soon rebuilt, and became an appanage of the queens of Spain. Here 22,000 English, under Wellington, engaged and defeated about 45,000 French, under Marshals Victor and Jourdain, July 27 and 28, 1810. Cuesta, the Spanish general, was left in command of the town, but he abstained from effecting any material resistance, and on the approach of the French, in August, 1810, it was evacuated by the French Aug. 15, 1812.

T A L B O T Y P E, the name given to a process

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of photography on paper, discovered by Fox Talbot, A.D. 1840, and patented by him in February, 1841.

TALLY-OFFICE.—The Tally Court in the Exchequer derived its name from the French taille, or tallier, to cut or notch. A tally is a piece of wood written upon both sides, containing an accquittance for money received, which, being cleft asunder by an officer of the exchequer, one part was delivered to the person who had paid the money, and the other was preserved in the exchequer. The use of tallies was abolished by 23 Geo. III. c. 82 (1782), but the old tallies were preserved in the exchequer, until the remodelling of that office by 4 Will. IV. c. 15 (May 22, 1834), when they were ordered to be destroyed. They were accordingly used to heat the stoves in the House of Lords, and are said to have been the cause, from having been burned in too large quantities, of the fire which destroyed the two houses of parliament, Oct. 16, 1834.

TALMUD.—The Jews have been accustomed to divide their law into written and unwritten—the former contained in the Pentateuch, the latter handed down orally, until the restoration of Jerusalem, under Hadrian, A.D. 135. The oral law is an interpretation of the written, and constitutes the text of the Talmud, which was first permanently composed by the rabbi Judah Haleakadosh, A.D. 220 or 225. A twofold code was subsequently added to it, one called the Jerusalem Gemara, composed in the 3rd century, and the other the Babylonian Gemara, compiled A.D. 500.

TAMUNNE (Euboea) was taken by the Persians when they attacked Eretria, B.C. 490. A great victory was gained here by the Athenian general Phocion, over Callias of Chalica, B.C. 350.

TANAGRA (Greece).—This town in Boeotia, also called Pheanandra, from the fertility of its neighbourhood, was the scene of a defeat of the Athenians, by the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 457. The Athenians invaded the country, and gained a decisive victory over the Boeotians, near Tanagra, B.C. 456 (see ΕΝΟΦΗΤΑ), and again B.C. 426. Tanagra continued to flourish in the 6th century.

TANGIER (Morocco).—This seaport, on the site of the ancient Tingis, which became a Roman colony and the capital of the province of Tingitana in the reign of the emperor Claudius (A.D. 41–54), was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese in 1471, and ceded by them to the English, as a gift to Charles II. on his marriage with Catharine of Bragança, May 20, 1662. The English retained possession for twenty-two years. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake April 12, 1773; was ravaged by the plague in September, 1818; and was bombarded by the French Aug. 6, 1844.

TANJORE (Hindostan), the capital of a district of the same name in the Madras presidency, was conquered by the Mahratta chief Vencajée, A.D. 1675, and from him the line of rajas was descended. The English were repulsed here in 1749, and the French in 1755. It was besieged and taken by the English in 1773. The nabob of Arcot, supported by the Madras government, claimed tribute from Tanjore, and the raja was deposed; but he was restored on consenting to pay tribute and a subsidy for an English force in Tanjore in 1781. A dispute for the succession between Serfojée and Ameer Sing was decided by the English in favour of the latter in April, 1787. He was, however, deposed, and Serfojée elevated to the throne in 1798. The new raja yielded Tanjore to the East-India Company for an annual subsidy in 1799, retaining only sovereign authority in the fort. He died in 1832, and was succeeded by his son Sevajée, who died in 1855, when the dignity of raja of Tanjore became extinct.

TANNENBURG (Battle).—Ladislaus V., king of Poland, defeated the Teutonic knights at this place, in Prussia, July 15, 1410. The knights lost, it is said, 40,000 in killed and 30,000 taken prisoners.

TANNING.—This art is of oriental origin, and is mentioned by Moses. In England tanners had been accustomed to keep hides in the tan-pit a year or more; but owing to alterations in the process in the 16th century, complaints were made that they were tanned in three weeks; and in consequence an act was passed, 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 11 (1548), prohibiting tanners from selling hides that had not been nine months in the tan-pit. Tanners were prohibited from carrying on the trade of shoe-makers by 13 Rich. II. c. 12 (1389), or that of curriers by 1 Hen. VII. c. 5 (1485). Butchers were prevented from being tanners by 5 Eliz. c. 8 (1562). All restrictions were removed from the trade by 11 Geo. IV. c. 16 (May 29, 1830). Great improvements were introduced in the process of tanning by Seguin, a French chemist, in 1795; and the art was first reduced to scientific principles by Sir H. Davy in 1809.

TAPA.—This name was given to a supposed new metal discovered by Ekeberg in some Swedish minerals. Dr. Wollaston, in 1809, proved it to be identical with the metal discovered in 1801 by Hatchett in a ferruginous mineral from North America, and called columbium (q. v.).

TAPESTRY.—The invention of tapestry has been ascribed to Attalus III., king of Pergamus, who died B.C. 133. The ordinary kind of tapestry was borrowed from the Saracens, and hence the early manufacturers in France were called Sarazinois. It was introduced into England in the 16th century, and was made for the church of Auxerre prior to 840. Poitiers was noted for its manufacture as early as 1025. The Flemings were celebrated for tapestry from the 12th century, and its manufacture attained its highest perfection in Flanders in the 16th century. Tapestry was introduced into England as furniture by Eleanor, wife of Prince Edward, in 1235. The supply came principally
from the continent. Tapestry-weaving was brought into England by Sheldon, late in the reign of Henry VIII. Shortly a tapestry factory was set up at Mortlake by Sir F. Crane in 1619. It was for the use of this establishment that Charles I. purchased the famous cartoons of Raffaello. After the Restoration, Charles II. endeavoured to revive the manufacture, but without success. Henry IV. of France re-established the manufacture of tapestry in Paris in 1697, and the art made great progress in France in the reign of Louis XIV. The Gobelin tapestry dates its origin from this time. (See Bayeux Tapestry.)

TAR.—Becher, a German chemist, who died in London A.D. 1855, was the first to propose the making of coal-tar. An account of the manufacture of tar from a blackish stone in Shropshire was given by the inventor, Martin Erle, in the "Philosophical Transactions" published in May, 1697. Owing to the inconvenience caused by the refusal of the Swedish Tar Company to supply it, excepting in such quantities and at such prices as they might choose, the English parliament offered bounties for its importation from the British colonies in North America in 1703. In consequence of the American war, some lamp-black manufacturers at Bristol turned their attention to its manufacture from pit-coal about 1779, and Lord Dundonald obtained a patent for improvements in these processes in 1781.

TARA (Ireland).—At this place, in Meath, the Irish gained a great victory over the Danes, A.D. 980. The Hill of Tara was in ancient times the chief seat of the Irish kings. Here the insurgent Irish were defeated by the royalists, May 26, 1798; and here a monster meeting of the "repealers," computed at 1,000,000 persons, according to the highest calculation, and 250,000 at the lowest, was held by O'Connell, Aug. 15, 1843.

TARANTO (Italy).—This town occupies the site of the acropolis or citadel of the ancient town of Tarentum (q.v.), and is situated on an island in the Gulf of Taranto. It was founded after the sacking of Tarentum by the Saracens, A.D. 890, and was taken by Robert Guiscard in 1085, and from that time it formed part of the kingdom of Naples. It was taken by Aragon in 1414.

TABES (France), anciently called Bigorra, was the capital of the country of Bigorre in the Middle Ages. It came into the possession of the English monarchs as part of the dowry of Queen Eleanor A.D. 1152, and remained under their sway for 300 years. Edward the Black Prince occasionally resided here. The French were defeated here by the English, March 20, 1614.

TARENTUM (Italy) was founded by a Spartan colony, B.C. 708. Of its early history little is known. The forces of Tarentum and Rhegium were defeated by the Messapians, B.C. 473. Soon after the Tarentines engaged in a war with the Thurnians, to prevent them occupying the district of the Siritis. The dispute was settled by the establishment of a joint colony named Heracleia in the contested territory. The war with their neighbours, the Lucanians, caused them to apply to Archidamus, king of Sparta, for assistance. He landed B.C. 346, and was defeated and slain B.C. 338. They then sought the aid of Alexander of Epirus, who arrived B.C. 332, and, after defeating the enemies of Tarentum, turned against his allies and took Heracleia. They were relieved from this new antagonist by his death, B.C. 323, and again applied to Sparta for aid, B.C. 303, when Cleonymus came to their assistance, and compelled the Lucanians and Messapians to sue for peace. The Tarentines now made a treaty with Rome, by which vessels of that nation were not permitted to enter the Gulf of Tarentum. In 1703, the Roman fleet was sent to assist the Thurians, B.C. 252. The Tarentines attacked the fleet and destroyed and captured five vessels, and then took Thuris and expelled the Roman garrison. War was declared against them by the Romans B.C. 251, and the Tarentines applied to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, for assistance. Though at first successful, he was finally defeated by Curius, and withdrew from Italy B.C. 274, leaving his general, Milo, to protect Tarentum. It surrendered to the Romans B.C. 272, from which time it remained subject to them. In the second Punic war, Tarentum was seized by Hannibal, B.C. 212. The citadel, however, held out, and the Carthaginian general tried in vain to take it by storm. He then blockaded it for two years. Fabius came to the assistance of the Romans, took the city, and put the Carthaginian garrison and a large part of the inhabitants to the sword, B.C. 209. Tarentum, taken by Belisarius, was retaken by Totilla, A.D. 549, and continued in the hands of the Goths till captured by Narses in 553. The Lombards took it in 661. The Saracens landed at Tarentum in 890.

TARIFF (Spain), a seaport deriving its name from Tarif Ibn Malik, who landed here when sent by Musa, the Musulman emir, to reconnoitre before his invasion from Africa, A.D. 712. It was taken by Sancho IV. in 1292, and was held by Alonso Perez de Guzman against the Moors in 1294. He would not surrender it, though they threatened to behead his own son, and actually carried out the threat before his eyes. The kings of Castile and Portugal gained a great victory here over the Moors, Oct. 28, 1340, when the latter were besieging the town. It was successfully defended by 1,500 British and 700 Spaniards against a French force 13,000 strong, from Dec. 19, 1811, to Jan. 4, 1812, when the French raised the siege, having lost about 1,000 men.

TARIFF.—These duties were originally granted for the use of the king, as is shown by 25 Edw. I. c. 7 (1296). They were contained in two books till 27 Geo. III. c. 13 (1796), when all the duties were ordered to
be paid according to a new book of rates annexed to that statute. The British tariff has undergone several important alterations during the present century. It was much simplified, and the duty on a great number of articles abolished by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47 (July 9, 1842), and 8 Vict. c. 12 (May 8, 1845).

Tarpeian Rock (Rome).—According to the legend, Tarpeia, the daughter of the governor of the citadel of Rome, surrendered it to the Sabines, who were advancing against Romulus (b.c. 723) to avenge the abduction of the Sabine virgins—on condition of receiving the gold bracelets they wore upon their left arms. Tatius, the Sabine king, to punish her perfidy, as she entered the gates, cast not only his bracelet, but his shield upon her. This example was followed by his soldiers, and Tarpeia was crushed to death. Tarpeia was buried in the Capitol, and her memory was rendered still more infamous by naming that rock the Tarpeian, from whence traitors were afterwards hurled.

Tarragona (Spain).—The ancient Tarracon was originally settled by the Phoenicians, and became a Roman colony during the second Punic war (b.c. 218—b.c. 202), when the town was enlarged and fortified. It was made the capital of a province by the emperor Augustus, was taken by the Goths a.d. 467, and by the Moors in 714. They completely destroyed it, and it remained in ruins for four centuries. The town, rebuilt in the beginning of the 12th century, was taken by Alfonso of Aragon in 1220. It was captured by the English in 1705, but afterwards abandoned by them, and was taken by the French, June 7, 1808, and again June 29, 1811. The English, having attempted to retake it in the end of July, 1813, raised the siege Aug. 17, on the approach of the French, under Marshal Suchet, who entered the town and destroyed the fortifications, Aug. 18. It surrendered to the French in the Spanish revolutionary war in June, 1823. Councils were held here in 1464; Nov. 6, 516; May 1, 1230; April 19, 1239; May 8, 1240; May 13, 1242; in 1244; May 1, 1247; in 1248; April 9, 1253; March 22, 1252; in 1294; in 1305; in 1307; and Feb. 22, 1317.

Tarsus (Asia Minor). It is considered probable that the references to Tarshish in the Scriptures point to two distinct emporiums, one situated at the extremity of the Mediterranean, and the other in the Indian Ocean. Tarshish, in Spain, is supposed to have been the western, and Point de Galle, in Ceylon, the eastern Tarshish. The prophet Ezekiel, writing in the 6th century b.c., describes Tarshish as the "Merchant of Tyre by reason of the multitude of all riches."

Tarsus (Asia Minor), the metropolis of Cilicia, is said to have been founded by Sardegna, a brother of Pyramus. It was a great and flourishing city when taken and plundered by the younger Cyrus, b.c. 401. Alexander the Great took it b.c. 333, and was detained here some time with a dangerous fever. In the war between Cesar and Pompey (b.c. 47) Tarsus sided with the former, and took the name of Julopolis. It was made a free city by Augustus. The apostle Paul ("Saul of Tarsus," Acts ix. 11) was a native of the city (A.D. 33). It was seized by the Saracens in the early days of their empire, but was taken from them, after an obstinate resistance, in the second half of the 10th century. Soon afterwards it was restored to them, and has remained under their sway ever since. Councils were held here in November, 431; 435; and 1177.

Tartaric Acid, first discovered in a separate state by the celebrated chemist Scheele, who was born at Stralsund, in Sweden, Dec. 19, 1742, and died at Kiöping, May 24, 1786. Liebig formed tartaric acid by artificial means in 1839.

Tartars.—According to Pritchard, the Tarars, or Tartars, were a tribe nearly allied to the Mongols in race, who dwelt near Lake Bouyr, in the eastward of Mongolia. They were among the first of the Mongol conquests, and they took afterwards so conspicuous a place in the army of Zenghis Khan, that their name became synonymous with that of the Mongols. Their proper name was Tarats. It is said to have been changed into Tartar in consequence of an expression of St. Louis, who, when the devastations of Zenghis Khan were heard of with horror in western Europe, is reported to have exclaimed, "Ergat nos, mater, celeste solium, quia si proveniant ipsi, vel nos ipsos quos vocamus Tartaros ad suas Tartaracases sedes, unde excirunt, retrudemus, vel ipsi nos omnes ad eolum adventum.""  

Tartary (Asia).—This tract of country, bounded on the north by Russia, on the east by China, on the south by Afghanistan and Persia, and on the west by the Caspian Sea, was conquered by Toulun, who assumed the title of khan of Tartary, about a.d. 405. The name of Tartary has disappeared from geography, and the greater part of the country is known by the name of Turkestan. (See Scythia.)

Tasmania (Australia).—This island, formerly called Van Diemen's Land, was discovered by Tasman, Dec. 1, 1642, and named after Van Diemen, the governor of the Dutch East-India settlements. The coast was explored by Marion, Furneaux, Cook, Bruné d'Entrecasteaux, and Kermadec, between 1772 and 1792, and the island was taken possession of by the British for a penal settlement, in connection with the penal head-quarters at Sydney, in August, 1803. Collins landed with a party of convicts Feb. 19, 1804, and founded the city of Hobart Town, of which he was the first governor. He died in 1810. It became a distinct colony in 1825. An anti-transporation society was formed in 1851. Their efforts to abolish transportation were successful; and by permission of the Queen its name was changed from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania. The present system of self-
government was established in 1855 and 1856.

TAUNTON (North America).—This town in Massachusetts was founded a.d. 1637.

TAUNTON (Somersetshire), originally called Tantun, and subsequently Taunton and Thoneton, from its situation on the river Thone, is supposed to have been a Roman station; but the earliest authentic account of the place refers to the period of the Octarchy, when a castle was built by Ina, king of Wessex, A.D. 700. It was destroyed by his queen Ethelburga in 722, and remained in ruins till the reign of William the Conqueror, when it was rebuilt by the bishops of Winchester, to whom the town and manor were granted. It was taken in 1047 by Perkin Warbeck, who abandoned it on the approach of the royal troops. Colonel, after- wards Admiral Blake, defended it against 10,000 Royalists until relieved by Fairfax in 1645. James, duke of Monmouth, was proclaimed king here June 21, 1685, and many of his followers were put to death by General Kirke, Aug. 27. A charter, granted to the town in 1627, was taken away at the Restoration (1660), and its walls were razed to the ground in consequence of the seal displayed by the inhabitants for the parliament. The charter, subsequently restored, was forfeited in 1792. Taunton has returned two members to parliament since 1695. The church of St. Mary Magdalen, built in the 14th century, was richly decorated by Henry VII., in return for the support given by the town to the Lancastrian cause. The free grammar-school was founded in 1522, and endowed in 1554. The almshouses at East Gate were founded in 1635; the hospital was founded in 1809, and opened March 25, 1812; and the eye infirmary was established in 1816. The canal between Taunton and Bridgewater, projected in 1811, added much to the prosperity of the town. The museum, library, &c., were erected in 1821, and the Taunton and Somerset Institution was established in 1823. The railway from Bristol to Exeter was opened as far as Taunton in July, 1842.

TAURUSMENIUM (Sicily), the modern Taormina, was founded by the remaining inhabitants of Naxos, who were driven into exile after the destruction of that town by Dionysius I. B.c. 396. It was ineffectually besieged by Dionysius I. B.c. 394, and submitted to him B.C. 392. It is considered, however, to have first become truly a Greek city when Andromachus, father of the historian Timaeus, brought together the exiled Naxians who were scattered over the island, and located them here, B.c. 393. It had risen to a considerable degree of opulence, when Timoleon landed, B.c. 345, and was incorporated with the kingdom of Syracuse shortly after B.C. 278. Having passed with the island under Roman domination, it was held by the insurgent slaves, and suffered severely B.C. 134—132. Sextus Pompeius made it one of his chief strongholds of defence against Octavius, and gained an important naval victory over him, B.C. 36. Augustus expelled its former inhabitants, and settled a Roman colony in their place, B.C. 25.

TAUSS (Battle).—The Hussites defeated the Imperialists near this town, in Bohemia, Aug. 14, 1431.

Taverns.—Places of entertainment so called, can be traced in England to the 13th century. They were ordered to be closed at curfew by 2b Edw. I. c. 5 (1284). The oldest tavern in London is said to have been the "Boar's Head," in Eastcheap, where Shakespeare represents Prince Henry and his dissolute companions indulging in their revels, before 1413. The "White Hart" tavern, in Bishopsgate Street, was established in 1450. The number was limited in London to forty, and in Westminster to three, by 7 Edw. VI. c. 5 (1553), in consequence of complaints having been made of their great increase, "to the hurt and debauching of the morals of the people." Taverns were first licensed in 1752.

Taxation.—The Greeks and Romans possessed systems of taxation almost as comprehensive and varied as those which exist at the present day; but at the decline of the Roman empire the feudal system of personal service was introduced. The modern institution of taxes originated in the practice of compounding for feudal service by payments of money. Immunity from arbitrary taxation was established by 25 Edw. I. c. 5 & 6 (1297), and by the Bill of Rights, 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 2 (1689). (See Customs, Excise, Income and Property Tax, Land Tax, Stamp Duties, &c.)

TCHAD, or TSAD (Africa).—This lake, in the central regions of the continent, 120 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 70, was discovered and partly explored by Clapperton and Denham, a.d. 1823. Overweg and Barth made further explorations in 1851, and Dr. Vogel in 1854.

TCHERNAYA (Battle).—The Russians, under General Liprandi, were defeated by the French under Marshal Pelissier and General La Marmors, on the banks of this river, near Sebastopol, in the Crimea, Aug. 16, 1855.

TCHERNIGOV, or CZERNIGOF (Russia), capital of the province of that name, the oldest town in the European portion of the empire, was built a.d. 1024.

TCHERMSM (Sea-fight).—The Turkish fleet was destroyed by the Russians, near this small town of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, in July, 1770.

TEA.—The tea-plant, supposed to be indigenous to China, according to its writers, was first discovered in the 8th century. An impost was levied on tea by the emperor T'ae-Tsang, a.d. 781. Japanese writers maintain that it was brought there from China in the 9th century. It was introduced into Europe by the Dutch in 1591, and was used in England, on rare occasions, some years prior to 1657, and sold at from £6 to £10 the pound. Thomas Garway, the first English tea-dealer, retailed it in 1657, to the public,
in the leaf, at from 15s. to 50s. the pound, and also in the infusion. It was first imported by the East-India Company in 1737, when they received from China 4,713 pounds, which glutted the market for several years. Green tea was first used in England in 1715. A duty of 8d. per gallon on all ready-made tea prepared for sale was imposed by 12 Charles II. c. 23 (1666), but the leaf was first taxed by 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 6 (1689), which imposed a duty of 5s. per lb. and 5 per cent. on the value. By 10 Geo. I. c. 10 (1723), the duty was reduced to 4s. per lb.; and by 18 Geo. II. c. 26 (1745), it was again reduced to 1s. per lb. and 2s. 5d. per cent. on the value. All previous duties were repealed by 24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 38 (1784), which effected an average reduction of 10 per cent. by imposing a window-tax. The duty was nearly doubled by 35 Geo. III. c. 13 (March 16, 1795); and by 59 Geo. III. c. 53 (July 2, 1819), it was raised to £06 per cent. on tea worth less than 2s. per lb., and to £100 per cent. on tea above that price. These ad valorem duties were repealed by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 101 (Aug. 29, 1833), which ordered that, after April 22, 1834, rates of 1s. 6d., 2s. 2d., and 3s. per lb. should be charged on teas according to their qualities. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory, owing to the difficulty of deciding the quality of the article. Hence the duty of 2d. per lb. on every lb. of tea imported was imposed by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 32 (Aug. 21, 1835). An addition of 5 per cent. was imposed by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 17 (June 19, 1840). By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 20, 1853), it was arranged that till April 5, 1854, the duty should be 1s. 10d. per lb.; that it should then remain at 1s. 6d. till April 5, 1855, when it should fall to 1s. 3d.; and that after April 5, 1855, it should be 1s. per lb. In consequence of the expenses attending the Russian war, these provisions were repealed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 9 (March 16, 1855), which raised the duty to 1s. 6d.; and by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 21 (May 25, 1856). It was again reduced to 1s. 5d. per lb. It was reduced to 1s. 5d. by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 61 (Aug. 25, 1857).

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TELESS VICTORY.—When the news of a great battle, gained by the Spartan king Archidamus over the Arcadians, b.c. 368, or, as it came to be called “the tearless battle,” reached Sparta, all the Spartans who heard it burst into tears.

TE DEUM, a kind of hymn, or song of thanks, supposed to have been composed by St. Augustine and St. Ambrose, is sung in the Roman church with extraordinary pomp and solemnity upon the gaining of a battle or other happy event. It was also sung in Protestant churches on days of thanksgiving for a victory, peace, or other national event. A Te Deum was performed at St. Paul’s cathedral when Queen Anne went in state to give thanks for the victory of Blenheim, A.D. 1704; and one was performed there, with vocal and instrumental music, on the thanksgiving day for the battle of Ramillies, in 1706. This was the first time an instrumental band was permitted to accompany the voices in St. Paul’s. Handel’s Te Deum for the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, and Graun’s for the king of Prussia’s victory at Koln, in 1757, are celebrated compositions.

TEETH.—The Mathematical Jewel, published a.d. 1585, contains an account of one Sir John Blagrave, “who caused his teeth to be all drawne out, and after had a sett of ivory teeth in agayne.” Artificial teeth were in common use in England in 1609.

TEETotality.—This term was first used in September, 1833, by Richard Turner, a working man of Preston, in addressing temperance meetings, to describe his thorough abstinence from intoxicating beverages.

TEFLIS, or TIFLIS (Asia), the capital of Georgia, and of all the Transcaucasian provinces of Russia, was built by Vachtag, the founder of a dynasty which ruled from the Euxine to the Caspian, A.D. 469. It was taken by Tamerlane in 1386, and by the Turks in 1576, and again in 1723. Kouli Khan retook it in 1784, and it was captured and destroyed by Aga Mohammed in 1795. The Russians became masters of it in 1801. It was devastated by the cholera in 1830.

TEGR (Greece), one of the most powerful cities of Arcadia, is said to have been founded by Tegeates, a son of Lycaon, and is mentioned by Homer in connection with the siege of Troy, b.c. 1184. The Spartans were defeated in an attempt to acquire dominion over it, and Charillus, their king, and all the survivors of the army, made prisoners, b.c. 850. It submitted to Sparta b.c. 560. A contingent of 500 men fought at Thermopyla b.c. 480, and one of 3,000 at the battle of Platea, b.c. 479. Leotychides, king of Sparta, found refuge here b.c. 489, and Pausanias b.c. 394. In the Cleomenean war it was taken by Antigonus Doson, and annexed to the Achaean League b.c. 222. It was completely destroyed by Alaric about A.D. 400.

TETHRA (Battle). The Thesamans under Pelopidas gained a victory over the Laecadianians at this town of Boiotia, b.c. 375.

THEKAN, or THEKAN (Persia), the modern capital, was, previous to the present century, an insignificant town. It was made the metropolis of the empire by Aga Mohammed Khan about a.d. 1790. A body of French engineers was sent here by Napoleon I. in 1807, to organize the military resources of Persia. The Russian minister was assassinated here Feb. 12, 1829. Near the town are the ruins of the ancient Rhages, the capital of the Parthian kings, where Alexander halted for five days in his pursuit of Darius, b.c. 390.

TRIGMOUTH (Devonshire) was originally an insignificant village, and is said to have been the first landing-place of the Danes in England, a.d. 787. It contributed seven ships towards the expedition against Calais in 1347. The town was burned by a French pirate in 1530, and was plundered in July, 1690, by the French, who also burned 116
houses, with a number of ships and small craft in the harbour. Being threatened with a similar attack in 1744, the inhabitants obtained permission to erect a fort on the beach at East Temignouth. A market and fair were granted the town in the reign of Henry III. The school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children was founded in 1731. The quay was constructed in 1820.

**TELamon** (Italy).—This city of Etruria is first mentioned B.C. 225, as the scene of the defeat by the Romans of the Cassian Gauls. Marcellus landed here from his own ships, which from exile B.C. 87. The town was in existence as late as the 4th century, but from this time all trace of it disappears till the 14th century, when a castle was built on its site.

**Telegraph.**—The word telegraph, from τῆλε, at a distance, and γραφω, I write, signifies any method of communicating intelligence to a distance by means of visible signals, and was brought into use about A.D. 1793. The ancients employed fire and flags for the purpose. Polybius (B.C. 204—122) states that a rude system of telegraphy had been invented by Cleoxenes and Democritus, and improved by himself. The marquis of Worcester describes some ingenious telegraphic inventions of his own in the "Century of Inventions," 1663. Dr. Hooke described a clever plate telegraph May 21, 1684; but no practical advantage was taken of the invention until 1793, when Chappe introduced a system of semaphore telegraphs in France. In 1801 John Boaz of Glasgow patented a nocturnal telegraph. In 1806 a new plan was adopted, and in 1816 Sir Home Popham introduced great improvements. The principle of these telegraphs was the same as that of the various semaphore signals employed on railways. (See Electric and Submarine Telegraphs.)

**Telescope** is said to have been invented by Zacharias Jansen, an optician of Middelburg, A.D. 1590. Another account assigns the discovery to 1610; and Hallam states that the date of the invention, or at least of its publicity, is referred beyond dispute to 1609. Others ascribe the invention to Adrian Metius, at Alckmaar, about 1607. Galileo heard of the discovery while at Venice in 1609, and from the description constructed an instrument of the kind, with which he discovered the four satellites of Jupiter in 1610. The astronomical telescope was greatly improved by Huyghens about 1655. James Gregory published suggestions for forming a telescope on a new plan in 1665. Newton made use of this principle, which is known as the Gregorian telescope, and also completed his reflecting telescope in 1672. This last was further improved, by Dr. Hooke in 1674, and by Hadley in 1718. Achromatic telescopes were made by Chester More Hall in 1729. Sir William Herschel perfected the reflecting telescope, and commenced one of the Newtonian kind in the end of 1783, which was finished Aug. 28, 1789. Lord Rosse's monster reflecting telescope, erected at Birr Castle, near Parsonstown, Ireland, was finished in 1844.

**Tellurium**, a scarce metal, discovered by Müller, of Reichenstein, in Germany, A.D. 1793. Klaproth, who, about 1798, ascertained its properties more minutely, gave it the name it now bears.

**Temeswar** (Hungary), the capital of the Banat, is supposed to be identical with the ancient Tibiscus, to which Ovid was banished A.D. 8. It was taken and sacked by the Turks in 1552, in whose possession it remained till 1718, when it was regained by Prince Eugene, and strongly fortified. It was incorporated with Hungary in 1775. The Hungarians besieged it in April, 1849; but it was bravely defended by General Rukawina for 107 days, when the garrison were relieved by General Haynau. He defeated the Hungarian army in a well-contested battle Aug. 10, and entered the town in the evening of the same day.

**Tempe** (Greece), the ancient name of a beautiful valley in Thessaly between Mounts Olympus and Osseus, through which the waters of the Peneius force their way into the sea. When Xerxes invaded Greece, B.C. 480, the Greeks sent a force of 10,000 men to Tempe, to defend the pass against the Persians; but having learnt that there was another pass across Mount Olympus into Thessaly, they withdrew to Thermopylae. The Romans, under Q. Marcius Philippus, dislodged Persians, king of Macedon, from a position here, and opened the pass B.C. 169.

**Temperance Societies.**—The first society on the principle of entire abstinence from spirits was established at Moreau, in North America, A.D. 1806. The next was the American Temperance Society, founded at Boston Feb. 15, 1826. A thousand societies were in existence in the United States at the end of 1829. A society was founded at New Ross in Wexford, Ireland, in August, 1829. The Glasgow and West of Scotland Association was formed Nov. 12, 1829; and the society at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in Feb. 1830. The British and Foreign Temperance Society was organized in London June 29, 1831, and by this time societies had been formed in the chief towns throughout the kingdom. The Preston society was the first to adopt a pledge renouncing "all liquors of an intoxicating quality" in March, 1833. The British Teetotal Society was formed in London in 1835, and this was merged into the New British and Foreign Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, Aug. 20, 1836. The old partial abstinence societies were either dissolved or joined the new movement, and the exertions of the Rev. Father Mathew in Ireland in 1839, 1840, and 1841, and in England in 1843, gave a great impetus to the cause. The parent societies of London were merged into the National Temperance Society in June, 1843. The Maine suppression law in America was passed June 2, 1851. The London Temperance League was formed in July, 1851, and the United Kingdom Alliance, for the legislative suppression of
of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, was founded at Manchester June 1, 1853.

TEMPLES, of KNIGHTS OF THE TEMPLE, first called the "Poor of the Holy City," were instituted for the protection of pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre, by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem, A.D. 1118 or 1119. Their first systematic embodiment was made by Hono-

rion II. in 1128. Jerusalem was the head province and residence of the grand master till 1187, Antioch till 1191, and Acre till 1217. They took refuge in the town of Limisso or Limasol, in Cyprus, when the Latin power was destroyed in Palestine in 1192. Philip IV. of France assisted Clement V. to the papal chair in 1305, on the understanding that he would lend him his aid in destroying the order. Jaques de Molay, their grand master, was summoned to Europe to con-

sult with the pope concerning the union of the Templars and Hospitallers in 1306.

Accusations of unspeakable enormities were made against the Templars and all the knights in France, including De Molay, were seized, and their stronghold in Paris taken possession of by the king, Sept. 13, 1307. The knights in England were thrown into prison by Edward II. in December of the same year. Pope Clement V. issued a bull requiring all authorities to aid him in discovering the guilt of the accused, in August, 1308, and a commis-

sion of ecclesiastics met at Paris to try the case Aug. 7, 1309. Cruel tortures extracted so-called confessions from the accused in France, many of whom were condemned to the flames in 1308. Fifty-four who had been entrapped by Philip IV. into making confes-

sions and afterwards retracted, were burned in a field behind the abbey of St. Antoine, May 13, 1310. Clement V., in a secret consistory at Vienne, abolished the order by his own authority, March 22, 1312. The bull was formally published May 2 following. On a small island of the Seine, near the site occupied by the statue of Henry IV., De Molay, grand mas-

ter, and Guy, grand prior of Normandy, were burned to death, March 18, 1314. The king of France seized most of their property. In England their landed possessions were transferred to the Hospitallers in 1324. In Portugal the society took the new name of the Order of Christ. In Spain their property was given to the knights of Our Lady of Montesa, a society founded in 1317. The chief seat of the order in England was the Temple, whither they removed from Holborn in 1355.

TEMPLE (London).—A house was founded here by the Knights Templars A.D. 1185. The church was built in 1240. The building was purchased and formed into inns of court after the suppression of the order in 1311. The outer court was founded in 1560, and the Middle Temple Hall was built in 1572. The library was founded by Robert Ashley in 1614. The building was erected in 1828. The new library of the Middle Temple was erected at a cost of £14,000, from designs by H. R. Abraharn, and was opened by the prince of Wales, who was, on the occasion, called to the bar and admitted as bencher, Oct. 31, 1861.

TEMPLE BAR (London) was erected by Sir Christopher Wren A.D. 1670—1672. A petition for its removal was presented by certain merchants and others of the city of London to the lord mayor and corporation in 1853.

TEMPLES.—The classical authors state that temples originated in the sepulchers built for the dead, and that they were first erected by the Egyptians. Constantine I. ordered the destruction of the heathen temples throughout the Roman empire A.D. 311. (See BAALBEK, DELPHI, EPHESUS, OLYM-

PIA, and SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.)

TEN ASSERIM (Hindostan) came into the possession of the Burmese A.D. 1760, and was ceded to the British by the treaty of Yanda-

boo, Feb. 24, 1826.

TENBY (Pembrokeshire) was built by Flemish settlers, who sought refuge from the inundations of the Low Countries about A.D. 1108. Its fortifications were strengthened on the approach of the Spanish Armada in 1588. It was garrisoned for Charles I. and besieged by the parliamentarian forces in 1643, and again in 1648. A new fish-mar-

ket was opened in 1847.

TENEDOS.—This island, originally called Leucophyris, from its white cliffs, an Aolian settlement, was sacked by Achilles and oc-

cupied by the Greeks after the siege of Troy, B.C. 1184. It became subject to Persia B.C. 493, and siding with Athens in the Pelopon-

nesian war, paid an annual tribute of 3,426 drachmai B.C. 431. The Lacedemonians invaded it B.C. 389. The island threw off the Persian yoke about 331.

TENERIFFE (Canary Isles), first dis-

covered by a French ship, driven among the group by stress of weather, about A.D. 1330, was taken formal possession of for the Spanish crown in 1461. At Santa Cruz, the chief town, Admiral Blake destroyed six richly-laden Spanish galleons April 20, 1657. Nelson failed in an attempt to take it July 24, 1797.

TENNESSEE (North America) was first settled about A.D. 1750. The settlements were destroyed by the Cherokee Indians, then possessors of the country, in 1760. They were in great part expelled in 1750. It was ceded by North Carolina to the United States and converted into a territory, Aug. 14, 1790. It constituted a state in 1796. The original constitution was amended in 1834.

TENNIS appears to have been imported from France about the middle of the 16th century. The game was revived and brought into fashion in England by Charles II.

TERRACINA (Italy), called by the Volscians, its ancient inhabitants, Anxur, was a de-

pendency of Rome B.C. 509. It was taken by N. Fabius Ambustus B.C. 406. The Vol-

scians recovered it B.C. 402. It was re-cap-

tured by the Romans B.C. 400, and a colony established B.C. 329. The town was occupied by the troops of Pompey in the civil war.
TEUTON. — This powerful German tribe, in alliance with the Cimbri, advanced into Illyria, and defeated the consul Cn. Papirius Carbo, b.c. 113. They afterwards forced their way into Roman Gaul, and defeated Manlius and Scipio, b.c. 106, and they invaded Spain b.c. 104. On their retreat from Spain, they were met by the Romans, under Marius, at Aquae Sextiae, the modern Aix, and totally defeated, b.c. 102.

TEUTONIC ORDER took its rise about A.D. 1189, during the crusades. Frederick I., on his arrival with his army before Acre, in 1191, under the sanction of a bull of Pope Celestine III., named it the order of the German House of the Holy Virgin of Jerusalem. After their return to Germany, they were, in 1226, invited by Conrad, duke of Masovia, to assist him in conquering the heathen Prussians. This they accomplished in 1233; but insurrections afterwards broke out, and they were defeated by the Poles and Lithuanians in a great battle near Tannenburg, in Germany, July 15, 1410, when the grand master and 40,000 of his followers were slain. The order, dissolved by the peace of Cracow in 1525, was finally abolished by Napoleon I. in 1809.

TETEKSBY (Gloucestershire).—A monastery was founded here about A.D. 725. A charter, confirming and extending the privileges of the burgesses, was granted by Edward III., Aug. 13, 1338. The celebrated battle of Tewkesbury, in which the Yorkites gained a victory over the Lancastrians, was fought at the Bloody Meadow, near this town, Saturday, May 4, 1471. Elizabeth granted a charter of incorporation in 1574, and the free grammar-school was founded in 1576. This town suffered greatly in the civil wars, and was captured by the Parliamentarians, June 5, 1644. Its present charter was granted by William III. in 1698. The town-hall was erected in 1795, the marketplace in 1798, and the theatre in 1832.

TEXAS (North America).—A French colony that had established itself here was expelled by the Spaniards, A.D. 1690. The Americans laid claim to portions of Texas in 1830, and it separated from Mexico in 1836, the first Texan congress having been held Oct. 3, 1836. War ensued, in which the Mexicans were defeated. The United States recognized the independence of Texas, March 3, 1837; France, Sept. 26, 1839; and England subscribed a treaty with Texas, Nov. 13, 1840. Texas was admitted into the Union in 1845.

TEXEL (German Ocean).—Several naval engagements have taken place off this island in the Zuider Zee. The English fleet, under Monk, gained a victory here over the Dutch, under Van Tromp, who fell in the action, July 31, 1653. Another was fought with doubtful results between the combined fleets of England and France and the Dutch in 1673. A Dutch fleet, in a state of insubordination, surrendered to the British fleet here, Aug. 30, 1799. Part of
Napoleon's immense army for the invasion of England occupied Texel in August, 1805. The sea broke down the dykes of the Texel, and laid the greater portion of the island under water in 1825.

Texts.—In the early church the text was most commonly taken from some paragraph of the Psalms or Lessons. Elfric, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, required the priest on Sunday to explain the gospel of the day, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer about A.D. 957. Preaching from a text in England again to have disappeared in 1234, with Stephen Langton, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, though some continued to preach without texts as late as the 15th century.

Thames (England), the Roman Tamesa or Tamesis, was crossed by Caesar after he had routed the Britons under their king Cassivellaunus, B.C. 54. The Northmen entered it with 350 ships, took Canterbury and London by storm, and were afterwards defeated at Ockley by the West Saxons, A.D. 551. The first stone bridge across the river was commenced by Peter Coleman in 1760, and completed by John Rennie in 1826. A tunnel was opened March 17, 1861, and Feb. 16, 1738 (when counsel were carried out of Westminster Hall to their carriages in boats), June 4, 1767 (on which occasion the water reached Kennington Common); March 5, 1829; Nov. 2, 1833; and Jan. 29, 1834 (requiring watermen to convey people from street to street). The conservancy from Staines to Yenlade was assured to the city of London in 1480. It was frozen over and fairs held upon the ice in the winters of 1538-9, 1739-40, and 1813-14. Much damage was sustained by the shipping from the breaking up of the ice, Jan. 26, 1829. Navigation was resumed after a suspension of six weeks from the ice, Feb. 8, 1838. A tunnel from Gravesend to Tilbury Fort was proposed in 1798, and an effort made to carry it into execution in 1801. The tunnel at Rotherhithe was opened for traffic March 25, 1843 (see Thames Tunnel). A committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the question of an embankment from London bridge to Vauxhall, March 27, 1840; and with that object a survey was made, Nov. 8, 1841. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 47 (Aug 17, 1857), the conservancy was vested in the corporation of the city of London. It came into operation Sept. 29, 1857.

Thames Embankment.—Plans for the embankment of the Thames at London were proposed by Sir Frederick Trench, A.D. 1828, and by John Martin, the painter, in 1856; but no measures were taken for carrying the work into effect. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 2, 1858), the Metropolitan Board of Works received power to construct embankments; and in consequence of their representations a parliamentary committee was nominated in 1860, to consider the plans proposed by different architects. The committee held their first meeting April 30, 1861, and presented their report, in which they approved of the design of F. W. Shields, July 2, 1861.

Thames Tunnel (London) was designed by I. K. Brunel. By 4 & 5 Geo. IV. c. 156 (June 24, 1824) a company was empowered to make and maintain a tunnel under the Thames from Wapping, Middlesex, to Rotherhithe in Surrey. A shaft was sunk, and the first brick laid, March 2, 1825. The river broke in May 15, 1827, 544 feet of the tunnel being constructed. The second embankment took place Jan. 12, 1828, when six workmen perished, and the first and last embankment happened March 6, 1828. It was opened for passenger traffic March 25, 1843.

Thane, or Thanet.—This title of honour among the Anglo-Saxons, indicating probably the possession of a certain amount of landed property, gradually fell into disuse after the Conquest, A.D. 1066. In Scotland the title was recognized till near the end of the 15th century. A thane of Caithness is mentioned in 1462.

Thanet (Kent), the present Thanet or Thanetness, at which the Saxons under Hengist and Horsa first landed, A.D. 449. A band of Danes wintered here in 851. They invaded the island in 859; in the autumn of 865; in 980; and in 988; when they burnt a nunnery with the nuns, the clergy, and people who had taken refuge there. Ethelred II. levied an army to give the Danes battle in 1002, and some fled to the Isle of Thanet, where he could not follow them. The Danes again landed on this island in 1009, and after committing great ravages in Kent, retreated here to winter. Swyn, king of Denmark laid the Isle of Thanet waste in 1011. Edward III. ordered the island to be fortified in 1369.

Thapsacus, or Thapsacum (Syria), probably the Tippahsa mentioned as subject to Solomon, B.C. 1014 (1 Kings iv. 24). The Euphrates was forded here by the army of Cyrus the younger, the water reaching up to the waists of the troops, B.C. 401. It was also crossed by Darius when he was advancing against Alexander, B.C. 333, and by Alexander in pursuit of Darius, the same year.

Thasos (Aegean Sea).—This island was first inhabited by the Phoenicians, under Thasos,—hence its name. It was colonized B.C. 729 or B.C. 708 by settlers from Paros. The Thasians were compelled by Darius to pull down their fortifications and remove their ships of war to Abdera, B.C. 492. Disputes arose between the Thasians and the Athenians. The latter having defeated the Thasians at sea, B.C. 465, laid siege to their city, which, after a blockade of three years' duration, was taken, the fortifications raised, and the Thasians compelled to pay a large sum of money, B.C. 463. Thasos, which had submitted to Philip V., received its freedom from Rome B.C. 197.

Thatyre's Inn (London) is of great antiquity. In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to John Thatyre, from whose will it
appears to have been an inn for law-students as early as 1347. It was demised to Lincoln's Inn about 1549.

THEATRINES.—This religious order in the Roman Catholic church was founded by John Peter Caraffa, bishop of Theate, or Chieti, in Naples, A.D. 1524. He was afterwards pope, under the title of Paul IV.

THEATRE.—The earliest dramatic performances took place on wagons and temporary platforms, and there is no record of a permanent building until the erection of the stone theatre in the temple of Dionysius, at Athens, B.C. 500. The finest Greek theatre was that erected by Polylectes, at Epidaurus, about B.C. 436. A temporary theatre was built at Rome by M. Æmilus Scaurus, B.C. 58, which contained accommodation for 80,000 spectators, and was also remarkable for the splendour of its decorations; and the first permanent theatre at Rome was built by Pompey, B.C. 54. The theatre of Marcellus was completed by Augustus B.C. 11. The mystery plays of the Middle Ages were mostly performed in temporary structures in the open air. The stage for this purpose in England was erected at Dunstable in 1119. Stage scenery was introduced by Baldassari Peruzzi, of Siena, who died in 1536. The earliest theatrical license was granted to Burbage and others in 1574, and the first public theatre in London was the Blackfriars theatre (q.v.), which was built in 1576. In 1583 Palladio built a theatre on the classic model at Vicenza, and in 1588 Scamozzi attempted to revive the same system at Sabbioneta. The first play-bill was issued from Drury Lane theatre, April 8, 1663, and announced the performance of the "Humorous Lieutenant," to commence at 3 o'clock. Theatres are regulated by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 68 (Aug. 22, 1849). The most important theatres are separately treated. (See Drama.)

THEBES (Italy) was founded, according to tradition, by a colony of Phoenicians, under Cedomus, B.C. 1500 or B.C. 1400. They were driven out by the Boeotians B.C. 1124. Platea, one of the Boeotian cities, revolted from Thebes B.C. 510, and applied for help to Athens. A war ensued between Thebes and Athens, in which the latter was victorious. This caused serious animosity between Thebes and Athens; and in the Persian war, B.C. 490, the Thebans deserted the cause of Greece and fought against the Athenians at Platea, B.C. 479. The Athenians invaded Boeotia, and established a democratic government in Thebes, B.C. 466. The aristocratic leaders went into exile, but returned B.C. 447, defeated the king, and re-established the former government. The Thebans were allies of the Spartans in the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431—404. Sparta, having claimed supremacy over the whole of Greece, the Thebans joined the Athenians, B.C. 395. The peace of Antalcidas put an end to the war, B.C. 357, and deprived Thebes of her supremacy over Boeotia. The Spartans treacherously seized the citadel of Thebes B.C. 382, and were defeated at Leuctra B.C. 371; and the Thebans regained their power in Greece. In the Sacred war, which lasted from B.C. 357 to B.C. 346, the Thebans, supported by Philip II. of Macedon, were opposed to Athens and Sparta. Thebes was razed to the ground by Alexander the Great B.C. 335, after which it never again formed an independent state. Cassander restored the city B.C. 315, and it was taken by Demetrius B.C. 283, and again B.C. 290. The Thebans were defeated in an attempt to expel the Bulgarians from Greece A.D. 1040, and their city was plundered by the Normans of Sicily in 1146. It was one of the most flourishing cities of Greece during the 10th and 11th centuries.

THEBES, or LUXOR (Egypt), called No (Ezekiel xxx. 14, and Nahum iii. 8), had its foundation ascribed by the Egyptians to Memes, the first king of Egypt, B.c. 2717. It reached its greatest splendour, having 100 gates, "as sung by Homer," and 20,000 war-chariots, and was the residence of the kings, whose tombs are still extant, B.C. 660. It was conquered by the Persians B.C. 525. Having revolted, it was taken, after a three years' siege, by Ptolemy Soter II., or Lathyrus, about B.C. 87. Strabo visited it, with the expedition of Ælius Gallus, B.C. 24. The city began to decline about B.C. 800. The great tablet of Karnak was shown and expounded by the priests to Caesar Germanicus, A.D. 16.

THEFT was forbidden by the eighth commandment of the decalogue, delivered to Moses by Jehovah on Mount Sinai (Exodus xx. 15). By the civil law the thief was required to make restitution of stolen property several fold, according to the nature of the object, or, failing in ability to do so, was to be sold into slavery (Exodus xxii. 3—4), B.C. 1491. The "Coffin Tablets" of Roman laws treated of this crime, B.C. 447. At common law, in former times, petty theft (i.e., not above twelve pence in value) was punished by whipping and imprisonment, and grand theft (i.e. over twelve pence in value) by death. Both were made punishable by transportation by 4 Geo. I. c. 11 (1717). The distinction between the two was abolished by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28 (1827).

THEODOLITE.—The first used was in the survey of Zealand made by Bugge, A.D. 1762—8. Ramsden finished his theodolite in 1787, for the use of General Bay, in the great trigonometrical survey of England and Wales.

THEODOSIA (Crimea), the modern Caffa (q.v.), named by Leucion, king of the Bosporus (B.C. 393—B.C. 353), after his wife Theodosia, was a flourishing colony. It was ruined before the beginning of the 2nd century.

THEODOSIAN CODE.—Theodosius II., A.D. 429, appointed a committee of eight persons, at the head of whom was Antiochus, to form a code from all the constitutions and laws which had been promulgated since the time of Constantine the Great. This committee was renewed in 435, and the code, consisting

3 x 2
of sixteen books, was published at Constantinople, Feb. 15, 438.

THEOLOGY.—The word was first employed in its present signification by Peter Abellard, who died A.D. 1142, and wrote a work entitled "De Logica Christiana." The scholastic theology was founded by Roscellin of Compiegne about 1100; and public schools for the study of the science were established in Italy soon after 1360. Lord Bacon's system of natural theology was embodied in the "De Augmentis Scientiarum," published in 1623, and Dr. William Paley's "Natural Theology" was published in 1802.

THEOPHILANTHROPISTS.—This sect sprang up during the French revolution A.D. 1794. They opened four temples in Paris, where a sort of liturgy was chanted, and, instead of an altar, they had an immense basket of flowers as an emblem of the creation. Lépaux, one of the first five directors in France, put himself at their head in 1797. They became extinct in 1802.

THEOSOPHISTS, OR FIRE-PHILOSOPHERS.—This sect of philosophers, which rose in the 16th century, followed the teaching of Theophrastus Paracelsus. They attributed very little to human reason and reflection, and ascribed everything to experience and divine illumination. In the beginning of the 17th century considerable animosity prevailed between the Theosophists and the Peripatetics. Great numbers of the Theosophists joined the Eomans.

THERA (Egean Sea).—This island is said to have received the name of Calliste when it emerged from the sea, and to have been first inhabited by the Phcenicians. It was colonized by the Lacedaemonians and Minyae, B.C. 1074, under Theras, from whom the island received the name of Thera. Another small island was thrown up by a submarine volcano near Thera, A.D. 726.

THERAPEUTIC.—This sect, a branch of the Essenes (q. e.), arose in Egypt in the 1st century. They were more rigid in their observances and frequent solitude.

THERESA (Order).—This female order was founded by Theresa, queen of Bavaria, Dec. 12, 1627, for unmarried noble ladies of all Christian sects.

THERMIDORIANS.—A name given to a large party in the republican convention of France, on account of their triumph in the counter-revolution of the 9th Thermidor, July 25, 1793. They chose Tallien as their chief, endeavored to put a stop to the revolutionary passion for bloodshed, and opposed the constitution of 1793. Their power soon declined.

THERMOMETER was invented about the beginning of the 17th century, though some attribute it to George, who was said to have constructed one prior to 1597. Santorio of Padua, in his Commentaries on Avicenna (1629), also claims the invention. Sir Isaac Newton used an oil thermometer in 1701. Römer's thermometer was known all over Europe in the beginning of the 18th century. The centigrade thermometer used in France was invented by Celsius, a Swedish astro-
nomer, in 1742. A self-registering thermometer, filled with alcohol, was invented in 1782. The scale generally used in this country was invented by Fahrenheit in 1724.

THERMOPOILY (Greece).—This narrow pass, leading from Thessaly into Locris, is celebrated as the scene of the battle in which Leonidas, king of Sparta, with 300 men, arrested the progress of the whole army of the Persians until they found another path over the mountains, Aug. 7-9, B.C. 480. The allied army of the Greeks assembled at the pass to oppose the Gauls under Brennus, B.C. 279. The invaders having been conducted across the mountains by the same path the Persians had followed, the Greeks retired to their ships. Philip V. of Macedon forced the fortifications which had been made by the Aetolians, B.C. 207. Antiochus, when at war with the Romans, fortified the pass, B.C. 181.

THERMUM, THERMUS, OR THERMA (Greece), was, on account of its strength, considered impregnable. It was surprised, B.C. 218, by Philip V. of Macedon, who carried off the most valuable portion of the spoil, and destroyed the remainder. A few years later, the Aetolians having sided with the Romans, Philip V. again surprised Thermum B.C. 206, and destroyed everything that had escaped his former invasion.

TETHYLE (Greece).—This city of Boeotia is said to have derived its name from Thelsa, a daughter of Asopus, or from Thespins, a son of Erechtheus, who migrated from Athens. It was burnt by Xerxes, was rebuilt, and the Thebians fought against the Athenians at the battle of Delium, B.C. 424. In the next year the Thebans destroyed the walls of Thespia. An ineffectual attempt was made to overthrow the government B.C. 414. The walls were again destroyed by the Thebans B.C. 372.

TETSSALONIANS (Epistles to).—These two epistles were written at Corinth by St. Paul to the church and brethren at Thessalonica, about A.D. 52.

TETSSALONICA, (See Salona.)

TETHSALY (Greece).—After the battle of Cenophyta, B.C. 436, the Athenians endeavored to extend their power over Thessaly. They marched into the country under the command of Myronides, B.C. 454, but were compelled to retreat. The Spartans under Brasidas marched through Thessaly B.C. 424. The Thessalonians joined the Boeotians against the Spartans B.C. 395. Jason, the son of Lycophon, was elected Tagus of Thessaly B.C. 374; and after the battle of Lenctra, B.C. 371, the Thebans invited him to join in an attack upon the Spartan camp; but he declined, and was shortly afterwards assassinated. Pelopidas invaded Thessaly B.C. 369, and again in B.C. 368. Philip II. of Macedon marched into Thessaly B.C. 353, but was defeated and driven out. He returned, and Thessaly fell entirely under his rule. Thessaly was declared a Roman province B.C. 197.

THETFORD (Norfolk).—A synod was held
at this place, the Sitomagus of the Romans, A.D. 609. The Danes wintered here in 866, and again in 870, when they sacked the town. Thetford was plundered and burned by the Danes in 1004, and again in 1010. Herfast removed the bishopric of the East Angles from Elmham to Thetford in 1073, where it remained till 1092, when it was removed to Norwich. The grammar-school was founded before 1328. Thetford was made the see of a suffragan bishopric by Henry VIII., March 19, 1536. Its first charter was granted by Elizabeth, March 12, 1573, and it was renewed by Charles II. March 6, 1683.

THIMBLE.—Bronze thimbles, similar to those still in use, were employed by the ancients, and thimbles open at the end were discovered among the ruins of Herculanenum, A.D. 79.

THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.—Ten articles to establish Christian quietness and unity were adopted by the Reformed Church of England A.D. 1536, but owing to their unpopularity they were superseded, in 1537, by a formulary known as the "Instruction of a Christian Man." In 1538 a series of thirteen articles, proposed to Henry VIII. by the German reformers, was declined, and the following year six articles were enforced by the statute known as the Bloody Bill, 31 Hen. VIII. c. 14 (1539). In 1551 forty-two outlines were prepared, and, after several modifications, a mandate was published for their subscription, June 19, 1553. During the reign of Mary, Gardiner introduced a series of fifteen articles in 1555, and the houses of Convocation four articles in 1558, both of which systems favoured popery. In 1559 eleven Protestant articles were established, and in 1563 the forty-two articles of Edward VI. were revised by Convocation and reduced in number. In 1591 Archbishop Whitgift attempted to introduce a system of Calvinistic tenets known as the Lambeth articles (q.v.), but they were immediately suppressed in consequence of the royal disapprobation. A separate series of 104 articles was adopted in Ireland in 1615, and in 1635 the Irish church accepted the thirty-nine English articles. In 1643 the articles were revised by the assembly of divines, and in 1660 and 1689 they were the subject of violent popular agitation.

THIRTY TYRANTS.—When Athens surrendered to Lysander, B.C. 404, the supreme power was vested in thirty persons chosen by the Lacedaemonians. Thrasybulus, who had been sent into exile by them, collected a small company of followers, and, after gaining several victories over the troops sent against him, drove the "thirty" from Athens B.C. 403. In the Roman empire a series of usurpers rose and fell in rapid succession, A.D. 248—269, to whom this appellation has been applied, although, excluding women and children, the number did not exceed nineteen.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR, between the Protestants and Roman Catholics of Germany, was brought about by Matthias, king of Hungary and Bohemia, who, on account of his cruel treatment of the Protestants, caused a revolt of his Bohemian subjects. The first overt act of hostility occurred in Bohemia, where the two royal ministers, Slawata and Martinitz, with their secretary Fabricius, were thrown out of the window of the council-house at Prague, May 23, 1615. On the death of the emperor Matthias, the insurgents declared the throne vacant, and crowned Frederick V. elector-palatinate, son-in-law of James I. of England, at Prague, Nov. 4, 1619. The cause of Frederick II., archduke of Austria, who had succeeded his cousin Matthias, and claimed the Bohemian crown, was espoused by the Roman Catholic princes, while those of the Protestant states took the side of Ferdinand. The Bavarians, commanded by their duke and the celebrated Tilly, defeated the Bohemians at Prague, Nov. 9, 1620. Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and Wallenstein figured conspicuously in the long struggle that ensued, and which was brought to a close by the peace of "Westphalia," signed at Münster Oct. 24, 1648.

THISTLE (Order).—This order of knighthood is said to be of ancient date, though little is known respecting its origin. It was revived by James II., who issued letters patent under the great seal of Scotland, May 29, 1687. (See Andrew, St., Order of.)

THISTLEWOOD'S CONSPIRACY. (See CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY.)

THOMAS'S (St.) HOSPITAL (London) was founded A.D. 1213, by Richard, prior of Bermondsey. It was purchased at the dissolution of the religious houses by the citizens of London, and opened as an hospital in November, 1552. A large part of the edifice was rebuilt in 1693, and additions were made in 1732. The north wing was completed in 1836 and the south wing in 1842.

THOMISTS. (See SCOTISTS and MOLINISTS.)

THOMITES.—A lunatic named John Thom, a native of Cornwall, who resided at Canterbury, assumed the name of Sir William Courtenay, professed to be entitled to some of the finest estates in Kent, and having collected a number of the peasantry, persuaded them that he held a divine commission, May 28, 1838. They marched through several villages, and with an increased force returned to Bossenden farm May 31, where Thom shot a constable who had come to take him into custody. A party of military was thereupon brought from Canterbury. They found the madman and his followers sheltered in a sequestered part of Bossenden Wood. As they advanced, Lieutenant Bennet, of the 45th regiment, was shot dead by the soi-disant prophet. The soldiers fired a volley, when Thom and ten of his infatuated followers were killed, and the mob dispersed.

THORINUM, OR THORINA.—This metallic body was discovered by Berzelius A.D. 1829.

THORN (Prussia) was founded, A.D. 1231, by the Teutonic knights, who became feuda-
ories of Poland by the peace of Thorn, concluded Oct. 19, 1499. A conference was held here between the Polish Roman Catholics and the Dissidents in 1645. Thorn was taken after a siege of four months by Charles XII. of Sweden in 1703. The Protestants here were massacred in 1724. Thorn fell into the possession of the Prussians in 1793, and was captured by the French under Marshal Ney in November, 1806. The French garrisoned it in January, 1813, and it was blockaded by the Russians till it surrendered, April 17, 1813. Thorn was finally ceded to Prussia in 1815.

**Thrace (Turkey), the modern Roumelia, is said to have been peopled by a tribe of Pelasgians; but there is no authentic history of the country until the formation of the Greek settlements in the 6th century B.C.**

**A.D.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>69-79</td>
<td>Thrace is made a Roman province between these years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>It is invaded by the Goths.</td>
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<tr>
<td>280</td>
<td>Probus establishes 100,000 Basarines in Thrace.</td>
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<td>334</td>
<td>Constantinople colonizes it with Sarmatians.</td>
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<td>376</td>
<td>Valens permits the Goths to settle in Thrace.</td>
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<td>385</td>
<td>It is ravaged by Alaric.</td>
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<td>447</td>
<td>Attila invades Thrace.</td>
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<tr>
<td>475</td>
<td>It is devastated by Theodoric the Ostrogoth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>581</td>
<td>The Slavonians ravage Thrace.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1336</td>
<td>Thrace is seized by the Turks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1453</td>
<td>After the capture of Constantinople, Thrace is annexed to the Ottoman empire.</td>
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**Thrustmen (Battle).**—Hamibald defeated the Romans under the consul C. Flaminius Nepos, on the banks of this lake, in Etruria, B.C. 217.

**Threatening Letters.**—By 8 Hen. VI. c. 6 (1430), the sending or delivering of threatening letters was declared high treason, and by 9 Geo. L. c. 22 (1723), it was made a capital felony. By 4 Geo. IV. c. 54 (July 8, 1823), the sentence was commuted for transportation for life, or imprisonment not exceeding seven years. This act was repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27 (June 21, 1827), and further provisions were enforced by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 66 (July 9, 1847).

**Threshing Machine,** invented A.D. 1758 by a farmer of Dunblane, in Perthshire, was improved by Meikle, a millwright of Haddingtonshire, in 1783.

**Thundering Legion.**—During the expedition of Marcus Antoninus against the Marcomanni, A.D. 174, a Christian legion in his army are said to have prayed for rain, whereupon a plentiful shower descended. At the same time a storm of thunder and lightning threw their enemies into confusion, and enabled Antoninus to obtain a decisive victory. The legion consequently received the name of the thundering legion.

**Thurgau, or Thurgovia (Switzerland).**—This canton, once governed by its own counts, came under the sway of the house of Habsburg A.D. 1264. It was conquered by the Swiss in 1460. It was admitted into the confederation as a distinct state in 1798, and received a constitution in 1831, which was revised in 1857.

**Thuringia (Germany).**—This kingdom of Central Germany, founded by the Thuringi, or Dorigi, a Gothic tribe, about A.D. 456, was annexed to the kingdom of the Franks, by Thierry, in 530. In 630 it was erected into a duchy, and in 843 it was incorporated with the German kingdom. It was again made a duchy in 849, and in 1025 it was united with Hesse into a landgraviate. The two countries were again separated in 1247, and in 1439 Thuringia was added to Saxony. By the treaties of 1814 and 1816 it was annexed to Prussia.

**Thurium, or Thurii (Italy),** was founded near the site of the ancient Sybaris by some Sybarite exiles, B.C. 443. The Thurians were defeated by the Lucanians in a great battle near Lauis, B.C. 390, when above 10,000 were cut to pieces. Thurium joined the Carthaginians, and again returned to its
alliance with Rome, B.C. 213, and received a Roman garrison. Hannibal gave up the city to plunder B.C. 204, having first removed 3,500 of its principal citizens to Crotona. A Roman colony was established here B.C. 194. It was taken by Spartacus, and subjected to a heavy fine, B.C. 72.

THURLES (Ireland).—In the 10th century a battle was fought here between the Irish and the Danes, in which the former were victorious. The castle, which is of ancient date, was besieged and taken, A.D. 1208, by Hugh de Lacey. A monastery of Carmelites was founded in 1300. St. Patrick's college was erected in 1836. A synod of the Roman Catholic clergy was held here Aug. 22, 1850, under the presidency of Dr. Cullen. It condemned the Queen's colleges, and recommended the foundation of a Roman Catholic university. The statutes of the synod were published Jan. 1, 1852.

THURSOT'S EXPEDITION.—Thurtot, an Irish adventurer in the French service, sailed from Dunkirk, Oct. 5, 1769, intending to make a diversion either in Scotland or Ireland. He landed at Carrickfergus, Feb. 21, 1760, took the town after a short blockade, and plundered it. Having sailed from Carrickfergus, he was pursued by Captain Elliot, with three ships, who came up with him in the Irish Channel. An engagement ensued, Feb. 28, Thurtot fell covered with wounds, and his ships were taken.

THURSDAY.—Among all the ancient nations of northern Europe, the fifth day of the week was consecrated to Thor, the king of heaven, and the thunderer. It is a remarkable coincidence that in the Roman week the same day was known as Dies Jovis, or the day of Jupiter, who occupied, in classical mythology, the same position as was assigned to Thor by the Teutons. (See MOUNT THOR.

TURATA (Battle).—Valens, the Roman emperor of the East, gained a victory over his rival Propocius at this town of Lydia, A.D. 366.

THYMBRA (Battle) was gained by the Persians, under Cyrus, over Cressus, king of Lydia, at this town of Lydia, B.C. 548. This victory made Cyrus the undisputed master of Asia.

TIRANA.—The first crown, or regnum, on the episcopal mitre of the popes, is said to have been the gift either of Constantine I., or of Clovis. The second was added, as an emblem of temporal power, by Boniface VIII. The triple crown was introduced by A.D. 1322, or by Benedict XII.

TREVISO (Italy).—An inundation of this river is said to have swept away all the houses and buildings at Rome, in the lower part of the city, B.C. 241. Another took place B.C. 54. Augustus first instituted magistrates whose duty it was to restrain the river within due bounds, and preserve the embankments, &c. This office was regarded as one of the most honourable in the state. An inundation caused such serious damage A.D. 15, that it was proposed in the senate to diminish the waters by diverting some of the chief tributaries of the stream. In ancient times the Tiber was occasionally frozen, but this was an event of extreme rarity. Livy notices its having been frozen over in the extraordinary winter of B.C. 398.

TIBERIAS (Palestine).—This town of Galilee, on the shore of Lake Tiberias, was built by Herod Antipas, before B.C. 44, and named in honour of the emperor Tiberius. It was taken and destroyed by the emperor Vespasian, but sprung up again after the destruction of Jerusalem, Sept. 8, A.D. 70, and was the seat of a succession of Hebrew judges and doctors till the 4th century. Euplianius, bishop of Salamis, in 367, states that a Hebrew translation of St. John and of the Acts of the Apostles was kept here. The modern town, called Tabariuch, was almost destroyed by an earthquake Jan. 1, 1837.

TIBET, OF THIBET (Central Asia).—This extensive region, chiefly comprised within the Chinese empire, was first erected into a kingdom B.C. 315. Buddhism was introduced A.D. 42, and Tibet was compelled to pay tribute to China in 521. It was conquered and ravaged by the Mongols, under Zenghis Khan, in 1206. The easternmost parts of Tibet were gradually conquered by the Chinese in 1125, 1362, and 1371, and the whole of the kingdom was made subject to them in 1720. The Ghoorkhas of Nepal invaded it 1790, but they were repulsed with great loss by the emperor Keen-lung.

TICINO, OR TESSIN (Switzerland).—Before the time of the Romans, this canton was inhabited by the Lepontii, and other aboriginal tribes of mountaineers, who were subdued by the emperor Augustus. It was conquered by the Longobards in the 6th century, and was subsequently occupied by the dukes of Milan, and the house of Sax and other Rhoanian lords, till the 16th century, when it was conquered by Switzerland. Its subjection was completed in the 16th century. It was not admitted into the Swiss confederation till 1815. Its government underwent a considerable modification in June, 1830.

TICKETS OF LEAVE.—In consequence of the difficulty experienced in transporting felons, an act (18 & 17 Vict. c. 99) was passed providing other punishment, Aug. 20, 1853. It empowered the sovereign, by an order in writing from the secretary of state, to grant licences—called tickets of leave—to convicts under sentence of transportation, or penal servitude, to be at large in the United Kingdom. These licences can be revoked if necessary, or the convict apprehended and committed to prison for the residue of his original sentence.

TICONDEROGA (North America).—The fortress of Ticonderoga was built by the French A.D. 1755. The English, under Abercromby, assaulted it unsuccessfully July 8, 1758. It was taken by them, under Amherst, July 26, 1759. The revolted Americans surprised it May 10, 1775, and they
evacuated it on the approach of the English, under Burgoyne, July 6, 1777. General Lincoln made a vain attempt to recover it, Sept. 13, 1777, and soon after the garrison destroyed their cannon and withdrew into Canada.

TIDES.—The earliest author who notices the tides is Homer, who probably flourished about B.C. 962, and the first who says anything of their cause is Pytheas of Marseille, who lived about the time of Alexander the Great. The theory of the tides was first satisfactorily explained by Kepler, and a more complete explanation was given by Sir Isaac Newton in his "Principia," published in 1687. It was still further improved by Bernoulli, Maclaurin, and Euler, in their treatises written when the subject was proposed as a prize by the French Academy of Sciences in 1738.

TIEN-TSIN (China).—A treaty was concluded at this town, with China, by Lord Elgin, on behalf of England, June 26, 1858, and at the same time separate treaties were made by the plenipotentiaries of France, Russia, and the United States. Tien-tsin was occupied by the French and English, Aug. 21, 1860.

TIFERNUM (Battle).—The Romans defeated the Sammites at this town of Umbria, B.C. 305.

TIGRANOCERTA (Asia), the capital of Armenia, built by Tigranes during the Mithridatic war, was besieged by the Roman consul Lucullus, and Tigranes marched to its relief with an army consisting of 150,000 infantry, 17,000 heavy and 33,000 light cavalry, 20,000 archers and slingers, besides a multitude of pioneers, &c. Lucullus, with 11,000 men, defeated this host with prodigious slaughter, and the city surrendered, B.C. 70.

TIGRIS (Asiatic Turkey).—Many famous cities, such as Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, Bagdad, and Mosul, stood upon the banks of this river. In ancient times dams were constructed across the stream to irrigate the country; but these were cut through by Alexander to improve the navigation. The English steamer Enyprates ascended the Tigris to within twenty miles of Mosul in 1838.

TILBURY (Essex).—The fort was built as a block-house by Henry VIII., and Elizabeth lodged here, formed a camp, and reviewed the troops, on the apprehended Spanish invasion, A.D. 1588. It was regularly fortified in 1677.

TILES.—Marble tiles were introduced by Byzces of Naxos, B.C. 620. Wooden tiles were used in Rome till B.C. 284. Tiles were first used in England A.D. 1246, and pantiles were in general use in Europe in the 15th century. Decorative paving-tiles of baked pottery were much used in the Middle Ages, but their manufacture in England was almost lost until revived by Minton, and employed in the restoration of the Temple Church, London, in 1842. Tiles were taxed in 1754. This tax was abolished by 3 Will. IV. c. 11 (May 17, 1839).
eastern nations measured time by means of an instrument called Clepsydra (q.v.), or water-clock, the principle of which was a constant dropping of water through a small aperture out of one vessel into another. The ancients also measured time by means of the hour-glass and sundial. The Druids, at the period of the Roman invasion, B.C. 55, computed their time by nights, and not by days, and measured it by the motions of the moon. (See CLOCK.)

TIMOTHY (Epistles to).—The first epistle of the apostle Paul to Timothy appears to have filled an interval shortly after Paul left Ephesus to go into Macedonia, A.D. 57 or 58. The second epistle was written by Paul when a prisoner at Rome, according to Lardner, in May, 61.

TIN.—This metal, one of the most ancient known to man, is mentioned by Moses B.C. 1451 (Num. xxxi. 22), and was imported into Tyre from Britain as early as B.C. 583. (See Cassiterides.) Spain was also a tin-producing country visited by the ancients. The Cornish tin-mines were worked by the ancient Britons during the Roman occupation, but were neglected by the Saxons. The Norman sovereigns derived immense profit from exporting the metal, as during their reigns England was the only country in which it was found; but the discovery of tin-mines in Bohemia A.D. 1241, tended to diminish the British trade. Edward III. claimed a monopoly of the tin-mines of Devon and Cornwall, May 10, 1388, and in 1458 extensive supplies were discovered at Altenberg, in Saxony. In 1640 tin-mines were discovered in Barbary, in consequence of which the importation of the metal into this country was prohibited by a proclamation of Charles I. The tin-mines of Banca were discovered in 1710, and their produce was first imported into England in 1787. In 1665 an attempt was made to introduce the manufacture of tin plate into England from Germany, where it had been long established, and in 1681 some success was attained by Andrew Yarranton, who was compelled to relinquish the business by the interference of a courtier. The manufacture was permanently established about 1730, when Pontypool in Monmouthshire was made its chief seat. The composition known as Britannia metal, of which tin forms the principal ingredient, was first made at Sheffield about 1770. By 1 & 2 Vict. c. 120 (Aug. 16, 1838), the duties were settled at 1s. per hundredweight for tin ore, and 15s. for the manufactured metal.

TINCHBERRY (Battle).—Henry I. of England defeated his brother Robert, and took him prisoner before the castle of Tinchberry, in Normandy, Sept. 28, 1106.

TINTERN ABBEY (Monmouthshire) was founded for Cistercian monks by Walter de Clare A.D. 1212. The church was commenced by Roger de Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and mass was first celebrated within it in 1263. The site was granted to the earl of Worcester by Henry VIII. in 1536, and is now the property of the duke of Beaufort.

TIPPERMUR (Battle).—The marquis of Montrose defeated the Covenanters under Lord Elcho at this village near Perth, in Scotland, Sept. 1, 1644.

TIRLEMONT (Belgium).—This town was taken by the French A.D. 1635. They defeated the Austrians here in Nov. 1792, and again March 16, 1793. The Gothic church, founded towards the end of the 13th, was rebuilt in the 15th century.

TITAN, a metal first discovered by Gregor in the grains of a black mineral found in the bed of a rivulet in Cornwall, A.D. 1791. Klaproth found it in some other minerals in 1795, and gave it the name it now bears. Its properties were first satisfactorily determined by Wollaston in 1822.

TITCHFIELD, or TICHFIELD (Hampshire).—The marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou is said to have taken place here April 18, 1445. Near the town are the ruins of Titchfield House, erected on the site and with the materials of the Premonstratensian abbey, founded in 1231. In this mansion Charles I. took refuge after making his escape from Hampton Court in 1647. The free school for boys and girls is supported by a fund bequeathed by Henry, earl of Southampton, in 1620.

TITHE, or TENTHS.—Abraham gave Melchizedek tithes of all the spoil he had taken from the five kings, B.C. 1913 (Gen. xiv. 20), and the Levitical law ordered the Jews to set apart a tenth of all their goods to the service of the Lord, B.C. 1491 (Lev. xxvii. 30—32). Among the early Christians, the payment of tithes was regarded as a matter of conscience, and no laws were passed for its enforcement until the council of Mâcon, Oct. 23, 585. The custom of devoting a tenth part of all property to the service of the clergy is mentioned in the canons of Egbert, archbishop of York, in 750, and in the ordinances of the council of Celchyth in 787. In 794, Offa, king of Mercis, endowed the church with tithes of all his kingdom, and Charlemagne made several laws regulating their payment about the year 800. The tithe system was sanctioned and amended by the general Lateran council of 1215. By 37 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1545), the inhabitants of London were ordered to pay 2s. 9d. in the pound on rent as tithes. Numerous amendments in the tithe laws were made by 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 12 (1548), and subsequent statutes. By the Tithe Commutation Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 71 (Aug. 13, 1836), commissioners were appointed to effect a commutation of tithes for a rent-charge based upon the average prices of wheat, barley, and oats for seven years. This act was amended by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 69 (July 15, 1837), 1 & 2 Vict. c. 64 (Aug. 4, 1838), 2 & 3 Vict. c. 62 (Aug. 17, 1839), 3 & 4 Vict. c. 15 (June 4, 1840), 5 & 6 Vict. c. 54 (July 30, 1843), 9 & 10 Vict. c. 73 (Aug. 26, 1846), and 10 & 11 Vict. c. 104 (July 22, 1847).

TITLES. (See Nobility, Peers, &c.)

TITUS (Epistle).—The date of Paul's
epistle to Titus has been a subject of much controversy, some placing it as early as A.D. 52, and others as late as A.D. 65. From the striking verbal resemblances between it and the first epistle to Timothy, it is considered probable that they were written about the same time (A.D. 57 or 63).

TIVERTON (Devonshire), anciently called Twyford-ton and Two-ford-ton, from its situation between the rivers Exe and Lowman, was known as the village of Twyford as early as A.D. 872, and had a market and three annual fairs in 1200. The wool trade was introduced in 1353. Its prosperity was greatly checked by the plague in 1571, and the town was almost destroyed by fire in 1598. Tiverton was considered the chief manufacturing town in the west of England in 1612, about which time a second conflagration destroyed nearly all the property of the inhabitants. A third fire destroyed 300 houses in 1731, and a twelfth part of the population was cut off by an epidemic fever in 1741. The woollen trade was destroyed by the introduction of Norwich stuffs in 1745, and this was superseded by the patent net manufacture in 1815. The lace trade was introduced in 1816. The castle, erected in 1106, was stormed by Fairfax in 1645, and afterwards dismantled. Almshouses were founded by John Greenway in 1529, by John Walsden in 1579, and by George Sleaf in 1613. The free grammar-school was founded in 1604, and the free English school in 1611. A charitable fund for granting immunities to sixty-seven poor persons was established in 1687, and the charity school was founded in 1713. The town-hall and corn market were built in 1830.

TILBECEN, or TILBEN (Africa), is a place of considerable antiquity, and many Roman remains are to be found in the vicinity. The greater part of the town was destroyed by the day of Algiers as a punishment for the disaffection of its inhabitants, about A.D. 1670. The French took it in 1836, and evacuated it, by treaty with Abd-el-Kader, in 1837. It was again taken by the French in 1842, and forms part of their colony of Algeria.

TOBACCO.—The use of this plant by the American Indians was first discovered by the Spaniards, at Cuba, in November, 1492, when two of the companions of Columbus observed the natives puffing smoke from their mouths and noses. In 1494 the Indian habit of snuff-taking was remarked by the Spaniards, and in 1503 the natives of Paraguay astonished them by chewing the weed and spitting the juice towards them as a mode of repelling their invasion. Oviedo published an account of the use of the weed by the inhabitants of Hispaniola in 1526, and in 1650 Francesco Hernandez brought some plants to Europe, and presented them to Philip II. of Spain. In 1561 Jean Nicot presented some specimens to Catherine de Medici of France, and from him the plant received its scientific name of Nicotiana. It was first brought to England by Sir John Hawkins in 1565, and in 1586 Mr. Ralph Lane introduced the practice of smoking, which was adopted and rendered fashionable by Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1598 Paul Hentzner visited England and, speaking of the Bear Gardens, says, "At these spectacles, and everywhere else, the English are constantly smoking tobacco," and Decker, in his "Satiro-mastix," printed in 1602, mentions smoking as a habit of his lady contemporaries. In 1608 James I. published his celebrated "Counterblast to Tobacco," and in 1604 he issued a proclamation against its use, and charged a duty of 6s. 10d. per lb. on all that was sold. In 1624 he published a second document, prohibiting its importation except from British colonies, and forbidding its culture in England or Ireland, and Urban VIII. the same year denounced excommunication against such as should smoke in church. Tobacco was introduced into Java by the Dutch in 1601, was conveyed from Brazil to India in 1617, and it is now universally used in the eastern hemisphere. In 1634 Charles I. repeated the prohibitions of his father, and extended them to the importation of tobacco seed, and in 1652 the Long Parliament passed an act embodying these regulations, which were finally confirmed by 12 Charles II. c. 34 (1660). Cigars are first mentioned as a form of tobacco used by the Indians in 1699, and in 1796 they became fashionable at Hamburg, and thence were diffused throughout Europe. The growth of tobacco in Ireland was permitted by 19 Geo. III. c. 35 (1779), but it was again prohibited by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 18 (Aug. 23, 1831). The first duties imposed on tobacco by act of parliament were levied by 1 James II. c. 4 (1685), and after many changes, the duties on foreign and British tobacco were fixed at 3s. per lb. by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47 (July 9, 1842).

TOBAGO (Atlantic Ocean), one of the West-Indian islands belonging to Great Britain, was discovered by Columbus A.D. 1496, and was first colonized by the Dutch in 1632. They were expelled by the Spaniards, and having returned to the island, abandoned it in 1688. By the treaty of Aix-lA-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748, Tobago was declared neutral, and by the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, it was assigned to Great Britain. It was taken by the French in 1781, and was ceded to them by the treaty of Versailles in 1783. The English captured it in 1795, and again July 17, 1803, and it was finally ceded to them by the congress of Vienna in 1814.

TOLBOSSE (Asiatic Russia), the capital of a government of the same name, was founded by the Russians A.D. 1587. Many of the Swedish officers who had been taken prisoners at the battle of Pultava in 1709 were sent here. Louis XV. of France sent the Abbé Chappe d'Auteroche here to observe the transit of Venus in 1756. The town was almost destroyed by fire in 1786.

TOKAY (Hungary).—This town of upper Hungary, on the river Theiss, celebrated for
its wines, is situated at the foot of the Hegylla hills. They are planted with vines which Bela IV. (A.D. 1235 to 1270) had brought into Hungary by Italian colonists. Tokay was taken from the Turks in 1685. The town was formerly defended by a castle, which was demolished in 1706. The Magyars were driven from their position here, on the Theiss, by the Cossacks, in July, 1849.

Tokens.—The use of private tokens to supply the want of small coin, prevailed in England at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. The issue of tokens for money, by inferior traders, caused many complaints A.D. 1574. They were made of lead, tin, latten, and leather, and caused great loss to the poor, as they were only taken at the shops where first issued. Private traders struck farthing tokens in lead for some years prior to 1613, in which year they were abolished. Silver tokens of the value of 5s. were issued by the Bank of England Jan. 1, 1798, and from the scarcity of small coin, the bank again issued a large quantity of silver tokens at 5s. 6d., 3s., and 1s. 6d., in 1811. The issue of gold and silver tokens, except by the banks of England and Ireland, was prohibited by 52 Geo. III. c. 157 (July 29, 1813).

TOLEMAIC (Battle).—On this plain of Germany, in the neighbourhood of Cologne, Clovis, king of the Franks, totally defeated the Allemanni, A.D. 496.

TOLEDO (Spain) is said to have been founded by some Jews who migrated to Spain during the period of the second temple in Jerusalem (finished B.C. 515). The Romans took it B.C. 103. Leovigild, king of the Visigoths, made it the seat of his empire A.D. 577. It was enlarged and surrounded by walls by King Wamba in the 7th century, and was taken by the Arabs in April, 712. Alphonso VI., of Castile and Leon, captured it, after a siege of three years, May 25, 1085, and built an outer wall to the town in 1109. During the civil wars between Peter the Cruel and his bastard brothers (1354 to 1369) the town was frequently taken and retaken, and the inhabitants—chiefly Jews—were ill-treated. Toledo was celebrated for the manufacture of sword-blades in the 16th and 17th centuries. The cathedral, standing on the site of an old Moorish mosque, was founded by Ferdinand III. of Castile, in 1258, and completed in 1492. The chapel, called Capilla Muzarabe, because mass is still said daily according to the Muzarabic ritual, was founded by Cardinal Ximenes in 1510. The royal palace, originally built by King Wamba in the 7th century, was almost entirely rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. (1519 to 1556). The convent and church of San Juan de los Reyes was erected by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1476, and the manacles and fetters worn by the Christian captives of Granada—liberated at the taking of that city in 1492—suspended to the outside of the walls of this building, remain there to the present time. The foundling hospital of Santa Cruz was founded by Cardinal Mendoza in 1304, and La Iglesia del Transito, formerly a Jewish synagogue, built in the reign of Peter the Cruel (1350 to 1369), is a curious specimen of Saracenic architecture. Toledo was taken by the French in Dec. 1808, and evacuated by them in 1813. Councils were held here, Sept. 7, 400; in 447; May 17, 527; in 531 or 532; 588; May 17, 597; Oct. 23, 610; Dec. 9, 633; Jan. 9, 636; Jan. 5, 683; in 685; Jan. 19, Nov. 2, 693; Dec. 1, 656; Nov. 7, 675; Jan. 9 to 25, 681; Nov. 4, 683; Nov. 14 to 20, 684; May 11, 688; May 2, 693; Nov. 9, 694; in 701; Nov. 21, 1324; May 19, 1339; in April, 1347; and Oct. 1, 1355.

TOLENTINO (Italy).—Alarmed at the progress of the French arms in the papal states, Pius VI. despatched Cardinal Mattei, who, at this place, concluded a treaty of neutrality, which granted to the conquerors a cession of territory, money contributions, together with some of the finest works of art in the world, Feb. 19, 1797. Murat, king of Naples, having taken up arms in the cause of Napoleon I., was totally defeated here by the Austrians, May 3, 1815.

TOLERATION. (See ACT OF TOLERATION.)

TOLIPIA (Italy).—John di Castro, convinced that a mineral, fit to yield alum, was to be had at this place, instituted experiments which proved successful, and he established the well-known manufactury about A.D. 1459.

TOLLS.—A grant of a penny for every wagon passing through a manor in Gloucestershire was made A.D. 1267. Edward III. granted permission to levy a toll on vehicles passing along the road from the hospital of St. Giles's in the Fields to Temple Bar in 1346, and another on all goods conveyed by land or water to the market at Westminster in 1358. (See REBECCA RINS.)

TOLOSA (Spain).—On the plains of Tolosa, Mohammed, caliph of Spain, was defeated by the Christians, July 16, 1212. The French gained a victory over the Spaniards here in July, 1794. The town, occupied by the French from 1808 to 1813, was captured by the English, under Sir Thomas Graham, in July, 1813.

TONGA (Pacific Ocean), the chief of the Friendly Isles (q.v.), was discovered by Tasman, A.D. 1643. An excellent roadstead was discovered by Cook, on the north side, when he visited it in 1773. Ten English missionaries, sent out by the London society, landed here in 1797.

TONGRES (Belgium).—A mineral spring in the neighbourhood was known in the time of Pliny, A.D. 72. A bishop's see was established here in 97, was transferred to Maastricht in 383. The church, said to be the first dedicated to the Virgin north of the Alps, was built in 1240. The town was wrested from the French by the archduke Charles in March, 1793, and evacuated by the allies July 15, 1794. On the road between Hasselt and this town the Belgians were defeated by the Dutch troops, under
the command of General Georges, Aug. 8, 1831.

TÖTTINGEN (Denmark) was surrendered by Steenbock, the Swedish general, to the Danes, A.D. 1712. The Holsteiners in an attempt to take it were repulsed, Sept. 30, 1850.

TÖQUIN (Anam).—This northern province of the kingdom of Anam was conquered by the Chinese A.D. 1406, and by the Anamese in 1790.

TÖTINE was so called from Lorenzo Tonti, a Neapolitan, who professed to raise loans on life annuities, with benefit of survivorship. The first was opened in France in 1653, another was tried in 1689, and the last in that country was opened in 1789.

TÖRESILLAS (Treaty), by which the line of demarcation drawn by Pope Alexander VI., dividing the territories in the New World between Portugal and Spain, was removed three hundred and seventy miles to the west of Cape Verde Islands. This was concluded June 7, 1494.

TORGAU (Prussia).—Here the landgraves of Hesse and the elector of Hesse entered into an agreement to support the reformed religion, A.D. 1526, and Luther presented the elector of Saxony with the leading articles of the faith in 1530. The "Book of Torgau," designed to end the crypto-Calvinistic controversy, was issued in 1576. An ejectment of divines took place for refusing subscription to the Visitation articles in 1592. Torgau was taken by the Austrians in 1760. They were defeated in the neighbourhood by the Prussians, commanded by Frederick II., Nov. 3, in the same year.

TORONTO (Canada), formerly called York, was surveyed by Governor Simcoe, A.D. 1793. The first houses were built in 1794, and it was raised to the rank of a city by Sir John Colborne, when it took its present name, in 1834. An insurrection which broke out was suppressed by the militia under Sir Francis Head, Jan. 5, 1838. The seat of government was transferred here from Kingston in 1844. The cathedral church of St. George was burned down in 1849.

TÖRES VEDRAS (Portugal).—Wellington commenced his famous "lines" here in December, 1809, and the whole army was collected between them Oct. 15, 1810.

TÖRTÖL (West Otago).—The group (Virgin Islands) to which the island belongs was discovered by Columbus A.D. 1494. A band of Dutch buccaneers settled here in 1648, and were expelled in 1666 by the English, who have since kept possession.

TÖRTONA (Italy), the ancient Dertona, a Roman colony, is mentioned by Strabo as one of the chief towns in that part, A.D. 14. It was taken by Frederick I. of Germany in 1155, and its fortifications were repaired in 1156. The papal legate captured it in 1232, the French and Piedmontese in 1734, and the Spaniards July 24, 1745. The citadel, built by Victor Amadeus III., was handed over to the French general Meynier in June, 1796. The town, after a lengthened siege, surrendered to the Russians, Aug. 25, 1799. West of the town is the plain of Marengo, where the Austrians were defeated by Napoleon Bonaparte, June 14, 1800.

TÖRTOSA (Spain), the ancient Dertosa, is shown to have been a Roman fort. It is believed to have broken the head of Julius Caesar, B.C. 45. Ten large barks filled with Mohammedan troops arrived here A.D. 768. The Wali of the town having rebelled, issued forth to meet the royal troops that were sent against him and defeated them with great slaughter in 788. It was besieged by the Christians, who were attacked by the Mohammedans under Prince Abderahman, and routed in 809. The harbour was repaired in 944. Tortosa was captured by the Genoese in 1148; by the French under the duke of Orleans, July 11, 1708; and again under Marshal Suchet, Jan. 2, 1811. It was held by the French till April 25, 1814.

TÖTTER was practised upon slaves at Athens B.C. 364, and among the Romans earlier than the time of Cicero, who speaks of it as an established practice, B.C. 70. It first received ecclesiastical sanction by a decree of Innocent IV. A.D. 1252. Through the influence of Clement V. a number of Templars, charged with heresy and other offences, were put to the torture in London in 1310. In the cities of Germany it was introduced about 1500, and continued till about 1750. In France it was abolished in 1789. It was abolished in Scotland by 7 Anne, c. 21, s. 5 (1708).

TÖSY.—Various derivations are given for the terms Töry and Whig, first applied to political parties in England about A.D. 1779. The court party reproached their antagonists with affinity to the fanatics in Scotland, known by the name of Whigs. They in return, pretending to find some resemblance between the court party and the popish banditti in Ireland, called them Tories.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE. (See Temperance.)

TÖULON (France), anciently known by the name of Telo Martius, was taken by the constable of Bourbon A.D. 1536; Admiral Parker blockaded the French fleet in the harbour in 1694. The siege commenced by the duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, was abandoned Aug. 25, 1707. A Spanish squadron left the harbour to attack the British Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Maitland, but, having not gained wind when an engagement took place without any decisive results, Feb. 11, 1744. An unsuccessful attempt was made upon it by Admiral Boscawen in 1756. During the Revolution its inhabitants handed it over with the port to the English admiral Hood, to be held for the French monarchy, Aug. 27, 1793. It was taken by the republican army Dec. 19, when the artillery was directed by Napoleon Bonaparte. The Grosse-Tour, commenced by Louis XII., to protect it from the Barbary pirates, was completed by Francis I. Toulon was fortified after the plans of Vauban by Louis XIV.

TÖULOUSE (France), the ancient Tolosa,
an old town of the Voceae Tectosages, existed many centuries before it was conquered by the Romans, and appears to have had some kind of alliance with them when it was plundered of a vast amount of treasure by Q. Servilius Cepio, B.C. 106. Made the capital of the empire by the Visigoths, A.D. 418, it was captured by the Franks, under Clovis, in 508. Zama, the Saracen, was defeated here by the duke of Aquitaine in 721, and Charlemagne made it the capital of the new kingdom of Aquitaine in 781. Henry II., claiming the county, laid siege to the town, but without success, in 1159. The inhabitants revolted, refused to admit Simon de Montfort, and recalled Count Raymond in 1217. De Montfort, killed under the walls in 1218, was succeeded by his son Amaury, who ceded his claims on the city to Louis VIII. in 1224. Another crusade against the Albigenses of the town, to continue for five years, was decreed by the council of Bourges and accepted by Louis VIII. in 1225. A council held here prohibited laymen from reading the Scriptures, and firmly established the institution. A French garrison occupied it in 1229. Count Alfonso having died childless, the county, at that time the richest in France, fell to his nephew, Philip III., in 1271. A court of mistrels was held here by the duke of Lancaster in 1381. Jean Calas, a Protestant merchant, charged with murdering his son, who had committed suicide, was broken alive upon the wheel, and his body burnt to ashes March 9, 1762. The duke of Wellington defeated the French, under Marshal Soult, and compelled them to evacuate the town, April 10, 1814. The bridge across the Garonne was opened in 1600. In the court of the Capitole the duke of Montmorency was beheaded Oct. 30, 1632. The academy of the Floral Games was instituted in 1323. Councils were held here Sept. 13, 1093; about 1060; in 1068; 1079; 1080; about February, 1118; July 8, 1119; in 1161; and November, 1229.

TOURNAY (Belgium).—This city, the ancient capital of the Nervii, and known under the name of Tornacus, was seized A.D. 438 by the Frankish chieftain Clodion. In 880 it was pillaged by the Norsemen, and in 1192 it was placed under the protection of Philip Augustus. It was fortified by Philip the Fair in 1295, and was seized by Henry VIII. of England, Sept. 29, 1513. The proper administration of justice in the conquered towns of Ternouanne and Tournay was duly provided for by 5 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1514). Francis I. purchased it from Henry VIII. by a treaty concluded at London in October, 1518. It was taken by the count of Nassau, the general of Charles V., in December, 1521, and annexed to Spanish Flanders. In 1631 the duke of Parma suppressed a rebellion of the inhabitants against the Spaniards. Louis XIV. captured Tournay in 1667, and reunited it to France, but in 1709 it was taken by the allies under Prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough. By the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, Tournay was ceded to Austria. The Barrier treaty, signed at Antwerp Nov. 18, 1715, confirmed the custody of it to the Dutch, who were soon compelled to evacuate it. Louis XV. seized it in 1746, and demolished the fortifications, and the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748, restored it to Austria. It was again seized by the French, Nov. 8, 1792, but was retaken by the Austrians April 30, 1793. The French, under Generals Souham and Dandels, defeated the Austrians in a series of engagements before this city, May 11, 12, and 13, 1794. The allies won a battle May 23 (see Pont-a-Chin). General Pichegru seized it June 30, and annexed it to the French department of Jemmappe. It was finally relinquished by France by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

TOURS (France), the capital of the department of Indre-et-Loire, was anciently the principal town of the Turones, conquered by Julius Caesar B.C. 55. It was included in the kingdom of the Visigoths, from whom it was taken by Clovis, A.D. 507. The Saracens were defeated here by Charles Martel, Oct. 10, 732. It fell into the hands of the count of Blois about the middle of the 10th century. One of his successors ceded it to the count of Anjou in the 11th century, from whom it passed by inheritance to Henry II., and remained in the hands of the English, till finally ceded to France in 1259. It lost half of its inhabitants, and nearly all its trade, by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685, and from this blow it never completely recovered. The cathedral, said to have been founded in the 4th century, was burned down in the 6th, rebuilt by Gregory of Tours (born 544, died 595), and again burned in the 12th century. The present building, the west front of which was erected by Henry V. of England, was completed in 1431. An abbey of St. Martin, after flourishing for twelve centuries, was destroyed during the Revolution in 1793. The town suffered severely from an inundation in 1856.

TOWCESTER (Northamptonshire).—This town, anciently styled Tosteris, is very ancient, and was a place of great strength in the time of the Saxons. The Danes failed in an attack on Towcester in 917, and in 921 it was re-mortgaged by Edward the Elder. The grammar-school was founded in 1552.

TOWER OF LONDON.—According to a tradition, for which there is little authority, Julius Caesar founded this famous citadel, but no part of the existing structure is of earlier date than the White Tower, which was founded by William the Conqueror about A.D. 1078. The Tower was first used as a royal palace by Stephen in 1140. In 1235, Frederick II. of Germany presented Henry III. with three leopards, which were deposited here, and formed the basis of the celebrated menagerie. The regalia were also removed here during
the reign of Henry III. Colonel Blood's unsuccessful attempt to steal the crown jewels took place May 9, 1671. The last execution on Tower Hill, and the last decapitation in England, was that of Lord Lovat, April 9, 1747. The Horse Armoury was built in 1826, the menagerie was removed in November, 1834, and the Grand Storehouse, which had been founded by James II., was destroyed by fire Oct. 30, 1841. The moat was drained and converted into a garden in 1843, and the first stone of the Waterloo barracks was laid by the duke of Wellington June 14, 1845.

TOWERS.—The most ancient tower on record is that of Babel, built soon after the Flood (n.c. 2247), and generally considered to be identical with the tower of Belus at Babylon, which was in existence in the time of Xerxes (n.c. 485—465), who plundered, and then laid it in ruins. Towers to churches were first introduced in the age of Charlemagne (A.D. 768—814). A church is mentioned as having a tower in 897, and a chapel was built for the emperor having two towers for bells, in 873. The round towers of Ireland were erected at various periods between the 5th and the 13th centuries.

TOWN.—The ancient Britons had no walled towns before the invasion of the Romans, B.C. 55. Towns were answerable for felons' goods; but by 31 Edw. III. c. 3 (1357), if a town could allege anything in discharge of itself, and by which another became chargeable, it could be heard, and right administered. When a murderer escaped from a town, it was liable to a penalty by 3 Hen. VII. c. 1 (1487).

TOWNELEY MARBLES, a collection of Greek and Roman sculpture, &c., formed by Charles Townley in Rome between 1765 and 1772. After his death, which occurred in January, 1805, the collection of marbles and terracottas was exhibited to the public in the Townley Gallery in 1807. The trustees of the British Museum were authorized to purchase them for £20,000 by 45 Geo. III. c. 127 (July 12, 1805).

TOWTON (Battle).—This decisive battle was fought at the township of Towton, near Tadcaster, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, between 40,000 Yorkists under the great earl of Warwick, and 80,000 Lancastrians, under the commons, a Palm Sunday, March 29, 1461, and resulted in the complete defeat of the latter, and the establishment of Edward IV. on the English throne. It is calculated that no less than 37,000 men fell in this great battle, which lasted from nine in the morning till seven in the evening.

TOXOPHILITES.—The Toxophilite Society was first established at Leicester House, London, A.D. 1781; and their archery meetings were held in Bloomsbury Fields. They removed to Highbury Barn about 1826, and thence to Bayswater.

TRACHTANIES. (See PUSEYISM.)

TRADE MUSEUMS AND SCHOOLS.—Bacon and Descartes propounded the idea of forming museums of industrial produce, &c.; but the first establishment of such institutions was effected by Jacques Vaucanson, who died Nov. 21, 1782. In 1795 the French Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers was established, and in 1835 the system of trade museums was introduced with most satisfactory results into Germany. The first efforts to establish anything of the kind in England were made in 1837, and resulted in the formation of the Museum of Economic Geology. The Museum of Economic Botany at Kew was founded in 1848, and the Museum of Practical Geology and the School of Mines in 1851. The balance remaining on hand after the final settlement of the cash account of the Great Exhibition of 1851 was devoted to the establishment of a general museum of manufactures, &c., which was placed under the control of the department of Science and Art, and incorporated with the museum at South Kensington. A Museum of Irish Industry was established at Dublin in 1845, and the Edinburgh Scottish Industrial Museum was founded in 1853. Facilities for the establishment of museums and exhibitions were offered by the Public Libraries and Museums Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 70 (July 30, 1855).

TRADE UNIONS were illegal until the passing of 6 Geo. IV. c. 129 (A.D. 1829). The arrest of two members of a trade union caused a riot at Oldham, April 15, 1834, when the prisoners were rescued, and one rioter was shot. A meeting of 25,000 trade unionists took place in Copenhaghenfields, London, to petition for the pardon of the Dorchester labourers, April 21, 1834.

TRAFFALGAR (Sea-fight).—Lord Nelson's last and greatest victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain was gained off this coast of southern Spain, Oct. 21, 1805. The British fleet numbered thirty-three ships of the line and four frigates, and was divided into two squadrons headed by Nelson in the Victory, and Collingwood in the Royal Sovereign. The French fleet consisted of eighteen ships of the line, headed by Admiral Villeneuve, and the Spanish force of Admirals Alava and Gravina amounted to fifteen vessels of the line. The enemy had also five frigates. Immediately before the action Nelson exhibited the ever-memorable signal, "England expects that every man will do his duty," which was no sooner perceived than an excitement seized on from the entire fleet. The Victory came to action at one o'clock, and was engaging the Redoutable, when a ball from the mizen-top struck Nelson in the left shoulder and occasioned the wound of which he died, at half-past four in the afternoon. Nineteen of the enemy's ships surrendered during the battle, and one was sunk. The remnant of their fleet was encountered by Sir Richard Strachan, who took four more prizes, Nov. 4.

TRAFFALGAR SQUARE (London), commenced A.D. 1825, and finished in 1850, cost in granite-work alone upwards of £10,000. The Nelson column was erected Nov. 4, 1843.
Chartist riots commenced in this square with the destruction of the hoarding round the base of Nelson's monument, March 6, 1848.

TRAGEDY.—The origin of tragedy may be traced to the choral songs chanted in honour of Bacchus at the convivial meetings of the Greeks, which were first reduced to order by Arion, about B.C. 620, and which are mentioned as describing the sorrows of the god, and hence as partaking of the tragic element, as early as B.C. 600. Thespis added a single actor to the chorus, B.C. 536, and from this introduction of tragic dialogue is regarded as the founder of dramatic tragedy. Eschylus (B.C. 525—456) gained the first prize awarded by the Greeks for this species of composition, B.C. 484, and added a second actor to the one introduced by Thespis. Sophocles (B.C. 496—405) made his first public appearance in the competition of B.C. 468, in which he strove successfully with the veteran dramatist Eschylus, and B.C. 440 he produced his "Antigone," which is regarded as one of the finest monuments of the Greek tragic muse. He also introduced a third speaker, and one of his dramas, the "Edipus in Colonus," which was not performed till after his author's death, required a company of four actors, besides the chorus. This, we are told, was regarded as a most daring innovation. Euripides (B.C. 480—406) introduced the prologue, and concluded most of his plays by the intervention of the gods, who appeared in the sky supported by machines, and arranged the plot by supernatural agency. This expedient was known as the deus ex machina, and was made the vehicle for exhibiting considerable ingenuity of stage effect. His grandest performance, the "Medea," was first produced B.C. 431. After the death of Euripides, tragedy declined in Greece, and in Rome it never enjoyed a flourishing existence. Livius Andronicus, who flourished B.C. 240; Naevius, B.C. 235; and Ennius, B.C. 239—169, are the most celebrated Roman authors who attempted tragedy. Ten tragedies have been ascribed to Seneca, the philosopher (A.D. 25—68), and although their authorship is disputed, and the works are very defective as dramas, internal evidence strongly supports the supposition. The earliest modern tragedy was the "Rosmunda" of Rucellai, written in Italian, and performed before Leo X. at Florence in 1515. It was the earliest example of blank verse, although the first drama of the kind performed or published, was suggested by Trissino's MS. tragedy of "Sophonisba," which was published in 1524. Jodelle's "Cléopatre" was performed in 1552, and is the first French tragedy, and Sackville's "Gorboduc," which was performed at Whitehall, in the presence of Elizabeth, in 1562, is the earliest tragic drama in English. (See DRAMA, SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS, &c.)

TRANSLATION.—The patriarch Enoch was translated to heaven for his piety (Gen. v. 24), B.C. 3017; and the prophet Elijah was translated to heaven in a chariot of fire (2 Kings ii. 11), B.C. 985.

TRANSPORTATION derived its origin from banishment, which was first introduced by 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1596), and enacted that such rogues as were dangerous to the inferior people should be banished the realm. The first statute in which the word transportation is used is 13 & 14 Charles II. s. 23 (1682), by which justices were authorized to transport such rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars as should be duly convicted and adjudged incorrigible, to any of the English plantations beyond the seas. It was followed by 18 Charles II. c. 3 (1686), which gave a power to the judges, at their discretion, either to execute or transport to America for life the most-troublesome felons of Cumberland and Northumberland. Until after the passing of 4 Geo. I. c. 2 (1717), continued by 6 Geo. I. c. 23 (1719), this mode of punishment was not brought into common operation. By these statutes the courts were allowed a discretionary power to order felons to be transported to America. The system of transportation to the American colonies lasted from 1718 to the commencement of the war in 1775. The great accumulation of convicts in 1776 led to the establishment of the system of the hulks, by 16 Geo. III. c. 43. This was followed by 19 Geo. III. c. 74 (1779), ordering the erection of penitentiaries. Transportation was resumed, and George III., by two

and forty-one were founded throughout the country by 1854.

TRAJAN'S PILLAR was erected on the Forum Trajani at Rome, by the architect Apollodorus, A.D. 114, to commemorate the triumph of the emperor Trajan over the Dacians. The column, 144 Roman feet high, is considered one of the finest monuments of ancient art that has descended to modern times.

TRANQUEBAR (Hindostan.)—The Danes formed a settlement in this part of the Coromandel coast A.D. 1617. It was purchased by the English Feb. 22, 1845.

TRANSALPINE GAVS entered Italy to assist the Cisalpine Gauls, B.C. 327, and were repulsed. The Romans invaded their country, and founded a colony, B.C. 122, and finally conquered them B.C. 51.

TRANSFIGURATION.—This miraculous event in the life of our Saviour, when he took Peter, James, and John up into an high mountain, supposed to be Mount Tabor, and was transfigured before them, appearing in his glory in company with Moses and Elias (Matt. xvi. 1—3; Mark ix. 2—4, &c. &c.), is supposed to have occurred May 26, A.D. 29.

TRAVEL.—The patriarch Enoch was translated to heaven for his piety (Gen. v. 24), B.C. 3017; and the prophet Elijah was translated to heaven in a chariot of fire (2 Kings ii. 11), B.C. 985.

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Orders in council, dated Dec. 6, 1786, fixed upon the eastern coast of Australia and the adjacent islands. The first band of convicts left England in May, 1787, and in the succeeding year founded the colony of New South Wales. Return from transportation was punishable with death, until 14 & 15 W. IV. (1834) reduced the penalty to transportation for life. The discontinuance of transportation to Australia was announced by Lord John Russell in parliament, as determined upon by government, Feb. 10, 1853. By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 20, 1853), penal servitude was substituted for transportation, except for fourteen years or for life. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3 (June 26, 1857), persons under sentence of penal servitude may be transported.

Transubstantiation, the supposed change of the substance of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Jesus Christ, was maintained by Paschal, bishop of Rabat, in the 9th century, but was opposed by Rabanus Maurus, Ratramnus or Bertram, and Scutus Ergenes. It was supported by Pope Sylvester II. (999–1005). The doctrine was established under the term transubstantiation at the Lateran council in 1215, and this was confirmed by the council of Trent, Jan. 18, 1562. It was one of the articles of the Roman church rejected at the Reformation.

Transylvania (Austria), the most eastern province of the Austrian empire, known to the Romans under the name of Dacia, was conquered by the Hungarians under Stephen I. a.d. 1004. Having been almost depopulated, it was colonized by German immigrants in 1143. Protestant refugees from all parts of Germany settled here after the Reformation, and these were augmented when the archbishop of Salzburg expelled all his Protestant subjects in 1773. John Zapolya, with the assistance of the Turks, made it an independent principality in 1541, and Leopold I. conquered it in 1697. The Porte was compelled to renounce its supremacy over it by the peace of Carlowitz, Jan. 26, 1699, when it was united to Austria. It was erected into a grand principality by the empress Maria Theresa in 1765.

Trappists.—The first abbey of La Trappe in Normandy was founded by Rotrou, count of Perche, a.d. 1140. Its revenues were greatly increased in 1214, and it continued to grow in wealth and reputation till the 15th century, when it was given to be held in commendam, and from that time its domains were neglected, and the discipline of the monks relaxed. They had acquired the title of the brigands of La Trappe in the middle of the 17th century. The abbey was bestowed in 1636 on Bouthierier de la Ranéé, who, after leading a most luxurious life, subtly in 1662, renounced the world, gave up his rich benefices, and retired to La Trappe. He established a new rule, which bound the community to strict silence, hard labour, and total abstinence from wine, eggs, fish, and all seasoning to their simple diet of bread and vegetables. Ranée died Oct. 27, 1700, and the abbey continued to flourish till the Revolution, when it was suppressed. Some of the Trappists sought refuge in Switzerland, but returned to their dilapidated monastery on the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. A new church and monastery were built and consecrated with great pomp, Aug. 30, 1833.

Travancore (Hindostan).—The East India Company established a factory at Anjengo, on the sea-coast of Travancore, a.d. 1673. Travancore was included as an ally of the English in the treaty with the sultan of Mysore in 1754, and was invaded and devastated in 1790 by Tipoo Sultan, who was compelled by the English to restore all that he had taken from the rajah. Treaties of alliance between the English and the rajah were made in 1755 and 1806. In consequence of some disputes between the English subduing the province in 1809, and at the request of the rajah left a resident to manage it. An unsuccessful attempt to destroy English authority was made in 1812, and their subsidiary force was withdrawn in 1832.

Travelling was generally performed, in England, on horseback, till the reign of Mary, when a kind of waggon was introduced. Elizabeth frequently travelled on state occasions seated on a pillow behind the chamberellor. A vehicle, described as the "Flying Coach," commenced running from Oxford to London, in one day, in 1669, and this was considered a most extraordinary performance. Flying coaches ran three times a week from London to the chief towns at the close of the reign of Charles II. (1685). They journeyed about fifty miles a day in summer, and thirty in winter. The passengers were seated inside the coach, it being too perilous, from the frequent accidents, to ride on the roof. The ordinary fares were 24d. the mile in summer, and more in winter. The coach between Edinburgh and London occupied from twelve to fourteen days on the journey in 1763. The greater part of the carrying trade of the country was performed by packhorses until the middle of the 18th century. Travelling was completely revolutionized by the introduction of railways in 1830.

Treadmill, invented by Sir William Cubitt, was introduced into our prisons a.d. 1817.

Treason.—This crime was first defined a.d. 1350, by the act known as the Statute of Treasons (25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2). Two kinds of treason were designated in it—viz. petit treason and high treason. The former was the murder of a husband by his wife, or a master by his servant, or a bishop by his subordinate in the church; and the latter consisted in an attack upon the sovereignty or person of the state. Petit treason was abolished by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 2 (June 27, 1828). (See High Treason.)

Treasurer of the Chamber, an officer...
of the king's household, first appointed a.d. 1541. The office was abolished in 1782. (See Lord High Treasurer.)

TREATIES. — The celebrated commercial treaty concluded between Rome and Carthage, B.C. 508, is the earliest example of a formal international treaty extant. The first treaty concluded by England was signed with the dauphin, Louis of France, at Kingston-on-Thames, Sept. 11, 1217. The first commercial treaty was concluded between Edward I. and Guy, earl of Flanders, in 1274. The most important treaties are mentioned under their title, or under the name of the places where they were concluded. A list is given in the Index, under "Treaties."

TREBIA, or TREBIA (Italy).—Near this river Hannibal gained his first decisive victory over the Romans, B.C. 218; and the French, under Macdonald, fought a desperate battle with the Austrians and Russians, under Suwarow, June 17, 18, and 19, 1799. Though the first day's conflict was indecisive, the allies were ultimately victorious.

TREVIZON (Asia Minor), anciently called Trapezus, existed in the time of Xenophon, who halted here for thirty days during the memorable retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, B.C. 400. It was taken by the Romans during the Mithridatic war (B.C. 88 to 63), and was a large and flourishing town in the reign of Valerian (a.d. 253 to 260). Having been partially destroyed by the Goths, it recovered in the reign of Justinian I., who restored the public buildings. Alexius Comnenus made it the capital of an independent principality in 1204; and it remained in the hands of his descendants till it was taken by the Turks in 1460.

TRECENTO, a flourishing period of Italian art and literature, which dates from the birth of Dante, A.D. 1265, to the death of Boccaccio, in 1375. These two authors, with Petrarch, are termed "the Triumvirate of the Trecento."

TRENT (Austria), in the Tyrol, anciently called Tridentum, was a Roman colony, and became an important city in the Middle Ages, when the bishops were independent princes, and it was united to the Tyrol in 1363. The cathedral was built in 1212, and the church of St. Maria Maggiore occupies the site of the council-chamber, where the celebrated council of Trent sat (Dec. 13, 1545 to 1563), and has a painting, with portraits of all the members. Trent was taken by the French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, Sept. 5, 1796, and again under Macdonald, in January, 1801. It was evacuated by them in April, 1809, and they were repulsed in an attempt upon it June 9, 1809. The Bavarians took Trent Oct. 17, 1809, and it was retaken by the Austrians Oct. 31, 1813.

TRETSCHIN (Battle).—The Hungarians were defeated at this place, the capital of a country of the same name in Hungary, by the Austrians, A.D. 1708.

TREVES, or TREVES (Prussia), the capital of a government of the same name, is con-

sidered the oldest city in Germany. An inscription on the Red-house, formerly the town-hall, states that it was built 1,300 years before Rome (n.c. 2053). It was a large and important town, and the capital of the Treviri, at the time of Caesar's expedition into Gaul, B.C. 58, and was made a Roman colony by Augustus, and named Augusta. The emperor Gallienus held his court here a.d. 255. It was stormed and pillaged by the Alamanii in 355, by the Franks in 420, and by Attila in 451. It recovered its ancient splendour under the archbishop of Treves. The English, under the duke of Marlborough, took it in 1704, and it was seized Aug. 9, 1794, by the French to whom it was ceded by the peace of Lunvile, Feb. 9, 1801. It was occupied by the allies in 1814, and was ceded to Prussia by the congress of Vienna, June 9, 1815. The church of St. Simeon, the most important Roman monument in Germany, was probably built between 314 and 322, and was consecrated and dedicated to St. Simeon in the 11th century. It was restored by the Prussians, and opened July 23, 1817. The university, founded in 1454, greatly enlarged in 1722, was suppressed in 1794, and converted by the French into a central school. The church of Our Lady was built between 1227 and 1246, and the same electoral palace stands on the site of an immense Roman edifice, of which some fragments still remain, said to have been the residence of Constantine the Great. The exhibition of the "Holy Cross" in the cathedral attracted 1,000,000 pilgrims here in 1844, and caused serious religious disputes, two of the leaders in which were formally excommunicated in 1845. Councils were held here in 385 ; 927; Sept. 6, 948; Oct. 20, 1037; March 1, 1227; in 1235; April 28, 1310; in 1337; and April 26, 1423.

TREVISO (Italy), anciently called Tarvisium, an important town under the Goths and Longobards, was the native place of Totila, the last king of the Goths, who was killed a.d. 552. When the neighbouring town of Spitergium was destroyed by Toraris, king of the Longobards, in 641, the inhabitants took refuge here. It was the capital of a border province which extended from the Alps to the Adige, under Charlemagne and his successors. It became an independent municipal community in the 11th century, and voluntarily submitted to the republic of Venice in 1344. The Austrians were defeated here by the French in January, 1797, and the town revolted against Venice in April of the same year. An armistice was concluded here between the French and Austrians, Jan. 10, 1801. It was invested by the Austrians June 10, 1848, and capitulated to them with its garrison of 4,185 men, June 13.

TREIa JUNCTA IN UNO, the motto of the knights of the military order of the Bath, adopted on the institution of the order by Henry IV. in 1386, and continued when the order was revived by George L., May 18, 1725.
TRIUNES OF THE PEOPLE.—Magistrates of Rome chosen from among the commons to represent the people, b.c. 493. C. Lici-
nius and L. Albinus were the first two, and they created three colleagues. The number was raised to ten b.c. 457.

TRICHINOPOLY (Hindostan), the capital of a district of the same name in the pres-
sidency of Madras, was the capital of a Hindu prince until a.d. 1732, when it was acquired by the nabob of Arcot, who relinquished it to the Mahrattas in 1741. It was taken from them by Nizam-ool-Mook in 1743, and was besieged by the French in 1757. It was relieved by the rapid march of an English force, under Captain Callaud, May 26.

TRIENIAL PARLIAMENTS were first established by 16 Charles I. c. 1 (Feb. 16, 1641). The act was passed for the purpose of prevent-
the sovereign from postponing at will, and frequently indefinitely, the assembling of the parliament. A statute of Edward III., pro-
viding that one should be held every year, or oftener if need be, had long fallen into neglect. The chief provisions of the Triennial Act were, that a parliament was to be ipso facto dis-
solved when it had lasted three years, and, if actually sitting at the time, on the first adjournment or prorogation; that writs for a new parliament were to be issued by the chancellor or keeper of the great seal within three years after the dissolution of the last; in case of his failure to perform this duty, the peers were enjoined to meet and issue writs to the sheriffs; in case of non-compliance with the law on the part of the peers, the duty devolved upon the sheriffs themselves; and in case of their failure, the electors, after a certain interval, had the right of choosing their representatives; and that no parliament was to be dissolved or adjourned, save by its own consent, in less than fifty days from the commencement of the session. It was violated by Crom-
well and the Long Parliament, and was repealed by 16 Charles II. c. 1, April 6, 1661. Another act of a similar character, providing that a parliament should be held at least once every three years, and that no parliament should last longer than three years, was as-
serted to with great reluctance by William III., Dec. 22, 1694; and it was repealed, on the passing of the Septennial Act, May 7, 1712.

TRIESTE (Illyria), the principal seaport of the Austrian empire on the Adriatic, ex-
isted in the time of the Romans, and is called by Pliny, Tergeste. It was a place of no importance till it was made a free port, a.d. 1719. Its privileges were greatly ex-
tended by the empress Maria Theresa in the middle of the 18th century. The town was captured by the French, March 22, 1797; again May 22, 1809; and was ceded to Italy by the treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14, 1810. The English and Austrians took it Oct. 31, 1813; and it returned to the dominion of Austria in 1814.

TRIPANUM (Battle).—The Romans de-
feated the Latins at this ancient town of central Italy, b.c. 339.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.—The first application of trigonometry to surveying was made by Willebrod Snell, in his survey of Holland, commenced a.d. 1617. The first government survey in Great Britain was commenced in the Highlands of Scotland in 1747. It was stopped by the war of 1755, and the map was never published. The next undertaking was begun at Hounslow Heath in July, 1784. The triangulation was commenced in 1792. A base of verifi-
cation was measured at Salisbury Plain in 1794; at King's Sedgmoor, in Somerset-
shire, in 1798; at Misterton Carr, in North Lincolnshire, in 1801; at Rhuddlan Marsh, near St. Asaph, North Wales, in 1806; and the survey of nearly all England, South Wales, and part of Scotland, was completed by 1809. The survey was stopped by the war from 1811 to 1816. It was recom-
enced in Scotland in 1817; and was transferred to Ireland in 1824, the principal tri-
angular of which was completed in 1838, and then Great Britain was again taken up. England, with the exception of the six northern counties and a small part of Scot-
land, had been surveyed on a scale of two inches, and engraved on a scale of one inch, to the mile; but the survey of the remainder of England, and the whole of Scotland, was ordered to be taken on the Irish scale of six inches to the mile, by a Treasury mi-
ute, Oct. 5, 1840. A royal commission was appointed to inquire into the progress, &c., of the survey, Dec. 24, 1857. By their report the sums expended in the survey up to March 31, 1858, were:—England and Wales, £1,051,678; Scotland, £374,746; and Ireland, £179,166. In the estimated or 1859-
61, £90,000 were required for the survey, and the number of persons employed upon it was 1,627.

TRIMMERS.—A political party, of which Viscount Halifax was the chief, contemptu-
ously called trimmers by the Whigs and Tories, arose in the reign of Charles II.

TRINCOMALEE (Ceylon).—This town came into the possession of the Portuguese in the beginning of the 16th century, and was taken from them in 1609, by the Dutch, who retained it till 1792, when it was cap-
tured by the British. It was retaken by the French admiral Suffren, Aug. 31. Having been restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Versailles, the British retook it, after a siege of three weeks, in 1795; and it was finally ceded to them by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802.

TRINIDAD (Atlantic Ocean), one of the West-India islands, discovered by Co-
lumbus in July, 1498, was first colonized by the Spaniards in 1588. It was captured by the French in 1676, but almost immediately restored; and it was taken by the English, under Abercromby, Feb. 13, 1797, and ceded to them by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802.

TRINITARIANS, OF BRETHREN OF THE
HOLY TRINITY.—This order, principally for the redemption of captives, was founded by John of Matha and Felix of Valois A.D. 1198, and approved the same year by Pope Innocent III. They were also called Mathurini (because their church in Paris had for its tutelar saint St. Mathurinus) and Brethren of the Redemption of Captives.

TRINITY.—This term was first used by Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, to express the three sacred persons in the Godhead, about A.D. 180. The first statement of the doctrine of the Trinity was made in the Nicene creed, adopted in 325, and completed at the second general council held at Constantinople in 381. The doctrine was more minutely set forth in the creed of Athanasius, framed in the 5th century, and so named before 670, which was the one adopted by the Protestants in general at the Reformation. Penalties were imposed on persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 35 (1698), but these were removed by 53 Geo. III. c. 169 (1812).

TRINITY (Order of).—This religious society was founded at Rome by St. Philip Neri, A.D. 1548. They had charge of the pilgrims who resorted thither from all parts of the world.

TRINITY COLLEGE (Cambridge).—This college was formed of several smaller collegiate establishments, the chief of which were Michael House, dedicated to Michael the Archangel, founded by Hervey de Staunton, chancellor of the Exchequer to Edward II., A.D. 1324; King's Hall, founded by Edward III. in 1337; and Phiswick's Hostle, founded by William Phiswicke, or Fishwick, in 1393. Out of these three institutions, and the other smaller ones, Trinity College was founded by Henry VIII., by charter dated Dec. 19, 1546. He endowed it with lands, &c., of the annual value of £1,300, to maintain a master, sixty fellows, forty scholars, and ten almoners, reserving to the crown the right of choosing the master. Queen Mary commenced the building of the chapel, and added to the endowment lands to the value of £338 per annum. Elizabeth provided for the completion of the works commenced by her sister, by letters-patent dated Dec. 14, 1560.

TRINITY COLLEGE (Oxford) was originally founded by Richard de Hoton, prior of Durham, about A.D. 1290; rebuilt by Bishop Hatfield, of the same see; and dissolved by Henry VIII. about 1541. Sir Thomas Pope purchased the site and buildings from Dr. George Owen and William Martyn, to whom they belonged by grant of Edward VI. in 1553, and founded the present college for a president, twelve fellows, and eight scholars, in 1554. He founded four additional scholarships Sept. 10, 1557. There is also a scholarship nearly coeval with Sir T. Pope's foundation, which was founded by his relative, Richard Blount, of London. An exhibition, called the Tunton Pension, was given by Thomas Unton in 1693; another, called the Tylney Exhibition, was given by Frederick Tylney in 1720; and a third, for the advantage of superannuate scholars of Winchester College, was founded by the Rev. Edward Cobden in 1754. The hall was rebuilt in 1618. The library; though altered at various times, is in substance the most ancient part of the college, having been built in 1370. The chapel was founded July 9, 1691. The court was erected from the designs of Sir C. Wren, the north side being completed in 1667, the west side in 1682, and the south side in 1728.

TRINITY HALL (Cambridge) was founded for the study of the canon and the civil law by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, A.D. 1350, for a master, three fellows, and three scholars. The foundation was augmented by Simon Dalling in 1443, by Dr. Hewke in 1517, Dr. Harvey in 1584, Dr. Mouse in 1586, and by other benefactors. The college was further incorporated in the reign of Elizabeth, and was governed by the statutes of the founder till 1699, when new statutes were enacted. The old hall, one of the most ancient in the university, was demolished in 1742.

TRINITY HOUSE (London).—This society was founded by Sir Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII., A.D. 1515, and incorporated by that king in the same year, for the promotion of commerce and navigation, by licensing and regulating pilots, and ordering and erecting beacons, light-houses, buoys, &c. The corporation was confirmed in the enjoyment of its privileges and possessions by letters patent of James II. (1653). At first it seems to have consisted of seamen only, but now noblemen and gentlemen are amongst its members or elder brethren. It is governed by a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and thirty-one elder brothers. By 52 Geo. III. c. 39 (April 20, 1812), the jurisdiction of the Trinity House was extended to light-houses round the coast of Ireland. The ancient hall of the corporation at Deptford was pulled down in 1787, and the present edifice, near the Tower, was commenced Sept. 12, 1793, and finished two years afterwards.

TRINITY SUNDAY is the Sunday next following the festival of Whitsunide. The festival of the Holy Trinity was first ordained to be held on this day by Pope John XXII. A.D. 1334.

TRINOBANTES, a British tribe which inhabited the counties of Essex and Middlesex at the time of Caesar's invasion of Britain, B.C. 55. Their prince, Cassivelaunus, unsuccessfully opposed Caesar's passage of the river Stour, B.C. 54; and, in chief town, the daywards taken, the tribe submitted to the Romans. They joined the Iceni under Boadicea in revolt, and destroyed the Roman colonies in their own country, but were defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, near Sunbury, on the Thames, A.D. 61.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE between the States-General and England, against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands, was
ratified Jan. 28, 1668. Sweden joined the league April 25, and it then became known as the Triple Alliance. Another triple alliance between England, France, and Holland, to oppose the designs of Cardinal Alberoni, the Spanish minister, was signed by the English and French Nov. 28, 1716, and by the Dutch Jan. 4, 1717.

TIRPOLI (Africa), the most easterly of the Barbary states, became a Roman province after the destruction of Carthage, B.C. 146; and the three cities of Gaeta, Leptis, and Sabrata, constituted a kind of federal union, under the name of Tripoli. The present capital, Tripoli, is identical with the ancient city of Gaeta. It suffered greatly from the tyranny of Count Romanus A.D. 366; was conquered by the Vandals in the 5th century, and rescued by Belisarius in 534. Tripoli was taken by the Saracens in 638; besieged by the Egyptians in 877 and 1054; seized by Roger, king of Sicily, in 1146; and retaken in 1184 by the Saracens, who retained it till it was conquered by the Spaniards in 1510. It was ceded by Charles V. to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem in 1530; and was conquered by Simon, basha for the sultan Soliman II., in 1561, and became a Turkish pashalic. Dragut, the famous corsair, was appointed governor; and from this time it became one of those piratical powers which for centuries attacked the ships of Christian nations, and made slaves of their prisoners. The first treaty between Tripoli and England was concluded Oct. 19, 1662. Tripoli was bombarded by a French fleet in 1693. Hamet Caramandi, a Moorish chief, treacherously caused 300 Turkish officers to be strangled, in 1703, and thus threw off the Turkish yoke. Yusuf, the last basha of this family, was compelled by his subjects to abdicate in 1832; and a civil war ensued, which was put an end to by a Turkish force in 1836, and Tripoli was restored to the nominal sovereignty of the Turks. Piracy and slavery were abolished in 1816. Near the sea-gate of the town stands a magnificent triumphal arch erected to the emperors M. Aurelius Antoninus and L. Aurelius Verus, A.D. 164.

TRIPOLI, or TARABULUS (Asia Minor).—This seaport of Syria, the capital of the pashalic of the same name, was taken A.D. 1108 by the Crusaders, who destroyed the rare and valuable library of Persian and Arabic works, said to amount to 100,000 volumes. The Egyptians, under Ibrahim Pasha, defeated the Turks here April 7, 1832, and the government was granted to Mehemet Ali May 6, 1833. It was captured by the English in September, 1840.

TRIPOLITZIA (Greece) is said to derive its name from the three towns of Tegea, Mantinea, and Mukli, and was probably built soon after the capture of the last-named city by the Turks, A.D. 1458. Before the Revolution, Tripolitza was the capital of the Morea and the seat of a pasha. It was stormed by the Greeks Oct. 5, 1821, and nine thousand of the inhabitants of all ages and sexes were massacred on that and the following day. Ibrahim Pasha retook it in 1825, and razed it to the ground, in retaliation for the cruelties perpetrated by the Greeks. It has since been rebuilt.

TRIREMES, ancient Greek and Roman vessels of war invented by Ameinocles the Corinthian, B.C. 700. They were first built by the Athenians at the instance of Themistocles B.C. 481, and by the Romans B.C. 260.

TRIUMPHS.—The triumph was a public and solemn honour conferred by the ancient Romans on a victorious general, by allowing him a magnificent entry into the city, and it dates from the reign of Rhaesus. The triumph of the consuls Valerius and Horatius, B.C. 449, refused by the senate but granted by a vote of the people, was the first instance of a triumph without the authority of the senate. The triumph of Caecilius, for the taking of Veii after a siege of ten years, was celebrated with great pomp B.C. 395. There were two kinds of triumphs: the great, called the triumph; and the lesser, called the ovation (q.v.).

TRIUMVIRATES, so called from the number of men, three, constituting a board for the management of some public business among the Romans, one of which, the triumviri capites, for inquiring into capital offences, was instituted about B.C. 292. Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, formed a triumvirate B.C. 60. Another was established at Metina by Octavianus, Antonius, and Lepidus, and afterwards sanctioned by a senatus consultum, B.C. 43. At the expiration of five years it was prolonged for five years more, B.C. 38. Augustus deprived Lepidus of his power B.C. 35. It legally expired on the last day of the year B.C. 33. One was appointed at Rome, consisting of Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, with the entire executive power placed in their hands, Feb. 27, 1848.

TROJA (Battle).—John, duke of Anjou, was defeated in an engagement near this town in Italy, by Ferdinand, king of Naples, Aug. 18, 1462.

TRON, or TROND, St. (Battles).—The Austrians were defeated at this town in Belgium, by the French, A.D. 1793. A division of General Maison's force was also defeated here, after an obstinate engagement, by the Russians under Bennendorf and Chernicheff, in 1814.

TRONDHEIM. (See Deontheim.)

TROPPAU (Austria).—A congress to consider the revolutionary excitement in Europe—the emperors of Austria and Russia, and the king of Prussia, being present, together with representatives from France and England—was opened here Oct. 20, and transferred to Laybach, in Styria, Nov. 20, 1820.

TROUBADOURS, the poets of the Romance language, or Langue d'Oc, are represented in the earliest extant specimens of that literature by the songs of William, duke of Guellen, written about A.D. 1096. "We do not," says Hallam, "meet with any
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| other troubadour till after the middle of the 12th century." From that time they became numerous. Having turned their powers of satire against the hierarchy during the persecutions of the Albigensians, many of them perished, or were compelled to make their escape, and the art fell into decay about the end of the 13th century. The magistrates of Toulouse established an academy called Del Gai Saber,—of the gay science, with the object of reviving it, and held the first meeting of an annual festival, "Floral Games," which was attended by many poets from various parts of Languedoc, May 1, 1324. **Trouvères.**—The writers of romance and poetry in the French provinces north of the Loire began the production of those short tales known as the "Fabliaux" in the latter half of the 12th century. They continued to make their appearance down to the 14th century. The period most prolific in this literature was, however, from A.D. 1256 to 1270. **Troy.** (See Ilíum, or Ilión.) **Troyes (France).** The town of Augustobona was from Atila through the address of its bishop, St. Loup, A.D. 441. The Normans plundered and burned it in 869. It was taken by the duke of Burgundy in 1415. The marriage of Henry V. of England with Catherine of France, and the treaty securing the succession of Henry to the crown of Charles VI., were arranged here May 21, 1420. It was surrendered by the English to Joan of Arc in 1429. By a royal edict the French parliament was banished here Aug. 15, 1787, and recalled Sept. 20. Napoleon I. fell back upon Troyes after his defeat by the allies, Feb. 2, 1814, but withdrew on the 6th, and the allies entering on the 7th, established their head-quarters. Napoleon I. again obtruded the possession of the town Feb. 23, and it was occupied by the allies March 4. Councils were held here in 429; April 3, 1104; in 1107; and Jan. 13, 1125. **Troy Weight, so called from Troyes, in France, whence it was introduced into England, is mentioned as a known standard in 1414. The pond did not take the name till 1495. It was established in Scotland in 1618.**

**Truce, or Peace of God.**—This celebrated instrument for the suspension of hostilities between the feudal lords of the Middle Ages remounts as far back as A.D. 988. It provided that no conflicts should occur between Wednesday evening and Monday morning, or from Advent to Epiphany, or Quinquagesima Sunday to Easter. This truce received great authority from a vision stated to have been seen by a bishop of Aquitaine in 1032, when an angel was said to have appeared and delivered a writing enjoining men to cease from their hostilities, and become reconciled. It was confirmed by the council of Tuluje June 1, 1047, and by the tenth general council in 1189; but in consequence of its inefficiency, an association for carrying it into effect was formed about the end of the 12th century, under the title of the Brotherhood of God. Louis IX. of France published an ordinance in 1245, prohibiting any one from commencing a quarrel until forty days after the commission of the offence he wished to retaliate. This law, which was known as the Royal Truce, was confirmed by Philip IV., or the Fair, in 1296. **Trumpets.**—The invention is variously ascribed to the Tyrrhenians and to the Egyptians, but they were not used at the siege of Troy, B.C. 1184, although spoken of by Homer B.C. 922. Those used by the Israelites at the siege of Jericho, B.C. 1451, were made of rams' horns (Joshua vi. 20). The speaking-trumpet appears to have been known to the ancient Greeks, and was in use among the Peruvians A.D. 1595. Matthew Paris says that trumpeters preceded King Offa of Mercia in all his progresses (797—798).**

**Tuam (Bishopric).**—This Irish diocese was founded by St. Jarlaffa, at Cluain-fois, near Tuam, about A.D. 501. In 1150 it was made archiepiscopal, under Edan O'Hoeisin; and in 1559 it was enlarged by the addition of Mayo. The see of Enachdune was annexed to Tuam in 1573, and Killenora formed part of the archiepiscopal from 1661 to 1742. Ardagh was incorporated with Tuam in 1742, but was separated in 1839, when Tuam ceased to be a metropolitan diocese. By the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1838), the sees of Killala and Achonry were ordered to be annexed to Tuam on their next vacancy, which occurred in 1834. **Tübingen (Germany).**—The university was founded A.D. 1477. From the Reformation till 1803, Roman Catholics were excluded. The town-hall was built in 1435; and the church of St. George, with monuments of the princes of the house of Württemberg, was erected in the 15th century. In order to conciliate the aristocracy, Ulric, duke of Württemberg, agreed to a treaty here in July, 1803, which may be called the first German constitution, and continued to be the fundamental law of the duchy till 1819.**

**Tubular Bridges.**—The first tube of the Britannia bridge, across the Menai Straits, was floated and raised June 20, 1849. It was completed at a cost of £821,865, and opened March 6, 1850. The tubular bridge at Conway, also on the line of the Chester and Holyhead railway, constructed at a cost of £110,000, was finished in 1848. One at Chesterport, across the Wye, was opened in 1852. Two upon the line of the Egyptian railway,—one crossing the Nile, near Benha, the other the Karrimeen canal,—were commenced in May, 1853, and completed in October, 1855.**

**Tudela (Battle).**—The French, under Marshal Lannes, defeated the Spanish forces of Castanos and Palafox, near this town of Spain, Nov. 23, 1808. The loss of the Spaniards amounted to 5,000 men killed and wounded, and but for the delay of Marshal Ney in quitting Soria, their entire army would have been cut off. This battle is sometimes referred to as the battle of the 853
Tuesday.—The third day of the week was dedicated by the Saxons to their god Tuiscus, respecting whose attributes little is known with precision. The Romans held it sacred to Mars, and called it Dies Martis. (See SERVOS TUESDAY.)

Tulleries (Paris) takes its name from the tile-fields on which it stands, was founded as a royal residence by Catherine de Medici, A.D. 1564, and completed by Louis XIII. It was captured and sacked by the Paris mob, Aug. 10, 1792, and again in 1830. The insurrectionists sacked it, and threw the furniture from the windows, Feb. 25, 1848.

Tula (Russia), capital of a government of that name, the seat of the imperial manufactury of arms, established by Peter the Great A.D. 1712. A fire, which reduced a large portion of the inhabitants to beggary, occurred in 1834.

Tulip, which grows wild in the Levant, was brought in seed from Constantinople, or Cappadocia, to Augsburg, A.D. 1559. It had spread all over Germany by 1564 or 1565. It was first planted and grown in Europe on the ground of Peyres, in 1611. From Vienna it was introduced into England about the end of the 16th century. The tulip-tree was brought from North America to Europe about 1683.

Tunbridge, or Tunbridge Wells (Kent), was first brought into notice by Dudley, Lord North, who received much benefit from drinking the waters in the reign of James I.

Tungsten, from the Swedish tung sten, heavy stone, was first obtained in a pure metallic state by M. d'Elhuier, A.D. 1781.

Tunis (Africa), known at different periods as Tunes and Tuneta, capital of the regency of that name, founded either by the Phoenicians or Romans. Afars were taken by the Roman consul Regulus B.C. 256, and before it the mutinous Carthaginian army encamped when it left Sicca, B.C. 241. The Vandals, who acquired it A.D. 439, were dispossessed by Belisarius in 533. It was taken from the Greek emperors by the Moslems about the end of the 7th century, and after having been governed by viceroys, was made the capital of an independent state by Abu-Ferez in 1206. An expedition to put down the pirates that infested it was undertaken by Louis IX. of France in 1270. The noted pirate Barbarossa, whose the Turkish sultan had acknowledged chief of the country, deprived the ruler of his throne in 1531. He was, however, restored, on condition of being a tributary prince, by Charles V. in 1535. A large expedition, fitted out at Constantinople, reduced it in 1574. Admiral Blake destroyed two of the castles with artillery in 1655, and extorted a promise that English vessels should be exempt from attack; and with a similar object it was besieged by a French fleet in 1685. A boy was instituted in 1574, and he was replaced by a boy towards the end of the 17th century. The European powers enforced from Tunis the abolition, for ever, of Christian slavery, in 1816.

Tunnage and Poundage.—Tunnage was a duty of so much per ton on all wines imported; and poundage was a duty imposed ad valorem, at the rate of twelve pence in the pound on all merchandise. The origin of this tax, the first of our customs duties, raised, according to the old statutes, "for the defence of the realm and the safeguard of the seas," is unknown. It was imposed with the consent of the Lords, but against that of the Commons, by Edward III., A.D. 1348, and was granted for a term of two years to Richard II., in 1381. It was first granted by statute 12 Edw. IV. c. 3 (1473). Originally granted for a few years, it was given to Henry VI. in 1453 for the term of his life. It formed a constant subject of dissension between Charles I. and his parliaments, and was granted to his son Charles II. for life, June 24, 1660. The impost was made perpetual by 9 Anne, c. 6 (1711); 1 Geo. I. c. 12 (1715); and 3 Geo. I. c. 7 (1717).

Tunstall.—Two tunnels, constructed as outlets for the drainage of Lake Copais in Greece, by the tyrants of Orchomenus before historic times, were cleared of obstructions about B.C. 330. The tunnel at Samos, by Eupalinus of Megara, nearly a mile in length, eight feet in height and breadth, with an aqueduct in the middle thirty feet deep, was cut through a mountain 900 feet high, about B.C. 540. The Posilipo, near Naples, three quarters of a mile in length, was executed about A.D. 14. A tunnel three miles long, thirty feet in height, and twenty-eight feet wide, connecting Lake Fucinis with the river Siris, formed by the emperor Claudius, has been lately cleared out by the Neapolitan government. The Harecastle tunnel, on the Trent, was commenced by Pugin, was completed by a Dutchman, and is 1,439 yards in length, twelve feet wide, and nine high, was commenced by Brindley in 1796. It proved too small for the traffic, and a new one, running parallel with the old, was constructed by Telford in 1822.

Turcopole, of the order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and third dignity in the convent, taking its name from the Turcopoles, a light horse used by the Christians in Palestine, is mentioned in a diploma of the Hospitalers, A.D. 1100. One was established in the convent at Rhodes, Giovanni de Dudralik being the first known English knight who held the dignity. The last Turcopole of England was Sir Richard Shelley, who died probably at Venice about 1582.

Turin (Italy), the ancient Augusta Taurinorum, was burned by the soldiers of Vitellius during the civil war, A.D. 69. On a plain near this city Constantine I. defeated Maxentius in 312. By an edict of Lothaire I., schools were ordered to be established here in 829. Philip of Savoy fixed his residence at Turin in 1280. Charles VIII., of France arrived here, after breaking through the allied forces, in 1498. It was captured by Francis I., who had, without a shadow of cause, declared
war against the duke of Savoy in 1536. Prince Thomas, in asserting his claim to the regency, made himself master of the town in 1639; but the French, under Count d'Harcourt, compelled him, after a short siege, to capitulate in 1640. The duke de la Feuillade invested it with 100 battalions and 140 pieces of cannon in the month of May. Prince Eugene came to its relief, and an engagement took place, in which the French were defeated, with a loss of 5,000 killed and 7,000 prisoners, Sept. 7, 1706. The allies took it from the French by surprise in 1709. It was again given up to them June 24, 1800. It was surrendered by the French May 30, 1814. An insurrection took place, and the Spanish constitution was proclaimed, March 12, 1821; the royal authority was, however, restored April 12. La Gran Madre de Dios, an imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, was erected to commemorate the restoration of the royal family in 1814. The university, with a library of above 100,000 volumes, was founded in 1412; the Royal academy of Sciences in 1783; and the Waldensian church Dec. 15, 1853.

TURKESTAN, or INDEPENDENT TARTARY (Asia), "the country of the Turks," was traversed by Alexander the Great, B.C. 331. The Grecian dynasty of Bactria obtained supreme power over the greater portion about B.C. 323. They were subverted B.C. 120 by the Scythians, who were in turn subdued by the Parthians about A.D. 1. It was visited by ambassadors from Justinian I. in 559, and subdued by Timour in 1388.

TURKEY, AND TURCS.—Dr. William Smith, who states that almost all the nomad Asiatic tribes that devastated Europe from the 4th to the 12th century, belonged to this race, gives, in a note to Gibbon, the following as the principal divisions of the Turks: 1. The Chorasan, on the west of the Mongol frontier, the most anciently civilized tribe of the Turkish race. 2. Turks of the Sandy Desert, conterminous with Mongolia and Tibet. 3. Turks of Khotan, Kashgar, and Yarkend, conterminous with Tibet. 4. The Kirghis, in Independent Tartary. 5. The Uzbeks, the Turks of Bokhara. 6. The Turkomans, inhabiting the Persian frontier of Independent Tartary, from Balk to the Caspian. 7. The Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, the Turks of the Turkish empire. 8. The Nogays, dwelling north of the Caucasus, between the lower Don and the lower Volga. 9. The Turks of the Russian empire. 10. The isolated Yakuts of the Lena. The history of the country, which derives its name from the people, is given under OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Turkeys were introduced into England from America about A.D. 1524, and served up at a great banquet in 1555. When Charles IX. passed through Amiens, the authorities of the town made him a present of a dozen in 1596, and the first served up in France was at the wedding dinner of that monarch in 1570. They were introduced into Germany about 1590.

Turnhout (Battle).—Prince Maurice of Nassau, assisted by English auxiliaries under Sir Francis Vere, gained a decided victory over the Spaniards at this place in Brabant A.D. 1597.

Turning.—This art is very ancient, as the lathe was in use as early as B.C. 600, and probably much earlier. (See LATHE.) Sir Mark Sambard Brunsch's block machine for turning ships' blocks was completed in 1306, and occasioned a saving of £24,000 the first year it was brought into operation.

Turnpikes.—The turnpike system was established in England by 15 Charles II. c. 1 (1663), which ordered places for the collection of toll to be established on the roads of Hertfordshire, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. It was afterwards extended to the whole kingdom by 7 Geo. III. c. 40 (1767). Twenty-seven turnpikes in London and its neighbourhood were abolished in one day by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 24 (June 14, 1827).

Turfentine-tree—was introduced into England from Barbary before A.D. 1656. TURIN was introduced into England as an article of food between A.D. 1740 and 1750. It had been long in use in the West Indies before that period.

Tuscany (Italy), the ancient Etruria (q.v.), was called by the later Latin writers Tuscia, and its inhabitants Tusci, which were gradually corrupted into Tuscana, or Tuscany, and Tuscanas. During the Middle Ages its most important cities, such as Florence, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoja, and Siena (q.v.), became independent republics; but the majority were absorbed in the republic of Florence, which was made the capital of the grand duchy of Tuscany by Cosmo de Medici A.D. 1569.

A.D. 408. December. Alaric establishes his winter quarters at Tuscan.
568. Tuscany is annexed to the Lombard kingdom of Alboin.
774. It is incorporated with the empire of Charlemagne.
929. Tuscany is erected into a marquisate under Boniface I.
1115. Matilda, countess of Tuscany, dies and bequeaths her territories to the pope.
1160. Tuscany is ceded by the Guelphs to Frederick I.
1193. Florence (q.v.) becomes an independent republic.
1406. Nov. 8. Pisa is annexed to Tuscany.
1530. Aug. 12. Florence surrenders to Charles V.
1531. Alexander de Medici is made duke of Florence.
1537. Siena (q.v,) is annexed to Tuscany.
1559. Sep. 10. Cosmo de Medici is made grand duke of Tuscany.
1737. The Medici family becomes extinct, and Tuscany is conferred upon Francis of Lorraine.
1796. Tuscany is occupied by the French.
1803. Ferdinand III. is deposed by the French, who erect Tuscany into the kingdom of Etruria (q.v).
1807. It is annexed to the French kingdom of Italy.
Tuscany is bequeathed to the Holy See in 1115, and is split up into numerous small independent republics.

### Dukes of Tuscany.

**A.D.**

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<td>Alexander I</td>
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<td>Cosimo I</td>
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**GRAND DUKES OF TUSCANY.**

**A.D.**

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<td>Cosimo I</td>
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**KINGS OF ETRURIA.**

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<td>Louis I</td>
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<td>Louis II</td>
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**GRAND DUCHESS UNDER THE FRENCH ITALIAN KINGDOM.**

**A.D.**

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<td>Eliza Bonaparte</td>
<td>1809</td>
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**GRAND DUCES.**

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<td>Ferdinand III</td>
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<td>Leopold II</td>
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<td>Ferdinand IV</td>
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Tuscany is incorporated in the Italian kingdom of Victor Emanuel II, March 22, 1860. 

**TUSCULUM (Italy)** was founded, according to tradition, by Teleagus, about B.C. 1200. Having become a dependency of Alba, it recovered its liberty, and adopted a republican form of government about B.C. 461. It supplied a contingent to the confederated army of the Latin cities, which was defeated by the Romans B.C. 437. It was attacked by the Volsci and Equi B.C. 461, and received assistance from Rome against its assailants, in return for which the Tusculans aided the Romans in recovering the Capitol from the Sabines, B.C. 458. War having been declared against it by the Romans, an army was despatched, which, entering the city, found the people engaged in their ordinary occupations, and received a most friendly welcome (a proceeding that led to a closer alliance between the two powers), B.C. 378. With Roman aid, the Latins, who had besieged it, were defeated, B.C. 374. It suffered severely from the Gauls B.C. 357, and although it took part with the Latins against the Romans, at the close of the war was treated with great indulgence by the victors, B.C. 335. For several centuries its counts held such power in Rome that they could almost insure the elevation of their own nominee to the papal chair. Continued contests between the two cities in the 12th century led to the destruction of Tuscumela, according to Romualdus, in 1163, during the pontificate of Alexander III; or, following the account of Richard de Ste. Germano, by the German emperor in 1191. (See Tusculum.)

**TUSCUMELA (Staffordshire)** was the place of imprisonment selected for Mary Queen of Scots, A.D. 1568, after her removal from
Bolton. She was placed under charge of the earl of Shrewsbury, in the castle.

Twelfth-Day.—The feast of the Epiphany (q.v.) is so termed because it is celebrated twelve days after Christmas. The custom of holding feasts on this day, presided over by a king and queen, who are chosen by lot, is of great antiquity, and is regarded by some as a relic of the classical custom of appointing a rex convivii. Others state that it is derived from a practice among the Roman children of drawing lots with beans, to see who would be king; and as an old manner of deciding the question was for a cake to be made containing a bean and a pea, which, on the division of the cake, indicated the persons selected as king and queen, this supposition receives some confirmation. The festival of Twelfth-day and the appointment of a king and queen is common over nearly all Europe. In 1792 the French National Assembly ordered the name of the day to be changed from "La fête de Rois" to "La fête de Sans-Culottes."

Twelfth Tables.—The laws of the Twelve Tables, characterized by Cicero as containing the substance of all legislative wisdom, were completed by the decemvirs of Rome B.C. 451.

Týana (Asia Minor), also called Thiana and Thoana, said to have been founded by a Thracian king, became a Roman colony under Caracalla, A.D. 211—217. Having been incorporated with the empire of Palmyra, it was taken by Aurelian in 272. It was captured by the Turks in 769.

Tyburn (London).—This locality, at the west end of London, the site of which is said to be occupied by No. 49, Connaught Square, was the old place of execution for felons. It was used for this purpose as early as the reign of Henry IV. The first dying speeches, &c., printed in England were speeches of malefactors executed here in 1624. The bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, were exposed at Tyburn Jan. 30, 1661, and the last execution here took place Nov. 7, 1793. Tyburn Road is first mentioned in 1679, and in 1686 it is referred to as Tyburn Lane. It is the modern Oxford Street. (See Executions.)

Tyler's Insurrection. (See Watt Tyler's Insurrection.)

Tyndaris (Sicily), founded by Dionysius, B.C. 395, was one of the first cities that declared for Timoleon, after his landing in the island, B.C. 344. A naval engagement took place off the coast, B.C. 257, between the inhabitants and the Romans, under C. Attilius, without any decided advantage to either side. A Carthaginian garrison, which had been forced upon it, was expelled, and an alliance formed with Rome, B.C. 254. It took a conspicuous part in the war between Sextus Pompeius and Octavius, B.C. 36. Although its site is now deserted, it was a considerable place as late as the 4th century.

Tyndale was annexed to Northumberland by 11 Hen. VII. c. 9 (1497), on ac-

count of the marauding practices of the inhabitants in company with the Scots.

Tyne-mouth (Northumberland) was destroyed in an inroad of the Danes, under Healfedene, A.D. 875. The peninsula was inclosed by a wall and ditch, and the castle was erected under William I. The castle was taken from the royalists by the Scotch forces in 1644.

Tyre (Aera of).—This aera commenced Oct. 19, B.C. 125.

Tyre (Phoenicia), the Tsor of the Israelites, was called by its own populace Sor, or Sur. It is said to have been founded as early as B.C. 2750, and is mentioned in the book of Joshua as one of the boundaries of the tribe of Asher, B.C. 1443 (Josh. xix. 29). Tyre received a large accession of population in consequence of the expulsion of the Sidonians from their own city by the king of Ascalon, B.C. 1210, and some authorities even regard this circumstance as the origin of Tyre. Hiram, king of Tyre, assisted Solomon in the construction of his temple, B.C. 1014 (1 Kings v. 1 to 12), and the city successfully resisted a five years' siege by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, B.C. 721 to 716. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, laid siege to Tyre B.C. 585, and maintained the attack for thirteen years, during which the Tyrians are said to have abandoned their old city, and removed to this island opposite, where they founded insular Tyre. The precise period at which this portion of the city was established, whether Insula or not, is a matter of conjecture. Alexander the Great took Tyre after a seven months' siege of extraordinary difficulty, during which he constructed a mole connecting the insular city with the mainland, in July, 332 B.C. Antigonus, of Syria, besieged Tyre B.C. 315, and took it after a siege of fifteen months, and it was treacherously surrendered to Antiochus the Great by Theodotus, lieutenant of Ptolemy Philopater, B.C. 218. Tyre was taken from the Saracens by the Crusaders, after a siege of five months and a half, A.D. 1124, when a third part of the city was bestowed upon the Venetian republic for its assistance in the capture. Salahdin sought in vain to retake it in 1187, and it was at length seized by Chalil, sultan of Cairo, in 1291. The prosperity of Tyre was not finally destroyed until the conquest of Syria by the Turks in 1516. In 1766 the Metalwich, a sect of Shites, settled here, and established a trade in grain and tobacco. Tyre surrendered to the allied fleet in 1841. A bishop of Tyre was ordained by St. Peter. Councils were held here in 335 and 518.

Tyrol (Austria).—This province of Austria was originally peopled by the Raetians, and after many changes, passed into the possession of Count Berthold, of Andechs, A.D. 1150, and was ceded to the house of Habsburg in 1363. In 1602 it was conferred upon the archduke Maximilian, and in 1665 it became an integral part of the Austrian empire. By the peace of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1806, the Tyrol was ceded to Bavaria.
The population being dissatisfied with their change of rulers, an insurrection broke out in April, 1809, headed by the patriotic innkeeper Andrew Hofer. Under his leadership the Tyrolese expelled the Bavarians, and defeated the French in several engagements, especially in the two battles of Berg and Isel, or Innspruck, May 29 and Aug. 12, 1809. The last-mentioned victory resulted in the expulsion of the French from the Tyrol, and the occupation of Innspruck by Hofer, Aug. 15. Austria regained all the advantages gained by the insurgents, by the treaty of Schönbrunn, or Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809, by which Bavaria regained her ascendency. The Tyrolese refused to lay down their arms, from an impression that the treaty was invalid, and the war continued till December, when they were finally subdued. Hofer was made prisoner by the French, Jan. 20, 1810, and was shot at Mantua Feb. 20. The Tyrol was retaken by Austria in 1814, and in 1848 an insurrection of the inhabitants was suppressed by Marshal Radetzky.

**U**

**UBEDA** (Spain) was built by the Moors from the materials of the Roman town Betulia, a.d. 886. It was destroyed in 1212 by Alfonso VIII., who, says the Moorish Chronicler, "did not leave a Moslem alive therein. May the curse of Allah rest upon him!" Having been rebuilt, it was taken by Ferdinand III. in 1235.

**UBIQARIANS**, or **UBQUITARIANS**, so named from their distinguishing doctrine, that the body of Christ is everywhere, were the followers of Brentius, a Lutheran, who first disseminated his views in his "Sententia de Libello Bullingeri," published at Tbingen a.d. 1561. James Andress held the same opinion, and Brentius published other works in which it was maintained.

**UDEVALLA** (Battle).—The Danes defeated the Swedes at this town of Sweden, a.d. 1678.

**UKRAINE** (Russia), denoting, in Polish, a frontier, was in possession of the Goths a.d. 263. After undergoing various changes, it was ceded by Poland to the Cossacks in 1672. Turkey having asserted some claim to the territory, abandoned it in favour of Russia in 1829. Charles XII., on his invasion of Russia, traversed it in order to effect a junction with Mazeppa in 1708. It was crossed by the emperor Alexander I., when he left Warsaw on his southern journey, April 30, 1813. An insurrection which broke out in the Ukraine April 25, 1831, was suppressed May 26.

**ULEARBOG** (Finland) was founded a.d. 1610, and ceded by Sweden to Russia Sept. 17, 1809. The town was destroyed by fire in 1822.

**ULLOA, ST. JUAN D'** (Mexico), the last fortress held by the Spaniards during the war of independence, was taken by the Mexicans Nov. 13, 1825. The fort was

bombed Nov. 27, 1839, by the French admiral Baudin with three line-of-battle ships, one frigate, and two bomb-vessels, and in four hours the white flag was hoisted, the walls having been reduced to ruins.

**ULM** (Württemberg).—An imperial diet was held here to terminate the wars of the German nobles, a.d. 1165. It was surprised during a fog, in June, 1702, and taken by Maximiian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, who then declared in favour of the house of Bourbon. The Gallo-Bavarian garrison surrendered to General Thomgen in 1704, before the trenches for its siege were opened. Moreau fell back upon Ulm in his retreat, Sept. 27, 1796. It capitulated to Napoleon I., with its Austrian garrison of 28,000 men under General Mack, Oct. 20, 1805. The fortifications were restored by the confederation in 1814. The cathedral, commenced in 1377, was completed in 1494.

**ULSTER** (Ireland), one of the five provinces, was partly conquered in the Anglo-Norman invasion by John de Courcy, who assumed the title of earl of Ulster, a.d. 1177. Edward, brother of Robert Bruce of Scotland, landed in Ulster with an army in 1315.

**ULSTER KING OF ARMS** was appointed for Ireland Feb. 2, 1552.

**ULSTER REBELLION.**—Roger More, a gentleman of Kildare, Sir Phelim O'Neale, Lord Enniskillen, and other native Irish chieftains, formed a conspiracy for the purpose of surprising Dublin castle, and causing a general rising in Ulster, both of which were to be effected Oct. 23, 1641. Though the former miscarried, the rising in Ulster took place on the appointed day. The country was devastated, the towns captured, and many of the new settlers were put to death. The revolt, in the course of which many thousands of lives were sacrificed, was not finally quelled until 1649.

**ULSTER SETTLEMENT.**—James I. formed a scheme for the colonization of Ulster, a.d. 1611. The lands were divided into lots of 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 acres, and only English settlers were admitted. The order of baronets was established in the same year, to provide a fund for the defence of the new English settlement of Ulster. The first patent to Nicholas Bacon bears date July 22, 1611.

**UMBRELLAS** were used among the ancient Greeks, being considered an evidence of rank; and also by the Romans. Michael Drayton, in one of his poems written a.d. 1630, mentions them as a fashionable article in England. Dr. Jamieson, who purchased one at Paris, is said to have first introduced it into notice in Glasgow in 1780. The first carried in the streets of Bristol was in 1782. Jonas Hanway, the eastern traveller, did much to render the umbrella fashionable, as he carried one in the streets of London about 1750, though it was considered effeminate to do so.

**UMBRIA** (Battle).—In a battle fought in Umbria, the Romans gained an important victory over the Gauls and Samnites; 25,000 of whom were left dead on the field,
and 80,000 made prisoners, b.c. 298. The Romans were inspired in the contest by the example of the younger Decius, who, devoting himself to the immortal gods, plunged into the thickest of the fight.

**UMMAPOORAH, or AMARAPURA (Burmah),** "the city of the immortals," founded A.D. 1783, was destroyed by fire in March, 1810. The court was removed from this city to Ava in 1819, and an earthquake laid it in ruins in 1839. Its celebrated temple, with 250 columns, contains a colossal bronze image of Guadama, said to be the last earthly representative of Buddha.

**UNION.** (See Extrem Unction.)

**UNDEAKTAKERS.**—Certain members of parliament who professed to understand the temper of the House of Commons, and to facilitate the king's dealings with it, received this name in the reign of James I., about 1610. In opening parliament, James I. refers to them as "a strange kind of beast called undertakers." Sir Henry Neville was their leader.

**UNICORN.**—Ctesias, the Greek historian, describes it as a native of India, b.c. 398. Aristotle speaks of it under the appellation of the Indian ass, b.c. 334. Since then the myth has been repeated, and embellished by writers innumerable. When James I. came to the throne of England in 1603, he adopted the figure of a unicorn to support with the lion the royal arms, the supporters of the Scottish arms being two unicorns.

**UNIFORMITY.** (See Act of Uniformity.)

**UNIFORMS.**—Harold II. clothed his soldiers in leather, a.d. 1066. Louis XIV. of France gave a uniform to his troops about 1662. In the English navy, uniforms are said to have originated with Admiral Mostyn before 1757.

**UNIGENITUS.**—The bull condemning the doctrines of the Jansenists, so called because it commences with this word, was issued by Pope Clement XI., at the instance of Louis XIV., in September, 1713. Beaumont, archbishop of Paris in 1732, ordained that no dying person should receive the eucharist unless it could be shown that he adhered to this principle of this bull.

**UNION.**—Commissioners were appointed (1 James I. c. 2) to treat with Scotland for the union of the two countries, a.d. 1603. Queen Anne, in her first speech to parliament recommended it, March 11, 1702. The queen was empowered to appoint commissioners to effect the object by 1 Anne, c. 8. They came to terms July 22, 1706, and twenty-five articles were drawn up and agreed to. The Scottish parliament passed the act Jan. 16, 1707, and in the English parliament a bill (6 Anne, c. 11), embodying the treaty, was passed, and received the royal assent March 6, 1707. It took effect May 1. The united kingdoms were named Great Britain.

**UNION (Repeal of the).** (See Repeal of the Union.)

**UNION Jack,** a national flag for Great Britain, composed of the cross of St. George and the saltire of St. Andrew, was announced by royal proclamation, April 12, 1606. Having fallen into disuse, it was revived by another proclamation, July 23, 1707. The saltire of St. Patrick was added Jan. 1, 1801.

**UNION of CALMAR.** (See Calmar.)

**UNION of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND** was alluded to by George III. in his speech at the opening of parliament Jan. 22, 1800. A bill (39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 47), embodying articles of union, was introduced by Pitt, and received the royal assent July 2, 1800. The statute (40 Geo. III. c. 39) passed the Irish parliament June 13, 1800, and the union took effect from Jan. 1, 1801.

**UNITARIANS,** received the name of Socians from Laelius Socinus, who founded a sect in Italy, a.d. 1546. They were established as distinct bodies at Plunket, Racow, and in several parts of Transylvania, in 1565. They condemned their own bishop, Davidis, as a heretic, and cast him into prison, a.d. 1578. Faustus Socinus settled their disputes, and introduced uniformity of worship amongst those in Poland in 1592. An edict, compelling them to quit Poland within three years, was issued in 1638. Theophilus Lindsey left the Church of England and advocated their tenets in 1774. In the presbyterian churches their doctrines spread considerably about 1793. Numerous societies were formed in England and America for the propagation of their doctrines in 1806. An act was passed for their relief in 1813.

**UNITED BRETHREN.**—This religious body, maintaining the principle of non-resistance against persecution, sprung from a schism amongst the Bohemian followers of John Huss many years after his death, July 6, 1415. Fleeing from the intolerance of the popish clergy, a number of them found refuge in Saxony, where they received a grant of waste land from Count Zinzendorf, and built the village of Herrnhut, "the watch of the Lord," in 1722. The count entered the clerical profession, and was ordained bishop of the church at Lissa in 1737. Some of its members came to England in 1738; and Archbishop Potter, interesting himself in their behalf, obtained the passing of two acts (20 Geo. II. c. 44 [1747], and 22 Geo. II. c. 30 [1748]) to relieve them from certain oaths, and to exempt them from certain political disabilities. After these measures they were acknowledged to be "an ancient Protestant episcopal church, which had been countenanced and relieved by the kings of England, his Majesty's predecessors." They are also called Moravians.

**UNITED IRISHMEN,** who had a project for establishing an independent republic, were formed into a society by a barrister named Theobald Wolfe Tone, a.d. 1791. An invasion of Ireland by the French was arranged under their auspices in December, 1796. An elaborate report of their proceedings was prepared by a secret committee of the House of Commons, and printed March 15, 1799.
United Provinces.—The deputies of Guelderland, Zutphen, Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, and the Frisian provinces, assembled at Utrecht Jan. 23, 1579, and signed the celebrated treaty or union of Utrecht, which forms the basis of the Dutch republic. Count Renneberg, statholder of Friesland, Overysssel, Groningen, &c., assented to the union June 11, 1579. Owing to his treasonable practices, the final incorporation of Groningen was delayed two years. Besides these provinces, some cities were admitted, of which the chief were Ghent, Feb. 4, 1579; Antwerp, July 25, 1579; and Bruges, Feb. 6, 1580. (See Holland.)

United States (North America).—Thirteen states, forming part of the colonial empire of England, effected a separation, under the name of the United States, A.D. 1776.

A.D.


1776. March 15. The Stamp Act is repealed.

1776. June 18. General Washington obtains an act (7 Geo. III. c. 46) for taxing tea, glass, paper, &c., in the American colonies.


1776. March 5. A fatal affray takes place between the English soldiery and the people of Boston.

1776. May 16. A force of about 1,500 North Carolinians rebels are defeated by Governor Tryon in a battle at Alamance.

1776. Dec. 18. The inhabitants of Boston throw 342 chests of the taxed tea into the sea.


860

1815. Dec. 24. Napoleon (q.v.) is admitted into the Union.

1817. Mississippi (q.v.) is admitted into the Union.

1818. Illinois (q.v.) is admitted into the Union.

1819. March 1. The general embargo is repealed.

1820. March 23. Congress passes the nullification act of 1820, or 23d Cong., 4th sess., 3d Sect. This act is vetoed by President Monroe. April 5. Congress repeals the nullification act.

1822. March 19. The United States government acknowledges the independence of the South American governments.

1824. Aug. 2. General La Fayette visits the United States.

1825. May 28. A treaty of friendship and commerce is concluded with Colombia. Sept. 7. The United StatesAcquired


1828. A treaty is concluded with Brazil. Sept. 22. The United States recognizes the independence of the United States.


1830. May 7. A treaty is concluded with Turkey. The ports are again opened to English commerce.

1831. July 4. Death of the ex-president James Monroe. (See Monroe Doctrine.)


1835. Sept. Anti negro-emancipation riots are frequent.

1836. Apr. 8. Arkansas and Michigan (q.v.) are admitted into the Union. The national debt of the United States is paid off.

1837. Dec. 29. The U.S. steamer Caroline is burnt by an Englishman, near the coast of the United States, while en route for having brought assistance to the rebels.

1838. Jan. 5. The president prohibits American citizens from aiding Canadian rebels in arms against the British government.


A.D. June 22. The Hungarian Martin Kosuta, a citizen of the United States, is seized by the Austrian authorities at Smyrna as a rebel, in consequence of which several Hungarian officials are assassinated by political refugees. Capt. Ingraham, U.S. corvette St. Louis, demands the restoration of Kosuta, who is subsequently surrendered. July 14. Opening of the New York exhibition. The territory of Washington is erected this year.


May 2. Charles Bird Sumner is brutally assailed by Preston Brooks in the Senate House, Washington, for his strong expression of anti-slavery principles. May 28. Mr. Crampton, British envoy at the United States government, is ordered by his government to quit Washington. June 24. The president recognizes the filibuster general Walker as president of Nicaragua. July 4. General Scott is elected to be the candidate for the presidency. July 8. Genl. Schenck, the Democratic anti-slavery candidate, is elected to the presidency, after a severe contest with Colonel Fremont, the representative of the Republican, or anti-slavery party. Dec. The ship Resolute is formally presented to Queen Victoria by the United States government. Kansas (q.v.) is admitted into the Union this year.


1860. Feb. 1. Pennington is appointed speaker of the chamber of representatives after a stormy contest. March 30. Congress elects a committee of inquiry into the means employed by President Buchanan to secure his election, and all the charges of his administration. April 23. The president protests against this measure. May 19. A convention of unionists assembles at Charleston, and nominates Stephen Douglas as its candidate. June 18. A second democratic convention assembles at Baltimore, and divides into two parties, the northern delegates persisting in their nomination of Douglas, while the southern delegates propose Jefferson Davis as their candidate. Sept. 27. The filibuster, General Walker is shot at Honduras. Oct. 3. The prince of Wales is received by the president at Washington. Nov. 6. The electors in the state of Lincoln are declared elected, in consequence of which an intense political agitation commences in the Southern states. Dec. 20. South Carolina secedes from the Union. Dec. 29. Howell Cobb, Lewis Case, and John B. Floyd resign their appointments in the government.


PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The president holds the office for a term of four years, but is eligible for re-election at the expiration of that period. The official year commences on the 4th of March.

George Washington 1789 William Henry Harrison 1841
John Adams 1797 John Tyler 1841
Thomas Jefferson 1801 James Knox Polk 1845
James Madison 1809 Zachary Taylor 1849
James Monroe 1817 Millard Fillmore 1850
John Quincy Adams 1825 Pierce Franklin 1853
Andrew Jackson 1829 James Buchanan 1857
Martin Van Buren 1837 Abraham Lincoln 1861

UNIVERSALISTS, who held the doctrine of the ultimate salvation of all mankind, existed at an early age in the Christian church. They are divided into Universalists, Hypothetical Universalists, and semi-Universalists. They formed several societies in America A.D. 1789.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—This system of voting is practiced in the republics of ancient Greece and in Rome. It was established in France A.D. 1791, and was abolished on the fall of the empire. It formed one of the provisions of Daniel O'Connell's Reform Bill, which was rejected by the House of Commons May 28, 1830, and was adopted as the first point of the people's charter in 1838. It was again established in France March 5, 1848, and was modified May 31, 1850. It was adopted by the president, Louis Napoleon, Dec. 2, 1851, and again in the election of deputies by the new French constitution, Jan. 15, 1852. The voting of the Italian states for and against annexation to Sardinia in 1860 was also by universal suffrage.

UNIVERSITIES.—The ancient Romans applied the term university to any corporation of traders or professional men, and in ecclesiastical language it was used to denote a number of churches under the government of one archdeacon. An instance of

A.D. 688. Academically it signifies "a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, law, medicine, and the arts, and in which degrees are conferred in these faculties."

The university system of education originated in the schools attached to the churches and monasteries, and was established during the 11th century. The following is a list of the most important universities, with the dates of their foundation. Additional information is frequently given under the title of the town in which they are situated:—

A.D.

Aberdeen 1494
Aix 1501
Alexandria 1506
Algiers 1533
Alton 1522
Andrew's, St. 1541
Angers 1546
Atlanas 1557
Avila 1548
Baeza 1555
Barcelona 1490
Basle 1499
Berlin 1810
Bern 1834
Besançon 1676
Bologna 1116
Bon 1574
Bordeaux 1550
Bourges 1563
Breslaw 1792
Bremen 1534
Buda 1490
Caen 1439
Cagliari 1659
Cahors 1289
Cambridge 636
Camerino 1727
Calais 1345
Camer 1714
Charkov 1583
Christiania 1811
Colmar 1388
Copenhagen 1479
Corfu 1824
Cracow 1364
Droit 1232
Douai 1362
Dublin 1591
Durham 1831
Edinburgh 1583
Edingburgh 1543
Erfur 1529
Erlangen 1743
Evora 1578
Ezpeleta 1390
Florence 1438
Frankfort-on-the-Main 1525
Gland 1548
Geneva 1536
Genoa 1558
Genoa 1816
Giessen 1807
Girona, or Gerona 1445
Glasgow 1513
Groningen 1789
Granada 1538
Gravesend 1586
Greifswald 1456
Grenoble 1539
Grüningen 1614
Guatemala 1528
Halle 1694
Harvard (Cam- bridge, U.S.) 1638
Heidelberg 1541
Helmsdtad 1576
Helsingfors 1582
Huesca 1564
Ingolstadt 1542
Innspruck 1672
Jena 1547
Kaiserslautern 1803
Kiel 1834
Königsberg 1544
Leipsic 1499
Leobingen 1540
Lemgo 1575
Lége 1617
Lima 1534
Linz 1800
London 1828
Louvain 1423
Luchena 1423
Lund 1668
Macerata 1590
Madrid 1586
Marburg 1527
Mayence 1477
Messina 1548
Montpelier 1584
Moscow 1733
Munich 1526
Münster 1589
Nantes 1464
Nîmes 1551
Onate 1543
Orange 1356
Orlichen 1558
Oviedo 1601
Paderborn 1623
Padua 1528
Palencia 1512
Palermo 1419
Pampelona Estella 1563
Paris 1169
Parma 1453
Peter 1585
Pavia 774
Perpignan 1349
Perugia 1520
Périgueux 1530
Pézenas 1249
Piss 1338
Piotiers 1431
Alphonso III, king of Leon, in 874, but with such loss to himself that, according to the Arab chroniclers, the Christians were employed during more than eleven days in burying their dead.

Urbino (Italy), the ancient Urbanum Hortense, a municipal town where Fabius Valens, the general of Vitellius, was put to death A.D. 69, was besieged and taken by Belisarius in 588, and became the capital of a duchy about 1320. Cæsar Borgia treacherously obtained possession by requesting the duke, as a friend, to lend him his artillery, with which he entered the town as a conqueror in 1502. It was wrested from him by Pope Julius II. in 1503. Leo X. captured it in 1516. The efforts of the duke to recover it in 1517 proved ineffectual, and Leo X. annexed it to the States of the Church in 1519. It was recovered by the duke in 1522, and was finally incorporated with the papal states in 1632.

Urgel (Spain) was created a bishopric A.D. 820. It was captured by the Moorish king Abd er Rahman in 822, by the French in 1691, and again when the duke of Berwick commanded, Oct. 12, 1719. After a few days’ siege, the royalists took it by assault, putting the greater part of the garrison to the sword, June 21, 1822. A regency, which professed to administer the government in the name of Ferdinand VII., was formed here Sept. 14, 1822. On the approach of Mina, the regency fled from the town, Nov. 10.

Uri (Switzerland).—This canton was one of the three which revolted against Austria, A.D. 1307, and which contracted the federal compact of Brunn, Dec. 8, 1315. In 1775 the Val Levantina revolted against the jurisdiction of Uri, but was compelled to return to its allegiance.

URICONIUM, or WROXETER (Shropshire).—About A.D. 1700 a person digging in a field at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, discovered a Roman tessellated pavement and other interesting remains. Other discoveries were afterwards made, but no systematic plan of exploration was adopted until a committee of excavation was appointed at Shrewsbury, Nov. 11, 1858. Excavations were commenced Feb. 3, 1859; and the result was the discovery of the ruins of the Roman city of Uriconium, which has been called, in consequence, the British Pompeii.

Ur in and Thummi5, commanded by Jehovah to form part of the breastplate of judgment worn by the Jewish high priest on certain occasions, b.c. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 30). It was consulted before entering upon any important enterprise, as by David when he inquired if he should go up against any of the cities of Judah (2 Sam. ii. 1), b.c. 1053. According to Josephus, it ceased to return responses about b.c. 110.

Ursuline Nuns, founded by Angela da Brescia about A.D. 1507. The order took its name from the English saint Ursula, when the institution was confirmed by Pope Paul III. in 1544. Madame de Sainte Bove estab-
lished the first house of the order at Paris in 1604.

Uruguay, of Banda Oriental (South America), formed part of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, under the Spaniards, and was taken possession of by Brazil A.D. 1815. A war between the two countries ensued in consequence in 1825. A settlement was effected, by which a portion of Uruguay was erected into an independent republic in 1828; and a constitution was published August, 1830. Ships of war were sent by England and France into the Rio de la Plata, in consequence of the lawless state of the country, under Rosas, in 1845; and Monte Video was blockaded by the English till 1849; and by the French till 1849. Arrangements were made, and treaties formed with France and England at the conclusion of the blockade; but after the withdrawal of those powers the war was renewed with Brazil, and prosecuted till 1851.

Ushant (France).—An engagement took place off Ushant, July 27, 1778, between the English fleet, under Admiral Keppel, and the French, under d'Orvilliers. It was of an indecisive character, and Keppel was tried by court-martial. Off the island, Captain Williams, of the Flora, captured the Nymphe, commanded by Chevalier du Romain, after a severe struggle, Aug. 10, 1750. Lord Howe gained a signal victory over the French fleet off the coast, June 1, 1794.

Usipetes, or U شب. This German tribe, having crossed the lower Rhine, were treacherously attacked and defeated by Julius Caesar, B.C. 55. They opposed the progress of Germanicus on his return from the country of the Marsi, A.D. 14; and took part in the siege of Moguntiacum, about 70. A detachment of the nation served in the Roman army in Britain in 83; after which their name disappears from history.

Usury. — The Jews were prohibited by the Mosaic law to exact usury from those of the same nation, B.C. 1451 (Deut. xxiii. 20). In Greece it was not regulated by law, and ranged from ten to eighteen per cent. With the Romans the legal rate was twelve per cent., senators being allowed to recover one half of that rate by the Theodosian code, A.D. 438. In England usury was prohibited by 15 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 5 (1341). It was limited to ten per cent. by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1545); reduced to eight per cent. in 1624; to six in 1660; and by 12 Anne, st. 2, c. 16 (1703), was lowered to five per cent. By 5 & 3 Vict. c. 37 (July 29, 1839), all bills of exchange and promissory notes not having more than twelve months to run, and all contracts for sums above ten pounds, were exempted from the operation of the usury laws. All restrictions were repealed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90 (Aug. 10, 1854). In France the rate was fixed at five per cent. in 1665; but the laws affecting usury were abolished at the revolution of 1789.

Utah (North America) was acquired by the United States government from Mexico, A.D. 1848, and constituted a territory, with Brigham Young as governor, Sept. 9, 1850. Previous to the formal transfer, in 1847, the Mormons had established themselves here. A force was despatched against them by the federal government in 1857. Brigham Young submitted to authority, and received them peaceably in May, 1858.

Utica (Africa) was founded by the Tyrians about B.C. 1165, and is mentioned as an ally of Carthage B.C. 348. At the close of the third Punic war it concluded terms with the Roman conquerors, B.C. 147. Cato the younger committed suicide here, B.C. 46. It was presented by Augustus with the Roman civitas, B.C. 31. It appears to have fallen into the hands of the Vandals about A.D. 493; and, after undergoing various vicissitudes, was destroyed by the Saracens about 700.

Utrecht (Holland), the Trajectum of the Romans, capital of the province of that name, is mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, A.D. 138. An independent bishopric was founded here in 696. It entered into the Dutch confederation in 1579, and was taken in 1672 by Louis XIV., who was compelled to abandon it in 1673. The French, under General Salm, occupied Utrecht Jan. 17, 1795. The cathedral of St. Martin, built in 1383, was much injured by a storm in 1674. The university was founded in 1634.

Utrecht (Treaty), which closed the war of the second Grand Alliance that broke out A.D. 1701, was signed at Utrecht between France, Great Britain, Spain, Prussia, Portugal, and the States-General, April 11, 1713 (N.S.). Gibraltar, Minorca, Nova Scotia, and St. Christopher, were ceded to England, Hudson's Bay was restored, and the French settlements in Newfoundland were abandoned. The emperor Charles VI., who refused to make peace, was given to June 1 to join in the treaty. His forces were defeated, and conferences were opened Nov. 26, which resulted in the peace of Alt-Ranstadt (q.v.).

Uttoxtter (Stafford).—The duke of Hamilton having entered Lancashire with a body of Scotch troops in support of the cause of Charles I., was defeated near Preston by Cromwell, who pursued him to this town, where he was captured, Aug. 20, 1648.

Uxbridge (Middlesex).—Commissioners met here to discuss terms of peace between Charles I. and his parliament, Jan. 30, 1645. The parliamentary party demanded the abdication of episcopacy and the liturgy, and that the absolute control of the army and navy should be vested in them. These conditions were rejected on behalf of the king, and the negotiations terminated without result, Feb. 22.

Uxellodunum (France).—This town of the Cadarici was the scene of Caesar's last great military exploit in Gaul. It was besieged by him, and only surrendered after a desperate resistance, from want of water, B.C. 51. The conqueror sullied his victory
by causing the hands of all the fighting men left alive to be cut off.

Uz, supposed to have been in the south of Arabia Deserta, is mentioned as the land where the patriarch Job lived (Job i. 1), b.c. 2150.

V.

VACCINATION.—Dr. Edward Jenner's attention was first directed to this subject a.d. 1769, and he tried it on a boy with matter procured from the hand of a milkmaid who had contracted cow-pox, May 14, 1796. The boy was inoculated with small-pox matter by way of experiment, July 1, 1796, and no disease followed. An act (3 & 4 Vict. c. 29) to extend its practice was passed July 23, 1840; and another (4 & 5 Vict. c. 24) provided for its gratuitous performance to the poor, June 21, 1841. An act to extend and enforce the practice of it (16 & 17 Vict. c. 100) was passed Aug. 20, 1853. The Royal Jennerian Institution was founded in 1806, and the National Vaccine Establishment in 1809. Jenner's services to the country were acknowledged by a grant of £10,000, voted by the House of Commons, June 3, 1802, and by another of £20,000 in 1807.

VACCILI (Battle), between the Pisans and the Luccans, in which the latter were defeated, was fought a.d. 1055.

VADIMONIAN LAKE (Battles).—The Etruscans were defeated, and their power first broken, near this lake, in Italy, in an engagement with the Romans, under Q. Fabius Maximus, b.c. 310. In alliance with the Gauls, they were defeated by the consul P. Cornelius Dolabella at the same place, b.c. 283.

VAGRANTS, or VAGABONDS.—This class of wanderers is referred to in the "Statute of Labourers" (23 Edw. III. c. 1), passed a.d. 1349. Numerous penal enactments were made to prevent the increase of vagrancy. By 1 & 2 Edw. VI. c. 3 (1547), any person who had offered them work which they refused, was authorized to brand them on the breast with a V, hold them in slavery for two years, feed them during that period on bread and water, and hire them out to others. Inoperative from its severity, this act was repealed in 1549. The privy council having issued circular letters to the sheriffs of counties to apprehend all vagabonds and sturdy beggars, commonly called Egyptians," 13,000 were taken up in 1569. All previous laws on the subject were remodelled by 17 Geo. II. c. 5 (1744), which distributed them into the three classes of—idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues. The law is at present regulated by 5 Geo. IV. c. 83 (1824), amended by 1 & 2 Vict. 38 (July 27, 1838).

VAILA (Battle), called by the French the Battle of Agnadello, was fought between the Venetians and the French on the banks of the Adda, May 14, 1509, when the latter, commanded by Louis XII. in person, gained a decided victory.

VALAIS (Switzerland), having been conquered by the Romans, was seized by the Burgundians on the decline of the empire. They were supplanted by the Franks, who engaged in a civil war; and the lower district was subjected by the upper, a.d. 1475. It was allied with Switzerland in 1495, and joined the confederacy in 1529. The two districts were formed into one canton in 1798. Napoleon Bonaparte constituted it a separate republic in 1802, and united it to the French empire Nov. 12, 1810. It became part of the new confederation, under the constitution framed by the congress of Vienna, May 27, 1815. Several political changes of a democratic character took place in 1830.

WALDENSE, or WALDENSES, also called Vallenses, Valdei, and Vaudois, Christians dwelling in the Cottian Alps, who, according to the best authorities, retained their faith unsullied during prevailing corruption, and form the connecting link between the primitive church of the apostolic age and the reformed church of modern times. They occupy the valleys of Lucerna, Pera, and San Martino, in Piedmont; and their ancestors are said to have possessed an ecclesiastical system of their own as early as a.d. 820. A confession of their faith, bearing date 1120, is extant; and the "Nobla Leyçon," an exposition of their principles, was written in 1100. They were ordered by Alphonso II. of Aragon to depart out of his dominions in 1194, and their first persecution commenced in 1210. A colony professing their tenets settled in Calabria, and founded several towns in the 14th century. In 1487. Commissioners, monks, and soldiers, were sent by the duke of Alcalà, vicerey of Naples, with instructions to convert or destroy them, in 1561. Instigated by the pope and the court of Spain, Duke Emanuel Philipbert sent troops into the quiet valleys in 1560. Neither women nor children were spared, and many, taken prisoners, were consigned to the flames. Terrible persecutions followed at different times. Charles Emanuel I. guaranteed them the exercise of their religion, under certain restrictions, in 1603 and 1620; and Charles I. of England sent two embassies to intercede for them in 1627 and in 1629. A merciless crusade was commenced against them by Charles Emanuel II. in 1665. His cruelties elicited protests from several European states. Cromwell induced Louis XIV. to mediate, and an amnesty was granted in August, 1666. Fresh persecutions followed in 1663 and 1694. Under the advice of Louis XIV. of France, Victor Amadeus II. issued an edict commanding them to abjure their tenets, in January, 1686. Numbers were put to the sword, their whole property confiscated; others were thrown into prison, where they died; and many families migrated into Switzerland. Eight hundred of these exiles, under their

3 x 2
pastor, Henri Arnaud, undertook a romantic expedition to their native valleys, where they arrived Sept. 16, 1888. In return for their bravery in defending the passes of the Alps against the French, Victor Amadeus II. of Sardinia, in June, 1791, published an ordinance redressing many of their grievances. They were placed by Napoleon Bonaparte on an equal footing with Roman Catholics in 1802; but again subjected to disabilities by their king in 1814. Charles Felix, however, showed them some degree of indulgence in 1821. Permission was granted them by Victor Emanuel II. to erect a church at Turin, Dec. 15, 1853.

VALENCE (France).—Napoleon I. imprisoned Ferdinand VII. of Spain in the palace at this town, May 9, 1808. An attempt to procure his liberation was made by the English government, but without success, in 1810. A treaty for the same object was concluded between Napoleon I. and the royal captive Dec. 11, 1813. The Cortes refused to ratify the treaty; the king, however, was set free, and arrived in Spain May 19, 1814.

VALENCIA (Spain), capital of the province of the same name, became a Roman colony about B.C. 138. It was taken and destroyed by Pompey about B.C. 77. Adolphus, king of the Goths, assaulted it a.d. 414; and the Saracens obtained possession by treaty with Theodemir of Murcia in 713. They erected the province into a kingdom in 1009. Ferdinand I. deposed the Moors here in 1238. It was taken by the king of Toledo, who deposed its sovereign in 1065. Prince Alacid perished, with his Christian allies, in defending it against the Almoravides in 1092. It was delivered from the Moors by the Cid in 1094, on which account it is sometimes called Valencia del Cid. The Moors regained possession in 1099. Incursions were made into the province by the Christians in 1224. The city was assailed by Gaycum of Aragon in 1236. He captured it and annexed it to his kingdom Sept. 29, 1238. The earl of Peterborough seized it in 1708; but it was restored for Philip V. by the duke of Berwick in 1707. The French, who failed in an attack upon it in 1808, succeeded in capturing it Jan. 9, 1812. They abandoned their conquest in June, 1813. A decree issued by Ferdinand VII. from this place annulled the acts of the Cortes, restoring absolute government over Spain, May 4, 1814. An insurrection, caused by the imposition of a coal-tax, broke out Jan. 17, 1817. Another, with the object of assassinating the governor-general, Elio, suppressed under circumstances of great cruelty, broke out Jan. 21, 1819. The civil war was carried on with great feroceness in the province in 1836. The cathedral was erected on the site of a Roman temple and a Moorish mosque in 1262, and received additions in 1432. The wall surrounding the city was built by Pedro IV. in 1356; the university was founded in 1410; and the Lonja de Seda, or hall of silk, was built in 1482. Councils were held here in July or August, 530, and Dec. 4, 546.

VALENCIENNES (France) was taken by Baldwin IV., count of Flanders, a.d. 1006, and by the French musqueteers in 1677. The allied troops, under the duke of York and the prince of Coburg, captured it, after an heroic defence extending over forty-three days, July 28, 1793. It capitulated to the French Aug. 27, 1794.

VALENTINE'S DAY, Feb. 14, "a Christian communion," says Fosbroke, "of the ceremony in the Lupercalia, in which the names of young women were put into a box, from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed. It was continued by ladies, who chose knights for a twelvemonth, mostly during carnival time." The earliest known poetical valentines were written by Charles duc d'Orleans, taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415. They are in the library of the British Museum. The saint who gives name to the day was martyred at Rome about a.d. 270.

VALENTINIANS, the followers of Valentinus, supposed to be of Jewish origin, who introduced a strange compound of Gnosticism and Judaism at Rome, in the 2nd century. Mosheim says this heresy grew to maturity in the island of Cyprus, and with wonderful celebrity traversed Asia, Africa, and Europe.

VALETTA. (See LA VALETTE.)

VALLADOLID (Spain), the Pintia of the Romans, the Beida Wald of the Moors, and capital of the province of the same name, was chosen as a royal residence by Juan II. of Aragon in the 15th century. Philip II., who was born here, induced Pope Clement VIII. to raise it to a bishopric in 1555. A French army under Dupont occupied it in January, 1808. The Spaniards captured a French detachment here in 1812, and it was taken by the English, June 4, 1813. The university was founded in 1346; the cathedral, commenced in 1383, is unfinished. One of its towers fell to the ground in 1841. Columbus died at Valladolid, May 20, 1506.

VALLS (Spain).—The French, commanded by St. Cyr, gained a complete victory over the Spanish troops at this town, in Catalonia, Nov. 18, 1809. Macdonald was defeated here by Sarsfield in 1811.

VALMY (Battle).—The Prussians were defeated by the French under Kellermann, at this town, in France, Sept. 20, 1792. For this success Napoleon I. conferred on this general the title of duke of Valmy, in 1808.

VALOIS (France).—The county was bestowed by Philip III. of France on his second son Charles, a.d. 1255. It fell to Louis, duke of Orleans, second son of Charles V. of France, in 1322. On the accession to the throne of the duke of
Orleans, under the title of Louis XII., in 1498, it was reunited to the royal domains.

Valletine (Italy).—This small district was ceded to the Grisons a.d. 1530, and was the scene of the cruelt massacre of the Protestantst by the Roman Catholic rebels, July 19, 1620. In 1624 the French resisted the attempts of the Spaniards to establish their authority here. Napoleon Bonaparte annexed the Valletine to the Cisalpine republic Oct. 10, 1797, and erected it into the department of the Adda, in the French kingdom of Italy, in 1807. In 1814 it was ceded to Austria.

Valvassor, or Vavassor.—Persons holding fiefs not immediately under the king, but under some intermediate lord, and having subordinate freeholders under them, existed in England, Scotland, France, Lombardy, and Aragon, and are twice mentioned in Domescay Book, a.d. 1086. A writ was issued in 1220 to the sheriff of Wiltshire, directing him to give seisin of three vavassories to the persons specified. In his deed of renunciation, Sept. 29, 1399, Richard II. absolves, amongst others, all vavassors from their oath of allegiance. It was proposed to revive the name in the new dignity created by James I. in 1611. It, however, took that of baronet.

Van, or Wan (Armenia).—Tradition refers the origin of this town to Semiramis, and it undoubtedly exhibits traces of extreme antiquity. It is said to have been rebuilt about the time of Alexander the Great, by an Armenian prince named Wan, from whom it is named, and Valarsaei I. (b.c. 149—127) made it the strongest place in his dominions. It was taken by Togru Beg a.d. 1032, by Tamerlane in 1392, and by Abbas the Great of Persia in 1585. In 1639 it was ceded to the Ottoman empire. M. Schulz examined the antiquities of this place in 1827, and in 1850 the inscriptions were copied by Mr. Layard.

Vanadium.—This metal was discovered by Del Rio, a.d. 1801, and received its present name from Seffström in 1830.

Vancouver Island (North America) was supposed to form part of the mainland till an American captain sailed round it, a.d. 1759. Captain Vancouver visited it and gave it the name of Quadra and Vancouver Island, the former in honour of the Spanish commandant at Nootka Sound, in 1792. It was made over to the Hudson Bay Company, on condition that they should colonize it, in 1846. Gold was discovered here in 1856.

Vancouver's Voyage.—Captain Vancouver having been ordered by the British government to proceed to Nootka Sound to receive a formal cession of the territory from Spain, set sail in the Discovery, April 1, 1791, accompanied by Captain Broughton in the Chatham, a small vessel of 135 tons burthen. He arrived on the coast of New Albion in April, 1792. On the outward voyage he surveyed the southern coast of New Holland, and part of New Zealand, while Broughton discovered Chatham Islands.

Broughton having been despatched home with intelligence of the evasive conduct of the Spaniards, Vancouver proceeded, in January, 1793, to winter in the Sandwich Islands. In the spring he resumed the survey of the American coast, and returned to the Sandwich Islands, where he obtained from the chiefs a formal cession of Owyhee to Great Britain, Feb. 25, 1794. The survey of the north-west coast of America was completed Aug. 22, 1794; and he entered the Shannon on his return, Sept. 13, 1796, with the loss of only two men out of both crews. The narrative of his labours, written by himself, was in course of preparation for the press when he died, May 1798.

Vandals, a Slavonic, or a Germanic tribe, existed on the banks of the Oder, and the sea-coast of Pomerania and Mecklenburg, about a.d. 250. A considerable number were transported into Britain by Probus in 279. With the Sarmatians in Hungary they formed a union in 331, and joined the forces of Radagaisus for the invasion of Italy in 405. Having separated from their allies, they were attacked by the Franks, 20,000 with their king falling on the field of battle. The Alani came to their aid, and they marched without opposition into the provinces of Gaul, Dec. 31, 405. They established themselves in Spain in 425; from which country, on the invitation of Count Boniface, they passed into Africa under their king Genseric, in May, 429. After a career of conquest on that continent, during which they embraced Christianity, Carthage fell under their victorious arms, Oct. 9, 439. Here they commenced the formation of a powerful navy, and having fitted out an expedition against Rome, they landed at the mouth of the Tiber, and sacked the capital of the empire, June 15—29, 465. The whole of the Mediterranean coast was subjected to their piratical depredations between the years 461 and 467. Having embraced the Arian heresy in 530, they carried on a cruel and relentless persecution against the members of the orthodox faith. They were converted from Arianism, and their rule in Africa destroyed by Belisarius, who was declared sole consul Jan. 1, 535. The entire nation had disappeared from Africa by 558.

Vandals, Kings of Africa.

A.D.
429. Genseric.
477. Husenric (son of Genseric).
484. Gundamund (nephew of Hunneric).
486. Thrasius (brother of Gundamund).
523. Hilderic (son of Hunneric).
590. Gelimer (son of Hilderic, and last of the Vandals).

Van Diemen’s Land. (See Tasmania.)

Vane.—The marble tower built at Athens by Andronicus Cypriostes was surmounted by a vane, and Varro had an apparatus at his farm to indicate the direction of the wind, B.C. 37. A costly pillar was erected at Constantinople for a similar purpose in the 8th century. A vane in the form of a horseman was placed on the top of a tower at Hems,
in Syria, in 1151. In Europe vanes are mentioned as early as the 9th century. In France none but noblemen were allowed to have them on their houses in the 12th century. The Danish fleet under Sweyn, in 1013, carried vanes in the shape of birds or dragons at their mastheads.

**VANES (France)** was besieged by Edward III. A.D. 1342. He failed in his enterprise, and concluded a three years' truce, through the intervention of the pope's legate, in 1343. An insurrection of peasants was put down by the national guard with great slaughter in February, 1790. The French emigrants, under the Chevalier de Siz, attempted to take Vanes by surprise, but were defeated by General Hoche in May, 1795. A tower in the centre of the town is the only remaining vestige of the Château de l'Hermine, built in 1357. Vanes is supposed by some to occupy the site of the ancient Dariorigum, the capital of the ancient Veneti, whence its modern appellation. The Bretons still call it Wenet or Guenet.

**VARENNES (France).**—Louis XVI, his queen, and their two children, were arrested here on their flight from Paris, during the night of June 21, 1791.

**VARNA (European Turkey)** was occupied by the Bulgarians A.D. 679, and plundered by them in 1193. Ladijslaus IV., king of Hungary, was defeated and slain in a battle fought here with the Turks, commanded by Amurath II., when 10,000 Christians fell, Nov. 10, 1444. The Russians failed in an attack upon it in 1773, but succeeded in capturing it, after a siege of three months, Oct. 11, 1828. It was restored to Turkey Sept. 14, 1829. A council of war was held at Varna by the Turkish minister of war, Richard Pasha, the Cossacks, Osman Pasha, and the allied generals and admirals, May 18, 1854. The troops from Scutari and other places arrived here in the early part of June, and by the end of the month a camp of 60,000 English, French, and Turkish soldiers had been formed. Sickness broke out and prevailed to an alarming extent in August. The French portion of the army began to embark for the Crimea, Sept. 5, the English, Sept. 7, and the combined fleets with their transports, amounting to 700 vessels, set sail Sept. 10.

**VARNISH.** The art of making varnish was imported into Europe from China and the East during the 16th century. Dr. Cattell proposed certain improvements in the method of preparing varnish in 1860.

**VASSALAGE.** (See Feudal Laws, Serfdom, and Slavery.)

**VASSY (France).**—The duke of Guise massacred a Protestant congregation here, Sunday, March 1, 1562.

**VATICAN, the modern II Borgo, and the ancient Mons Vaticanus, outside the walls of ancient Rome, gave name to the palace which was commenced near the church of St. Peter by Eugenius III. A.D. 1146, a pile of buildings which gradually increased, and now forms the Papal palace, the court and garden of the Belvidere, the library and the museum. Gregory XI. fixed his permanent residence here in 1376. It continued to be the papal abode till Paul III. built the palace on the Quirinal Mount about the middle of the 16th century. The new church of St. Peter's was projected by Nicolas V. in 1450; but no progress was made with it till the time of Julius II., who laid the foundation-stone April 15, 1506. The library was built by Sixtus V.

**VAUCHELLES (France).**—A treaty between Philip II. of Spain and Henry II. of France, the principal clause being a five years' truce, was signed here Feb. 5, 1556.

**VAUD (Switzerland)** formed part of the kingdom of Burgundy A.D. 857, was conquered by Peter, count of Savoy, and annexed to his dominions as a barony, in 1263, reverted to Amadeus VI. in 1539, and having been parcelled out into a number of petty lordships under the name of the Pays de Vaud, was conquered and in part annexed by the Bernese in 1476. They completed its subjugation in 1536. The French Directory determined that it should be made independent of Berne in 1798. It was constituted a sovereign canton by Napoleon I. in 1803; and entered the confederation in 1815. A new constitution was adopted in 1830.

**VAUDOIS, the inhabitants of three high valleys in Piedmont, on the eastern side of the Cottian Alps, formed a communion separate from the Romish church in the early ages of Christianity. They have been called the persevered Protestants of Savoy. (See Valdenses or Waldenses.)**

**VAUXHALL BRIDGE (London).**—This iron bridge was commenced May 9, 1811, and opened July 31, 1812.

**VAUXHALL GARDENS (London).—Fulke de Breauté built a hall in South Lambeth, about A.D. 1252, which was called Fulke's Hall, afterwards corrupted into Faukeeshall, Foxhall, and finally Vauxhall. The gardens, opened in 1661, under the title of the New Spring Gardens, were notorious for the licentiousness of the company by which they were frequented during the Stuart period. About the year 1712 they appear to have declined in popularity. They were purchased by Jonathan Tyers and re-opened with an **al fresco** entertainment, June 7, 1752, and under the management of the new proprietor proved successful. The name Spring Gardens was not finally abandoned till 1755, and the fireworks exhibitions, which for a long period constituted the chief feature of the place, were commenced in 1798. Vauxhall Gardens were sold by auction for £20,200, Sept. 9, 1841. They again passed under the hammer Aug. 20, 1859, when the ground was used for building.

**VAVERIO (Battle).—The combined Neapolitan and papal armies were defeated at this town of Italy by Galeazzo Visconte, A.D. 1324.**
VEDAS, the four principal sacred books of the Hindoos, ascribed to Brahma, having in the course of time become scattered, were arranged or edited by a sage about B.C. 3000. Such is the native tradition, but these writings are now generally assigned to B.C. 1300 or B.C. 1400.

VEHMIC or VEHMIC COURTS, also called the Vehm-Gericht, formed a secret tribunal of Westphalia. Its principal seat was in the town of Dortmund, and it possessed ramifications throughout Germany. It is said to have been formed on account of the severe laws respecting religion enacted by Charlemagne, A.D. 800. This tribunal reached its greatest prominence in the 13th century. Its members, who were bound by an oath of secrecy, numbered at one time 100,000 persons. It continued to exercise judicial functions till the end of the 15th century.

VEII (Etruria).—The inhabitants of this city are first mentioned in history as engaged in hostilities with Romulus, who gained a decisive victory over them, and, after exacting severe terms from the vanquished, concluded a treaty of peace for 100 years, B.C. 722. War, however, again broke out between them, in which the Romans under Tullus Hostilius gained the mastery, B.C. 673–641; and a like result followed hostilities in the reign of Ancus Martius, B.C. 541–517. Under L. Tarquiniius, Veii was again vanquished, together with eleven other Etruscan cities, its allies, a success which the victor commemorated, it is said, by the institution of the twelve dictors and their fasces, B.C. 535–510. Aided by a great number of volunteers, the Veientes again took the field against their old enemy, and a drawn battle ensued, when the Romans lost their consul, with many tribunes and centurions, B.C. 481. The Fabii having offered their services to the state, established a permanent camp to stop the marauding expeditions from Veii, but were drawn into an ambuscade and slain, July 16, B.C. 477. After much desultory warfare, the Romans resolved to besiege the town, and at length took it by means of a mine, slaughtered or sold into slavery the inhabitants, carried off the image of Juno, the tutelary deity, and divided the territory amongst Roman citizens, B.C. 396. After the burning of Rome by the Gauls, B.C. 390, it was proposed to convert Veii into a new capital. From this period Veii gradually fell into decay, and seems to have been divided by Caesar among his soldiers, B.C. 45. The castle, known by the name of Isola Farnese, was built on the south side of the city in the beginning of the 11th century. Many relics of Etruscan art have been found in the ruins.

VELLETRI (Italy).—The ancient Velitrae, included within the limits of Latium, was besieged and taken by the consul P. Virginius, B.C. 494. The population having been reduced by pestilence, a Roman colony was sent, B.C. 492, which was followed by another settlement B.C. 404. Velletri was taken by the Romans in consequence of a revolt, B.C. 380. It was occupied by Belisarius A.D. 538. Near the town Carlo Borbone defeated the Austrians, and was subsequently proclaimed king of Naples, May 25, 1734. The cathedral of San Clemente was erected in 1660, and the church of Santa Maria in 1353.

VELLORE (Hindostan).—Major Lawrence wrested this fort from the French, July 8, 1752. During the wars in India, it was frequently besieged. Sir Eyre Coote relieved it by a brilliant victory, Sept. 27, 1751, and it was selected by government as the residence of Tippoo's family, after the fall of Serimgapatam, May 4, 1799. A mutiny among the native troops broke out here July 10, 1806. It was speedily suppressed, and 800 of them were executed.

VELOCIPEDe, a kind of vehicle which the occupant moves by his feet, was introduced A.D. 1819.

VELVET, formerly called vellet, is mentioned by Joinville A.D. 1272; and in the will of Richard II. in 1399. Strutt names many varieties of the stuff in use in the reign of Edward IV.

VENDEE. (See La Vendee.)

VENETI, the inhabitants of the country called Venetia by Caesar. It nearly corresponds to the French department of Morbihan, and was the most powerful maritime state on the Atlantic. The Veneti rose against the Romans, and sent to Britain for assistance, B.C. 57. After a severe naval engagement they were utterly defeated, and surrendered unconditionally to Caesar, B.C. 56. He sold those who had escaped slaughter, and put to death all the members of the state assembly.

VENETIAN REPUBLIC.—This famous republic of Northern Italy derives its name from the Veneti, who regarded themselves as a tribe of Trojan origin, which settled at the head of the Adriatic under the leadership of Antenor, and dispossessed the Euganeans, the original possessors of the soil. (See Padua.) Other authorities regard them as a branch of the Slavonian race, and regard the name Veneti, or Venedi, as a corruption of the German Wends, which was applied to all Slavonian tribes. The Venetian territory was invaded by the Gauls B.C. 349, and in consequence of the repeated encroachments of that people, the inhabitants concluded an alliance with the Romans B.C. 215. Some Gauls attempted to settle here B.C. 156, but were compelled to return to their own country by the Romans. The Veneti were admitted to the privileges of Roman citizens about B.C. 49. Venetia and Istria were subsequently united into one Roman province, the capital of which was Aquileia. The city of Venice was founded by fugitives who escaped to the lagunes after the destruction of their own cities by Attila, A.D. 421–452. In this manner the inhabitants of Aquileia founded Grado (q.v.), and the Paduans Venice, or Venezia.
1004. 742.
1094. 697.
312. 1101. 735.
1123. 1115.
778. 1141. 809.
829. 887.
998. 

The Venetians elect Paul Luka Anastas of Heraclia to conduct the government as doge.

The Venetians assist the ex-arch Eutychius to recover Raveuna from the Lombards.

The tyrannical of the dogs Orso occasions an insurrection, in which he is murdered by the populace. The government is vested in a master of the militia.

Restoration of the ducal government in favour of Diodato Orso.

The doge Galbaio is associated with his father Maurizio in the dogehship.

The doge Galbaio II. murders the patriarch of Grado, in consequence of which a civil war commences.

Banishment of the Galbati.

Fepiu, son of the emperor Charlemagne, invades Venice, and is defeated in the battle of Albiola (p. 48).

The body of St. Mark is transferred from Alexandria to Venice.

The Venetians send a force of nearly 12,000 men to the Eastern empire against the Saracens.

Pope Benedict III. seeks shelter from his rival Anastasius in Venice.

The emperor Louis II. visits Venice.

Death of the doge Pietro Sanudo in a naval battle against the Narentine corsairs at Muco.

Death of the Hans at Albiola (p. 48).

The tyrannical and licentious doge Sanudo IV. is murdered by the populace.

Sept. I. Abdication of Orsolo I., the holy, by a vow for a monastic life.

July 19. A treaty with the emperor Otho III. is entered into at Mulhausen.

May 18. On the invitation of the inhabitants, the doge Orsolo II. embarks for the conquest of Illyria and Dalmata.

Orsolo II. assumes the title of doge of Venice and Dalmatia.

On the 15th Dandolo compels the Saracens to raise the siege of Bart.

The principles of association and hereditary succession, in reference to the dogehship, are abolished.

Nov. The Venetians sustain a terrible defeat from the Normans under Robert Guiscard in the naval battle of Corfu.

The emperor Alexius I. acknowledges the doge of Venice as lord of Dalmatia and Croatia.

Institution of the Magistrato del Proprio.

A league is concluded with Hungary.

Oct. 4. Victory of the Venetians over the Padauns in the naval battle of Brenta.

Aug. War is commenced with Hungary.

June 29. Tyre surrenders to the doge.

The Venetians sack all the Libyan isles and treat their inhabitants with great cruelty, on account of their allegiance to the Eastern empire.

Fano is annexed to the Venetian republic.

A short war breaks out with Padua.

Corfu and Sicily are ravaged by the Venetians.

An alliance is concluded with Sicily.

Sept. I. Michele III. embarks with a large fleet for the invasion of the Eastern empire. The plague breaks out among his crew, and the following year extends to the city.

May 27. Assassination of Michele III. in consequence of the failure of his enterprise and the public distress. Important political reforms are the result.

Nov. The Venetians raise the siege of Ancona.
VEN

A.D.

1355. April 4. The doge, irritated by the leniency of the sentence, conspires to assassinate all the patricians, and establish a despotate. April 12. The plot is revealed by Betranno di Bergamo. April 16. The doge is tried and executed. April 17. He is excuted. April 21. Giovanni Gradenigo is elected doge in his stead.

1358. Feb. 18. A treaty is concluded with Louis I. of Hungary and other princes, by which the republic cedes Salismita.

1360. May 21. A strict sumptuary law is passed.

1375. Nov. The Venetians invade the Paduan territory.

1376. May 12. They are defeated by the Hungarians and Carrarese at Narvea. July 1. The Venetians defeat the Hungarians and capture Stephen, the king's nephew, at Fossa Nuova. Sept. 22. Peace is concluded.

1375. Hungary, Genoa, and the Carrarese form a league against Venice.

1376. April 24. War is declared against Genoa.

1520. Victory of Pisto d'Anno (q.v.).


1381. Aug. 8. Peace is restored by the treaty of Nuova.

1385. Corfu (q.v.) is annexed to the republic.


1409. June 9. The republic again acquires Dalmatia by purchase from the king of Naples, and thus becomes involved in another war with Hungary.

1413. May 17. Five years' truce is agreed to.


1420. Corinth is annexed to the republic.

1420. Dec. 3. A league against Milan is concluded.

1426. April 29. Victory of Porto d'Anno (q.v.).


1427. Oct. Victory of Mantoa (q.v.).

1428. April 19. Peace is concluded with Milan, which cedes important territory to the republic. May 8. Bergamo is annexed to the republic.

1430. War is resumed.

1433. Aug. 25. Peace is again concluded.

1435. Aug. 17. The emperor Sigismund formally invests the republic with her possessions on the mainland, including Treviso, Passa, Brescia, Bergamo, &c.

1441. Nov. 20. By the treaty of Cavriana, Ravenna is ceded to the republic.

1454. April 9. By the treaty of Lod, Venice acquires Crema, Caravaggio, Rivolta, &c. April 18. The sultan concedes commercial privileges to the republic.


1463. War is undertaken against the Turks.

1465. The Venetians take Athens.

1473. Florence and Venice unite against the pope and the house of Savoy.

1479. Jan. 28. Peace is concluded with the Turks, who obtain Negropont, Suctari, Lemnos, and other eastern possessions of the republic.

A.D.


1484. Aug. 7. Peace is restored, and the republic acquires Polesine de Rovigo.

1489. Feb. 25. The republic acquires Cyprus.

1493. April 6. The league is concluded between Venice, Milan, and the pope.

1495. March 31. A league against Charles VIII. of France is concluded between the Venetians, and the emperor, the papa, the king of Spain, and the duke of Milan.

1499. War is re-umed against the Turks.

1501. Peace is restored by which the republic obtains the formal cessions of Cephalonia.

1504. Sept. 22. The treaty of Buda (q.v.) arranges the partition of the Venetian-Italian possessions between France, the emperor, and Julius II.

1508. Feb. War is commenced against the emperor. April 20. A three years' truce is signed with the emperor. Dec. 10. The celebrated league between France, the emperor, and the pope for the humiliation of Venice is signed at Cambrai (q.v.).


1511. Oct. 4. Venice unites with the pope and king of Spain in the Holy League (q.v.).

1513. March 6. The Venetians conclude an alliance with Louis XII.

1516. Aug. 12. The war of the League of Cambrai is concluded by the treaty of Noyon.

1523. June 21. The Venetians break their French alliance, and conclude a union with the emperor.

1526. May 22. Venice, France, Milan, and the pope form the League of Cognac (q.v.) against Charles V.

1538. Venice unites with the emperor and the pope against the Turks.

1541. The Venetians acquire Marano by purchase.

1576. War is declared against the Turks.

1577. Aug. Cyprus is taken by the Turks. Oct. 7. The Venetians assist at the naval battle of Lepanto (q.v.).


1596. April 17. Pope Paul V. places Venice under an interdict.

1616. Failure of the conspiracy of Jacques Pierre and his friends, the incidents of which form the basis of Otway's tragedy of "Venice Preserv'd."

1623. Venice and Savoy form a league against the king of Austria.

1644. War again breaks out with Turkey.

1651. July 10. The Turks sustain a severe naval defeat off Paros.

1659. June 26. Another great naval victory is gained by the republic in the Dardanelles.

1657. July 17. The Venetians gain another dearly bought victory in the Dardanelles.

1693. Sept. Candia is ceded to the Turks after a siege of twenty-four years.

1684. War is again declared against the Turks. Aug. 6. The forces of the republic seize Santa-Maura. Sept. 29. They take Preveza.

1685. The Venetians conquer part of the Morea.

1694. Sept. 8. Seio is taken by the Venetians but is speedily abandoned.

1699. Jan. Constanza is ceded by the Turks to the republic by the peace of Carlowitz (q.v.), by which the Morea is ceded to Venice.

1714. The Turks again attack the Morea.

1715. July 21. Venice relinquishes her Greek possessions by the treaty of Passarowitz (q.v.).

1733. The Venetian territory is overrun by the French and Austrian armies.

1741. The Turks compel the republic to pay a heavy compensation for alleged grievances.

1753. A treaty is concluded with the Barbary pirates.

1774. War is declared against Tuns.
VENEZUELA. (South America) was partly discovered by Columbus, A.D. 1498, and partly by Ojeda and Vespucci, in 1499. Cumaná was settled in 1523, and Coro in 1527. The Dutch took possession of the island of Curacoa in 1634. It formed a part of the government of New Granada till 1731. When Napoleon I. made his brother Joseph king of Spain, in 1808, it still adhered to the old dynasty, but asserted its independence in 1810. It returned to its allegiance to Spain in 1812. Bolivar commenced his struggles to liberate it from the mother country in 1813, and this was ultimately effected in 1823. It united with New Granada and Quito to form the republic of Colombia in 1819. This union was amicably dissolved in 1831. The constitution was remodelled in 1843, and Spain recognized its independence in 1845. A war between the native population and the whites, which broke out in 1846, lasted till 1849. Such was the state of its finances, that the expenditure was three times that of the receipts in 1853.

VENICE (Italy).—This city was founded by refugees from the fury of Attila, between A.D. 421, when a church was established in the Rialto island, and 452, when a consular government was adopted. The great Campanile was commenced in 902, and the cathedral of St. Mark was founded on the site of an earlier edifice in 977. A terrific fire which occurred in 1106 destroyed the greater part of the city, which was rebuilt in stone and marble. The celebrated columns were brought from the Holy Land in 1127, and were erected on their present site about 1180. The bank was established in 1157. A fire at the arsenal, Sept. 13, 1569, occasioned an explosion, which laid great part of the city in ruins. The bridge of the Rialto, founded in 1588, was built from the designs of Antonio da Ponte. The Dogana was erected in 1632. Venice, occupied by Napoleon Bonaparte, was ceded to Austria in 1797; and by the treaty of Presburg, Dec. 29, 1805, it was transferred to the French. The Academy of Arts was founded by Napoleon I. in 1807. On the dissolution of the French kingdom of Italy in 1814, Venice was ceded to Austria, and in 1839 it was declared a free port. An insurrection commenced under Daniel Manin, March 22, 1848, but the town was again brought under Austrian dominion Aug. 22, 1849. By the treaty of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, Venice was declared part of the Italian confederation subject to the emperor of Austria. The bishopric of Venice was founded in 733. Councils were held here in 940, and Aug. 14, 1177.

VENLO or VENLOO (Holland), was captured by Marlborough, who allowed the garrison to leave with the honours of war, Sept. 23, 1702. The French general Miranda bombarded it Feb. 11, 1783. It was invested by General Moreau Oct. 8, and surrendered Oct. 26, 1794.

VENNER'S INSURRECTION.—Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper and Anabaptist preacher, headed a rising of about eighty of his followers in London, Jan. 6, 1661. They fought desperately, and killed several of the soldiers. They were, however, taken prisoners, and the leader and sixteen others were hanged, Jan. 19 and 21.

VENUS (Italy), the ancient Venusia, was captured by the Roman consul L. Postumius, B.C. 262. T. Varro took refuge here after the defeat at Cannae, Aug. 2, B.C. 216.

VENTILATION.—Originally no means of ventilation existed except such as were afforded by the doors and windows, or by holes in the walls and ceilings. Dr. Desaguliers was employed in 1723 to improve the ventilation of the House of Commons, and in 1734 he invented his fan-ventilator. In 1741 Samuel Sutton was ordered by government to fix a ventilator of his own invention in the Norwich man-of-war. Deacon introduced ventilation by means of hot air in 1813; and a similar plan was adopted by the marquis of Chabannes in ventilating the London theatres in 1816, and the House of Commons in 1820. After the destruction of the House of Commons by fire in 1834 a temporary building was erected, provided with extensive ventilating apparatus designed by Dr. Reid, whose system possessed many advantages over those preceding it. Dr. Neil Arnott's work on Warming and Ventilating appeared in 1838, and directed considerable attention to the subject. A commission to examine the laws of ventilation was appointed in 1859 at the instance of the Board of Health.

VENTILATORE.—The allusion is probably made to this art by Isaiah: "And thou shalt be brought down, and shalt speak out of the ground, and thy speech shall be low out of the dust, and thy voice shall be, as of one that hath a familiar spirit, out of the ground, and thy speech shall whisper out of the dust." (Isaiah xxix. 4, b.c. 713.) It was practised by the Greeks, and probably by all ancient nations, and was held to be a supernatural gift. In modern times it is known to have been made use of to secure certain personal advantages by Louis Brabant, valet to Francis I. (A.D. 1515—1547). Baron Mengen, of Vienna, practised the art, and produced a complete illusion on his auditors, about 1770; and M. St. Gille, at Paris,
tested his own powers in the same line before the Academy of Sciences in 1771.

Venus, one of the planets known to the ancients, its occultation of Mercury having been observed by the Egyptians and in modern times, May 17, 1737. Her phases were discovered by Galileo in 1611. The application of her transits to determine the sun's distance was first pointed out by Halley, who announced those of 1761 and 1769. The disturbing influences of this planet on the orbits of the earth and the moon were investigated by Airy, and published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1832. The first observed transit was that of the close of the 16th century. The island on which the fortress stands was first visited by Juan de Grimalva A.D. 1518. Cortes landed an army in 1519, and founded a town, which was afterwards abandoned. The present town was incorporated in 1615. It was blockaded by the French in 1838, and captured by the Americans March 29, 1847.

Vercelli (Sardinia), capital of a province of the same name, the ancient Vercellae, and chief city of the Libici, in Galha Cisalpina, was the scene of an engagement between the Cimbrini and the Romans, under Marius, when the former were defeated, July 30, B.C. 101. It became a somewhat important Roman municipality, after the time of Strabo, who described it as only an unfortified village, A.D. 14. In the neighbourhood were gold mines so considerable that it was prohibited to have more than 5,000 men employed in them, a law to that effect being mentioned by Pliny in 72. Eusebius was bishop of the see in the 4th century. John Scot's book on the Eucharist was burned by a council held here Sept. 1, 1050. It joined the league of Lombardy against the emperor Frederick I. in 1175. A treaty, brought about through the mediation of the duchess of Savoy, between Venice and France, was signed at Vercei Oct. 10, 1495. The town was captured by the duke of Vendôme in 1704, and the French incorporated in the province with the Cisalpine republic in 1801. The cathedral, with a library containing one of the most ancient copies of the New Testament in Latin, said to be the work of Eusebius, was built in the 16th century.

Verde. (See Cape Verde.)

Verden (Hanover).—This place was the scene of the massacre of 3,500 Saxon rebels, by order of Charlemagne, A.D. 782. In 1715 it was ceded to the elector of Hanover by Frederick IV. of Denmark.

Verdun (France). By a treaty entered into here, a redistribution of empire was effected between the sons of Louis I. (le Débonnaire) Aug. 11, A.D. 843. Henry II. of France received it in 1552, on condition of aiding the German Protestant league, and it was ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648. The bishopric was seized by the council of Metz in 1680. The town and citadel surrendered to the Prussians Sept. 2, 1792. Fourteen beautiful young women, who had welcomed the Prussians with garlands, were sent by the French to Paris, where they were guillotined May 28, 1794. English residents and travellers in France, on the renewal of hostilities, were detained here by Napoleon I. May 22, 1803. Some English sailors detained in this manner, who lent important aid in extinguishing a fire which broke out in the town, were supplied with money by Napoleon I. out of his own purse, and sent home in 1805.

Vermont (North America), so called from its green mountains by the French, who settled here A.D. 1731. They ceded it to the English in 1763. A treaty between the United States of America and the British colonies in North America was signed in March 1775, and admitted a member of the Federal Union in 1791, and a constitution was formed in 1793.

Verneuil (Batttle).—The allied French and Scotch were completely defeated near this town, in France, by the English, under the duke of Bedford, Aug. 16, 1424.

Vernon Gallery.—In 1847 Robert Vernon presented to the nation his collection of 162 paintings by modern British artists. In 1850 they were removed from the cellars at the Royal Academy, Trafalgar Square, where they had been previously exhibited, to Marlborough House; and in 1859 they were transferred to South Kensington Museum.

Verona (Italy), under the Roman dominion, became a colony with the surname of Augusta. In its neighbourhood Marius completely overthrew the forces of the Cimbri, B.C. 101. (See Vercei.) The emperor Philip lost his life here A.D. 249. The city, walled during the reign of Gallienus, in 265, was besieged and captured by Constantine I. in 312. Odoacer was defeated by Theodoric near Verona, Sept. 27, 499. The city was captured by Charlemagne in 774. Schools were established by Lothaire I. in 829. Louis of Arles, defeated here by Berenger I., was made a prisoner, and had his eyes put out in 908. Berenger I., who had received the title of emperor from the pope, was assassinated by the inhabitants in 934. They were afterwards driven from the town, and returned in 932. The emperor Henry III. bestowed upon Guelph III. in 1047. It assumed a republican form of government in 1107, was engaged in hostilities with Padua in 1141, united in the league formed against Frederick I. with other towns of Lombardy in 1164, and submitted to Eccelino da Romano, the Ghibelline leader, in 1227. Delivered from its tyranny, it chose for its podesta Mastino della Scala in 1262. It was seized by Gian Galeazzo Visconte in 1387, and after an obstinate resistance surrendered to Francesco da Carrara in 1404. After a siege which reduced the inhabitants to a state of famine, it submitted to Venice in 1406, and delivered up its keys to the emperor Maximilian I. in 1509. Maximilian I. mortgaged it to Louis XII. for a sum of money in 1510. In 1516 it was besieged by the French, and restored to Venice by the peace of Brussel, Dec. 4, 1516. The confederate armies captured it
in 1745. The French general-in-chief established his head quarters here June 3, 1796. A complete defeat was sustained by the French in a battle with the Austrians, March 28, 29, 30, 1799. It was secured to Austria by the congress of Vienna in 1815. A European congress held here decided upon the evacuation of Paris and Naples by the Austrian troops, Dec. 14, 1822. Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, defeated the Austrians here May 6, 1848. A large portion of the amphitheatre erected by the Romans was overthrown by an earthquake in 1184.

V E R S A I L L E S (France).—A lazar-house was established at this place as early as A.D. 1350. In 1579, Alber de Gondi, archbishop of Paris, purchased an estate here, which was bought by Louis XIII. in 1632, and made the site of a royal hunting lodge. In 1661 Louis XIV. formed the project of establishing his court at Versailles, and commenced the work. The palace and gardens, which were sufficiently advanced to be occupied in 1672. In 1681 it became the royal residence. The chapel was completed in 1710, and the theatre in 1770. On the outbreak of the French revolution, the mob attacked Versailles and compelled the royal family to return to the Tuileries, Oct. 5 and 6, 1789. The national Museum was founded by Louis Philippe, and was inaugurated in 1837. The school of artillery for the Imperial Guard was established in 1836.

V E R S A I L L E S (Treaties).—The following are the most important alliances and treaties concluded at Versailles:—

A.D. 1675. April 25. An alliance between France and Sweden is concluded at Versailles.
1701. March 9. An alliance between France and Bavaria is concluded at Versailles.
1713. April 3. An alliance between France and Sweden is concluded at Versailles.
1744. June 5. An alliance is concluded between France and Prussia at Versailles.
1756. May 1. An alliance between France and Austria is concluded at Versailles.
1783. Sept. 3. Peace between Great Britain and France and Spain is concluded at Versailles. By this treaty the French recovered Pondicherry and other possessions in India, and Trincomalee was restored to the Dutch.
1784. July 19. A secret convention between France and Spain is signed at Versailles.

V E R S E .—The earliest kind of verse employed in Grecian poetry was the hexameter or dactylic metre, which was said to have been invented by the mythical Pythoness Phemone, and which remained the standard verse for epic poetry throughout the classic period. The elegiac metre, produced by using alternate hexameter and pentameter verses, originated about the beginning of the 7th century B.C. Archilochus, who flourished B.C. 688, is the reputed inventor of iambic and trochaic verse, and Alcaeus, B.C. 611, gave his name to the alcaic verse. Arion perfected the ancient dithyrambic metre, which had been previously employed in the choral songs to Bacchus about B.C. 555. Hipponax, who flourished B.C. 540, introduced a modification of the iambic verse, known as the choliambic metre, which was specially adapted for the expression of homely sentiments. The saturnian verse, the original metre of the Roman poets, was generally ascribed to an Etruscan origin. The ancient saccenitvre was introduced at a very early period in Latium, and was perverted into a vehicle for libel, in consequence of which it was prohibited by the laws of the Twelve Tables, B.C. 451. The other metres of the Romans were founded on those of the Greeks. The metres of the moderns were chiefly derived from the Latin, and the earliest example of verse in a modern language is a fragmentary poem of Shib Willi, B.C. 300, which has been referred to a.d. 1000. (See Blank, Leonine, and Macaronic Verse.)

V E R S I N S (France).—Philip II. of Spain concluded a treaty here, May 2, 1598, with Henry IV. of France, restoring all the places he had seized during the war.

V E S E R I S (Italy).—In an engagement on the banks of this river in Campania, the Romans under Manlius and Decius gained a great victory over the Latins, B.C. 340. The consul Decius, in the heat of the battle, seeing his troops waver, devoted himself to the infernal gods and rushed into the ranks of the enemy, where he fell covered with wounds. (See Vesuvius.)

V E S P E R S , or E V E N I N G S O N G .—The evening prayer of the Romish church, so named from Vesper, the evening star, is mentioned by the most ancient fathers, and was certainly celebrated in the eastern churches during the 3rd and 4th centuries.

V E S P R I M (Hungary).—The fortress at this place, seized by Soliman II. A.D. 1552, was recovered from the Turks in 1598. In 1702 it was dismantled.

V E S T A L S .—Virgin priestesses of Vesta existed in Etruria and among the Sabines before they were instituted at Rome. Classical tradition asserts that Romulus and Remus were the sons of the vestal Ilio, who was compelled to violate her oath of chastity, and suffered death by being buried alive, B.C. 770. Numa Pompilius is regarded as the founder of the order at Rome, as he instituted four virgin priestesses of Vesta (B.C. 715 to 673). Two more were added by Tarquinius Priscus (B.C. 616 to 578), or Servius Tullius (B.C. 578 to 534). The law of Numa inflicted death by stoning on vestals guilty of incontinence; but Tarquinius Priscus enforced the penalty of burying alive. The most celebrated instances of the infliction of this penalty, were those of Vestals Minucia, 337; Sextilia, 273; and Licinia, who, with several of her companions, was convicted of incest, B.C. 114. In every case the corruptor of a vestal's purity was
VESUVIUS (Battle).—The armies ofLatinum and Rome confronted each other in the plains of Campania, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, A.C. 340. In accordance with an oracle which announced that victory should declare for whichever army first lost its generals, the plebian consul P. Calvis Mus, who, with his colleague, T. Manlius Torquatus, led the Roman legions, dashed into the Latin ranks before the commencement of the action, and was immediately slain. The superstitious of the Romans was thus enlisted on their behalf, and the energy with which they fought, joined to the good generalship of Manlius, secured them a complete victory, and materially conducd to the total subjection of the Latins, which followed soon after.

VESUVIUS (Naples).—The first recorded eruption of this celebrated volcano occurred Aug. 23, A.D. 79. It resulted in the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii (q.v.), and occasioned the death of about 20,000 persons including the elder Pliny. Other eruptions of less violent character occurred in 203, 472, 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1049, 1139, 1306, and 1500. An eruption which burst forth Sept. 29, 1538, resulted in the formation of Monte Nuovo. It was forced up by subterranean convulsions to a height of 413 feet in two days. A very violent eruption took place Dec. 16, 1831, and overwhelmed Torre del Greco and other villages at the foot of the mountain, besides causing the death of 18,000 persons. It was again violently active Aug. 12, 1862, when a conical projection was formed in the centre of the great crater, which was nearly filled up by a succession of small discharges in 1869. A series of violent eruptions commenced May 20, 1872, and continued till August 28, 1872, and the 2nd of August the ashes, &c., were thrown with much violence upon Naples, where they produced great consternation. A violent eruption took place May 20, 1737, and the mountain commenced pouring forth destructive torrents of lava, &c., Oct. 25, 1751, and continued active for twenty-five days, during which time the central cone sank, leaving an immense gap in its place. A terrible eruption took place from Aug. 8 to 11, 1779, and a new cone was thrown up between Oct. 12, 1784, and Dec. 20, 1785. A most violent eruption, which raged from Feb., 1793, till Midsummer, 1794, and which attained its height June 15, 1794, poured a torrent of lava through Torre del Greco, where the cathedral and several churches, with most of the houses, were destroyed. A new crater opened Sept. 4, 1809, and the mountain continued more or less active for about four years. On the 22nd of Oct., 1822, a series of violent disturbances commenced, during which the great cone fell in, and vast torrents of lava were poured over the adjacent country. The village of Capocecco was overwhelmed by an eruption in Aug., 1834. It commenced violent action Feb. 6, 1850, and remained disturbed till the end of the month, during which time a tract of nine square miles was covered by the lava. Eruptions took place from May 1 to 28, 1855; a grand one commenced May 21, 1858, and continued for some weeks, during which the crater again fell in. The mountain was again active in Aug., 1859, and a series of violent eruptions commenced Dec. 8, 1861.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.—The first school for the study of this branch of pathology was established at Lyons A.D. 1761. The Veterinary College of London was founded in 1792, and marks the introduction of the science into this country.

VIATICUM.—This term was applied to the Eucharist administered to persons at the point of death, by a canon in the first general council held at Nicaea in 325. St. Basil applied it to the rite of baptism, as constituting a provision for the journey to another world.

VIAZMA (Battle).—The Russians defeated the French at this town in Russia, a greater part of which was destroyed by fire, Oct. 22, 1812.

VIBORG, VYBOG, or WYBOG (Finland).—This city of European Russia was founded A.D. 1238 by Torkel Knutson, regent of Sweden, and became the capital of Carelia. It was besieged by the Russians in 1322, 1359, and 1496, and was taken by Peter the Great in 1710. By the peace of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721, Viborg was definitely ceded to Russia by the Swedes. A treaty of alliance between Sweden and Russia was concluded at this place Feb. 28, 1609. A severe naval engagement took place off the port, between the Russians and Swedes, July 3, 1790, when the latter were defeated with the loss of nine ships of the line and three frigates, besides several smaller vessels.

VICE.—This character in the Mediaeval mystery plays was originally introduced as an embodiment of vice, and is stated by Hallam (Lit. Hist., vol. i. part i. ch. viii. p. 45), to have gradually acquired a human individuality, in which he came very near to our well-known Punch. The devil was generally introduced in company with the Vice, and had to endure many blows from him." He was attired in a long jerkin, and wore a cap with ass's ears, and he was armed with a thin wooden dagger with which to belabour the devil. The Vice was especially popular about the beginning of the 16th century, and he ceased to be in fashion at the end of the century.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The vice-chancellor of England, a judge in equity, was first appointed by 53 Geo. III. c. 24 (March 23, 1813). By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 5 (Oct. 5, 1841), two additional vice-chancellors were created. Certain provisions of these acts were repealed by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 35, s. 29 (July 15, 1850). (See Lords Justices of Appeal.)

VICENZA (Italy), capital of a province of
Robert Stephenson and Alexander M. Ross, and was built by James Hodges for Messrs. Peto, Brasseys, & Betts. The first portion of the north abutment coffer dam was towed into its place May 24, 1854, and the first stone of the bridge was laid the following July 20. The stone piers sustained unharmed the violent movement of the ice Jan. 4, 1855, and the first train passed over the bridge Dec. 17, 1859. The formal inauguration by the prince of Wales took place Aug. 25, 1860. The total length of two feet, and of the bridge, was 9,144 feet, or nearly two miles. It stands sixty feet above the surface of the water, and is composed of 9,044 tons of iron, held together by 1,540,000 rivets. The iron-work was all completed at the Canada Works, Birkenhead. The spans of this splendid bridge are twenty-five in number, that in the middle being 330 feet.

**VICTORIA PARK (London).**—By 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27 (June 21, 1841), the commissioners of Woods and Forests were empowered to complete the Temple of York House to the duke of Sutherland for the sum of £72,000, and to lay the money out in the purchase of about 290 acres of land at Hackney for a royal park. It was opened to the public in 1845.

**VICTORIA REGIA.**—This aquatic plant, named after Queen Victoria, was discovered in the river Berbice, in Guiana, by Sir Robert Schomburgk, A.D. 1837.

**VICTORY, Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar (q.v.),** on the deck of which he received his mortal wound, and on board of which he died, Oct. 21, 1805, is kept at Portsmouth, where it is exhibited to visitors.

**VICTUALLERS.**—By 12 Edw. II. c. 6 (1318), officers of cities or boroughs were prohibited from selling wine or victuals during their time of office. The regulation of the provision-dealers of London was vested in the mayor and aldermen by 31 Edw. III. c. 10 (1357), and they were restrained from selling their goods at exorbitant prices by 13 Rich. II. stat. 1, c. 8 (1399). The prices of victuals were assessed and taxed by 3 Hen. VIII. c. 8 (1511), and the price was confined within certain limits, and the exportation of provisions without a license was prohibited by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 2 (1533). Further restrictions on the exportation were imposed by 1 & 2 Phill. & Mary, c. 5 (1554). The permanent fund of the licentiates of victuallers was founded in 1794. Their school in the Old Kent Road was instituted in 1803, and their asylum in 1827. (See ALE AND BEER, LICENSES, &c.)

**VICTUALLING OFFICE.**—The victualling office erected at Deptford, A.D. 1745, was destroyed by fire in 1749. In August, 1785, the department was removed to Towerhill, the clerks' offices being transferred to Somerset House and the workshops for the preparation of provisions to Deptford. The Royal Clarence Victualling-yard was transferred from Portsmouth to Gosport in 1838.

**VIENNA (Austria).**—This city is supposed to have been the same name, and the ancient Vicentia, or Vicetia, is first mentioned as having its limits fixed by the proconsul Sex. Attilus Saurus, B.C. 136; and afterwards as a municipal town, B.C. 43. It was plundered by Alaric A.D. 401, and wasted with fire and sword by Attila, in 452. It joined the famous Lombard league against the emperor Frederick I. in 1175; was captured by Frederick II. in 1238, and seized by Eccelino da Romano in 1256. It afterwards fell to Alberico, his brother, from whose tyranny it was delivered by Padua, and held in subjection in 1269. Alboino and Cane dalla Scala reduced it to the Ghibelline cause in 1311, and Gian Galeazzo Visconte seized it after murdering his uncle, in 1387. Ceded to Venice in 1409, it surrendered to the plenipotentiary of the emperor Maximilian I., and was retaken by the Venetians in 1509. The French captured it, and it was wrested from them by Venice in 1510. It was occupied by French troops, under General Victor, April 23, 1797. The Austrians assailed it immediately May 29, 1848; and it capitulated to Radetsky after a severe bombardment June 11, 1848.

**VICTORIA,** daughter of Edward, duke of Kent, and the princess Maria Louisa, of Saxe-Coburg, was born May 24, 1819. She succeeded to the English throne on the death of William IV., June 20, 1837; was proclaimed queen June 22; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Feb. 10, 1840. Four sons and five daughters were born of this marriage:—1. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840, married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1859. 2. Albert Edward, prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841. 3. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843, married to Prince Louis, of Hesse-Darmstadt, July 1, 1862. 4. Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844. 5. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846. 6. Louisa Caroline Albertina, born March 18, 1848. 7. Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850. 8. Leopold George Duncan Albert, April 7, 1853; and, 9. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857. Prince Albert died, after a short illness, at Windsor Castle, Dec. 14, 1861, and was buried Dec. 23.

**VICTORIA** (Hong-Kong) was founded by the English in August, 1841. Its bishopric was founded in 1848.

**VICTORIA CROSS** for distinguished gallantry on the part of officers or privates in the army and navy was established Feb. 5, 1856. The honour was conferred by Queen Victoria upon forty-eight military men and fourteen belonging to the royal navy, in Hyde Park, June 26, 1857. Another distribution took place on Southsea common, to men who had distinguished themselves in the Crimea and during the Indian mutiny, Aug. 2, 1858.

**VICTORIA BRIDGE** (Canada).—This magnificent iron railway tubular bridge over the St. Lawrence was designed by 579
to occupy the site of the Roman station Vindobona, which is memorable as the place where the emperor Marcus Aurelius expired, A.D. 180.

A.D.
791. Vienna is annexed to the empire of Charlemagne.
894. Vienna is made the capital of the margraviate of Austria.
1152. The modern town is founded. 1153. It is erected into a city. 1167. It is surrounded by walls. 1227. Frederick II. erects it into an imperial city. 1237. May 10. A council is held against the injustice committed by the people during the vacancy of the imperial throne. 1277. It is taken by Roldolph of Habsburg. 1336. The cathedral is founded. 1343. The university is founded. 1346. The Viennese revolt and besiege the emperor Frederick III. in his own quarter of the town.
1427. Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, falls in an attempt to besiege Vienna. 1433. Vienna surrenders to Matthias Corvinus. 1438. Sept. 26 to Oct. 14. The Turks, under Solomon II., besiege Vienna, and are compelled to retire by the emperor Charles V.
1518. Vienna is attacked by the Bohemians. 1533. July 14 to Sept. 12. The Turks are compelled to raise the siege of Vienna by John Sobieski, king of Poland, and Charles, duke of Lorraine.
1705. The Academy of Fine Arts is founded.
1748. The Josephine Medical Academy is founded.
1809. May 13. Vienna again surrenders to Napoleon I.
1813. March 18. The allies publish the declaration of Vienna, by which Napoleon I. is outlawed.
1830. Considerable injury is occasioned by an inundation of the Danube.
1852. May 8. Nicholas I. of Russia visits Vienna. Sept. 30. Funeral services are performed in honour of the duke of Wellington.
1857. Strangers are permitted to enter Vienna without passports.
1858. The fortifications are demolished preparatory to the extension of the city.
1860. March 5. The Reichsrath is re-established by patchwork.

VIENNA (Congress).—The first congress of Vienna was convened by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814, for the settlement of the affairs of Europe after the abdication of the emperor Napoleon I. The 1st of August was the day appointed for the opening of the congress; but it was afterwards resolved that the meeting should be postponed till October. The duke of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Vienna Sept. 17; the kings of Denmark and Württemberg, and the duke of Saxe-Coburg, Sept. 22; the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, Sept. 25; the king of Bavaria, Duke of Brunswick, Sept. 29; the elector of Hesse and the grand-duke of Baden, Oct. 2. Besides the sovereign princes, the congress was composed of plenipotentiaries from the courts of Austria (Prince Metternich and others), Spain, France (Prince Talleyrand, &c.), Great Britain (Lord Castlereagh, and afterwards the duke of Wellington, with others), Portugal, Prussia, Russia (Count Nesselrode, &c.), Sweden, Denmark, and other minor states. The first official declaration of the congress was issued Oct. 8, and announced the postponement of the formal opening till Nov. 1, when business commenced under the presidency of Prince Metternich. After the return of Napoleon I. from Elba, and the re-establishment of the monarchy of the Habeas, the Congress declared a declaration March 13, 1815, announcing that he had thereby broken all civil and social ties, and had rendered himself a political outlaw. The principal arrangements of the congress were collected in one grand act of 121 articles, which was signed by the ministers of Great Britain, Austria, France, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, June 9, 1815.—On the breaking out of the Russo-Turkish war, a conference of the representatives of the four great powers assembled at Vienna, for the purpose of adjusting the question peaceably, July 24, 1853. On the 31st of July the congress adopted the celebrated Vienna note. It was accepted by Russia Aug. 10, but the Turkish government demanded some alterations, Aug. 19, which were rejected by the czar Sept. 7. The result was the declaration of war by Turkey, Oct. 5. The congress addressed another note to the Porte, expressing the regret of the great powers at the war, and requesting information on the conditions on which Turkey would treat for peace, Dec. 5, and the Turkish government, in a reply dated Dec. 31, named the earliest possible evacuation of the principalities, the renewal of treaties, the maintenance of the religious privileges of all communities, and a definite regulation of the Holy Places, as the indispensable grounds of negotiation. These four points were admitted by the congress Jan. 13, 1854, and on the 16th the meeting was dissolved.—A third congress assembled March 15, 1855, composed of plenipotentiaries from Great Britain (Lord John Russell and the earl of Westmoreland), France, Austria, Turkey, and Russia (Prince Gortschakoff), and after agreeing on the questions relative to the principalities, and to the navigation of the Danube, a dispute commenced respecting the restriction of Russian power in the Black Sea, which resulted in an adjournment of the congress March 26. M. Drouyn de Lhuy and Aahi Pasha arrived at Vienna as additional ministers April 6, and negotiations were renewed April 17. Lord John Russell withdrew from Vienna April 23, in consequence of the dissatisfaction his policy had created in England, and Drouyn de Lhuy also left the congress in April 27. The congress terminated without producing any satisfactory results June 4.

VIENNA (Treaties).—The following is a list of the most important treaties that have been concluded at Vienna.

1725. A peace and an alliance are concluded at Vienna by Germany and Spain. Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction, and Germany agreed to furnish a force for restoring Gibraltar to Spain, and to endeavour to restore the Stuarts to the English throne.

1726. Aug. 6. An alliance between the emperor Charles VI. and Catharine I., empress of Russia, is concluded at Vienna.

1731. March 16. A treaty is concluded at Vienna between Great Britain, Germany, and Holland. This treaty between Great Britain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction. Spain acceded to it July 22.

1738. Nov. 18. A definitive peace between France and Austria is concluded at Vienna. By this treaty Lorraine is ceded to France, which agrees to the Pragmatic Sanction.

1757. Oct. 30. Maria Theresa guarantees the possession of Berg and Juliers to the Elector Palatine, by a treaty signed at Vienna.

1791. July 23. An alliance between the emperor Leopold II. and Prussia is signed at Vienna.

1809. Oct. 14. Peace between Napoleon I. and Austria is signed at Schönbrunn, an imperial palace in the suburbs of Vienna. Austria cedes Dalmatia, the Tyrol, &c., to France, and uniting with France and Russia in their prohibitory system with regard to England.

1815. March 25. Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia conclude an alliance at Vienna. May 31. A treaty is concluded between Holland on one side, and Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia on the other. The allies agree to an extension of the Dutch and Spanish galleons, and declare the lines of Orange the royal family of Holland. June 4. Denmark cedes Swedish Pomerania and Rügen to Prussia in exchange for Lauenburg, which was ceded by Sweden between the two powers at Vienna. June 8. An act vesting the administration of the German states in a general diet is signed at Vienna.

VIENNE, the Roman Vienna, a flourishing and an important town of the Albogres. The emperor Valentinian II. was murdered here May 15, A.D. 392. It was besieged by the German and French princes in 880, and surrendered to Carloman in 882. Servetus escaped from prison here, and was burned in 1531. June 17, 1553. A Roman temple still exists, which has been converted into a museum, and near the town is a pyramidal monument called Pontius Pilate’s Tomb. Councillors were held here in April, 870; in 902; Jan. 31, 1060; Sept. 16, 1112; in 1118; January, 1200; and the fifteenth general council, from Oct. 16, 1311, to May 6, 1312.

VIGO (Spain), was taken and burned by the expedition under Drake and Norris, despatched by Elizabeth to attempt to place Don Antonio on the throne of Portugal, A.D. 1579. Sir George Rooke destroyed a fleet of Spanish galleons in its harbour, capturing booty that was estimated at 6,000,000 dollars, Oct. 12, 1702. Its garrison surren-
in the cause of Henry of Navarre, was attacked here by the duke of Guise, and dispersed Oct. 27, 1587.

Vincennes (France).—Henry V. of England having fallen ill at Corbeuil, was removed to the Bois de Vincennes, where he expired, Aug. 31, 1422. In its state prison Condé was confined Jan. 16, 1650; the cardinal de Richelieu, Oct. 1652; and Mirabeau for three years and a half. The castle was attacked by a Parisian mob Feb. 28, 1791. The duke d'Enghien was shot here by order of Napoleon I., March 20, 1804. When the allies appeared before it in 1815, the governor-general Daumenil saved it by threatening to blow it up.

Vincent. (See Cape St. Vincent.)

Vincent, St. (West Indies), was discovered by Columbus A.D. 1493. Charles II. included it with the Barbadoes and several other islands under one government, in 1672; the French began to colonize the island in 1714; it was ceded to England in 1763; captured by the French, June 17, 1779; and restored to England in 1783. An insurrection of the Caribs was put down Oct. 1, 1795. Another, aided by the French republicans, terminated in the surrender of 5,000 blacks to General Carre. They were transported to the island of Rattan in November, 1796. An alarming eruption of the volcano Soufrière took place in 1812.

Vincy (Battle).—Charles Martel, son of Pepin d'Heristal, encountered the Neustrians under Raginfried at this place, near Cambrai, May 21, 717, and gained a victory which made him master of all Neustria.

Vindelecia (Germany), inhabited by a Celtic tribe, the Vindelici, was conquered by Tiberius I., and many of the people were transported into other countries, b.c. 15.

Vine and Vine Discharge.—Noah is said to have planted a vineyard, B.C. 2247 (Gen. ix. 20). It is supposed that the culture of the vine passed from Persia into Asia Minor, and thence into Greece and Southern Europe, and it is known to have been introduced into France by the Phoccean founders of Marseille, B.C. 690. It is supposed that vines were first brought to England by command of the emperor Probus, about A.D. 280, and the Venerable Bede speaks of vineyards as common objects in this country in 751. Vines were planted at Tokay, in Hungary, in the 13th century. They were introduced into Madeira about the year 1421, and were first planted at the Cape of Good Hope by the Dutch in 1650. The Catawba vine of America first attracted attention about 1826. The vine disease, Oidium Tuckeri, first appeared in an English hothouse in 1845. In 1847 it was noticed in France; and in 1851 its destructive ravages extended to Italy.

Vinegar Hill (Battle).—The Irish rebels were defeated at Vinegar Hill, Wexford, their principal camp or station, by General Lake, June 21, 1798.

Vintners' Company.—The vintners of London were incorporated by Edward III. A.D. 1365, and confirmed by Henry VI. in 1436. The site of their hall in Thames Street was granted by Sir John Stodie in 1357. The present building is of modern date.

Viol, Violin, &c.—The viol, a six-stringed fretted instrument played with a bow, existed as early as the 8th century A.D., and the violin, which differs in having only four strings, dates from the 16th century. During the Middle Ages the violin was regarded as a vulgar instrument unworthy the attention of musicians of refinement, and it was not till the Italian Baltazarini was sent as a leader of a band of violins to France, for the gratification of Catherine of Medicis, that it became fashionable. About the beginning of the 17th century it became an important instrument in concerted pieces, and the celebrated violins of the Amati family, of Cremona, were made in great quantities as early as 1620. Charles II. rendered the violin a fashionable English instrument soon after his restoration in 1660. Nicolo Paganini, the most eminent violinist of any age, was born at Genoa in 1784. He visited England in 1831, and died at Nice in 1840.

Virginia (North America) received its name from Queen Elizabeth after the return of Sir Walter Raleigh, A.D. 1584. James I. granted a patent of the southern part of the state to a London company in 1606; and the first colonists, one hundred and five in number, settled on the banks of the James river, calling the place James Town, in honour of the king, May 13, 1607. The colony met with many disasters, but was recruited by fresh emigrants, who arrived with Lord Delaware as governor June 10, 1610, and by another batch, under Sir Thomas Gates, in August, 1611. A constitution was given to the colony in July, 1621. A general slaughter of the settlers was committed March 22, 1622, by the Indians, who attempted a similar atrocity, but only partially succeeded, April 18, 1644. The first constitution was adopted for legislative purposes June 29, 1776. The importation of slaves was forbidden by the state legislature, under heavy penalties, in 1778. Its constitution was revised in 1830. Virginia seceded from the United States April 18, 1861.

Virgin Islands (Atlantic), called Las Virgenes, in honour of the virgins of the Romish ritual, by Columbus, who discovered them on his second voyage, A.D. 1494. Dutch buccaneers, who settled in Tortola in 1648, were expelled by the English in 1666. St. Thomas's was settled by the Danes in 1672. St. John's was also appropriated by the Danes, who were dispossessed of both islands by the English in 1801; they were, however, restored in 1802. This group, again captured by the English in 1807, was restored to Denmark in 1831. cholera raged the islands in 1853 and 1854. A new constitution was granted them in 1854.

Viscount.—The title, created by patent, was first conferred on John, Lord Beaumont,
accompanied with a grant of lands in France, by Henry VI., Feb. 19, 1440.

**Viseg (Portugal).**—Alfonso V. of Leon was killed while besieging this town, a.d. 1028. It was captured by Ferdinand I. of Castile in 1040.

**Visigoths, or Thervingi.**—The division of the great Gothic nation into the Eastern or Ostrogoths (q. v.), and Western, or Visigoths, took place about a.d. 330. In 365 the Visigoths assisted Procopius against the Romans. Valera permitted them to settle south of the Danube in 376, and in 382 they tendered their submission to the Romans, when Theodosius I. granted them permission to occupy Thrace. In 395 they ravaged Thessaly, under their leader Alaric, whom they elected king in 395, and in 400 they invaded Italy. They took Rome Aug. 24, 410, and established a kingdom in the south of Gaul in 412. They penetrated into Spain, and established a monarchy in that country in 419. Cloviis expelled them from France in 507, and the Moors overthrew their power in Spain in 711.

**Vitebsk, or Vittefsk (Russia).**—The Russians, to the number of 80,000, under Barclay de Tolly, retreated to this place on the left bank of the Dwina, July 25, 1812. They broke up their camp within sight of the French army, and commenced their march towards Smolensko to effect a junction with Bagrathion, July 27. The French, who had possessed it, were driven out by Wittgenstein, Nov. 7. An engagement between the troops in its neighbourhood, resulting in a loss on each side of 3,000 men, proved rather favourable to the Russians, Nov. 14, 1812.

**Viterbo (Italy), capital of a legation of the same name, supposed to occupy the site of the Panum Volturnum, where the ancient Etruscans held their confederate assemblies, is said to have been built or enclosed by Desiderius, the last of the Lombard kings (a.d. 757—774). Having maintained its independence as a free municipality, it was obliged to submit to Rome about 1200. The Romans marched against it and were ignominiously defeated by the Viterbans, led by the count of Toulon and the bishop of Winchester, in 1234. A treaty was concluded here in 1267, between Charles of Anjou and Baldwin II., who had fled to Italy after the fall of Constantinople. It was captured by Ladislaus, king of Naples, in 1413.

A defensive alliance was also formed here between Pope Leo X. and Francis I., king of France, in Oct. 1513. The town-hall was commenced in 1264, and the episcopal palace, containing the great hall, where several popes of the Middle Ages were elected, was built in the 13th century. There is at tradition that Prince Henry, son of the earl of Cornwall, was murdered at the high altar of the cathedral by Guy de Montfort, who fell at the battle of Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265. Pope Adrian IV., an Englishman, compelled the emperor Frederick I. (Barbarossa) to hold the stirrup of his mule while he dis-mounted at the piazza before the cathedral in 1155.

**Vitry (France).**—This town, formerly a place of considerable importance, was seized and burned by Louis VII. a.d. 1144, when 1,300 of the inhabitants perished from fire in a church. In expiation of this offence the king undertook the second crusade in 1146. Vitry, after having been gradually restored, was again destroyed by Charles V. in 1544, in consequence of which Francis I. founded Vitry-le-François at a little distance from the original town in 1545. The new city was seized by the allies in 1814.

**Vitoria (Spain) was so named by Sancho IV. of Navarre, to commemorate a victory over the Moors, about a.d. 1180. It was occupied by the French in 1808. A signal victory was gained here by Wellington over the French, under the command of Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan, June 21, 1813. So complete was their rout, that of the 70,000 men who marched under the French standard, not one man remained on Spanish soil June 27.

**Vivarium.** (See Aquatint.)

**Vizier.**—'Who among you will be my vizier?' (i.e. burden-bearer) asked Mohammed among forty of his followers at the commencement of his career, a.d. 609. Among the Turks the office of grand vizier was created for Aladin, the brother of Orchan, in 1326. So precocious was their position, that three years and a half was the average tenure of 115 who had filled it down to 1883. The office of grand vizier was abolished in Turkey in 1838.

**Vladimir, or Wladimir (Russia).**—This city, founded a.d. 1158, is one of the most ancient in Russia. It was originally a place of great importance, and, until 1818, was the seat of the government, and the residence of the grand duke, but it is now sunk into insignificance.

**Vlissingen.** (See Flushing.)

**Voconian Law, abolishing the right of female inheritance, and restricting legacies to women to the sum of 100,000 sesterces, was enacted at Rome b.c. 169.**

**Voiron (Battle).—Clodomir having killed Sigismund, king of the Burgundians, was defeated and slain at this place, on the Rhone, by Gondemar, the brother of Sigismund, who was acknowledged king in his stead, a.d. 524.**

**Volcano.—Monte Nuovo, a Neapolitan volcano, was thrown up during an eruption of Vesuvius a.d. 1538. Jorullo, in Mexico, suddenly rose to a height of 1,600 feet in 1759, and has remained quiescent ever since; and the volcano of Izalco, in Central America, was thrown up Feb. 23, 1770, and has been in active conflict till the present. Graham's Island, or Ferdinanda, a volcanic island in the Mediterranean Sea, was heaved up from a depth of 100 fathoms to a height of 230 feet above the water, July 31, 1851, and remained visible for three months, when it again sank below the surface.** (See AINSA, HECLA, and VESUVIUS.)
Volsci, a branch of the same family as the Umbrians and Oscans, inhabiting a portion of ancient Latium, first appear in Roman history as a numerous and warlike people, whose capital city, Suessa Pometia, was captured by Tarquin II. The spoils taken from it were employed to build the Capitol. An army sent by them to besiege Rome was completely routed. The consul Virginius and Coriolanus defeated them in different engagements, B.C. 487. Coriolanus is said to have found refuge with them after his banishment from Rome, and to have led them against the Romans, who were compelled to sue for peace, as the city was about to be invested by his victorious troops, B.C. 490. Having leagues with the Eequi, both nations were defeated by the Romans, B.C. 431. Camillus routed them and took their capital, B.C. 388; and again at Satrium he took their camp by storm and captured a great number of prisoners, B.C. 381. A coalition of the Volsci and the Latins was subdued by the Romans B.C. 377. Valerius Corvus defeated them, storming and burning the town of Satrium, B.C. 166. The whole of the Volscian people having submitted to Rome, received the privilege of citizens before B.C. 304.

Volscians, or Volscians, an ancient Etrurian people, who made an incursion into Roman territory during a famine, B.C. 391. They were beaten, and lost five thousand in prisoners, and were finally subjugated by the Romans B.C. 290. The conquerors razed their town, and compelled the remaining inhabitants to migrate to another spot.

Voltaic Pile, Voltaic Electricity, or Galvanism (q.v.), was first erected into a science in consequence of Alessandro Volta's publication of the contact theory of galvanism, A.D. 1783. The pile was first constructed by Volta in 1800, and has undergone numerous improvements by Grove, Bunsen, and other men of science.

Volterra (Italy), on the site of Volterrae, one of the most ancient of the Etruscan cities, offered a brave resistance to the consul L. Scipio B.C. 298. It was afterwards admitted as a dependent ally of Rome, and furnished supplies for the fleet of Scipio in the second Punic war, B.C. 205. It opened its gates to Sylla after a two years' blockade, B.C. 88. Upon the fall of the empire, it passed successively under the power of the Vandals and the Lombards. The latter were driven out by Charlemagne in the 8th century. Its palace was constructed in the 10th century. The town-hall, with its museum of Etruscan remains, the most valuable in Italy, was built A.D. 1206-1257. The cathedral was built about 1254. The citadel was converted into a house of correction in 1818. A bed of alum discovered near the city was claimed by the Florentine government in 1472.

Voltri (Italy) was occupied by the allied Austrian and Sardinian forces A.D. 1795. A series of combats between them and the French, extending over fifteen days, took place in its neighbourhood in the month of April. Both sides suffered severe loss. The French, under Massena, sustained a complete defeat here from the Austrians, commanded by Melas, April 18, 1800.

Volunteers.—The oldest volunteer corps connected with the British army is the Honourable Artillery Company, which was first raised A.D. 1586, and restored in 1610.

A.D.
1778. Volunteer regiments for service in the American war are enrolled in some of the chief English cities.
1779. Oct. 12. A regiment of Irish volunteers under the earl of Leinster, musters 20,000 strong at Dublin to support the parliament in demand of bread.
1782. The earl of Shelburne proposes the formation of volunteer corps as a protection against French invasion.
1794. March. Volunteer corps are raised in England in consequence of an anticipated invasion by the French revolutionaries.
1804. June 5. The volunteer system is regulated by 44 Geo. III. c. 54.
1812. March 26. The Krater and South Devon Volunteer Rifle Battalion is formed.
1853. Aug. 3. The Victoria Rifles are enrolled.
1859. May 12. The Secretary of War publishes a circular announcing the intended establishment of volunteer rifle corps under the provisions of the act of 1803. June. Rifle corps are formed throughout the United Kingdom. Aug. 10. Rules for the government of rifle corps are in action. June 12. A committee of volunteers, formed by a committee of volunteers, are issued by the War Office. Nov. The National Rifle Association is formed at London under the presidency of Sir Sidney (afterwards Lord) Herbert, secretary for war, and with the Queen and Prince Albert for its patrons.
1861. Feb. 16. Lord Herbert of Lea resigns the presidency of the National Rifle Association. April 10. Easter Monday. Volunteers are inspected. July 4 to 14. The second meeting of the National Association takes place at Wimbledon, when the Queen's cup, worth £250, is won by Mr. Jopling, of the South Middlesex corps.
1862. April 21 (Easter Monday). Lord Clyde reviews about 20,000 volunteers at Brighton. July. The third meeting of the National Rifle Association is held at Wimbledon.
VOS

VOSSEM (Treaty).—A peace was concluded between France and the elector of Brandenburg at this town of Brabant, June 6, 1673.

VOUGLÉ (Battle).—Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, was defeated and slain by Clovis, king of the Franks, at this place, near Poitiers, in France, A.D. 507.

VOYAGES. (See Circumnavigation, &c.) VULGATE, the name of the Latin translation of the Bible sanctioned by the Romish church, was commenced by St. Jerome about A.D. 355. The Gospels were completed in 387, and the Old Testament about 405. The first printed edition of the Vulgate was that of Guttenberg, published at Mentz in 1462, and an attempt to restore the text to the state in which it was left by Jerome was made by Robert Stephens in 1528. The council of Trent declared the Vulgate authentic, April 8, 1546, and in 1589 an edition was printed at the Vatican, and sanctioned by a bull of Pope Sixtus V. This edition was superseded by another, which was printed by order of Clement VIII. in 1592, and this is the version still used by Roman Catholics.

W.

WAAL (Holland).—The French defeated the advanced posts of the English army on the banks of this river, Oct. 19, 1794, and were in turn defeated here by the English and Dutch towards the end of the same month. It was crossed by the French on the ice, to make a winter campaign in Holland, towards the end of December, 1794. A skirmish between the English, under Wellington, and the French, took place here Jan. 15, 1795.

WADHAM COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Nicholas Wadham and Dorothy his wife, A.D. 1613, for a warden, fifteen fellows, fifteen scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. Dr. Humphrey Hody founded ten exhibitions—four for the study of Hebrew, and six for the study of Greek—in 1706. Richard Warner bequeathed an exhibition for the study of botany in 1775. John Goodridge left lands, &c., to the value of £60 a year to the college, Nov. 25, 1654; and Lord Wyndham bequeathed £2,000 in 1745. Its greatest benefactor was the Rev. John Wills, who, in 1806, bequeathed £90 a year for a law exhibition to a fellow, £18 a year for a law exhibition to a scholar, £90 a year for a medical exhibition to a fellow, and £18 a year for a medical exhibition to a scholar, besides bequests to a fund for the purchase of livings. The chapel was consecrated April 29, 1613. The altar was paved with black and white marble in 1677, and the rest of the chapel in 1678. An additional building was erected on the south side of the college in 1694.

WAFFER.—The bread used in the Eucharist by the Lutherans and Roman Catholics is called a wafer. It is in the shape of a denarius, or penny, to represent, according to some, the money for which Jesus was betrayed; and its use was first introduced in the 11th century. Bernoldus, in his "De Ordine Romano," written in 1089, condemns the substitution of the wafer for bread.

WAFFERS.—The oldest seal with red wafers, according to Beckmann, is dated A.D. 1624. A writer in Notes and Queries (ix. 410) mentions a letter, dated April, 1607, in his possession, sealed with a red wafer. Wafers were only used by private persons in the 17th century. Their use on public seals commenced in the 18th century.

WAGER OF BATTLE. (See Assize of Battle.)

WAGES.—The earliest attempts to regulate the price of labour in this country arose in consequence of the depopulation occasioned, A.D. 1346 and the following years, by the plague, which reduced the number of the working class to such an extent that the supply of labour proved inadequate to the demand, and an immediate rise of wages was the result. The consequence was, the passing of the Statute of Labourers, 25 Edw. III. stat. 1 (1350), which limited the rate of wages. Further regulations were imposed by 13 Rich. II. c. 8 (1388), 25 Hen. VI. c. 12 (1444), and 11 Hen. VII. c. 22 (1496). These statutes were amended by 5 Eliz. c. 4 (1562), and 1 James I. c. 6 (1604), which entrusted the decision of disputes respecting wages, to justices, sheriffs, mayors, &c. This jurisdiction was abolished by 53 Geo. III. c. 40 (April 15, 1813). By 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 37 (Oct. 15, 1831), numerous statutes prohibiting the payment of wages in goods were repealed, and by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 1, 1849), clerks and servants of bankrupts are entitled to at least one quarter's wages in full, provided the amount does not exceed £50. The following table, extracted from Tooke's "History of Prices," vi. 350, exhibits the average daily wages of agricultural labourers in England during the periods stated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wages per Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1200-1299</td>
<td>6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300-1399</td>
<td>8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400-1499</td>
<td>10d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-1599</td>
<td>12d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600-1699</td>
<td>14d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700-1799</td>
<td>16d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(See Labourers, &c.)

WAGGONS.—Pharaoh sent waggons to convey Jacob and his family from Canaan to Egypt, r.c. 1706 (Gen. xlv. 19), and some rude vehicle existed among all the nations of antiquity, and was employed for agricultural purposes during the Middle Ages. Long waggons, for the conveyance of passengers and goods from London to some of the principal provincial towns, were started in 1605, but did not meet with much success. They were supplanted by waggon-coaches, which continued to be the chief means of conveyance until the establishment of stage-coaches (q. v.). Waggoners, or common carriers, were regulated by 3 Will. & Mary, c. 12
(1691), which was amended by 21 Geo. II. c. 23 (1748).

**Wagram, (Battle.)** fought at this village, near Vienna, between the French, under Napoleon I., and the Austrians, under the Archduke Charles, July 6, 1809. The former were victorious. This led to the peace of Schönbrunn (q. v.), and the marriage of Napoleon I. with the Archduchess Maria Louisa.

**Wahabees, a Mohammedan reforming sect, originated by Abul Wahab, in Arabia, about A.D. 1748. They made a successful campaign against Ghaleb, the grand sheik of Mecca, in 1792 and 1793; repelled an attack by Soliman, pasha of Bagdad, in 1797; and totally destroyed a Turkish army sent against them in 1801. They took Mecca in 1803, and Medina the same year; conquered the greater part of Arabia, and overran Syria. Mohammed Ali sent an army against them in 1818, but the Egyptians took that town in the same year. The Wahabees, defeated at Zohran, were victorious at Brissel, in 1815, when a peace was concluded. Ibrahim Pasha made war upon them in 1816, and, after an obstinate resistance, drove them into Derayeh in 1818, which he took in December of the same year, and sent Abdullah, their chief, and several of his family, to Constantinople, where they were beheaded. The greater part of the territories conquered by the Wahabees fell under the authority of Mohammed Ali; but they gave him much trouble, by fomenting insurrections, in 1827, 1834, 1858, and 1839.

**Wahlstatt (Battles).**—This Prussian village was the scene of a great victory gained by the duke of Silesia over the Mongol Tartars, A.D. 1241. Blucher defeated the French at the same place, Aug. 26, 1813, and received, in consequence, the title of Prince of Wahlstatt. The latter battle is frequently spoken of as the battle of Katzbach (q. v.), from a small stream that runs through the plain in which it was fought.

**Waistcoat.**—This term originally signified an under-garment, reaching to the waist. The waistcoat afterwards became the principal male garment, and superseded the doublet; but in the 17th century it resumed its original meaning, and acquired the same character which it still possesses. Pepys, in 1663, mentions seeing the queen in a white laced waistcoat. During the reign of Charles II. gentlemen wore waistcoats reaching to the knees, and this fashion continued till about 1772, when the members of the Macaroni club (q. v.) introduced short waistcoats.

**Wattzen (Hungary).**—The Hungarian insurgents took this town by storm April 9, 1849, and repulsed the Russians with great slaughter July 15. They were defeated the next day by the Russians, who entered the town.

**Wakefield (Yorkshire).** supposed to have existed in the time of the Romans, formed part of the royal demesne in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The manor was granted by Henry I., about A.D. 1107, to William, Earl Warren in whose family it remained till the middle of the 14th century, when it reverted to the crown. It was granted to the earl of Holland by Charles I., and was purchased by the duke of Leeds in 1700. A sanguinary battle was fought here Dec. 30, 1460, between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists, in which the latter were defeated, and Richard, duke of York, father of Edward IV., was slain. The Royalists were defeated here by Fairfax May 21, 1643. The parish church of All Saints was built in the reign of Henry III. The font bears the initials of Charles II., and the date is 1611. The bridge was built in the reign of Edward III. The Free Grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1592. The Green-coat school was established in 1707. The church of St. John was built in the reign of Charles I. in 1615. The Court-house was erected in 1606, a corn-exchange in 1823, and a more commodious building in 1837. The Literary and Philosophical Society was founded in 1827; the Proprietary school was opened in 1834; and Trinity church was built in 1840.

**Walcheren Expedition.**—This expedition, for checking the growing influence of Napoleon I. in Holland, and preventing the consequent injury apprehended to English commerce, consisted of 30,000 men, under the command of Lord Chatham, brother of the great William Pitt. Lord Chatham received his instructions July 16, 1809. The expedition sailed from England, in a fleet of thirty-seven ships of the line and twenty-three frigates, besides numerous smaller vessels. July 28, 1809, and landed in Walcheren, the principal island of the Dutch province of Zeeland, July 30. Middleburg, the chief town of the island, and Goes, the capital of South Beveland, were immediately occupied, and Balitz was evacuated by the French Aug. 2, and seized the following day. Instead of proceeding to capture Antwerp, which was the grand object of the expedition, Lord Chatham next invested Flushing, which surrendered, after a vigorous bombardment, Aug. 16. In the mean time, however, the French forces had assembled around Antwerp; and as the marsh fever of the Low Countries began to appear among the English troops, it was decided, in the beginning of September, to withdraw into the island of Walcheren. As the mortality continued on the increase, orders were issued for the evacuation of the island Nov. 23; and before Christmas the entire force had embarked. The total number of deaths during the occupation amounted to 7,000, and the sick sent home at various times to 12,863. Considerable indignation having been felt at the failure of the expedition, a select committee of inquiry was nominated by the House of Commons Feb. 6, 1810. After a long adjourned debate, a majority of forty-eight declared in favour of the ministerial policy March 30.
WALDECK (Germany).—This small principality was created A.D. 1682. Its first prince was George Frederick, a celebrated imperial general, who was born in 1620, and died in 1692. Prince Christian Augustus, born in 1744, signalized himself in the wars against the French during the Revolution, and is said to have originated the plan of the successful attack on the French lines of Weissenburg, in Alsace, Oct. 13, 1793. The prince of Waldeck granted a constitution to his subjects in August, 1852.

WALDESIANS. (See WALDESIANS.)

Wales, the ancient Cambria, or Britannia Septentrionalis, or Secunda, was a distinct principality before the invasion of Caesar, and maintained its independence throughout the Roman, Saxon, and Danish invasions. The modern Welsh are said to be descendants of the ancient Britons, who fled to the fastnesses of Wales in order to escape from the Saxon tyrants.

A.D.
65. Suetonius Paulinus invades Wales.
66. Christianity is said to have been first preached in Wales about this year.
61. Paulinus takes Mona, or Anglesey (q.v.).
75. Julius Frontinus conquers the Silures, inhabitants of Monmouthshire and the adjacent country.
78. Julius Agricola invades Wales and takes Mona.
429. The Welsh Britons, under St. Germanus, defeat the Saxons at Mae-Garmon. (See HALLELUJAH.)
443. Caswallon establishes an independent monarchy in North Wales.
445. The Britons are driven into the mountainous regions of Wales by the Picts and Scots.
517. Arthur is elected king of the Britons in Wales, and commences war against the Saxons.
542. Arthur is slain at Camelford (q.v.).
560. Maelgwyn, king of North Wales, is acknowledged sovereign by the minor princes of the country.
603. Ethelfrith, king of Bernicia, invades Wales and massacres the monks of Bangor-Iscoed (q.v.).
607. St. David dies in Wales.
610. Tewdric, a Welsh chieftain, defeats Cadwulp, king of Wessex.
676. Cadwallader is elected king of the Welsh by the natives.
688. Cadwallader retires into Armorica, or Brittany.
703. Death of Cadwallader, whose throne is contested by his infant son Edwal, and Ivor, son of the king of Armorica.
776. The inhabitants of South Wales invade Mercia.
799. Offa, king of Mercia, constructs a dyke and turns his forces against the inhabitants and those of the Welsh. (See OFFA'S DYKE.)
833. The western parts of Wales are devastated by Egbert.
833. The Danes land in Wales and conclude an alliance with the inhabitants against the Saxons.
846. The Mercian prince Berthred ravages North Wales.
873. The Danes invade South Wales.
877. On the death of Roderick the Great, Wales is divided into the three principalities of North Wales, or Gwynedd, South Wales, or Deheubarth, and Powys.
885. Wales is ravaged by the Danes.
900. On the death of Mervyn, prince of Powys, his kingdom is annexed to South Wales.
913. The Irish invade North Wales.
915. The Danes again invade Wales.
836

A.D.
933. Athelstan invades Wales and exacts a heavy annual tribute.
940. Wales is reunited into one kingdom by Howel Dha the Good, the great lawyer.
948. On the death it is again divided by his sons, who commence a civil war.
952. The sons of Edval Vael defeat the sons of Howel Dha in the great battle of Llanrwst.
961. Edval invades North Wales.
965. North Wales is devastated by the Danes.
973. Edgar again ravages Wales.
981. Einion, son of Owen, king of South Wales, defeats the Danes in a great battle at Llancarfan.
984. Howel, king of North Wales, invades England and falls in battle.
990. Edwin, son of Einion, invades South Wales.
997. Wales is aged by the Danes.
1003. Edan ap Eligoreg usurps the sovereignty of North Wales.
1015. Llewelyn ap Seisyllt invades North Wales, defeats and slays Edwin, and annexes his kingdom to South Wales.
1020. Rhun, a Scot of low birth, usurps the throne of South Wales, and is vigorously supported by the inhabitants. He is defeated and slain by Llewelyn.
1021. Llewelyn is assassinated by the sons of Edwin.
1073. Llado, king of North Wales, is defeated and slain by Gryfydh, son of Llewelyn, who ascends the throne and gains a victory over an invading army of English and Danes at Crickhowell, on the Severn.
1083. Gryfydh defeats Howel, king of South Wales, in a great battle fought at Pencadaer, in Caernarvonshire.
1084. Howel, prince of South Wales, is defeated and slain by Gryfydh, king of North Wales, on the banks of the Towy.
1095. Harold, son of Earl Godwin, invades North Wales.
1096. It is again ravaged by Harold and his brother Tostig, who compel Gryfydh to leave the country for a time, and exact a tribute from the people.
1079. William I. of England invades Wales, and compels the native princes to take the oath of fealty.
1079. Rhys ap Edwr, king of South Wales, defeats a rebellion of the sons of Eldydd ap Cynwyn, in the battle of Lhechryd, in Radnorshire.
1088. The Welsh rebel against William II.
1091. Wales is invaded by an English army under Robert Fitzhammon, who defeats and slays Rhys ap Tewdwr near Brecknock.
1094. The English inhabitants of South Wales are by the natives.
1095. Wales is invaded by a large army under the earls of Chester and Shrewsbury.
1101. Henry I. invades Wales, and crushes a conspiracy of the native princes.
1105. Owen, son of Cadwgan ap Eledyn, king of Powys, forcibly abducts Nest, the wife of Gerald, governor of Pembroke Castle.
1109. Stephen, great-uncle of Strigill, seizes Cardigan.
1112. Henry I. establishes a colony of Flemings in South Wales.
1114. Wales is unsuccessfully invaded by a formidable army under Henry I. of England, Alexander I. of Scotland, and the earl of Pembroke.
1121. Henry I. again invades Wales.
1125. On the death of Henry I. a formidable revolt breaks out under Owen Gwynedd and his brother Cadwallader.
1136. Ranulph, earl of Chester, invades Wales, and maintains a severe defeat from the rebels.
1150. The earl of Chester is again defeated in an attempted invasion of Wales.
1155. After the death of Stephen, the Flemish mercenaries, who formed part of his army, settle in Wales.
A.D.

1187. Henry II invades North Wales with an immense army, and compels Owen Gwynedd to do homage.

1190. On the death of Madoc, prince of Powys, his kingdom is divided into minor principalities.

1193. Henry II invades South Wales, and exacts homage from Rhys ap Gryfydd.

1194. Rhys ap Gryfydd rebels, and is joined by all the native Welsh princes.

1196. Death of Owen Gwynedd, prince of North Wales; his son is succeeded by his son David. Another son, Madoc, embarks with a few ships, and is asserted by some to have reached America.

1217. Dissolution of the Welsh confederacy against Henry II, who makes a friendly progress through South Wales.

1217. William de Bruce, lord of Brecknock, massacres a large number of the Welsh nobility at Aberavon Castle.

1218. The children of the slain lords, having arrived at years of maturity, sack Aberavon and Monmouth castles, and murder their English garrisons.

1219. Rhys ap Gryfydd rebels against Richard I.

1220. On the death of Rhys ap Gryfydd, King of South Wales, his kingdom becomes extinct, though nominally governed by his descendants.

1222. A treaty of peace is concluded between King Henry and Prince David.

1224. King John gives his natural daughter in marriage to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, prince of North Wales.

1221. John invades North Wales, and compels his son-in-law to surrender all his inland territories, and to pay heavy tribute.

1224. Llewelyn organizes a powerful confederacy against John, and seizes the English castles in Wales.

1225. The English barons form an alliance with the Welsh princes.

1226. Llewelyn does homage to Henry III at Gloucester.

1229. The Welsh Flemings revolt.

1230. Llewelyn ravages the English possessions in South Wales.

1232. Henry III invades Wales without success.

1233. William, earl of Pembroke, and other English lords, rebel against Henry III, and conclude an alliance with Llewelyn.

1234. He is made prisoner by the English.

1240. Death of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, surnamed the Great.

1244. His successor, David, rebels against Henry III, and invades the English frontier.

1245. Aug. Henry III invades Wales at the head of a powerful army.

1255. A confederacy of Welsh princes against the English is headed by Llewelyn ap Gryfydd, who recovers the inland territories of North Wales.

1256. Llewelyn defeats a large English army in a great battle at Dinefwr.


A.D.


1293. June 21. Prince David, brother of the late king, is captured by the English. Sept. 20. He is condemned as a traitor, and is afterwards executed with shocking barbarity.

1294. April 25. Edward's eldest son is born in Caernarvon Castle, and receives the title of prince of Wales and the homage of the native Welsh. The statutes of Rhuddlan (12 Edw. 1. c. 5), for the government of Wales, are enacted.

1297. Rhys ap Meredyd rebels against Edward I. He is made prisoner and executed.

1298. A dangerous insurrection breaks out under Madoc, a natural son of Llewelyn, who is defeated and imprisoned in the Tower.

1315. Another rebellion is suppressed.

1354. By 25 Edw. III. c. 2, the Marches of Wales are annexed to the English crown.

1400. Owen Glendower, or Glendour, rebels in Wales, assumes the royal dignity, and is joined by Lord Glynrig and Edmund Mortimer, earl of March. Sept. 20. He burns the town of Ruthyn. Nov. 30. Henry IV offers pardon to the Welsh.

1401. Henry IV invades Wales, and compels Owen to retreat to the mountains.

1403. Glendower assists the Percys in their rebellion.

1405. A French force of 12,000 men lands in Wales to assist Glendower; but on the approach of the king they re-embark.

1406. Glendower is again in open rebellion with the earl of Northumberland.


1435. By 27 Henry VIII. c. 26, Wales is united to England, English laws are ordered to be used, and a commission is appointed for dividing the provinces into counties.

1453. Wales is divided into twelve counties by 34 & 35 Henry VIII. c. 26.

1530. June 23. The separate jurisdiction of the Welsh courts is abolished by 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70.

1843. Wales is disturbed by Rebecca riots (q. v.).

RULES OF WALES.

A.D.

Cynasda Wledig ...... 340
Edwin Yrth ...... 388
Caswallon Law-air ...... 433
Madgen Gwyned ...... 517
Bel ap Rhun ...... 586
Iago ap Bel ...... 599
Caedan ...... 603
Cadwallon ...... 630
Cadwallader ...... 676

A.D.

Edwal Pow ...... 913
Howl Dha, the Good ...... 940
Ieunaf and Iago ...... 972
Cadwallon ap Ieunaf ...... 984
Mereddyd, or Mere-
dith ap Owen ...... 985
Edwal ap Meredyd ...... 989
Edan ap Bioged ...... 1003
Llewelyn ap Sei-
syllt ...... 1015
Gryffyf ap Llewel-
yn ...... 1037

NORTH WALES.

A.D.

Edwal Pow ...... 913
Howl Dha, the Good ...... 940
Ieunaf and Iago ...... 972
Cadwallon ap Ieunaf ...... 984
Mereddyd, or Mere-
dith ap Owen ...... 985
Edwal ap Meredyd ...... 989
Edan ap Bioged ...... 1003
Llewelyn ap Sei-
syllt ...... 1015
Gryffyf ap Llewelyn ...... 1037

Bleddyn and Rhi-
edd ...... 877
Breddyn, alone ...... 1063
Bledynn, alone ...... 1068
Trawhearn ap Ca-
racoc ...... 1073
Gryffyf ap Cynan ...... 1079
Owain, or Owain ...... 1169
Gwynedd ...... 1137
Dafydd, or David ...... 1149
Owen and Llewelyn ...... 1246
Gryffyf ap Gryf-
fyd ...... 1254

887
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOUTHWALES.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cadell</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>1021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howel</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>1021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>1088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen ap Howel</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>1108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eiannaf and Iago</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>1108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meredydd ap Owen</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>1108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynedyn ap Seisyllt</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>1108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howel and Meredydd</td>
<td>1021</td>
<td>1108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howel, alone</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td>1108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POWYS.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meryn, or Mervyn</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>1021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadell</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howel Dha, the Good</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>1021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin and Roderick</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>1088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin, alone</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>1108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ieuan and Iago</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>1108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meredydd ap Owen</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>1110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynedyn ap Seisyllt</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>1110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WALLACHIA.—This edifice, which derives its name from the Hall of Woden, the paradise of the Scandinavian mythology, was built by Louis Charles, king of Bavaria, upon a hill on the north bank of the Danube, near Ratisbon, for the reception of the statues and memorials of the great men of Germany. Commenced Oct. 18, 1830, it was finished and solemnly inaugurated Oct. 18, 1842.

WALLACHIA (Europe) formed part of the kingdom of Dacia, when it was conquered and colonized by the Roman emperor Trajan, A.D. 106. The Wallachians are supposed by some to be the descendants of these colonists. They were, however, recalled from Dacia when that kingdom was ceded to the Goths by the emperor Aurelian, in 270. This name belonged to some people in Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly, in the 9th century, a portion of whom settled north of the Danube in the 12th century. The inhabitants of Dacia were nearly exterminated by the Mongols in the 13th century; and, after they had withdrawn, the Wallachians and other foreign colonists settled in Wallachia, and were governed by their own princes, who were called waiwodes, or despots. The kings of Hungary compelled them to pay tribute in the 14th century. The Turks greatly harassed them in 1391 and 1394, devastated the whole country in 1415, and obliged them to pay an annual tribute. They put themselves under the protection of the emperor of Germany in 1605, but were again resigned to Turkish dominion by the treaty of Carlowitz, Jan. 26, 1699. The country suffered from civil war and the plague in the beginning of the 17th century, and the western part was ceded to the empire by the treaty of Passarowitz, July 21, 1718: he lost it again in 1739. Turkey covenanted with Russia not to remove the waïwode for the space of seven years, by the treaty of Jassy, Jan. 9, 1792; and further stipulated not to do so without the consent of Russia, September 24, 1802. Through French influence, the sultan deprecated the waïwode, without the knowledge of Russia, Aug. 30, 1807, and, in consequence, a Russian army entered Wallachia, defeated the Turks, and occupied Bukarest in Dec. 1807. They remained in the country until it was formally annexed to Russia by an imperial ukase, Jan. 21, 1810. It was restored to Turkey by the peace of Bucharest, May 28, 1812. The principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia were united, with the privilege of self-government, under the suzerainty of the sultan, by a convention signed by the principal European powers at Paris, Aug. 19, 1853.

WALLER'S PLOT, contrived by Edmund Waller, the poet, to deliver London into the power of Charles I., was discovered May 31, 1648. His principal confederates, Tomkins, his brother-in-law, and the wealthy citizen, were hanged, July 5, 1643, but Waller escaped with banishment and a fine of £10,000.

WALLINGFORD (Berkshire), supposed to have existed in the time of the Romans, was taken and burned by the Danes A.D. 1006. In Doomsday Book it is called Walingefore, and is described as a borough with 276 houses. William I. received the homage of Archbishop Stigand and the principal nobles here in 1068. A strong castle was built in 1067, which was held for the empress Maud in the civil war with Stephen, who unsuccessfully besieged it several times. It was taken by the Parliamentarians in 1646, and the castle was completely demolished in 1653. Wallingford received its first charter in the reign of Henry I., and has returned two members to parliament since 1294. A Benedictine priory, founded here in the reign of William I., was suppressed in 1535. St. Leonard's church, much damaged in the siege of 1646, was afterwards rebuilt. St. Peter's, also ruined in the same siege, was rebuilt in 1799, and the tower was erected in 1777. The free school was founded in 1699, the almshouses in 1651, and a school for 20 boys and 30 girls was established in 1819.

WALLIS'S VOYAGE.—Captain Wallis sailed from Plymouth in the Dolphin, Aug. 22, 1766. He visited Tahiti, which he named King George's Island, June 19, 1767; reached Batavia Nov. 30, the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 4, 1768, and returned to the Downs May 20, 1768; having accomplished the circumnavigation of the globe in one year and nine months.

WALLOWS, the name given to the ancient Celtic inhabitants of Pandurers, and also to the Flemish refugees who settled in England in consequence of the persecutions of the duke of Alva, A.D. 1567. A Wallow church was established in Threadneedle Street, London, in the building of the hospital of St. Anthony, erected in 1321. This building was destroyed in the great fire of 1666, and the Wallow erected their present church.
About fifty Walloons who wrought and dyed fine woollen cloths were brought over to instruct the English in their manufacture, May 4, 1668.

WALLS.—The great wall in Egypt to prevent the incursions of the Syrians and Arabs was built by Sesostris. The ancient cities of Greece were surrounded by massive walls in the time of Homer, b.c. 962. The great wall of China was completed about b.c. 211; Caesar’s wall between Geneva and Mount Jura, b.c. 58; and the long wall of Constantinople, a.d. 507. (See Roman Walls.)

WALNUT-TREE was cultivated in Europe by the Romans before b.c. 37. The black walnut-tree was introduced into England from North America before a.d. 1629.

WALPOLE ADMINISTRATIONS.—Robert Walpole was appointed first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, Oct. 10, 1715. The other members of the ministry remained the same as in the Halifax and Carlisle administrations (q.v.), the earl of Lincoln being appointed paymaster-general in place of Mr. Walpole, Oct. 17, and Joseph Addison one of the commissioners for trade and plantations, Dec. 15, 1715. The earl of Nottingham, president of the council, resigned Feb. 28, 1716. The duke of Argyll was removed from all his offices June 30; the duke of Devonshire was appointed president of the council July 6; Lord Townshend resigned Dec. 11; and the duke of Kingston vacated Lord General, in place of the earl of Sunderland, Dec. 14, 1716. This administration was dissolved April 10, 1717. (See Stanhope, or German Administration.) Walpole’s second administration was formed April 4, 1721. It was thus constituted:

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford.

Lord Chancellor Lord Parker.

President of the Council Lord Colton.

Privy Seal Duke of Kingston.

Principal Secretaries of State Viscount Townshend and Lord Admixture Earl of Berkeley.

Secretary at War Mr. Treby.

Ordinance Duke of Marlborough.

Lord Parker, created earl of Maclesfield, resigned the lord-chancellorship Jan. 4, 1725, and his office was filled by Lord King, June 1. He resigned in November, 1723, and was succeeded, Nov. 29, by Lord Talbot, who died in February, 1737, and Lord Hardwicke was appointed Feb. 21. The duke of Devonshire, who succeeded Lord Colton as president of the council, March 27, 1725, was followed by Lord Trevor, May 8, 1730, and he was succeeded by the earl of Wilmington, Dec. 31, 1730. Lord Trevor became privy seal March 11, 1728, and was succeeded by the earl of Wilmington, May 8, 1730. The duke of Devonshire took the office June 12, 1731; Viscount Lowsdale, May 5, 1735; and Lord Hervey, April 7, 1740. Lord Carteret was succeeded as one of the principal secretaries of state, by the duke of Newcastle, April 14, 1734; and Viscount Townshend was replaced by Lord Harrington, June 27, 1730. The earl of Berkeley was succeeded at the Admiralty, Aug. 2, 1727, by Viscount Torrington, who was succeeded by Sir Charles Wager, Jan. 25, 1733. The office of secretary at war was filled by Mr. Henry Pelham, from April 1, 1724; by Sir W. Strickland, Bart., from Jan. 11, 1730; and by Sir W. Yonge, Bart., from May 9, 1735. The earl of Cadogan succeeded the duke of Marlborough at the Ordnance, July 1, 1722. He was replaced by the duke of Argyll July 1, 1725; and the duke of Montagu took the office July 1, 1740. Sir Robert Walpole resigned Feb. 3, 1742, and was created earl of Orford Feb. 6. (See WILMINGTON ADMINISTRATION.)

WALTHAM ABBEY, or HOLY CROSS (Essex), originally founded in the reign of Canute, derives its name from the celebrated abbey founded by Harold, son of Earl Godwin, a.d. 1062. This abbey had a yearly revenue of £1,079. 12s. 1d. when it was surrendered to Henry VIII., March 23, 1540. There are few remains of the abbey left. The church, formerly the nave of the church of the monastery, has an embattled tower bearing the date of 1558. The government gunpowder-mills were established at Waltham Abbey in 1767.

WALTZ.—This dance, of German origin, was introduced into England a.d. 1813.

WANDERWASH (Hindostan).—This town in the Carnatic was attacked by the English without success in Sept. 1715, and was taken by Colonel Coote after a siege of three days, Nov. 29. M. Lally afterwards made considerable efforts to take it, and a great battle was fought between his French force and the English army under Coote, July 22, 1760. The English forces comprised 1,700 Europeans and 3,000 sepoys, and the French, 2,200 Europeans and 10,000 sepoys; but, in spite of their superior numbers, the French sustained a severe defeat, and were compelled to retreat to Pondicherry.

WANDSWORTH (Surrey) is called Wandelforde and Wendeforde in Domesday Book (1086). All Saints Church was restored in 1790. A bridge over the Wandle, built by order of Queen Elizabeth in July, 1602, was rebuilt in 1757. The first tithes of Wandlebury was formed here in 1572. (See NONCONFORMISTS.) Garrett, a hamlet within this parish, was formerly the scene of a mock election on the meeting of every new parliament. This was made famous by Foote’s play of “The Mayor of Garrett” (1763).

WANTAGE (Berkshire).—This town is celebrated as the birthplace of Alfred the Great, Oct. 25, 849. The 1000th anniversary of this event was celebrated here by a public banquet Oct. 25, 1849.

WARBECK’S INSURRECTION.—Perkin Warbeck, said to have been the son of John Osbeck, or Obeck, a converted Jew of Tour- nay, was a godson of Edward IV., and a young man of great personal attractions and good manners. He was instructed by Margaret,
dowager duchess of Burgundy, and sister of Edward IV., to pass himself off as the young duke of York, who was supposed to have been murdered in the Tower by Richard III. She first sent him to Portugal, where he remained for a year; but on the commencement of war between France and England, A.D. 1492, she despatched him to Ireland, where he was received with welcome by the inhabitants of Cork. Charles VIII. of France next invited him to his court, and received him as the young duke and the rightful heir to the English crown; but whom people became probable he dismissed him, Nov. 3. Perkin repaired to Flanders, where his cause was openly espoused by the dowager Margaret, who acknowledged him as her nephew, and gave him the cognomen of the White Rose of England. News of this arrived in England in the early part of 1493, and was eagerly believed by many who were discontented with the avaricious government of Henry VII., and a conspiracy in favour of Perkin was formed by the lord chamberlain, Sir William Stale, Sir Robert Clifford, and others. Henry VII. sent spies into Flanders, who obtained a knowledge of Warbeck's antecedents, and by dint of bribes he induced Clifford to betray his companions and to reveal all he knew of the conspiracy. Sir Simon Mountford, Sir Thomas Thwaite, and Robert Ratcliff were immediately executed; but the others received a commutation of sentence. Sir William Stanley was executed Feb. 16, 1495. Warbeck, who attempted to land at Deal July 3, 1495, was repulsed, and 169 of his adherents were made prisoners, and hanged by order of the king. Having subsequently besieged Waterford, in Ireland, he was compelled to flee by Sir Edward Poyning, July 23. After this failure he again retired to Flanders, where he remained till March, 1496, when he visited Scotland, and was favourably received by James IV. who gave him in marriage his kinswoman, the lady Catherine Gordon, and invaded the northern counties of England in his behalf. A war breaking out in consequence between the two countries, Warbeck was obliged to retire to Ireland July 26, 1497, and subsequently to Whitsand Bay, Cornwall, where he landed Sept. 7, and was placed at the head of a large body of Cornish rebels. He retired to Taunton Sept. 20. Being apprised of the approach of Lord Daubeney with a numerous army, he fled during the night to the sanctuary of Beaulieu, in Hampshire, Sept. 21. His wife, Lady Catherine Gordon, fell into the hands of the royal troops, and became an attendant on the queen. Warbeck surrendered to Henry VII. Oct. 5, and was led in triumph through London Nov. 27. He was subsequently kept prisoner in the royal palace, and afterwards in the Tower, whence he escaped June 8, 1498, and took shelter with the prior of Shene. He again surrendered on the promise that his life should be spared, and was exhibited in the stocks at Westminster Hall, June 14, and the following day in Cheapside; after which he was again removed to the Tower. Here he formed an intimacy with his fellow prisoner the imbecile young earl of Warwick, son of George, duke of Clarence, with whom he planned an escape and a renewal of his claims. The attempt failed, Aug. 2, 1499, and Warbeck was tried at Westminster Hall Nov. 16, and hanged Nov. 23. Warwick was tried Nov. 21, and executed Nov. 28. The account of Perkin (Piers or Peter) Warbeck's parentage is derived from his enemies. By some authorities he is believed to have been, if not Richard, duke of York, at any rate a son of Edward IV.

WARWICK (Battle).—The French were defeated by the English and their allies, under the prince of Brunswick, at this town, in Prussia, Aug. 7, 1760.

WAR-CHARIOTS are said to have been invented by Ninus, king of Assyria, B.C. 2059, and are mentioned Exod. xiv. 7 (b.c. 1491); Josh. xi. 4 (b.c. 1444); 1 Sam. xii. 5 (b.c. 1093); and in other passages of the Old Testament. Cassivellaunus, the commander-in-chief of the ancient Britons, had 4,000 war-chariots in his army, B.C. 54. The Chinese used chariots of war armed with cannon A.D. 1453.

WARS AND LIVERIES (Court of).—This court, erected by 32 Hen. VIII. c. 46 (1549), was abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660).

WAREHAM (Dorsetshire) existed in the time of the Britons, and, subsequently occupied by the Romans, was taken by the Danes, the inhabitants massacred, and the town reduced to ruins, A.D. 800. It was again ravaged by them in 998. The castle and town were seized for the empress Maud in 1138, and were retaken and burned by Stephen. The town, almost destroyed by fire in 1762, was completely rebuilt within two years. A priory was founded here in the 12th century.

WAR OFFICE.—The department of the Secretary of War was established A.D. 1666, for the management of the finance business of the army. The Secretary of State for War was made a distinct office in 1854.

WARRANTS. (See General Warrants.)

WARRINGTON (Lancashire) is supposed to have been a Roman station A.D. 79. After its occupation by the Saxons it obtained the name of Werington, from the Saxon weiring, a fortification, and run, a town, from which its present name is derived. It was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians in May or June, 1643. General Lambert defeated the Scots here in 1648, and Prince, afterwards Charles II. repulsed the Parliamentarians here in 1651. The bridge was cut down to intercept the passage of the Jacobite army under Charles Edward, and part of the rebel force captured it in 1745. The duke of Cumberland passed through the town in his march to the north in 1746. A wooden bridge, erected in the end of the 14th century, was replaced by a bridge of stone by Thomas, first earl of Derby, in compliment to Henry VII., on his visit to
Latham and Knowle, in 1498. A new bridge of wood on stone piers was erected in 1512. The parish church of St. Helen's is of Saxon origin, and existed at the time of the Conquest. The tower was rebuilt in 1696. The free grammar-school was founded in 1536; the Blue-coat school in 1677; the subscription library was established in 1758, the dispensary in 1810, and a building was erected for it in 1818. The town-hall was built in 1820.

Warsaw, the principal city of Russian Poland, became the capital of Poland A.D. 1566; was taken by the Swedes in the middle of the 17th century, and was retaken by the Poles in 1656. It fell again into the hands of the Swedes in the same year, when they destroyed the fortifications. It was taken by Charles XII. in 1703. The Poles rose against the Russians and expelled them from the city April 17, 1704. Unhappy was the fate of the Poles delivered by the Prussians in July and August, it was taken by the Russians with great slaughter, Nov. 4, 1794. It was evacuated by the Russians Nov. 28, 1806, and occupied by the French two days afterwards. Napoleon I. arrived here Dec. 18, 1806, and received embassies from Turkey and Persia in the beginning of March, 1807. It was captured by the Austrians April 23, 1809, and was retaken by the Poles in the following month. Napoleon I. arrived here, on his retreat from Russia, Dec. 10, 1812. The town was evacuated by the Austrians in the beginning of February, 1813, and was occupied by the Russians. The Polish insurrection broke out Nov. 29, 1830, and the Russian grand-duke Constantine having retired from the city Nov. 30, a provisional government was formed. The Polish army withdrew into the town after the battle of Praga, Feb. 24 and 25, 1831. The prisons were broken into and all the state prisoners, Russian prisoners and others, were murdered by the mob, Aug. 15 and 16, 1831. After a sanguinary battle, which lasted two days, the town was taken by the Russians, Sept. 7, 1831. A strong citadel was erected by them after the close of the revolution. A royal palace was built here by Sigismund III. The church of the Holy Cross was erected 1696, the beautiful Lutheran church in 1751, the church of St. Alexander in 1814, and the Dominican church in 1823. The university was abolished in 1834, and the library of 150,000 volumes and other valuable collections were removed to St. Petersburg. Disturbances broke out at Warsaw Feb. 21, 1861. (See Poland.)

Warsaw (Battle).—The Poles were defeated here by the Swedes in a battle which lasted three days, A.D. 1656. The Russian and Prussian troops were beaten by the Polish guards and the populace in the town, April 17, 1794. The Poles under Kosciusko were defeated by the Russians, Oct, 4, 1794, and again with a loss of 10,000 slain and 9,000 in prisoners, Nov. 4, 1794. In the battle between the Poles and the Russians at the village of Grochow near Warsaw, Feb. 19 and 20, 1831, the former were victorious; and in the contest at the suburb of Praga, Feb. 24 and 25, 1831, the result was indecisive. The Poles gained a victory over the Russians at Warsaw, March 31, 1831, but were defeated by them here in a great battle Sept. 6 and 7, 1831.

Wassail (Warwickshire), supposed by some to have been a town of importance prior to the Roman invasion, having been destroyed by the Danes, was restored, and a fort erected by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, A.D. 913. Queen Elizabeth visited it on her way to Kenilworth Castle in 1572. More than half the town was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1694, and it was rebuilt by a national contribution, which amounted to £110,000, of which Queen Anne gave £1,000. William III. visited it in 1695. Its earliest charter dates from 1230, but it was with the public incorporated till 1553. Warwick Castle, one of the most splendid and entire specimens of feudal grandeur in the kingdom, is supposed to have been founded by Ethelfleda (913), but no authentic trace of the original building remains. Cesar's Town, built at least 700 years ago, and Guy's Tower, built in 1394, are both in fine preservation. St. Mary's church, which stands on the site of an older structure, was built in the 14th century. Having been nearly destroyed by fire in 1694, it was rebuilt in 1704. The tower, 130 feet high, was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The Beauchamp chapel was erected in 1464.

Washington (North America), surveyed and laid out by three commissioners A.D. 1791, was founded by the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol, Jan. I, 1800. The seat of the federal government was transferred from Philadelphia to this place in 1800, and the president and the other chief officers of the government have since resided here. It was captured by a small English force under Ross, Aug. 23, 1814, and a proposition to ransom the public buildings having been rejected by the American authorities, they were fired, and the English withdrew Aug. 25. A destructive fire in which part of the Capitol and the whole of the library were destroyed, occurred Dec. 24, 1851. The prince of Wales visited the president here in September, 1860. The Capitol, commenced in 1793, was finished in 1827, at a cost of £400,000. Columbia College was incorporated by Congress in 1821.

Wassail Bowl.—The term wassail is derived from the Anglo-Saxon was-hal, be in health, and the wassail bowl was compounded of ale, nutmeg, sugar, toast, and roasted crabs or apples, which formed an aggregate, sometimes called lamb's wool. The custom of wassailing on New Year's eve is derived by some antiquaries from the presentation of a loving cup to Vortigern by Rowena, A.D. 499; but others assert, and with greater probability, that it is of earlier origin.
WASTE LANDS were first inclosed in England in order to promote agriculture, A.D. 1547. This caused an insurrection in various parts of England in June, July, and August, 1549. (See Ket's Insurrection.) Inclosures of commons and waste lands are generally made by local statutes, which are regulated by the General Inclosure Act, 41 Geo. III. c. 109 (1800), amended by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 23 (1821).

WATCH (London) was established in accordance with an order issued by Henry III. A.D. 1253. The duty was performed by the citizens themselves, and they had statutary processions yearly. Henry VIII. came into the city disguised as a yeoman of the guard to see this nocturnal pomp on the eve of St. John, 1510, and was so well pleased that he brought his queen, attended by the principal nobility, into Cheapside to see it on the eve of St. Peter following. The cavalcade of the city watch was abolished, and a stated watch appointed at the charge of each ward, in the summer of 1570. An armed watch of the inhabitants of London during the civil war was appointed by the common council Oct. 2, 1643. The regulation of the city watch was vested in the common council by 10 Geo. II. (1736). The watch of London was superseded by the police by 10 Geo. IV. c. 44 (June 19, 1829).

WATCHES are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg, in Germany, towards the end of the 15th century. Robert I., king of Scotland (1306 to 1329), is said to have possessed a watch. The earliest known watch was in Sir Ashton Lever's museum; it bears the date of 1541. Watches were common in France before 1544. Henry VIII. is said to have had a watch; and one, set in an armlet, was presented to Queen Elizabeth in 1572. They were not in general request in England till the end of her reign. The invention of spring watches has been ascribed to Dr. Hook, and by some to Huyghens, about 1658. The anchor escapement was invented by Clement, a London clockmaker, in 1680, and the horizontal watch by Graham in 1724. Harrison finished his longitude watch in 1736, for which he received a government reward of £20,000. Repeaters were invented in the reign of Charles II., and the smallest one of this kind ever known— it was the size of a silver twopence—and its weight that of a sixpence—was made by Arnold for Geo. III., and was presented to him on his birthday, June 4, 1764. The duties on wrought gold and silver watch-cases were abolished by 33 Geo. III. c. 24 (March 8, 1798).

WATCHET (Somersetshire), anciently called Weced-poort, was plundered by the Danes A.D. 886. Having been defeated in the vicinity in 918, they took and plundered the town in 986. The pier, erected by the Wyndham family, was repaired previously to 1740.

WATER.—The composition of water was discovered by Mr. Henry Cavendish in 1754. (See Hydrostatics.)

WATER-CLOCK. (See Clepsydra.)

WATER-COLOURS.—All the ancient modes of painting, as fresco-painting (q.v.), &c., were systems of water-colour; but the existing mode of water-colour painting did not become a popular branch of art until about the latter part of the 18th century. The Society of Painters in Water-Colours was instituted in 1805, and the New Society in 1832. Both these associations have held exhibitions since the date of their institution. Paul Sandby (1732—1808), Thomas Gainsborough (1727—1811), Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775—1851), and Samuel Pratt (1789—1852), are regarded as the founders of the art of water-colour painting.

WATER CURE. (See Hydropathy.)

WATERFORD (Ireland), capital of the county of Waterford, is said to have been founded by the Danes about A.D. 850. Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, took it by assault in 1170. Henry II. landed here on his invasion of Ireland, Oct. 18, 1171. King John granted its first charter, and resided here for some months, in 1210. The citizens, led by the mayor, were defeated by the Poers and O'Driscolls in 1348. Waterford was visited by Richard II. in 1394, and again when he went to redress some disorders consequent on the death of the lord-lieutenant, earl of March, who had fallen in a skirmish with the natives, in 1399. The motto of the city, "Urbs intacta manet," was bestowed upon it in consequence of having successfully resisted Perkin Warbeck in 1495. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Cromwell in 1649, and submitted to Ireton in 1650. It sided with James II., who embarked here for France, after the battle of the Boyne, July 2, 1690. General Kirk compelled it to surrender July 25, 1690. The cathedral, founded in 1076, has been since altogether rebuilt. The chamber of commerce was incorporated in 1818.

WATER-GLASS, or OIL OF FLINT.—Stereochromy, or the process of painting with this mixture, which is a soluble alkaline silicate, was invented by Dr. Johann N. Von Fuchs, who published an account of it A.D. 1825. It has recently been employed by Messrs. Macise and Herbert, R.A., in the frescoes at the new palace of Westminster. In 1840 Professor F. Kuhlmann, of Lille, directed his attention to the material, with a view to its employment as a preservative for stone; and in 1859 a translation of a report on its application to the fine arts was privately printed by order of Prince Albert. F. Ransome asserts the identity of Kuhlmann's process with his own inventions for preserving stone, and claims the merit of priority. (See Stone.)

WATERLOO (Cape of Good Hope).—The camp of the Caffre chief Macomo, at this place, was destroyed by an expedition under Major-General Somerset, Oct. 16, 1851.

WATERLOO (Battle).—This great battle, which proved the death-blow to the ambitious
schemes of Napoleon I., was commenced near Waterloo, in Belgium, at half-past eleven o’clock in the morning, June 18, 1815, by an attack of the French, under Prince Jerome, upon the château Hougomont, which was set on fire about two o’clock. The French cavalry, under Ney, was repeatedly driven back by the English infantry, but the farm of La Haye Sainte was compelled to surrender, owing to the scanty ammunition of its brave defenders. Late in the afternoon, Marshal Blücher arrived with the Prussian army, and attacked the French right flank. The grand attack of the Imperial Guard commenced at a quarter past seven, and was defeated by the English foot-guards, under Major-General Maitland. Just as the sun vanished below the horizon, Wellington gave the order for the whole of the English line to advance, which occasioned a panic and general flight in the French army. The Old Guard still stood firm, but at length yielded to the attack of Adam’s brigade and the Osnaburg battalion of Colonel Halket; and at half-past eight the duke relinquished the pursuit and returned to the village of Waterloo. At the hamlet of La Belle Alliance he met Blücher, who, after mutual congratulations, continued the pursuit. The following table, taken from Captain Siborne’s history of the Waterloo campaign, exhibits the effective force of the allied army in this memorable battle:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infantry</th>
<th>Cavalry</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
<th>Total Men.</th>
<th>Guns.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>35,183</td>
<td>5,543</td>
<td>2,867</td>
<td>23,981</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s German Legion</td>
<td>3,301</td>
<td>1,287</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>3,824</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanoverians</td>
<td>10,258</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>11,220</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunswickers</td>
<td>4,586</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>5,962</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassauers</td>
<td>2,880</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2,880</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch-Belgians</td>
<td>18,402</td>
<td>2,045</td>
<td>1,177</td>
<td>17,784</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>49,606</td>
<td>12,408</td>
<td>5,645</td>
<td>67,661</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Dutch-Belgian forces acted with great lukewarmness, and were of but slight service during the battle. The Prussian forces engaged amounted to 41,283 infantry, 8,579 cavalry, and 1,803 artillery, making a total of 51,964 men, with 144 guns. The effective French army consisted of 47,579 infantry, 13,792 cavalry, and 7,559 artillery, forming a force of 68,900 men, with 246 guns. The following table exhibits the English loss:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>1,334</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>4,564</td>
<td>6,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,359</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>4,929</td>
<td>6,940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the killed were Generals Sir William Ponsonby and Sir Thomas Picton, who fell pierced by a musket-ball at the beginning of the battle. Lord Uxbridge, afterwards the earl of Uxbridge, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset, afterwards Lord Raglan, were both severely wounded. The total loss of the allies exceeded 22,000 men; and the French are said to have lost no less than 40,000 men. The battle was called by the Prussians the battle of La Belle Alliance, and by the French the battle of Mont St. Jean. It has received its English name from the adjoining village of Waterloo, where Wellington fixed his head-quarters, and reposed after the fatigues of the day.

Waterloo Bridge (London).—The first stone was laid Oct. 11, 1811, and the bridge was opened to the public June 18, 1817. It was built by John Rennie, at a cost of upwards of a million sterling. The toll for foot passengers was reduced from a penny to a halfpenny Feb. 29, 1841. A committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the expediency of abolishing the toll April 26, 1841.

Watermill. (See Mill.)

Waterspout.—These remarkable meteorological phenomena are regarded as belonging to the same class as the moving sand-pillars of the desert, but their cause and nature are imperfectly understood. One burst in Lancashire in 1718, and occasioned considerable damage. Another, at Bracken-thwaite, in Cumberland, Sept. 9, 1760, tore away the gravel and soil from a field. A great waterspout descended upon Dungavel Hill, in Scotland, July 2, 1768, and made an opening about twenty-four yards broad and three feet deep. A similar phenomenon occurred at Clapham Common, during a violent thunderstorm, June 18, 1752; and at Ramsgate, where it produced a depth of four feet of water in several cellars, July 14, 1798. One burst over the Wool Abraham and Crewe mines, in Cornwall, in Nov. 1806, and choked up the shaft, causing the death of several miners and considerable destruction of property. The town of Silkstone, in Yorkshire, was similarly visited May 9, 1807, when a torrent of water, nearly six feet in diameter, descended on the town and drowned several of the inhabitants. The appearance of the temporary island Sabrina, in the Azores, Jan. 12, 1811, was attended with numerous waterspouts and volcanic phenomena. A waterspout of very destructive character overwhelmed the village of Kingscourt, county Cavan, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1838; and
much injury was occasioned in Provence, France, by a similar cause, May 30, 1841. A ship was struck by one near Gozo, Oct. 14, 1850, when she foundered, and all on board perished, with the exception of one man. The island of Sicily was visited by two waterports, attended by a hurricane, Dec. 8, 1851. Five vessels were sunk in Tunis harbour by similar means Nov. 18, 1855. Major Sherwill made numerous observations on waterports in India, where they are frequent. One which fell at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, Oct. 7, 1859, measured 1,500 feet in height, and covered half a square mile with about six inches of water.

Water Tofana, or Aqua Tofana, so named from its inventor, Tofana, the secret poisoner, an Italian woman, who resided at Palermo, and afterwards at Naples, about the middle of the 17th century. Many husbands died suddenly at Rome in 1659, and suspicion having been excited, a society of young wives was discovered. An old woman named Spara was the president, and she supplied them with small phials, bearing the inscription "Manna of St. Nicholas of Barri," by the use of which husbands were removed. Spara and four others were executed; and Tofana, who manufactured the poison, was dragged from a monastery where she had taken sanctuary, and put to the torture. She confessed to having been instrumental in the deaths of six hundred persons.

Walling Street, extending from Kent to Cardigan Bay, or probably to the Firth of Forth, one of the four great roads in South Britain, was constructed by the Romans during their occupation, B.C. 57—A.D. 418.

Wattignies (Battle), between the troops under the duke of Coburg and the French commanded by General Jourdan, commenced in an affair between the outposts near Avesnes, Oct. 14, 1793. It resulted in the triumph of the republican army, after a loss on each side of about 3,000 men, Oct. 15.

Wat Tyler's Insurrection. — One of the collectors of the poll-tax, who had insulted the daughter of a man called Wat the Tyler, at Deptford, was killed by her father on the spot: this took place early in June, 1381. A rising ensued, and the insurgents met on Blackheath June 12. They proceeded to London, burned the duke of Lancaster's palace, and committed many atrocities, June 13. The Tower was seized; the archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Robert Hales were executed by them June 14; and some of the authorities met them in Smithfield, June 15, when the leader, Wat, was killed by William Walworth, the lord mayor. A body of armed men, under Sir Robert Knollys, suddenly attacked the malcontents, who were quickly dispersed.

Wave-line Principle. — The system of building ships with contours scientifically adapted to the curves of the waves of the sea was originated by Scott Russell, who commenced a series of experiments on the subject in 1834. His theory attracted considerable attention, and in 1836 the British Association appointed a Committee on Waves, who presented their first report the following year, and continued their labours for several years. The victory of the United States schooner America over Mr. R. Stephenson's iron yacht Titanic in the grand race of Aug. 25, 1851, established the superiority of the principle, which has since been applied in the Great Eastern and other vessels.
times. Weavers settled in England A.D. 1132 and 1331, and were much encouraged by Edward III. (See Calico, Cloth, Cotton, Linen, Silk, Wool, &c.)

Wedgewood ware was invented by Josiah Wedgewood, of Burslem, potter to Queen Charlotte, and patented A.D. 1762. His imitation of the Portland vase, fifty copies of which were produced and sold at fifty guineas each, was executed in 1797.

Wednesdays received its name from the ancient Saxons, who called it Wodnes-daeg, or Woden's day, after their conversion to Christianity, about A.D. 735. It was appointed a fast-day by the primitive church, on account of its having been the day on which our Saviour was betrayed.

Week.—According to Dion Cassius, this division of time was first made by the Egyptians, from whom other nations borrowed it. The Jews had a week of days, reckoned from sabbath to sabbath; a week of years, consisting of seven years; and a week of seven times seven years, reckoned from one jubilee to another. Among the ancient Greeks and Romans the week was unknown. It was only gradually introduced with Christianity, under the later emperors.

Weights.—A national standard of weight was first established in England A.D. 1197, and a uniformity of weight throughout the kingdom was ordered by 9 Hen. III. c. 25 (1225). By 51 Hen. III. st. 1, c. 3 (1269), an English penny, weighing thirty-two wheat corns from the midst of the ear, was made the standard weight. The weight of the pound (g.e.) was regulated by 51 Edw. I. c. 1 (1303), and a uniform weight throughout the realm was ordered by 27 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 10 (1353). By 8 Hen. VI. c. 5 (1429), every city was ordered to have a common balance and weights, for the free use of the inhabitants. Standard weights of brass were ordered to be made and sent to every city and borough by 7 Hen. VII. c. 4 (1490), which was extended and confirmed by 11 Hen. VII. c. 4 (1494). Avoirdupois weight is first mentioned by 24 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1532), where it is ordered to be used in the sale of butchers' meat. Uniformity of weights and measures was again enjoined by 16 Charles I. c. 19 (1645). The House of Commons appointed committees in 1759, 1793, and 1796, to examine the best means of securing an adequate standard of weights and measures. By 35 Geo. III. c. 102 (June 22, 1795), the justices at quarter sessions were empowered to appoint examiners of weights and scales, and in 1814 parliament appointed another committee to consider the question of standard. The prince regent instituted a commission for the same purpose in 1819, which presented reports in 1819, 1820, and 1821, and procured the act 3 Geo. IV. c. 74 (June 17, 1824), for establishing uniformity of weights and measures. This was amended by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 49 (Aug. 12, 1834), and both acts were repealed by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 63 (Sept. 9, 1835). Troy weight is ordered to be used in sales of bullion and precious stones by 18 & 17 Vict. c. 29 (June 14, 1853). Further provisions for legalizing and preserving the standard were made by 19 & 19 Vict. c. 72 (July 30, 1855), and 22 & 23 Vict. c. 58 (Aug. 13, 1859). (See Measures and Pound.)

Weimar, capital of the grand-duchy of Saxo-Weimar-Eisenach, was taken by the French Oct. 14, 1806. The emperors Alexander I. of Russia and Napoleon I. were entertained here by the grand-duke Oct. 6—14, 1808. The city church was built in 1400, the court theatre in 1825, and the Falk's Institution, for public education, in 1829. The colossal bronze statue to Herder was erected Aug. 25, 1850.

Wien (Vienna).—Duke Guelph was defeated here in defending his castle in Swabia against the emperor Conrad III., 1130. The famous Guelph and Ghibeline factions originated at this battle.

Wiessenburg (Battle).—Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, defeated the Turks at this town of Transylvania, A.D. 1479.

Wiesseburg (Alsace).—Würmser forced the French lines at this place Oct. 13, 1793. It was recovered by the French Dec. 27 the same year.

Wellington (Somersetshire).—The manor, bestowed upon Asser, bishop of Sherborne, by Alfred the Great, was transferred to the diocese of Wells A.D. 910. It occurs as "Walmone" in Domesday Book of 1066. From it the duke of Wellington received his title, May 3, 1814. A lofty column, raised on Blackdown Hill by public subscription, commemorates the battle of Waterloo.

Wellington Administration was formed on the dissolution of the Goderich administration (g.e.), Jan. 8, 1829. The cabinet was thus constituted:

President of the Council: Earl Bathurst.
Privy Seal: Lord Eldenborough.
Chancellor of the Exchequer: Mr. Henry Goulburn.
Home Secretary: Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Foreign Secretary: Earl of Dudley.
Colonial Secretary: Mr. William Huskisson.
Board of Control: Viscount Melbourne.
Secretary at War: Viscount Palmerston.
Duchy of Lancaster: Earl of Aberdeen.
Master of the Mint: Mr. J. C. Herries.
Treasurer of the Navy: The Earl of Goderich, and President of the Board of Trade: Mr. Charles Grant.

Mr. Huskisson resigned May 20, and was followed by the earl of Dudley, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Charles Grant. Their places were supplied as follows:

Foreign Secretary: Earl of Aberdeen.
Colonial Secretary: Sir George Murray.
Treasurer of the Navy and President of the Board of Trade: Mr. W. V. Fitzgerald.

The secretary at war, Sir Henry Hardinge, and the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Charles Arbuthnot, did not receive seats in the cabinet. The duke of Clarence,
who remained lord high admiral on the formation of the ministry, resigned office Aug. 12, 1828, when Lord Melville left the Board of Control and became first lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Ellenborough took the Board of Control. Earl Rosalyn became privy seal June 4, 1829, Lord Ellenborough retaining only the Board of Control. Parliament was dissolved July 24, 1830. The new parliament met Oct. 26, and William IV. delivered his first speech from the throne Nov. 2. Ministers were beaten by a majority of 233 to 204, on a motion for a select committee on the civil list, Nov. 15, and their resignation was announced in both houses of parliament Nov. 16. (See Grey Administration.)

Wellington College (Hampshire), for the support and education of the orphan children of soldiers, was erected at Sandhurst in honour of the illustrious duke whose name it bears, the funds for the purpose—upwards of £109,000—having been raised by private subscription. The foundation-stone was laid July 2, 1856, by her Majesty Queen Victoria, who also performed the inauguration ceremony Jan. 29, 1859.

Wells.—The art of boring wells was practised in the East at least 4,000 years ago. Abraham's servant encountered Rebekah beside a well, b.c. 1859 (Gen. xxiv.). Damascus is stated by Pliny to have introduced wells into Greece from Egypt about b.c. 1500. The superstitious veneration of wells and fountains was prohibited by Athelstan in 960, and the immemorial custom of decorating wells with garlands and flowers on Holy Thursday, or at Whitsuntide, is still preserved at Tissington, Wirksworth, and other villages in Derbyshire.

Wells (Somersetshire).—This city and borough originated in a collegiate church founded by Ina, king of Wessex, towards the end of the 7th century. It became the seat of a bishopric a.d. 909 (see Bath and Wells), and is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful cathedral, which was founded by Bishop Wulfhelm, or Wyffeline (923 to 928), and restored or refounded by Bishop Oceline (1206 to 1244). The two west towers were added about the end of the 14th century. The Vicar's Close was founded by Walter de Hull, sub-dean, in 1335, and was much enlarged by Ralph de Salopia in 1348. Bishop Beckington erected a fine cross in 1450, which was replaced by another in 1750.

Wenlock (Shropshire), the first town in England the charter of incorporation of which expressly gave it a right to return members to parliament, a privilege conferred by Edward IV. The abbey was founded by Millburga, related to the kings of Mercia, about a.d. 680. The ruins belong to the 13th century.

Westleyans. (See Methodists.)

Wessex, or the kingdom of the West Saxons, was founded by Cerdic A.D. 519.

Western Australia, comprising nearly one fourth of the entire continent, was established under the name of the Swan River settlement, a.d. 1829. An extensive bed of coal was discovered here by Dr. Van Sommer in 1847. At the request of the colonists, convicts were sent out to supply the labour market in 1848. The colony received a representative constitution Aug. 5, 1850.

Western Church was also called the Latin or Roman church. Milman (Lat. Christ. vol. ii. book iv. ch. 9, p. 203) remarks: "In the 1st century Rome suddenly, as it were, burst the bonds of her connection with the older state of things, disjoined herself for ever from the effete and hopeless East, and placed herself at the head of the rude as yet, and dimly described and remote, but more promising and vigorous civilization of the West. The Byzantine empire became a separate world, Greek Christianity a separate religion. The West, after some struggle, created its own empire, its natives formed an independent system, either of warring or of confederate nations. Latin Christianity was the life, the principle of union, of all the West; its centre, papal Rome." Differences of opinion between the Church of Rome and the church at Constantinople (see Greek Church) existed from a very early period. The Arian controversy in the 4th century; the disputes concerning the Filioque in the 6th century; the Monothelite controversy in the 7th century; and the Iconoclast controversy early in the 8th century, paved the way for the final separation which occurred a.d. 876. (For the list of bishops, see Popes; and for its history, see Roman Catholics, Rome, etc.)

Western Empire.—The division of the Roman territory into the Eastern and Western empires was first effected by Constantine I., A.D. 334, and was completed by Arcadius and Honorius in 395.

A.D. 378. May. The Alamanii invade the Western empire and are defeated by Gratian, near Argentaric, or Colmar, in Alsace.

384. Aug. 25. Gratian is assassinated at Lyons by Andragathius, general of the usurper Maximus.

388. Maximus invades Italy and expels Valentinian II., who is in consequence assisted by Theodosius I.

391. Maximus is defeated by Theodosius I. at Aquileia, and is beheaded by the army.

392. May 15. Argobastes the Frank murders Valentinian II., and bestows the purple on the rhetorician Eugenius, son of Honorius, aged eleven years, who governs under the regency of his uncle Stilicho. The seat of government is removed to Milan.

400. Alaric invades Italy.

402. He expels Honorius from Milan. March 29. He sustains a severe defeat from Stilicho at Tolbiac (q.v.).

404. Honorius celebrates a pompous triumph at Rome, and removes his court to Ravenna.
known as Thorny Island, and received its present name from the Benedictine monastery of Sebert. (See Westminster Abbey.) The palace, which was the principal residence of the English sovereigns from Edward the Confessor to Edward VI., was destroyed by fire A.D. 1512. St. Stephen's chapel, founded by King Stephen in 1150, and rebuilt between 1520 and 1532, was, until its destruction by fire, Oct. 16, 1554, the seat of the English parliament. (See Houses of Parliament.) Westminster was first represented in parliament in 1547. A proclamation for cleansing its streets was published March 29, 1672. The Westminster Hospital was founded in 1719. Councils were held at Westminster, Dec. 7, 1141; May 26, 1162; in 1173; and April 29, 1229.

Westminster (Bishopric).—Henry VIII. erected the see of Westminster by letters patent, dated Dec. 17, 1540, and appointed Thomas Thirlby the first bishop. Thirlby resigned the office March 29, 1550, when the see was dissolved and re-united to London by Edward VI. Pius IX.'s bull for establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Great Britain, dated Sept. 30, 1850, erected Westminster into an archbishopric under Cardinal Wiseman, who issued his first pastoral letter Oct. 7.

Westminster (Treaties).—One was concluded between Henry VIII. and Francis I., April 30, 1527. It provided for carrying on the war in the Netherlands against the emperor, the liberation of the French princes, and the payment of the debt due to England. Henry VIII. renounced his claim to the French throne, on condition of receiving a pension of 50,000 gold crowns. It was modified by another treaty signed May 29, 1528. Wolsey went to France in July, and concluded the treaty of Amiens Aug. 18. This confirmed and extended the treaty of Westminster. A treaty was concluded at Westminster with France, Feb. 6, 1554, with Holland, Feb. 10, 1674, and an alliance was formed with Prussia Nov. 29, 1742.

Westminster Abbey.—According to tradition, St. Peter visited Britain A.D. 65, and founded a church on Thorny Isle, which formed the origin of Westminster Abbey. Another account is that it occupies the site of a Roman temple of Apollo, destroyed by an earthquake during the reign of Antoninus Pius; but no authentic record places its erection earlier than about 604, when Sebert, king of Essex, embraced Christianity, and founded a church in honour of God and St. Peter, to the west of London. This church having fallen into decay, was restored by Edgar, soon after his accession, in 967, at the request of St. Dunstan, and was further added to, and largely altered by Edward the Confessor between 1050 and Dec. 23, 1065, when the new building was consecrated. Henry III. commenced the erection of additional buildings May 16, 1220, and continued the enlargement until nearly the end of his long reign, the new abbey being opened Oct. 13, 1269. Edward I. deposited the celebrated Scotch coronation

WEST INDIES, or COLUMBIAN ARCHIPELAGO (Atlantic Ocean).—These islands were for the most part discovered by Columbus, who sighted American land at San Salvador, one of the Bahamas, Oct. 11, 1492, and are consequently termed the Columbian Archipelago. Columbus called them the West Indies, because he believed that he had simply discovered a western passage to Hindostan, and for the same reason the name was originally applied to the whole of America. (See Antilles, Bahamas, Cuba, Domingo, St. Guadaloupe, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Trinidad, &c.)

Westmeath (Ireland) originally formed part of the kingdom of Meath, was included in the county palatine granted by Henry II. to Hugh de Lacy, A.D. 1173. It was separated from Eastmeath in 1549, and Longford was added, king of it in 1569. The abbey of Mullifernan near Tristernach was in the possession of the Franciscan friars till 1561, notwithstanding the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII. An old Danish fort at Ballymore was fortified by the rebels and held in the wars of 1641 and 1688.

Westminster (Middlesex).—This city, which now joins London, was anciently

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A.D. 468. Radegnus invades Italy at the head of an immense army of German barbarians, and is defeated by Stilicho.

A.D. 408. Aug. 23. Fall and execution of Stilicho. Alaric besieges Rome (q. e.).

A.D. 469. The Goths and Romans elect Attilus emperor.

A.D. 411. He is degraded by Alaric.

A.D. 412. A peace is concluded between Honorius and Alaric.

A.D. 423. On the death of Honorius, his throne is usurped by the state secretary, John.

A.D. 431. A rebellion in Africa under Boniface is suppressed.

A.D. 451. The Huns under Attila invade the Western empire.

A.D. 455. March 15. Valentinian III. is assassinated by the partisans of the senator Maximus, whose wife he had deposed. June 12. The Vandals under Genseric invade Italy at the invitation of the empress Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian III., and wife of Maximus. Maximus is stoned to death by the infuriated Romans.

A.D. 451. Majorian is deposed by Ricimer, general of the barbarians, who elevates Luitpold Severus to the throne, and governs in his name.


A.D. 476. Odencrus takes Rome and compels Augustus to abdicate, thus terminating the Western empire.

EMPERORS OF THE WEST.

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stone and other trophies of the Scottish kingdom in the abbey in 1597; and it was partially destroyed by fire March 29, 1298. A subsequent fire occurred in the dormitory at Westminster, Sept. 7, 1556. Elizabeth again removed the monks, July 12, 1559, and made the abbey a collegiate church, May 21, 1560. The puritan parliament appointed a committee to demolish all monuments of superstition and idolatry in this church, April 24, 1643, and it is said to have been used as a military barrack the same year. The House of Commons voted a sum of money for the repair and restoration of Westminster Abbey in 1697, and employed Sir Christopher Wren to carry out the proposed reparation. The erection of the west front was commenced in 1725, the great rose window was finished in 1722, and the towers were completed in 1735. A fire which broke out in the roof of the tower July 9, 1803, occasioned serious injury to the woodwork of the choir. Henry the Seventh's Chapel was restored between 1599 and 1822 by Benjamin Wyatt. Another fire occurred April 27, 1839, but was extinguished before it had had time to do much damage. The woodwork of the choir was restored in 1847. Evening services were first celebrated in Westminster Abbey in January, 1555.

Westminster Assembly. (See Assembly of Divines.)

Westminster Bridge. — The first bridge at Westminster, founded Jan. 29, 1293, was built from the designs of Charles Labelye, a Swiss. It was opened Nov. 18, 1750, and consisted of fifteen arches, containing, according to the architect's report, twice the amount of stone used in St. Paul's cathedral. Owing to the sinking of the piles, the bridge was closed to carriages Aug. 16, 1846, and to foot-passengers Aug. 27, and it was lightened of much of its stonework and reduced in height before it was again opened. These measures having proved ineffectual, a local act of parliament was passed in 1850 for the construction of a temporary bridge, but was never carried into effect. By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46 (Aug. 4, 1853), the management of the bridge was transferred to the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings, who were authorized to remove it and erect a new one. The design of Thomas Page was accepted; and in May, 1854, the works commenced under an agreement that they should be completed in three years. Owing to the proposed erection of new government offices at Westminster, and the consequent alterations of plan that might be necessary, they were suspended.

March 20, 1856. They were, however, renewed the following year, and in 1860 a portion of the bridge was opened for traffic. The erection of the bridge up to July, 1861, was £316,936, and a further outlay of £60,692 was voted by parliament. It consists of seven iron arches, and is eighty-five feet wide. It was formally opened throughout May 24, 1862.

Westminster Hall. — This fine hall, said to be, with the single exception of the hall of justice at Padua, the largest room in Europe which is not supported by pillars, was founded by William Rufus, A.D. 1097. In 1224 it was made the permanent seat of the English law courts, and in 1387 it was repaired by Richard II. A fire which broke out Feb. 20, 1661, was checked before it had time to extend its ravages. The hall was repaired at a cost of £13,000 in 1802.

Westminster School, or St. Peter's College (Westminster). — Henry VIII. founded an educational establishment in connection with the abbey of Westminster about A.D. 1540. The present institution was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560. The dormitory was built by the earl of Burlington in 1722. William Camden, the antiquary, was master of this school from 1593 to 1599, and Dr. Richard Busby from 1639 to 1685.

Westmoreland (England), partly occupied by the Brantinates, was comprised in the Maxima Casariana of the Romans, after the subjugation of South Britain, about A.D. 43. It was conquered by the Angles of Northumbria about 685. William I. divided it between two of his vassals in 1068. It had long been an object of contention between England and Scotland; and the king of Scotland, in consideration of a grant of lands in Cumberland and Northumberland, abandoned his claim to the county in 1237.

Westphalia (Germany). — The ancient duchy of Westphalia was separated from western Saxony by Frederick I., A.D. 1180. In 1613 Prussia obtained possession of part of the country, and in 1801 it was ceded to the duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. Napoleon I. erected Westphalia into a kingdom, under his brother Jerome, Aug. 18, 1806. Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Hesse-Cassel, and Magdeburg were annexed by the treaty of Tilsit, July 9, 1807; and Hanover, March 16, 1810. This kingdom was overthrown by the battle of Leipsie, Oct. 16, 18, and 19, 1813; and the following year its constituent provinces were restored to their former possessors.

Westphalia (Treaty). — The name of Public Peace of Westphalia was given to a compact made A.D. 1571, between the emperor Charles IV., and the States of the empire, for maintaining the peace of Germany. The celebrated treaty of Westphalia, which terminated the Thirty Years' War, was signed at Münster and Osnaburg by the plenipotentiaries of France, Germany, and Sweden, Oct. 24, 1648. By this treaty France acquired Alsace, and Sweden Pomerania, Rügen, Bremen, and Verden; and the inde-
pendence of Holland and Switzerland was formally recognised.

WEXFORD (Ireland), chief town of the county of the same name, was founded by the Danes, and surrendered to Fitzstephen, the English adventurer, A.D. 1169. It obtained a charter in 1318. A parliament was held here by the earl of Desmond in 1463. James I. confirmed and extended its charter in 1608. The town was seized by the insurgents, who received their principal foreign supplies at its port, in 1641. Cromwell having reduced it, military execution was inflicted upon the inhabitants in 1649. It was garrisoned by the troops of William III. in 1688, and was taken by the rebels in 1798. St. Selsker Abbey was founded about 1190.

WEXMOUTH (Dorsetshire), an important commercial place in the 14th century, was united with the borough of Melcombe Regis A.D. 1571. Ralph Allen, of Bath, brought it into repute as a bathing-place about 1768. George III. paid his first visit to the place July 16, 1789. A naval fête and Dutch fair were got up for the entertainment of the king and queen, Sept. 29, 1804.

WHALEBONE.—Bracton and Britton, who flourished during the 12th century, state that it was an ancient feudal right of the queen of England to claim the tail of every whale caught on the British coast; but the earliest mention of whalebone, which is contained in the head of the animal, occurs A.D. 1598, when some English sailors brought a large number of fins, as the pieces of baleen are erroneously called, from Cape Breton. A riding-whip of whalebone, possessed by Queen Elizabeth, is mentioned as a valuable article. The first instance of the bone being systematically sought for as an article of commerce occurs in 1617; and by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 23 (1699), the importation of ready-cut whalebone was prohibited. Laurence Kortwright patented certain improvements in the preparation of this useful material in March, 1841.

WHALE-FISHERY.—The capture of the whale was practised by the Norwegians as early as A.D. 887, and was systematically pursued as a calling by the Biscayans during the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. By 17 Edw. II. c. 11 (1324), the king was entitled to all whales and great sturgeons taken in British seas; and in 1388 Edward III. rewarded Peter Bayune for his expense in providing a fleet for the royal use, by granting him a tax of £6 on every whale carried into the port of Bariitz. The Dutch discovered the abundance of whales in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen in 1596, and thus opened the way for a profitable fishery by the merchants of Holland in the northern seas. In 1611 the first English whaling expedition sailed from Hull, which remained for a long period the centre of the English whale-fishery. In 1614 the Dutch trade was monopolized by a single company, but in 1642 it was thrown open, with immense benefit to the national commerce of Holland. The American whale-fishery commenced in 1690, and the fishery of the English South-Sea Company in 1724. The harpoon-gun was invented in 1731. Several acts of parliament have been passed for the encouragement of the whale-fisheries, the chief being 22 Geo. II. c. 45 (1749). Louis XVI. revived the French fishery in 1784. Owing to the decreasing demand for whale oil, in consequence of the use of gas and the scarcity of fish, the whaling trade is declining.

WHEAT. (See Bread, Corn, &c.)

WHEATBARROW.—This simple vehicle is said to have been invented by Blaise Pascal, the geometrical (1623—1662).

WHEELS.—The first wheels were, doubtless, plain disks of wood, probably composed of segments of the circular boles of trees. The custom of using an iron tire was practised by the Romans, and wheels entirely of metal were sometimes employed in classic war-chariots. The wheel has been variously applied by different nations as an instrument of punishment. The Greeks bound the criminal to the circumference, and whirled him round until death was the result. Breaking on the wheel was introduced in Germany, and was legally adopted in France by Francis I. in 1534.

WHIG. (See Tory.)

WHIST.—This game originated in England, and is mentioned as a common pastime A.D. 1680, though no regular science was usual in playing it till about 1730, when it was studied by a card-party that met at the Crown coffee-house, in Bedford Row. Hoyle's celebrated work first appeared in 1748, when he taught the game at a guinea a lesson. The name is said to have originated in the silence which the intricacy of the game renders indispensable.

WHITBY (Yorkshire) probably took its rise from the abbey founded by Oswy, king of Northumbria, A.D. 658. The abbey and town were both destroyed by the Danes about 867. They were restored after the Norman conquest, but alum-works in the neighbourhood raised the port to some distinction in the reign of Elizabeth. The chapel of ease was erected in 1788. The central tower of the abbey ruins fell to the ground in 1830.

WHITEBAIT DINNER.—The annual ministerial whitebait dinner is said to have originated about A.D. 1721, when Captain Perry was employed in repairing Dagenham Breach, in Essex, and a body of parliamentary commissioners was appointed to superintend his labours. These gentlemen held a board meeting every year at the Breach House, and concluded their business proceedings by a fish dinner, to which, on one occasion, they invited the great commoner William Pitt. The experiment proved very successful, and became a precedent for a similar annual festival, the scene of which was afterwards removed to Greenwich.

WHITBOYS, OR BOWHALEEN RAVNS.—This Irish party derives its name from the white shirt which its members wore over 899
their dress during their depredations. The society was formed in October, 1761, and in 1762 a military force under Lord Drogheda was sent for its suppression. Father Nicholas Sheehy, one of their most violent leaders, was executed at Clonmel, March 15, 1766. In 1786 another Roman Catholic party appeared, known as the Right-boys, who also proved very dangerous. The White-boys were again in insurrection in 1822, when they committed many shocking outrages.

WHITEFRIARS (London).—This precinct of London, situated between Fleet Street and the Thames, derived its name from the White Friars church of the Carmelites (q.v.), which was founded here by Sir Richard Grey a.d. 1241. It was one of the most notorious of the old London sanctuaries, and, under the slang name Alsatia, was the resort of the lowest dregs of society. Its privileges as a sanctuary were confirmed and enlarged by a special charter in 1608. Whitefriars Theatre was built about 1580, and was pulled down in 1613. Salisbury-court Theatre was erected near the original site in 1629, and was destroyed by the Puritans March 24, 1649; and the Duke's Theatre, in Dorset Gardens, which supplied the place of the two former edifices, was opened Nov. 9, 1671, and finally removed soon after 1720.

WHITEHALL (London).—The first palace on the site of the modern Whitehall was erected by Hubert de Burgh, the celebrated chamberlain of King John and chief justice of England under Henry III., who bequeathed it on his death, in 1243, to the convent of the Black Friars in Holborn. In 1248 it was purchased by Walter de Grey, archbishop of York, who made it the town palace of that see, on which account it was called York Place. Its magnificence was greatly increased by Cardinal Wolsey, who resigned it to Henry VIII. by a charter dated Feb. 7, 1530, when its name was changed to Whitehall, and the building became the regular winter palace of the English sovereigns. The old banqueting-house was destroyed by fire Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1619, and the present edifice, commenced by Inigo Jones June 1, 1619, was completed March 31, 1622. The ceiling was painted abroad by Rubens in 1635. Whitehall is chiefly famous in history as the scene of the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649. The scaffold was erected in the street, and, according to some contemporary authors, a passage was opened through the wall of the palace for the egress of the king. Grinning Gibbons' statue of James II. was erected Dec. 3, 1686. A considerable portion of the old palace was destroyed by a fire which broke out April 10, 1691, and it was at length completely destroyed by a fire which commenced Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1698, and lasted seventeen hours. The Banqueting-house was converted into a chapel by George I. in 1724, and Holbein's Gate was removed to make room for Parliament Street, in August, 1759. The fine façade of the Treasury, Whitehall, opposite the Banqueting-house, was erected by Sir Charles Barry in 1847.

WHITE HATS.—The name given to some extreme democrats who formed a party at Ghent, a.d. 1837. Headed by Hyons, they revolted against Count Louis in 1837, and took Bruges. Hyons was poisoned at Damme the same year, and through the mediation of Philip II., duke of Burgundy, a peace was concluded in December, 1839. The struggle, renewed in 1839, was not finally terminated until Philip II. of Burgundy obtained power in 1834.

WHITEHAVEN (Cumberland) consisted of half a dozen fishermen's huts a.d. 1586. It was attacked by the pirate Paul Jones in 1778.

WHITE PENITENTS. (See Bianchi.)

WHITE PLAINS (Battle).—The Americans were defeated at this place, near New York, by the English under General Howe, Oct. 28, 1776.

WHITE SHEEP.—A tribe of Turkomans, so called from the figure on their banner, led by their chief Azan Hasoun, acquired possession of western Persia a.d. 1468. They were conquered by Shah Ismail in 1501.

WHITE TOWER.—This most celebrated portion of the Tower of London (q.v.) was erected by William I. about a.d. 1078, and designed by Gundulphe, bishop of Rochester. It measures 116 feet by 96, and is 92 feet in height.

WHITFIELDIET, or LADY HUNTINGDON'S CONNECTION, the followers of the Rev. George Whitfield, or Whitefield, who was born at the Bell inn, Gloucester, Dec. 16, 1714. In 1732 he was entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, as a servitor, and here he formed an intimacy with the brothers John and Charles Wesley, who were attracting attention from the strictness of their life. In 1736 he was ordained a deacon of the established church, and in a short time his eloquence created intense excitement in London and the principal provincial cities in the south of England. In December, 1737, he accompanied the Wesleys on a missionary tour to Georgia; and in 1738 he returned for the purpose of being admitted to priest's orders, and to collect funds for the support of the religious efforts being made in America. During this visit the orthodox clergy excluded him from their pulpits, in consequence of which he commenced preaching in the open air to the Bristol colliers, and in August, 1739, he returned to Georgia, where he remained two years. On his return he separated from the Wesleys, in consequence of their rejection of Calvinism, and in June, 1741, his admirers built him a large temporary shed in Moorfields, which he called the Tabernacle. In August, 1744, he made a third voyage to America, where he remained nearly four years, after which he was appointed chaplain to the countess of Huntingdon, at whose suggestion the Tabernacle was rebuilt, and opened in June, 1755. The Tabernacle in the Tottenham Court Road
was opened in Nov., 1756; and in 1767 Lady Huntingdon established a college for the education of young ministers in the doctrines of Calvinistic Methodism at Trevecca, in South Wales. Whitfield’s life was devoted to long and arduous preaching excursions through England, Scotland, and Ireland. He made seven voyages to America, and died at Newbury, in New England, Sept. 29, 1770. The first ordination of Whitfieldite ministers took place in 1783, when the connection seceded from the Church of England, of which, however, it retained the forms and most of the doctrines, the chief difference being the absence of episcopacy. Rules for the government of the sect were prepared in 1785. The countess of Huntingdon, from whom the followers of Whitfield derive the name by which they are best known, died June 17, 1791.

Whitsuntide.—The feast of Whitsunday, or Whitsunday, is celebrated in the Christian churches as commemorative of the day of Pentecost (g. v.), in which the apostles received the Holy Ghost. It was devoted in the primitive church to the solemnization of baptisms, and derives its name from the white linen with which the recipients of that ordinance were clad.

Whittington College.—Whittington’s College, or God’s House, was originally founded on College Hill, Thames Street, by Sir Richard Whittington, A.D. 1421, for the maintenance of twenty-nine free mercers of London, of six or seven years of age. It was removed to Highgate in 1806.

Whitbundane (Battle).—Ceculin, king of Wessex, defeated Ethelbert, king of Kent, at this place, supposed to be Wimbledon, A.D. 568.

Wickliffites. (See Wycliffites.)

Wicklow (Ireland), the chief town of the county of that name, supposed to have been a naval station of the Danes, is built on the site of a castle erected by the Anglo-Norman invader Maurice Fitzgerald, about A.D. 1169. The town was burned by the Irish in 1310, and was fortified by Fitzwilliam in 1375. Its corporate rights were confirmed by a charter of James I, in 1613. A Franciscan friary, the ruins of which remain, was founded in the reign of Henry III. The church of the Wicklow union has a tower and a copper cupola, erected in 1777.

Widdin (Turkey), taken from the Turks by John Huniades, the Hungarian captain-general, A.D. 1454, was captured by Prince Louis of Baden in 1689, and was recovered by the vizier Mustapha Kiopril in 1690. It was invested in 1737 by the Austrians, who soon abandoned the siege; and it was similarly threatened and abandoned in 1790. The pasha, Osman-Paswan-Ogli, revolted and declared himself independent in 1792. The fortifications were greatly strengthened by the Turks in 1853 and 1854.

Widows and Widowers.—It appears to have been customary in the East for a man to marry the widow of his deceased brother, in the event of his dying childless, as early as B.C. 1727, when Onan married the wife of his brother Er (Gen. xxxviii. 8), and it was afterwards made a law by Moses, n.c. 1461 (Deut. xxxv. 5—10). Kindness to widows formed an important part of the good deeds required from the Jews. Their rights were regulated in England by 9 Hen. III. c. 7 (1225); and by 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 10 (1670), the widow of an intestate husband receiving half of his personal property, unless she have children by him surviving, in which case her portion is one-third. By 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6 (1699), various taxes were imposed upon childless widowers, according to their rank in life, the rates being the same as were demanded from bachelors (g. v.). The Widows’ Fund, for the widows of Protestant dissenting ministers, was established in 1738, the Widows’ Friend Society in 1808, and the Society for the Relief of Distressed Widows in 1828. The Hindoo custom of sutteeism, or burning the widow with the body of her dead husband, which is of great antiquity, and is referred to by the Greek writers of the age of Alexander, was declared illegal by the governor-general, Lord William Bentinck, Dec. 14, 1829. (See Dower.)

Wiesbaden, or Wiesbaden (Germany), believed to be the Aquis Mattiacae or Fontes Mattiaci of the Romans, was made the residence of the dukes of Nassau A.D. 1820. In compliance with popular demand, feudal rights were abolished March 6, 1848. The fine Greek statue of Minerva, given by the duke, with a statue to his wife, in 1855.

Wiesloch (Battle).—The allied army, under Count Mansfeldt, defeated the Imperialists, commanded by Tilly, at this place in Germany, April 29, 1622.

Wigan (Lancashire) received a royal charter A.D. 1246, and returned members to parliament in 1295. The earl of Derby was defeated here by the parliamentarian colonel Robert Lilburne, Aug. 25, 1651. It was visited by the Pretender on his southward march in 1745. The town-hall was built in 1720, St. George’s Church in 1781, the Commercial Hall in 1816, and St. Catherine’s Church in 1841.

Wigt, Isle of (Hampshire).—This island, known to the Romans as Vecta or Vectis, and to the ancient Britons as Guith or Guict, was conquered by Titus Vetelianus, A.D. 43, and was seized by Cerdic, king of Wessex, in 530. Wulfhere, king of Mercia, subdued it in 661; but in 686 it was reunited to Wessex by Ceadwalla, who compelled the inhabitants to embrace Christianity, which they had not previously received, and disgraced his victory by many acts of cruelty. The Danes took it in 787, during their first invasion of Britain, and converted it into a magazine for the spoils taken from the Saxons. They frequently ravaged the island, especially in 897, 998, 1001, and 1049. In 1052 it was devastated by Godwin, earl of Kent, in revenge for his banishment by Edward the Confessor, and in 1066 it was invaded by Tostig, earl of Northumber-
land, at the instigation of William I. Edward I. purchased the island in 1293, and in 1340 it was attacked by the French, who were driven to their ships by the islanders. They returned in 1377, and committed great devastations. Baldwin IV., duke of Normandy, was captured at Cardif Castle, which was gallantly defended by Sir Hugh Tyrrel. In 1445 Henry VI. crowned Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, king of the Isle of Wight. The dignity was merely titular, and conveyed no regal authority, and on the duke's death without issue, soon after his coronation, the title was discontinued. In 1545 the French made another unsuccessful attempt on the island, which was the last occasion of its suffering from foreign invasion. The Isle of Wight suffered considerably during the civil wars of Charles I., who was imprisoned at Carisbrook Castle (g.v.). In 1672 Charles II. visited the island, and it is a favourite resort of Queen Victoria. (See Osborne House.) The house of industry, for the indigent poor of the island, was established in 1770. Parkhurst prison was founded as a military hospital and barracks in 1778, and received its first convicts Dec. 26, 1838. The salary of £1,300 per annum, formerly attached to the governorship of the Isle of Wight, ceased in 1841.

Wigs.—The Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans were all familiar with the use of wigs, either covering the whole head, or merely the front, and made of wool, goats' hair, and other materials. Periwigs were introduced at Rome during the imperial era. Wigs are said to have been first worn in England during the reign of Stephen. Long periwigs were introduced in France about A.D. 1529, and in 1595 it was unsafe for children to walk out alone in this country, as they were liable to be robbed of their hair for the wig-makers. Ladies' wigs are mentioned in 1608. Charles II. introduced enormous perukes, which it was fashionable to comb in public, as mentioned by Killigrew in 1663. Wigs with immense toupées are first alluded to in 1731, and were rendered popular by the Macaroni Club in 1772. After undergoing various modifications, the fashion of wearing wigs in preference to the natural hair was abandoned about the end of the 18th century.

Wild Beagars. (See Guerix.)

William and Mary.—This vessel, plying regularly between Bristol and Waterford, struck on the rocks called the Willeys, near the Holmes lighthouse, about eleven o'clock at night, Oct. 26, 1817, and sunk in a quarter of an hour, carrying down with her, of sixty souls on board, all save nine persons, who escaped in a boat and landed a few miles from Cardiff.

William the First, the illegitimate son of Robert I., duke of Normandy, was born at Falaise A.D. 1029. He succeeded his father as William II., duke of Normandy, in 1035, and married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V., count of Flanders, in 1054. They had four sons and five or six daughters. Robert, the eldest, born in 1056, was surmounted Curthose, and became duke of Normandy in 1087. His brother, William II. of England, waged war against him, and imprisoned him at Christ Church, where he died Feb. 10, 1135. Of William the First's other children, William (see William II.) and Henry (see Henry II.) became kings of England. Richard died young; and of his daughters, Cecilia, Adeliza, Matilda, Constance, Adela, and probably Gunderud, but little is known. William I., having laid claim to the English crown, landed on the coast of Sussex, defeated Harold II. at the battle of Hastings (g.v.), Oct. 14, 1066, and was crowned king at Westminster Dec. 25. His queen, Matilda, arrived in England in 1068, and was crowned on Whitsunday, May 11. She died Nov. 2, 1083, and was buried at Caen. William II. died at Rouen Sept. 8 or 9, 1087, and was buried at Caen. He was named the Conqueror.

William the Second, the third son of William I. and his wife Matilda, was born about A.D. 1060; succeeded on the death of his father, and was crowned Sunday, Sept. 26, 1087. He was killed in the New Forest, Aug. 2, 1100, and was buried at Winchester. William II., who never married, was surmounted Rufus, from the colour of his hair.

William the Third, son of William II., stadtholder of Holland and Zealand, and Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, was born at the Hague, Nov. 4, 1650. He was made stadtholder of Holland and Zealand in July, 1672. William married Mary, daughter of James, duke of York, afterwards James II. of England, Nov. 4, 1677. At the Revolution the crown was offered by the Convention to William and Mary, who became king and queen of England Feb. 13, 1689, and were crowned April 11. They reigned jointly until the death of Mary, which took place Dec. 28, 1694. She was buried at Westminster, March 5, 1695. William III. died at Kensington, March 8, 1702, and was buried at Westminster April 12. William and Mary left no children.

William the Fourth, duke of Clarence, the third son of George III., was born Aug. 21, 1768. He married the princess Amelia Adelaide Theresa of Saxe-Meningen, July 11, 1818, and succeeded his brother, George IV., as king of England, June 26, 1830. The coronation took place Sept. 8, 1831. William IV. died at Windsor, June 20, 1837, and was buried there July 8. His queen, who survived him, died Dec. 2, 1849. They but had one child, a daughter (born March 27, 1819), who died in infancy.

Wills. — Testamentary arrangements of property are of immemorial antiquity, and appear to be referred to by Moses, who states that Jacob bequeathed to Joseph a portion of his possessions, b.c. 1657 (Gen. xlvii. 22). Solomon is said to have introduced wills into Greece b.c. 594; and they were first regulated at Rome by the laws of the Twelve Tables, b.c. 450. Codicils were in-
troduced by Tertullian. Testa. B.C. 31. Roman wills were required by law to be in Latin until A.D. 439, when they were allowed in Greek; and the practice of making wills was established by the Romans among the Teutonic nations. Lands were devisable by wills in this country before the Conquest; and the privilege of making wills was specially sanctioned by Henry I. in 1100. Richard II. made a will in 1399, which is regarded as the first royal will on record, though it is asserted that similar documents were prepared by previous sovereigns. Testamentary power of freehold land was established by the Statute of Wills, 32 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1540), which was explained and confirmed by 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 5 (1543). By 29 Charles II. c. 3, s. 5 (1676), wills of land are required to be in writing, signed by the testator, and attested and subscribed by three or four witnesses. The royal power to make wills is defined by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 88, s. 10 (July 28, 1800). All the laws respecting wills and testaments were amended and consolidated by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 26 (July 3, 1837), which was amended by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 24 (June 17, 1852). (See Execut. Mortmain, Probate Court, &c.)

WILMINGTON ADMINISTRATION.—The earl of Wilmington succeeded Sir Robert Walpole as first lord of the treasury Feb. 16, 1742. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

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<tr>
<th>Office</th>
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<tr>
<td>Treasury</td>
<td>Earl of Wilmington</td>
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<td>Lord Chancellor</td>
<td>Lord Hardwicke</td>
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<tr>
<td>President of the Council</td>
<td>Earl of Harrington</td>
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<td>Privy Seal</td>
<td>Lord Gower</td>
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<td>Chancellor of Exchequer</td>
<td>Mr., afterwards Lord Sandys</td>
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<td>Principal Secretaries of State</td>
<td>Duke of Newcastle and</td>
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<td>Lord Carteret</td>
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<td>Admiralty</td>
<td>Earl of Winchelsea and</td>
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<td>Ordnance</td>
<td>Duke of Argyll</td>
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The earl of Wilmington died July 26, 1743, and a new ministry was formed by Mr. Pelham. (See Pelham Administration.)

WILNA. (See Vilna.)

WILTON (Wilts.), formerly capital of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex, was the scene of a victory gained over the Danes by Alfred, A.D. 871. It was plundered and burned by the Danes in 1006. By the dismemberment of Sherborne, in 909, it became the seat of a bishopric, which continued till about 1045. A new church was erected in 1844.

WIMBLEDON (Battle). (See Wimbr.)

WINCHELSEA (Sussex).—It is not known whether this town existed in the time of the Romans, though it is mentioned as an important place under the Saxons. Under the Norman sovereigns, Winchelsea became one of the chief ports for communication with France, and it was added to the Cinque Ports March 27, 1191. Much injury was done to the town by severe storms and inundations in 1236, and Oct. 1, 1290; and in 1296 it was almost ruined by the severity with which Prince Edward suppressed the frequent piracies of which the inhabitants were guilty.

The old town was finally destroyed by an inundation in 1257, in consequence of which the king granted a charter for the erection of a new port in the adjacent manor of Iham. Edward III. and the Black Prince defeated the Spanish in a sea-fight off the modern town of Winchelsea, Aug. 29, 1380. The town was burned by the French in 1377, and March 15, 1580. In 1404 the walls were repaired, and in 1449 the French again landed, and burned the place. Camber Castle, two miles north-east of Winchelsea, was built by Henry VIII. in 1539. In 1582 the town is mentioned as already in a state of decay, and it has lost all trace of its former importance.

WINCHESTER (Bishopric).—Birinus was appointed first bishop of the West Saxons at Dorchester, by Cynegils, king of Wessex, A.D. 635. In 650 the diocese was divided into two sees, one of which was located at Winchester, and in 678 the sees were reunited and settled in Winchester. In 705 another division occurred, part of the diocese being erected into a new bishopric centred at Sherborne (q.v.), and the remainder being entrusted to Daniel, who thus became the first bishop of Winchester.

WINCHESTER (Hampshire), the Venta Belgarum of the Romans. Mythical tradition ascribes the origin of this fine old city to Ludor Roux Huddraks, king of the Britons, b.c. 932, and there is sufficient reason for believing that it really was founded by the first Celtic inhabitants of the island, by whom it was called Caer Gwent, or White City. It subsequently passed into the hands of the Belge, by whom it was occupied at the period of Caesar's invasion, B.C. 55. The Christian king Lucius, who flourished A.D. 181, is reported to have erected a church or cathedral at Winchester, which was destroyed during the persecution of 304, but was afterwards rebuilt. In 516 the city was taken by Cerdic, who converted the church into a temple of the Saxon gods, and in 519 erected the city into the capital of his new kingdom of Wessex, under the name of Winchester. Cynegils founded the cathedral in 635, and it was consecrated by St. Birinus, apostle of the West Saxons, and their first bishop, in 648. Egbert erected Winchester into the capital of England in 827, and it maintained the distinction throughout the Saxon period. In 871 the Danes ravaged the city and massacred the inhabitants. It was restored by Alfred the Great. St. Ethelwold completed a restoration of the cathedral in 950; and in 1013 the city surrendered to Sweyn. William I. founded the castle before 1070, and in 1079 Bishop Walkelin commenced the rebuilding of the cathedral, which was completed in 1093. Winchester attained its greatest prosperity during the reign of Henry I., when it extended a mile in every direction beyond its present limits. The hospital of St. Cross was founded in 1182 by Henry de Blois, bishop of the diocese, and Wolvesey Castle in 1138. The treaty of Winchester, between Stephen and Matilda, was
signed Nov. 7, 1153. (See England.) The college of St. Mary at Winchester was commenced by William of Wykeham, March 26, 1387, and completed in 1393. The establishment of London as the capital of England in 1156, and the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII. in 1536 and 1539, proved fatal to the ancient glory of this city. It was taken by Oliver Cromwell in September, 1645, and was much favoured by Charles II., who founded a royal palace, which was intended to be built by Sir Christopher Wren, March 23, 1683, but which was discontinued on the death of the king. The cathedral was renovated during the reign of Queen Anne, and the guildhall was founded in 1711. The unfinished palace of Charles II. was converted into military barracks in 1810. Councils were held at Winchester in November, 855; 1070; April 1, 1076; Aug. 25, 1139; and April 7, 1141.

WINDING-UP ACTS, to facilitate the dissolution of joint-stock companies and other partnerships, were amended by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 45 (Aug. 14, 1848). This act was amended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 108 (Aug. 1, 1849). They were repealed, and the laws regarding such associations were codellated by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 47 (July 14, 1856), which was amended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 14 (July 13, 1857).

WINDDMILLS are of oriental origin, and are said to have been used in Hungary before A.D. 718. They were introduced into England and France about 1040, and were used for drainage purposes in Holland soon after 1089. The earliest windmills were constructed to turn completely round, the moveable top being a Flemish improvement of the 16th century.

WINDS.—The Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans seldom used windows in the construction of their houses and temples, the principal rooms of which were mostly lighted from above. There were, but the doors were small, being originally mere openings in the wall, closed by shutters. Sometimes they were covered with lattice or net-work, and sometimes by plates or transparent stone. Glass windows were found at Pompeii, which was overwhelmed A.D. 79, and were re-invented about the 3rd century, and introduced into England by Benedict Biscop in 674. (See Glass.) The form of the windows is one of the most characteristic features of Gothic architecture. Windows were first taxed in this country by 8 & 7 Will. III. c. 18 (1695). The duty was increased by 20 Geo. II. c. 3 (1746), amended by 21 Geo. II. c. 19 (1748), and further increased by the Tea-commutation Act, 24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 38 (1784). It was again raised by 37 Geo. III. c. 105 (July 19, 1797); by 42 Geo. III. c. 34 (April 15, 1802); and by 48 Geo. III. c. 55 (June 1, 1808). It was reduced by 4 Geo. IV. c. 11 (March 19, 1823), and was finally repealed by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36 (July 24, 1851).

WINDS.—The existence of the trade winds was first ascertained by Columbus at the end of the 15th century; and they were first correctly explained on scientific principles by George Hadley, in the “Philosophical Transactions” for 1735. (See Storms.) WINDSOR CASTLE (Berkshire).—Windsor derives its name from the Saxon town of Windleshora, which was situated about two miles from the present town, and was granted by Edward the Confessor to the monks of Westminster. William the Conqueror received it in exchange for Wokendune, in Essex, soon after his accession, A.D. 1066, and commenced the erection of the castle, where he held his court at Whitsuntide, 1070. A council was held at Windsor April 26, 1114. The fortifications and buildings were greatly increased by Henry I., and in 1216 King John successfully defended the castle against the barons. Henry III. founded a chapel, the original of St. George’s chapel, in 1240. Edward I. erected the town into a free borough in 1276, and the castle was refounded by Edward III., who obtained a papal bull sanctioning the act, Nov. 30, 1351. The same monarch caused William of Wykeham to rebuild the castle about 1360, and made it the seat of his newly-founded order of the Garter. Edward IV. commenced the rebuilding of the chapel in 1474, which was continued by succeeding sovereigns, and finally completed by Henry VIII. Elizabeth constructed the terrace, and, in 1572, erected the gate on the hill next the town; and a new gallery and banqueting-house were added soon after 1576. The park and forest were surveyed in 1605, and various improvements were made by Charles I. in 1635. The chapel was entered by a parliamentary force Oct. 23, 1642, and was afterwards much injured by the bigotry of the Puritans; and the castle was the prison of Charles I. from Dec. 12, 1648, to Jan. 19, 1649. Sir Christopher Wren made several improvements during the reign of Charles II., who refaced the terrace with stone in 1676, and erected an equestrian statue of himself in 1686. The Queen’s Walk was formed in 1707, and the drive along the Long Walk in 1710. The Queen’s Lodge was completed in 1752, and in 1787 the interior of St. George’s chapel was newly decorated. The royal vault was constructed in 1810. George IV. laid the first stone of several important alterations Aug. 12, 1824, and resumed his residence in the improved building Dec. 9, 1828. The royal stables were erected in 1859, at an expense of £70,000. A fire which broke out in the Prince of Wales’s Tower March 19, 1853, in consequence of the heat of the flues, was quenched without causing much damage. The Prince Consort died at Windsor Castle, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861, and was interred in the vaults of St. George’s chapel.

WINE.—Noah made wine as early as B.C. 2347 (Gen. ix. 20 and 21), and commentators believe that the art was known to the antediluvians. The Egyptians ascribed the invention to Osiris, whose worship was instituted about B.C. 2100, and the Chinese state that rice wine was manufactured by their king Ching Nung B.c. 2498. The Greeks and other classical nations regarded
Bacchus, or Dionysius, who was reputed to have flourished about B.C. 1457, as the earliest wine-maker. The Jews esteemed the wines of Lebanon and Helbon; the Greeks those of Lesbos, Chios, and the other islands of the archipelago; and the Romans the celebrated Falernian and Cucuban. The classics mixed their wine with sea-water, asafetida, tar, and other substances at variance with modern taste, and exhibited great discrimination in their preference of the vintages of certain years. The production of wine commenced in France soon after B.C. 600, when the culture of the vine (q.v.) was introduced at Marseilles; and Provence, Dauphiny, Languedoc, and Auvergne, were celebrated for their vintage as early as B.C. 120. In the time of the Romans and Saxons, wine was made in England; but the manufacture was gradually relinquished, and, about the year 1554, the importation of French wines from Bordeaux commenced. Hippocrea, a mixture of wine and spices, was much admired during the Plantagenet period. Wine was exported from Madeira before 1460, and Ratafia wine was introduced into France from Italy in 1533. Sack, or sherry, from Xeres in Spain, Canary, and Malaga, formed the popular wine of the 16th and 17th centuries. The wines of Portugal were first imported about 1600, and Champagne attained its present quality and repute about 1610. The art of making raisin wine was introduced into France in 1603, and port wine was manufactured in 1635, and port came into use about 1690. The practice of importing this wine qualified with brandy commenced in 1715, and led to many abuses in the wine-trade, which were much increased by the monopoly established in favour of the Oporto company, Sept. 10, 1756. The Catawba wine of the United States came into repute about 1826, and unsuccessful attempts to introduce Muscatel as a substitute for port were made in 1832. The original Oporto company, abolished by Don Pedro in 1833, was re-established April 7, 1838. It was finally abolished in October, 1852. Australian wine of excellent quality received medals from the Society of Arts in 1856. Many statutes have been enacted for regulating the duties on wine, one of the earliest of which is 7 Hen. VII. c. 8 (1490). Wine-dealers were compelled to take out a license by 12 Charles II. c. 25 (1660). The policy of taxing the produce of French vineyards more highly than the wines of other countries was commenced by 4 Will. & Mary. c. 5 (1692), when an additional duty of £3 per tun was imposed. This discrimination was carried to much greater length by subsequent acts, and was rendered permanent in 1703 by the Methuen treaty (q.v.). William Pitt reduced the duties on French wines nearly one-half, and on other wines nearly a third, by 26 Geo. III. c. 59 (1786). They were again increased 10s. 6d. per gallon on French wines, and 8d. 1s. 6d. on Spanish and Portuguese, by 36 Geo. III. c. 123 (May 19, 1796). Mr. Robinson, afterwards Lord Ripon, reduced them to 7s. 3d. and 3s. 10d. per gallon on French and other foreign wines, and 2s. 5d. on the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, by 6 Geo. IV. c. 104 (July 5, 1825); and by the Equalization Act, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 30 (Oct. 5, 1831), all foreign wines were rated at 5s. 6d. per gallon, and Cape wines at 2s. 9d. By the commercial treaty concluded with France Jan. 23, 1860, the duties on wines were reduced to 3s. per gallon until Jan. 1, 1861, when a scale of 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. per gallon, according to the amount of proof spirit contained in the wine, and of 3s. per gallon on wine in bottles, came into operation. Wine licenses were granted to refreshment-houses by 23 Vict. c. 27 (June 14, 1860).

**WINWIDFIELD (Battle).—**Penda, king of Mercia, was defeated and slain at this place, near Leeds, by Osyf, king of Northumberland, a.d. 655.

**WIPPEDSLEEFT (Battle).—**Hengist, the Saxon, gained his first victory over the Britons, led by Vortimer, a.d. 466. He named the field after Wipped, one of his principal officers, who fell in the engagement.

Wire was originally formed by hammering the metal on an anvil, and its manufacture by drawing is mentioned in the history of Augsburg, a.d. 1351, and in that of Nuremberg in 1360. A large drawing-machine driven by water, believed to have been the invention of a person named Rodolph, was constructed at Nuremberg about 1400. Anthony Fournier, a Frenchman, much improved the art in 1570. Fine gold and silver wire, for spinning round silk and for weaving, was made by Frederick Held at Nuremberg in 1592, and after the patent for securing his process had been several times renewed, it was converted into a fief for the heirs male of the family, Sept. 26, 1622. In England, wire was manufactured by the hand till the art of drawing it was introduced by foreigners in 1565. The first flattening-mill was erected at Sheen, near Richmond, by a Dutchman, in 1663.

**WRITEMBERG. (**See WÜRTZMANN.)

Wisconsin (North America) was visited by the French about a.d. 1660, and continued nominally in their possession till ceded to England in 1763. It was erected into a territorial government in 1836, and admitted into the Union as a state in 1848. Its constitution was confirmed by a popular convention in April, 1848.

**WISMAR (Germany).—**An alliance between France and Sweden against Austria was concluded at this town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, March 20, 1636. The town was granted to Sweden by the peace of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648, and purchased from Sweden by Schwerin, for a sum of 1,200,000 dollars, in 1693.

**WISSEHBURG (Battle).—**The emperor Sigismund having abandoned the siege of Prague, held by the Hussites, was attacked at this place, in the vicinity, by Ziska, their leader, and totally defeated, July 14, 1420.
WITCHCRAFT.—The Mosaic law strictly enjoined death as the penalty of witchcraft, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxii. 18); but commentators are of opinion that the offence thus denounced was united with idolatry and also with the crime of poisoning. The earliest example of a witch is that of Endor, whom Saul employed to raise the spirit of Samuel B.C. 1055 (1 Sam. xxviii. 7—25). Dr. Mackay, in his "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions," says, "Europe, for a period of two centuries and a half, brooded upon the idea, not only that partial spirits walked the earth to meddle in the affairs of men, but that men had power to summon evil spirits to their aid, to work woe upon their fellows . . . . Thousands upon thousands of unhappy persons fell victims to this cruel and absurd delusion. In many cities of Germany, the average number of executions for this pretended crime was 600 annually, or two every day, if we leave out the Sundays, when it is to be supposed that even this madness refrained from its work."

A.D.
1394. The Stedingers, a tribe of Frieslanders, are exterminated by order of the pope and Frederick II. of Germany, as a nation of witches.
1397. The Moors are suppressed throughout France on a charge of sorcery.
1431. May 30. Joan of Arc is burnt at Rouen as a witch.
1459. The Valenusse are cruelly persecuted at Arras as witches.
1487. Two old women are burnt at Constance, on a charge of having raised a storm which had occasioned much loss of property.
1488. Innocent VIII. issues a bull appointing inquisitors for the suppression of witchcraft.
1494. Alexander VI. nominates a commission against witches.
1515. About 200 persons are burnt in Geneva as witches.
1520. Leo X. issues a commission.
1524. A thousand victims to the witch mania is burnt at Como.
1541. Witchcraft employed against the lives of others is declared felony in England, by 36 Hen. VIII. c. 8.
1561. Five poor women are burnt at Verneuil on a charge of having changed themselves into cats.
1562. All witchcraft is declared a crime of the highest magnitude in the eye of the English law, by 5 Eliz. c. 16.
1571. Trois Echelles is burnt at Paris, for having, on his own confession, sold himself to the devil. This man stated that he had 1,500 accomplices, and accused many persons, who were tried and executed.
1572. Jan. 18. Gilles Garnier is condemned to be burnt at Dôle, as a loup-garou, or man-wolf, in which capacity he was accused of canibalism.
1558. April 7. Execution of the Warbois witches, an old woman and her husband and daughter, for witchcraft. Their property was confiscated, a portion being devoted to endow an annual lecture, by a doctor of Queen's College, Cambridge, on the enormity of witchcraft. This lecture was still delivered as late as 1759.
1597. James of Scotland publishes his work on Demonology at Edinburgh.
1604. Further measures are taken for suppressing witchcraft by 1 or 2 James I. c. 12.

A.D.
1617. The marche de d'Ancre suffers at Paris in consequence of the machinations of Mary of Modics, who is fearful of her influence over the mind of Louis XIII.
1634. The celebrated Lancashire witches, viz., eight people, are executed on the evidence of Mary Robinson, resident at Pendle Forest, Lancashire.
1644. Matthew Hopkins, the celebrated witch-finder general, flourishes.
1652. The persecution for witchcraft in Protestant Switzerland takes place at Geneva.
1654. The elector of Brandenburg forbids the torture of supposed witches, and denounces the madness of the tormenting as unjust and cruel.
1655. Sir Matthew Hale condemns two women to the stake as witches.
1669. Sweden is the theatre of a violent anti-witch mania.
1716. A woman and her daughter, aged nine years, are hanged at Huntington for selling their souls to Satan. This is the last judicial execution in England for witchcraft.
1729. The last execution for witchcraft in Scotland takes place this year.
1736. The capital sentence against witchcraft is abolished by 9 Geo. II. c. 5.
1749. A cruel persecution of supposed witches rages at Wurzburg, in Germany.
1751. July 30. An old woman named Osborne is drowned at Tring by the people as a witch.

WITNAGERMOT, OR Assembly of the Wise Men.—This was the great council of our Anglo-Saxon kings. Instances of its meeting are recorded in the reign of Ina, king of Wessex (A.D. 688—727). King Alfred ordained that it should meet twice in the year, or oftener if needful. The witenagemot outlawed the family of Godwin, earl of Kent, in 1043, and restored them in 1052.

WITIPSK. (See VITEBSK.)

WITHAM (Essex), believed to have been a Roman station, was fortified by Edward the Elder A.D. 913.

WITNESSES.—By the law of Moses, two, at least, were required to establish a question of fact. A false witness was to suffer the same punishment due to the offence of which he made accusation (Deut. xix. 15—19), B.C. 1451. Amongst the Romans and some other nations, it was the custom to cuff them and pull their ears, in order to make them remember their evidence. Witnesses were seldom called at trials in this country, the jurors usually deciding from their own knowledge of the prisoner, and of the facts of the case. The first traces of the present practice in that respect occur about 1349. It was fully established by the middle of the 15th century. By the ancient practice of most European countries, the evidence of women was inadmissible, and in Switzerland the testimony of two women was only considered equivalent to that of one man so late as 1824. Disqualification arising from criminal conviction was removed by Lord Denman's act (6 & 7 Vict. c. 85), Aug. 22, 1843. By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 20, 1853), husbands and wives are compellable to give evidence for or against each other, except in criminal cases.

WITTENBERG (Prussia) surrendered to
the Imperial army Aug. 21, 1759, and having been bombaraded by the Imperialists capitulated Oct. 14, 1760. The French took possession, making it a depot for ammunition and provisions, in October, 1806. It refused to surrender on the summons of Colonel Schill in 1809; was besieged Sept. 15, 1813, by the allies, who were compelled to raise the siege in October. Again besieged by the allies, it was taken by assault Jan. 15, 1814, and was ceded to Prussia May 18, 1815. The university, in which Luther and Melancthon held professorships, was established in 1502, and incorporated with that of Halle in 1815. The colossal statue of Luther in the market-place was erected in 1821.

WITTSROCK (Battle.)—In this engagement the imperial troops in Brandenburg, commanded by the elector of Saxony, were attacked and routed by the Swedes, under General Banner, Sept. 24, 1636. Five thousand Austrians and Saxons fell on the field, seven thousand were taken prisoners, and an immense amount of ammunition and baggage was captured.

WOLLIN (Prussia).—This seaport town of Stettin was in a flourishing condition as early as A.D. 776. In 805 it received the people of Wineta, which was destroyed that year; and in 1125 its bishopric was founded by Otho, bishop of Bamberg. Waldemar I. of Denmark destroyed Wollin in 1127.

WOLODOMIR. (See SIRIUS.)

Wolves.—WOLFRUN (Staffordshire) was called Wolfrune's Hampton, from Wolfrunia, sister of King Edgar, who founded a monastery here A.D. 996. It received a charter of incorporation in 1847. The free grammar-school was founded by Sir Stephen Jenyns in 1513, and the Bluecoat school about 1710. St. John's church was erected in 1755; St. George's church was built in 1830; the South Staffordshire Hospital, at a cost of £18,000, in 1848; and the Orphan Asylum, at a cost of £9,000, in 1854.

Wolves were so numerous in some parts of England that a retreat for passing travellers was erected at a place called Flixton, in the reign of Ethelstan (A.D. 925—941). They were nearly extirpated in the reign of King Edgar, who imposed an annual tribute of three hundred wolves' heads upon Ludwal, prince of Wales. Sir Ewen Cameron killed the last seen in Scotland in 1680. They were extirpated in Ireland about 1710.

Woman.—From the circumstance that the chapters of the Bible which treat of the incidents immediately after the Fall contain scarcely any allusions to women, it is inferred that the female character was then held in very low estimation. Among the pastoral nations of the primitive ages, women tended the flocks and herds, drew water, and performed other menial offices. The Egyptians treated them with considerable kindness, and employed them in weaving and spinning; and the Jewish law, though severe in the case of female offences, afforded them ample protection, and assigned them an important position in the national and social economy. The subsequent demoralization of the Hebrew race was in nothing exemplified more clearly than in the sordid treatment and the low character of its women. Among the Greeks they were secluded in private apartments, and were compelled to wear a veil when out of doors. The Romans treated women with great consideration, intrusting to them the education of the young and the control of their household affairs; but in the latter days of the Republic and of the Empire, when morals became corrupt, measures were taken for their restraint. Thus the Lex Oppia imposed sumptuary restrictions; Augustus prohibited their appearance at the public games; and, by a law passed A.D. 225, they were formally excluded from the senate. The ancient Germans allotted a very high position to the female sex; and Tacitus commemorates the excellence of character which their women exhibited. During the Dark Ages the female lot was of course a hard one, the right of free choice in marriage and the advantages of education being totally denied them. The romantic chivalry of the 11th and following centuries introduced a better order of things, and laid the foundation for that recognition of female rights and respect for female excellence which is at once the most powerful agent and the clearest evidence of modern civilization. The public whipping of women was abolished by 57 Geo. III. c. 75 (July 7, 1817), and the punishment was altogether prohibited in the case of female offenders by 1 Geo. IV. c. 57 (July 15, 1820). By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 10, 1842), the employment of women in mines was declared illegal. (See AMAZONS, LADY, MARRIAGE, &c.)

Wonders of the World.—The seven wonders of the world which excited the marvel of the ancients were,—the Colossus of Rhodes (q. v.); the temple of Diana at Ephesus (q. v.); the tomb of Mausolus (see MAUSOLEUM); the Egyptian pyramids (q. v.); the lighthouse on the Pharos (q. v.); the hanging gardens, constructed at Babylon by Queen Semiramis about B.C. 2017; and the celebrated colossal statue of Jupiter Olympus, constructed in ivory and gold by Phidias, who flourished B.C. 440.

Woodcuts.—The ancient Egyptians practised the art of engraving on wood for the purpose of producing an impression upon soft clay. In China woodcuts were employed in literature about the 12th century. The earliest in Europe were probably executed at Nuremberg about A.D. 1340, and seem to have been first applied to the production of playing-cards. The first woodcut with a date (1423) represents St. Christopher carrying our Saviour across a river on his shoulders. The improvement known as "cross-hatching" was shown in a work printed at Mentz in 1486. In Germany woodcuts were used for illustrating books, although the style of workmanship became much deteriorated between 1546 and 1580. (See ENGRAVING AND ENGRAVING ON WOOD.)
Woods and Forests.—The demesne lands of the crown, *tergo dominicales regis*, whence is derived one branch of the ordinary revenue of the sovereign, were either reserved to the crown at the original distribution of landed property, or came to it afterwards in various ways. William III. had so reduced their extent by the exercise of his power of alienation, that a civil list was passed by which Queen Anne, in 1702, placed them at the disposal of the parliament, in return for £700,000 a year (Anne, s. 1, c. 7). The like arrangement has been made at the commencement of each succeeding reign. The office of surveyor-general of his majesty's works was created by 46 Geo. III. c. 142 (1805), and altered by 50 Geo. III. c. 65 (June 9, 1810). The woods and forests are now managed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, a board formed and regulated by 10 Geo. IV. c. 50 (1829), and 2 Will. IV. c. 1, s. 1 (Feb. 13, 1832).

Wood's Halffence. (See Draper's Letters.)

Woodstock (Oxfordshire).—This ancient town derives its name from the forests by which it was anciently surrounded, and was a place of considerable importance during the Saxon period. Ethelred I. (866—871) is said to have held a parliament at Woodstock; and it is believed that Alfred the Great (871—901) resided here while engaged in his translation of Boetius. Henry I. resided much at this town, and it was the scene of Henry the Second's amour with the fair Rosamond Clifford in 1184. (See Rosamond's Bower.) The same monarch received the homage of Malcolm of Scotland at Woodstock in 1164, and in 1275 it was the scene of a parliament summoned by Edward I. The renowned Edward the Black Prince was born at Woodstock June 15, 1330. The town received its first charter from Henry VI. in 1453, and was the prison of the Princess Elizabeth in 1555. In 1649 the Rump Parliament appointed a commission for surveying the royal property at Woodstock. Blenheim Palace, the magnificent seat of the duke of Marlborough, was erected at Woodstock by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1705, and was presented to the duke by the nation. Woodstock-town Hall was built from the designs of Sir William Chambers in 1766.

Wool-combers.—The septennial festival to their patron St. Blaise was celebrated at Bradford with great rejoicing, Feb. 3, 1825. This saint, who holds a place in the Church of England calendar, was bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia. He was tormented with iron combs and martyred under Licinius in 316.

Woolen trade and manufacture.—The woolen manufacture, one of the most ancient on the face of the globe, is stated to have originated in Babylonia. The fable of Jason and the Golden Fleece points to its existence in Greece as early as B.C. 1263. Moses prohibited the Jews from wearing clothes woven of wool and linen together, B.C. 1451 (Deut. xxvii. 11). England has been celebrated for its woolen goods from the earliest periods, and Winchester was a noted manufacturing town for this species of industry during the Roman occupation. It is said to have been practised in France as early as A.D. 960. The worsted manufacture was established at Worstead, in Norfolk, by a colony of Flemish settlers, in 1327, and in 1331 Edward III. greatly encouraged the woolen trade by receiving John Kemp, and seventy families of Walloon weavers, from Flanders. The exportation was first prohibited by 11 Edw. III. c. 1 (1337). Many improvements in the manufacture of woolen goods were introduced by refugees from Holland in 1420, and in 1646 English sheep were exported to Spain. In 1493 the marts of English cloths was established at Calais. In 1568 a large number of woolen-workers from France and Flanders settled in England, and further measures were taken for the prohibition of the export of wool, and in 1636 a number of English manufacturers emigrated, and established an important trade at Leyden and Alkmaar. In order to encourage the woolen trade of England, it was ordered by 18 Charles II. c. 4 (1666), that all corpses should be buried in woollen shrouds. (See Burial.) The exportation of English wool was again prohibited, and the importation of Irish wool into this country was permitted by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 18 (1696). The first machine for spinning wool was invented by John Wyatt about 1733. Lewis Paul's carding-machine was patented Aug. 30, 1748, and Hargreaves made his first spinning-jenny in 1767. Arkwright's machine was invented about 1768. The first importation of wool into England took place in 1770, and merino sheep (q.v.) were first brought into the country in 1791. Dr. Edmund Cartwright's combining-machine received its first charter in 1799. The sequence of the number of wool-combers thus thrown out of employment, measures were adopted by 35 Geo. III. c. 124 (June 26, 1796), for enabling them to exercise other trades. The first Alpaca sheep exhibited in this country were shown in 1811. (See Alpaca.) Several teazling-machines, composed of metallic wires, were patented in France in 1818. All the acts prohibiting the exportation of wool were repealed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 47 (June 3, 1824). John Platt's combing-machine was patented in November, 1827, James Noble's in February, 1834, and Ross's improvements March 15, 1831. Customs duties on wool are mentioned by 51 Hen. III. st. 5, c. 6 (1266). A tax was imposed on exported woolen goods by 12 Charles II. c. 4 (1666). It was removed by 11 & 12 Will. III. c. 20 (1700).

Woolwich (Kent).—The Henry Grace à Dieu, the largest ship of the period, named after Henry VIII., was built here a.d. 1515; she was burned in 1553. The Sovereign of the Seas, of 100 guns, called the Golden Devil by the Dutch, was also built here in 1637. The arsenal was established in 1716; the Royal Military Academy was founded in 1719; and the present building was erected.
from the plans of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, at a cost of £150,000, in 1805. The church of St. Mary Magdalen was built in 1740, and St. John’s church in 1740.

Worcester (Biograph.).—This diocese was separated from Lichfield about a.d. 680. By an order in council of Dec. 22, 1836, the archdeaconry of Coventry was transferred from Coventry and Lichfield to Worcester, and the parish of Shenington, in Gloucestershire, was also annexed July 19, 1837.

Worcester (Worcestershire), the chief town of the county, founded by the Saxons a.d. 680, was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt in 894. It was plundered by Hardicanute in 1064. The town was recovered from the Danes by King William I. in 1074. Bernard Neumarch failed in an attempt to take it in 1088. It was plundered by the troops of Henry III. in 1216, on account of a revolt of the inhabitants. A grand tournament held here in 1225 drew down upon the jousters an excommunication from Bishop Blois. The city was captured by the rebel barons in 1263. In the civil war it was taken by Prince Rupert, who defeated a party of parliamentary horse under Colonel Sandys, Sept. 25, 1642. The earl of Essex recovered it the same year. Charles II. entered the city Aug. 22, 1651, and Cromwell stormed the forts and totally defeated the royalists Sept. 3. The last of the six gates of the city was removed in 1787. The cathedral was rebuilt by Bishop Owstald in 1583, and by Bishop Wulfsatan in 1604. It was repaired and re-consecrated in January, 1281, and underwent alterations and repairs in 1830. The bridge across the Severn was built in 1780. The remains of a Franciscan monastery were removed in 1823. A council was held here July 23, 1240.

Worcester College (Oxford) was founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., a.d. 1714. The chapel, hall, and library were commenced in 1720. The new buildings on the north side of the inner court were completed in 1776, and the hall in 1794.

Workhouse.—By 27 Geo. III. c. 25 (1826), the able-bodied poor were directed to be kept to constant labour. Edward VI. founded the royal hospital of Bridewell in 1553, for the punishment and employment of the vigorous and idle. By 43 Eliz. c. 2 (1601), work was ordered to be provided by the overseers for the poor. By 59 Geo. III. c. 12 (1819), known as Sturges Bourne’s act, parishes were empowered to enlarge or build workhouses where none existed before. Their government was vested in a board of guardians, subject to the control of the Poor-Law Board, by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76 (Aug. 14, 1834).

World.—The era of its creation is fixed by the Jews b.c. 3761. According to the chronology of the English Bible, that event took place B.C. 4004, and according to the Grecian era, B.C. 5508.

Worms (Germany), occupying the site of the Roman Borbetomagus, or Augusta Vangionum, was plundered by the Allemauri A.D. 354, and destroyed by Attila in 451. Clovis rebuilt it about 476. The legislative assemblies of Charlemagne, called Mai Lager from the month when they met, were held here. A council elected Leo IX. pope in December, 1049, and another deposed Gregory VII. in January, 1076. By a concordat, signed at another council, Sept. 8, 1122, the emperor lost some of his influence over ecclesiastical appointments. The marriage of Isabella, sister of Henry III. of England, with Frederick II. emperor of Germany, was solemnized here July 20, 1255. Between this town and Spoleto, at Rome, the Emperor Adolphus of Nassau was slain, in an engagement with Albert of Austria, July 2, 1298. Luther appeared before the diet of Worms, April 4, 1521. By order of Louis XIV., Worms was burned in 1689. George II. of England fixed his head-quarters in the episcopal palace Aug. 27, 1743. The city was taken by the French, under Custine, in Oct. 1792, and again in 1793. The cathedral, commenced in the 8th century, was completed 1110. Councils were held here in Lent, 858; May 16, 865; in December, 1048; January, 1076; Sept. 3, 1122; in April, 1127; and at Pentecost, 1153.

Worsted acquired its name from the town of Worstead, in Norfolk, where the settlement of Flemings introduced woollen manufactures in the 14th century. The trade was moved to Norwich in the reign of Richard II.

Wounding. (See Maiming.)

Wrecks.—Among the early Greeks and Romans, shipwrecked mariners, of whatever nation, were regarded as enemies, and as such were usually put to death or sold into slavery; but the Pandects (q.v.), published in Dec. a.d. 533, made the murder of them a capital crime, and imposed severe penalties on thefts from wrecks. On the subversion of the Roman power, the old barbarous customs were restored, and the majority of such as suffered shipwreck consummated their misfortunes by a life of slavery. Goods washed on shore were adjudged to belong to the king or the lord of the manor; and it was an uncommon circumstance for pilots and landowners to enter into collusion, whereby ships were purposely run ashore for the sake of their plunder; and for the sailors to be barbarously murdered on the beach to prevent the assertion of their rights. The Oleron Laws (q.v.) enacted that in such case the pilot should suffer as a robber; that the lord should be bound in the centre of his house, which was to be ignited at its four corners, and be left to perish; and that common wreckers, after being haledowned in the sea, should suffer death by stoning. The English law regarded wrecks as royal property. In the time of Henry I. it was enacted, that when any passenger
or seaman survived the loss of the ship, it should not be regarded as a wreck; and in the reign of Henry III. it was ruled, that goods so marked as to be clearly identified might be recovered by their owners within a year and a day after the wreck. By 27 Edw. III. c. 13 (1353), goods washed ashore from wrecks were to be delivered to the merchants, who were to pay a reasonable salvage for their preservation. These regulations, however, proved futile, and wrecking continued a frequent crime on the English coasts until a comparatively recent period. By 12 Anne, stat. 2, c. 18 (1719), the chief authorities of seaside towns were ordered to assist ships in distress under forfeiture of £100; and by 26 Geo. III. c. 19 (1755), the prevention of the escape of shipwrecked persons, the wounding of such as had attained the shore, or the exhibition of false lights in order to decoy vessels into danger, were made capital felonies. The laws relating to shipwrecks were consolidated by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 28, 1846), and by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 10, 1854). A list of the disasters at sea, described in this work, is given in the index, under "Wrecks."

Writing.—Some traditions attribute the origin of writing to Seth, the son of Adam, and others to Ennoch; but there appears sufficient proof that it was invented in the ante-diluvian period. Other authorities consider the system of hieroglyphics (q. v.), which was invented by Athothes, or Thoth, about B.C. 2122, as the most ancient mode of writing. Cadmus carried a knowledge of letters from Phoenicia to Greece, B.C. 1550, and the Pelasgi introduced writing into Italy about B.C. 1476. The Romans practised running-hand as early as the 4th century, and introduced a knowledge of writing into their provinces; but it was not much known in Britain until about the year 596. Writing became an ordinary branch of education during the 14th century. (See Alphabet, Calligraphy, and Illumination.)

Wroxteth. (See Wirconium.)

Württemberg (Germany) was overrun in the 4th century by the Alemanni, who occupied that part afterwards called Swabia, and were conquered by the Franks under Clovis, A.D. 496. Eberhard V. was created duke by the emperor Maximilian I., July 21, 1494. It underwent various vicissitudes during the Thirty Years' war, from 1618, till the peace of Westphalia restored the reigning family, Oct. 24, 1648. It was entered by the armies of France, when the duke was obliged to purchase peace by the payment of 5,000,000 of francs and the cession of territory, Feb. 6, 1801. It was raised to an electorate by the German diet in 1803, and it assumed the title of king Jan. 1, 1806. Censorship of the press was abolished March 1, 1848. National assemblies convoked to revise the constitution of 1819 were dissolved without effecting their object in 1849 and 1850.

Würzchen (Germany).—A collision between the French army, under Napoleon I., and that of the allies, commanded by the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, occurred in the neighbourhood of this town, May 19, 1813. A general engagement at the village of Bautzen terminated favourably for the French, May 21, and the conflict having been renewed at Würzchen, the allies were forced to retire, May 22.

Würzburg (Bavaria).—St. Kilian is said to have suffered martyrdom here A.D. 657, and it was created a bishopric A.D. 741. The emperor Henry II. wishing to found another bishopric at Bamberg in 1006, was opposed by the bishop of this city. The duke of Bavaria besieged it in 1086. A council was held here in 1086. A confederation of the Roman Catholic princes of Germany met here, and elected Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, as their leader, in 1609. The town was surrendered by the prince-bishop to the French, July 25, 1796. Under Jourdan they sustained a severe defeat from the archduke Charles in the neighbourhood, and the place afterwards surrendered to the Austrians, Sept. 3, 1796. It was besieged by the French in 1800; secularized and ceded to Bavaria Feb. 5, 1803; surrendered to the allies March 21, 1814; and restored to Bavaria in 1815. The cathedral was founded in the 8th century, dedicated in 1159, and much altered in 1240. The Neunmünster church was founded in the 11th century, and the Marien-Kirche was built between 1377 and 1479. The university, established in 1403, was renewed in 1582. The royal, formerly the episcopal palace, was built between 1720 and 1744.

Wyatt's Insurrection.—Sir Thomas Wyatt, a Kentish gentleman, joined with others, A.D. 1553, to prevent the marriage of Queen Mary with Philip of Spain. The duke of Suffolk failed in an attempt to raise troops in Leicester Jan. 29, 1554. Wyatt fortified himself at Rochester Jan. 28, and a number of the troops brought by the duke of Norfolk to attack him went over to his side Jan. 29. He reached Deptford Feb. 1, and entered Southwark, plundered the palace of the bishop of Winchester, but could not effect the passage of London Bridge, Feb. 3. Having withdrawn from Southwark Feb. 6, he marched to Kingston, and crossing the Thames there, reached London. He was deserted by many of his followers, and surrendered, after a skirmish at Temple Bar, to Sir Maurice Berkeley. He was conveyed to the Tower, pleaded guilty to his indictment March 15, and was beheaded April 11. About fifty of his followers were executed between Feb. 13 and 26. Upwards of 400 were brought with halters round their necks to the queen at Westminster Feb. 20, and set at liberty.

Wycliffe, the followers of John Wycliffe, who began to write against the Mendicant Friars A.D. 1360, and was summoned to answer a charge of heresy before the convocation at St. Paul's, Feb. 19, 1377. Having translated the whole of the Scriptures from the Latin vulgate into English,
and employed “poor priests” to travel over the country and disseminate his opinions, he died at Lutterworth, Dec. 31, 1384. The new doctrines and propositions were condemned by the council of London, Feb. 19, 1397. Jerome of Prague returned to that city from Oxford, and in 1402 began to spread the views of Wycliffe, which were formally condemned by the university of Prague in 1404. They were again condemned by the council of London, July 23, 1408, and a papal bull issued in 1409 ordered his writings to be seized, and all persons who professed the heretical opinions to be tried. John Huss persisted in preaching, notwithstanding a prohibition, and was excommunicated by the pope in 1411. A Romish council (1412 to June 18, 1413) condemned Wycliffe’s writings; and another at Constance condemned Huss to the flame, demanded the recantation of Jerome, and denounced the innovations as pernicious. Reginald Pecock, bishop of Chichester, was deposed in 1458 for professing these opinions.

Wyth.—A massive iron bridge was built over this river at Chesport a.d. 1816, and a tubular bridge for the South Wales Railway, erected by I. K. Brunel, was finished April 2, 1852.

Wyoming (North America) was attacked and destroyed by a party of Americans, assisted by a number of Indians, under Colonel Butler, in July, 1778. The incident forms the subject of Campbell’s well-known poem.

Xanthica.—This festival, which was observed during the month Xanthicus, the sixth of the Macedonian year, corresponding to our April, was the annual occasion for the illustration or purification of the Macedonian army, and comprised a sham fight and other solemnities.

Xanthus (Greece), a celebrated city of Lycia, was besieged by Harpagus in the reign of Cyrus, when the inhabitants perished, with all that they possessed, in the ruins of their city. It was rebuilt, and during the Roman civil war was taken by Brutus, b.c. 42. The inhabitants refused to submit, and perished in the flames.

Xativa (Spain) was taken from the Almavives by Abu Abdelmek, a.d. 1145, and surrendered to James I. of Aragon in 1246.

Xerxes (Battle).—A Saracen army of 90,000 or 100,000 men encountered the Christians near this town in Spain, and, after several minor skirmishes, a grand engagement took place, in which Roderick was slain, and his Visigothic kingdom destroyed, July 19–26, a.d. 711.

Xeres, or Jerez, de la Frontera (Spain), from which sherry derives its name, was taken by Alfonso X. of Castile, a.d. 1254. He subdued a revolt of its inhabitants in 1263.

Xerxes’ Expedition.—The Persian monarch having resolved to subdue Greece, commenced his preparations b.c. 483. Three years were occupied in collecting troops and provisions, and a canal was ordered to be cut through Mount Athos for the passage of the ships, and a bridge for the army to be thrown across the Hellespont. This immense force set out from Sardis, where it had wintered, b.c. 480. The army, according to Herodotus, numbered 1,500,000 men. Various cities gave in their submission to the invader. The pass of Thermopylae was defended by Leonidas and 300 Spartans, who perished to a man, Aug. 7–9, b.c. 480. Bootia and Attica were ravaged, Athens was sacked, and Delphos attacked. The Persians were defeated at Arbemiion (q.v.) and at Salamis (q.v.). Xerxes with the remnant of his shattered army returned into Asia.

Ximena (Spain) was taken from the Moors by Don Henry, who put all the inhabitants to the sword, a.d. 1456. The French, commanded by Regnier, were defeated near this town by the Spaniards under Ballasteros, Sept. 10, 1611.

Yandaboo (Burmah).—A treaty was signed at this town at the close of the first Burmese war, Feb. 24, 1826. Assam, Arrakan, Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim were ceded to England, and the Burmese agreed to pay one crore of rupees.

Yankee.—This term, applied to the people of the States of North America, is considered to be a corruption of the Indian pronunciation of “English.” They called them Yengees, and the term Yankee began to be used about a.d. 1775.

Yarmouth (Norfolk) was, according to Domesday Book, a royal demesne a.d. 1086. A charter of Henry III. gave permission to fortify the town, which was done by constructing a moat, and a wall with ten gates and sixteen towers. The town was attacked by the insurgents during Ket’s rebellion in 1549. A fortress with four towers was erected in anticipation of the Spanish invasion in 1588. William III., on his return from Holland, landed here Oct. 18, 1692. The suspension bridge across the Yare gave way, and seventy-nine persons were drowned, May 2, 1845. St. Nicholas’s church was founded in the beginning of the 12th century, St. George’s was built in 1716, and St. Peter’s in 1833. Nelson’s monument, 140 feet high, was erected in 1817.

Yassy. (See Jassy.)

Year.—Nicolas (the Chronology of History) remarks: “The days on which the year commenced in most countries have been as follow:—Christmas-day, the 25th of December; the day of the Circumcision, the
YEA
1st of January; the day of the Conception, the 25th of March; and Easter-day, the day of the resurrection of our Lord. In England, in the 7th, and so late as the 13th century, the year was reckoned from Christmas-day; but in the 12th century, the Anglican church began the year on the 25th of March; which practice was also adopted by civilians in the 14th century. This style continued until the reformation of the calendar by 24 Geo. II. c. 23 (1751), by which the legal year was ordered to commence on the 1st of January, in 1752. It appears, therefore, that two calculations have generally existed in England for the commencement of the year; viz.—1. The Historical year, which has, for a very long time, begun on the 1st of January; and 2. the Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Legal year, which was used by the Church, and in all public instruments, until the end of the 13th century, began at Christmas. In and after the 14th century, it commenced on the 25th of March, and so continued until the 1st of January, 1752. This led to great confusion. Charles I. is said by those authorities who use the Historical year to have been beheaded Jan. 30, 1649, whilst by those writers who computed by the Civil, Ecclesiastical, or Legal year, the date is assigned to Jan. 30, 1648. The date of any event that happened between Jan. 1 and March 25 was, in order to avoid confusion, frequently written thus:—
8 i.e., the Civil, Ecclesiastical, January 30, 164—; and Legal year.
9 i.e., the Historical year.
or
January 30, 1648-9.

The lower, or last figure always indicates the year according to the system of computation now in use. (See New Style and Old Style.)

YEAST, or LEAVEN, was employed in the manufacture of bread as early as B.C. 1897 (Gen. xix. 3). The absence of leaven constituted the peculiarity of the bread used in the passover, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xii. 15); and it was always omitted in bread intended for immediate use. The Faculty of Medicine of Paris reported against the use of yeast, as prejudicial to health, March 24, 1688.

YEDDO. (See Jeddo.)

YEKATERINBURG. (See Ekaterinburg.)

YELLOW FEVER.—The history of this scourge of the southern parts of North America is enveloped in considerable obscurity. Dr. Bascombe, in his treatise on the "Nature and Cause of Yellow Fever," denies that it is of modern origin, and states that it raged in Spain as early as B.C. 1100. He also regards the pestilence which ravaged England A.D. 664 as the true yellow fever; and he mentions a deadly outbreak of the same disease which occurred in the fleet of Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers during its voyage to Virginia in 1608. It appears that an epidemic fever of fatal character raged in the Antilles in 1636, and that somewhat similar diseases appeared at Martinico in 1655, at St. Lucia in 1665, and at Brazil in 1685; and it is asserted by some that these attacks were all recurrences of the tropical yellow fever. Other authors state that it originated in Siam, and that it was carried thence by the French to the West Indies in 1690. In 1699 it first appeared at Philadelphia, which has since been one of its chief seats. It broke out at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1728, at New York in 1791, at New Haven in 1794, and at Boston in 1798; and it has frequently renewed its visitations in these and other large cities of the United States. In 1800 it broke out with great violence at Cadiz, and devastated Spain for four years; and in 1804 it raged in Italy. Gibraltar was violently attacked in 1810, and has been the scene of frequent subsequent visitations.

YEMBO (Arabia).—An expedition against the Wahabees of this place was dispatched by Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt, in August, 1811.

YEMEN (Arabia Felix) was restored to the Homerites and made tributary to Persia A.D. 570. A brother of Saladin conquered it, and established the dynasty of the Curda, or Ayoubites, in 1173. It was taken by the lieutenant of Soliman I. in 1538, and again by Selim II. in 1568. The Turks were expelled from Yemen in 1630. Abou Nokta plundered a number of its towns in 1804.

YEOMANRY, YEOMANRY CAVALRY, &c.—The yeomen of the Middle Ages constituted the greatest body of farmers and small freeholders. Hallam terms them "a very numerous and respectable body, some occupying their own estates, some those of landlords." Henry VII. founded the yeomen of the guard in 1485, for fifty men upwards of six feet in height and a captain. The number was, however, immediately raised to one hundred; but no settled standard existed till 1668, when Charles II. fixed it at one hundred, of whom six were called yeomen-hangers, because it was their business to superintend the hanging of the tapestry in the royal apartments; and two yeomen-bedgoers, because to them was intrusted the arrangements of the beds during royal progress. The offices of lieutenant and ensign of the yeomen of the guard were also added in 1668. Volunteer cavalry corps were formed by the yeomen of England on the outbreak of the war with France in 1793, and became very frequent when Mr. Dundas recommended the enrolment of volunteers in 1797.

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, vulgarly called "beef-eaters," a corruption of buff'tiers, from their having been stationed at the buffet, or sideboard, during state banquets, were formed as a body-guard, fifty in number, by Henry VII., A.D. 1485.

YERMUK (Battle).—Heracleus, the Roman emperor, was totally routed by the Saracens, after a bloody engagement on the banks of this Syrian stream (the Hieromax), Aug. 23, A.D. 634.

YEW-TREE.—The wood of this tree was
employed in the manufacture of bows by the ancient Greeks and Romans, who were also acquainted with the poisonous nature of the juice of the yew. The custom of planting the tree in churchyards is variously explained as a remnant of Druidical superstition; as a means of sheltering the church from winds, &c. as affording a supply of the evergreens so frequently used by our forefathers in ecclesiastical festivals; and for the sake of the wood, which was the best adapted for making bows. Caxton, in his "Directory for the Festivals," published in 1483, refers to the yew as a substitute used in England for palms on Palm Sunday. Shakespeare, in his comedy of "Twelfth Night" (act ii. sc. 4), written in 1600, alludes to "My shroud of white, stuck all with yew." The custom of clipping the yew into fantastic forms as a garden tree was at its height between the reigns of Charles I. and William III. The Canada or North-American yew was introduced into this country in 1800.

YEZDEGIRD, or PERSIAN ERA, commenced on the accession of Yezdegerd to the throne of Persia, June 16, A.D. 632. The error in the calendar was rectified by Sultan Jaleh- ledin in 1075.

YORKE.—Yokes of iron are mentioned by Moses b.c. 1451 (Deut. xxvii. 48), and it is believed that such were actually used by slaves during the Scriptural period. The ancients regarded the yoke as a symbol of slavery, and it was customary for vanquished armies to pass under a yoke, formed like a gallows, of two upright spars, and a third fixed transversely at top. The Sammites exacted this mark of submission from the Romans after their victory at the Caudine Forks, b.c. 321; and were themselves compelled to undergo the same humiliation b.c. 307 and b.c. 294.

YORK (Archbishopric).—St. Lucius, king of the Britons, is said to have established an archbishopric at York as early as A.D. 150. The names of only four of the ancient bishops are recorded, and the see subsequently became extinct. It was revived by Edwin, king of Northumbria, about 622, and conferred upon Paulinus April 27, 627. On the death of this primate, the Northumbrians relapsed into idolatry, and the see remained vacant for about thirty years, until 664, from which year the succession remains unbroken. The supremacy of Canterbury to York was decreed by the Anglican council of 1072. The metropolitan see of York originally exercisedjurisdiction over the Scotch bishops; but this power was abolished in 1466. By an order in council Aug. 21, 1837, the entire county of Nottingham was separated from York, and annexed to Canterbury. The province now comprises the sees of York, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Manchester, Ripon, and Sodor and Man.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

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<th>Year</th>
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<td>627</td>
<td>Paulinus</td>
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YORK (England), the Roman Eboracum, the Altera Roma, belonged originally to the Brigantes. It was made a Roman station about A.D. 79. The emperor Septimius Severus died here Feb. 4, 2011. A Danish force captured the city in 867, and occupied it during the year 869. The inhabitants made a treaty with Ethelfleda, sister of Edward the Elder, in 918. A witenagemot was held here by Edgar in 966. The castle was taken by the Norwegians, Sunday, Sept. 24, 1066. It was seized by Edgar Atheling, and the garrison of 3,000 persons put to the sword, in 1069. A massacre of the Jews took place March 17, 1190, when upwards of 1,000 were put to death, and many who were besieged in the castle destroyed themselves. It was besieged in 1216 by the insurgent barons, when the inhabitants paid a ransom of 1,000 marks. The marriage of Alexander II. of Scotland and Joan, sister of Henry III., was celebrated here June 25, 1221; and that of Alexander III. of Scotland, and Margaret, daughter of Henry III., Dec. 26, 1251. A parliament was summoned to meet at York by Edward I. in 1298. The courts of King's Bench and Exchequer were removed to this city in 1299, where they remained for seven years. Edward II. made it his headquarters in 1311, and was married in the cathedral toMargaret, daughter of Henry III., Dec. 26, 1251. A parliament was summoned to meet at York by Edward I. in 1298. The courts of King's Bench and Exchequer were removed to this city in 1299, where they remained for seven years. Edward II. made it his headquarters in 1311, and was married in the cathedral to
Philippa of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1328. A pestilence carried off 11,000 of the inhabitants in 1390. The city was taken by the Lancastrians in 1460. On the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII. in 1536, an insurrection took place, styled the "Pilgrimage of Grace" (q.v.), when the insurgents entered the city, and compelled the archbishop to join them. Conferences before the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Sussex were held here in 1563, to inquire into the charges against Mary, queen of Scots. Charles I. visited York on his way to Scotland in 1665; and a pacification was concluded with the Scottish commissioners, June 18, 1630. The king summoned the peers to meet him here Sept. 24, 1640; and again, when he took a solemn pledge to exercise a legal government, June 13, 1642. It was besieged by the parliamentary army, and surrendered after the defeat of Prince Rupert at Marston Moor, July 16, 1644. The parliamentary generals, Fairfax and Monk, occupied it in 1669. A meeting of the gentry was held at York, and £40,000 subscribed for the suppression of the rebellion, Sept. 24, 1745. Eleven of the rebels were executed here in 1746. A petition respecting extravagance and abuse in the expenditure of the public money, adopted at a monster meeting, was presented to parliament Feb. 8, 1780. Fourteen of the rioters termed Luddites were executed here Jan. 10, 1813. A grand banquet was given in the Guildhall by the lord mayor to Prince Albert, the lord mayor of London, and the chief municipal officers in the kingdom, Oct. 25, 1850. Its first charter was granted by Henry II., and the title of lord was given to the mayor by Richard II. The Guildhall was erected in 1446, and the church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey was built in 1545. St. Olave, Marygate, was raised out of the ruins of the abbey that was founded on the spot by Siward, earl of Northumbria, in 1072. St. Peter's school was founded by Queen Mary in 1557, and the Blue-coat boys' school was established in 1705. The Mansion-house was built in 1726, and the Assembly-room, the finest in the kingdom, in 1736. The county hospital was endowed by Lady Hastings in 1749, and the retreat for lunatics was erected by the Quakers in 1796. The building of the Philosophical Society was opened in 1830.

York (Upper Canada).—The name of this town was changed to Toronto (q.v.) A.D. 1834.

Yorkists. (See Lancastrians and Yorkists.)

York Minster, originally founded by Edwin, king of Northumberland, A.D. 627, was destroyed by fire April 23, 741. A new church was built during the episcopate of Ethelbert, who was elected to the see in 767. It was rebuilt by Archbishop Thomas, who came to the see in 1070, and was burned down in 1137. Of the present building the nave was founded by John le Romaine, the archbishop, in 1291. The edifice was completed by Archbishop Melton about 1331. Archbishop Thoresby rebuilt the choir in 1361; and the central tower was taken down in 1370, and rebuilt soon afterwards, Jonathan Martin, a lunatic, set fire to the cathedral Feb. 2, 1829. Another conflagration ensued, through the carelessness of a workman who left his candle burning in the clock-tower, May 20, 1840.

York Missal.—Perhaps the only perfect copy of this ritual is that preserved in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, bearing the title, "Missale ad usum Ecclesiae Ephrorum suppositus Francisci Regnault, Parisii, A.D. 1538."

York Town (North America).—Lord Cornwallis, on taking the command in Virginia, concentrated his forces here Aug. 22, 1781. The American batteries were opened upon it Oct. 9, and Cornwallis surrendered Oct. 19.

Ypres, or Ieperen (Belgium), took its rise from a fortress which was built by a count of Flanders a.d. 960. The town was enlarged and walled by Philip the Bold in 1388. The Spaniards wrested it from the inhabitants, who had revolted, in 1649, and it was taken by the English and French in 1658. The French captured it in 1744, bombarded it ineffectually in 1793, and reduced it, after a thirteen days' siege, June 17, 1794. Linen, called "diaper," was originally made here, taking its name from a mispronunciation of d'Iperen.

Yttrium was discovered in the state of oxide called yttria, by Professor Gadolin, of Ytterby, in Sweden, A.D. 1794. The metal, of a dark grey colour, was first procured by Wöhler in 1828.

Yucatán (Mexico) was discovered by Hernandez Cordova, A.D. 1517, and conquered by the Spaniards, under Bernal Diaz, in 1522. It remained subject to Spain till the declaration of independence in 1813. The change of the federal into a central government in Mexico in 1833 raised a spirit of discontent in this state. This led to a repudiation of the central power in 1839; and after a lengthened contest the establishment of its independence in 1841. The ruins of many extensive cities have been discovered. They were described by the North American traveller Stephens in 1838 and 1842.

Yust, St. (See Just, St.)

Yvres, or Ivrey (France), belonged to Raoul, half-brother of Richard I., duke of Normandy, who built a strong fortress, round which the town sprung up, A.D. 943—966. Roger de Beaumont, who had received the domain from William the Bastard, founded the Benedictine monastery in 1071. Henry I. of England threw a garrison into the castle in 1119. An interview took place near the town between Henry II. of England and Louis VII. of France in 1176. The upper town was taken by the English, under Talbot, in 1418, and by the duke of Bedford in 1424. It was recovered by the French in 1449. (See Ivrey, Battle.)
ZAANDAM. (See Saardam.)

Zaan (Battle).—Merwan II., the fourteenth and last caliph of the Ommiades, was defeated A.D. 750 in a sanguinary conflict on the banks of this river, in Assyria, by the Abbasid caliph, who established his dynasty. Merwan II. took refuge in a mosque at Busir, in Egypt, where he was slain Feb. 10, 760.

ZACYPHUS. (See Zante.)

Zadock (Battle).—The insurgent Hungarians collected by Bertzeny were defeated at this place, on the frontiers of Poland, by the Austrian general Seckingen, Jan. 22, 1710.

Zagraf (Battle).—Charles Martel, having entered Hungary to claim the crown, was defeated in an engagement at this place, A.D. 1292, by Andrew III.

Zaire River (Africa).—This river was discovered by Diego Cam, A.D. 1484. In 1518 it was stated that it flowed from a lake in the interior of Africa, and in 1818 it was partially explored by Tuckey. Its actual source and course are still very imperfectly known. This river is also called the Congo, which name it gives to the country through which it flows. (See Congo.)

Zalacca (Battle).—The Almoravides of Africa defeated Alfonso VI. of Castile in this plain, near Badajos, Oct. 2 and 3, 1086.

Zama (Numidia), at one time strongly fortified, and the residence of the ancient kings of the country, was the scene of a signal defeat of Hannibal by P. Cornelius Scipio, when twenty thousand Carthaginians were slain, and as many taken prisoners, B.C. 202. It refused admittance to Juba when a fugitive from Casmarr, after the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 46.

Zante (Ionian Islands), the ancient Zacynthus, was founded by a colony of Achaenians about B.C. 1390. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the Lacedaemonians B.C. 430, and assisted the Syracusan expedition of Dion against Dionysius, B.C. 387. It was taken by the Roman praetor Valerius B.C. 211. Philip V. of Macedon having obtained possession, restored it to the Romans B.C. 191. The town suffered from an earthquake in October, 1841. The pitch-wells of the island, which still exist, were described by Herodotus and Pliny.

Zanzaliens. —The followers of Jacob Zanzalee, better known as Baradeus, who died A.D. 578, were so called. (See Jacobites.)

Zanzibar (Africa).—This island was discovered by the Portuguese Albuquerque A.D. 1505.

Zara (Austria) occupies the site of the ancient Jadera, the capital of Liburnia, in Illyria. It became a Roman colony under Augustus. Under the name of Dioctera it paid a tribute of a hundred and ten pieces of gold to the Eastern empire, and was transferred to the Slavonic princes by Basil I. (A.D. 867—886). Zara afterwards became the capital of Dalmatia. Having revolted from Venice, and implored the aid of Hungary, it was besieged by the French and Venetian crusaders, and yielded after a five days' resistance, Nov. 10, 1202.

Zatmar (Treaty).—A convention by which peace was restored to Hungary,—the emperor, Joseph I., granting a general amnesty, restitution of confiscated property, liberation of prisoners, and the exercise of the Protestant religion, was signed in January, 1711.

Zealand (Saxony).—This island was anciently of great importance as a resort for the fleets for which Denmark was so justly famous. Its castle of Wordingborg was founded by Valdemar I. A.D. 1106.

Zealand (Holland).—The islands composing this province were first unitcd under one government by Florence V. A.D. 1256. In 1304 Zealand was seized by Guy of Flanders, who was, however, speedily expelled; and, in 1579, it participated in the celebrated Union of Utrecht. Under the French domination, from 1810 to 1814, Zealand formed the department of Bouches-de-l'Escaut.

Zernegue. (See Rammekens.)

Zegers. (See Adencrages.)

Zeilan. (See Ceylon.)

Zeitz (Battle).—Rodolph, duke of Swabia, having accepted the crown of Germany, and having been recognized by the pope, encountered the emperor Henry IV. in a pitched battle at this place, near Merseburg, on the banks of the Elster, in Germany, in which he was defeated and slain, Oct. 15, 1090.

Zela (Asia Minor), said to have been built on a mound constructed by Semiramis, was raised to the rank of a city by Pompey about B.C. 66. Julius Cesar defeated Pharamaces here B.C. 47, and recovered the province of Pontus; on which occasion he is said to have sent his laconic despatch to Rome, “Veni, vidi, vici.”

Zell, Zelle, of Celle (Hanover).—This town was erected into a duchy A.D. 1398. Its castle was built in 1485, and is chiefly celebrated as the prison of the unfortunate Caroline Matilda, queen of Denmark and sister of George III., who was immured here on a false charge of incontinence. (See Denmark.) She was arrested at Copenhagen Jan. 16, 1772, and immediately conveyed to the castle of Cronenburgh, whence she was removed to this place on the intercession of her brother, the king of England, May 30. After living in retirement for three years, she died May 10, 1775, in her twenty-fourth year, and was interred in the sepulchre of her maternal ancestors, the dukes of Zell. A treaty between the duke of Brunswick, Germany, Spain, and Holland, was concluded at Zell June 20, 1674, and another between Brunswick and Sweden Feb. 5, 1679.
ZENDRGAN (Battle).—The Gazevides were defeated by the Turkomans at this place, in Khorassan, and the dynasty of the shepherd kings founded in Persia, A.D. 1038.

Zenta. (See Senta.)

ZINC was unknown to the Greeks, Romans, or Arabians, although the ore calamine was probably employed in making brass in the 5th century. Albertus Magnus showed that furnace calamine might be used for this purpose in the 13th century. This application was also pointed out by Erasmas Liber, of Nuremberg, about 1548. Artificial white vitriol was an article of commerce about 1570, before it was known that it was procured from zinc. The name zinc first occurs in Paracelsus, who described it in 1530. Henkel procured it from calamine, and published his success in 1741. In England it was probably manufactured in that way as early as 1737. Work for its manufacture was established at Bristol by Champion in 1743. The greater part of the metal used in Europe was brought from the East Indies, the Commercial Company of the Netherlands having sold nearly 1,000,000 lb. between 1775 and 1779.

Zirconium.—This rare metal, which has at present resisted all attempts at fusion, was discovered by Berzelius A.D. 1824.

Zodiac.—It is believed that the ancient Babylonians divided the zodiac into twelve signs, distinguished by the names of different animals; and a similar arrangement was adopted by the Egyptians, Greeks, and orientals. Anaximander of Miletus is said to have constructed a dial representing the signs of the zodiac about B.C. 600, and Aratus, who wrote an astronomical poem about B.C. 270, describes the zodiac. The practice of decorating ceilings, &c., with representations of the zodiacal signs was common in ancient Egypt and Rome. The phenomenon of the zodical light was first observed by Desortes and Childrey, and was named by the elder Cassini in 1683. It was first observed in England in Essex, by Derham, April 3, 1707.

Zollverein.—The idea of a uniform system of customs for the German states was first suggested at the Congress of Vienna, A.D. 1815, and was acted upon by the government of Prussia, which abolished all distinctions of customs throughout its territories, May 26, 1818, and invited other governments to unite for a similar purpose. The invitation was generally accepted, and the result was the formation of the Zollverein, or customs union of the German states, by a treaty signed March 22, 1833. Saxony joined the union March 30, and Thuringia May 11, and the uniformity of customs thus introduced commenced Jan. 1, 1834.

Zoological Gardens.—The Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, were laid out A.D. 1825, and the Surrey Gardens in 1832.

Zoological Society.—The Zoological Society of London was founded by Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Stamford Raffles, and other eminent gentlemen, A.D. 1826. The Cuvierian Society of Paris was instituted in 1738.

Zoology.—Aristotle wrote his "History of Animals" about B.C. 334. The first European work in any department of this science worthy of notice is Turner's "History of Birds," published at Cologne A.D. 1548. Conrad Gesner's "History of Animals," considered by Cuvier as the basis of all modern zoology, was published between 1551 and 1567. A history of fishes in Latin, from the pen of Belon, the traveller, appeared in 1553. Leibnitz's Ideas of a system of zoology was announced by Salviani in 1558, and by Rondelot in 1554. Aldrovandus, professor of natural history at Bologna, produced a work on the subject in thirteen volumes, nine of which were published after his death, which occurred in 1605. The last, on cloven-hoofed quadrupeds, was issued from the press in 1642. The animals of Brazil were described by Marecgraf in 1649. Johnston, a Pole, produced a natural history 1648—1652. A work on insects, by Moufet, an English physician, appeared in 1634. Ray, the first zoologist who made use of comparative anatomy, wrote on the subject in various depart-ments between 1676 and 1693. Swammerdam, a Dutch naturalist, published a general history of insects in 1669. Baron Cuvier, conjointly with M. Geoffroy, issued a new classification of mammiferous animals in 1797, and published his "Animal Kingdom" in 1817. (See Linnean System and Natural History.)

Zorndorf (Battle).—The Russians, 50,000 strong, commanded by Marshal Fennor, were attacked Aug. 25, 1758, at this village in Prussia, by the Prussians under Frederick II., and suffered a severe defeat, having lost upwards of 20,000 men and nearly 1,000 officers.

Zouaves.—A Kabyle and primitive Berber people, inhabiting a mountainous district between Bougie and Delli, in Algeria, known as the Gouaoua, or D'All-Goua, are also called Zouaouas; whence the term Zouave. Max Müller says they are called Shawi in Algiers, that is, Nomads; and that at Tunis the name has been corrupted to Souv; whence the French Zouave. The lieutenant-general of police attached to the French expedition to Algeria addressed a communication to Marshal Bourmont containing an offer of an auxiliary corps of 2,000 of these people, Aug. 14, 1830. The offer was accepted, and a decree issued for its formation, Oct. 1, 1830. A royal ordinance divided them into two battalions, composed of four companies of indig.énes and two of French, Dec. 5, 1835. Gradually the enlistment of natives ceased; and the force now consists almost exclusively of Frenchmen.

Zug (Switzerland), the smallest of the cantons, joined the confederation A.D. 1352, became a member of the new confederacy in 1815, and formed one of the seven Roman Catholic cantons which associated, under the name of the Sonderbund, against the
Free Corps in 1846. The arsenal contains the bloody banner borne by Peter Kollin, who fell fighting against the Milanese in 1422.

ZÜLLICH (Battle).—The Prussians, under General Wedel, were defeated by the Russians, with a loss of 9,000 men, near this town of Prussia, July 23, 1759.

ZURICH.—The name sometimes given to the battle of Tolbiac (q.v.).

ZURICH (Switzerland), capital of the canton, and an ancient Roman station, was burned by the Helvetii when about to invade Gaul, B.C. 61. The Alemanii rebuilt it A.D. 266. It received the jus monetae from Charles the Bald, and was walled round under Otho I. Arnold of Brescia found refuge here in 1140, when he fled from Italy on a charge of heresy. The canton joined the confederacy in 1351, and was engaged in 1436 in a civil war with the other cantons, which besieged it in 1444. Peace was concluded between them in 1446. The town of Winterthur was mortgaged to the canton in 1452. The reformed faith was adopted in 1523, and the sacrifice of the mass replaced by the celebration of the Lord's Supper in 1525. The French general Massena retreated from the town, leaving it in the hands of the Austrians, June 5, 1799. He defeated the Russian general Korsakoff, when the celebrated Lavater, wishing to act as a minister of peace, stepped between the combatants, and fell dead in the street, Sept. 26. The Protestant pastors of the town, opposed to the system of education independent of the clergy, put themselves at the head of a body of peasants, and effected the dissolution of the government in 1839. The Münsterhoff, or cathedral, in the Byzantine style, was built in the 11th century; the Frauenmünster, formerly a nunnery, was founded in the 13th century; and the university, an ancient convent, was founded in 1384.

ZURICH (Treaty).—Plenipotentiaries from Austria, France, and Sardinia, for the definite settlement of the preliminary treaty of Villarfranca (q.v.), assembled at Zurich Aug. 5, 1556, and concluded a definite treaty Nov. 10, which was ratified Nov. 21. By this treaty, the whole of Lombardy, except Peschiera and Mantua, was ceded by Austria to France, on condition that it should immediately be transferred to Sardinia, and a perpetual peace was established between the three contracting powers.

ZUTPHEN (Holland).—This fortified town was acquired with the province of Guelderland, in which it is situated, by Charles I. (the Bold), duke of Burgundy, A.D. 1472. Sir Philip Sydney lost his life in a skirmish under its walls, when his uncle, the earl of Leicester, made an unsuccessful attempt to take it, Sept. 22, 1686.

ZUTTEN ZEER, or SOUTH SEA (Holland), originally a lake known by the name of Flevo, was enlarged by an inundation of the sea, which separated Holland from Friesland, A.D. 1294. A body of French cavalry and artillery crossed it upon the ice in 1794, when the novel enterprise was executed of the capture of a fleet by a land force, a portion of the Dutch navy having been frozen in at the Texel. The Dutch fleet surrendered to the English admiral Mitchell here, Aug. 30, 1799.

ZWICKAU (Saxony).—The fine Gothic church at this place was commenced A.D. 1453.

ZWINGLIANS, the followers of Ulrich Zwingli, or Zwinglius, who was born at Wildhausen, Toggenburg, in the Swiss canton of St. Gall, in January, 1484. He was ordained priest in 1506, and appointed to the parish of Glarus, where he preached against the corruptions of the church of Rome. The court of Rome charged him with heresy, and threatened him and his disciples with excommunication, when he opposed the sale of indulgences as preacher to the monastery of Einsiedlen, an appointment which he received in 1516. Zwinglius was appointed, in 1517, to a vacancy in the cathedral of Zurich. The Zwinglians formed a majority in the two great councils at Zurich, in January and October, 1523. They ordered the removal of all images and ornaments from churches in 1524, and put an end to the celebration of the mass in January, 1525. The popish cantons having sent a force against them, defeated them at Cappel (q.v.), where Zwinglius himself led them to the field, and fell at their head, mortally wounded, Oct. 11, 1531.

ZWOLLE (Holland).—This town was taken by the French A.D. 1672, and again Jan. 31, 1795. The Russians occupied it Nov. 12, 1813. It was much injured in 1825 by an inundation of the river Yssel.

ZYP (Battle).—Sir Ralph Abercrombie repulsed an attack of 16,000 French, under Dandaels, at this place, also called Zuyper-Sluyts, in Holland, Sept. 9, 1799.
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